



**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PLAN FOR 2016
TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT**



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TAMIL NADU**

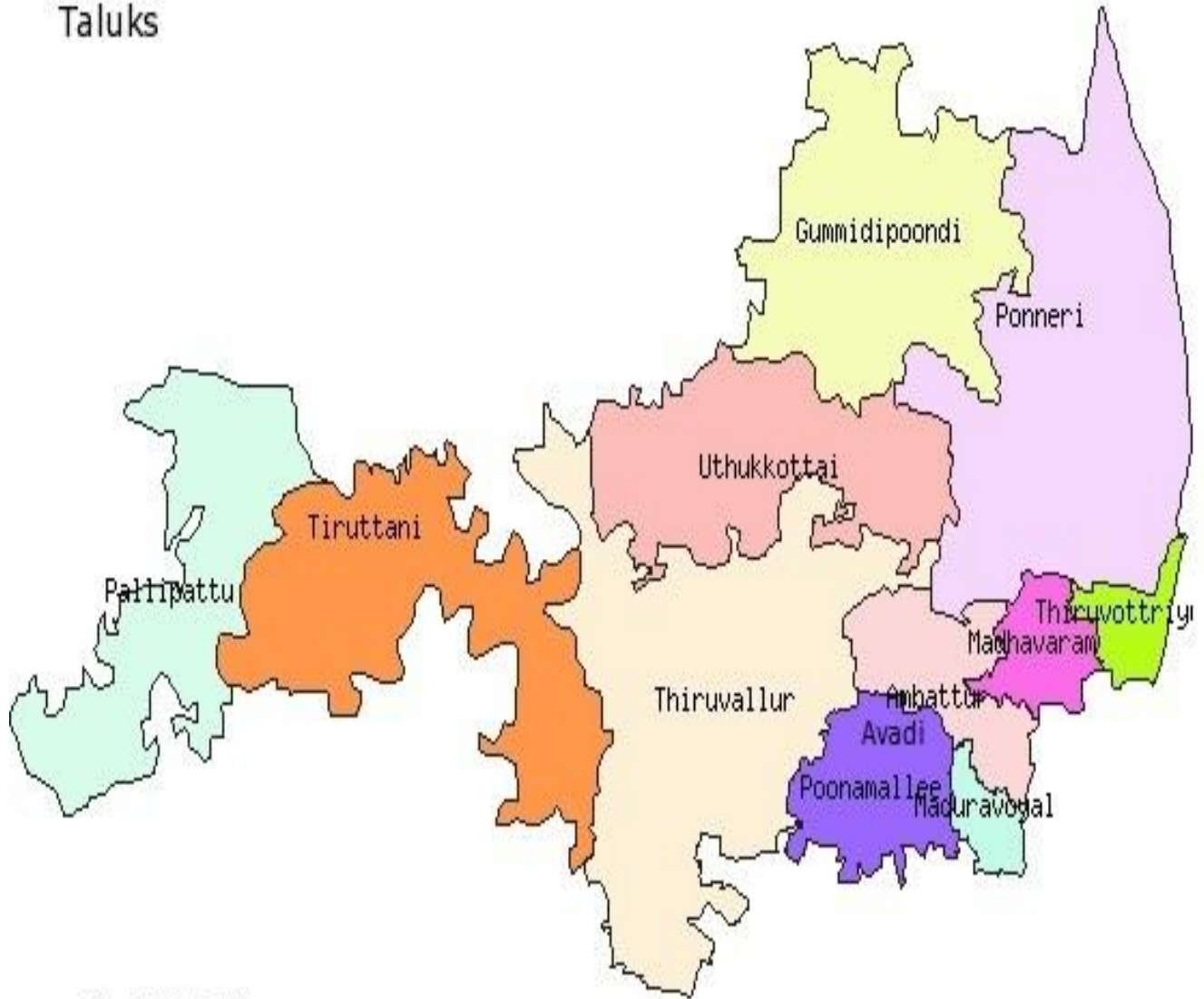
COLLECTORATE, TIRUVALLUR



TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

Thiruvallur District

Taluks



(Map Not to Scale)

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CHAPTER - I
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN – 2016
TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

Due to natural factors such as Cyclone, Heavy Rain, Floods and Tsunami, Disaster becomes inevitable for the mankind. Though Disaster cannot be stopped or fully eliminated its adverse effects can be minimized by taking appropriate steps in pre-disaster and post-disaster phases.

