

THE

**CYCLONIC  
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## ***Preface***

***"The more governments, UN agencies, organizations, businesses and civil society understand risk and vulnerability, the better equipped they will be to mitigate disasters when they strike and save more lives"***

**-- Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General**

The first week of December 2017 was a difficult time for all for us in Tamil Nadu as the media gradually revealed not only the devastation of Cyclone Ockhi but also raised serious questions in our minds as human rights defenders whether our lessons learnt after Tsunami in Tamil Nadu in the year 2004 were actually of any use? There were too many questions that required answers and therefore we decided as always not to keep away but to engage.

Our engagement was to send a preliminary human rights fact finding team from People's Watch to some of the villages. The initial reports after an initial three days visit was sufficient for us to understand that this engagement had to continue but continue with a few other organizations. It was thereafter on the December 18, 2017 that we met as a group of activists in the premises of People's Watch representing several platforms and organizations to decide finally that it was required to undertake a Public Inquest on behalf of a host of organizations jointly undertaking the same. The mandate was set there and it was to let the people know the truth behind who was responsible. The Public Inquest team was then constituted with great difficulty and held on December 28-29, 2017 in Kanyakumari district.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones, through an ethic of prevention we are told. But our joint effort pointed out to us that even in DRR there had been negligence by all those responsible making out a case of gross human rights violation that needed legal intervention.

The matter was also under the consideration of the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court even as we decided to undertake this Public Inquest. But as we proceeded we

have been seeing that the pending writ petitions have now been transferred to the First Bench of the Madras High Court in Chennai. But it was in Vallavilai that the Public Inquest team was questioned by a young woman as to what was the actual meaning of the right to life of the fishing communities in our state and whether they did possess any right to life. If yes, she asked us to explain why there was discrimination over how some lives are considered more important in this country than the lives of fishermen while analysing the response mechanism in the district to the Cyclone Ockhi.

We are therefore thankful to the communities of survivors who have placed trust in us and spoken the truth to us hoping that it can still bring in change to the community. We bring out this report based on what our Public Inquest team had observed and present it first to the survivors and their representatives in the district so that they know that this report belongs to them and primarily addresses their issues with concrete recommendations to those who matter.

This report has been carried out only with a human rights perspective and it will be our pleasure to share it with anyone who is willing to enter into a dialogue leading to its implementation.

I wish to dedicate this report therefore to all those survivors who lost their lives at sea and in their lands and their families assuring them of our accompaniment with them in a joint engagement with them for the implementation of the recommendations.

***Henri Tiphagne***

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## **Rationale for People's Inquest into Devastation Caused by Cyclone Ockhi**

Cyclone Ockhi, which is named after the Bengali word for "eye" is considered to be an intense cyclone to transverse the Arabian Sea. The cyclone's origin can be traced back to the low-pressure areas that formed along the Gulf of Thailand on November 21, 2017. This low-pressure build-up turned into a deep depression in the Bay of Bengal on November 29, 2017. The deep depression then intensified into a cyclonic storm on November 30, 2017. The Indian states affected, severely, by Cyclone Ockhi are namely; Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Cyclone Ockhi moved over the Arabian Sea via the coastal town of Kanyakumari, triggering heavy rains and high-speed winds which has caused subsequent damage and destruction on the shore as well as at sea during its passage.

Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu with a population of around 1.8 million and a total coastline that stretches nearly 71.5 kilometres, remains one of the worst affected by Cyclone Ockhi. The town has the highest density of fisher folk in the country and produces more than 40,000 tonnes of fish, which amount to approximately 200 crore rupees in revenue. According to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (Fisheries Department), about 30,465 families are engaged in fishing in the Kanyakumari district alone. Nagercoil is the district headquarter for Kanyakumari.

