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FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
(2021-2023)**

SIXTEENTH REPORT
(Presented on 7th July, 2022)



**SECRETARIAT OF THE KERALA LEGISLATURE
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
2022**

FIFTEENTH KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
(2021-2023)**

SIXTEENTH REPORT

On

**Paragraphs relating to Revenue Department contained in the Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended
31st March 2016 (Revenue Sector)**

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (2021-2023)

COMPOSITION

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Legislature Secretariat :

Smt. Kavitha Unnithan, Secretary-in-Charge

Shri B. Reji , Additional Secretary

Shri P.S Selvarajan , Deputy Secretary

Smt. Shamy J., Under Secretary.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on Public Accounts, having been authorised by the Committee to present this Report, on their behalf present the Sixteenth Report on paragraphs relating to Revenue Department contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March 2016 (Revenue Sector).

The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March 2016 (Revenue Sector) was laid on the Table of the House on 6th March 2017.

The Committee considered and finalised this Report at the meeting held on 8th June, 2022.

The Committee place on records their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by the Accountant General in the examination of the Audit Report.

Thiruvananthapuram,
7th July, 2022.

SUNNY JOSEPH,
Chairman,
Committee on Public Accounts.

REPORT
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
LAND REVENUE AND BUILDING TAX

[Audit paragraph 4.1 to 4.3 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Revenue Sector for the year ended March 2016]

Tax administration

The Revenue and Disaster Management (R&DM) Department is under the control of the Principal Secretary at the Government level with the Commissioner of Land Revenue as its head. The revenue collected by Department includes basic tax, building tax, lease rent and plantation tax. The Department realises arrears of public revenue under the Kerala Revenue Recovery (KRR) Act, 1968 with interest and cost of process prescribed.

Internal audit

The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of the Land Revenue Commissionerate is supervised by the Senior Finance Officer under the control of the Commissioner of Land Revenue. The audit of Taluk offices, Revenue Divisional Offices and Revenue Recovery Offices, Offices of Vigilance Deputy Collectors and Central Stamp Depot are conducted in a period of two to three years. The IAW is manned by one senior superintendent, three junior superintendents and six clerks. The Department stated that the selection of offices to be audited were made on the basis of the date of audit last conducted and the files to be checked were randomly selected and no risk analysis was done before selecting an office for audit. The Department also stated that there is no regular training programme for the staff of IAW. During 2015-16, the IAW planned 24 units for internal audit which were covered during the year. During the year, the Department cleared 4,137 paragraphs out of 17,789 paragraphs which was 23.26 per cent of the outstanding objections. The Department stated that the poor clearance of audit observations was due to non receipt of rectification reports from the suboffices audited.

Results of audit

The records of 58 units relating to land revenue and building tax were test checked during 2015-16. Under-assessment of tax and other irregularities involving ₹165.60 crore were detected in 223 cases which fall under the following categories as given in Table-1

Table - 1

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Categories	Number of cases	Amount
1	Performance Audit on Disaster Management in the State	1	-
2	Audit on Land governance in the State	1	146.76
3	Under assessment and loss under building tax	176	14.36
4	Under assessment and loss under other items	45	4.48
	Total	223	165.60

A Performance Audit on Disaster Management highlighting the deficiencies in the management of finance and inadmissible expenditure from State Disaster Response Fund with expenditure impact of ₹153.63 crore was noticed.

During the course of the year, the Department accepted under-assessments and other deficiencies involving ₹158.80 crore in 107 cases. An amount of ₹7.33 crore was realised in 205 cases during the year, of which 197 cases involving ₹4.91 crore pertained to 2015-16.

[Note submitted by the Government on the above audit paragraph is included as Appendix II.]

Excerpts from Committee's discussion with department officials.

(1) When enquired about the delay in furnishing replies to the audit observations, the witness Principal Secretary, Revenue Department replied that the reply as per file records was furnished in November 2019. An officer from Kerala State Disaster Management Authority informed the Committee that reply had

given when AG carried out performance audit. He further added that the reply was again submitted in November 2019. The Committee directed the department to submit the reply, since the Legislature Secretariat did not receive the reply so far. The Principal Secretary, Revenue Department agreed to submit the reply to the Committee.

Conclusions/Recommendations

(2) The Committee expresses its displeasure when it found that the Department had not furnished the remedial measures taken statement on the audit paragraphs to the Committee. The Committee directs the Departments to submit the RMT statement on the paras without further delay.

[Audit paragraph 4.4 to 4.4.6.1 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Revenue Sector) for the year ended 31st March 2016]

Performance Audit on Disaster Management in the State

Highlights

- Disaster Management Plan at State/District levels and by Local Authority were not prepared even after 10 years of enactment of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act).

(Paragraph 4.4.6.1, Bullet 1)

- Government/ Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA) had not met legal obligations in submission of annual reports on disaster management activities which deprived the Legislature of getting a true and full account of Disaster Management (DM) activities in the State.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.1, Bullet 2)

- Out of the 24 Village Offices test checked in Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts, Village Disaster Managements Committees (VDMCs), required to be set up to reduce the risks associated with disasters and dependency on external agencies, were not set up in the test checked village offices.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.1, Bullet 4)

- NGO Co-ordination Committees were not constituted at State/District levels.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.1, Bullet 6)

- In the test checked districts, Early warning systems were either not functioning or not installed.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.2, Bullet 2)

- State Disaster Response Force was not constituted as category wise staff strength had not been sanctioned by Government.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.2, Bullet 7)

- Provisions of National Disaster Management Authority guidelines were not included in the municipal and panchayat buildings Rules dealing with the construction of buildings in the State.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.2, Bullet 8)

- Preparation of budget estimated for State Disaster Response Fund was not based on estimates of District Collectors. Other miscellaneous relief expenditure was irregularly accounted as SDRF disbursements.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.2, Bullet 10)

- The State and District Authorities did not constitute District Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.2, Bullet 12)

- In the selected districts, State Disaster Response Fund expenditure of ₹ 83.44 crore was utilised for calamities which did not conform to the definitions of disasters.

(Paragraph 4.4.6.3)

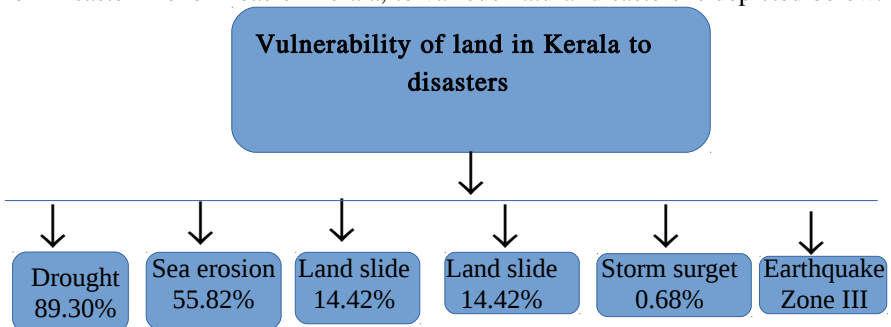
Introduction

Disasters disrupt the progress, destroy the developmental gains of the nation and cause immense hardships to individuals. Thus efficient management of disasters rather than merely responding to disasters has become very important. To achieve this, in December 2005, the Government of India (GoI) took a defining step by enacting the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act), to spearhead and adopt a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management (DM). This was a paradigm shift, from the erstwhile relief-centric response to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach for conserving developmental gains and to minimise loss of life, livelihood and property.

State's vulnerability to various disasters

Kerala is geographically bordered on the west by the Arabian Sea and the east by the Western Ghats. The total land area of State is 38,863 sq.km. The State has a coastline of about 580 km with an approximate breadth of 35 to 120 km. The State has a population of 3,34,06,061 (Census 2011) which translates to about 860 people/sq.km. Kerala is a multi-hazard prone State; it's geography and population density favours high degree of vulnerability to various hazards.

Vulnerability of the State, as per Drought Map¹ of Kerala and Hand Book² on Disaster Prone Areas of Kerala, to various natural disasters is depicted below.



1 Drought Map of Kerala, State Emergency Operations Centre, Government of Kerala.

2 Hand Book on disaster prone areas of Kerala, Volume-1, 2014, State Emergency Operations centre and Institute of Land and Disaster Management, Kerala under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Project.

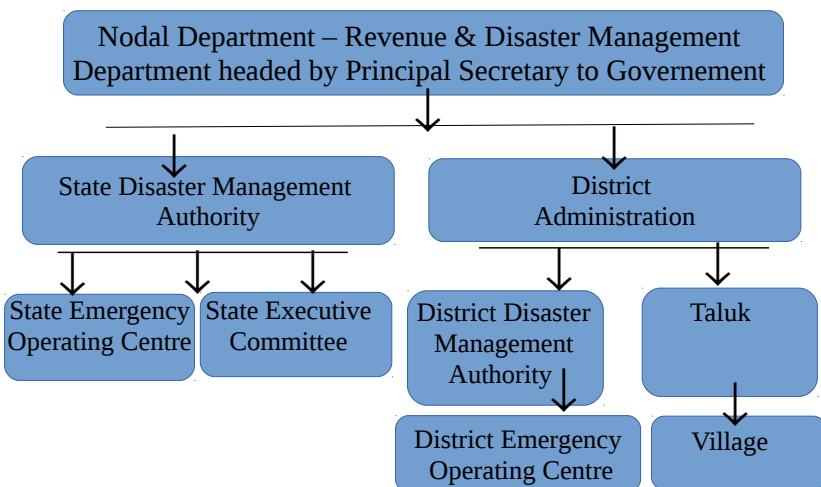
Organisational set-up

The scope of Department of Revenue had been enhanced to include prevention, mitigation and preparedness aspects of DM apart from its traditional responsibility of relief and rehabilitation and the Department renamed as Department of Revenue and Disaster Management (R&DM Department). The Department was the nodal department for DM. The Principal Secretary to Government acts as State Relief Commissioner.

As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) of 2009 issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), at the State level, the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), headed by the Chief Minister, had to lay down policies and plans for DM in the State. The State Government had to constitute a State Executive Committee (SEC) to assist the KSDMA in the performance of its functions. The SEC was to be headed by the Chief Secretary to the State Government and coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan.

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is headed by the District Collector. DDMA acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at District level. It has to prepare the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for the District and monitor implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan, the State Plan and the District Plan.

Organogram of the Administrative set up of DM in the State is given below:



Audit objectives

The performance audit was conducted to assess whether:

1. legislative, institutional, financial and capacity building frameworks were robust enough to address issues of disaster management.
2. measures for prevention, mitigation, and preparedness to reduce impact of disasters were adequate, efficient and effective.
3. response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities undertaken were efficient and effective.