Damages due to natural disasters could be more severe if it occurs unexpectedly. One can manage the Disaster much more effectively if he is prepared to face it. Further, if proper planning is done to identify various disaster which community is exposed to and after taking into account the vulnerability and then by assessing the resources available to mitigate and to manage the damages caused by various disasters, the impact of disaster will certainly be reduced to a minimum.

Generally, this District is prone to natural Disasters during the North East Monsoon period.

Under the above context, the preparation of District Disaster Management Plan is essentially necessary to monitor the disastrous season through a well – planned viability.

CHAPTER - II

2.1. Need for District Disaster Management Plan

A District Disaster Management is needed to serve as the basis for effective response to any hazard that threatens the district facilitate integration of mitigation into response and recovery activities. Facilitate co-ordination between various Departments of Government.

Between the Government agencies and voluntary organizations and make public aware and sensitized and therefore prepared to face any hazard that threatens the District.

District is an operational administrative unit in the filed of civil administration, which is at the cutting edge level of the interaction between Government and the public. Hence responsibility lies with the District Administration for planning, developing and implementing the District Disaster Management Plan. Also District is a unit which is generally self-sufficient to manage any disaster. Therefore, with the overall support and guidance from State Level Disaster Management Authorities and if need be, with the National Level Agencies assistance, a Disaster Management Plan to handle the disaster likely to take place in a district becomes a necessity for District Administration.

2.2. What is a Disaster Management Plan :-

A District emergency operations plan is a document that assigns responsibility to Government departments, organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions at projected times and places in an emergency that exceeds the capability or routine responsibility of any one agency, e.g. the Revenue Department, Highway Departments, Police, Public Works Department, etc.

- Sets forth lines of authority and organizational relationships, and shows how all actions will be coordinated.
- Describes how people and property will be protected in emergencies and Disasters.

- Identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the district or from neighbouring districts – for use during response and recovery operations.
- Identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities

2.3. Objectives of District Disaster Management Plan

Following are the broad objectives of Disaster Management Plan:

- To identify the major disaster to which the district is vulnerable.
- To identify the locations prone to major disasters.
- To assess the capability and to take inventory of resources available for disaster management.
- To define the role and responsibilities of the stakeholders in Disaster management, with emphasis on inter departmental co-ordination.
- To outline the mitigation in pre-disaster period and relief and reconstruction measure in post disaster period.

District Administration is responsible for ensuring that necessary and appropriate actions are taken to protect people and their property from the consequences of Disaster.

District administration can discharge their emergency management responsibilities by taking four interrelated actions. Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. A systematic approach is to treat each action as one phase of a comprehensive process, with each phase building on the accomplishments of the preceding one. The overall goal is to minimize the impact caused by an emergency in the jurisdiction.

CHAPTER - III

District Profile.

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT is located in the North East part of Tamil Nadu. The District is surrounded by Kancheepuram District in the South, Vellore District in the West, Bay of Bengal in the East, and Andhra Pradesh State in the North. It is located at a distance of about 32 kms from the State Headquarters, Chennai. Tiruvallur District is having a population of 37,28,104 (2011 census) spread over an extent of 3424 sq.km with 840 Revenue villages in 12 Taluks and 4 Revenue Divisions.

Coastal Area covers about 22 kms in Ponneri Taluk and about 10 kms in Tiruvottriyur Taluk. Major industrial activities take place in Gummudipoondi, Ponneri, Ambattur, Madhavaram and Tiruvottriyur Taluks. Tiruvallur District receives Annual Normal rainfall of 1152.8mm and North East Monsoon Normal rainfall of 604.1mm. Major rivers, Kosasthalai and Arani flow and confluence with sea in the District and Koovum river traverses across various villages in the District. Rainfall in the up reaches of Andhra Pradesh and runs throughout the District is the catchment for Major Reservoirs like Poondi, Chembarambakkam, Redhills/Puzhal, Sholvaram with capacities of 3231 MCFT, 3645 MCFT, 3300 MCFT, 881 MCFT each respectively and also for 1236 Irrigation tanks and 3015 Rural ponds.

As per the instructions of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Tiruvallur District has fully geared up all Departments including Revenue, Civil Supplies, Health, Local bodies, Highways, PWD, TANGEDCO, Police, Fire & Rescue service department etc., and formed special teams to undertake Rescue, Relief and Restoration activities immediately if any emergency arises during the monsoon period of South West & also North East. Adequate number of JCBs, Proclainers, Power Saws, Heavy duty pumps, Sand bags, Stand by Transformers, Electric poles, conduction wire, Medicines, Food materials etc., were kept ready to tackle the flood situation.

