

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
YEAR - 2017**



TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHAT IS A DISASTER?

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

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

Risk:

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

Hazards and Vulnerability:

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

What is Disaster Management?

Preparedness -- activities prior to a disaster.

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

Response -- activities during a disaster.

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

Recovery -- activities following a disaster.

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

Mitigation - activities that reduce the effects of disasters.

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



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

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

Disaster Risk = Hazard + Vulnerability

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

1. Water and climate related disasters – drought, flood, cyclone, heavy rains, cloudburst, gale wind, whirlwind, tornado, hailstorm, lightening, Tsunami, heatwave etc.
2. Geologically related disasters – earthquakes, volcanoes, landslide etc.
3. Chemical, Industrial and Nuclear related disasters.
4. Accident related disasters like air crash, rail collision etc.
5. Biologically related disasters.

CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS:

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

➤ **Natural Hazards:**

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

➤ **Technological Hazards:**

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

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

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

➤ **Biological Hazards:**

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

1.2 THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE:

There are three key stages of activity within Disaster Management

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

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

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

Disaster Management Cycle as shown below:-

The Disaster Management Cycle consists of the following broad stages:



i) The Disaster event:

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

ii) Response and Relief:

This refers to the initial response of the administration and the community itself to a calamity and includes setting up of control room, dissemination of early-warning, evacuation, search and rescue operations, relief camp operations, medical aid to needy, etc. Simultaneously, immediate relief needs to be provided to the homeless like food, drinking water, clothing, etc. and efforts are to be made for the restoration of communication, disbursement of assistance in cash or kind.

iii) Recovery:

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

iv) Development:

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

v) Prevention and Mitigation:

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

vi) Preparedness:

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

1.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN: NEED

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

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

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

Disasters are linked not only to hazardous events but also to the vulnerabilities of the exposed elements and capacities within the society to cope with them. Thus, there are three major operating factors that influence the degree of disaster in any area i.e. hazard factor (magnitude, frequency, time of occurrence, duration & extent), vulnerability of different elements exposed to hazards (degree/duration of exposure, proximity to hazardous sources, degree of vulnerability and its value) and the capacities (techno-economic status, sociopolitical system & coping mechanisms). The paper focuses on possible methods virtue of their natural experiences with these disasters in the past / present that affect their lives, livelihood, live stocks and living places.

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

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

CHAPTER – 2

1. DISTRICT PROFILE

1. INTROCUCTION DISTRICT PROFILE:

1.1 Geography:

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

Tiruvarur district is situated between 10 20*&11 07*N-S latitude and between 79 13*&79 45*E-W of longitude covering an area of 2374 sq.km. The Height, above MSL is 10 meters. Tiruvarur is one of the important district which lies in the delta region. The district is surrounded by Nagapattinam district on the Eastern side, Thanjavur on western side, Thanjavur and Nagapattinam District on the Northern side and a small portion of costal line along Palk Strait, mostly covered by Mangroves forests. This district is traversed by number of major rivers which constitute Cauvery and Vennar basin river systems. Most of the state highways have been formed over the river bunds and following the contour of the river. Among the river system Koraiyar head is an important location were the rivers Paminiyar, Vennar and Vettar branches out to different part of the districts. This district is predominantly an agricultural oriented and is mainly depends on Cauvery water.

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

Sl.No	Divisions	S.No	Taluks	S.No	Blocks
1.	Tiruvarur	1.	Tiruvarur	1.	Tiruvarur
2.	Mannargudi	2.	Mannargudi	2.	Nannilam
		3.	Kodavasal	3.	Kodavasal
		4.	Nannilam	4.	Valangaiman
		5.	Needmangalam	5.	Needamangalam
		6.	Valangaiman	6.	Koradachery

		7.	Thiruthuraipoondi	7.	Mannargudi
				8.	Kottur
				9.	Muthupettai
				10.	Thiruthuraipoondi



1.2. Special Features of the District:

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

remaining 5 blocks. Therefore any plan should also focus on improving the ground water situation

The district administration has Two revenue divisions, Seven Taluks, Twenty seven firkas and Five hundred and Seventy three revenue villages. It also consists of Ten panchayats unions, Four municipalities, Seven town panchayats and Four hundred and thirty village panchayats

1.3 Climate and weather:

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

Tempreture

- a. Maximum-35°C b. Minimum-26°C

Rain gauge stations in Tiruvarur district

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

1.4 Receiving and Dissemination of Disaster Alerts:

Sl. No	Nature of disaster	Organization from which information received	Modes of communication for receipt of information	Mode of dissemination from the District HQ to the villages/Blocks/taluks
1.	Floods	State Control Room	Disaster Warning System (D.S.W) Receiver	(i)Very High Frequency Set (V.H.F) (ii) EPABX System (iii)Telephone

i) DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM (D.W.S):

The Disaster Warning System sets are proposed to be installed in the selected stations in Tahsildar's office / Police VHF Stations. The sets are to be manned by Revenue or Police Officials, who will be communicating the warning messages by wireless network to the neighbouring places and to various Government Officials for taking necessary protective measures.

The list of stations and offices where the D.W.S. sets have been located is shown below:

LIST SHOWING THE LOCATION OF DWS IN TIRUVAUR DISTRICT

Sl.No	Station	Location of Antenna	Location of the receiver	Persons to handle the DWS and maintained the batteries
1.	Tiruvavur	Collectorate Building.	PA(General) to Collector	Police Personnel
2.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Taluk Office, Building.	HQDT chamber	Police Personnel

ii) RECEIVING SYSTEM

It consists of

- 12 feet parabolic aluminium antenna weighing about 100 Kgs.
- A Disaster Warning System Receiver.

The receiver has to be located in a convenient room where some officials of Revenue Department or Police in charge of the located premises to watch round the clock for receiving the warning and taking further action.

- The receiver may be placed on a small table of size at 4 feet x 2 feet
- The batteries for the power supply may be kept under the table.
- AC Main power supply will be required to keep the batteries on charge.

iii) CARE IS BEING GIVEN TO ENSURE THE FOLLOWING:

- The AC main power supply should not be disconnected. It should be kept 'ON' position 24X7.
- The batteries filled should be attended to daily and kept clean by removing the dust.
- Distilled water must be poured on a weekly basis in the 12 chambers kept without being drained or dried up.
- In no circumstances, the batteries attached with the system should be removed and utilized for some other purpose.
- The room where the D.W.S. sets have been installed should not be closed under any circumstances. If required so, the key must be readily available with a responsible officer. Whenever situation arises, the system will alarm, for one minute. Subsequently the communications will be repeated in both Tamil and English for more than once. The warnings so received should be communicated to all officers concerned within the jurisdiction.

iv) EFFECTIVE USE OF V.H.F. SETS:

During the season the Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will arrange to see that the control rooms with wireless sets are functioning 24X7 so that the communication of messages may be effectively carried through the V.H.F. available in the Police Stations also. In all other offices, the Officers may utilize the V.H.F. sets available in the police stations which are located either within the office compound or nearby.

Soon on receipt of the first warning, each relief officers either at Divisional Level, Taluk Level, Firka Level, Village Level will disseminate the message to the grass root level for taking all preventive and precautionary measures.

According to existing arrangements V.H.F. sets are functioning at the Divisional Office or in the nearest Police Station and it will be necessary for the staff of Revenue Offices to operate the V.H.F. sets at times of emergency. The Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur have agreed during the previous occasion to impart training to some members of Revenue Staff, so that they can operate the V.H.F. sets whenever required. Before the commencement of the season the Revenue Divisional Officers should consult the Deputy Superintendent of Police. concerned and train requisite number of their staff in operating the V.H.F. sets. At the Collectorate the Personal Assistant (General) to Collector will arrange for training of personnel in the Superintendent Office. The Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will ensure that the Revenue Personnel are also trained in the operation of V.H.F. sets.

1.5 Rainfall:

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

Sl.No	Month	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Average Rain fall for the past years(in mm)							
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	January	48.26	39.83	30.97	0.42	15.89	6.28	3.51	0	123.1
2	February	42.66	0	25.37	0.09	34.97	13.20	0.00	0	2
3	March	16.05	0	0	3.46	77.86	0	22.19	0	13.17
4	April	12.76	2.49	75.94	5.01	7.80	0.44	122.73	0	0
5	May	35.35	103.65	7.60	25.83	49.26	180.70	124.44	187.27	19.27
6	June	26.31	103.16	17.12	17.48	37.70	2.04	51.37	33.46	60.95
7	July	72.74	66.48	36.28	19.85	20.54	119.80	47.61	38.89	
8	August	93.12	183.52	62.84	101.42	162.40	94.78	65.51	78.93	
9	September	151.48	180.63	95.27	121.32	137.43	30.74	57.99	56.7	
10	October	205.65	183.37	262.36	531.78	68.24	333.19	158.86	68.6	
11	November	350.54	546.46	393.87	97.47	169.40	257.89	486.86	89.47	

12	December	175.28	350.20	99.75	32.51	150.73	139.89	370.29	91.9	
Total		1230.20	1759.79	1107.37	956.63	932.22	1178.84	1511.36	645.22	138.27

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

1.6 Area and Population:

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

1.7 Agriculture:

Cultivated Area	300711 Hec.
Residential Area	146028 Hec.
<u>Crops</u>	
Paddy	174370 Hec.
Sugarcane	572 Hec
Pulses	111340 Hec
Groundnuts	3390 Hec
Gingelly	1190 Hec
Cotton	3680 Hec

1.8 Rivers flowing through the districts:

Sl.No	Name of Irrigation Sources	Area (in Hect.)
	Major irrigation sources	
1.	Vennar river	1,28,455
	Cauvery river	51,607

	Total	1,80,062
2.	Minor irrigation sources	Nil
3.	Lakes -28 Nos	337.28
4.	Anai cuts	Nil

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

		9. Vanjiyar	
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Names of important tank and reservoirs

- a)Thirumeni eri (Lake)-17.48 Mcft
- b) Vaduvur eri-7.2 Mcft
- c) Uthayamarthandapuram eri-9.4Mcft
- d) Katchankottagam rei-2.59Mcft

1.9 Hospitals:

i)Details of Taluk and Non Taluk Hospitals and Phone Numbers:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Telephone Nos.
1	Tiruvarur Medical College Hospital	☎ 04366 -220040, 222486
2	Government Headquarters Hospital, Mannargudi	☎ 04366 -252215
3	Government Hospital,Thiruthuraipoondi	☎ 04369-222459
4	Government Hospital, Nannilam	☎ 04366-230459
5	Government Hospital, Kudavasal	☎ 04366-262144
6.	Government Hospital, Valangaiman	☎ 04374-264459
7	Government Hospital, Needamangalam	☎ 04367-260218
8	Government Hospital, Koothanallur	☎ 04367-232254
9	Government Women and Children Hospital, Vijayapuram - Tiruvarur	☎ 94432 20122

ii) Primary Health Centres

LIST OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF CO-ORDINATING DEPARTMENTS.

Sl. No.	Name of the PHCs.,	Tele Nos
01	Adiyakkamangalam.	04366 – 224131
02	Perumpannaiyur	04366 – 269253
03	Poonthottam	04366 – 238300
04	Alathambadi	04366 – 247427
05	Alangudi	04374 – 269459
06	Adichapuram	04367 – 279413
07	Rayapuram	04367 – 294697
08	Senganthiedaiyur	04369 – 243404
09	Thiruveezhimizhalai	04366 – 273005
10	Ullikkottai	04367 – 270518
11	Muthupettai	04369 – 260613
12	Sithamalli	04367 – 274678

13	Vaduvloor	04367 – 294953
14	Thalaiyamangalam	04367 – 264400
15	Punavasal	04367 – 245344
16	Vilakkudi	04369 -232995
17	Peraiyur	04367 – 293687
18	Podakkudi	04367 – 230750
19	Sathanur	04367 – 230773
20	Suraikkayur	0435 – 2669183
21	Haridwaramangalam	0437 – 275274
22	Kollapuram	04368 – 252700
23	Ubayavedanthapuram	04368 – 291995
24	Peralam	04366 – 292333
25	Kottarakudi	04367 – 245350
26	Komal	04366 – 205691
27	Anaikkuppam	04366 – 292700
28	Edumbavanam	04369 – 296123
29	Korukkai	04369 – 295413
30	Thiruthangur	04369 – 296566
31	Thirumakkottai	04367- 272964
32	Kadamangudi	04366 – 273677
33	Athikkadai	04366 - 232556
34	Kankoduthavanitham	04366 – 294529
35	Kulikkarai	04366 – 294502
36	Inamkiliyur	04374- 291500
37	Pavattakudi	04366- 233500
38	Koilvenni	04374-294685
39	Thiruvaidaichery	04366-269111
40	Thiruvarur Municipality	04366-242205
41	Mannargudi Municipality	04367-252263

iii) Private Hospital Phone Numbers:

Sl.No	Name of the Hospital	Phone Numbers
1.	JKT Pvt Hospital , Tiruvarur	04366-222966 / 9994996998
2.	V.S. Hospital, Tiruvarur	046366- 243320
3.	Venkadeswar Pvt Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366-243143/242866
4.	Lexana Pvt Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366-240210 / 242779
5.	Tiruvarur Medical Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-240292
6.	VST Sri Sakthi Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366-243322/ 9841967789
7	suriya Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366- 242447 / 8220443212
8.	A&W Diabetes Speciality Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-241077
9.	Parvathi Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366- 242236
10	Mother Care Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-240680/ 9965514563
11	NG Diabetes Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-241504

12	Tiruvarur Clinical Centre, Tiruvarur	04366- 240034
13	Haniba Hospital, Thiruthuraipoondi	04369-222312
14	Lion Eye Hospital, Vandampalyai Tiruvarur	04366-240009
15	Best Medical Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-242236

iv) Vehicle Position In Government Hospitals:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Vehicle No.	Name of the Driver	Cell Nos.
1	Mannargudi	FW Ambulance TN 09 G 1494	Thiru. Murugesan	9894251948
2	Thiruthuraipoondi	FW Ambulance TN 09 G 1468	Thiru. C.Raja	9443234260
3	Nannilam	Ambulance TN G 0142	Thiru. Mathiyazhagan	9865923845

v) Details of 108 Ambulance Service:

S.No	Base Location	Owner Name	Mobile Number	Vehicle Regn.NO
1	Kottur Union Office	Join Director of Health and Rural	9500936108	TN 45 G 0882
2	Kudavasal GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629027108	TN 46 G 0191
3	Koothanallur GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629171108	TN 67 G 0452
4	Mannargudi GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629037108	TN 33 G 0423
5	Muthupettai Union Office	Join Director of Health and Rural	9600678108	TN 33 G 0410
6	Nannilam GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9600059108	TN 63 G 0371
7	Needamangalam GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629016108	TN 46 G 0193
8	Thiruthuraipoondi GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629036108	TN 63 G 0370
9	Thiruvarur RDO Office	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629039108	TN 39 G 0042
10	Valangaiman GH	Join Director of Health and Rural	9629028108	TN 63 G 0369

1.10 Animal Husbandry:

Clinician Centres	1
Veterinary Hospital	7
Veterinary Dispensaries	68
Sub Centre (Mobil Veterinary Dispensaries)	2
Live Stock and Poultry Population	
a)Cattle	195748
b)Buffaloes	2070

c) Sheep	4591
d) Goat	286871
e) Poultry	225143

1.11 Communication:

Post & Telegraph (in numbers)	
a) Post offices doing postal business Alone	84
b) Post offices doing Post & telegraph business	-
Telephones (in numbers)	
a) No. of Telephones in use	11868
b) No. of Public call offices	10
c) No. of Telephone exchanges	21

1.12 Co-Operative Dept:

Primary land Development Bank	6
Co-Operative Apex Banks (TNSC)	Nil
District Central Co-operative Banks	4
Urban Banks	137
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	137
Housing Cooperative Societies	7
Employees Co-operative Societies	27
Lift irrigation Societies	3
Weavers Co-operative Societies	Nil
Industrial co-operative Societies	Nil
Khadi & Village Industries Societies	Nil
Primary Co-operative Stores	4
Co-operative Sugar mills	Nil
Co-operative Marketing Societies	11
Other Co-operative Societies	-

1.13 Dairy Development:

Diaries	Nil
Milk chilling plant	Nil
No. of milk Co-op. Societies	65
Milk production per day (in litres)	115.51
a) Flush Season	62.12
b) Lean Season	46.31

1.14 Education:

No. of Universities	1
Arts and Science Colleges	11
Medicine	
a) Allopathy	1

Engineering Colleges	2
Agricultural Colleges	Nil
Colleges for Special Education	Nil
Primary Schools	656
Middle Schools	245
High Schools	80
Higher Secondary Schools	85
Teacher Training Colleges	2

1.15. Electricity:

Generation of Electricity (in M.U)	Nil
i.Thermal	Nil
ii.Power purchased	55.9M.U
Consummation of Electricity (in M.U)	95MW
i.Agriculture	157.2
ii.Industry	7.49
iii.Commercial	43.12
iv.Domestic	223.66
v.Public Lighting	27.82
vi.Miscellaneous	4.51
Rural Electrification	
i.No.of Pumpsets energized	19315
ii.No.of Villages electrified	413
iii.No.of Hamlets electrified	1500

Tiruvarur District - River Wise Ayacut Details

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

12	Ayyanar	9.00	3360	Mannargudi
13	Marakkakoraiyar	22.53	4767	Thiruthuraipoondi, Mannargudi
	Total	81.07	51926	
	GRAND TOTAL AYACUT	317.24	175474 (OR) 71013 Ha	

PWD/WRO – River flowing Through District :

Tiruvavar District

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

b) Desilting by Municipal Administration and Town panchayat Department

S. N.	Name of the Corporation/ Municipality/ Town Panchayat	Storm Water Drain		Canal		Culverts		Water Bodies	
		Length in KM	Length Deslited	Length in KM	Length Deslited	Total Nos	Nos. Cleared	Nos	Nos restored
1	DE Highways	0	0	0	0	2967	2240	0	0

2	EE vennar Tiruvarur	0	0	102	71.50	18	18	2	1
3	EE vennar Thanjavur	383.7	76.3	582.24	80.65	261	261	28	0
4	EE Cauvery	0	0	52.35	52.35	0	0	0	0
5.	Municipality	64.674	47.45	26.75	26.25	192	122	170	47
6.	Town Panchayat	29.917	13.69	0	0	96	78	75	17
	Total	478.291	137.44	763.34	230.75	3534	2719	275	65

➤ **III) Formation of Community Farm Ponds in Panchayat Lands developed by RD Department**

Sl . No	Total No. of Community Farmpond proposed for Creation - Target	Administrative Sanction Given (in number)	Administrative Sanction Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Completed	Progress
1.	225	225	190.125	11	76

➤ **IV) Individual Private Farm Ponds developed by RD Department**

Sl .No	Total No. of Individual Farmpond proposed for Creation - Target	Administrative Sanction Given (in number)	Administrative Sanction Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Completed	Under Progress
1.	390	390	333.45	0	0

Pre-positioning of Boats, SDRF and Fire and Rescue Service Personnel.

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

S. No	No of Locations Identified	Name of Each Locations	No of boats assessed for each Location	No of Fire Service Personnel assessed for each location	No of SDRF Personnel assessed for each location	No of NDRF Personnel assessed for each location
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1	6	1. Needamangalam , 2.Mannargudi, 3. Tiruvarur (Central University), 4.Tiruvarur (Oodamboki river), 5.Muthupettai, 6.Thiruthuraipoondi	1. Needamangalam -5 2.Mannargudi (Pamani)- 5 3. Tiruvarur (Central University) -5 4.Tiruvarur (Oodamboki river)-4 5.Muthupettai - 10 6.Thiruthuraipoondi- 5	10	1 (20 persons) (to be Stationed at Mannargudi)	NIL
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CHAPTER – 3

3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT GOALS (2017-2030)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT GOALS (2017-2030)

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and Purpose

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

Expected Outcome

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

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevents and reduce

hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Objective:

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

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

The district experiences frequent floods due to the following reasons.

The gradient of the terrain from Tiruchirapalli to the shores of the Bay of Bengal is only.

Compounding this is the fact that the area of Confluence lies mm below the sea level.

Due to these reasons, the rivers in all the system drains slowly which heads to breaching and inundating the agricultural fields and residential areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Priorities for Action

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

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

In Tiruvarur District for flood protection and drought mitigation we had the Plan to strengthen the bunds, and desilt the watirbodies to avoid breaches and also to increase the capacity of the tanks, rivers, channels, grounwater level.

To restore the damaged coleroon flood banks permanently, proposals were submitted and accordingly the works were sanctioned under Flood Management Programme

by Central Water Commission in the year 2010. The works were successfully completed on 2012 and these highly vulnerable places were protected and now it is less vulnerable.

Drought Management:

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

CHAPTER – 4

4. HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

HAZARD, RISK, AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

HAZARD, RISK, VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS (HRVC)

4.1 Hazard Profile of Tiruvarur District:

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

Tiruvarur District consist of eight taluks ie., Tiuvarur, Nannilam, Kodavasal, Valangaiman, Needamangalam, Mannargudi, Koothanallur and Thiruthuraipoondi. Among these, Thiruthuraipoondi is the only coastal taluk that has been protected by the Lagoon and Mangrove forest from heavy wind, Cyclone and Tsunami. However, most of the rivers flowing through this taluk drains in the lagoon. Since the gradient is not high, instead of draining, water spreads across the land masses inundating most of the places. Added to the woe, most of the surplus as well as run

off water from Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Thiruchirapalli flows into Tiruvarur district, making things difficult during incandescent rains.

4.2 Vulnerable areas

The following villages are situated near coastal area in Thiruthuraipoondi Taluk, where Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters are provided. Constructions were finished in five villages except in Thillaivilagam village. At the crucial period, the people may be accommodated in these shelters.

Sl.No	Villages where shelter located	Remarks
1	Jambavanodai	Construction Completed and ready for use.
2	Idumbavanam	
3	Karpaganadhar kulam	
4	Thondiyakadu	
5	Vilankadu	
6	Thillaivilagam	Construction work under progress

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

Sl. No.	Details	Highly Vulnerable	Vulnerable Critical	Moderately Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable	Total
1	Block	1	47	67	72	187
2	Town Panchayat	-	2	5	2	9
3	Municipalities	-	6	10	-	16
Total		-	55	82	74	212

4.3 Profile of Past Experiences:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER – 5

5. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA):

As required u/s 25 of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Government vide Order No.19/5/2005/RD dated 21-09-2006, has constituted the District Disaster Management Agency (DDMA) under the Chairmanship of District Collector to evaluate the disaster preparedness for different types of calamities that may occur from time to time, with primary aim to take stock of the situation, monitors routine preparedness, suggest improvements in the response mechanism and to formulate a comprehensive District Disaster Management Plan for Tiruvarur District. The DDMA is the apex planning body at the district level and will play a major role in disaster preparedness and mitigation. The DDMA has the primary responsibility of:

Reviewing the threat of disasters.