Scope and methodology

The performance Audit covered the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 and was conducted during April to September 2016. Audit was conducted through test check of records of R&DM Department, Finance Department, District Collectorate, Taluk Offices, Village Offices, Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs), Government schools, Government hospitals and State/District level nodal departments. Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA), SEC, State Emergency Operating Centre (SEOC), Institute of Land and Disaster Management (ILDM), DDMA and District Emergency Operating Centres (DEOCs) were also visited. All the institutions at the State level were covered and 25 per cent of the districts (ie four³ out of fourteen) was selected using risk based stratified random sampling method, considering proneness to disasters. The sampling procedure and selection was approved by the Nodal Statistical Officer. One stakeholders' meeting was conducted on 14 March 2016 at the State level to assess the risk areas in DM. An entry conference was conducted on 13 April 2016 with R&DM Department, in which audit explained the objectives, scope and criteria for the Performance Audit. On completion of audit an exit conference was conducted on 8 November 2016 with R&DM Department and draft report was discussed in detail.

Audit criteria

Audit criteria is derived from the following sources.

- The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005)
- National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009 (NPDM, 2009);
- State Policy on Disaster Management, 2010 (SPDM, 2010);
- The Kerala State Disaster Management Rules, 2007 (KSDM Rules, 2007);
- District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP);
- Manual for Drought Management, 2009 and

Guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and other instructions issued by the Government of India, NDMA and State Government.

Acknowledgement

Indian Audit and Accounts Department acknowledges the co-operation and assistance extended by R&DM Department and other administrative departments, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority, District and field level functionaries and LSGIs of selected districts during the course of Performance Audit.

Non-production of records to audit

Despite earnest efforts by the audit team and even after bringing the matter to the notice of Chief Secretary by Principal Accountant General, 252 work files on repair of damages to roads due to flood for which administrative sanction was issued for ₹14.79 crore to be met from SDRF was not produced by the Secretary, Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.

Audit findings

A typical DM continuum is comprised of six elements; the pre disaster phase includes prevention, mitigation and preparedness, while the post-disaster phase includes response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery. A legal and institutional framework binds all these elements together. The above components were evaluated and deficiencies noticed in this respect are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Institutional framework and planning

DM Act provides for constitution of DMAs at State and Districts levels and formulation of DM plans at State, District, Department and LSGI levels, including measures to be taken for prevention, mitigation and response to any disaster. Audit detected a few deficiencies in this regard, which are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

- **Absence or Delayed preparation of DM plans**

As per Section 23 of the DM Act, State Plan shall be prepared by the SEC, which shall be approved by the SDMA. Section 40 of the Act requires that every department of the State Government should prepare a DM plan at State/District levels, which shall lay down the types of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable. Section 32 of DM Act stipulates that local authorities shall prepare a DM plan and submit a copy of the plan and of any amendments thereto, to the District authority. It was noticed that though SEC⁴ was constituted in 2007, State Plan and DM plans of departments at State/District levels and by local authorities were not prepared as of June 2016, that is even after 10 years of the enactment of the Act. Even though SEOC had prepared a vulnerability map in the year 2014, reasons for not preparing the State/ Department /local authority plans were not on record.

As State DM plan was not prepared, the preparedness of the State to various disasters and other DM issues could not be evaluated with reference to any parameters in the plan.

4 The State Executive Committee constituted under Section 20 of the DM Act was to assist the State Authority in the performance of various functions stated in Section 22 of the Act such as implementation of the National and State Plan, coordination and monitoring of the National Policy, examine the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters and specify measures to be taken for their prevention or mitigation, laying down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the State Departments and the District Authorities and monitoring of the implementation thereof, monitor the integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the departments in their development plans and projects, evaluate the disaster preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels, coordinate response in the event of any disaster; promote general education, awareness and community training in regard to the forms of disasters, provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to District Authorities and local authorities and to ensure that communication systems are in order and the disaster management drills are carried out periodically etc.

Chairpersons of DMAs, who were responsible for supervising the preparation of Department/local authority plans stated (August 2016) that instructions would be issued immediately to prepare plans.

Government stated (November 2016) that the State plan had since been approved by KSDMA on 7 September 2016 and published on 15 September 2016. The departmental plans of Health & Family Welfare Department, Fire and Rescue Services, Homeopathy and Kerala Water Authority have been approved. On delay in its preparation for more than 10 years, it was stated that KSDMA became active from the year 2012 only.

Instructions may be issued by the Government to prepare the DM plan at departmental, village and local levels.

- **Non- compliance of legal obligations**

Government/KSDMA had not met the following legal obligations as of July 2016 which indicated lack of seriousness.

- **Non-submission of Annual Report:** Annual Report on DM activities which was to be presented to State Legislature under Section 70(2) of DM Act was not prepared by KSDMA and submitted to Government which was to place it before the State Legislature. This deprived the Legislature of getting a true and full account of DM activities in the State, like non- preparation of DM plans, lack of preparedness activities, inadequacies in prevention and mitigation measures, spending of SDRF etc.

- **Framing of Rules in contravention to Act:** Section 14(2) of DM Act prescribed two ex-officio members, Chief Minister as Chairperson and Chief Secretary as CEO, and a maximum of eight other members for SDMA. Violating this provision, KSDM Rules, 2007 prescribed nine ex-officio members against two.

The nomination of nine ex-officio members instead of two violated the provisions of the Act.

Government stated (November 2016) that the submission of annual report was not intentionally overlooked. The report for the year 2015-16 had already

been prepared, laid before SEC and will be submitted to the legislature. Regarding the prescription of contradictory rules to accord ex-officio status to the KSDMA members it was stated that the pleasure of the Chairman was supreme as per the DM Act.

The reply was not tenable since the Act specifically prescribes only two ex-officio members and the State Government cannot frame rules in contravention to the provisions of the Act.

Government may take steps to submit the Annual Report to the legislature and appoint full time members in KSDMA.

- **Shortage/Diversion of manpower**

As per Section 29 of the DM Act, State Government shall provide the District Authority with such officers, consultants and other employees for carrying out the functions of District Authority stipulated under Section 30 of the Act.

Government converted 546 posts related to housing for DM in the state against which 197 posts only were redeployed for DM. In the selected districts of Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram posts of Deputy Collector (DM) were created specifically for DM activities, whereas in Kottayam and Palakkad districts Deputy Collector (DM) posts were not created. Deputy Collector (General) was given charge of DM, in addition to their original duties. Audit noticed that Government, as per orders issued in November 2009 and March 2014, gave additional duties of attending to VIP visits and housing scheme to Deputy Collector (DM) of Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram districts as well as to the staff of DM cells of all the selected districts.

Government stated (November 2016) that it would comply with the audit observation.

Dedicated staff may be provided for DM activities.

- **Failure to constitute Village Disaster Management Committees**

Paragraph 5.3.1 of NPDM, 2009 and 7.1.2.7 of SPDM 2010, require that village community being the first responders, Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) were to be set up to reduce the risks associated with disasters and dependency on external agencies. Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) was also to be prepared.

Audit scrutiny revealed that out of 24⁵ village offices test checked in Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts, VDMC was not set up in any of them. It was further noticed that VDMPs also were not prepared in those villages, which would have catered to the training needs and other mitigative measures of the community. In reply, Village Officers stated that VDMCs were not constituted as they were not instructed to do so.

Failure to constitute VDMCs resulted in non preparation of VDMPs and engagement of local people in DM activities.

Government stated (November 2016) that, local plans are to be prepared at the local level such as Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation and not at the village level.

The reply is not tenable since the SEC is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the NPDM, 2009 as per Section 22(2) (a) of the DM Act.

Instructions may be issued by the Government to set up VDMCs.

• Delay in commencement of Civil Defence Training Institute (CDTI)

As per paragraph 3.4.4 of NPDM, 2009 mandate of the Civil Defence would be redefined to assign an effective role in the field of disaster management. They will be deployed for community preparedness and public awareness. Under the centrally sponsored scheme for Revamping of Civil Defence, GoK had constructed a building for CDTI in 2013 utilising the grant of ₹1.95 crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12. As Government had not taken steps for the creation of posts and purchase of equipments, the Institute was not made functional as of July 2016. Audit further noticed that another MHA grant of ₹2.26 crore received by the Government in August 2014 for creation of CD set up in most vulnerable districts in the State was not provided for in the budget estimates upto 2015-16.

5 **Alappuzha District:** Mullackal, Aryad South, Ambalapuzha West, Cherthala South, Kadakkarapally, Pattanakkad.

Kottayam District: Kottayam, Velloor, Nattakom, Naduvila, Thalayazham, Vaikom.

Palakkad District: Ambalappara-2, Lekidiperoor-1, Ottappalam-2, Kollangod-2, Muthalamada-1, Ozhalapathy.

Thiruvananthapuram District: Vanchiyoor, Muttathara, Manacaud, Anad, Aruvikkara, Karipoor.

Due to delay in making the Civil Defence Training Institute functional and due to non-creation of CD set up in most vulnerable districts, civil defence personnel could not be trained in DM and deployed for community preparedness and public awareness.

Government stated that (November 2016) a decision was taken to activate CDTI and the matter has been entrusted to KSDMA.

Government may take steps to establish Civil Defence set up.

• **Non-coordination of NGOs in DM activities**

As per paragraph 5.3.3 of NPDM 2009, NGOs would be encouraged to empower the community and generate awareness through their respective institutional mechanisms. MHA, in October 2014, advised State Governments to constitute NGO Co-ordination Committees at State/District levels through SDMA/DDMAs.

Paragraph 1.5 of the Guidelines on NGOs issued by NDMA in September 2010, requires the DDMAAs to develop a database of NGOs at all levels working on DM focusing on geographic outreach and thematic capacities of the organisations.

Audit noticed that NGO Co-ordination Committees were not constituted at State/District levels, which may lead to a non-coordinated response at the time of need that may arise out of any disaster. In reply, Member Secretary, KSDMA stated that the matter was reported to Government. In respect of DDMAAs, District Collectors intimated that the Committees would be constituted at the earliest.

Government stated (November 2016) that the DM Act, 2005 does not stipulate formation of coordination committee.

The reply is not tenable since the SEC is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the NPDM, 2009 as per section 22(2) (a) of the DM Act and the State Government is bound to implement the directions issued by the MHA.

Government may take steps to constitute NGO coordination committee.

[Note submitted by the Government on the above audit paragraph is included as Appendix II.]

Excerpts from Committee's discussion with department officials.

(3) Regarding the audit paragraph the witness, Principal Secretary informed the Committee that permission had been granted for all Disaster Management Plans of State/District levels as per Government Orders dated 30-7-2016 and 9-9-2016. The Committee then enquired whether these plans were implemented. The Principal Secretary replied that approval was not received at the time of audit, but information regarding the approval was mentioned in the reply furnished later and updation regarding this is being carried out.

(4) While considering the audit findings regarding non-submission of annual reports under audit paragraph, non-compliance of legal obligation, the Principal Secretary, Revenue Department admitted before the Committee that Kerala State Disaster Management Authority had not met obligation in submission of annual reports on Disaster Management activities which deprived the Legislature of getting true and full account of Disaster Management activities in the State. He added that the Disaster Management Authority till 2011 had neither prepared reports or plans nor submitted it before the Legislature. After the authority started functioning independently reports from 2015-16 to 2016-17 had been submitted to the government and layed in the House.