During the last year North East Monsoon period Tiruvallur District received more than the entire annual average normal rainfall in just a period of one month.

Despite taking adequate precautionary measures including strengthening tank bunds, Check dams etc., heavy and incessant rain within the District and also in upper reaches in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh has resulted in heavy surface runoff and overflow of irrigation tanks and flooding of rivers thus adversely impacted and caused heavy loss and damage for the entire District. Major roads, bridges, culverts, cause ways, Check dams are damaged throughout the District. 33030.350 Hectares of Agricultural crops and 2514.660 Hectares of Horticultural crops submerged in water particularly in the areas of River courses and in the lower reaches of Rivers resulting in loss of livelihood for several people. Due to incessant heavy rainfall and heavy water runoff resulted in damage of 46,344 huts/houses and inundation of 5,61,248 houses in habitation in Tiruvallur District. Rescue, Relief, and Restoration work has been taken on a war footing by the District Administration. Relief Amount of Rs.359 Crores has been disbursed to the flood affected victims and damages caused.

• Population	37,28,104
• Revenue Villages	840
• Taluks	12
• Revenue Divisions	4
• Blocks	14
• Village Panchayats	526
• Town Panchayats	10
• Municipalities	5
• Chennai Corporation	5 Zones

Total Area	3422.43 sq.km.			
Boundaries	East : Bay of Bengal West : Vellore District North : Andhra Pradesh State South: Kancheepuram District			
Temperature (Celsius)	Minimum : 27.70 Maximum : 38.00			
Rainfall in (m.m)	Season	Normal rainfall		
	South West Monsoon	451-6		
	North East Monsoon	589-3		
	Winter period	31-5		
	Hot Weather period	57-2		
	Total	1139.6		
Rivers running in the District	1. Kosasthalaiyar River 2. Arani River 3. Nandi River 4. Koovam River			
Irrigation Tanks	1895			
Land Holdings	No.of operational Holdings (in Hec.)	Area Operator (in Hec.)		
	219609	130346.225		
Total Cultivated Area	148369 Hectare.			
Major Crops	Paddy, Sugarcane, Ground Nut, Pulses and Mango			
Drinking Water sources	Over Head Tanks			
Population	Male	Female	Total	
	1876062	1852042	3728104	
Literacy rate	Category	General	SC	ST
	Male	89.69	85.38	59.79
	Female	78.32	71.36	48.66
	Total	84.03	78.34	53.96
Main occupation of the people	Agriculture, Agricultural Labour in Rural Areas, Company works and Coolies in urban Areas.			

Transport	Road	K.M.
	Mud Road	1067.591
	Metal Road	725.377
	Bitumen	5936.167
	Cement Concrete Road	660.762
	Total	8389.90
Bus Transport	Fleet Strength - 303 Routes - 287 Depots - 05	
Rail Transport	No.of Railway Station - 37 Route Length (in K.M) - 120	
Port	Ennore Port(Kamarajar Port)	
Hospitals	District Head Quarter Hospital - 01 Government Hospital (Taluk) - 08 Primary Heal Centres - 51 Health Sub-Centres - 280	
Civil Supplies	No.of Fair price shops - 1075 No.of Ration Cards - 544082 <u>LPG Connection</u> Single Cylinder - 161425 Double Cylinder - 98467	
Industries	SIPCOT Industrial Estate	Gummidipoondi, Thervoy Kandigai
	Industrial Estate	Ambathur
	SIDCO Industrial Estate	Thirumazhisai Kakkalur Ambathur Thirumullaivoyal Gummidipoondi Vichoor

Apart from the above estate, there are several major industries in this District.