- Vulnerability of the district to different disasters.
- Evacuation process to reduce risk and emergency response.
- Considering suggestions for improvement of the DDMP.
- To educate the public on different flood and cyclone hazards.
- To disseminate information about the protective steps, Dos & Don'ts.
- To make arrangements for emergency action.
- To effect evacuation from the affected areas if necessary.
- Search and Rescue Operations.
- Immediate mitigation and Relief Measures.
- Overall rehabilitation strategies and effort.
- Post disaster action and review.

The DDMA will meet at least once in three months i.e. in the month of January, April, July and October before the onset of the monsoons, under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to update the DDMP. For this one month's prior notice should be given to all concerned departments before convening the meeting. An emergency meeting will be held whenever pre-disaster warning is received from the TNSDMA about any approaching

Depression or if heavy rainfall warnings are received. The Committee will meet almost daily till the emergency is over. The DDMA would consist of following functionaries:-

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

S.NO	NAME OF THE OFFICER	
1.	District Collector, Tiruvarur	Chairman
2.	District Revenue Officer, Tiruvarur	Vice Chairman
3.	Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur	Member
4.	Project Director, D.R.D.A. Tiruvarur	Member
5.	Superintending Engineer (PWD) Buildings, Tiruvarur	Member
6.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Tiruvarur	Member
7.	Superintending Engineer, TWAD, Tiruvarur	Member
8.	Corporation and Municipal Commissioners, Tiruvarur	Members
9.	Executive Engineer, (PWD – WRO), Tiruvarur	Member
10.	Divisional Engineer, (H & R.W) Tiruvarur	Member
11.	Divisional Engineer, (Rural Roads) Tiruvarur	Member
12.	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Tiruvarur	Member
13.	Joint Registrar (Co operative) Tiruvarur	Member
14.	Joint Director of Health Services, Kumbakkonam	Member
15.	Joint Director of Agriculture, Tiruvarur	Member
16.	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Tiruvarur	Member
17.	Revenue Divisional Officers, Tiruvarur	Member
18.	Regional Transport Officer, Tiruvarur	Member
19.	Public Relations Officer Tiruvarur	Member
20.	Deputy Director of Health Services , Tiruvarur	Member
21.	Assistant Director of Panchayats, Tiruvarur	Member

22.	Assistant Director of Audit, Tiruvarur	Member
23	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Home Guard, Tiruvarur	Member
24	Executive Engineer (Building Constructions and Maintenance Division), Tiruvarur	Member
25	Commanding Officer, (NCC) , Tiruvarur	Member
26	District Supply Officer, Tiruvarur	Member
27	District Fire Officer, Tiruvarur	Member
28	Area Commander (Home Guard), Tiruvarur	Member
29	Chief Educational Officer , Tiruvarur	Member
30	Personal Assistant (G) to Collector, Tiruvarur	Member
31	Special Deputy Collector (SSI), Tiruvarur	Member
32	All Personal Assistants to Collector, Tiruvarur	Member
33	District Forest Officer, Tiruvarur	Member

To monitor the flood related and any other Disaster related precautionary works and relief works 7 committees have been formed at District level, and Divisional level ,Taluk level ,Firka level Zonal officers were also appointed to monitor the situation ,to take precautionary measures ,to do the response ,relief works .Inter departmental zonal teams also appointed for combined and coordinated works to achieve the goal of Disaster risk reduction, reduce the loss of lives and also reduce the economic loss, increase the disaster reduction strategies. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website also.

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

Green Corridor

First Responders

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

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

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE:

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

Basic Objectives of DEOC:

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

SL. No.	Designation
1.	District Collector
2.	D.R.O
3.	PA(G)
4.	Tahsildar (DM)
5.	Section Officer/ Clerk (DDMA).
6.	Desk personnels

Assembly in DEOC:

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

2. Arrangements in DEOC:

The DEOC Tiruvarur is equipped with the following-

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

3. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

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

- i. Immediately inform the Collector, D.R.O and pass the message to TNSDMA.

ii. On getting direction from the Collector, or in his absence, D.R.O or the Nodal Officer of the TNSDMA, he shall alert all field-level officers like SP, R.D.Os, Tahsildars, BDOs, DD(HS), Joint Director of Agriculture/ Transport/Panchayats/Fisheries/Municipal Administration, PRO who will coordinate the information dissemination to the media.

4. Nodal Agencies For early Warning

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

Disater	Agencies
Cyclone/hydro-meteorological	India meteorological department
Earthquake	India meteorological department
Floods	Central water commission
Drought	Ministry of agriculture
Landslides	Geological survey of India
tsunami	Indian national centre for ocean information services

CHAPTER – 6

6. PREPAREDNESS

PREPAREDNESS

The disaster preparedness aims to:

- Ensure that appropriate systems are in place to provide prompt and effective assistance to disaster victims.
- Prepare the community to handle the disaster in the first 48-72 hours or so when outside help has not reached and the local administration is itself affected by the disaster.

It includes Community awareness/education, disaster plans, training/test exercises, emergency communications, Evacuation plans, Public information, Warning systems, Resource inventories, Provision of special resources.

The planning committee will need to determine whether any specialist functions will be required to be performed in support of the main community plan. These functions may include medical, communications, search & rescue, welfare, transport, engineering, and agriculture.

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

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

Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter scale are also reported and bulletins issued by the IMD to the State Government immediately.

In Tiruvarur District rain gauge stations are located in the following which records the places rain fall details which is used to predict the flood situation .

TIRUVARUR DISTRICT RAINUAGE STATIONS DETAILS

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

Monthwise Average rainfall data upto APRIL– 2017 (in mm.)

Sl.No	Month	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Average Rain fall for the past years(in mm)							
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	January	48.26	39.83	30.97	0.42	15.89	6.28	3.51	0	123.1
2	February	42.66	0	25.37	0.09	34.97	13.20	0.00	0	2
3	March	16.05	0	0	3.46	77.86	0	22.19	0	13.17
4	April	12.76	2.49	75.94	5.01	7.80	0.44	122.73	0	0
5	May	35.35	103.65	7.60	25.83	49.26	180.70	124.44	187.27	
6	June	26.31	103.16	17.12	17.48	37.70	2.04	51.37	33.46	
7	July	72.74	66.48	36.28	19.85	20.54	119.80	47.61	38.89	
8	August	93.12	183.52	62.84	101.42	162.40	94.78	65.51	78.93	
9	September	151.48	180.63	95.27	121.32	137.43	30.74	57.99	56.7	
10	October	205.65	183.37	262.36	531.78	68.24	333.19	158.86	68.6	
11	November	350.54	546.46	393.87	97.47	169.40	257.89	486.86	89.47	
12	December	175.28	350.20	99.75	32.51	150.73	139.89	370.29	91.9	
	Total	1230.20	1759.79	1107.37	956.63	932.22	1178.84	1511.36	645.22	138.27

To monitor the flood related and any other Disaster related precautionary works and relief works 11 committees have been formed at District level, and 2 Divisional level, 8 Taluk level, 27 Firka level monitoring and Zonal officers were also appointed, to take precautionary measures ,to do the response ,relief works . Inter departmental zonal teams also appointed for combined and coordinated works to achieve the goal of Disaster risk reduction, reduce the loss of lives and also reduce the economic loss, increase the disaster reduction strategies.

Community and local level preparedness

The plan recognises that fact that in the event of disaster communities are the first responders and hence there is no alternative to community and local level capacities for disaster response. In order to enhance communities' capacity to take action to help themselves in the absence of necessary outside response for days the plan envisages creating necessary awareness about hazards, risks and response. Areas which would be specifically addressed for community preparedness are – For 212 Vulnerable villages, 7 teams like Early warning teams, Search and Rescue teams, Evacuation teams, Transport Management teams, Shelter and Food Management teams ,Waterway Management teams, Media Management teams, Health and Sanitation Management teams are formed . Each team consist of 5 members and in Tiruvarur District we are identified around 1306 first level responders for immediate response for any Disaster . The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website also .We have One District level search & Rescue team and 212 village level teams for search & Rescue operations. There are 848 persons involved with the Swimmers & Climbers at village level. No Snake catcher in this District.

Animal Care

Animals both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The department of Animal & Husbandry would devise appropriate measures

to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible.

Mock Drills

Search and Rescue Teams at State Levels will carry out mock drills on various disasters situation annually, For floods/flash floods these will be carried before the monsoon period. For earthquakes, landslides etc., Such drills will be done periodically. At the district and State levels, mock exercisers will be carried out for assessing and evaluation preparedness machinery including manpower and equipment.

Responsibilities of Departments in preparation in Disaster Management

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

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

Medical Preparedness

Epidemic Control		Nos.	Beds	Ambulances	No.of Doctors
Primary Care	PHCs/ UPHCs	48	397	0	117
Secondary Care	GHs	7	576	3	47
Tertiary Care	TMCH	1	500	-	150

108 Ambulance Services : 15 Ambulances are available in the District.

Mobile Team : 10 Blocklevel Rapid Response Teams are formed and in position

Medicine Stock : Adequate epidemic drugs stock available as per DPH's
instructions (Total 38 items)

Medicine Stock

HSC level and village level teams:

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

Health Hazards Relating To Floods and Their management:

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

Diseases Surveillance and Reporting System:

Instructions were given to all peripheral staff to intimate the Medical Officers and Deputy Director of Health Services in person or wireless or phone.

The Medical Officers primary Health centres should submit daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly periodicals surveillance report to Deputy Director of Health services during the period of flood / Cyclone by phone / wireless.

The Health Inspectors of Deputy Director of Health Services Office is responsible for submitting

The above periodicals to the Directorate in future.

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

The Health Inspectors of Deputy Director old Health Services officer are instructed to be present at officer during day 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. A.D.D. cases reported. Reports upto date details of preventive measures and curative measures taken are to be kept ready at the Officer of the Deputy Director of Health Services to Higher authorities at any time.

Municipal Level Monitoring Cell:

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

P.H.C level Monitoring Cell:

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

Health Sector Level Monitoring Cell:

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

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

The Collector of Tiruvarur District has to give suitable instructions to all Commissioners of Panchayat Union and Municipalities to provide Men and materials appointment of seasonal mazdoor and purchase and supply of required medicines and disinfectants sufficiently for the entire period of Flood and cyclone.

The B.H.S and Head Quarters Health inspector should contact the Commissioner of panchayat union on the above purpose and get Men and materials in time.

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

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

Health Education Activities:

Use of Mass Media like Radio, Newspapers, and leaflets containing small repeated messages on the following points should be transmitted to the population.

Personal Hygiene, water consumption use of boiled water and chlorinated water, food consumption, avoid use of cheap ice creams candles consumption of road side stall and snacks and ever night for Health Education should also be carried out by interpersonal committee group meetings opinion leaders, Madhar Sangams.

Preparedness on Major Disasters:

1. FLOOD : **FLOOD PATROLLING**

In the past 15 years of period the area under this division was worst affected by floods during 2005. The coleroon river carried unprecedented flash flood of 4,50,000 cusecs and the entire right bank of the river was damaged by breaches, overwashes, piping and bank slides.

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

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

The highly vulnerable places in the vicinity of Manniyar and Veeracholan river are proposed to be strengthened under IAMWARM project phase 2.

Under the aid of Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA) 10 works has been proposed for a value of 1390.00 crores for flood mitigation works.

NORTHEAST MONSOON 2016:

Flood Stock Materials – Tiruvarur District:

Sl.No.	Name of Division	E.C.Bags (Nos)	Sand Bags (Nos)	Sand (M3)	Casurina Poles (RM)	Casurina Wallings (RM)
1	Vennar Basin Section No.2,Thiruthuraipoondi (Mulliyar) at Project House, Thiruthuraipoondi	2000	50	3	200	50
2	Vennar Basin Section No.3,Thiruthuraipoondi (Koraiyar) at Thattankovil, VHF Station	15000	3000	3	900	250
3	Vennar Basin Section No1, Thiruvarur (Division Office Compound)	10000	800	3	200	50
4	Vennar Basin Section No2, Thirunellikaval (Thirunellikaval Section Office)	10000	400	3	200	50
Total		37000	4250	12	1500	400

Details of PWD Tanks in Tiruvarur District:

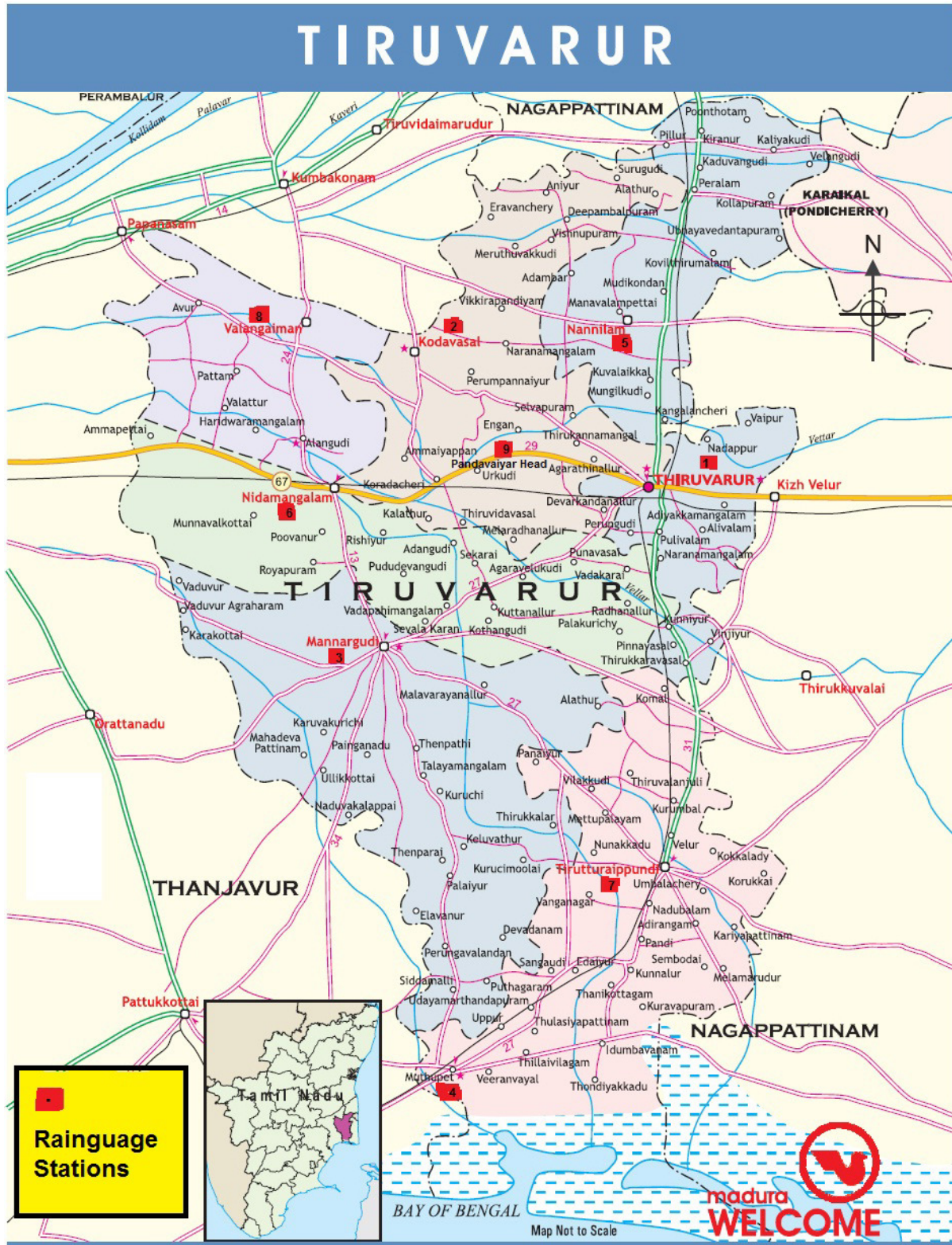
There are 28 tanks which irrigates an area of 3087.306 Ha. of this Vaduvor and Udhayamarthandapuram are Bird Sanctuaries

Flood Stock Materilas made available on Head – Tiruvarur District:

S.I No	Name of the sub Division / Section	Name of the Taluk	place	EC Bags in Nos.	Bags Filled with Sand Nos.	Sand in M ³	Piles in RM	Remarks
1.	Cauvery Basin Sub division, Nannilam.							
	Nannilam Section	Nannilam	Nannialm Section office	5000	500	12.00	---	
	Kodavasal Section	Kodavasal	Kodavasal Section office	5000	500	12.00	--	
2.	Cauvery Basin Sub division, Peralam.							
	Peralam Section	Nannilam	Peralam Section office	8000	625	6.00	---	
	Poonthottam Section	Kodavasal	Andarpant hi (Arasalar Noolar – Head)	5000	500	--	--	
	Total			23000	2125	30.00		

IV .Soures of Flooding Tiruvarur District:

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



Cyclone

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

Early Warning System

Not Installed

Status of Cyclone Shelters in coastal District

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Remarks
1.	Nedumbalam (Thiruthuraipoondi Taluk)	Good Condition

Multi – purpose evacuation shelters (coastal Districts)

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Area (Hec.)	Population	Type of Evacuation Shelter	No persons
1	Jambavanodai	1047.40.00	7241	Community Hall	1000
2	Idumbavanam	1619.20.50	7144	School Building	1000
3	Karpaganadhar kulam	789.24.50	2312	Community Hall	2000
4	Thondiyakadu	760.24.90	2789	Community Hall	2000
5	Vilankadu	634.51.00	2590	Community Hall	1000
6	Thillaivilagam	2080.90.50	7241	Community Hall (Work under process)	1000

2. Drought

Drought Management:

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

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

In the pervious years ,subsurface dykes have been put up in Panchayats which has substantially increase the ground water in and During the year 2016-17. 160 recharge structure have been put up in the area exploited block of Valangaiman.

It has been proposed to construct another 95 Subsurface dykes at a cost of Rs.600 lakh in the next 2 years so as to tackle any drought conditions in future.

Animal Husbandry

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

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

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

Drinking Water Supply

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

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

Present status of Water Supply

Progress of Drinking Water Works taken by Departments:

Municipality

S.No	Name of the Municipality	Population	Designed Quantity (in mid)	Quantity being Supplied (in mid)	Percapita supply (in lpcd)
1.	Tiruvarur	58279	5.27	5.27	90
2.	Mannargudi	66997	6.03	6.05	90
3.	Thiruthuraipoondi	24404	2.196	2.20	90
4.	Koothanallur	25481	3.00	2.64	103
Total		175161	16.496	16.16	373

Panchayat Union

S. No	Name of the Panchayat Union	Population	Designed Quantity (in mid)	Quantity being Supplied (in mid)	Percapita supply (in lpcd)
1.	Tiruvarur	93395	5.13	5.62	60
2.	Nannilam	100999	5.55	6.29	62
3.	Kudavasal	96965	5.33	6.67	69
4.	Koradaherry	103301	5.68	6.21	60
5.	Valangaiman	88891	4.89	6.03	68
6.	Needamangalam	115373	6.35	6.92	60
7.	Mannargudi	131164	7.21	7.9	60
8.	Kottur	107525	5.91	6.13	57
9.	Thiruthuraipoondi	91278	5.02	5.02	55
10.	Muthupet	77591	4.27	3.1	40
Total		1006482	55.34	59.89	591

Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWAD)

Municipality, Town Panchayat & Panchayat Union Covered Under CWSS - Thiruvavar District														
Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat Union/Town Panchayat/Municipality	Total No. of Village Panchayat	Total No. Habitations	Under TWAD Maintenance					Balance	Pro. Rate of Supply	Source Details			
				No. of Panchayat	No. of Habitations	Population	Designed Quantity (MLD)	Supplied Quantity (MLD)			TWAD		Local Body	
											Name of Source	Source Location	Type of Source	Location
1	URBAN Thiruvavar Municipality	-	-	-	-	58279	5.24	1.95	3.29	90	Vedaranyam CWSS	Coleroon	Borewell	Source at Ammaiappan, OHT at Madappuram
2	Thiruthurai poondi Mnnicipality	-	-	-	-	24332	2.19	1.70	0.49	90			Shallow well, OHT,mini IPP	Thiruthuraipoondi
3	Muthupet Town Panchayat	-	-	-	-	21541	1.50	1.10	0.40	70			Transport from outside source by Lorry	
	UNION													
1	Valangaiman	50	190	16	59	40644	1.62	1.62	-	40	Vedaranyam CWSS	Coleroon	-	-
2	Needamangalam	44	162	6	27	15550	0.62	0.62	-	40			-	-
3	Mannargudi	51	208	3	18	7686	0.36	0.36	-	40			-	-
4	Kottur	49	187	11	46	33180	1.33	1.33	-	40			-	-
5	Thiruthurai poondi	32	142	19	100	65448	2.62	2.62	-	40			-	-
6	Muthupet	29	108	29	114	86500	3.46	3.46	-	40			-	-
7	Thiruvavar	34	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Local Body Maintained	
8	Nannilam	48	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Koradachery	44	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	Kodavasal	49	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total	430	1704	84	364	353160	18.94	14.76	4.18					

The situation is being monitored closely and necessary works will be taken up in anticipation during third week of April so as to cope up with the situation that may arise during May 2017 due to the prevailing drought condition.

Precautionary measures taken to manage water scarcity during drought conditions

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

Already to cope up with the drought of 2016, a sum of Rs.....
Under SDRF and Rs..... under non SDRF has been incurred
towards, Works to augment drinking water supply.

Desiltation of Water Bodies as per G.O.Ms.No.50 Industries Department

Dated 27.04.2017

A quantity of **2926088** cum has been removed till **17.07.2017** which would facilitate to store more water during the rainy season. This would also facilitate recharge of Ground Water.

CHAPTER – 7

7. PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN (2015-2030) PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN (2015-2030)

Hazard Mitigation & Vulnerability Reduction Plan:

Disasters that can not be avoided or prevented are considered for mitigation and vulnerability reduction planning. Mitigation planning may include

1. Reducing the frequency, severity, duration, extent of hazards by various Possible means
2. Diversification of incomes/livelihood alternatives
3. Food and security
4. Training for community in disaster planning and management
5. Disaster Resistant Housing programmes, Building Codes and Byelaws
6. Environmental protection

Training And Capacity Building

Capacity Building made in 85 Schools, Training imparted by Fire & Rescue Department with NSS Co- ordinators . Nearly 250 primary school teachers have been trained in Disaster Management which they could impart it to the School Children.

Mock drills have been conducted by Fire & Rescue Department in Highly Vulnerable & Vulnerable villages to the people who will be affected initially.