(5) Member Secretary of the Kerala Disaster Management Authority further informed the Committee that annual reports of SDRF from 2011-12 to 2015-16, was submitted to the government but they couldn't lay it before the Legislature since SDMA was not functioning independently till 2016. He added that a consistency had been achieved in preparing reports from 2015-16 and the reports during 2015-16, 2016-17 had been submitted before the Legislature with the approval of the government. He informed the Committee that the reports had been published in their website. The Principal Secretary informed that annual report of 2017-18 is under the consideration of Government.

(6) To the query of the Committee whether 8 members apart from Chairperson can be appointed as ex-officio in SDMA as per law, Member Secretary, State Disaster Management Authority replied that Sec. 14(2) of DM Act does not prescribe two ex-officio members for SDMA and it was the discretion of the Chief Minister who is the Chairperson to appoint them. Sec. 14(2) states that 'A State Authority shall consists of the Chairperson and such number of other members not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the State Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the State Authority shall consist of the following members namely:-

a) The Chief Minister of the State, who shall be the Chairperson, ex-officio and

b) Other members not exceeding 8, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the State Authority'. He added that the Act itself is clear on its own and likewise the Chairperson has exercised his discretion for the nomination in 2013 and 2016.

(7) The Committee understands that the Chief Minister could nominate up to 8 members as per the Act and also pointed out the fact that the Act provide freedom to include them in the rules if needed. Member Secretary, SDMA informed the Committee that the State Disaster Management Authority had been formed based on the rules framed in 2013 and 2016. The Committee wanted to know the details regarding the nomination of 2 ex-officio members violating the provisions of the Act. The Principal Secretary, Revenue Department clarified that it was made as per the chairman's discretion, and the Act provides discretionary powers to the Chairman to appoint two ex-officio members to the KSDMA. He further added that when a case came up before the Supreme Court regarding this issue, the Court cleared SDMA's Disaster Management plan after scrutinizing the case. The Committee wanted to know upto which year Disaster Management plans were cleared by the Court. An officer from SDMA replied that reports upto the year 2016 were cleared. The Deputy Accountant General stated that if the Department had submitted the reply before hand, they would have examined it.

(8) To the audit observation, failure to constitute Village Disaster Management Committee, the Principal Secretary, Revenue Department informed the Committee that the VDMPs were not constituted as the Disaster Management

Act does not make the Constitution mandatory. The Committee pointed out that as per the National Disaster Management policy, the first response should be from Village Disaster Management Committee to reduce the risks associated with disasters and enquired the reason for non constitution of VDMCs. The witness, Principal Secretary, Revenue Department replied that though the formation of Village Disaster Management Committee was mentioned in National Disaster Management Policy it was not included in the State Disaster Management Act. Hence it was not obligatory to form VDMC. He further added that since it was not mandatory, the non-formation of the VDMC could not be considered as a violation of Act and the State authority had a vision beyond the formation of such Committees. He informed the Committee that disaster mitigation plans were being prepared for 197 disaster prone villages in 14 districts and steps had been taken to prepare complete disaster mitigation plans even though the VDMCs were not constituted. A special disaster mitigation plan had also been implemented in collaboration with a project of UNDP, in Munro thuruthu, Peringera and Thiruvananthapuram city.

(9) When enquired about the composition of Village Disaster Management Committees, the Member Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority answered that all Disaster Mitigation Projects prepared at LSGD level or village level have inherent Village Disaster Management Committees. He added that the Chairman of the committee would be the President of the Panchayath. If a village is having two Panchayats, two committees will be constituted. Such a system is being successfully implemented in 6 Grama Panchayats in an around Mullaperiyar - Idukki dam region. Almost 2000 people were trained for disaster mitigation activities and the process is still continuing. The Committee further enquired whether disaster management committees were formed in city areas. Member Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority replied that Disaster Management Committees had been formed in all wards in Thiruvananthapuram district, as per Disaster Management plans and about 3400 people were given training before Okhi. He informed the Committee that the efficient functioning of these ward level Committees depend upon the Co-operation of Local Self Government institutions. He added that a Disaster Management cell had been constituted in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation by

spending ₹30 lakhs and an expert was appointed to manage the cell. The method adopted by the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation was considered as a model and this was intimated to all municipalities.

(10) The Committee enquired whether such committees had formed in hinder lands and whether any meetings were conducted by the SDMA. The Member Secretary, SDMA replied that the project was implemented in Villages and Panchayats in Wayanad, Idukki, Thrissur, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts by utilising the fund from Government of India and assistance from United Nations Development Programme.

(11) When asked whether the United Nations Development Programme submits proposals through State Disaster Management Authority, the Principal Secretary, Revenue Department replied that it is the Central Government which selects the proposals. He further added that the Hon'ble Chief Minister had pointed out in a meeting that non-inclusion of MLAs and members of Local Bodies in the meetings of Disaster Management was a drawback in the fruitful implementation of Disaster Mitigation activities.

(12) The Principal Secretary, Revenue Department pointed out that the disaster management authorities had a very different view point till 2018. All the disaster mitigation activities were earlier done as per the directives of the Central Government and no local interventions were allowed. In the event of violent disaster, all activities were co-ordinated by the District Collectors on the basis of the directions from the central management and thereby, community response and help was not much allowed causing delay in rescue operations. However, the involvement of local government institutions in the disaster management activities changed the picture drastically. The successful impact of community response during 2018 flood was so overwhelming that it was a breakthrough in disaster management system. It was the instantaneous community response led by local representatives which saved lives during the said disaster.

(13) The Principal Secretary, further reiterated that during the disaster in 2018 the community response was tremendous and representatives of local bodies and members of the region were in the forefront for the rescue operations. This response paved the way for change in Disaster Management and it was decided to

prepare Disaster Management Plan for all Municipalities, Corporation and Panchayats. Campaign and training associated with it has also been started. The Disaster Management plan is prepared by the Panchayat local bodies which in turn is compiled in district level by the Planning Committee headed by District President. After the natural disasters of 2018 and 2019, it was decided to prepare the Disaster Management plans incorporating persons from different walks of life by the local bodies and that was expected to be completed by April-May 2020. He further added that volunteers have been picked out in ward level for mitigation, preparedness and management of disasters.

(14) The Committee wanted to know whether Committees are working in all Local Self Government bodies or in selected ones only. The Principal Secretary, Revenue Department replied that Committees were not yet constituted in Block Panchayat level and only training have been completed. He added that only preparation before implementation of the system has been done and action phase will be implemented soon. The Committee pointed out that during the Okhi tragedy the local bodies were not included in the rescue mission and thereby the lag in response made the situation worse. The Committee opined that the Okhi tragedy manifested the failure of the Disaster Management system comprising officials only.

(15) To the query whether representatives of people will be given training based on Disaster Management Plan the witness Principal Secretary, Revenue Department replied that they would be given training and informed the Committee that in order to place volunteers in every ward, approximately 1.5 lakh volunteers to be required for the project. The Member Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority informed that training was imparted to a resource pool of 300 persons at Block level. The resource pool consists of resource persons of KILA, the officers of Disaster Management Authority and persons interested in the subject.

Conclusions/Recommendations

(16) No comments.

[Audit paragraph 4.4.6.2 to 4.4.7 contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Revenue Sector) for the year ended 31st March 2016]

Disaster preparedness and mitigation

Kerala is prone to various types of natural disasters described in paragraph 4.4.1.1 in addition to the various human induced disasters. The dominant climatic phenomena, the South-West (June to September) monsoon and the North-East (October to December) monsoon causes floods while the State faces scarcity of water during summer season. The R&DM Department acts as the nodal department for management of the disasters acting through the District Collectors, Tahsildars and Village Officers at the field level.

Natural hazards like floods, earthquakes, cyclones etc., cannot be avoided. However, impact of disasters could be minimised with adequate preparedness and by taking preventive and mitigative measures. NPDM, 2009 emphasised the necessity for preparedness, prevention and mitigation of disasters. As State DM Plan was not prepared, disaster specific preparedness, preventive and mitigation measures were carried out in an ad-hoc manner.

Audit found the following deficiencies in this respect.

Preparedness

- **Deficiencies in the functioning of Emergency Operating Centres**

The Emergency Operating Centres (EOCs) are nerve centres of disaster preparedness, planning, early warning, emergency management, recovery management and mitigation planning.

The functioning of the SEOC and four DEOCs test checked was deficient as given below. (Details in Appendix XIX)

- As per paragraph 6.8 of Kerala State Disaster Management Policy, EOCs should function round the clock. But the SEOC and two DEOCs were not functioning round the clock.

- VHF radio communication systems to be used as Early Warning Systems (EWS) at the time of disaster when normal communications fail, were not functioning in the two DEOCs.

- High Frequency Ham radio set, radio receiver and portable generator were not available.

➤ Equipments purchased for DEOCs were used in other sections of the Collectorate.

➤ Training on DM and VHF operation was not imparted to DEOCs staff.

➤ Toll free number 1077 was not functioning/accessible to all consumers.

EOCs were not equipped to properly respond to a disaster for the above stated reasons.

In the exit meeting the Deputy Secretary stated (November 2016) that all DEOCs were working 24 x 7. The SEOC works 24 x 7 during the monsoon season (June to December) and would be functional 24 x 365 days after the completion of KSDMA Headquarters. A meeting was held with the telecom operator in July 2016 to make accessible the toll free numbers. Subsequently Government replied (November 2016) that SEOC and DEOCs are working 24x7, necessary instructions are issued to District Collectors not to allocate equipments meant for disaster management to other sections, instructions are issued by Government to procure items like Radio Receiver and portable generator sets.

The reply regarding functioning of SEOC is not tenable since it was not functioning 24x365 days. The EOCs being vital nerve centres of disaster management activities concerned with monitoring of disaster information dissemination centres must be fully equipped and function 24x365 days.

- **Failure of Early Warning Systems**

As per Section 30 of DM Act, DDMA shall be responsible for setting up, maintaining, reviewing and upgrading the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public.

In the CAG's Audit Report of General and Social Sector of Government of Kerala for the year ended 31 March 2013, it was reported that equipment procured for ₹2.34 crore for VHF radio based communication for enforcing effective EWS installed at village offices, taluk offices and district collectorates were lying idle due to improper installation and non-execution of repair works within the guarantee period by the supplier. In the remedial measures taken report, Government stated that District Collectors were instructed to make the VHF systems fully functional through Police Telecommunication wing.

Of the 70 VHF systems installed in various locations in Alappuzha, Kottayam and Palakkad districts, 58 systems were not functioning as of August 2016 due to faulty accessories, non-servicing of batteries etc. and in Thiruvananthapuram district, 35 sets, repaired in February 2015 were stored in Collectorate without being installed in the identified locations as detailed in Appendix XX.

Failure of DDMA's in repairing the essential communication system may make dissemination of proper information impossible to lower levels such as Taluks, Villages and thereby to vulnerable communities during a disaster. To this, District Collectors responded (August 2016) that follow up action would be intimated.

Government stated (November 2016) that VHF system was currently working upto Taluk level and steps were being taken to shift from analogue system to satellite system.

The reply is not acceptable as the situation had not improved even after furnishing of similar reply by Government to the Audit Report 2013.