The people's inquest into the devastation caused by cyclone Ockhi started with preliminary data collection by a group of volunteers (**Annexure 1**) who visited Kanyakumari between December 11 – 26, 2017. The volunteers also visited Vallavilai, Thoothur, Poonthurai, Chinnathurai and other coastal settlements. The door-to-door survey and verification conducted by the volunteers, recorded that over 500 fishermen were still missing at sea and more than 100 fishermen had died as of December 29, 2017. Around 100 testimonies and statements by fisher folk and their families were also gathered. These statements and testimonies, recorded gross discrepancies in the rescue operations conducted by the Coast Guard and Indian Navy. The volunteers also documented agricultural and infrastructural loss to one of the marginalised tribal group called the Kaani.

With this preliminary investigation and data collection as the background, a group of organisations in Tamil Nadu (**Annexure 2**) convened a '*People's Inquest on Cyclone*

*Ockhi and Its Impact in Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu* which took place from December 28th to December 29, 2017.

The people's inquest panel consisted of –

1. Justice (Retd.) B.G. Kholse Patil, Former Judge of Bombay High Court.
2. Dr. Ramathal, Former Chairperson, Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women.
3. Prof. Dr. Shiv Vishvanathan, Professor, Jindal Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University.
4. Ms. Saba Naqvi, Senior Journalist, New Delhi.
5. Dr. K.M Parivelan, Associate Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
6. Mr. D.J. Ravindran, Former Secretary of the UN International Inquiry Commission on East Timor and Director of Human Rights Division of UN Peace Keeping Operations in East Timor, Sudan and Libya.
7. Dr. Paul Newman, Department of Political Science, University of Bangalore.
8. Prof. Dr. L.S. Ghandi Doss, Professor Emeritus, Central University, Gulbarga
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10. Prof. Dr. Ramu Manivannan, Department of Political Science, University of Madras.
11. Mr. Nanchil Kumaran, IPS (Retd.), Former Additional Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu.
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14. Mr. John Samuel, Former Director – UNDP and Former International Director Action Aid.

The people's inquest focused mainly on issues relating to missing fishermen, loss of life and livelihood, damage to housing and agricultural property, etc. The team sent out notices and request letters seeking appointments to the various stakeholders, this included the district administration, the district police department and officials, the fisheries department, the marine police, the coast guard and the Indian Navy (**Annexure 3: Copy of the Intimations Sent**). The inquest looked at the response of the central and state governments vis-à-vis disaster management structures and

functions, role of local administration, measures undertaken from cyclone warning till this date and the rescue and rehabilitation processes and actions. The inquest panel traveled to Neerody, Marthandanthurai, Vallavillai, Eraviputhenthurai, Thoothoor, Thengapattinam, Coalchel, Muttom, Chinnathurai, Kuravillai, Kalpadi, Unnankulam and Pambanvilaivillages and met the families of the missing fishermen and the ones who managed to return, several affected farmers, the *Kaanis* of Puravillai village and district and state officials. All attempts by the inquest panel to meet officials directly involved in the rescue operations, failed.

The mandate of the inquest panel was –

1. To meticulously ascertain
  - a. the extent of loss of life, number of missing persons, loss of boats and fishing nets, other fishing related equipment, damage to fishing harbour(s) and damage to houses of fishermen with substantial evidence;
  - b. the extent of loss and damage to rubber, coconut and banana plantations belonging to farmers, and;
  - c. the extent of loss of housing settlements and damage to the properties of Kaani tribe.
2. To ascertain the disaster preparedness of the central and state governments, prior to Cyclone Ockhi and evaluate the disaster response by both governments with a focus on the three-level Coastal Security Scheme comprising the marine police (to patrol up to 12 nautical miles from the coast), the Indian Coast Guard (to patrol from 12 to 200 nautical miles) and the Indian Navy (to patrol beyond 200 nautical miles).
3. To evaluate if the disaster preparedness of and mitigation by the central and state governments has deep-sea-fishing policy, deep sea safety adequately and sufficiently covered under its ambit.
4. To evaluate the extent to which the right to freedom of assembly and association has been respected in response to peaceful protests of the affected families of fishermen and their spiritual leaders in the early days after Cyclone Ockhi and study the nature of all the criminal cases registered against such protestors.