1. Trainings have been imparted in line Department during 2015 and 2016 at various levels.
2. Training have been imparted among the school students and college students for making awareness during the period of flood and Disaster by Fire and Rescue Department and NSS Co- Ordinators

The risk reduction day was celebrated on 13/10/2016.

Training And Capacity Building Of Government Officials

At the district level, training programmes were conducted in coordination with NGOs, Fire Services and Rescue Department. Training on Disaster Management had also been conducted by Anna Institute of Management ,Chennai and the officials of various departments are being deputed periodically.

Community Level Training And Public Awareness Activities

The community awareness and training activities will basically be carried out in the form of training programmes through NGOs, private sector, and government training institutions, by CBDRM and fire service department ,NCC,NSS Coordinators

Training by NDRF Team

In Tiruvarur dt first aid, rescue, evacuation training had been imparted in following places. Simple and minute techniques of them is very useful to the public, childrens, students

Sl. No.	Date	Name of the Taluk	Tahsildar Contact Nos.	Places in which the Demonstration would be conducted	Remarks
1	01.05.2017	Tiruvarur	9445000626	Collectorate, Tiruvarur	To arrange the accommodation and food
2	02.05.2017	Nannilam	9445000627	Taluk Office, Nannilam	To arrange the accommodation and food
3	03.05.2017	Kudavasal	9445000628	Taluk Office, Kodavasal	To arrange the accommodation and food
4	04.05.2017	Valangaiman	9445000629	Taluk Office, Valangaiman	To arrange the accommodation and food
5	05.05.2017	Needa -mangalam	9445000624	Taluk Office, Needamangalam	To arrange the accommodation and food
6	06.05.2017	Mannargudi	9445000623	RDO's, Office, Mannargudi	To arrange the accommodation and food
7	07.05.2017	Thiruthurai	9445000625	Taluk Office,	To arrange the

		-poondi - FN		Thiruthuraipoondi	accommodation and food (Combined with CBDRM Training by DPO, CBDRM)
		Muthupettai -AN		Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter, Jampuvanodai	

Major Disasters

Reducing the Scarcity

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

Drought

Minor :

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

CHAPTER – 8

8. RESPONSE PLAN

RESPONSE PLAN

Response Plan (with local capacities)

Response is the activation and implementation of operational systems which includes activating and staffing the District Emergency operations Centre (DEOC), activating the communications system, collecting, processing, and disseminating information, alerting support organisations, preparing and disseminating warnings and other public information, activating liaison arrangements, coordinating and deploying resources and arranging outside assistance, and providing assistance to other areas. The response plan should include information on

- Reflex Action to disaster and information
- Emergency communication and Transportation - DEOC
- Search, Rescue, Emergency Relief & First Aid
- Safe/alternate routes for evacuation - Green Corridor
- Safe Accommodation, Temporary Shelters with basic amenities like food, water, light, ventilation (air), communication, health facilities (medicines), sanitation etc.
- Security of private properties and weaker sections particularly young women
- Carcass disposal, disinfectant spray and immunization – Health and Local Administration
- Consolation to the victims
- Rapid Damage Assessment and Relief Distribution
- Repair, Restrengthening, Retrofitting, Reconstruction, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Recovery, Redevelopment.

With the line department we had formed inter departmental Zonal teams to take immediate measures on any Disasters and also formed village level teams with the local community people, VAO, village assistant, OHT operator, Village nurse, Noon meal programmer, PWD lusher, EB

wireman ,NGO people to the immediate response on any Disaster to mitigate the risk and reduce the loss.

CHAPTER – 9

9. RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION **RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION**

A separate group of people can be assigned the task for carrying out search, rescue and relief operation during any disaster. Persons with background in army, civil defence, home guards' or police can be helpful in doing such activities. Nurses and medical practitioners can guide and help in emergency relief and first aid to the victims.

Evacuation Plan, Safe Accommodations & Sites for Temporary Shelters

Since a large population of a particular area may be affected during disasters, a sketch of the village territory showing safer buildings and sites should be prepared during plan formulation to indicate the places and the routes to the community to be used during disaster periods. The plan map should not only show the evacuation routes but also indicate the routes that may be used by outsiders for providing relief to the victims. The access route should be connected to main road. The evacuation routes are normally the alternate footpaths leading to an area away from the vulnerable structures and susceptible locations.

The details of the relief camps identified in this district are as follows:-

No.of Relief Centres Identified					Total
In Areas of Very High Vulnerability	In Areas of High Vulnerability	In Areas of Moderate Vulnerability	In Areas of Low Vulnerability	In Other Areas	
2	60	86	77	828	1055

Recovery

Immediately after any disaster, recovery is an important phase in Relief and Mitigation process.

Recovery involves personal as well as Communal aspects.

Individual

This involves beginning any person to normalcy who has lost his dear and near ones.

This includes providing relief aspects as In the orders of the Government as well as providing psychological counseling to cope up with the Stress involved.

Communal Recovery involves beginning in togetherness and confidence among the masses to face the situation and overcome the same.

Similarly Reconstruction involves restoration of dwelling units as well as communal infrastructure. The NDRF & SDRF allotted by NDMA and SDMA respectively are utilized for this purpose.

Also in case of Flood and drought, the farmers of this district enumerators damages to the crops which too is compensated to an extent by the NDRF and SDRF

Damages

Less intensity		Moderate Intensity		Severe Intensity	
Quick restoration recovery as losses will be on individual basis	Quick restoration since damages will be minimal	Recovery may take few weeks with the support from National and State Level	Reconstruction may take few months as it involves restoration of Public infrastructure such as Roads, Bridges	Recovery may take many years since the damage caused may be catastrophic. Support of International Community may be required. Reg.Tsunami, Floods combined with Cyclones etc.,	Reconstruction may take years, since damage would be total. National, State and even International support may be required

CHAPTER – 10

10. MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

There is a strong need for involving Revenue Dept. officials in development activities to ensure mainstreaming of Disaster Management measures. Similarly, the Rural Development officials if involved in Revenue Department programmes, convergence of various schemes can be achieved. Pursuant to the instructions of the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the following officials of Revenue and Rural Development Department are hereby appointed as Zonal Officers to supervise the ongoing schemes in Rural Development & Revenue Departments, as follows:-

Subdivision level Zonal Officers to Superwise all development Schemes/ Revenue Department Programmes.

Sl.No	Name of the Division / Taluk / Block	Zonal Officer
Division Level Supervisory Teams		
1.	Tiruvarur Division (Revenue Unit) Tiruvarur Division (Development Unit 5 Blocks)	Project Director, DRDA, Tiruvarur. Senior Regional manager TNCSC, Tiruvarur.
2.	Mannargudi Division (Revenue Unit) Mannargudi Division (Development Unit)	Project Officer, Mahalir Thittam, Tiruvarur. District Revenue Officer, Tiruvarur.
Zonal Officers for Taluk Offices		
3.	Tiruvarur Taluk	AD (Panchayat), Tiruvarur.
4.	Nannilam Taluk	PA (Noon Meal), Tiruvarur.
5.	Kodavasal Taluk	PA (Small Savings), Tiruvarur.
6.	Valangaiman Taluk	AD (Audit), Tiruvarur.
7.	Mannargudi Taluk	APO (wages & Employment)
8.	Needamangalam Taluk	APO (infrastructure)
9.	Thiruthuraipoondi Taluk	APO (Housing & Sanitation)
Zonal Officers for Block Development Offices		
10.	Tiruvarur Block	RDO, Tiruvarur

11	Nannilam Block	AC (Excise), Tiruvarur
12	Kodavasal Block	SDC (SSS) Tiruvarur
13	Koradacerry Block	APA (land) Tiruvarur
14	Valangaiman Block	D.AD & T.WO, Tiruvarur
15	Needamangalam Block	DBC & M.WO, Tiruvarur
16	Mannargudi Block	RDO, Mannargudi
17	Kottur Block	
18	Thiruthuraipoondi Block	DSO, Tiruvarur
19	Muthupettai Block	

4) Duties and responsibilities of Zonal Officers, are as follows:-

1. District Revenue Officers have to supervise all development schemes in a sub-division.
2. Revenue Divisional Officers have to supervise all development schemes in the block(s) assigned to them.
3. Project Officers have to supervise Revenue Department programmes in a sub-division.
4. Asst.Directors (RD) have to supervise Revenue Department programmes in the Taluk assigned to them

ON GOING SCHEMES IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

1.KUDIMARAMATH

Sl.No.	Name of Division	Total No. of Works	No. of Works Completed	No. of Works in Progress	No. of Works to be Started	Total
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur.	14	9	5	-	14
2	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	20	3	7	10	20
3	Vennar Basin Division, Tiruvarur	38	-	20	18	38
	TOTAL	72	12	32	28	72

2.G.O.(Ms) NO .50(Industries Dept., Regarding desilting of Tanks)

Sl. No	Division	Water bodies with silt deposit in the district										No. of waterbodies for which notification is made in District Gazette (Among Col.12)
		PWD			Local Bodies			Total			Grand Total	
		No. of Channels	No. of Reservoirs	No of Tanks	No. of Channels	No. of Reservoirs	No of Tanks	No. of Channels	No. of Reservoirs	No of Tanks	(9+10+11)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tiruvarur	-	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	397	397	377
2	Nannilam	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	-	510	510	478
3	Kudavasal	-	-	-	-	-	597	-	-	597	597	261
4	Valangaiman	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	248	248	180
5	Mannargudi	-	-	-	-	-	1228	-	-	1228	1228	933
6	Needamangalam	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	316	316	247
7	Koothanallur	-	-	-	-	-	414	-	-	414	414	376
8	Tiruthuraipoondi	-	-	-	-	-	1013	-	-	1013	1013	840
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	4723	-	-	4723	4723	3692

3.THAI SCHEME - MI TANKS DESILTING

Work Name	AS Number/ Date	As value	Agency
Basic Amenities 255 work	3869/2015/A8, 07.03.2017	341.91	DRDA, Thiruvarur
Additional Basic Amenties 10 work	3869/2015/A8, 07.03.2017	59.88	DRDA, Thiruvarur
Regular Road work 27	3869/2015/A8, 07.03.2017	684.98	DRDA, Thiruvarur
Additional Road work 12	3869/2015/A8, 07.03.2017	621.76	DRDA, Thiruvarur
Total - 304		1708.53	

4.CDRRP

CDRRP –Multi purpose evacuation shelters and VPRC buildings Construction

Sl. No.	Go Ms No.	Total No. of works	Work Completed and handed over	Work is in progress	Remarks
1	1. G.O.Ms.No. 387, Revenue (DM4.1) Dept., Dt.23.12.2011. 2.RAS 2. G.O.Ms.No.437, Revenue [DM 4(1)] Dept., Dt.04.11.2013 3. G.O.Ms.No.337, Revenue [DM 4(1)] Dept., Dt. 14.09.2015	6	5	1	
	Total:-	6	5	1	

5.MGNREGA

Name of the Scheme: MGNREGS - 2016-17

Sl. No	Subject	Channels		Tanks		PWD Channels			Individual Land Farm Pond		Common Land Farm Pond	
		No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Kms	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate
1	Very Highly Vulnerability	67	308.27	7	35.00	2	4.464	8.90	6	12.00	16	32.00
2	Highly Vulnerability	125	605.68	2	9.43	20	26.10	55.8	2	4.00	9	18.00
3	Medium Vulnerability	162	771.34	22	99.60	63	65.55	273.75	5	10.00	11	22.00
4	Low Vulnerability	336	1578.81	34	157.3	61	77.21	283.27	32	64.00	38	76.00

Name of the Scheme: MGNREGS - 2017-18

Sl. No	Subject	Channels		Tanks		Percolation well and Boulder Check	
		No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate
1	Very Highly Vulnerability					3	5.61
2	Highly Vulnerability					13	24.32
3	Medium Vulnerability	3	14.79	0	0	27	50.60
4	Low Vulnerability	3	14.94	0	0.00	64	119.71

6.Dry land Farming

MSDA – Mission On Sustainable

Dry land Agriculture - 2016-17 to 2019 - 2020

District: Tiruvarur

Objectives of the project: This new scheme launched for

- ❖ Developing Dry Land in Cluster Mode
- ❖ Focusing on improving the production and productivity of pulses, Oil seeds and Millets in Tiruvarur District for Drought mitigation and to seed the farmers to get higher production in the dryland area.

Activities

- ❖ Formation of dry land cluster
- ❖ Account opening in the name of JDA
- ❖ Formation of Cluster Development Team
- ❖ Formation of Block Level Team in each cluster
- ❖ Account opening for CDT in the name of AO and AE
- ❖ Formation of Farmers club in each villages
- ❖ Opening account for farmers club at nodal PACCs in the name of president and Treasurer
- ❖ Base line survey
- ❖ Capacity building Programme
- ❖ Identification and Finalization of entry point activities

Progress of the scheme

- ❖ With the above concept in Tiruvarur district MSDA for - Tiruvarur & Budalur blocks are identified.
- ❖ In Tiruvarur Block - 2 clusters Identified, Namely Thirukanurpatti and Vallamputhur
- ❖ In Budalur Block - 1 cluster Identified - Namely Rayamundanpatti
- ❖ Account Opening in the name of JDA
- ❖ Formation of cluster Development Team
- ❖ Formation of Block Level Team in each Cluster
- ❖ Account opening at Block Level
- ❖ Formation of Farmers Club(8+10=18Nos.)
- ❖ Base line survey Work completed

- ❖ Entry Point Activity – Ploughing work under progress
- ❖ Cluster wise Area for cultivation of Pulses, Millets and Oil seeds are finalized
- ❖ Training given to the master Trainers
- ❖ Training to farmers club under progress

Plan of action :

- ❖ District Training should be completed before 22.05.2017
 - ❖ Training at cluster level should be completed before 28.05.17
 - ❖ Village level Training should be completed before 10.06.17
 - ❖ Farmers club meeting should be fixed dates preferably 1 st and 16 th of every month
- Entry Points activities should be completed immediately

Subsidy Pattern:

- Ploughing subsidy Rs.500/acre
- Seed and fertilizer distribution at 50% subsidy
- Entry Point activities Rs. 5 lakh/cluster
- Capacity building programmes
- For setting rain water harvesting arrangement Rs. 7.5 lakh / cluster
- For the purchase of value added machineries Rs. 10 lakh / cluster
- For employment generation to rural youngsters - setting up of custom hiring centre Rs 10 Lakh / cluster

Usefulness of the programme

- Increased Production and productivity of pulses, Millets and Oilseeds
- Conserve water
- Farmers get reasonable price for their produce through marketing technologies
- Annual Income doubled by adopting Integrated Farming system.

7.ADB-CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change

- Increasing global average temperatures
- Changes in patterns of precipitation
- Rising sea levels (0.36 to 2.5 ft)

- Altered patterns of agriculture
- Increased extreme weather events
- The expansion of the range of tropical diseases
- Social and economic impacts

Climate Change Adaptation

- Climate Change Adaptation - a response to climate change that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects
- Adaptive capacity is closely linked to social and economic development
- DRM is closely linked to social and economic development

8.IAMWARM

Sub Basin	:	Cauvery Basin
Nodal District	:	Tiruvarur
WRO Region	:	Tiruvarur

I. Objective:

To increase an income of the Farmers per unit of irrigation water per unit of land.

II. Plan:

1. Diversification of high water requirement to low water requirement crops
2. Low profit crops high profit .
3. To increase the productivity through Transfer of latest production technologies by field demonstrations .
4. To organize Farmers field schools which brings together concepts , methods from agro- ecology , experimental education and community developme.nt

5. Training imparted to field staff , farmers and labours.
6. Frequent field visits
7. Strengthening of information and publicity activities
8. To organize Exposure visits
9. To organize Frequent review for the appraisal of scheme progress.
10. Documentation

III The Blocks covered in the Districts are as follows,

Sl. No.	District	Blocks covered		
1	Tiruvavarur	1.Tiruvavarur	2.Nannilam	3.Kodavasal
		4.Koradachery	5. Valangaiman	6.Needamangalam
		7.Mannargudi	8.Kootur	9.Thiruthuraipoondi
		10. Muthupet		

Activities:

- The newly released paddy and pulses varieties are distributed to farmers through the Agricultural Extension Centers.
- Judicial application of fertilizer and manures through soil sample analytical results.
- Introducing Organic farming where chemical fertilizers are replaced by microbial nutrient givers like algae, fungi, bacteria , micorhiza and actinomycetes.
- Introducing INM and IPM practices.
- Transfer of Technology(TOT) through Agricultural Extension Centers.

Strategy:

- It is proposed to cover the fallow lands with maize, pulses, groundnut ,coconut, Sugarcane, Gingelly and horticultural crops
- The farmers will be encouraged to go in for well-irrigated maize, Pulses and Groundnut crops, till WRO works are completed and gap area is irrigated by Surface water.
- The important focus crops proposed in the sub basin are Maize, Paddy, Pulses, and Groundnut. It is proposed to form 5 to10 commodity groups for each focus crop, depends upon the area and each group will have 20 to 25 farmers with similar interest.
- The commodity group members will be given trainings periodically on latest production technologies, value addition, transport of produces, and also on market trends etc., so as to get the maximum productivity and best price for the produce in time.

Conclusion:

The main object is to improve the productivity / unit of area and also to improve the productivity / unit of irrigation water. These activities may increase the standard of living of the farmers by getting more profit than before.

The physical and financial requirements of developmental components of activities have been worked out for 5 years period. The cost norms for developmental components of activities have been adopted mostly based on the existing cost norms followed in state / centrally sponsored schemes and National food security mission schemes being implemented by the agricultural department

CHAPTER – 11

11. COMMUNITY & OTHER STAKE HOLDER PARTICIPATION

COMMUNITY & OTHER STAKE HOLDER PARTICIPATION

1. CBDRM (COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT)

The Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is the sub component of Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP), implemented by the Government of Tamilnadu through Revenue Department with World Bank assistance. State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD) is the Project implementing Agency. The project is implemented in 561 coastal habitation of 12 Coastal District of Tamilnadu.

CBDRM PROJECT AREAS IN TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

S.No	Name of the Coastal Habitation	Name of the Village Panchayat	Name of the Block	Name of the Taluk
1.	Karpaganatharkulam-Kaduvetti	Idumbavanam	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
2.	Keelavadiyakadu	Idumbavanam	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
3.	Duraikadu	T.Keelakadu	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
4.	Sengankadu	Thillaivilagam	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
5.	Munankadu	Thondiyakadu	Muthupet	Thiruthuraippondi
6.	Thondiyakadu	Thondiyakadu	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
7.	Kariyankadu	Vilangadu	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
8.	Jambuvanodai	Jambuvanodai	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
9.	Karaithidal	Kummtithidal	Kottur	Mannargudi
10.	Veeranvayal	Jambuvanodai	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
11.	Uppur	Uppur	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
12.	Alangkadu	Alangkadu	Muthupet	Thiruthuraipoondi
13.	Pettai	Muthupet Town Panchayat	Muthupet Town Panchayat	Thiruthuraipoondi

OBJECTIVES OF CBDRM

* To reduce communities vulnerabilities and strengthen their ability to proactively cope with disaster and natural hazards, through preparation of Village Disaster Risk Management Plans.

* To form Village Disaster Management Committees and train all the stakeholders including students on multiple coastal disasters.

* To make the communities aware about the infrastructure created under CDRRP and to maintain and utilize the same during emergency.

VDMC and VDMTs

Village Disaster Management Committee is formed at the Village Panchayat level consisting of various stakeholders from among the community and also field level functionaries from various sectoral departments.

Village Disaster Management Teams are formed as Task Forces at the coastal habitation level from among willing volunteers of the local community. Each team may have minimum of 5 members and maximum of 20, depending on the population. These teams has to be capacitated about their roles and responsibilities during disaster time. The VDRMP (Village Disaster Risk Management Plan) is prepared with the community participation in every coastal habitation. The VDRMP plan is executed during disaster situation.

In this context five teams have been formed as Village Disaster Risk Management Team (VDMT) in each Coastal habitation as follows.

1. **Early Warning Team**
2. **Evacuation Team**
3. **Search and Rescue Team**
4. **Shelter Management Team**

5. First Aid Team

Capacity Building Training, has been imparted for the VDMT to the VDMT members, in all the 13 Coastal habitations.

FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

1. VDRMP (Village Disaster Risk Management Plan) preparation in 13 coastal habitation.
2. VDMC (Village Disaster Management Committee) formed in 13 coastal habitation.
3. VDMT (Village Disaster Management Team) formed in 13 coastal habitation.
4. School safety programme for school going children in 13 coastal habitations in coordination with Education Department and Indian Red Cross Society.
5. Under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction project the PWD Department has so far constructed 6 Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter (MPES). The CBDRM will make the community aware of the shelters, usages and management. The CBDRM staff will periodically visit and monitor the activities.
6. Early Warning System -6 Nos will be erected and monitored team.

CBDRM, Tiruvarur

Abstract

S.No	Name of the programme	No.of programmes conducted	No.of persons trained/participated
1.	Street Play	13	1696
2.	Orientation Programme	13	918
3.	Swimming Training	–	–
4.	First Aid Training (School Students)	7	180
5.	First Aid Training (VDMT Members)	1	50
6.	Village Disaster Risk Management Plan	13	920
7.	Village Disaster Management Team(Capacity Building Training)	13	585

8.	Mock Drill	3	650
9.	NDRF Training	1	250

Community Preparedness - communities in the coastal areas are faced by the wrath of cyclones, storm surge and tsunami waves. It is important that the community is better prepared to take suitable actions on receiving early warning and follow emergency evacuation plans and procedures.

OBJECTIVE :

CBDRM is to reduce community vulnerabilities and strengthen the ability of the community and to proactively cope with disaster and natural hazards through preparation of village Disaster Risk Management Plan(VDRMP) . Community Based Disaster Risk Management is being implemented through SIRD & PR.

2.FIRST RESPONDERS

Any Disaster Management Agency needs to build a team of dedicated trained, skilled personnel to act as First Responders in timer of any natural calamities. They should be trained to make use of specialised equipments and available communication network. There is also a need to consider creation of a plan to meet the minimum requirements for strengthening communications and emergency control rooms, thereby improving coordination and response to disasters. No new institutional structures need be created in such a scheme.

For 212 Vulnerable villages, 11 teams like Early warning teams, Search and Rescue teams, Evacuation teams, Transport Management teams, Shelter and Food Management teams, Waterway Management teams, Media Management teams, Health and Sanitation Management teams have been formed. Each team consist of 5 members and in Tiruvarur District we have identified around 1306 First Responders for immediate response in any Disaster. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website.