SEOC and DEOCs may be made operational 24 x 365 with sufficient communication networks.

- **Hospital preparedness**

Paragraph 4.6 of National Disaster Management Guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management issued by NDMA, Government of India require all hospitals to have a 'all hazard' plan, simple to read and understand, easily adaptable with normal medical practices and flexible to tackle different levels and types of disasters.

In eight⁶ government hospitals selected for audit in Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts, various significant aspects of preparedness were lacking as shown below.

- DM plan was not prepared by any of the hospitals.

⁶ General Hospital Alappuzha, Taluk Hospitals Cherthala, Vaikom, Ottappalam, District Hospitals Kottayam, Palakkad, Nedumangad and District Model Hospital, Peroorkada.

➤ DM training was not imparted to doctors and paramedics or covered a few only.

➤ Blood banks were not available or had storage facility only.

➤ Trauma Care Centres were not available or were combined with casualty.

Government stated (November 2016) that the Health Department had already approved Disaster Management plan. In the case of hospitals, the function was departmental and reply had to be obtained from the Health Department.

Infrastructure and DM plans may be put in place for hospital preparedness.

- **School DM project**

‘Suraksha Club’ was a joint venture of R&DM Department and Education Department for creating awareness in school children for facing various disasters. In October 2010, Government accorded administrative sanction for setting up of ‘Suraksha Clubs’ in all Government/Aided Schools in the State, for a grant of ₹1.75 crore from 13 Finance Commission for capacity building in disaster response.

In eight⁷ Government schools selected for audit in Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts, ‘Suraksha Clubs’ were constituted in all the schools during 2010-11, out of which only one was functioning as of July 2016. By discontinuing the functioning of the clubs, the objective of making school children aware of facing various disasters was not achieved. No school had prepared DM plans also as stipulated in paragraph 9.1.1 of NDMA guidelines on Management of Earthquakes.

Head Masters of schools selected for audit stated that they had not prepared DM plans as they were not instructed to do so by the Government.

Government stated (November 2016) that the project could be sustained only through institutionalising and mainstreaming disaster risk management and continued financial support.

⁷ Government HS for Girls, Alappuzha, Government TDJB School, Alappuzha, TKMM UPS, Vaikom, Government VHSS, Nattakom, LSN Girls High School, Ottappalam, Government UP School, Chittur, Government UP School Boys, Nedumangad and Government UP School, Chala.

Steps may be taken to create awareness of disaster among school children.

- **Use of schools as relief camps**

As per paragraph 8.2.1 of NPDM 2009, DDMA's, especially in recurring disaster prone areas, should identify locations for setting up of temporary relief camps. The use of premises of educational institutions for setting up of relief camps needs to be discouraged.

Audit noticed that out of eight schools selected for audit in four districts, two⁸ schools were used as relief camps. Holiday was declared to the schools on the days in which the relief camps functioned.

DDMA's had failed to identify locations other than educational institutions for relief camps as suggested in the National Policy.

Government stated (November 2016) that schools would not be allowed to operate as relief camps beyond the emergency period, except in special cases, if situation warrants.

Steps may be taken to identify buildings other than school buildings to run relief camps.

- **Low priority for awareness and preparedness**

GoK provided assistance to KSDMA under the head of account “ 2053-00-800-90- 34-State Disaster Management Authority (Plan)” , to be utilised for activities included in the annual plan of KSDMA each year. All the activities related to pre-disaster measures such as conduct of mock drills, awareness campaigns, strengthening of emergency response capabilities, updation of DM plan etc. KSDMA disbursed the money to District Collectors, who were responsible for implementing the projects/activities specified.

Audit noticed that District Collectors of Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram received ₹ 201.32 lakh from 2011-12 to 2015-16, which was deposited in treasury, against which ₹ 75.61 lakh only was utilised (38 per cent) as detailed in Appendix XXI.

Due to non/partial utilisation of plan allotment by District Collectors, conduct of mock drills, awareness generation campaign, updation of DM plan and formation of VDMCs were not implemented even though included in annual plan. District Collectors, who were responsible for utilisation of the amount, stated that money would be utilised immediately for the specified activities.

Government stated (November 2016) that the matter was discussed in SEC meeting (October 2016) and orders in this regard were issued by the Government.

Steps may be taken to implement the annual plan and to refund the unutilised funds before close of the financial year.

- **Non-constitution of State Disaster Response Force**

As per National Policy, State Government was to constitute one battalion equivalent Force known as State Disaster Response (SDR) Force. State Government, in October 2012, issued orders constituting a 100 member SDR Force. Commandant of Rapid Response and Rescue Force (RRRF) was posted as Commandant of SDR Force. During 2013-14 and 2014-15, ₹1.88 crore was allotted for the purchase of equipments and training of SDR Force, from which ₹0.09 crore was spent and balance of ₹1.79 crore remained in the Treasury Savings Bank (TSB) account of the Commandant.

The following deficiencies were noticed:

- SDR Force was not in existence as of July 2016, as category wise staff strength had not been ordered and postings not made by Government.

- As an amount of ₹1.88 crore was sanctioned for training and purchase of equipments for SDR Force, utilisation of ₹0.07 crore by the Commandant for training and purchase of equipments for RRRF personnel was irregular.

- An amount of ₹0.02 crore paid towards remuneration of Personal Assistant to Additional Chief Secretary, Home and Vigilance Department was irregular as it was not related to the purpose specified.

Dedicated SDR Force was not available to respond to the disasters.

The Deputy Secretary stated (November 2016) that decision was taken to conduct separate recruitment for SDR Force and funds had been allotted for the training of the force by KSDMA. Government stated (November 2016) that the payment made to the personal assistant was not illegal and was made from funds available with SEC.

The reply is not tenable since the expenditure was not incurred for training and purchase of equipment.

Dedicated SDR Force may be made functional by recruiting category wise staff.

- **Failure to adopt techno-legal framework**

As per paragraph 5.2.1 of NDMA guidelines on Management of Earthquakes, all State Governments/SDMAs were to adopt the model techno-legal framework for ensuring compliance of earthquake resistant design and construction practices in all new constructions. Further, the State Governments were to update the urban regulations by amending them to incorporate multi-hazard safety requirements by 30 June 2007. Audit noticed that the non-inclusion of provisions of NDMA guidelines in the Rules⁹ dealing with the construction of buildings in the State prevented the LSGIs from implementing the earthquake resistant design and construction practices in new constructions in the State.

Government stated (November 2016) that the steps for amendment were under progress.

- **Non-identification of buildings for retrofitting**

As per paragraph 6.4.1 of NPDM, 2009, ensuring safe construction of new buildings and retrofitting of selected lifeline buildings, as given in the Earthquake Guidelines, is a critical step to be taken towards earthquake mitigation.

⁹ Kerala Municipality Building Rules 1999 (last amended in 2013) and Kerala Panchayat Building Rules 2011 (last amended in 2014).

Paragraph 4.1.1 of NDMA guidelines on Management of Earthquakes issued in April 2007, recommended structural safety audit and retrofitting of select critical lifeline structures and high priority buildings. The initial focus on structural safety audit and retrofitting would be on government and public buildings. The responsibility to identify and prioritise these structures would rest with State Government. Expert Technical Committee on techno-legal regime constituted by the State Government also recommended evaluation of existing lifeline¹⁰ structures for retrofitting.

Audit noticed that State Government had not identified and prioritised critical lifeline structures and high priority buildings for structural safety audit and retrofitting so far, due to which it could not be ensured whether the existing life line buildings have adequate earthquake resistant features.

Government stated (November 2016) that identification and maintenance of lifeline buildings and high priority buildings are to be done by the Public works Department as a routine activity.

The reply is not tenable since as per NDMA guidelines the responsibility to identify and prioritise the structures rests with the Government. Government has not issued any instructions in this regard.

Retrofitting of lifeline buildings in the State may be done at the earliest and necessary amendments be carried out in the regulations to incorporate multi hazard safety measures in new constructions.

- **Financial Management**

Year wise financial data from 2011-12 to 2015-16 of disaster management activities from various sources as detailed in Table2.

¹⁰ Buildings frequently used by public such as School, Hospital, Government Offices etc.

Table - 2

(₹ in crore)

Expenditure					13 th Finance Commission		Response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery SDRF		Total expenditure	
Preparedness, prevention and mitigation										
Year	State Budget - Total State Budget				Plan + Non Plan	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	
	State Accounts	Plan	Non Plan	Non Plan SDMF						Total Non Plan
2011-12	0.84	0.23	2.00	2.23	3.07	4.00	2.55	137.63	130.65	136.27
2012-13	5.36	0.29	0.00	0.29	5.65	0.00	1.28	243.93	176.21	183.14
2013-14	3.50	0.44	0.00	0.44	3.94	0.00	3.40	258.02	292.50	299.84
2014-15	4.87	2.06	0.00	2.06	6.93	8.00	5.97	159.33	215.15	228.05
2015-16	1.50	2.57	32.50	35.07	36.57	0.00	0.00	184.75	134.12	170.69
Total	16.07	5.59	34.50	40.09	56.16	12.00	13.20*	983.66	948.63	1,017.99

Source: Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of 2011-12 to 2015-16, Government of Kerala.

* includes expenditure from 2010-11 receipt also.

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) was created under section 48(1) (a) of the DM Act and managed by State Government. The objective of SDRF was to provide assistance by way of gratuitous relief. Under guidelines of MHA, 12 disasters¹¹ were eligible for assistance from SDRF. Lightning, coastal erosion and strong wind were declared as state-specific disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF from 1st April 2015. Quantum of SDRF for each State was fixed as per recommendations of Central Finance Commission and was shared by Central and State Governments in the ratio 75:25. Expenditure for various activities under

11 Drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, fire, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack, frost/cold wave.

pre-disaster phase was met from the plan and non-plan allotments provided by the State Government and from the SDRF for the post disaster phase. As per SDRF guidelines, the fund was not meant for preparedness and mitigation.

Besides, based on 13th Finance Commission (FC) recommendations, GoI sanctioned a one-time grant of ₹ 20 crore at the rate of ₹ four crore per year to GoK for the period 2010-2015 for capacity building in disaster response.

Expenditure from budget heads of accounts from 2011-12 to 2015-16 that were accounted as disbursements from SDRF is shown in **Appendix XXII**.

Audit noticed deficiencies in the management of finances and preparation of budget estimates and accounting of SDRF.

➤ As per paragraph 14 of Kerala Budget Manual, the budget of the State was to be based on departmental estimates submitted by the Heads of Departments and certain other estimating officers, which in turn were based on the estimates prepared by the regional/ district offices. Preparation of budget estimates by R&DM and Finance Departments was defective, as estimates were not obtained from District Collectors and was prepared merely by distributing the amount of SDRF grant receivable among the sub heads under the major head “2245”.