1.	Revenue Villages	840
2.	Village Panchayats	526
3.	Revenue Firkas	54
4.	Revenue Taluks	12
5.	Revenue Divisions	04
6.	Panchayat Unions	14
7.	Municipalities	05
8.	Town Panchayats	10
9.	Chennai Corporation Zones lie in this District	05
10	Police Stations	28
11	Women Police Stations	04
12	Fire Stations	08

CHAPTER - IV**Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability capacity analysis (HRVC)**

1.	Most Vulnerability area	<u>Coastal Taluks</u> Thiruvottiyur, Ponneri, Gummidipoondi		
2.	Vulnerability Area	Low lying areas adjacent to the Banks of Kosasthalaiyar River and Arani River in Tiruvallur , Uthukottai and Ponneri Taluks.		
3.	Nature of Damages widely occurred in the past	Hut Damages, Crop Damages, Breaches of Tank Bunds Road damages and road blocks.		
4.	Preparedness planned	Temporary shelters for staying with food facilities for evacuees in the low-lying areas are identified at Taluk level and details included in the respective Taluk sub plans. Further, the following departments will meet out any emergencies and details included in the respective department sub planned.		
		Essential commodities and kerosene	Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operative Department.	
		Electricity problems	TNGEDCO	
		Road damages	Highways Department and panchayat Unions.	
		Tank damages	P.W.D & Panchayat Unions.	
		Hut damages & casualties	Revenue Department	
		Crop damages	Agriculture Department	
		Cattle loss	Animal Husbandry Department	
		Boats	Fisheries Department	

CHAPTER - V**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM****5.1) District Disaster Management Committee**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Position	Contact No.
1.	Tmt.E.Sundravalli, I.A.S.,	District Collector,	<u>Chair Person</u>	9444132000 27661600
2.	Thiru.P.Ravichandiran	District Panchayat Chairman	<u>Co- Chair Person</u>	27661992
3.	Thiru.K.Muthu	District Revenue Officer	Chief Executive Officer	27662222
4.	Thiru.E.T.Samson, I.P.S.,	Superintendent of Police	Member	27666555
5.	Thiru.Dr.S.Mohanan, MBBS , DCH., MD., (Paed).,	Joint Director Health Services	Member	27660242
6.	Thiru.V.Mahendiran, M.Sc.,	Project Director (District Rural Development Agency)	Member	27663808
7.	Thiru.M.Karupaiya	Personal Assistant (General) to Collector and Additional Collector (Development) / Project Director (District Rural Development Agency)	Member	27661200

5.2) Disaster Management Teams- Divisional Disaster Management Administration

The Revenue Divisional Officers are responsible for the relief operation in their divisions and they are designated as Divisional Zonal officers. To assist the divisional level officer, each taluk is placed under the supervision of one Deputy Collector rank officer and he will be called Additional Zonal officer. These additional zonal officers operate from the Taluk Headquarters.

During the period of North East Monsoon, the Revenue Divisional Officers shall set up a control room in their offices to monitor the situation. These control rooms shall function round the clock by rotation of staff. A register in the following format must be maintained for recording the messages-received regarding flood/cyclone. The messages have to be communicated then and there to the subordinate officers/concerned departments for necessary action

5.3. Form at register:

Sl. No	Date and Time	Text of the message	From whom received	To whom sent	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6

The Revenue Divisional Officers shall interact with the Additional Zonal Officer in charge of the Taluk and take decisions with reference to relief measures to be carried out. However the overall responsibility in implementing relief measures lies with the divisional officers only.

5.4. Taluk Disaster Management Administrations:

During the period of October / November / and December one Deputy Collector rank officer is made in charge of each Taluk. The Taluk Tahsildar has a ultimate responsibility for looking after their Taluk. The details of taluk Tahsildar, Special Tahsildars, Panchayat Union Commissioners specifying the area of operation are given in Table – 7.2.

During the monsoon period a control room has to be set up in the taluk with the direct line telephone available in the Taluk Office and round the clock turn-duty should be arranged to receive the messages of distress from the public as well as the messages received from higher authorities. A register of messages similar to the format of Divisional control room should be maintained in the all taluk offices.

The Taluk Tahsildars along with the Zonal Deputy Tahsildars and Firka Revenue Inspectors should familiarizes themselves with the disaster prone areas. They should have the list of schools and other public buildings which can be used as shelter homes.

The Taluk Tahsildars, Zonal Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors should inspect the proposed shelter homes and satisfy themselves that the buildings are not leaky and fit to be used as shelter home. They should also appraise the owners of Thirumanamandapams or any private buildings that the buildings may have to the used as shelter homes at short notice.

The Taluk Tahsildars should see that the VHF sets available with the police and the zonal officers are used in transmitting urgent message. No separate orders will be issued with regards to appointment of various Zonal officers and they shall resume their duties as and when there is an emergency.