3.NGOs

Sl. No	Name of the NGO's	Contact Name & Designation (Thiruvallargal)	Contact Address	Phone, Cell No& email ID
1.	WARD (Womens's Association for Rural Development)	T.Chitra, Secretary, Cco-Vembu	37,upstair, Keelavad amboki st, Kilvelur-611 104.	04366-275620 9994999420
2.	AMPSS (Adi-dravidar Milk Producers Service & Soceity)	K. Shanmugam, Secretary	Kavalakudi, Kankoduthavanitham, Kudavasal Tk.	04366-231165 9750276367
3.	Nambikkai Foundation	S. Soundararajan, Secretary	Mettupalayam, Thiruturaipoondi Tk Tiruvarur Dt.	9965549760 9788049716 nambikai foundation_india@yahoo.com
4.	BWDC (Bharathi Women Development Centre)	M.Nagarajan, Secretary	Vilagam, Kattur, Manakkal Ayyampettai (via), Tiruvarur Dt.	04369-244377 9942985601
5.	BFWF (Bharathamatha Family Welfare Foundation)	Edaiyur. R.V.Manimaran Secretary	No.1, Mettu theru, Thiruturaipoondi Tk, Tiruvarur Dt.	9442221918 bharathingo@yahoo.com
6.	BRWWS (Babuji Rural Women Welfare Soceity)	Saroja Srinivasan Secretary	Therkkumadavilagam Tiruvarur.	04366-242315 944397221
7.	TMSSS (Thanjavur Multipurpose Social Service Soceity)	Fr.S.Sengole Secretary, Cco-Padma	2851/50, Trichy road, P.Box.No.77, Thanjavur.	04366-242526 9442399064 99442403552 9600720480
8.	SUHSA (Sheila's Unit for Health & Social Affairs)	Y.Mohanraj Sudha Secretary	Needamangalam. Tiruvarur Dt.	9442633130 Sheilasunit.tvr@gmail.com
9.	VERDT (Venkateswara Educational & Rural Development)	Baskar, Director	No.4, Guru Dakshanamoorthy Complex, Tiruvarur	04366-224350 9786877225 9751517772 9486641882
10.	ASWC (Anna Social Welfare Soceity)	Vijayakumar, Secretary	Karakattu st, Tiruvarur	9443787062
11.	WVI (World Vision India)	Johnson, Manager,	Mannargudi.	9443160789 mannargudi_india_adp@wvi.org
12.	Manolayam Health care Trust	P.Murugaiyan, Managing Trustee,	Thamilar st, Mela panangattangudi, Needamangalam.	7373819688 Manolayam@yahoo.co.in , Manolayam2014@gmail.com

4.REDCROSS

Indian red cross society – Tiruvarur district

S.No	Name	Designation	Contact No
1.	R.Ramachandren	JRC Counsellor	9442729192
2.	k.Selva Cithambaram	JRC Counsellor	9965818752
3.	V.Suresh	JRC Counsellor	9865593067
4.	V.Swaminathan	JRC Counsellor	994240262
5.	R.Ramesh	P.R.O Indian red cross society	944375524
6.	T.Ganesan	Life member	9442714950
7.	C.Selvakumar	Life member	9442014293
8.	R.Senthilkumar	District Convenor	9442014293
9.	V.Kathiresan	Voulnteer	9788048073
10.	S.Mani	Life member	9443088431
11.	S.Manivanan	SDRT Member	9843276211
12.	K V.Kannan	Life member	9842016362
13.	G.Kumar	Business	9362710506
14.	D.Suresh Kumar	First aid Trainer	9443548921
15.	E.G.B Uthaman	Chairman Indian Red Cross Society Nannilam Branch	8825509882
16.	M.S.Pari	Secretary Indian Red Cross Society Nannilam Branch	9443974905
17.	Sami.Murali	Hon.Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society	9043869053
18.	Siva.Shanmuga vadivel	Secretary Indian Red Cross Society Thiruthuraipoondi Branch	9842008885
19.	K.Muruganantham	Voulnter	9943983911
20.	G.Kumar	Driver F.H.S	9843757040
21.	M.Vijayan	Driver F.H.S	8098598472
22.	D.Ananth	Voulnter	9443476286
23.	K.Ravi	Voulnter	9443157646

5. Nehru Yuva Kendra

Chairman :

Regular meetings will be conducted amongst all From September to December every year so as to have effective coordination.

CHAPTER – 12

12. LINKING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LINKING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

I. GROUP HOUSES:

The Group Houses constructed from the inception of the scheme (around 30 years ago) poses a threat as these houses are prone for collapses during heavy rains. The details of those 9242 houses constructed over a period of 30 years are furnished below:

- Houses with minor repair - 2035
- Houses with major repair - 4086
- Houses beyond repair - 3121

Out of the above, the houses with major repairs and beyond repairable conditions 7207 (4086+3121) houses have been identified as most vulnerable.

It has been planned to construct 9242 houses over the period of 7 years by a special scheme or through C.S.R. Further a tentative proposal has been sent to Director of Rural Development, Chennai, at an estimated cost of 33.34 Crores for taking up minor and major repair works in 6121 (2035+4086) houses.

II. THAI II Schemes:

During the current year (2016-17) many vulnerable roads have been identified in various Blocks and Administrative Sanction has been accorded to take up 103 No. of roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 1548.25 Lakhs.

III. DESILTING OF PONDS: (G.O.(Ms) No.50, Industries Dept.):

Based on the G.O (Ms) No. 50, Industries Department, dated: 27.04.2017, 4045 Rural Ponds have been notified in District Gazette for taking up Desilting works.

Out of this, Administrative Sanction has been accorded for 3749 Ponds under MGNREGS. The desilting of ponds has commenced in 2150 Ponds. The work is being done through CSR and MGNREGS workers.

IV. FARM PONDS:

Under MGNREGS a total number 599 (2016-17 & 2017- 18) Farm Ponds has been taken up and the works are under progress which will be completed before 31.07.2017. This may be very much to the farmers to store the rain water during rains.

V. COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

During the current year (2016-17) the P.U.Elementary and Middle Schools have been renovated at an estimated cost of Rs.368.58 Lakhs in order to shift the public during rains.

VI. TAMIL NADU RURAL ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEME:

Under this Scheme the most damaged roads have been taken up 3 categories namely,

- Upgradation
- Strengthening
- Renewal Block Topping.

During the current year 90 No. of such roads have been taken up for easy transportation of vehicles at an estimated cost of Rs.2840.00 Lakhs.

This infrastructure development results in smooth flow of all vehicles and to shift the affected people to the safe place.

VII. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA:

Under this scheme major roads connecting 2 Panchayats have been identified and works are under execution. A total number of 31 roads have been identified at an estimated cost of Rs.7494.55 Lakhs.

Apart from the above Roads 7 Bridges across the River / Channel running through this District have also been identified and the works are under execution.

VIII. SUB – SURFACE DYKE:

During the last 3 years Sub - Surface Dyke have been constructed in the following blocks which have shown good improvement of ground water level.

Name of the Block	No. of Dyke	EstimateAmount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Valangaiman	4	51.53
Nannilam	2	14.30
Kottur	1	3.00
Needamangalam	1	4.00
Kodavasal	4	26.72
Total	12	99.55

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

CHAPTER – 13

13. BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS:

State Allocations

Section 48, Seeks to provide for the establishment of State & District Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Funds.

Section 39 seeks to enjoin upon each department of the State Government to allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness. Section 50 provides for emergency procurement and accounting norms where as section 66 provides norms for payment of compensation.

District Allocations

The district authority gets 100% financial assistance from Govt. of TNSDMA for carrying out various activities such as sensitization programmes, trainings, mock drills etc.

As per the G.O.(Ms)No.6 Revenue (D.M – 3(1)) Department Dated 10.01.2017 ,32 Districts of TamilNadu District had been announced as Drought affected Districts.Drought relief on Input subsidy disbursed to the farmers as Detailed below.

Sl. No	No. of Affected Farmers	No. of Bank Accounts Validated as on date	Details of Relief Disbursed as on date		Total	
			No. of beneficiaries for whom the relief amount credited to their Account	Total amount credited to beneficiaries Account (Rupees in Crores)	Total no. of beneficiaries (Col.5+Col.7)	Total amount (Col.6+Col.8) (Rupees in Crores)
1	133316	133316	161.22	0	133316	161.22

The Department which will play an active role in reduction of risk are PWD, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Revenue.

At times of Flood or drought more funds are usually allocated for mitigation activities as was done to cope up drinking water supply during 2016-17.

In case of higher needs, the State Disaster Management Agency into be addressed for funds under SDRF.

CHAPTER – 14

14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The characteristics of an emergency situation have implications for its monitoring and evaluation. For instance, post-conflict assistance is usually provided in a very complex, sensitive and volatile environment, making it difficult to establish detailed objectives and indicators for the intervention. Moreover, it is not always easy to identify project beneficiaries when there is no clear distinction between combatants and civilians.

Effect Monitoring

- Effect monitoring is collecting **information on progress towards achieving objectives**, and on what the effects are in relation to these objectives
- Effect monitoring is **a form of continuous self-evaluation.**
- If it is **done well, formal evaluations will be needed less often**, and if a formal evaluation is carried out, the program staff will already be familiar with their work in relation to their objectives.
- They **will be able to participate more fully in the evaluation**, and find it less threatening.
- **All monitoring systems should include both process and effect monitoring.**

In the case of natural disasters, the speed of the intervention can be a constraint to establishing precise and efficient monitoring systems and considering evaluation during the emergency. In such a context, effective monitoring can be the only regular source of information and analysis capable of addressing the entire problems specific to an emergency and of instigating corrective measures when necessary. The evaluation will also derive considerable benefit from efficient monitoring that is a source of key information so often lacking at the time of evaluation.

MONITORING

Monitoring can be defined as a continuous or periodic review of project implementation to assess delivery, identify difficulties, ascertain problem areas and recommend remedial action. It can also be described as a continuous oversight of the implementation of an activity. It seeks to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targeted results and other required actions are proceeding according to plan. Monitoring is a project management implementation tool. Based on these definitions, the following elements may be extracted:

- Continuing / ongoing action
- Information update
- Progress vis-à-vis plan
- Problem or potential problem identification
- Corrective measure

Tools for periodic monitoring are: the work-plan; daily reporting — often used at the outset of an emergency; and the activity reports or periodic reviews that can be made on a weekly or monthly basis.

EVALUATION

In contrast to monitoring which is a continuous or regular process, evaluation takes place at a specific point in time and takes a broader and deeper look at an operation. Evaluation is a process that attempts to determine, as systematically and objectively as

- **Impact:** How project activities contributed to a change in a situation, positive or negative, that the project was expected to bring. The impact might be difficult to

properly assess in emergency due to the many factors that could still affect it before reaching a more stable and durable situation. Immediate impact is certainly more relevant to such a situation.

- **Sustainability:** To what extent project activities continue after external support is no longer available or to what extent the project continues functioning without external financial support. This criterion is often used for projects with development components or return programs, but not for emergency operations. Connectedness is certainly more appropriate for emergencies.

As per G.O.Rt.No.2261 Public (Special-B) Department, dated 29.06.2017 Government have appointed Dr.Manivasan, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and Noon meal Programme Department, Secretariat, Chennai 600 009 as the monitoring similarly.

The Monitoring Officer periodically reviews the progress made in enumeration of beneficiaries and disbursement of relief in times of any calamities. During the drought 2016, Bhuvan App developed by ISRO was effectively put into use to capture the crop damages with location specific accuracy.

CHAPTER – 15

15. RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM

The Disaster warning system is one of the important components of the Meteorological application programme of INSAT. The system envisages the transmission of weather, via, satellite directly to the station likely to be severely affected by disastrous weather due to cyclonic storms.

The warnings which are issued by the Area Cyclone warning Centre (ACWC) at Chennai will be translated into Regional language (Tamil) and transmitted to the satellite via the P and T earth station at Chengalpattu. Dedicated communication lines are established between ACWC Madras and P and T earth station at Chengalpattu.

The room where the Disaster Warning System sets have been installed should not be closed under any circumstances. If it is required so, the key must be readily available with a responsible officer. Whenever situation arises impending of any storm or cyclone, the siren in the system will alarm, for one minute. Then the audio sound will be heard. Then the communication will be both in Tamil and English repeated more than once. The warnings so received should be communicated to all officers concerned within the jurisdiction.

The Disaster warning system ensures that the warnings issued by the Meteorological department are received almost instantaneously by the State Government Officers to take immediate action for protecting the lives and property, of the people in the affected area. The system over comes the limitation of considerable delay and complaints of non-receipt due to communication failure.

EFFECTIVE USE OF VHF SETS

During the season, the Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will arrange to ensure that the control rooms are equipped with wireless sets to function 24x7, so that the communication of messages shall be effectively carried through the V.H.F. available in the Police Stations. Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will install V.H.F. sets for the following office, from the onset of monsoon.

Control room in the Collectorate, Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, and all Taluk Offices

In all other offices, the officers may utilise the V.H.F. sets available in the Police Stations which are located either within the office compound or nearby.

Soon on receipt of the first warning, each relief officer either at Divisional level, Taluk level, Firka level and group level should arrange to post responsible persons near the V.H.F. so that the messages received may be passed on to the concerned Relief Officers.

According to existing arrangements, V.H.F. sets are functioning at the Divisional Office or in the nearest Police Station and it will be necessary for the staff of Revenue Offices to use the V.H.F. sets at times of emergency. The Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur has agreed during the previous occasions to impart training to some members of Revenue Staff, so that they can familiarize on the usage of V.H.F sets whenever required. Before the commencement of season, the Revenue Divisional Officers should arrange to consult the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned and train at least 2 or 3 members of their staff so that their services can be utilised in operating the V.H.F. sets. At the Collectorate, the Personal Assistant (General) will arrange to depute the staff for training in the Superintendent's Office. The Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will ensure that the Revenue personnel are also accustomed to speak on V.H.F. sets.

CDRRP - Early Warning System

Not Installed

CHAPTER – 16

16. IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS AND PROVISION FOR LINK TO DETAILED INFORMATION IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS AND PROVISION FOR LINK TO DETAILED INFORMATION

1. CONTACT NUMBER OF RELIEF COMMISSIONER OFFICER, CHENNAI AND GOVERNMENT REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND SECRETARIATE

Principal Secretary To Government,	PHONE NO :	044-25671556
Revenue Department, Chennai.	FAX NO :	044-24918098

Additional Chief Secretary /	PHONE NO :	044- 28593988
Commissioner Of Revenue Administration,		044- 28593990
Chennai.	FAX NO :	044 – 28511593

TAMILNADU STATE DISASTER	044-1070
MANAGEMENT AGENCY (TNSDMA)	FAX NO 044- 28410 577
CHENNAI Toll Free No	044- 28414513
	044- 28414600

tnstateeoc@gmail.com

tn.relief@gmail.com

2. COLLECTORATE CONTROL ROOM

TOLL FREE No.	1077
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LANDLINE No. **04366-226623,**

D.R.O. TIRUVARUR **944 5000 922**

PA (General) to Collector, Tiruvarur **944 500 8154,**

FAX No. **04366 -220889**

deoctvr@gmail.com

EMAIL ID

dmtahsildar.tvr@tn.gov.in

collrtvr@nic.in

IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Sl.No.	Designation	Phone No.	
		Office	Cell No.
1.	District Collector	04366-223344	9444178000
2.	District Revenue Officer	04366-220483	9445000922
3.	Project Director - DRDA	04366-222168	7373704216
4.	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Tiruvarur	04366-222542	9442255542
5.	Revenue Divisional Officer Tiruvarur	04366-244277	9445000464
6.	Revenue Divisional Officer -Mannargudi	04367-252261	9445000463
7.	Personal Assistant (General) to Collector	04366-220889	9445008154
8.	District Supply Officer, Tiruvarur	04366-220510	9445000295
9.	AC Excise	04366-220501	9840950459
10.	AC Labour	04366-251121	9442269947
11.	AC HR&CE	-	9524519922
12.	Dy. Collector (SSS)	04366-225662	9445461754
13.	Dy. Collector (SSI)	-	9486426600
14.	Dy. Collector (DBCW)	04366-220519	9442932440
15.	Dy. Collector (DADW)	04366-220528	9486303225
16.	District Social Welfare	04366-224280	9442530719
17.	District Differently Abled Welfare	04366-221397	9489174898
18.	Spl. D.C. Revenue Court, Tiruvarur	04366-244370	9443919167
19.	Spl. D.C. Revenue Court, Mannargudi	04367 251150	9788530250
20.	PA (Account), Tiruvarur	-	9894665682
21.	PA (Noon Meal),Tiruvarur	04366-224466	9865972677
22.	PA (PD), Tiruvarur	04366-221360	9443654918

23.	PA (Small Savings) , Tiruvarur	04366-225967	9443526448
24.	PA (Agriculture) i/c, Tiruvarur	04366-220198	9750963312
25.	AD Ex. Ser. Man, Tiruvarur	04366-220210	9940827415
26.	AD Panchayats, Tiruvarur	04366-221359	7402607518
27.	AD Survey, Tiruvarur	-	9444067416
28.	AD Audit, Tiruvarur	04366-220962	7402607519
29.	AD Tamil Valarchi , Tiruvarur i/c	04366-224600	9486509148
30.	AD Fisheries & (Marine)	04366-224140	9842744864
31.	AD Mines Nagappattinam	04365 251136	9176656671
32.	AD Highways, Tiruvarur	04366-220666	9443526508
33.	AD Handloom, Tiruvarur	04366-250765	9940900213
34.	AD Town Panchayat, Tiruvarur	04362 234247	8883100135
35.	NIC, Tiruvarur	04366-221356	9443394492
36.	HS, Tiruvarur	04366-221001	9442181304
37.	MHS, Tiruvarur	04366-221002	9489318305
38.	Tahsildar Tiruvarur	04366-222379	9445000626
39.	Tahsildar Nannilam	04366-230456	9445000627
40.	Tahsildar Kudavasal	04366-262056	9445000628
41.	Tahsildar Valangaiman	04374 264456	9445000629
42.	Tahsildar Needamangalam	04367 260456	9445000624
43.	Tahsildar Mannarkudi	04367 222291	9445000623
44.	Tahsildar Thiruthuraipoondi	04369 222456	9445000625
45.	Tahsildar (SSS) Tiruvarur	04366-222379	9345672231
46.	Tahsildar(SSS) Nannilam	04366-230456	9443663922
47.	Tahsildar (SSS) Kudavasal	04366-262056	9443663164
48.	Tahsildar (SSS) Valangaiman	04374 264456	9443093109
49.	Tahsildar (SSS) Needamangalam	04367 260456	9488417051
50.	Tahsildar (SSS) Mannarkudi	04367 222291	9486260775
51.	Tahsildar(SSS) Thiruthuraipoondi	04369 222456	9943516927
52.	CEO, Tiruvarur	04366-244973	9442117972
53.	CEO (SSA) , Tiruvarur	04366-244359	9788859145 9788859146
54.	DEO, Tiruvarur	04366-244348	9443588518
55.	DEEO, Tiruvarur	04366-222133	9750983053
56.	DM-TASMAC, Tiruvarur	04366-222433	9445029731
57.	DM-Transport, Tiruvarur	04366-222410	9345785948
58.	DM-THATCO	04366-250017	944502947
59.	DM-Lead Bank, Tiruvarur	04366-221269	9443921269
60.	Dean Medical Supdt.	04366-244486 04366-240024	9976066007
61.	DD Statistics i/c	04366-242030	9445458070
62.	DD Health	04366-241895	9841561713
63.	JD Health i/c	04366-224465	9444983686
64.	GM DIC	04366-224403	9487671454

65.	PO ICDS	04366-225251	9486269064
66.	PO Mahalir Thittam i/c	04366-225967	9443526448
67.	PRO	04366-221352	9498042451
68.	JR , Co-operative Dept	04366-221262	9443838031
69.	R.T.O. Inspector	04366-221261	9442244881 9443147451
70.	Secretary , Agricultural Marketing Committee,	04366-250481	9487905734
71.	Joint Director, Agriculture	04366-244956	9750963311
72.	E.E Agricultural Engg	04366-241577	9443819383
73.	DD Horticulture i/c	04366-224861	9843390694
74.	District Forest Officer	04366-243765	9443365640
75.	District Fire Officer	04366-221027	9445086474
76.	DPM Puthuvalu Tittam	04366-244654	9345494270
77.	Dt. Employment Officer	04366-224226	7373203656
78.	Dt. Treasury Officer	04366-225793	9842583456
79.	Dt. Library Officer	04366-251779	7402603611
80.	Dt. Sports Officer	04366-227158	9940341500
81.	JD Animal Husbandry	04366-225620	9445001125
82.	DR Dairy	04366-250214	
83.	EE TWAD (AEE)	04366-221362	9443673830 9443373182
84.	EE Underground sewerage Scheme, TWAD	04366-220800	9842596546
85.	EE Vennar	04366-241347	9443223368 9443164899
86.	EE Vennar Tiruvarur		
87.	EE Cauvery	04362-230251	9443340801
88.	DE Highways	220666	9442083160
89.	Highways Superintendent		9865152814
90.	Sericulture Development	0431-2464873	
91.	AGM-NABARD	224784	9443316478
92.	EE PWD Buildings	-	9444063651
93.	AE PWD Buildings	-	9442642260
94.	EE PWD Electricals	0427-2418839	
95.	SDO PWD Electricals	-	9443924204
96.	AE PWD Electricals	-	9092795958
97.	SE TANGEDCO (Electricity)	-	9445856181
98.	EE TANGEDCO (Electricity)	04366-242718	9445854007

TALUK (TAHSILDARS)

Name of the Taluk	Phone No.	Mobile No.	E-Mail ID
1) Mannargudi	04367-222291	9445000623	aero_mannargudi@yahoo.com
2) Needamangalam	04367-260456	9445000624	aero_needamangalam@yahoo.com
3) Thiruthuaipoondi	04369-222456	9445000625	aero_ttp@yahoo.com

4) Tiruvarur	04366-222379	9445000626	aero_tiruvarur@yahoo.com
5) Nannilam	04366-230456	9445000627	aero_nannilam@yahoo.com
6) Kodavasal	04366-262056	9445000628	aero_kudavasal@yahoo.com
7) Valangaiman	04374-264456	9445000629	aero_valangaiman@yahoo.com

Designation	Phone No.		E-Mail ID
Personal Assistant to Collector (General), Tiruvarur	9445008154	220889	collrtvr@nic.in
Personal Assistant to Collector (Development), Tiruvarur	9443654918	221360	papd.tntvr@nic.in
Personal Assistant to Collector (Agri), Tiruvarur	9750963313	220198	paagri.tntvr@nic.in
Assistant Director , Survey & LR, Tvr.	9952851828		adsurvey.tntvr@nic.in
Assistant Director (panchayat), Tvr.	7402607518	221359	adp.tntvr@nic.in
PO, DRDA, Tvr	9443305942 7373704216	04366 222552	
EE, DRDA, Tiruvarur	7373704576		
Secretary , Agricultural Marketing Committee, Tiruvarur	9487905734 IC	250481	
Joint Director, Agriculture, Tiruvarur	9750963311	244956	jdathiruvarur@gmail.com
Deputy Director, Horticulture, Tiruvarur	9942302547 ic	04366- 224861	
District Forest Officer, Tiruvarur	9444210301 ic	243765	
Assistant Director, Fisheries, Tiruvarur	9486854673 ic	224140	adfit6@gmail.com
Assistant Director, (Marine), Thanjavur	9443104327	04362 - 235389	
Regional Joint Director, Animal Husbandary, Tiruvarur	9445001125	225620	rjdtvr@gmail.com
Executive Engineer, TWAD, Tvr.	9443674896	222307	mnttvr@gmail.com
Executive Engineer, TWAD, RWS, Tiruvarur	9994123322 8524081144	221362	eerwstvr@gmail.com
Exe.Engineer,	9443673937	241577	aedeetvr@nic.in
Agricultural Engg.,Tiruvarur	9443819383		
DD Statistics Thiruvarur	9445488070	242030	
Sericulture Development Officer	9487411607	0431 -	

		2464873	
District Pollution control officer, Nagapattinam	8056042270		aeetnpbnagai@yahoo.co m,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

S.No		Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1	Municipal Commissioner, Tiruvarur	ME:	242590 242205 242705	commr.tiruvarur@tn.gov.in
2	Municipal Commissioner, Koothanallur	ME: 9443031930	04367 - 232001 236183	commr.koothanallur@tn.gov.in
3	Municipal Commissioner, Mannargudi	9443362323 ME 9442388885	04367 - 252263	commr.mannargudi@tn.gov.in
4	Municipal Commissioner, Thiruthuraipoondi.	9442171075 ME: 9994456711	04369 - 222551 220551	commr.thiruthuraipoondi@tn.gov.in

FIRE SERVICE AND RESQUE DEPARTMENT

Sl.No.	Particulars	Phone No.
1	Fire Service / Ambulance	101
2	Divisional Fire Office	04366221027
3	Mannargudi Fire station	04367-222299
4	Thiruvarur Fire station	04366-242101
5	Nannilam Fire station	04366-229101
6	Thiruthuraipoondi Fire station	04369-222401
7	Kudavasal Fire station	04366-262101
8	Valangaiman Fire station	04374-264101
9	Needamangalam Fire station	04367-260401
10	Muthupettai Fire station	0436-260101
11	Koothanallur Fire station	04367-235101
12	Kottur Fire station	04367-279455
13	Thirumakkottai Fire station	04367-272034

TNSTC BRANCHES PHONE NUMBER & BRANCH MANAGER CONTACT NO.