➤ As per paragraph 11 of Kerala State Disaster Response Fund (KSDRF) Rules, 2010, for ensuring proper accounting of SDRF, DM department shall provide a certificate to the effect that the expenditure booked under the various heads were as per norms of MHA, before final transfer was made in accounts. Due to non-furnishing of expenditure certificate of SDRF by R&DM Department, Other Miscellaneous Relief Expenditure (OMRE) of ₹23.07 crore and refund of ₹1.50 crore under Recovery of Over-Payments (ROP) were accounted as SDRF disbursements, which reduced the fund balance by ₹ 24.57 crore.

➤ As per Article 40(c) of Kerala Financial Code, drawing of Government money in lump and keeping in bank/treasury account beyond the end of a financial year was against basic financial principles. Tahsildars of Cherthala and Chittur Taluk Offices drew relief assistance from treasury and deposited in Savings Bank accounts. Unspent balance of ₹ 34.53 lakh was not refunded, which inflated SDRF disbursement figures in Government accounts.

➤ As per Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of SDRF issued by MHA, State Governments shall constitute SDRF in the Public Account under the Reserve Fund bearing interest under the major head '8121- General and other Reserve Fund' and accretions together with income earned on the investment of SDRF should be invested in instruments specified therein. Failure of State Government in investing SDRF in specified securities had resulted in loss of interest of ₹32.52 crore to SDRF.

➤ As per Article 40(c) of Kerala Financial Code, all appropriations lapse at the close of the financial year. i.e., money drawn from Government account could not be utilised in the next financial year without approval of Legislature. Government irregularly granted extension to KSDMA to spend grant of ₹ two crore from 13 FC beyond the financial year.

➤ Guidelines for release and utilisation of grant-in-aid for capacity building for disaster relief under 13 FC, stipulated utilisation of previous instalment for the release of yearly instalments of ₹ four crore. Government lost one instalment of grant of ₹ four crore from 13 FC due to non-utilisation of previous instalments.

➤ State Government prescribed the KSDRF Rules, 2010 for the management of SDRF for the 13 FC period 2010-2015, which ceased to exist on 31st March 2015. Rules for managing SDRF during the 14 FC period 2015-2020 were not prescribed by State Government till now due to which the entire transactions carried out from 1st April 2015 was unauthorised.

In the exit conference the Deputy Secretary stated (November 2016) that detailed reply would be furnished by the Finance Department.

Government may take steps for preparation of budget after assessing requirements and efficient management of finance related to disaster management activities.

- Mitigation
- Non-establishment of mitigation funds

As per section 48 of DM Act, State Government shall, immediately after constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish the following funds.

- (a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
- (b) District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF)
- (c) State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)
- (d) District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF)

Audit noticed that State Government had constituted SDMF, but DDMF and DDRF were not constituted. Though SDMF was constituted, Audit found that it was in nomenclature only. SDMF was the description given to the head of account “ 2245-80-102-96” , which meant that it was only an expenditure head lapsing on the last day of the financial year with no character of a fund.

As the mitigation funds were not created in the proper form, the funds were not available for utilisation after the lapse of the financial year for mitigation related works.

In the exit meeting the Deputy Secretary stated (November 2016) that operationalisation of National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) was necessary for making the SDMF a permanent fund and action would be taken to make SDMF a permanent fund. No reply was given in respect of DDRF and DDMF.

The reply that operationalisation of NDMF is a pre-requisite for making SDMF a permanent fund is not tenable since as per paragraph 1.5 of the “Guidelines for Administration of the SDMF 2012” issued by the Government of Kerala, annual contributions to the SDMF would be based on the amount allocated in the State Budget and the Government of India contributions to the fund would be remitted to the fund as and when the NDMF is constituted. Further reply was awaited.

Government may take steps to establish mitigation funds as per the prescribed procedure.

Post-Disaster Activities

As per DM Act, “disaster” means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage

to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

Government of Kerala (GoK) had declared a disaster once. i.e. drought, in January 2013, based on which relief assistance was paid for supply of drinking water, loss of agricultural inputs etc, from SDRF from January to May 2013.

SDRF guidelines stipulated relief assistance to natural disasters notified by MHA such as drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, fire, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost/cold wave. Further, as disaster was defined in the Act, for becoming eligible to be paid from SDRF, the mishap/calamity/ accident should conform to the parameters of the definition. Besides, paragraph 17 of the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of SDRF stipulates that the provisions for mitigation should not be part of SDRF.

In the districts selected for audit, it was noticed that SDRF was utilised for events which did not conform to the definition of disaster. Isolated events without any substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to property, routine inundation due to rain, scarcity of drinking water, etc. were treated as disasters and inadmissible relief paid regularly by/through District Collectors. As per paragraph 5 of Manual on Administration of SDRF and NDRF, SEC was authorised to decide on all matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from SDRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by GoI. But it had not authorised payment of relief assistance for such events. Audit found that out of total expenditure of ₹ 96.31 crore incurred from 2011-12 to 2015-16 from SDRF in the four districts selected, ₹ 83.44 crore (86.63 per cent) was inadmissible, details of which are given below.

- Expenditure of ₹ 31.66 crore was incurred by District Collectors of Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts on new works and works not damaged due to any notified disaster, such as pipeline extension and/or inter connection works, re-laying of pipeline, supply and erection of pump sets, commissioning of tube wells and extension of drinking water supply schemes executed through Kerala Water Authority and Grama Panchayats. These works were carried out based on Government instructions every year for drought mitigation/preparedness and allotted funds from SDRF, which was inadmissible.

- Expenditure of ₹ 21.15 crore was incurred on supply of drinking water, by eight Taluk Offices¹² without declaration of drought as required in the Manual for Drought Management, 2009.

- Construction of suspension bridges (in 11 kadavus¹³ in Alappuzha, Kottayam and Palakkad Districts) were carried out at a cost of ₹ 8.84 crore in violation of the guidelines.

- Out of 37 LSGIs, in Appendix XXIII, selected for audit in Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts, 29 LSGIs utilised SDRF of ₹8.50 crore and carried out 224 road maintenance works. Entire expenditure was inadmissible as the works done were regular road maintenance works and not the type of works of immediate nature permitted under SDRF guidelines, like filling up of breaches and potholes. Further, payment of ₹ 6.04 crore was pending with District Collectors due to insufficient fund in respect of 142 works which were completed by 23 LSGIs.

- Payment of ₹7.85 crore was made towards assistance for repairs of partially damaged houses by Tahsildars of eight taluks¹⁴ in excess of the rates prescribed under the items and norms for assistance from SDRF.

- Cash payment of ₹1.75 crore, named as lumpsum grant, was made by Tahsildars of six taluks¹⁵ from SDRF, to 8747 families accommodated in the relief camps in June 2013, though no provision existed in SDRF norms for cash payment in addition to relief camp facilities.

- Expenditure of ₹1.82 crore was incurred on 580 drought preparedness works such as construction of minor check dams using local materials in order to recharge the sub-surface soil, setting up of water kiosks, establishing/maintaining

12 Taluk Offices Ambalapuzha and Cherthala (Alappuzha district), Vaikom and Kottayam (Kottayam district), Ottappalam and Chittur (Palakkad district), Nedumangad and Thiruvananthapuram (Thiruvananthapuram district).

13 Kadavus are landing places in river for country boats used to transport goods and people across a river.

14 Taluk Offices Ambalapuzha and Cherthala (Alappuzha District), Vaikom and Kottayam (Kottayam District), Ottappalam and Chittur (Palakkad District), Nedumangad and Thiruvananthapuram (Thiruvananthapuram District).

15 Taluk Offices Ambalapuzha and Cherthala (Alappuzha District), Vaikom and Kottayam (Kottayam District), Chittur (Palakkad District) and Thiruvananthapuram (Thiruvananthapuram District).

rain water harvesting systems etc by District Collectors of all the selected districts Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram. These works which were executed through Grama Panchayats, Municipalities, Minor Irrigation Department etc were against the SDRF guidelines that expenditure for disaster preparedness should not be part of SDRF.

- Ex-gratia payment of ₹90.40 lakh was made from SDRF to families of 59 deceased persons in seven taluks¹⁶ of the selected districts. The expenditure incurred was inadmissible under SDRF since deaths were isolated accidents occurring in different villages and there was no substantial loss of life and property to the community.

- Input subsidy of ₹53.87 lakh was paid to small and marginal farmers in all the selected districts of Alappuzha, Kottayam, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram districts, as detailed in Appendix XXIV, in excess of the rates prescribed in the SDRF norms. The expenditure was inadmissible as assistance above SDRF norms should be met by State Government and not from SDRF.

- District Animal Husbandry Offices in all the selected districts had paid assistance of ₹16.40 lakh as shown in Appendix XXV, to farmers who lost animals/cattle shed in calamities like lightning, fall of tree, wind and rain etc, which were calamities not eligible to be paid from SDRF.

- Expenditure of ₹2.40 lakh was paid to ten persons in Taluk Office Cherthala in Alappuzha district for repair of houses damaged by flooding due to sluice valve distraction of Thekkeputhenkadu *padasekharam*¹⁷ during August 2013. As the assistance was not related to damages caused due to a notified natural disaster, the expenditure incurred was inadmissible.

- Paddy farmers were paid both insurance for crop loss of paddy under the State Crop Insurance Scheme and SDRF of ₹ 1.96 lakh assistance by Krishi Bhavans under Assistant Director of Agriculture, Alappuzha and Kottayam. As the loss of the farmers was compensated by way of insurance, SDRF assistance could have been avoided.

16 Taluk Offices Cherthala, Vaikom, Kottayam, Chittur, Ottappalam, Nedumangad and Thiruvananthapuram.

17 Paddy field

- Deputy Director of Fisheries, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram provided assistance of ₹ 20.49 lakh from SDRF to 366 fishermen for replacement of boats and nets, damaged mostly due to high waves in the sea during the months from 2011-12 to 2015-16 . As high wave was not a disaster notified for assistance from SDRF, the expenditure was inadmissible.

- SDRF assistance of ₹ 0.84 lakh paid by Tahsildar, Ottappalam for damaged wells to 20 persons whose wells were damaged in natural calamities during 2011-12 was not admissible since the SDRF items and norms for assistance for people affected by notified natural calamities did not provide for assistance for damaged wells.

- Taluk Office, Cherthala had incurred expenditure of ₹ 0.75 lakh for assisting persons who were involved in a bus accident at Vagamon on February 2012 and connected relief activities. The expenditure was inadmissible since bus accident was not a notified disaster, eligible for assistance under SDRF.

- Taluk office Cherthala in Alappuzha district utilised ₹ 0.61 lakh from SDRF for conducting two relief camps in June 2014 for accommodating persons affected by coastal erosion. As the camps were conducted for the people affected by coastal erosion, which was not a notified disaster during 2014-15, the incurring of expenditure from SDRF by Tahsildar, Cherthala was irregular.

Government stated that DM Act, 2005 does not define any specific parameters for declaring an event as a disaster. The term disaster itself is relative and so are the specific words provided in the definition of disaster. Regarding the procedure to be followed for treating an event as disaster as conforming to the definition of disaster in DM Act, the procedures followed in other states will be examined and if appropriate, such procedure will be adopted.

State Disaster Relief fund should be spent as per SDRF guidelines after due authorization by State Executive Committee.