## 2. OVERVIEW

### **Important Figures and Facts**

In Kanyakumari district, there are around 47 fishing villages and most of these are situated along the coastline. There are approximately 80,000 fishermen directly involved in fishing, many of whom indulge in deep sea fishing. They go up to and beyond 200 nautical miles. It usually takes around 10 days for the fishermen to reach the fishing spot. Once they reach the spot, they fish for the next 10 days, catching a variety of deep-sea fish before they return to the shores. Deep-sea fishing on an average takes between 20 – 30 days.

According to figures provided by the South Asian Fishermen Fraternity (SAFF), the total number of fishermen from Kanyakumari, killed by Cyclone Ockhi, as of December 31, 2017, stands at 173. It is alarming that out of the 173 fishermen reportedly killed, only 8 bodies have been recovered, leaving a staggering 165 fishermen still lost at sea. It is largely believed by the people of the fishing villages that the missing fishermen, if alive, would have returned by December 25, 2017 to spend Christmas with their families and since they have not returned, they are now considered dead by their families, who have performed traditional rituals to the dead and offered prayers in the various fishing villages of Kanyakumari. It must be noted that 41 bodies of fishermen have been found from other districts in Tamil Nadu, namely; Cuddalore, Nagappattinam and Ramanathapuram and 8 from the states of Assam and Uttar Pradesh, bringing the death toll to 222 as of December 31, 2017. **(Annexure 4)**

A press release, concerning the report submitted by the Kanyakumari administration to the central visiting team on December 28, 2017 categorically states that the number of dead fishermen in Kanyakumari is 18 and the number of fishermen gone missing is 170. The press release also states that the number of missing fishermen from other districts is 41 and from other states is 9, bringing the total number of missing fishermen to 220. Even as there exists some disparity in the numbers stated by the SAFF and the Kanyakumari district administration, the difference remains marginal and both show the quantum of fishermen lives lost in Cyclone Ockhi.

There is still no specific information, issued by the Kanyakumari district administration, regarding agricultural loss in the public domain. The only reference to agricultural loss, however, appears in the relief package sought from the central government by the government of Tamil Nadu. According to a report published in The Hindu on December

17, 2017, the number of houses damaged in the cyclone stands at 5032, while the number of villages facing a shortage of drinking water is 1155 (around 95 panchayats). Roughly 299 out of 4284 hectares of paddy has been damaged, 13,150 coconut trees have been uprooted, 5.63 lakh rubber trees damaged, 48.15 lakh banana trees destroyed. The number of trees uprooted on government land stands at 11,299 while the number of trees uprooted along the roads are 175 and 3623 hectares of horticultural crops has been damaged. In total 18 primary school and 9 middle school buildings have sustained damage. Nearly 192.23 kilometres of panchayat and panchayat union roads, 9.8 kilometres of state highways, 11.9 kilometres of important roads and 53.34 kilometres of other roads need immediate repairs. Around 802 kilometres of power cables and nearly 13450 electric poles have been damaged in Cyclone Ockhi.

As per the preliminary assessment of the crops damaged, shared with the inquest team by the farmers' association of Kanyakumari district, the damages expand to 80 lakh banana plantations, 25 lakh coconut trees, 20 lakh rubber trees, 1200 hectares of paddy cultivation, 1000 acres of tapioca cultivation, 20,000 arecanut trees, 2000 hectares of mango and jack fruit trees, 1000 hectares of vegetable plantations, 1000 hectares of pepper, clove and other spices and more than a thousand livestock. **(Annexure 5)**

The *Kaanis*, an ancient tribal group, whose members reside in 58 hamlets in the Western Ghats region along Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts, have been left vulnerable by Cyclone Ockhi. The group, whose members were originally hunters and gatherers have taken to semi-organised agriculture over the last two decades. Although, the government has given them land for agricultural use, it is without legal title hence the effects of the cyclone have had a compounded impact on the *Kaanis*. Many have lost their houses, crops, access to basic facilities and place on record that no compensation or aid, of any kind, has reached them either the district administration or the state government. Chapter 4 (Page) of this report explains the position of the *Kaani* tribe in detail.