Sl. No.	BRANCH (Kumbakonam Division)	PHONE NO	BRANCH MANAGER NAME	CELL NO
1	Tiruvarur	04366-222410	R.Rengasamy Branch Manager	9487995505
2	Tiruvarur	04366-222410	S.Raja Divisional Manager	9487898187

CIVIL SUPPLY GODOWN

Sl. No	NAMES OF THE PS	PHONE NUMBER
1.	Tiruvarur	9442440933 (04366-221029)
2.	Kodavasal	9442810389 (04366 262151)
3.	Atchuthamangalam	9362698548 (04366229701)
4.	Moolangudi	9442486253 (04367 245511)
5.	Mannargudi	9442888651 (04367 250722)
6.	Keelapandi	9843451271 (04369 296927)
7.	Alangudi	9790117271 (04374 269677)
8.	Perugavalnthan	9789044716 (04367 274362)
9.	Athanoor	9626542844 (04367 260710)

TOWN PANCHAYAT EXECUTIVE OFFICE

S. No	Office Name	Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1.	Town Panchayat Nannilam	8883100434	230424	nannilamtp@gmail.com
2.	Town Panchayat Kudavasal	8883100432	262038	kodavasalt@yahoo.com
3.	Town Panchayat Valangaiman	8883100437	04374-262377	Valangaiman_tp@yahoo.co.in
4.	Town Panchayat Needamangalam	8883100435	04367-260899	needamangalamtp@gmail.com
5.	Town Panchayat Muthupet	8883100433	04369-260549	Muthupettp@rediffmail.com
6.	Town Panchayat Peralam	8883100436	238727	peralamtp@yahoo.com
7.	Town Panchayat Koradachery	8883100431	231422	koradacherytp@yahoo.co.in

Black Development Officer

S.No	Office Name	Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1.	BDO Tiruvarur	BP:7402607529 VP :7402607530	222287,222817	tvrbk.tntvr@nic.in
2.	BDO Nannilam	BP:7402607533 VP :7402607534	230451,230688	nnmbk.tntvr@nic.in

3.	BDO Kudavasal	BP:7402607538 VP :7402607539	262051,260026	kdlblk.tntvr@nic.in
4.	BDO Koradachery	BP:7402607542 VP :7402607543	232451	kdyblk.tntvr@nic.in
5.	BDO valangaiman	BP:7402607566 VP :7402607567	04374-264425	vlgbk.tntvr@nic.in
6.	BDO Mannargudi	BP:7402607554 VP :7402607555	04367-222304 ,227060	mngblk.tntvr@nic.in
7.	BDO Needamangalm	BP:7402607550 VP :7402607551	04367-260451	ndmbk.tntvr@nic.in
8.	BDO Kottur	BP:7402607546 VP :7402607547	04367 - 279451,279851	ktrblk.tntvr@nic.in
9.	BDO Thiruthuraipoondi	BP:7402607558 VP :7402607559	04369-222451 04369-222466	ttpblk.tntvr@nic.in
10.	BDO Muthupet	BP:7402607562 VP :7402607563	04369-260451 04369-261260	mtpblk.tntvr@nic.in

CHAPTER – 17

17. Dos and Don'ts during all possible Hazards

Dos and Don'ts during all possible Hazards

CYCLONE

Before the Cyclone season:

- Check the house; secure loose tiles and carry out repairs of doors and windows
- Remove dead branches or dying trees close to the house; anchor removable objects such as lumber piles, loose tin sheets, loose bricks, garbage cans, sign – boards etc.
- keep some wooden boards ready so that glass windows can be boarded if needed
- Keep a hurricane lantern filled with kerosene, battery operated torches and enough dry cells
- Demolish condemned buildings
- Keep some extra batteries for transistors
- Keep some dry non-perishable food always ready for use in emergency

Necessary actions

The actions that need to be taken in the event of a cyclone threat can broadly be divided into :

- Immediately before the cyclone season
- When cyclone alerts and warnings are communicated
- When evacuations are advised
- When the cyclone has crossed the coast

When the Cyclone Starts

- Listen to the radio (All India Radio stations give weather warnings).
- Keep monitoring the warnings. This will help you prepare for a cyclone emergency.
- Pass the information to others.
- Ignore rumors and do not spread them; this will help to avoid panic situations.
- Believe in the official information

- When a cyclone alert is on for your area continue normal working but stay alert to the radio warnings.
- Stay alert for the next 24 hours as a cyclone alert means that the danger is within 24 hours.

When your area is under cyclone warning get away from low-lying beaches or other low-lying areas close to the coast

- Leave early before your way to high ground or shelter gets flooded
- Do not delay and run the risk of being marooned
- If your house is securely built on high ground take shelter in the safe part of the house. However, if asked to evacuate do not hesitate to leave the place.
- Board up glass windows or put storm shutters in place.
- Provide strong suitable support for outside doors.
- If you do not have wooden boards handy, paste paper strips on glasses to prevent splinters. However, this may not avoid breaking windows.
- Get extra food, which can be eaten without cooking. Store extra drinking water in suitable covered vessels.
- If you have to evacuate the house move your valuable articles to upper floors to minimize flood damage.
- Ensure that your hurricane lantern, torches or other emergency lights are in working condition and keep them handy.
- Small and loose things, which can fly in strong winds, should be stored safely in a room.
- Be sure that a window and door can be opened only on the side opposite to the one facing the wind.
- Make provision for children and adults requiring special diet.
- If the centre of the cyclone is passing directly over your house there will be a lull in the wind and rain lasting for half an hour or so. During this time do not go out; because immediately after that, very strong winds will blow from the opposite direction.
- Switch off the electrical mains in your house.
- Remain calm.

When Evacuation is instructed

- Pack essentials for yourself and your family to last a few days. These should include medicines, special food for babies and children or elders.
- Head for the proper shelter or evacuation points indicated for your area.
- Do not worry about your property
- At the shelter follow instructions of the person in charge.
- Remain in the shelter until you are informed to leave

Post-cyclone measures

- You should remain in the shelter until informed that you can return to your home.
- You must get inoculated against diseases immediately.
- Strictly avoid any loose and dangling wires from lamp posts.
- If you have to drive, do drive carefully.
- Clear debris from your premises immediately.
- Report the correct losses to appropriate authorities.

FLOODS

What to do before a flood

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in flood prone areas unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install “Check Valves” in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams and floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
- Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

If a flood is likely to hit your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.

- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

TSUNAMI

Do's & Don'ts

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas along sea-shore.
- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high – risk waters. (Local administration may put sign boards).
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis present a risk.
- If your children's school is in an identified inundation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is.
- Practice your evacuation routes.
- Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.

- Talk to your insurance agent. Homeowners' policies may not cover flooding from a tsunami. Ask the Insurance Agent about the benefits from Multi-Hazard Insurance Schemes.
- Discuss Tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

If you are in an area at Risk from Tsunami

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas.
- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high-risk waters. (Local administration may put sign boards). Also find out the height above sea level and the distance from the coast of outbuildings that house animals, as well as pastures or corrals.
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis present a risk. If possible, pick areas (30 meters) above sea level or go as far as 3 kilometres inland, away from the coastline. If you cannot get this high or far, go as high or far as you can. Every meter inland or upward may make a difference. You should be able to reach your safe location on foot within 15 minutes. After a disaster, roads may become blocked or unusable. Be prepared to evacuate by foot if necessary. Footpaths normally lead uphill and inland, while many roads parallel coastlines. Follow posted tsunami evacuation routes; these will lead to safety. Local emergency management officials can advise you on the best route to safety and likely shelter locations.
- If your children's school is in an identified inundation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is. Find out if the plan requires you to pick your children up from school or from another location. Telephone lines during a tsunami watch or warning may be overloaded and routes to and from schools may be jammed.
- Practice your evacuation routes. Familiarity may save your life. Be able to follow your escape route at night and during inclement weather. Practicing your plan makes

the appropriate response more of a reaction, requiring less thinking during an actual emergency situation.

- Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- Talk to your insurance agent. Homeowners' policies may not cover flooding from a tsunami. Ask the Insurance Agent about the benefits from Multi-Hazard Insurance Schemes.
- Discuss tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

If you are visiting an area at Risk from Tsunami

- Check with the hotel or campground operators for tsunami evacuation information and find out what the warning system is for tsunamis. It is important to know designated escape routes before a warning is issued.
- One of the early warning signals of a tsunami is that the sea water recedes several meters, exposing fish on shallow waters or on the beaches. If you see the sea water receding, you must immediately leave the beach and go to higher ground far away from the beach.
- Protect Your Property
- You should avoid building or living in buildings within 200 meters of the high tide coastline.
- These areas are more likely to experience damage from tsunamis, strong winds, or coastal storms.
- Make a list of items to bring inside in the event of a tsunami.
- A list will help you remember anything that can be swept away by tsunami water.
- Elevate coastal homes.
- Most tsunami waves are less than 3 meters. Elevating your house will help reduce damage to your property from most tsunamis.
- Take precautions to prevent flooding.
- Have an engineer check your home and advise about ways to make it more resistant to tsunami water.

- There may be ways to divert waves away from your property. Improperly built walls could make your situation worse. Consult with a professional for advice.
- Ensure that any outbuildings, pastures, or corrals are protected in the same way as your home. When installing or changing fence lines, consider placing them in such a way that your animals are able to move to higher ground in the event of a tsunami.

What to Do if You Fell a Strong Coastal Earthquake

If you feel an earthquake that lasts 20 seconds or longer when you are in a coastal area, you should:

- Drop, cover, and hold on. You should first protect yourself from the earthquake damages.
- When the shaking stops.
- Gather members of your household and move quickly to higher ground away from the coast. A tsunami may be coming within minutes.
- Avoid downed power lines and stay away from damaged buildings and bridges from which Heavy objects might fall during an aftershock.
- If you are on land
- Be aware of tsunami facts. This knowledge could save your life! Share this knowledge with your relatives and friends. It could save their lives!
- If you are in school and you hear there is a tsunami warning,
- You should follow the advice of teachers and other school personnel.
- If you are at home and hear there is a tsunami warning.
- You should make sure your entire family is aware of the warning. Your family should evacuate your house if you live in a tsunami evacuation zone. Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site or to any safe place outside your evacuation zone. Follow the advice of local emergency and law enforcement authorities.
- If you are at the beach or near the ocean and you feel the earth shake,
- Move immediately to higher ground, DO NOT wait for a tsunami warning to be announced. Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the ocean as you would stay away from the beach and ocean if there is a tsunami. A regional tsunami from a local earthquake could strike some areas before a tsunami warning could be announced.

- Tsunamis generated in distant locations will generally give people enough time to move to higher ground. For locally – generated tsunamis, where you might feel the ground shake, you may only have a few minutes to move to higher ground.
- High, multi-storied, reinforced concrete hotels are located in many low-lying coastal areas. The upper floors of these hotels can provide a safe place to find refuge should there be a tsunami warning and you cannot move quickly inland to higher ground.
- Homes and small buildings located in low-lying coastal areas are not designed to withstand tsunami impacts. Do not stay in these structures should there be a tsunami warning.
- Offshore reefs and shallow areas may help break the force of tsunami waves, but large and dangerous wave can still be a threat to coastal residents in these areas.
- Staying away from all low-lying areas is the safest advice when there is a tsunami warning.
- If you are on a boat,
- Since tsunami wave activity is imperceptible in the open ocean, do not return to port if you are at sea and a tsunami warning has been issued for your area. Tsunamis can cause rapid changes in water level and unpredictable dangerous currents in harbours and ports.
- If there is time to move your boat or ship from port to deep water (after a tsunami warning has been issued), you should weigh the following considerations:
- Most large harbours and ports are under the control of a harbor authority and/or a vessel traffic system. These authorities direct operations during periods of increased readiness (should a tsunami be expected), including the forced movement of vessels if deemed necessary. Keep in contact with the authorities should a forced movement of vessel be directed.
- Smaller ports may not be under the control of a harbor authority. If you are aware there is a tsunami warning and you have time to move your vessel to deep water, then you may want to do so in an orderly manner, in consideration of other vessels.
- Owners of small boats may find it safest to leave their boat at the pier and physically move to higher ground, particularly in the event of a locally – generated tsunami.
- Concurrent severe weather conditions (rough seas outside of safe harbor) could present a greater hazardous situation to small boats, so physically moving yourself to higher ground may be the only option.

- Damaging wave activity and unpredictable currents can affect harbours for a period of time following the initial tsunami impact on the coast. Contact the harbor authority before returning to port making sure to verify that conditions in the harbor are safe for navigation and berthing.

What to do after a Tsunami

- You should continue using a Weather Radio or staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information
- The Tsunami may have damaged roads, bridges, or other places that may be unsafe.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary before helping injured or trapped persons
- If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help.
- Help people who require special assistance – Infants, elderly people, those without transportation, large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation, people with disabilities, and the people who care for them.
- Avoid disaster areas
- Your presence might hamper rescue and other emergency operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods, such as contaminated water, crumbled roads, landslides, mudflows, and other hazards
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls, Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situations. The need to be clear for emergency calls to get through.
- Stay out of a building if water remains around it. Tsunami water, like floodwater, can undermine foundations, causing buildings to sink, floors to crack, or walls to collapse.
- When re-entering buildings or homes, use extreme caution. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take.
- Wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, and sturdy shoes. The most common injury following a disaster is cut feet.
- Use battery-powered lanterns or flashlights when examining buildings. Battery-powered lighting is the safest and easiest to use, and it does not present a fire hazard for the user, occupants, or building. **DO NOT USE CANDLES.**

- Examine walls, floors, doors, staircases, and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing. Inspect foundations for cracks or other damage. Crack and damage to a foundation can render a building uninhabitable.
- Look for fire hazards. Under the earthquake action there may be broken or leaking gas lines, and under the Tsunami flooded electrical circuits, or submerged furnaces or electrical appliances. Flammable or explosive.
- Materials may have come from upstream. Fire is the most frequent hazard following floods.
- Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone outside quickly. Turn off the gas using the outside main valve if you can, and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.
- Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell burning insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice. Electrical equipment should be checked and dried before being returned to service.
- Check for damage to sewage and water lines. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged under the quake, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water from undamaged water heaters or by melting ice cubes that were made before the Tsunami hit. Turn off the main water valve before draining water from these sources. Use tap water only if local health officials it is safe.
- Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes that may have come into buildings with the water. Use a stick to poke through debris. Tsunami floodwater flushed snakes and animals out of their homes.
- Watch for loose plaster, drywall, and ceilings that could fail.
- Take picture of the damage, both of the building and its contents, for insurance claims, Open the windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud before it solidifies.
- Check food supplies.
- Any food that has come in contact with floodwater may be contaminated and should be thrown out.
- Expect aftershocks. If the earthquake is of large magnitude (magnitude 8 to 9+ on the Richter Scale) and located nearby, some aftershocks could be as large as magnitude 7+ and

capable of generating another tsunami. The number of aftershocks will decrease over the course of several days, weeks, or months depending on how large the main shock was.

- Watch your animals closely, keep all your animals under your direct control.. Hazardous materials abound in flooded areas. Your pets may be able to escape from your home or through a broken fence. Pets may become disoriented, particularly because flooding usually affects scent markers that normally allow them to find their homes. The behaviour of pets may change dramatically after any disruption, becoming aggressive or defensive, so be aware of their well-being and take measures to protect them from hazards, including displaced wild animals, and to ensure the safety of other people and animals.

HEAT WAVES

Heat Wave conditions can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death.

To minimize the impact during the heat wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, you can take the following measures :

Do's & Don't's

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

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

TIPS FOR TREATMENT OF A PERSON AFFECTED BY A SUNSTROKE

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

Acclimatization

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

LANDSLIDES

We cannot stop disaster but minimize its impact by preparing ourselves better for landslides. Following are the precautionary measures for landslides in the form of do's and don'ts as given below:

- Prepare tour to hilly region according to information given by weather department or news channel
- Move away from landslide path or downstream valleys quickly without wasting time.
- Keep drains clean
- Inspect drains for – litter, leaves, Plastic Bags, Rubble etc
- Keep the weep holes open

- Grow more trees that can hold the soil through roots
- Identify areas of rock fall and subsidence of buildings, cracks that indicate landslides and move to safer areas. Even Muddy river waters indicate landslides upstream.
- Notice such signals and contact the nearest Tehsil or District Head Quarters
- Ensure that toe of slope is not cut, remains protected, don't uproot trees unless revegetation is planned.
- Listen for unusual sounds such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together
- Stay alert, awake and active (3A's) during the impact or probability of impact.
- Locate and go to shelters
- Try to stay with your family and companions
- Check for injured and trapped persons
- Mark path of tracking so that you can't be lost in middle of the forest
- know how to give signs or how to communicate during emergency time to flying helicopters and rescue team

Don'ts

- Try to avoid construction and staying vulnerable areas.
- Do not panic and loose energy by crying
- Do not touch or walk over loose material and electrical wiring or pole
- Do not built houses near steep slopes and near drainage path.
- Do not drink contaminated water directly from rivers, springs, wells but rain water collected directly without is fine
- Do not move an injured person without rendering first aid unless the casualty is in immediate danger.

EARTHQUAKE

Do's & Don'ts

What to Do Before an Earthquake

- Repair Deep Plaster Cracks in ceilings and foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling
- Follow BIS Codes relevant to your area for building standards

- Faster shelves securely to walls
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass and china in low, closed cabinets with latches
- Hang heavy items such as picture and mirrors away from beds, settees, and anywhere that people sit
- Brace overhead light and fan fixtures
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks
- Secure water heaters, LPG Cylinders etc., by strapping them to the walls or bolting to the floor
- Store weed killers, pesticides and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves
- Identify safe places indoors and outdoors like
- Under string dining table, bed
- Against an inside wall
- Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over
- In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, flyovers and bridges
- Know emergency telephone numbers (such as those of doctors, hospitals, the police etc)
- Educate yourself and family members

Have a Disaster Emergency Kit Ready

- Battery operated torch with extra batteries
- Battery operated radio
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency Food (Dry Items) and water (packed and sealed)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- knife
- Chlorine tablets or powdered water purifiers
- Can Opener

- Essential Medicines
- Cash and Credit Cards
- Thick ropes and cords
- Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan

- In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster
- Ask an out of state relative or friend to serve as the ‘family contact’ after the disaster, it is often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

Help your community get ready

- Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices and hospitals
- Conduct week long series on locating hazards in the home
- Work with local emergency services and officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairment on what to do during an earthquake
- Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
- Interview representatives of the Gas, Electric and Water companies about shutting off utilities.
- Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programmes, hazard hunts and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

What to Do During an Earthquake

Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps that reach a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

If indoors

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there is no a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed
- Stay away from glass, windows outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, (such as lighting fixtures or furniture)
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load bearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside, Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.

If outdoors

- Do not move from where you are, However, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and utility wires.
- If you are in open space, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings; at exits; and alongside exterior walls. Most earthquake related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass and falling objects.

If in a moving vehicle

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, Overpasses and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If trapped under debris

- Do not light a match
- Do not move about or kick up dust
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

CHAPTER – 18

18. IMPORTANT GO'S/CIRCUARS

IMPORTANT GO'S/CIRCUARS:

Ref: No.RA.8(2)/53061/2001-1

Revenue Administration Department,
Chepauk, Chennai-5
Dated:01.08.2001

THIRU.SUKAVANESHVAR, I.A.S.,
Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration

CIRCULAR

Sub: Natural Calamities like Flood, Cyclone and Fire-Relief measures by the District Administration- Authorisation insisted by Treasury to admit and honouring the bills presented by the District Administration- instructions- issued –Reg.

- Ref:
- 1.G.O.Ms.No.153, Revenue Department, date.26.03.1999
 2. Govt.Lr.No.(Ms)628, Revenue Department, date.26.11.1999
 3. G.O.(Permt) No.621, Revenue (N.C.2) dept., date.23.11.1999
 4. From the Collector, Kancheepuram D.O.No.22723/2001 M3. Dated. 05.07.2001.
 5. From the Collector, Nagappatinam Telex.Pdl.E1/123/2001 dated.18.07.2001.