Conclusions

The State Government continued a relief-centric approach in DM activities rather than a pro-active prevention, mitigation and preparedness driven approach

as envisaged in the DM Act. Institutional and financial frameworks were not robust enough to address the issues of DM. No guidelines existed in the State for identifying and providing relief assistance based on the parameters of the definition of disaster. SDRF was irregularly spent towards preparedness and mitigation activities and on repair and restoration not related to disasters.

[Note submitted by the Government on the above audit paragraph is included as Appendix II.]

Excerpts from Committee's discussion with department officials.

(17) The Committee pointed out that even though Kerala faced three disasters in consecutive years, people still do not know how to handle such situations and no instruction or training was given to local authorities or people's representatives regarding disaster Management by Disaster Management Authority or Revenue department.

(18) The Member Secretary, Disaster Management Authority explained that people did not know how to react to a flood till 2018, since they had not experienced such a situation before. People were reluctant to obey the instructions of authorities at first, but they became more aware in 2019 and started to take precautions and obey the instructions from the authorities.

(19) The Member Secretary, State Disaster Management Authority informed the Committee that flood mapping in India should be done by Central Water Commission. But in 2010, Kerala was the only state to have done flood mapping and published it. Central Water Commission appointed a regional flood mapping committee and Parliamentary Committee reviewed the working of regional flood mapping committee. He added that Indian Meteorological Department is responsible for notifying officially about the rain and its measurement and also provide a system for the States to monitor them regularly. He informed that there were only 78 daily rain gauge stations in Kerala which was inadequate for preparing plan. Therefore a letter was sent to Indian Meteorological Department in 2018 for installing more rain gauge stations and they agreed to set up 100 stations. He added that they agreed to set up 15 rain gauge stations within a year throughout Kerala and survey for this purpose was conducted in 15 places.

He further added that an official from Indian Meteorological Department was appointed for the task. The Principal Secretary, Revenue Department informed the Committee that all activities connected with Disaster Management is being controlled by Central Government.

(20) The witness, Principal Secretary, Revenue Department apprised the Committee that in the existing Disaster Management Plan, District Collectors are being entrusted with full authority instead of giving priority to the representatives of the people. Therefore Disaster Management Act needs to be amended accordingly.

(21) The Committee opined that the State Disaster Management Authority should setup mechanism for early warning and disseminate proper information on mitigation plan to public. The Committee observed that the authority did not give such warning in 2018 and 2019. The Committee further opined that it was commendable to provide training at Panchayath level on Disaster Management and there should be a co-ordination with the departments of Revenue, Health, Home and Fire force. The Committee directed the Revenue Department to submit a revised reply consisting of updated information on the audit paragraph for its consideration.

(22) The Committee opined that SDRF guidelines related to road reconstruction should be changed considering the special situation prevailed in the state. Proper clarification should be made on the roads mentioned in the Panchayat Asset Register, as the fund allotted by the centre could not be fully utilised in the given situation.

Conclusions/Recommendations

(23) The Committee opines that even though the steps have taken to impart training on disaster management programme, no flood mapping or rain gauge stations are installed at places which help people know the flood prone areas when heavy rain lashes out in our State.

(24) The Committee learns that in the existing system of Disaster Management Plan, the District Collectors are being entrusted with full authority on decision making instead of the representatives of the people.

Therefore Committee opines that Disaster Management Act may be suitably amended in order to ensure the participation of elected representatives for the effective co-ordination of Disaster Management Activities.

(25) Considering the fact that the authorities did not give proper warning on flood as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act in 2018 and 2019, the Committee opines that the State Disaster Management Authority should setup mechanism for early warning and disseminate proper information on disaster mitigation plan to the public.

(26) While appreciating the initiative on the part of the Department in imparting training at Panchayath level on Disaster Management, the Committee recommends that the Department should ensure proper co-ordination with the departments of Health, Home and Fire force in the activities connected with Disaster Management Act.

(27) The Committee opines that SDRF guidelines related to road reconstruction should be changed considering the special situation prevailed in the State. Proper clarification should be made on the roads mentioned in the Panchayat Asset Register, as the fund allotted by the centre could not be fully utilised in the given situation.

(28) The Committee points out that people still don't know how to handle an unexpected natural hazards like flood, earthquake, cyclones etc. So it is the responsibility of the Disaster Management Authority to impart proper training to the local authorities and should provide facilities to monitor and mitigate situations.

Thiruvananthapuram,
7th July, 2022.

SUNNY JOSEPH,
Chairman,
Committee on Public Accounts

APPENDIX I**Summary of main Conclusions/Recommendations**

Sl No.	Para No.	Department concerned	Conclusions/Recommendations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	2	Revenue Department	The Committee expresses its displeasure when it found that the Department had not furnished the remedial measures taken statement on the audit paragraphs to the Committee. The Committee directs the Departments to submit the RMT statement on the paras without further delay.
2	23	Revenue Department	The Committee opines that even though the steps have taken to impart training on disaster management programme, no flood mapping or rain gauge stations are installed at places which help people know the flood prone areas when heavy rain lashes out in our state.
3	24	Revenue Department	The Committee learns that in the existing system of Disaster Management Plan, the District Collectors are being entrusted with full authority on decision making instead of the representatives of the people. Therefore Committee opines that Disaster Management Act may be suitably amended in order to ensure the participation of elected representatives for the effective co-ordination of Disaster Management activities.

4	25	Revenue Department	Considering the fact that the authorities did not give proper warning on flood as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act in 2018 and 2019, the Committee opines that the State Disaster Management Authority should setup mechanism for early warning and disseminate proper information on disaster mitigation plan to the public.
5	26	Revenue Department	While appreciating the initiative on the part of the Department in imparting training at Panchayath level on Disaster Management, the Committee recommends that the Department should ensure proper coordination with the departments of Health, Home and Fire force in the activities connected with Disaster Management Act.
6	27	Revenue Department	The Committee opines that SDRF guidelines related to road reconstruction should be changed considering the special situation prevailed in the state. Proper clarification should be made on the roads mentioned in the Panchayat Asset Register, as the fund allotted by the centre could not be fully utilised in the given situation
7	28	Revenue Department	The Committee points out that people still don't know how to handle unexpected natural hazards like flood, earthquake, cyclones etc. So it is the responsibility of the Disaster Management Authority to impart proper training to the local authorities and should provide facilities to monitor and mitigate situations.

APPENDIX II
Notes Furnished By Government
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Revenue (Special Cell) Department
Comptroller & Auditor General Report on Revenue Sector
for the year ended 31.03.2016
Action Taken Report in respect of paras 4.1, 4.3

Audit Para		Action Taken Report
4.1	<p><u>Tax administration</u></p> <p>The Revenue and Disaster Management (R&DM) Department is under the control of the Principal Secretary at the Government level with the Commissioner of Land Revenue as its head. The revenue collected by Department includes basic tax, building tax, lease rent and plantation tax. The Department realises arrears of public revenue under the Kerala Revenue Recovery (KRR) Act, 1968 with interest and cost of process prescribed.</p>	No Remarks
4.3	<p><u>Results of audit</u></p> <p>The records of 58 units relating to land revenue and building tax were test checked during 2015-16. Under assessment of tax and other irregularities involving Rs.165.60 crore were detected in 223 cases which fall under the following categories as given in Table 4.1.</p>	This department deals only the matter related to building tax.

Table-4.1

SL No.	Categories	Number of cases	Amount
1	Performance Audit on Disaster Management in the State	1	----
2	Audit on Land governance in the State	1	146.76
3	Under assessment and loss under building tax	176	14.36
4	Under assessment and loss under other items	45	4.48
Total		223	165.60

A performance Audit on Disaster Management highlighting the deficiencies in the management of finance and inadmissible expenditure from State Disaster Response fund with expenditure impact of Rs.153.63 crore was noticed.

During the course of the year the department accepted under assessments and other deficiencies involving Rs.158.80 crore in 107 cases. An amount of Rs7.33 crore was realised in 205 cases during the year, of which 197 cases involving Rs.4.914 crore pertained to 2015-16.

The present position of under assessment and loss under building tax (Rs.14.36 crore) is furnished in the statement below:-

Building Tax

Short levy pointed out in the audit	Amount realised	Amount exempted	Court case/appeal pending disposal	Balance
14.36 crore	4.51	1.15	1.32	7.38

കം പ്രോളർ ആൻ്റ് ആഡിറ്റ് ജനറൽ ഓഫ് ഇൻഡ്യ (റവന്യൂ സെക്ടർ) 2016 മാർച്ച് 31ന് അവസാനിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട് നമ്പർ 1 ലെ ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 1 ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 2 , ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 4, ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 6 , ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.2 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 12 എന്നിവയിന്മേൽ സ്വീകരിച്ച നടപടി റിപ്പോർട്ട് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

ഒബ്ജക്ഷൻ നം	ഒബ്ജക്ഷൻ	നടപടി
ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 1	<p>ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിയമം 2005 (ഡിഎംആക്ട്)- രൂപീകരിച്ച് 10 വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും സംസ്ഥാന/ജില്ലാ തല ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് പ്ലാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.</p>	<p>ജില്ലാ തല പ്ലാനുകൾ 30-07-2016 ലെ സ.ഉ(ആർ.ടി)നം.3104/2016/ ഡിഎംഡി പ്രകാരവും സംസ്ഥാന പ്ലാൻ 9-9-2016 ലെ സ.ഉ(ആർ.ടി)നം.3667/2016/ ഡിഎംഡി പ്രകാരവും സർക്കാർ അംഗീകാരം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട് (പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു). നിലവിൽ സാമൂഹികാധിഷ്ഠിത ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം 14 ജില്ലകളിലായി ഏറ്റവും ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതയുള്ള 197 വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്ര വികസന പദ്ധതിയുടെ (UNDP) നഗര കേന്ദ്രീകൃത ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം തിരുവനന്തപുരം, കൊല്ലം, എറണാകുളം, കോഴിക്കോട് എന്നീ ജില്ലകളിൽ ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ തീവ്ര ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതാ വാർഡുകളിൽ ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ - ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്ര വികസന പദ്ധതിയുടെ (UNDP) സഹായത്തോടെ നടപ്പാക്കിയ ദുരന്ത-കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന പ്രതിരോധശേഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ പദ്ധതിയിൽ (2013-17) മൺറോ തുരുത്ത് (കൊല്ലം ജില്ല), പെരിങ്ങര (പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല) എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരത്തിലെ എല്ലാ വാർഡുകളിലും പ്രാദേശിക ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കി.</p> <p>ഇന്ത്യയിൽ തന്നെ അപൂർവ്വം നഗരങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള നഗര ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതിയും മുന്നറിയിപ്പ് പദ്ധതിയും തിരുവനന്തപുരം</p>