Chapter 3 (Page) of this report explains in detail the cyclone predictions and warnings issued. The early warning system which is supposed to be effective as per Hyogo framework for Action (HFA) **(Annexure 6)** as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 **(Annexure 7)** to which India is a party, emphasise the need for effective early warnings to save lives. However, testimonials and statements collected from the coastal communities makes it evident, prima facie, that

there has been gross negligence on the part of the district, state and central government machinery.

This report also analyses the Ministry of Defence's claim that relief and rescue measures were initiated from November 30, 2017. The report argues, to considerable extent, that the number of Coast Guard and naval ships and helicopters deployed were minimal and the search was restricted as it covered very few nautical miles from the shores and this seems to have remained the trend till December 2, 2017. According to the information gathered by the inquest team, it is clear that only from December 3, 2017, major search and rescue operations were undertaken. This delay of about 48 to 72 hours, appears to be the single-largest reason for the loss of several fishermen lives. The lack of coordination among civil administration, the Coast Guard and the Indian Navy is blatant. Fisherfolk from several coastal villages complained about lack of willingness on the part of the relief and rescue teams to search the sea, despite handing over Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the regular fishing spots. Chapter 4 (Page) of this report looks at these complaints in greater detail.

According to a tweet by the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), it is evident that only on November 30, 2017, the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) were called into action. What is striking is that on November 30, 2017, only 2 teams each of NDRF and SDRF were deployed. Quick action was not initiated in the absence of early warning and no evacuations were carried out before the heavy rainfall and winds struck Kanyakumari. On the contrary, 7 NDRF teams and 1 SDRF team were deployed at Surat, Navsari, Amreli, Valsad, Bhavnagar and Somnath in Gujarat when the cyclone made its landfall on December 5, 2017. **(Annexure 8)**

It is mandatory to place on record that in the year 2004, in the aftermath of the Tsunami, the World Bank had commissioned the 'Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project'. The aim of this project was to increase the resilience of coastal communities in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to a range of hydro meteorological and geophysical hazards, along with improving project implementing entities' capacity to respond promptly and effectively to natural disasters. The total project was approximated to cost US\$ 337.20 millions, out of which the World Bank committed to pay US\$ 236.00 million. The baseline for the project was started in 2012 and a mid-term review was conducted in July 2017 for which the data was last updated on August 11, 2017. According to sources, this project is scheduled to be completed

by July 31, 2018<sup>1</sup>. A look at the data provided by the World Bank on its website gives some critical insight into the implementation and outcome of the project. As part of its results framework, the Bank reviewed 11 Project Development Objectives (PDO) Indicators and 19 Intermediate Results Indicators.

The rating of this project in terms of progress towards achievement of PDO has been downgraded from 'Satisfactory' to 'Moderately Satisfactory' during the last review.<sup>2</sup> On a critical note, the target achievement for completion of percentage of coastal area with electrical cabling transferred underground and percentage of fishers with wireless communication facilities remains, nil. The target to increase institutional capacity for risk mitigation and response at state level remains only half done over the period of five years. In intermediate results indicators, achievement target such as transmission lines constructed or rehabilitated, integration of multiple emergency operation centre depicted, nil progress. Significantly, the project had setup a target to provide 5000 fishermen with communication network equipment but no physical progress has been made so far. On the other hand, out of the 450 early warning systems only 273 have been installed.