5.5. Firka Disaster Management Administration :

At the time of disaster, to assist the taluk Tahsildar in carrying out the anti-disaster operation, each Firka is placed under the supervision of a special Tahsildar or Panchayat Union Commissioner. The special Tahsildars or Pt. Union commissioners should interact with the taluk Tahsildars often and should familiarize themselves with the areas and with the assistance of local Panchayat president should be able to play pivot role in taking out relief measures. They should mobilise their staff and should be in the forefront in mitigating the sufferings of the people.

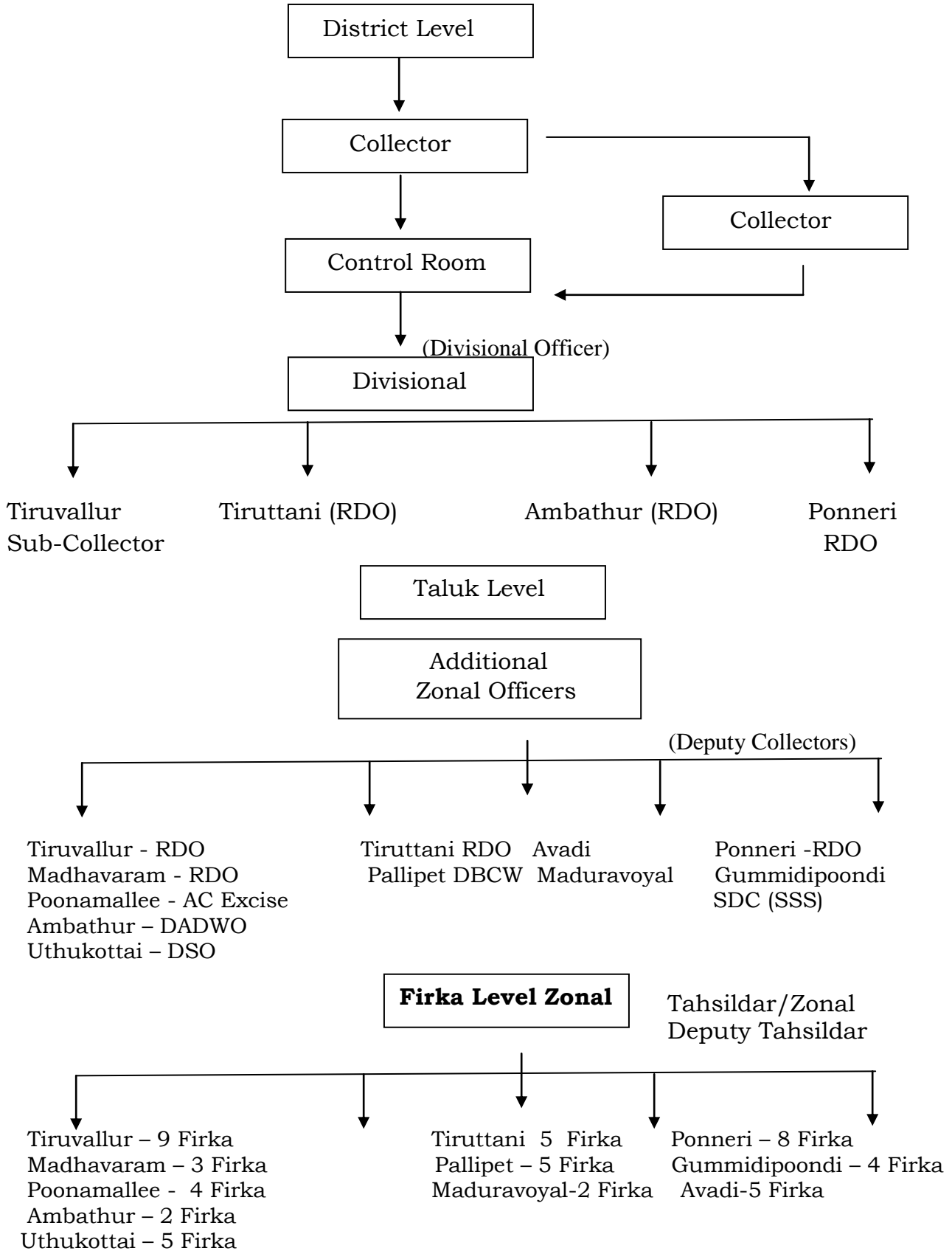
The Additional Zonal Officers stationed at the Taluk Office should conduct meetings periodically with taluk Tahsildars/Firka level relief officers (such as special Tahsildars/ Panchayat union commissioners) zonal deputy Tahsildars and Firka revenue inspectors and review the situation.