		<p>നഗരത്തിന് വേണ്ടി 2015 ൽ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും, ജില്ല അതോറിറ്റി അംഗീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരസഭ സ്വന്തം ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും പണം വകയിരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു.</p>
<p>ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 2</p>	<p>ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ / കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്തനിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി (കെ.എസ്.ഡി.എം.എ.) നിയമപരമായ ഉത്തരവാദിത്തങ്ങൾ പാലിച്ചില്ല. ഇത് സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് (ഡി.എം.ആർ) പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥവും സമ്പൂർണ്ണവുമായ അക്കൗണ്ടുകളുടെ നിയമനിർമ്മാണം അസാധ്യമാക്കി.</p>	<p>2007 ൽ രൂപീകൃതമായ സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി 2011 വരെ വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. 2011-12 മുതലുള്ള എല്ലാ വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ടും സർക്കാരിലേയ്ക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും, ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന് നൽകുന്ന മുറയ്ക്ക് സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത പ്രതികരണ നിധിയിലേയ്ക്ക് കേന്ദ്ര വിഹിതം അനുവദിച്ചു നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.</p>
<p>ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുള്ളറ്റ് 4</p>	<p>ആലപ്പുഴ, കോട്ടയം, പാലക്കാട്, തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ലകളിലെ 24 വില്ലേജ് ഓഫീസുകളിൽ പരിശോധന നടത്തിയതിൽ ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അപകടസാധ്യത കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനായി വില്ലേജ് ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റി (Village Disaster Managements Committees) സജ്ജമാക്കിയതായി കാണുന്നില്ല</p>	<p>ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിയമം 2005 പ്രകാരം വില്ലേജ് ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുവാൻ നിയമപരമായി ബാധ്യതയില്ല. നിലവിൽ സാമൂഹികാധിഷ്ഠിത ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം 14 ജില്ലകളിലായി ഏറ്റവും ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതയുള്ള 197 വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. UNDP യുടെ നഗര കേന്ദ്രീകൃത ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം തിരുവനന്തപുരം, കൊല്ലം, എറണാകുളം, കോഴിക്കോട് എന്നീ ജില്ലകളിൽ ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ തീവ്ര ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതാ വാർഡുകളിൽ ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ - ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്ര വികസന പദ്ധതി (UNDP) സഹായത്തോടെ നടപ്പാക്കിയ ദുരന്ത-കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന പ്രതിരോധശേഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കൽ പദ്ധതിയിൽ (2013-17) മൺറോ ഇരുത്ത് (കൊല്ലം ജില്ല), പെരിങ്ങര (പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ല) എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ദുരന്ത</p>

		<p>ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരത്തിലെ, എല്ലാ വാർഡുകളിലും പ്രാദേശിക ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കി.</p> <p>ഇന്ത്യയിൽ തന്നെ അപൂർവ്വം നഗരങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള, നഗര ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ പദ്ധതിയും. മൂന്നറിയിപ്പ് പദ്ധതിയും തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരത്തിന് വേണ്ടി 2015 ൽ തയ്യാറാക്കുകയും, ജില്ല അതോറിറ്റി അംഗീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരസഭ സ്വന്തം ഫണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും പണം വകയിരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. മേൽ തദ്ദേശ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ അതാത് പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത മാനിച്ച് ഇത്തരം സമിതികൾ രൂപീകരിക്കുവാൻ സാങ്കേതിക സഹായം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>കൂടാതെ കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റിയുടെ 19/12/2013 ലെ ഓർഡർ നം. 326/SDMA/2013 പ്രകാരം കണ്ണൂർ, കാസറഗോഡ്, മലപ്പുറം, കോട്ടയം, പത്തനംതിട്ട ജില്ലകൾക്ക് വില്ലേജ് ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ട്രെയിനിംഗ് നടത്തുന്നതിന് മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശവും, ഇതും നല്ലകയ്യുണ്ടായി. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ജില്ലകളിലെ വില്ലേജ് ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റി പുനരുജ്ജീവിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, അടിയന്തിര പ്രതികരണ സംഘം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും 2 ലക്ഷം രൂപ വീതം നൽകുകയും ആവശ്യമായ മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
<p>ഖണ്ഡിക 4.4.6.1 ബുദ്ധി 6</p>	<p>എൻജിഒ കോ-ഓർഡിനേഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റികൾ സംസ്ഥാന / ജില്ലാ തലങ്ങളിൽ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.</p>	<p>കേരളത്തിൽ ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുന്ന സർക്കാരേതര സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ (NGO) പട്ടിക തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷാഫോറം Online ആയി സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റിയുടെ (SDMA) വെബ്സൈറ്റ് നൽകുകയും 31-12-2017 വരെ</p>

		<p>അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ അനുമതി നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തു. നിലവിൽ അപേക്ഷകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചു വരുന്നു.</p>
<p>വണ്ടിക 4.4.6.2 ബുജറ്റ് '12</p>	<p>സംസ്ഥാന, ജില്ലാ അതോറിറ്റികൾ ജില്ലാ ദുരന്തനിവാരണ ഫണ്ട്, സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഡിസാസ്റ്റർ മിറ്റിഗേഷൻ ഫണ്ട് എന്നിവ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.</p>	<p>സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ, കേന്ദ്ര ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ നിയമം അനുശാസിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം SRO No. 5/2012 തീയതി 02/01/2012 പ്രകാരം സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ നിധി (State Disaster Mitigation Fund) രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ നിധി HoA 2245-80-102-96 ആയി ബജറ്റിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കേന്ദ്ര ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ നിധി സർക്കാർ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ തന്നെ സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത ലഘൂകരണ നിധി പൂർണ്ണമായും സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ വജനാവിൽ നിന്നാണ് നൽകുന്നത്.</p> <p>ജില്ലകൾക്ക് ആവശ്യാനുസരണം State Disaster Response Fund ൽ നിന്നും പണം ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. District Disaster Response Fund എന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥിരം ഫണ്ട് രൂപീകരിച്ചാൽ അതിലേക്ക് ഏതു സ്ത്രോതസ്സിൽ നിന്നും പണം ലഭ്യമാക്കും എന്ന് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല.</p>


GEETHA. L
 Special Secretary to Govt
 Revenue Department
 Govt. Secretariat



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Disaster Management Department – District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) plan of all Districts - Approved - Orders issued.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT (REVENUE-K) DEPARTMENT
G.O(Rt)No.3104/2016/DMD Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 30th July, 2016

Read:- Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA) meeting held on 05.10.2015.

ORDER

Government are pleased to approve the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) plan for all districts as detailed below.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) plans			
SI No	District	DDMA meeting held	Approved date and number
1	Thiruvananthapuram	06/06/15	H1-61143/13 dated 10/06/15
2	Kollam	13/07/15	N3/43962/2014 dated 08/09/15
3	Pathanamthitta	18/02/15	DM 5-31232/2014 dated 09/03/2015
4	Alappuzha	03/02/15	DMC4-36601/13 dated 27/02/15
5	Kottayam	17/04/15	H8-2015/15202/5 dated 06/04/15
6	Idukki	13/03/15	E6-38176/07 dated 28/03/2015
7	Ernakulam	15/05/15	D1-19839/11 dated 10/07/15
8	Thrissur	04/02/15	K1-4574413 dated 02/03/15
9	Palakkad	30/12/14	J5-2014/20799/9 dated 20/02/15
10	Malappuram	20/02/15	DM11-42817/2014 dated 13/05/15
11	Kozhikkode	20/04/15	F3/56353/2014 dated 20/04/15

12	Wayanad	21.02.15	H3-2014 21178 12 dated 23.02.15
13	Kannur	12.02.15	M1 39606 2014 dated 21.02.15
14	Kasargode	24/04/15	K1:61131 2010 (2) dated 28/04.15

(By Order of the Governor)

Praveen S.

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

All Chairmen, DDMA (inter alia District Collectors)
Thiruvananthapuram / Kollam / Pathanamthitta / Alappuzha / Kottayam
Idukki / Ernakulam / Thrissur / Palakkad / Malappuram/ Kozhikode/
Wayanad/ Kannur/Kasargode

The Commissioner of Land Revenue, Thiruvananthapuram

The Member Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority.

Revenue Complex, Public Office Building, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Head, State Emergency Operations Center, ILDM, PTP Nagar,
Thiruvananthapuram.

The Principal Accountant General (Audit) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

The Accountant General (A&E) Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

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Copy to:-

PS to Minister (Revenue & ^{Housing} ~~Con~~)

PS to Principal Secretary (Revenue & DM)

The Information Officer, Web & New Media, I&PRD

Forwarded/By Order.


Section Officer



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Disaster Management Department – State Disaster Management Plan 2016
Approved - Orders issued.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT (REVENUE-K) DEPARTMENT
G.O.(Rt)No.3667/2016/DMD Dated, Thiruvananthapuram 9th September 2016

Read:- Minutes of the Joint Meeting of Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA) and the State Executive Committee of Kerala State Disaster Management Authority held on 07/09/2016.

ORDER

Government are pleased to approve the State Disaster Management Plan 2016, as per Section 23(1)(2) and (3) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, with effect from 07.09.2016. The Member Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority(KSDMA) is directed to take necessary steps to publish the same in the official website of KSDMA (www.sdma.kerala.gov.in) and State Emergency Operations Centre (www.disasterlesskerala.org) .

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

Praveen S.

Deputy Secretary to Government

To


The Member Secretary, Kerala State Disaster Management Authority,
Revenue Complex, Public Office Building, Thiruvananthapuram
The Commissioner for Land Revenue, Thiruvananthapuram.
The Director, ILDM, PTP Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram.
The State Police Chief, Police Head Quarters, Thiruvananthapuram.
The Director General, Kerala Fire & Rescue services, Thiruvananthapuram
The Director, Health Services, Thiruvananthapuram
The Director of Medical Education, Thiruvananthapuram
The Head (Scientist), State Emergency Operations Center, ILDM,
PTP Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram.
All District Collectors
The Principal Accountant General (Audit) (A&E) Kerala,
Thiruvananthapuram.
Stock File/Office Copy.

Copy to:-

PS to Chief Minister
PS to Minister (Revenue & Housing)
PS to Minister (Agriculture)
Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary
PS to Additional Chief Secretary (Home)

PS to Additional Chief Secretary (Finance)
PS to Additional Chief Secretary (Health)
PS to Principal Secretary (Revenue & DM)
Information Officer, Web & New Media
Finance Department

Forwarded/By order



Section Officer

APPENDIX III
Appendices From Audit Report

Audit Report (Revenue Sector) for the year ended 31 March 2016

Appendix - XIX

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.2 – bullet I)

	SEOC	Alappuzha	Kottayam	Palakkad	Thiruvananthapuram
Whether EOC set up	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Whether functioning 24 hours	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Whether EOC staff entrusted with other duties	Yes	Yes	No staff posted	Yes	Yes
Status of VHF	Functioning	Functioning. Can communicate with SEOC only	Not functioning	Not functioning	Functioning. Can communicate with SEOC only
Whether minimum number of infrastructure/equipments available	Yes	30/56	Purchased equipments used in other sections	23/56. Fax machine, scanner, computers and internet were used by revenue/DM sections.	15/36.
Whether EM training given to staff	No	No	No	No	No
Whether VHF operation training given	No	No	No	No	No
Toll free number 1077	Yes	Available to BSNL consumers only	Not functioning	No	Available to BSNL consumers only
Whether other staff accommodated in DEOC	Yes	Yes. Two KSDMA project staff and one staff of revenue control	Yes. RTI section consisting of 2 officials and another official for processing public complaints to DC.	No	Yes. Visiting inspection teams
Availability of police, fire and rescue staff	No	Available 24 hours	Present during day time in rainy season	Police available during rainy season. No fire and rescue staff available.	