&&&&&

The flood, fire accidents, Cyclone and earthquake are admittedly unexpected one and could not be accurately predicted earlier. In such cases, to meet out the expenditure for the grant of relief scheme to the damages caused, the Government have delegated powers to Revenue officials under various Governments Orders and adequately enhanced the financial limit in G.O (Ms.) No.153, Revenue Dept. dated 26.03.1999.

It has been brought to the notice by certain District Collectors, that some of the Treasury Officers and Sub Treasury officers are not admitting the bills presented by the District Collectors under T.R.27 for the reason that there is only a token provision in the Budget Estimate or no sufficient fund provision under the sub detailed head of account under 2245.Relief on account of natural calamities available. According to T.R.27, a Collector may under circumstances of urgency like Fire, Flood, Earthquake, by an order in writing authorise and require a Treasury officer to make payment.

The Government in G.O(Ms)No.153 Revenue(NCII) Dept. dated 26.03.1999 have accorded financial sanction powers to all the District Collectors upto Rs. 20,00,000/-under T.R.27 to meet out

the expenditure for relief distress caused by each case of Natural calamities like Fire, Flood and Cyclone.

Based on the this order, the Government in their letter (Ms) No. 628, Revenue Department, dated 26.11.1999 have authorised the District Collectors to draw bills towards relief measures in emergent situation of Natural calamities as stated under T.R.27 even if there is only a token provision is enabling provision to invoke powers under T.R.27. The Collectors have also been requested to include such expenditures while sending R.E/FMA proposals of that year without fail. In addition, the Government in G.O(Permt)No.621 Revenue(NCII) Dept. dated 23.11.1999, have empowered the District Collectors to sanction funds to cattle deaths under T.R.27 and to include expenditures while sending R.E/FMA proposals of that year without fail. In this connection the Government have also directed the Pay and Account Officers/Treasury Officers to honour such bills presented by the Collectors. These orders and instructions were sent to all Pay and Account Officers, Treasury Officers and also to Collectors of Districts directly by the Government. In such a situation the Pay and Account Officers/Treasury Officers have no authority to dishonour such bills presented by the District Collectors on the present that funds are not available. In this connection, copies of the G.Os and Government letter referred to above are again enclosed for ready reference. The Collectors of all districts are therefore requested to take necessary action as per the said Government orders etc. while dealing with so far no funds for calamities claims. In no circumstances, relief to the public should delayed on any score.

The Collectors of all districts are requested to acknowledge receipt of this circular along with enclosures by return post.

Sd/- SUKAVANESHVAR
Principal Commissioner and
Commissioner of Revenue
Administration

To.

The Collectors of all districts (w.e)

Copy to

The Commissioner, Treasuries and Accounts, Panagal buildings, Saidapet, Chennai-15(w.e)

The Secretary to Government, Revenue (NCII) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9

The Secretary to Government, Finance (Rev) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9

The superintendent, NCI section, Revenue Administration Department, Chennai-5

Northwest Monsoon 2006/Urgent

**INISTRATION DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND
MITIGATION DEPARTMENT**

From

To

Thiru.R.Santhanam,I.A.S.,
Principal Commisisoner and
Commissioner of Revenue
Administration,
Chepauk, Chennai 600 005.

The Collectors of all Districts.

R.C.No.NC 1 (4) 293991/2006 dated 30.10.2006

Sir,

Sub: Northeast Monsoon 2006- Relief Camps – Format of Register to be maintained -
Instructions already issued- revised instructions issued – reg.

Ref: This office Lr.No.NC1 (4) 62762/2006 dated 28.10.06

Whenever there is flooding or inundation due to heavy rains, the Collectors/ Revenue Officials will be required to evacuate people staying in low lying areas and accommodate them in relief centres. The expenditures incurred in their feeding has to be properly accounted for.

In partial modification of the instructions issued in the reference cited regarding maintenance of registers in relief camps opened for the people evacuated due to floods during the Northeast monsoon 2006 the Collectors should ensure that registers are maintained in the formats given below:

Register-I

Calamity Relief / Data on relief centres / Village / Ward wise Distribution Details

Sl. No	Data and time of distribution am/pm	Name of the persons who received assistance	Adult	Children
	Total			

Register No-II (Abstract of Register –I)

Calamity Relief / Data on relief centres / Abstract of the Center wise Register

Sl. No	Data and time of distribution am/pm	Total number of persons fed	Adult	Children	Expenditure incurred
	Total				

Register No-III

Calamity Relief / Data on relief centres / Taluk level Register

Sl. No	Date	Name of the Village / Ward	No.of Persons fed	No.of Adult	No.of Children	Expenditure incurred
	Total					

Register No-IV

Calamity Relief / Data on relief centres / District level Register

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	No.of persons fed	No.of Adult	No.of Children	Expenditure incurred
	Total				

A Fortnightly report in the format prescribed in Register IV above may be sent to this office without fail. The report should reach Joint Commissioner (Land Revenue) in a name cover and through E-mail so as to reach him on the 3rd and 18th of every month.

Yours Faithfully

Sd/XXXXXXXXXX

For Principal Commissioner and
Commissioner of Revenue
Administration, Chennai

Abstract

Natural Calamities - Grant of financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities like Cyclone/Flood/ Drought, Earthquake, etc., from Calamity Relief Fund/ National Calamity Contingency Fund - Revised norms to be adopted - Orders - Issued.

Revenue(NC III(2)Dept

G.O.Ms.No.630

Dated: 29.10.2007

Read again:Read also:

1. G.O.Ms.No.5, Revenue, dated 9.1.97.
2. From the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, Lr.No.32-22/2004, NDM-I, dt.10.9.2004.
3. From the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, Letter No.32-34/2005-NDM-I , dt.27.6.07.
4. From the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration Lr.No.NC I(2)/49548/07, dt.17.9.07.

ORDER:

Whenever there is any calamity the down trodden and under privileged people are used to suffer without food, shelter, loss of life and belongings. To mitigate the sufferings and loss, relief in the form of financial assistance is granted from Calamity Relief Fund for death, loss of limb or eyes, grievous, injuries, loss of crops, loss of cattle, damages to the houses, etc., due to natural calamities as per norms prescribed by Government of India.

2. In G.O first read above, the Government have constituted a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary among others to administer the Calamity Relief Fund /National Calamity Contingency Fund.

3. The Calamity Relief Fund is shared by the Government of India and the States in the ratio of 75:25.

4. As of now, the State Level Committee on Calamity Relief Fund is sanctioning funds as per norms prescribed by Government of India to be adopted for the period from 2000-2005 communicated in their letter second read above.

5. The Government of India, now in their letter third read above, have communicated the revised norms to be adopted for granting of financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities during the period from 2005-2010. The Government of India have further included 'Land slides, Avalanches, Cloud burst and Pest Attacks' also in the definition of 'natural calamity' besides the existing "cyclone drought, earthquake, fire, flood, Tsunami and hailstorm" which is a major important change.

6. The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration has forwarded the revised norms of Government of India as in the Annexure to this order and sought permission of the Government for adoption of the same.

7. The Government after careful consideration, accept the suggestion of the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration and direct that the revised norms of Government of India which envisages granting of enhanced relief to the victims of natural Calamity as in the Annexure be adopted. This order will come into force from the date of issue of this order till 2010 or till further revised norms is issued.

ANNEXURE

(Enclosure to G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue , dt.29.10.2007)

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED FOR THE PERSONS AFFECTED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES FROM CALAMITY RELIEF FUND (CRF) AND NATIONAL CALAMITY CONTINGENCY FUND (NCCF)

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Revised norms of Assistance
1	Gratuitous Relief	
	(a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs. One Lakh per deceased
		It would be necessary to obtain a Certificate of cause of death issued by an appropriate authority designated by the State Government certifying that the death has occurred due to a natural calamity notified by the Ministry of Finance in the scheme of CRF
		In the case of a Government employee / relief worker who loses his / her life, while engaged in rescue and relief operations, in the aftermath of a notified natural calamity or during preparedness activities like mock drills, etc., his / her family would
		In the case of an Indian citizen, who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief
		Similarly, in the case of a Foreign citizen, who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief
	(b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes.	(i) Rs.35,000/- per person (when the disability is between 40% and 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government)

		(ii) Rs.50,000/- per person (when the disability is more than 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government)
	(c)Grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week.	Rs.7,500/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week)
		Rs.2,500/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for less than a week)
	(d) Relief for the old, infirm and destitute, children.	Rs. 20/- per adult, Rs. 15/- per child, per day.
	(e) Clothing and utensils for families whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / <i>severely inundated for more than a week</i> due to a natural calamity	Rs.1,000/- for loss of clothing per family and Rs.1,000/- for loss of utensils / household goods per family
	(f) Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR should only be given to those who have no food reserve, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support	Rs.20/- per adult, and Rs.15/- per child per day
		<u>Period for providing gratuitous relief</u>
		(i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)
		Upto a maximum period of 15 days
		In the case of above mentioned notified natural calamities of a severe nature, relief can be provided upto 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance
		ii) Drought / pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)
		The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought / pest attack upto 90 days
		In case the drought / pest attack situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period
2	Supplementary Nutrition.	Rs.2.00 per head per day, as per ICDS norms
		<u>Period for providing relief</u>
		(i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)

		Upto a maximum period of 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance from CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance from NCCF.
		ii) Drought / pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)
		The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days. Severe drought 90days.
		In case of drought pest attack (locus and rodent menace only) of a severe nature, the period for provision of relief may be extended upto a maximum period of 90 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as
3	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for -	
	a) Desilting of agricultural land	Rs.6,000/- per hectare where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)
	(b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	Rs.6,000/- per hectare
	(c) Desilting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms	Rs.6,000/- per hectare (Subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	(d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers	Rs.15,000/- per hectare (Assistance will be given to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land lost is legitimate as per the revenue records)
	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above..	
	(e) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops.	Rs.2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas
		Rs.4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation
		(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow
		(b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.250/-
	II) Perennial crops	Rs.6,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops
		(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow

		(b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.500/-
4	Input subsidy to farmers other than small & marginal farmers	<p>Assistance may be provided, where crop loss is 50% and above, subject to a ceiling of 1 ha. per farmer and upto 2 ha. per farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of his holding being large, at the following rates:-</p> <p>Rs.2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas</p> <p>Rs.4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation</p> <p>Rs.6,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops</p> <p>No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow</p>
5	Assistance to Small & Marginal sericulture farmers	<p>Rs.2,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry and Tussar</p> <p>Rs.2,500/- per ha. for Muga</p>
6	Employment Generation (only to meet additional requirements after taking into account, funds available under various Plans / Schemes with elements of employment generations e.g. NREGP, SGRY)	<p>Daily wages to be on a par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers notified by the State Government concerned.</p> <p>Contribution from Calamity Relief Fund be restricted upto 8 Kgs of wheat or 5 Kgs of rice per person per day - subject to the availability of stock in the State. The cost of the food grains is to be worked out on the basis of "economic cost".</p> <p>The remaining part of the minimum wages will be paid in cash. The cash component should not be less than 25% of the minimum wage.</p> <p>The above assistance be for a period of 10 days in a month (15 days in a month in areas where other schemes / projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation)</p> <p>State Govt. is required to lift and utilise the allocated food grains within three months from the date of issue of the order of allocation. No request for extension of the said period shall be entertained.</p> <p>Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas, subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case-to-case basis.</p> <p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p>
7	Animal Husbandry Assistance to small and marginal farmers/ agricultural labourers.	<u>Milch animal</u>
	i) Replacement of draught /milch animals or animals used for haulage	i) Buffalo / cow / camel / yak, etc. @ Rs.10,000/-
		ii) Sheep / Goat @ Rs.1,000/-
		<u>Draught Animals</u>
		i) Camel / horse / bullock, etc.@ Rs.10,000/-
		ii) Calf, Donkey and pony @ Rs.5000

		<p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of th</p> <p><u>Poultry:-</u></p> <p>Poultry @ 30/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.300/- per beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of the notified natural calamity.</p> <p>Note:- Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, eg., loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compens</p>
	ii) Provision of fodder in cattle camps	<p>Large Animals Rs.20/- per day</p> <p>Small Animals Rs. 10/- per day</p> <p><u>Period for providing assistance</u></p> <p>i) Notified Calamities other than drought</p> <p>Upto a maximum period of 15 days</p> <p><u>(ii) Drought</u></p> <p>Upto 60 days. In case of severe drought upto 90 days.</p> <p>In the case the drought situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from NCCF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of sca</p>
	iii) Water supply in cattle camps	<p>To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p> <p><u>Period for providing assistance</u></p> <p>i) Notified Calamities other than drought</p> <p>Upto a maximum period of 15 days</p> <p><u>(ii) Drought</u></p> <p>Upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.</p> <p>In case the drought persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity / onset o</p>
	iv) Additional cost of medicines and vaccine (calamity related requirements)	<p>To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p>

	v) Supply of fodder outside Cattle Camps	Additional expenditure on transport of fodder from the approved fodder depot to neutralise calamity related price rise to be determined on a case-to-case basis by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment
	vi) Movement of useful cattle to other areas.	To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.
8	Assistance to Fishermen	
	(a) For repair/ replacement of boats, nets and damaged or lost	Rs.2,500/- (for repair of partially damaged traditional crafts (all types) plus net) Rs.7,500/- (for replacement of fully damaged traditional crafts(all types) plus net)
	Boat -Dug out Canoe -Catamaran -Nets	Such traditional crafts are to be registered with the State Government Extent of damage (partial or full) to be determined / certified by a competent authority designated by the State Government (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)
	(b) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs.4,000/- per hectare (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible for 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 Department of Animal
9	Assistance to artisans in handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair /replacement of damaged equipments.	
	(a) Traditional Crafts.	
	(i) for <i>replacement of damaged tools</i> / damaged equipments	Rs.2,000/- per artisan Damage / replacement to be duly certified by Competent Authority designated by the State Government
	(ii) For <i>loss of</i> raw material / goods in process / finished goods	Rs.2,000/- per artisan Damage / loss to be certified by Competent Authority designated by the State Government
	b) for Handloom Weavers	
	(i) Repair/ replacements of loom equipments and accessories	<u>For repair of loom</u> Rs.1000/- per loom <u>For replacement of looms</u> Rs.2000/- per loom Damage / replacement to be certified by the competent authority designated by the State Government

	(ii) Purchase of yarn and other materials	Rs.2,000/- per loom Damage / replacement to be certified by the competent authority designated by the State Government
10	Assistance for repair / restoration of damaged houses	The damaged house should be an authorised construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government The extent of damage to the house is to be certified by a technical authority authorised by the State Government
	(a) Fully damaged houses / destroyed houses	
	(i) Pucca house	Rs.25,000/- per house
	(ii) Kucha house	Rs.10,000/- per house
	(b) Severely damaged houses.	
	(i) Pucca house	Rs.5,000/- per house
	(ii) Kucha house	Rs.2,500/- per house
	(C) Partially Damaged Houses - both pucca / kutcha (other than hut) (where the damage is minimum of 15%)	Rs.1,500/- per house
	(d) <u>Huts: damaged / destroyed</u>	Rs.2000/- per hut (Hut means - Temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets, etc. traditionally seen & recognised and known as Hut by the State / District Authorities)
11	Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.
12	Provision of medicines, disinfectants, insecticides for prevention of outbreak of epidemics.	As above
13	Medical care for cattle and poultry against epidemics <i>as a sequel to a notified natural calamity</i>	As above
14	Evacuation of people affected /likely to be affected	As above
15	Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief & saving life.	As above The quantum of assistance be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity
16	Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. of people	As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.

	affected/evacuated.	Quantum of assistance be limited to the actual expenditure incurred, during the specified period.
		<u>Period</u>
		In case of natural calamities other than drought for a maximum period upto 15 days
		<u>Period</u>
		In case of natural calamities other than drought for a maximum period upto 15 days
		In case of natural calamities other than drought of a severe nature for a maximum period upto 30 days
		<u>Drought</u>
		In case of drought , the maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days
		In case, the drought situation persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity / onset
17	Air dropping of essential supplies.	As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.
		The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual amount raised in the bills by the Air Force / other aircraft providers for air dropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.
18	Repair/restoration of immediate nature of the damaged infrastructure <i>in eligible sectors</i> :	<u>Activities of Immediate Nature</u> An illustrative list of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the appendix
	(1) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking water supply works (3) Irrigation (4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas) (5) Primary Education, (6) Primary Health Centres (7) Community assets owned by Panchayats	<u>Time period</u> The following time limits are indicated for undertaking works of immediate nature:-
	<i>Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of</i>	<u>For Plain areas</u> a) 30 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude b) 45 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude

	<i>power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair / restoration works from their own funds / resources are excluded</i>	<p>For Hilly areas and North Eastern States</p> <p>a) 45 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude</p> <p>b) 60 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude</p> <p><u>Assessment of requirements</u></p> <p>On the basis of assessment made by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and on the basis of the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</p>
19	<i>Replacement of damaged medical equipments and lost medicines of Government hospitals/ health centers.</i>	<p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p> <p>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred</p>
20	Operational cost (Of.POL.only) for Ambulance Service, Mobile Medical Teams and temporary dispensaries.	<p>As above</p> <p>The list of items, which fall under operational cost, will generally include:-</p> <p>Cost of putting up temporary medical camps / temporary dispensaries</p> <p>Hiring of ambulance vehicles</p> <p>Hiring of transport vehicles for mobile medical teams</p> <p>Actual POL expenditure for ambulance and transport vehicles for mobile medical teams</p>
21	Cost of Clearance of debris	<p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p> <p>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred</p> <p>Cost of clearing of debris includes removal of debris of stones, bricks, steel / iron which is restricted to inhabited areas only</p>
22	Draining off flood water in affected areas.	<p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p> <p>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred</p>
23	Costs of search and rescue measures	<p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p> <p>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on search and rescue operations within a period of two weeks of notified natural calamity.</p>
24	Disposal of dead bodies / carcasses	On actual basis, as reported by the State Government or as recommended by the Central Team

25	Training to specialist multidisciplinary groups/ teams of the State personnel drawn from different cadres / services personnel involved in management of “disaster” in the State	Expenditure is to be incurred from CRF only (and not from NCCF), as assessed by the State Level Committee
		The total expenditure on items 25 and 26 collectively should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the CRF
26	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments	As above
	Installation of public utility 4 digit code telephone (calls not metered)	
NEW ITEMS		
27	Landslides, cloudburst and avalanches	The norms for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural calamities, as listed above.
28	Pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)	With regard to the norms of assistance for crop damaged due to pest attack, it will be on the lines of assistance provided to the affected farmers in the wake of damage to crops by other notified natural calamities.
		However, expenditure on aerial spray of pesticides for pest control will be met under the ongoing scheme of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture as spraying is required to be done on larger areas and not on field basis, own
29	NORMS FOR EXISTING NATURAL CALAMITY OF FIRE	
	Fire	Assistance in the wake of accidental fire may be provided for loss / damage to lives, limbs, crops, property, etc. in inhabited areas as per the items and norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities
		The eligibility of assistance as per above criteria is to be certified by the Competent Authority of the State
		The incident relating to Forest fire may be covered to some extent under the Scheme of the Ministry of Environment & Forests ie. Integrated Forest Protection Scheme. Relief assistance will be provided to the people affected due to forest fire for loss /
		With regard to Fire incidents relating to industrial, commercial installations, these are required to be covered under insurance.

Appendix to Item No. 18	
Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature	
1	Drinking water supply
i)	Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps / Ring wells / Spring-tapped chambers / Public stand posts, cisterns
ii)	Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)
iii)	Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake - structures, approach gantries / jetties
2	Roads
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 the damaged / washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity
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.
3	Irrigation
i)	Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.
ii)	Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments
iii)	Removal of vegetable material / building material / debris from canal and drainage system
4	Health
	Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs / Community Health Centres
5	Community assets of Panchayat
i)	Repair of village internal roads
ii)	Removal of debris from drainage / sewerage lines
iii)	Repair of internal water supply lines
iv)	Repair of street lights
v)	Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community halls, anganwadi, etc.

/True Copy/

Section Officer



ABSTRACT

Natural Relief Fund – Grand Financial Assistance to the victims of natural Calamities like Cyclone /Flood/ Lightening/ Thunder etc., during Northeast Monsoon period every year – Enhancement of Assistance – Orders – Issued.

Revenue (NC.1(1)) Department

G.O.Ms.No.714

Dated

30.10.2006

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No.1121, Revenue, dated 25.10.1996.
2. The Hon'ble Chief Minister's announcement dated 30.10.06

ORDER:

In the Government order above, orders were issued enhancing the financial assistance given to the families of victims due to Natural calamities like Cyclone, Flood, Lightening, Thunder and Fire from Rs.10,000/- Rs.15,000/-.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister made an announcement on 30.1.2006 enhancing the relief amount from Rs.15,000/- to 50,000/- to the families of the victims of Natural Calamities like Cyclone, Flood, Lightening, Thunder and Fire Further during such Natural Calamities loss of life occur due to wall and roof collapse, electrocution, falling of trees etc., and hence families of the deceased are eligible for this enhanced scale of assistance. Further the announcement cover a payment of Rs.10,000/- as relief to the persons who sustain grievous injuries leading to loss of limb, eyes etc., due to such Natural Calamities.

Accordingly, the Government direct that financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Thousand only) given to the families of the deceased on account of **Natural Calamities like Cyclone, Flood, Lightening, Thunder** and due to the consequences mentioned at para 2 above be enhanced to Rs.50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) and an amount of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) be given to those who sustain grievous injuries leading to loss of limb, eyes etc., due to such natural calamities. The guidelines for sanctioning assistance to those who sustain grievous injuries will be issued separately by the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

In order to avoid delay in disbursement of relief to the affected families, the Collectors are authorised draw and disburse the amount under TR27 to the affected families/Persons.

The Government also direct that the enhanced financial assistance ordered in para 2 and the cases covered in para 3 above come into force with effect from 1.10.2006.

The expenditure should be debited under the head of account.
2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities -02 Floods, Cyclones etc.,

III Ex-gratia payment to bereaved families –I Non Plan (Items eligible for assistance from the Union Government) AA Ex-gratia payment to bereaved family in flood affected areas DP code No.2245 02
 III AA 0004-AB Exgratia payment to bereaved family of the deceased.
 (D.P.Code No 2245 02 III AB 0002)

This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.
 Fin/139/SS/ (KPR) 06, Dated 30.10.2006.