For each of the revenue Firka one Tahsildar's rank officer/ zonal deputy Tahsildars is put incharge to look after the disaster management and relief operations. Thus there is one coordinating officer posted at taluk level one at Firka level apart from the taluk Tahsildar and Firka revenue inspectors so that the overall coordination of the relief work can be smoothly done.

5.6. Municipal and Town Panchayat Disaster Management Administration

In respect of municipal areas, the municipal commissioner concerned as the relief officer and with the assistance of large contingent of man power available with them, they should be able to take immediate steps to handle the Disaster. They should be in constant touch with the Collector and should apprise him of all the steps taken by them and they should follow the instructions narrated below and arrange for the relief measures in the area. The Executive Officers (Town Panchayat) in the town are the relief officers as indicated above. They are responsible for the relief operation in their areas. The public health section under their control should be kept alert against any epidemic and that they should ensure that the drinking water supply is free from contamination.

5.7) Census Management Group



5.8. Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

1. Functioning at Collectorate, round the clock with Toll free Phone No.1077 and 044-2766746
2. Functioning at each Taluk Office of this District.

5.9. Site operation Centres

Identified at Taluk Level in the nearby hazard prone areas and manned by Taluk Level Officials.

CHAPTER – VI
MITIGATION PLAN

7.1. Modalities

Conduct of Co-ordination meeting with the line Department Officials at District, Divisional and Taluk Level for preparedness and implementation viability conduct of Mock Drill and Training.

7.2. Mitigation Plan

Evacuees Shelter for the victims in the Coastal Taluks and Low lying areas in the District are identified and manned by the respective Taluk Officials in co-ordination with fire, co-operative, Health and Police Departments.

Availability of boats, inflatable rubber boats and vital equipments are ensured by the Fire and Fisheries Department. Availability of panel of swimmers is also ensured by the Fire and Fisheries Department.

Adequate availability of essential commodities and medicines is ensured by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operative and Health Departments.

Availability of Gunny Bags and Sand is ensured by the Public Works Department to close breaches of tanks.

Community awareness is proposed through news papers, local TV channels, public address system and distribution of hand bills.

CHAPTER - VII**Response plan**

Each Taluk is supervised by a Zonal Officer in the cadre of Deputy Collector for the effective implementation of response plan with the taluk level Key-department's officials.

The Key-Department Taluk Level/ Officials are well trained to discharge the time sensitive actions to save lives and property, as well as per action to being skylines the situation, such response action includes notifying Emergency Management Personnel of the crisps, warning evocations or sheltering the population if possible, keeping the population informed, resting individuals and providing medical treatment, maintaining the rule of law, assessing damage, addressing mitigation issues that arise from response activities.

CHAPTER - VIII**Recovery and Re-Construction Plan**

Necessary pre- arrangements are made at Taluk level by the Tahsildars concerned with the assistance of local Police, Fire, PWO, Health, Co-operative, Transport Corporation, Electricity and NGOS for the provision of shelters for the evacuees and the victims and house damages, food and medicines for them.

Effective statistics are formulated at Taluk Level itself for the earlier restoration of power, repairing the damaged tanks and roads and restoration of transport facilities in the affected areas.

CHAPTER - IX

1. Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) and Checklists

Standard Operations Procedure is formulated for the PWD, Agriculture, Highways , Health, Fire, Veterinary, Police, Fisheries, Civil Supplies and Electricity Departments as follows.

2. Public Works Department:

To send daily reports regarding reservoir level and inflow and discharge from the reservoir and major rivers from first October till December end.

To keep close watch over the dams, rivers, Anicut by having the patrolling team. To give immediate information though wireless if excess inflow of water in river and channel is noticed. To strengthen the weak portions and vulnerable points in the water courses.

To watch possible breaches in river banks by setting up mobile teams with adequate number of staff.

To keep sufficient number of sand bags, along with transport facility for instant mobilization to the vulnerable places.

3. Highways Department

To ensure that the roads are properly maintained by locating the sensitive points and strengthening them. To keep ready the rescue teams with the tree cutting materials preferably power saws for removing the food and wind fallen trees. To keep sufficient stock of gunny bags, casurina and bamboo poles for strengthening the road against over washes. To keep special terms to attend to the breaches in roads and culverts and cause ways.