Appendix - X3

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.2 - bullet II)

District	Locations				No. of locations not functioning	Reason for not working	
	Collectorate	Taluk	Village	Total			
Alappuzha	Installed	1	6	26	33	24	Accessories faulty/ batteries unserviceable
						8	Aerial missing, batteries unserviceable
Kottayam	Installed	1	5	10	16	2	No range
						2	Antenna damage, installation complaint
						1	Battery and radio damage
Palakkad	Installed	1	5	15	21	21	Batteries not holding charge
Thiruvananthapuram	Installed	1	4	33	38	35	Repaired sets stored in Collectorate since February 2015

Appendix - XXI

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.2 – bullet VI)

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Purpose	Kottayam		Alappuzha		Puducherry		Thiruvananthapuram	
		Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure
2011-12	Setting up of DEOC-13 FC	16.00	9.28	0.00	0.00	16.00	12.10	0.00	0.00
	Conduct of mock drill	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.70	0.43
	Total 11-12	16.00	9.28	0.25	0.00	16.25	12.35	0.70	0.43
2012-13	DM painting competition prize	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Conducting workshop in capacity building	4.00	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Conduct of mock drill	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.00
	Walkathon	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
	Quiz competition	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
	Drought risk reduction campaign under the project awareness generation on DM (BEC activities & public campaign)	15.00	0.43	15.00	0.00	15.00	5.96	15.00	0
	Equipping district control rooms to effectively respond to the drought situation under the project	5.00	2.37	5.00	3.76	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Strengthening of State Emergency Capabilities & District Emergency Response Capabilities	8.00	1.16	8.00	2.03	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.22
	Drought mitigation activities under the project 'Natural hazard mitigation and management'	32.47	7.49	28.45	5.90	28.45	19.40	20.00	9.22
	Total 12-13	32.47	7.49	28.45	5.90	28.45	19.40	20.00	9.22
2013-14	Strengthening of District emergency response capabilities	2.00	0.35	2.00	0.75	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
	Formation of VDMC	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.04
	Preparation/Update of DM plan	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.13	2.00	0.15	2.00	0.32
	Implementation of DM plan	1.00	0.43	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
	Implementation of annual plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
	Conduct of consultation meeting/sensitization meeting	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.38	0.50	0.42

Year	Purpose	Kottayam		Alappuzha		Kollam		Thiruvananthapuram	
		Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure
	Revenue day celebrations 2013-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.98
	Revenue day celebrations 2014-15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62
	Awareness creation 2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50
	Total 13-14	7.50	0.78	7.50	1.40	7.50	0.53	13.12	7.88
2014-15	nil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-16	Advocacy workshops /training at District Panchayats- 13FC	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
	Sensitization of ULBs- 13FC	1.93	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.27	0.00	1.39	0.00
	total 15-16	3.93	0.00	4.04	0.00	4.27	0.00	3.39	0.00
Grand Total		59.40	18.49	40.24	7.30	56.47	32.29	45.21	17.53
Total receipt: ₹ 201.32 lakh,		Total expenditure: ₹ 75.61 lakh,				Balance: ₹ 125.71 lakh			

Appendix - XXII

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.2- bullet X)

Head of Account	Description	₹ in crore)					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
2245-01-101	Gratuitous relief	0.00	0.53	16.00	8.79	7.08	32.40
2245-01-102	Drinking water supply	12.81	35.32	96.57	47.74	23.50	251.94
2245-02-101	Gratuitous relief	17.96	26.91	57.82	30.97	8.99	142.65
2245-02-102	Drinking water supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.72
2245-02-105	Veterinary care	0.19	0.04	0.41	0.46	0.10	1.20
2245-02-106	Repairs and restoration of damaged roads and bridges	78.81	96.94	88.80	97.99	78.08	440.62
2245-02-107	Repairs and restoration of damaged Government office and buildings	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.12	0.24
2245-02-110	Assistance for repairs and restoration of damaged water supply drainage and sewerage works	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.14	1.12	1.57
2245-02-111	Ex-gratia payments to bereaved families	1.68	0.87	2.79	1.85	1.50	8.69
2245-02-112	Evacuation of population	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.12
2245-02-113	Assistance for repairs/reconstruction of houses	14.13	12.37	21.73	21.40	11.15	80.78
2245-02-114	Assistance to farmers for purchase of agri inputs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2245-02-115	Assistance to farmers to clear sand/silt salinity from lands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2245-02-118	Assistance to repairs/replacement of damaged boats and equipments for fishing	0.30	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.48
2245-02-119	Assistance to artisans for repairs/replacement of damaged tools and equipments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
2245-02-122	Repairs and restoration of damaged irrigation and flood control works	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14
2245-02-800	Other expenditure	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.11
2245-80-800	Other expenditure	4.60	3.15	8.05	4.87	2.40	23.07
	Total	130.65	176.21	292.50	215.15	134.12	948.63

Source: Finance Accounts for 2011-12 to 2015-16

Appendix - XXIII

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.3 - bullet IV)

List of selected Local Self Government Institutions and road work details					
Sl No.	Name of LSGI	Road works done and paid		Road works done and pending with District Collector	
		No. of road works done	Amount of SBDF spent (₹)	No. of road works done	Value of work done (₹)
1	Bharanikkavu GP ¹	1	300000	4	1226640
2	Harippad GP	5	2446082	0	0
3	Pallippad GP	8	3900744	8	3950573
4	Cheppad GP	6	2886108	6	3484800
5	Kumarapuram GP	7	3324398	5	2132946
6	Harippad BP ²	1	491570	6	2928694
7	Muthukulam BP	3	1499346	20	9304689
8	Alappozha Municipality	11	5240089	10	3780180
	Total	42	20088337	59	26808522
Kottayam District					
1	Karoo GP	15	3098887	0	0
2	Puthuppally GP	26	6414939	4	985207
3	Pallom BP	3	1297526	4	1597862
4	Vechoor GP	2	591042	1	500000
5	Ramapuram GP	8	2349725	4	1350000
6	Uzhavur GP	7	1494709	0	0
7	Uzhavur BP	2	749154	9	2332753
8	Lalam BP	0	0	2	895000
9	Vaikom BP	0	0	0	0
10	Kottayam Municipality	39	16344769	11	4509929
	Total	102	32340751	35	12170751
Palakkad District					
1	pirayiri GP	17	5200000	0	0
2	Palakkad BP	2	1300000	11	3675159
3	Thachanpara GP	5	1979218	1	500000
4	Mannarkkad BP	0	0	2	599435
5	Nenmara GP	2	1118320	0	0
6	Nenmara BP	1	400000	0	0
7	Karimpuzha GP	7	2998503	0	0
8	Sreekrishnapuram BP	0	0	3	1000000
9	Ottappalam Municipality	7	2582026	9	4227855
	Total	41	15578067	26	10002449
Thiruvananthapuram District					

¹ Gram Panchayat.² Block Panchayat.

Audit Report (Revenue Sector) for the year ended 31 March 2016

List of selected Local Self Government Institutions and road works done					
Sl No.	Name of LSGI Alappuzha District	Road works done and paid		Road works done	Pending with Collector Value of work done (₹)
		No. of road works done	Amount of SDRF spent (₹)		
1	Anad GP	2	982821	0	0
2	Aruvikkara GP	0	0	4	1189496
3	Poovachal GP	17	8198560	0	0
4	Kallara GP	0	0	0	0
5	Kalliyoor GP	7	2688475	0	0
6	Nedumangad BP	4	1262156	5	2598655
7	Velland BP	0	0	11	5336734
8	Vamanapuram BP	0	0	0	0
9	Nemom BP	8	3600000	0	0
10	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	1	291084	2	2290716
	Total	39	17023096	22	11415601
	Grand Total of LSGIs	29		23	
	Grand Total	224	85030251	142	60397323

Appendix - XXIV

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.3 - bullet IX)

Crop	Excess input subsidy			
	Area/No.	Amount paid (₹)	Amount admissible (₹)	Excess paid (₹)
Areca nut	20	1,875	790.21	1,084.79
Areca nut Bearing	433	64,215	3,967.46	60,247.54
Areca nut Non-bearing	224	22,400	1,960.00	20,440.00
Banana Bunched	38,565	28,16,625	1,00,613.20	27,16,011.80
Banana Non-Bunched	30,313	14,02,653	79,059.20	13,23,593.80
Cashew Bearing	7	420	239.96	180.04
Coconut Bearing	133	82,400	7,622.50	74,777.50
Coconut Non-Bearing	134	24,900	9142.66	15,757.34
Coconut Non-bearing	1	100	45.71	54.29
Coconut Seeding	212	21,250	14,536.84	6,713.16
Nutmeg Bearing	14	5,600	1120.00	4,480.00
Nutmeg Non-Bearing	5	2,000	400.00	1,600.00
Paddy	54,265 ha	10,80,706	6,65,566.00	4,15,140.00
Pepper Bearing	360	27,000	3,622.71	23,377.29
Pepper Yielding	8	600	87.20	512.80
Rubber	811	1,37,400	25,904.00	1,11,496.00
Rubber Non-Tapping	1,528	3,05,600	73,232.00	2,32,368.00
Rubber Tapping	1,512	4,53,600	74,512.00	3,79,088.00
Total		64,49,344	10,62,421.65	53,86,922.35

Appendix - XXV

(Ref. Paragraph 4.4.6.3 – bullet X)

District	Item	Calamity	No.	Rate (₹)	Amount paid (₹)
Alappuzha	Cattle shed	Wind and rain	29	1250	36250
Kottayam	Milch/draught animals	Lightning	14	16400	239600
			1	10000	
		Fall of tree	4	16400	65600
		Coir strangled	1	16400	16400
		Fall of cattleshed	1	16400	16400
		Sudden death	1	16400	16400
Palakkad	Milch/draught animals	Snake bite	13	3000 to 16400	191050
		Rabies	20	1650 to 16400	234200
		Diseases	10	3700 to 16400	91500
		strangled	2	16400	32800
		Fall	10	16400 to 30000	171200
		Other	16	400 to 21200	189200
	Cattle shed	Wind and rain	4	1250	74750
		Rain	5	1250	
		Inadmissible during 2011-12	8	5000	
	Compound wall	Inadmissible	1	23500	
	Thiruvananthapuram	Milch/draught animals	Thunder and lightning	11	1650 to 16400
fall			1	16400	16400
Rain			2	850 to 16400	17250
Electrocution			3	16400	49200
Cattle shed		Rain	19	1250 to 2100	25700
		Thunder and lightning	2	1250	2500
		Total	178		1639730