ABSTRACT

Natural Calamities – Damages to crops – sanction of funds under State Disaster Response Fund –
 Delegation of Powers to District Collectors to draw and disburse the relief amount – orders issued.

-

G.O.Ms.No.219

Revenue (DM.II) Department

Dated 15.06.2012

Read:

1. G.O.Ms. No.153, Revenue (NC-II) Department, dated 26.03.1999.
2. From the principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration
 D.O.Lr.No.NC-1(2)/26465/2012, Dated: 15.05.2012.

ORDER

In the letter second read above, the principal / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has reported that in the G.O. first read above, the Government have 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.

S.No.	Competent Authority	Pre-Existing Monetary limit	Enhance Monetary limit
1	2	3	4
a)	Emergency Relief		
i)	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Up to 20 lakhs	Up to Rs.50 lakhs
ii)	Collector	Up to Rs.10 lakhs	Up to 20 lakhs
iii)	Sub – Collector /Revenue Divisional officer	Up to Rs.2 lakhs	Up to 3 lakhs

iv)	Tahsildar	Up to Rs.1 lakhs	Up to Rs.2lakhs
b)	Approval of Estimates of Relief Works as above.		

2. According the relief amount are disbursed immediately to the persons who are affected by Natural Calamities by the District level officers in the case of human loss, cattle loss, hut damages, etc.,

3. The Principal secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has also informed that report are being received from the collectors requesting sanction of relief amount for the damages to crops due to rain and wind. During Assembly session, Call Attention Motion Notices are also given by MLAs for immediate for the damaged crops.

4. In order to disburse the relief amount immediately to the affected farmers whose crops are damaged due to natural Calamities as in the case of grant of immediate relief for human loss, cattle loss, hut damages, the principal secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has recommended that powers may be delegated to the collectors to draw and disburse relief assistance upto Rs. 10,00,000 9Rupees Ten lakhs only) at a time for the crops damaged more than 50% as per the existing norms and after conducting joint inspection by the officials of the concerned Departments. He has further stated as regards the relief assistance required for more than Rs.10,00,000/- for the damaged crops, the collectors may continue to send proposals to Government for sanction of funds.

5. This proposal has been placed before the state Executive Committee for the state Disaster Response Fund and the state Executive Committee has approved it.

6. The Government after taking into consideration the approval of State Executive Committee for state Disaster Response Fund accord administrative approval for the delegation of power to the District Collectors to draw and disburse relief assistance upto Rs.10,00,000 9 Rupees Ten lakhs only) at a time for the crop damaged more than 50% as per existing norms and after conducting joint inspection by officials of concerned Departments.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.Note 31371/Revenue/2012,dated: 08.06.2012.

(BY order of the Governor)

Rameshram Mishra
Principal Secretary to Government

TO

The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai-

5. All District Collectors

All District Treasury Officers

The Accountant General, Chennai-18/35

Copy to

Finance (Revenue/B.G.II)Department, Chennai-9.

SF/SC.

//Forwarded by order//

Section Officer.

NCII(1)/91741/2010

Revenue Administration
Disaster Management and Mitigation
Department
Chepauk, Chennai – 5

Dated 21-08-2013

CIRCULAR

Sub: Natural Calamities – Relief / Ex-gratia amount to the bereaved families of victims – instructions issued – reg.

Ref:

1. G.O.Ms.No.1121, Revenue Department, Dated:25.10.1996
2. G.O.Ms.No.153, Revenue Department, Dated:26.03.1999
3. G.O.Ms.No.714, Revenue Department, Dated:30.10.2006
4. G.O.Ms.No.141, Revenue Department, Dated:11.03.2008
5. G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue Department, Dated:29.10.2007
6. Government Letter No.36136/NC 1(1)/08-2, Revenue Department Dated: 26.09.2008
7. This Office Letter No.NC 1(1)1621/2007, dated:22.06.2009
8. G.O. (Perm.) No. 380, Revenue (DM-2) Department, Dated: 25.10.2012
9. G.O. (Perm) No. 123, Revenue (DM III-1) Department, Dated: 25.04.2013

Loss of human life due to Natural Calamities such as Fire, Flood, Cyclone, etc. apart from damages to dwelling units, etc., are being reported frequently from the districts.

2. In order to avoid delay in the disbursement of relief to the affected families of the victims, the District Collectors / Revenue Officials have been authorized to draw and disburse the specified of relief to the families of the victims Of Natural Calamities.

3. In this regards , the following instructions are issued for taking necessary follow- up action.

I. Relief in case of Natural Calamities:

The Government of India have included cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, Tsunami, hailstorm, landslides, avalanches, cloudburst and pest attacks in the definition of Natural Calamities.

(ii) The grants of financial assistance given to the families of the deceased on account of Natural Calamities under CRF/SDRF have been enhanced from time to time as follows:

Sl.No.	Government Order	Remarks
1.	G.O.Ms.No.1356, Revenue Department, dated: 21.11.1992	Amount enhanced from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.10,000/-
2.	G.O.Ms.No.1121,Revenue(NC)Department, dated: 30.10.2006 25.10.1996	Amount enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.15,000/- w.e.f 16.10.1996
3.	G.O.Ms.No.1121,Revenue (NCI(1)) Department, dated: 30.10.2006 read with G.O.Ms.No.141, Revenue Department, dated: 11.03.2008	Amount enhanced from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.50,000/- w.e.f 01.10.2006
4.	G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue(NCIII(2)) Department, dated: 29.10.2007	Amount enhanced as per GOI norms to Rs.1,00,000/- w.e.f.20.10.2007
5.	G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue(DM(II)) Department, dated: 25.10.2012	Amount enhanced from Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/- with effect from 22.10.2012

(iii) Relief assistance admissible for loss of human life, loss of cattle, damages to houses, etc. due to natural calamities have been revised in G.O.8th cited.

(iv) In order to avoid delay in disbursement of relief to the affected families, Government vide G.O.Ms.No.714, Revenue (NC) I(1)) Department, dated 30.10.2006 and as amended in G.O.Ms.No.141,Revenue (NC I(1)) Department, dated 11.03.2008 have authorized the District Collectors to draw and disburse the amount under TR 27 to the affected families /persons.

The details of relief assistance are as follows:

1. Relief of Rs.1.50 lakhs from SDRF and Rs.1.00 lakhs in exceptional cases from CMPRF to the deceased on account of Natural Calamities.
2. For the families who have been provided temporary accommodation in shelters, 10kg of rice, 1 saree, 1 dhoti, 1 liter Kerosene and Rs. 1,000/- shall be given as relief per family.
3. For fully damaged huts Rs.5,000/- and for partly damaged huts Rs.2,500/-.
4. For loss of Cow/Bufalows Rs.20,000/- per cattle and for loss of goats/sheep Rs.2,000/- per goat/sheep.
5. For loss of poultry Rs.100/- per bird.

The above said relief are immediate in nature and Collectors are authorized in this regard.

(v) Moreover, the Government in their G.O.9th cited have enhanced the relief assistance payable to crop loss of more than 50% due to Natural Calamities as follows:-

Sl.No	Name of the crop	Category	Relief Assistance admissible per acre (Rs.)
1.	Paddy		5000
2.	Other crops	Assured	4000

	(Other than paddy, perennial and Mulberry)	Irrigation	
		Rainfed	3000
3.	Perennial (including Coconut)		4000
4.	Mulberry		3000

(v) All other items of relief and norms of assistance have already been approved by Government in the G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue Department. dated:29.10.2007

II. Financial powers to the Collectors / Revenue Officials

In G.O.Ms.No.153, Revenue Department, dated: 26.03.1999 the Government have enhanced the monetary limits for sanction of expenditure towards relief measures undertaken in the event of Natural Calamity like Fire, Flood and Cyclone by various officers of Revenue Department as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Competent Authority	Enhanced Monetary limit
Emergency Relief		
(i)	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Upto Rs.50 Lakhs
(ii)	Collector	Upto Rs.20 Lakhs
(iii)	Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional	Upto Rs.3 Lakhs
(iv)	Tahsildar	Upto Rs.2 Lakhs

III. Sanction of Relief:

In G.O.Ms.No.714, Revenue Department, dated: 30.10.2006 read with G.O.Ms.No.141, Revenue Department, dated: 11.03.2008 the Government while enhancing the financial assistance given to the families of the deceased on amount of Natural Calamities had also authorized the Collectors to draw and disburse the amount under TR 27 to the affected families / persons in order to avoid delay in disbursement of relief to the affected families.

(ii) The Government have also ordered that the expenditure should be debited under the following head of account:

“2245 – Relief on account of Natural Calamities – 02 Floods, Cyclones, etc., III Ex – gratia payment to bereaved families – I Non – plan (items eligible for assistance from the union Government) – Aa. Ex-gratia payment to bereaved family in flood affected areas – D.P.Code No.2245 02 III AB 004. EX-gratia payment to bereaved family of the deceased (D>P>Code No.2245 02 III AB 002).”

(iii) In respect of CMPRF, the Government in their letter No.36136/NC I(1)/08-2, Revenue Department, dated: 26.09.2008 have stated that as per the order in force, the District Collectors are authorized to draw and disburse the specified amount of relief to the families of the victims of natural calamities. In view of the above, the Collectors/ Sub Collectors / Revenue Divisional Officers / Tahsildars may draw and disburse the amount without sending it to Commissioner of Revenue Administration's office for sanction in order to provide immediate relief to the persons in distress. However, in several instances, where the relief amount has already been sanctioned and

paid by the District Collectors from **Calamity relief Fund**, proposals are being received by the Government for sanction of additional relief from CMPRF in a routine manner.

(iv) The Government have therefore requested to not to send proposals to Government for sanction of enhanced relief or for relief under another scheme in such cases where the relief under any of the welfare schemes implemented by the Government had already been paid.

4) In many cases proposals are being sent for grant of CMPRF without sanction immediate relief under SDRF. This defeats the very purpose of delegation of power by Government. The Collectors have to sanction immediate relief to the families of victim of Natural Calamities **within a reasonable of five days**.

5) In view of the above prevailing orders and instructions, the Collectors are requested to ensure that immediate relief is disbursed to the persons/ families of natural Calamities at their level without loss of time.

6) When sanctions are made for the claims of assistance towards various relief measures under provisions of TR 27, the excess expenditure over the budgetary provisions are to be regularized before the end of every financial year. Hence, the District Collectors are requested to ensure that necessary proposals for regularizing the excess expenditure over the budgetary proposals are sent to the commissioner of Revenue Administration when RE/FMA proposals are sent.

7) The Receipt of this circular may be acknowledged.

8) A copy of this circular may also be communicated to the Sub- Collector/ Revenue Divisional officers and Thasildars.

Sd/- T.S.Sridhar
Additional Chief Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue Administration

To
All District Collectors.
(In name cover) (By Speed Post)



Copy to: The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
Secretariat, Chennai – 9.

ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – North East Monsoon 2015 – Flood due to heavy rain – Damages caused to infrastructure – Release of sum of Rs.500.00 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) – For Relief and Restoration of damages Orders issued.

Revenue [DM – II] Department

G.O.(Ms) No.403

Dated:17.11.2015

**மன்மத, கார்த்திகை 1,
திருவள்ளூர்வராண்டு 2046**

Read:

- 1.Honourable Chief Minister's announcement , dated 16.11.2015**
- 2.G.O.(Ms) No.380,Revenue [D.M.III(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015**

ORDER:

1. The heavy rain during the North East Monsoon 2015 has caused widespread damage to life and property in the State, The damages caused to human lives, cattle, huts, crops, electricity, water supply and irrigation sources have been extensive

2. The Honourable Chief Minister has, in a Press Statement, dated 16.11.2015, announced the release of a Sum of Rs.500 crore towards sanction of relief assistance and immediate works during the North East Monsoon -2015

3. Considering the vast number of people affected and heavy loss of cattle, damages to huts and houses, crops, roads, electricity, drinking water supply and irrigation sources and the need to carry out relief and restoration measures on a war footing manner, the government sanction a sum of Rs.500 crore (Rupees Five hundred crore only) under state Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) for immediate relief and restoration measures in the State.

4.The amount sanctioned in para 3 above shall be debited to the following head of account

Relief Package:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 101- Gratuitous Relief – I Non – Plan –AB-Distribution of free Supply of Rice, Cloth, Food, Kerosene, etc. in flood affected areas – 24 Materials and supplies”

(DPC 2245 02 101 – AB 2403)

Cash Doles:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 101- Gratuitous Relief – I Non – Plan –AE-Cash Doles to Persons affected in floods - 56 Feeding and Cash Doles”

(DPC 2245 02 101 – AE 5600)

Assistance for Crop Loss:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Floods, cyclones etc., - 114- Assistance to Farmers for purchase of Agriculture inputs - I Non – Plan –AA Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers for Agricultural Inputs due to flood – 11 Subsidies 01-Individual based subsidy”

(DPC 2245 02 114 – AA- 1114)

Local Bodies:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 191- Assistance to Municipal Corporations - I Non – Plan –AD-Distribution of free Supply of Rice, Cloth, Food, Kerosene, etc. in flood affected areas – 24 Materials and supplies”

(DPC 2245 02 191 – AD 2400)

Hut Damaged:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 113- Assistance for repairs / reconstruction of houses – I Non – Plan –AB- Assistance for repairs / reconstruction of damaged Houses, Huts in the flood affected area – 09 –Grants in Aid -09 Others”.

(DPC 2245 02 113 – AB- 0991)

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 190- Assistance to Public Sector and other Undertakings - I Non Plan –AB Assistance to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board -09-Grants – in Aid – 09 Others

(DPC 2245 02 190 – AB - 0999)

Damage of Road:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 106- Repair and Restoration of Damaged Roads and Bridges - I Non Plan AA – Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Roads due to Floods – 17 – Minor Works”

(DPC 2245 02 106 – AA- 1700)

Drinking Water Supply:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 101- Gratuitous Relief – 102 –Drinking Water Supply – I – Non Plan AA-Repairs and Restoration of Protected water Supply silted wells, pump sets, etc – 09- Grants – in –Aid -09 –Others”

(DPC 2245 02 102 – AA 0996)

Compensation for loss of Human Lives:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 111- Ex-gratia Payment to bereaved families – I – Non Plan –AB Ex gratia payment to Bereaved Family of the deceased -51 Compensation – 02 –Other Compensations

(DPC 2245 02 111– AB - 5123)

Compensation for loss of Cattle:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 800- Other Expenditure - I – Non –Plan BI – EX gratia Payment to the persons who lost their animals due to Natural Calamities – 51 –Compensation -02-Other Compensations”

(DPC 2245 02 800– BI- 5127)

Compensation for Fishing Implements:

“2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, cyclones etc., - 118- Assistance For Repairs / Replacement of damaged boats and Equipment for fishing – I – Non Plan –AA- Relief Measures to Fisherman -51- Compensation – 02 –Other Compensations”

(DPC 2245 02 118– AA- 5121)

5. Necessary additional funds will be provided in RE/FMA 2015-2016 to meet the expenditure in paragraph 3 above Pending provision of such funds in RE/FMA 2015-2016, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue administration is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. However this should be brought to the notice to Legislature by specific inclusion in the supplementary Estimates 2015-2016. The Principal Secretary/ commissioner of Revenue Administration is directed to include the expenditure sanctioned above, while sending the Budget proposal for RE /FMA 2015-201, and also to send necessary Explanatory Notes for including the above expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2015-2016 to Finance (BG-I/Revenue) Department without Fail.

6. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration is requested to obtain the details of loss of lives, damages to huts and houses, crops, electricity, water supply, damages to roads and bridges and irrigation sources etc., and re-allocate the amount sanctioned, as per need, among the affected districts based on the norms indicted in the Government order second read above. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also directed to assess the damages and the extent of damages caused to the crops through the District Collectors.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.4964/FS(P)/B.G.II/2015-I, dated 17.11.2015 and A.S.L.No.1339(One thousand Three hundred and Thirty nine)

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)



ABSTRACT

Natural Calamities - Grant of Financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities namely cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, fire, Tsunami and hailstorm – From the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) and the national Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) – Revised Norms of Government of India – Adopted – Orders issued.

Revenue [DM – III(2)] Department

G.O.(Ms) No.380

Dated:27.10.2015

**மன்மத, ஐப்பசி 11,
திருவள்ளூர்வராண்டு 2046**

Read:

- 1. G.O.Ms.No.630/Revenue[DMIII(2)] Department, dated:29.10.2007**
- 2. From the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi letter No.32-7/2014-NDM1, dated:08.04.2015**
- 3. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NCI(2)/7837/2015, dated:22.07.2015**

ORDER:

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

2. Based on the norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund communicated by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government Tamil Nadu have issued several Government orders adopting the norms of financial assistance of Government of India from the State Disaster Response fund on various occasions.

3. In the letter second read above, the Government of India have revised norms of financial assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund for certain items of Relief assistance. Accordingly in the letter third read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has reported that the Government of India has the revised items and norms for assistance from the state Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and sent the approved list of items and norms for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) based on the report of the expert Group set up the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hence , the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has sought approval of the Government for adopting the revised norms of Government of India for sanction of relief from the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

4. The Government after careful consideration, accept the recommendations of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and direct that the revised norms of Government of India or the existing State Government norms whichever are more beneficial be adopted. Accordingly the revised consolidated scale of relief annexed. The order will come into the force from the date of issue of this order.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO
GOVERNEMENT

TO:

The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration,
 Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005
 The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India New Delhi – 110001
 The Commissioner of Agriculture Department, Chennai -5
 The Commissioner of Horticulture Department, Chennai -5
 The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Teynampet, Chennai 600 006
 The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai- 600 006
 The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, kilpauk, Chennai – 600 006
 The Director of Medical Education, Chennai – 600 010
 The Director of Handloom, Egmore, Chennai -08
 The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai – 600015

Copy to:

The Principal Accountant General, Chennai – 600 018/600 035
 The Principal Accountant General,(Commercial & Receipt Audit), Chennai – 600 0018

The Pay and Accounts Office, Secretariat Chennai – 600 009

Revenue [DM – III(2)] Department

Annexure

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

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STTE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

Sl.NO	Items	Norms of Assistance
1	2	3
1	GRATUTIONS RELIEF	
	(a) Ex- gratia payment families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority
	(b) Ex- gratia payment for loss of a limp or eye(s)	(I) Rs.59,100/- Per person , when the disability is more than 40% and 60% (II) Rs.2.00 lak per person when the disability is more than 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation	(i) Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week (ii) Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week
	(d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families whose house have been washed away / fully damaged severely inundated for more than Two days due to Natural Calamity	Rs.1800/- per family for loss of clothing Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods
	(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs.60/- per adult and Rs,45/- per Child, not housed in Relief camps, The Tahsildar shall verify and prepare a list of those affected and identify the

		beneficiaries.
		Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per accessories State Executive and Central Team (Cases of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be expended upto 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 subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2.	SEARCH AND RESCUE OPETATIONS. (a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected.	As per actual cost incurred , assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) By the time if search and resure operations are over before the visit of the Central Team., Then the State Executive Committee will assess / recommend actual / near actual cost.
	(b) hiring of boats / essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommend by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)
3.	RELIFE MEASURES (a) provision for temporary accommodation , flood, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected / evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and Rs.1000/- to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters. As per assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The State Executive Committee would need to persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and in cases of severs drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation of the year.

		Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission(NRHM).
	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operation only.
	(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended up to 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
3.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS (a) Clearance of debris public areas.	As per actual cost, with 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance of the provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas.	As per actual cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	(c) Provision of Emergency supply of drinking water in rural area and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by state Executive Committee and recommended by the the Central team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended up to 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS (a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to provided under

		SDRF
	(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost, with in 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)
	(c) Disposal of dead bodies Carcases	As per actual based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team(in case of NDRF)
5.	AGRICULTURE	
	Assistance to farmers	
A	A) Assistance for land other loss	
	a) Desilting of agriculture land(where thickness of sand /sit deposit is more than 3 to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs.12,200/- per hectare (Subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by /is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agriculture land in hilly areas	
	c) De- silting Restoration Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide avalanche change of course of rivers	Rs.37,500/- per hectare Whose ownership to the land is legitimate as per the revenue records
B	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) a) For agriculture crops horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.7410/- per hectare for crops other than paddy in rain fed area and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas
	b) Perennial crops	Rs.18,000/- per hectare. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar. Rs.6000/- per hectare for Muga
	d) Paddy	Rs.13,500/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.