Road Category	Total Road Length
State Highways Roads	484.894 Kms
Major District Roads	277.765 Kms
Other District Roads	879.510 Kms
Sugar Cane Roads	13.070 Kms
Total	1655.239 Kms

4. Medical Department

To keep ready sufficient quantity of medicines such as drugs, and surgical textiles in the government hospitals and PHCs.

To form first aid parties for rendering first aid on the spot and these first aid parties should be equipped with stretchers and other emergency transport facilities like ambulances.

To keep mobile surgical units for providing surgical facilities where the facilities are deficient.

To keep sufficient stock of blood at the blood bank during the period from October to December.

To keep sufficient number of beds by restricting their admissions only to those who require emergency and immediate hospitalization.

To keep sufficient Ambulances to mobility to attend the emergency situation.

5. Civil supplies

To ensure that adequate stock of rice, sugar and kerosene at all storage points throughout the district (at least one month minimum stock should be kept) in co-ordination with senior Regional manager TNCS.

To ensure that all the fair price shops kept open all the days without stock out in coordination with the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

6. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

To keep ready sufficient number of generators with trained personnel to operate them with mobilisation facilities.

To employ special team for putting off electricity supply at the times of any disaster so that the loss due to electrocution can be avoided.

To keep sufficient number of rubber gloves and safety tools at all the sub stations.

To form special teams to attend to the falling of electric lines, poles, transmission towers etc.,

To ensure proper earth wiring and proper over head cabling to prevent death due to short circuit.

7. Animal Husbandry Department

To keep sufficient number of preventive chicanes and essential drugs at all the centers.

To form special squads to administer vaccination in the cyclone prone area to prevent contagious diseases.

To form mobile veterinary units with a vehicle.

8. Transport Department

To keep ready list of private vehicles along with the details of owners so that the vehicles can be sent to the affected areas whenever warranted.

9. Fisheries Department

To issue warning to the fishermen and boatmen to be alert of the possible damages.

To keep ready sufficient number of private boats and kattamaram with crew and nylon ropes etc.,

10. Development Department

To keep watch over the roads under their control

To keep ready equipments needed for attending the breaches

To make arrangements to clean the drinking water supply in the rural areas by chlorinating.

To be ready to transport drinking water to the affected areas if needed with the help of District Officer of water board.

Disposal of dead human bodies animal caresses.

11. Education Department.

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

12. Fire Service Department

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

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

13. Police Department

To be alert to meet with any emergencies

To undertake rescue operation along with fire Department.

To keep ready the wireless sets in all the Police stations for passing the messages about the damages and relief operations to the officers concerned.

To maintain law and order

To maintain communication

Revenue Department

To open control rooms in Taluks and Revenue Divisional Officers and District Headquarters.

To form a special team under Zonal Officers with mike fitted vehicles to rush to the vulnerable areas immediately.

To co-ordinate all the Departments in such a way that the services of various Departments reach the needy in time.

Voluntary organization.

The voluntary organization to be ready to render all possible assistance to the flood affected victims and to render all Co-operation to the District Administration.

CHAPTER - X

Budget and Other Financial allocations

10.1) Immediate relief to the victims of

* Hut Damages fully	:	Rs.5,000/-
* Hut Damages partly	:	Rs.4,100/-
* Loss of Human Life	:	Rs.4,00,000/-
* Free Rice	:	10 KG of Rice and 1 litre of Kerosene
* Free clothing	:	1 Saree and 1 Dothi

10.2) Relief for Cattle Loss

* Adult Cattle (Cow, Buffalo)	:	Rs.30,000/-
* Adult Cattle Bullock	:	Rs.25,000/-
* Calf of Cow	:	Rs.16,000/-
* Sheep, Goat	:	Rs.3,000/-
* Poverty	:	Rs.100/-

For the crop damages, the Joint Director of Agriculture and Joint Director of Horticulture will assess the damages and grant the relief amount as per G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue [D.M.III (2)] Department, Dated: 27.10.2015.

The Assistant Director of Handloom and the Assistant Director of Fisheries are Granting relief amount to the eligible weaves and fishermen.

CHAPTER - XI

Monitoring and Evaluation

For effective monitoring of the Disaster Management Plan, frequent co-ordination meeting with the line Department officials are conducted at District Divisional and Taluk Level.

The Disaster Management Plan is periodically updated to suit the situations prevailing then and there.

Periodical uploading of updated plans at India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) and India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is also ensured.

Mock Drill are effectively conducted at District, Divisional and Taluk Level.