6.	<p>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</p> <p>i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage</p>	<p><u>Milch Animals:</u> Rs.,30,000/- Buffalo//Cow/Yak/Mithun etc., Rs.3000/- Sheep/Goat/Pig</p> <p><u>Draught Animals:-</u> Rs.25,000/- Camel/Horse/Bullock etc., Rs.16,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/Mule.</p> <p><u>Poultry</u> Poultry @ Rs.100/- per brid</p> <p>Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other government Scheme e.g., loss of birds due to Avian influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	<p>ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.</p>	<p>Large animals Rs.70/- per day</p> <p>Small animals Rs.35/- per day</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the state Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in Case of NDRF). The default period for assistance up to 30 days which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days . Depending on the ground situation the State Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census</p>
	<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps.</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as</p>

		per Livestock Census
7.	FISHERY	
	<p>i) Assistance mto fisherman for repair/ replacement of boats, nets –damaged or lost – Boat-Dugout – Canoe Catamaran Net(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance for the instant calamity under any other Government Scheme)</p> <p>ii) Input Subsidy for fish seed farm</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden catamaran with a wooden catamaran will be of Rs.32,000/- (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair / rebuilding of partially catamaran Rs.10,000/- unit</p> <p>iii) For replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden/ FRP Vallam, the percentage of subsidy assistance will be enhanced from 35 % to 50% of the total cost of subject to maximum subsidy of Rs.75,000/- calculated at a unit cost of Rs.1.5lakhs (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) For partially damaged FRP vallam at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per unit</p> <p>v) For Replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanised boats the subsidy to be paid will be 35% of total cost restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.5 Lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boat the subsidy will be provided at 60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to amaximum subsidy of Rs.3 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vii) For replacement of Gill nets for catamaran Rs.10,000/- per unit. Repair of OBM/ IBE Engines – Rs.5000/- per engine.</p> <p>Rs.8200/- perhectare (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 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)</p>
8	HANDICRAFTS/ HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	Rs.4100/- per artisan for equipments – subjects to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its

	i)For replacement of damaged tools/ equipments	replacement.
	ii)For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods.	Rs.4100/- per artisan for raw material (Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.)
9	HOUSING (a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses / severely damaged Pucca house	i) Rs.95,100/- per house in plain areas. ii) Rs.1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas including integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts.
	(b) Partially (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs.5200/- per house
	(c) Damaged / destroyed huts	Fully Damaged Hut – Rs.5,000/- per hut Partially Damaged Hut- Rs.4,100/-per Hut and 10k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.
	(d) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/-per shed
10	INFRASTRUCTURE Repair/ restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure 1.Roads&bridges 2.Drinking water supply works 3.Irrigation 4.Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas) 5.Schools 6.Primary Health Centres 7. Community assets owned by Panchayat Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenue and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration works from their own funds / resources are excluded.	Activities of immediate nature: Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given as Annexure II. Assessment of requirements: Based on assessment of need, as per State's costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for prepares of roads affected by heavy rains/ floods, Cyclones, landslides, sand dunes, etc., to restore traffic For reference, these norms are -Normal and urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR) -Hills: Upto 20% of total of OR and PR. Incuse of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR and PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @Rs.1 Lakh/Km for State Highway and Major District Road and @Rs.0.60 Lakh/km for rural roads. The condition of "State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance

		<p>and repair” will no longer be required, in view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation. though it is a desirable for all the states.</p> <p>In case of repair of Bridges and irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States Assistance for micro irrigation scheme will be provides @Rs.1.5 Lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subjects to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p> <p>Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @Rs.1.5 Lakh/ damaged structure.</p> <p>Regarding repairs of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centres, Anganwadi and Community asstes owned by the Panchayats, assistance will be given @Rs.2 Lakh/ damaged structure.</p> <p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kv. The rate of assistance will be @Rs.4000/ Poles, Rs.0.50 Lakhs per km of damaged conductor and Rs.1.00 Lakh per damaged transformer.</p>
11	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments etc., for response to disaster	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC)</p> <p>-The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 10% of annual allocation of the SDRF.</p>
12	Capacity Building	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC)</p> <p>- The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of annual allocation of the SDRF.</p>
13	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	<p>-Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC)</p> <p>- The norms for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above or</p> <p>-in these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for “local disaster” should not exceed the</p>

		<p>norms of SDRF.</p> <p>-The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters' with the approval of state Executive Committee (Provision of Relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GOTN)</p>
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R.VENKATESAN, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
Revenue [DM].III(2)Department

Annexure II

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature

1	Drinking water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps/ Ring wells/ Spring- tapped chambers/ Public stand posts, cisterns. ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, Cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof) iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, Leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake structures, approach gantries/ jetties
2	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Filling up of breaches and portholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments ii) Repair of breached culverts iii) Providing diversions to the damaged/ washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/ embankments of bridges of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity granular sub base, over damaged of roads to restore traffic.
3	Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones ii) Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments

		iii) removal of vegetative material/ building material / debris from canal and drainage system iv) Repair of embankments of minor, medium and major irrigation projects.
4.	Health	i) Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/Community Health Centres.
5.	Community assets of Panchayat	i) Repair of village internal roads ii) Removal of debris from drainage/ sewerage lines iii) Repair of internal water supply lines iv) Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, Comm
6.	Power	Poles / conductors and transformers upto 11Kv

7. The assistance will be considered as per the merit towards the following activities:

S.No	Items / Particulars	Norms of assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
1	i) Damaged primary school building ii) Higher secondary / middle college and other educational institutions buildings	Up to Rs.1.50 lakh/ unit Not covered
2	Primary health Centre	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / unit
3	Electric poles and wires etc	Normativr cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs.0.50 lakh per km)
4.	Panchayat ghars/anganwadi/mahila mondal/yuva Kendra / community hall	Upto 2.00 lakh/Unit
5.	State Highways / Major District road	Rs.1.00 lakh/km*
6.	Rural road / bridge	Rs.0.60 lakh/km*
7.	Drinking water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/unit
8.	Irrigation sector: Minor irrigation schemes / canal Major irrigation scheme flood control and anti erosion protection work	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh/scheme Not covered Not Covered
9.	Hydro Power Project / HT Distribution systems / transformers and sub stations	Not Covered

10.	High Tension Lines (above 11Kv)	Not Covered
11.	State Government Buildings viz departmental / Office building, departmental/residential quarters, religious structures, patwarkhana, court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal / bird sanctuary etc.,	Not Covered
12.	Long terms /permanent Restoration work incentive	Not Covered
13.	Any new work of long term nature	Not Covered
14.	Distribution of commodities	Not Covered (However , there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance a disasters)
15.	Procurement if equipments / machineries under NDRF	Not Covered
16.	National Highways	Not Covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
17	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not Covered

***If OR and PR rates are not provided by the State.**

R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNEMENT

Copy to:

All District Treasury Officers.

All Departments, Secretariat, Chennai- 600 009

All Head of Department / Boards/ Corporation.

The Cheif Ministers Office, Chennai- 600 009

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister (Revenue), Chennai – 600 009

The Senior Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government Chennai – 600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Highways & Minor Ports Department, Chennai -600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Chennai -600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Home Department,

Chennai -600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Finance Department,
Chennai -600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Revenue Department,
Chennai -600 009

The Senior Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
Chennai -600 009

The Finance (Revenue) Department, Chennai – 600 009

The Revenue (OP2,DM-I, DM-II, DM-IV) Department, Chennai – 600 009 SF/SC

//Forward by order//

The Section Officer

Tamil Nadu Treasury Rules

[T.P.23-27]

Treasury Rules 23

23. No withdrawal shall be permitted on a claim for the first of any series of payments in a district of pay or allowances to Government servant, other than a person newly appointed of Government service. Unless the claim is supported by last pay certificate in such form. as may be prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor – General of India, A Treasure officer may not permit any withdrawal in respect of pay or allowances of a Government servant to whom to whom he has granted a last pay certificate. Unless the certificate is first surrendered.

Treasury Rules 24

24. The Treasury officer shall be responsible to the Accountant – General for acceptance of the validity of a claim against which he has permitted withdrawal and for evidence that the payee has actually received the sum withdrawn

Treasury Rules 25

25. The Treasury officer shall obtain sufficient information as to the nature of every payment he is making and shall not accept a voucher which does not formally present that information unless there are valid reasons, which he shall record in writing, for omitting to require it.

Treasury Rules 26

26. A Treasure officer may correct arithmetical inaccuracy or an obvious mistake in any bill presented to him for payment, but shall intimate to the drawing officer any correction which he makes.

Treasury Rules 27

Payments under special Authorisation of the Collector Relief on account of natural calamities

27. (a) The following authorities may in circumstances of urgency, by an order in writing, authorise and require a Treasury officer of make a payment, not being a payment of pension, without complying with the provisions of these rules, for extending relief on account of natural calamities such as fire, flood and cyclone and the like, upto the monetary limit indicated below.

Tamil Nadu Treasury Rules

[T.P.27-29]

Authority	Monetary Limit in each case
1. Tahsildar	Upto Rs.2 lakhs
2. Revenue Division officer / sub – collector	upto Rs. 3 lakhs
3. Collector	upto Rs. 20 lakhs
4. Commissioner of Revenue Administration	upto Rs. 50 lakhs

The above authorities shall at once forward a copy of order under statement of the circumstances requiring the payment and the Treasury officer shall at once report the payment to the Accountant – General.

(b) The District Collectors may draw and disburse relief assistance upto Rupess Ten lakhs at a time for the crops damaged more than 50% as per existing norms and after conducting joint inspection by officials of the concerned Department.

Note 1: The withdrawals of money under this rule should as far as possible exclude all personal claims of Government servants.

Note 2: The claims will be admitted by the Treasury officer only till the urgency exists After the urgency ceases, the claims shall be admitted only after allocation of sufficient funds by the competent authorities under appropriate heads of account..

Treasury Rules 27

28. A Government servant who is authorized to draw moneys by means of cheques shall notify to the bank upon which he draws he number of each cheque book brought into use and the number of cheques it contains

Treasury Rules 28

29. When a Government servant who is authorized to draw to countersign cheques or bills payable treasury or the bank makes over charge of his office to another.. he shall send a specimen of the relieving Government servant's signature to the treasury Officer or the bank, as the case may be.



சுருக்கம்

பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை – வடகிழக்குப் பருவமழை 2015 – தமிழகத்தில் இயற்கை சீற்றத்தின் காரணமாக பாதிப்படைந்த குடும்பங்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் வழங்குதல் - ஆணை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

வருவாய் (பே.மே-2) துறை

அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) எண். 424

நாள்:07.12.2015

மன்மத, கார்த்திகை 1,
திருவள்ளுவராண்டு 2046

படிக்கவும்:

1. மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களின் அறிக்கை, நாள்:07.12.2015
2. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.380, வருவாய் (பே.மே.3(1)) துறை, நாள்: 27.10.2015
3. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.403, வருவாய் (பே.மே.2) துறை, நாள்:17.11.2015

ஆணை:

1. மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள், 2015 ஆம் வருட வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட பெருமழையினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களுக்கு நிவாரண உதவிகள் வழங்கும் பொருட்டு ஆணை பிறப்பித்துள்ளார்கள்.
2. மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களின் அறிக்கையில் ஆணையிட்டுள்ளவாறு நிவாரணம் வழங்க பின்வருமாறு ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது:-

அ) மழை வெள்ளத்தால் முழுமையாக சேதமடைந்த குடிசைகளுக்கு ரூ.5000/-மும், பகுதி சேதமடைந்த குடிசைகளுக்கு ரூ.4100/-மும் ஆணையிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த நிவாரண நிதி உதவிகளை உயர்ந்தி, முழுமையாக மற்றும் பகுதி சேதமடைந்த குடிசைகளுக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.5000/-மும் மற்றும் துணிகள், பாத்திரங்கள் போன்ற வீட்டு உபயோக பொருட்கள் இழப்புக்காக சிறப்பு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.5000/-மும் ஆக மொத்தம் ரூ.10,000/- மற்றும் 10 கிலோ அரிசி, ஒரு சோலை ஆகியவை வழங்கப்படும். மேலும் பகுதி சேதமடைந்த குடிசைகளுக்கு ரூ.4100/- நிவாரணத் தொகை ஏற்கனவே வழங்கப்பட்டிருப்பின் அவர்களுக்கு கூடுதலாக ரூ.900/- தற்போது வழங்கப்படும்.

ஆ) கனமழை காரணமாக இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு மேல் வெள்ளத்தால் சூழப்பட்டு, அதனால் பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளான நிரந்தர/குடிசை வீடுகளில் வசிக்கும் குடும்பத்தினருக்கு துணிகள், பாத்திரங்கள் போன்ற வீட்டு உபயோக பொருட்கள் இழப்பிற்கான சிறப்பு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.5000/-மும் மற்றும் 10 கிலோ அரிசி, ஒரு வேட்டி மற்றும் ஒரு சேலை ஆகியவை வழங்கப்படும்.

இ) பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களை கணக்கெடுக்கும் பணிகளை உடனடியாக துவங்கவும் கணக்கெடுப்பு முடிந்தவுடன் நிவாரணத் தொகை வழங்கவும் ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது. மேற்காணும் தொகையானது பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களின் வங்கிக் கணக்கில் வரவு வைக்கப்படும். வங்கி கணக்கில்லாதவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக புதிய வங்கி கணக்கை துவங்கப்பட்டு அக்கணக்கில் மேற்படி நிவாரணத் தொகை வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும், வேட்டி, சேலை மற்றும் அரிசி ஆகியவை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் மூலம் வழங்கப்படும்.

3. மேற்காணும், நிவாரணத் தொகைகள், பார்வை முன்றில் படிக்கப்பட்ட அரசாணையில், மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண (State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)) நிதியிலிருந்து ஒப்பளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகையிலிருந்து வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

4. இவ்வாணை நிதித்துறை அ.சா.கு.எண்.66703/நிதி(வ.செ.2)/2015, நாள்:07.12.2015 இன்படி வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

இரா.வெங்கடேசன்,
அரசு செயலாளர்.

பெறுநர்:

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்/வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர், எழிலகம், சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை – 600 005.

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்,

நிதித் துறை, தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை – 600 009.

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்,

கூட்டுறவு, உணவு மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுக்காப்புத் துறை, தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை – 600 009.

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்,

கைத்தறி, கைத்திறன், துணி நூல் மற்றும் கதர்த் துறை தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை – 600 009.

அனைத்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்கள்.

சம்பளம் மற்றும் கணக்கு அலுவலகம்(கிழக்கு, மேற்கு, வடக்கு), சென்னை/மதுரை மற்றும் கோயம்புத்தூர்.

முதன்மை மாநில காணக்காயர், சென்னை 600 018/600 035.

அனைத்து மாவட்ட கருவூல அலுவலர்கள்.

நகல்:

வருவாய்த்துறை அமைச்சரின் சிறப்பு

நேர்முக உதவியாளர், தலைமைச்செயலகம், சென்னை – 600 009.

தலைமைச் செயலாளர் அவர்களின் முதுநிலை தனிச் செயலர் தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை – 600 009.

தனிச்செயலாளர், சென்னை – 600 009.

முதலமைச்சர் அலுவலகம், சென்னை – 600 009.

நிதி (வருவாய்/வ.செ.1/வ.செ.2)த் துறை, சென்னை – 600 009.
இ.கோ/ உதிரி



கருக்கம்

இயற்கை இடர்பாடுகள்- வடகிழக்குப் பருவமழை 2012- தமிழகத்தில் இயற்கை சீற்றத்தின் காரணமாக உயிரிழந்த, வீடுகளையும், உடைமைகளையும் இழந்த குடும்பங்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் வழங்குதல் - ஆணை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

வருவாய் [பே.மே.2] துறை

அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) எண்.380

நாள்:25.10.2012

படிக்க:

1. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.630, வருவாய்த்துறை, நாள்.29.10.2007.
2. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.678, வருவாய்த்துறை, நாள்.29.11.2008.
3. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.342, வருவாய்த்துறை, நாள்.9.11.2011.

ஆணை:

பார்வையில் படிக்கப்பட்ட அரசாணைகளில் பெருமழையினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களுக்கு நிவாரணப் பணிகளுக்காக ஆணை வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 2012ஆம் ஆண்டு வடகிழக்குப் பருவமழை காலத்தை கருத்தில் கொண்டு எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றியும், பருவமழையால் பாதிக்கப்படும் மக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட வேண்டிய நிவாரணங்கள் பற்றியும் மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர்களுடனும், அரசு உயர் அதிகாரிகளுடனும் விரிவாக ஆய்வு செய்தார்.

அதனடிப்படையில் வெளியிட்டுள்ள செய்திக்குறிப்பில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி நிவாரணம் வழங்க பின்வருமாறு ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது:-

(அ) உயிரிழந்தவர்களின் குடும்பத்திற்கு பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1.50 லட்சமும், முதலமைச்சர் பொது நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1.00 லட்சமும் சேர்த்து ஆக மொத்தம் ரூ.2.50 லட்சம் வழங்கப்படும்.

(ஆ) வீடுகளிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டு பாதுகாப்பு மையங்களில் தங்க வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குடும்பங்களுக்கு 10 கிலோ அரிசி, ஒரு வேட்டி, ஒரு

சேலை மற்றும் மண்ணெண்ணெய் ஆகியவற்றுடன் ரூபாய் ஆயிரம் நிவாரண தொகையாக வழங்கப்படும்.

(இ) முழுமையாக சேதமடைந்த குடிசை வீடுகளுக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.500/-ம், பகுதி சேதமடைந்த குடிசை வீடுகளுக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.2500/-ம் வழங்கப்படும்.

(ஈ) ஆடு மாடுகளை இழப்போருக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக பசு மாடு/ எருமை மாடு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.20,000/- ஆடு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.2,000/- வழங்கப்படும்.

(உ) கோழிகளை இழந்த உரிமையாளர்களுக்கு கோழி ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.100 உதவித் தொகையாக வழங்கப்படும்.

இவ்வரசாணை நிதித்துறையின் அ.சா.கு.எண்.3807/FS/P/2012, நாள்.22.10.2012 இன்படி வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

ராஜீவ் ரஞ்சன்,
அரசு முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்.

பெறுநர்

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்/ வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர்,
எழிலகம், சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-5.

அனைத்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்கள்.

சம்பளம் மற்றும் கணக்கு அலுவலகம் (கிழக்கு, மேற்கு, வடக்கு) சென்னை.

மாநில கணக்காயர், சென்னை 18/35.

அனைத்து மாவட்ட கருவூல அலுவலர்கள்.

நகல்

மாண்புமிகு வருவாய்த்துறை அமைச்சரின் சிறப்பு

நேர்முக உதவியாளர், தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-9

அரசு முதன்மைச் செயலாளர், வருவாய்த்துறை

அவர்களின் தனிச்செயலாளர், சென்னை 9

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சரின் அலுவலகம், சென்னை-9.

நிதி(வருவாய்/பிஜி 1/பிஜி 2)த்துறை, சென்னை-9.

//ஆணைப்படி அனுப்பப்படுகிறது//

பிரிவு அலுவலர்

CHAPTER – 19

19. LINKAGES WITH IDRN (INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK)

LINKAGES WITH IDRN (INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK)

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a web based information system for managing the inventory of the equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response in the entire country. The primary focus is to enable decision makers in public administration to find answers on availability of equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation.

This database is to enable assessment of the level of preparedness for specific disaster related vulnerabilities.

It is a nationwide district level resource database. Designated user of each district of the state has been given a unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on IDRN for resources available in their district.

The IDRN network has the functionality of generating multiple query option based on specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies with their location and contact details. The IDRN network will enable quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies.

IDRN website link :www.idrn.gov.in

They system gives the location of specific equipment / specialist resources as well as the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in the shortest possible time.

Within three months of the release of this Plan, each department that has primary responsibility for a particular type of disaster will need to prepare a Disaster Management Plan with all functional elements and submit to the TNSDMA. The TNSDMA shall then finalize the details and submit to the State Executive Committee. The draft report shall be sent to the DDMA for feedback and to assist them in the preparation of their Disaster Management Plan. The Plan then shall be updated every year.

CHAPTER – 20

20. SPECIFIC ISSUES ON VULNERABLE GROUPS **SPECIFIC ISSUES ON VULNERABLE GROUPS**

District and Local Level

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

Local bodies can be effective in tackling disasters through early warning system, relief distribution, providing shelter to the victims, medical assistance etc

Various institutional stakeholders who are involved in disaster management at various levels which include the police and para-military forces, civil defence and home-guards, Fire services, Ex-Servicemen, Non Government Organisations (NGOs), public and private sector enterprises, media and HAM operators, all of whom have important roles to play.

Armed Forces

The Indian Armed Forces are supposed to be called upon to intervene and take on specific tasks only when the situation is beyond the capability of civil administration. In practice, the Armed Forces are the core of the government's response capacity and tend to be the first responders of the Government of India in a major disaster. Due to their ability to organize action in adverse ground circumstances, speed of operational response and the resources and capabilities at their disposal, the Armed Forces have historically played a major role in emergency support functions such as communications, search and rescue operations, health and medical facilities, transportation, power, food and civil supplies, public works and engineering, especially in the immediate aftermath of disaster. Disaster

management plans should incorporate the role expected of them so that the procedure for deploying them is smooth and quick.

Community Level Initiatives

The goal of any disaster management initiative is to build a disaster resistant/resilient community equipped with safer living and sustainable livelihoods to serve its own development purposes. The community is also the first responder in any disaster situation, thereby emphasising the need for community level initiatives in managing disasters. To encourage such initiatives, the following are required:

- (a) Creating awareness through disaster education and training and information dissemination are necessary steps for empowering the community to cope with disasters.
- (b) Community based approach followed by most NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) should be incorporated in the disaster management system as an effective vehicle of community participation.
- (c) Within a vulnerable community, there exist groups that are more vulnerable like women and children, aged and infirm and physically challenged people who need special care and attention especially during disaster situations. Efforts are required for identifying such vulnerable groups and providing special assistance in terms of evacuation, relief, aid and medical attention to them in disaster situations.

CHAPTER – 21

21. MOCK DRILL SHEDULES

MOCK DRILL SHEDULES

Si. No	Date	No.of Mock Drills conducted	No of Villages covered	By which department the mock drill was conducted and the details od department participated
1	08.06.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Koothanallur, Local bodies.
2	22.06.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Needamangalam, Local bodies.
3	27.06.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Valangaiman, Local bodies.
4	06.07.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Koothanallur, Local bodies.
5	08.07.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Needamangalam, Local bodies.
6	29.07.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Valangaiman, Local bodies.
7	10.08.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Koothanallur, Local bodies.
8	29.08.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Valangaiman, Local bodies.
9.	07.09.2016	1	1	Fire and Rescue Station, Muthupet BDO.
10 .	07.10.2016	1		Fire and Rescue Station, Thiruthuraipoondi Taluk

11	13.10.2016	1		Fire and Rescue Station Collectorate Campus Tiruvaur
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2017-ஆம் ஆண்டு போலி ஒத்திகைப் பயிற்சி நடத்தப்படவுள்ள விபரம்:

வ. எண்.	போலி ஒத்திகைப் பயிற்சி நடைபெறும் நாள்						
	7/2017	8/2017	9/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	
01.	10.07.2017	07.08.2017	04.09.2017	02.10.2017	1.11.2017	4.12.2017	மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் , திருவாரூர்
02.	12.07.2017	08.08.2017	05.09.2017	03.10.2017	2.11.2017	5.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், திருவாரூர்
03.	14.07.2017	10.08.2017	07.09.2017	05.10.2017	6.11.2017	7.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், நன்னிலம்
04.	17.07.2017	11.08.2017	08.09.2017	06.10.2017	7.11.2017	8.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், குடவாசல்
05.	19.07.2017	14.08.2017	12.09.2017	09.10.2017	9.11.2017	11.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், வலங்கைமான்
06.	21.07.2017	15.08.2017	13.09.2017	10.10.2017	10.11.2017	12.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், நீடாமங்கலம்
07.	24.07.2017	17.08.2017	14.09.2017	12.10.2017	13.11.2017	14.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், கூத்தாநல்லூர்
08.	26.07.2017	18.08.2017	15.09.2017	13.10.2017	14.11.2017	15.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், மன்னார்குடி
09.	28.07.2017	22.08.2017	18.09.2017	16.10.2017	16.11.2017	18.12.2017	வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகம், திருத்துறைப்பூண்டி
10.	31.07.2017	23.08.2017	19.09.2017	17.10.2017	17.11.2017	19.12.2017	வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலகம்,

							முத்துப்பேட்டை
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மேற்கண்டவாறு ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள தேதிகளில் தொடர்புடைய அலுவலர்கள் தகுதியான இடம் தேர்வு செய்து போலி ஒத்திகைப் பயிற்சி நடத்தி அதற்கான விபரம் அனுப்பிவைக்க அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.