### **Officials Visiting Kanyakumari Post Cyclone Ockhi**

The first high-level official to visit Kanyakumari was the Union Defense Minister, Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman on December 3, 2017, almost 72 hours after the cyclone. She stated that all efforts will be undertaken to ensure all missing fishermen return safely to their families. As a consequential result, the search and rescue operations were up scaled. (**Annexure 9**: Media Reports). During her visit, the Union Defense Minister, claimed the number of fishermen missing was far less compared to her submission in the lower house of the parliament, the Lok Sabha, where she stated the number was 400. (**Annexure 10**: Media Reports). The inquest team was shocked to learn that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. Edappadi.K.Palanisami, visited Kanyakumari on December 13, 2017, 13 days after the disaster had struck and did not find it suitable to visit the affected fishing villages immediately. It was only after the public protests in Kanyakumari on December 7, 2017, the Chief Minister decided to visit Kanyakumari. The visiting Chief Minister even reiterated the Union Defense Ministers words of re-assurance and hope to the fisherfolk that "Search operations will continue till the last

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<sup>1</sup> <http://projects.worldbank.org/P143382/tamil-nadu-puducherry-coastal-disaster-risk-reduction-project?lang=en&tab=results>

<sup>2</sup> <http://projects.worldbank.org/P143382/tamil-nadu-puducherry-coastal-disaster-risk-reduction-project?lang=en&tab=ratings>

missing fisherman is found". (**Annexure 11**: Media Reports). Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, visited Kanyakumari on December 19, 2017, after his long campaign, of almost two weeks, ahead of the Gujarat state election. The Prime Minister also did not visit any of the fishing villages and only met a few representatives in the city. (**Annexure 12** Media Reports). However, the reality continues to remain far from what was stated by Chief Minister and the Union Defense Minister.

There have been legitimate demands to declare Cyclone Ockhi as a national disaster and enough compensation (**Annexure 13**: Media Reports). and relief to be granted to the affected families of fisher folks in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra and to the farmers and tribes who lost their land and agricultural produce. While the cabinet of the neighbouring state of Kerala met immediately after the havoc, it remains unclear if the Tamil Nadu cabinet has met yet to take a stock of the situation and related responses.

Cyclone Ockhi points to both the Center and the State's lack of preparation in the face of such natural disasters. In the case of the missing (now considered dead) fishermen, these failures are blatant at every stage, from the lack of adequate and early warnings to a delayed launch of search and rescue operations, from inaccuracy and discrepant counting of those missing and dead to providing adequate relief.

### 3. CYCLONE OCKHI AND THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Since the Tsunami in 2004, the state of Tamil Nadu has faced several cyclones of various degrees. In the past 13 years, the state has witnessed 8 major/severe cyclones. By the number of cyclones faced by the state, it should be safe to assume that the concerned national and state disaster management teams should be prepared to tackle any emergency situation and weather extremities, however, in reality, the disaster preparedness remains nil.

Many of the legal-institutional mechanisms/systems were conceived and put in place after 2004. This includes the introduction of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005; formation of Disaster Management Authorities at national level (NDMA), state level (SDMA), district level (DDMA) and local bodies level (Panchayat and urban local bodies). Agencies such as the National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM) and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) were created to coordinate similar structures at national and state levels. Early warning processes were revamped with Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) to address multi-hazard prediction and sharing actionable, early warning information to the public ensuring 'last mile connectivity'. Under the Sendai Framework Priority 1: 'Understanding risks, It is stated in 24 (f) that: *'To promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ data, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data.* In para 25 (a) *'To enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems;* and further, in para 33 (b) *'To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centered multi-hazard, multi-sectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailoring them to the needs of the users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early*

warning information<sup>3</sup>. Chapter 5 (Page) of this report encompasses more information on the system installations and practices in the aftermath of the Tsunami.

A closer look at the Cyclone Ockhi will prove a complete failure at several stages, most importantly to detect, recognise and alert people along the line of impact.

During the Cyclone Ockhi, the three official information sources were the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Ministry of Earth Science (MoES). (**Annexure 14: Deccan Chronicle Article on Analysis of Warning System**)

Below is the table capturing the information processed by these three sources on a timeline.

Date	Time	Source	Content
November 26, 2017	13:53	SDMA (Tweet)	Heavy to very heavy rain is likely to occur over Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts on November 26-27, 2017 and heavy rain is likely to occur at isolated places in Tamil Nadu on November 28, 2017. No rainfall predicted for November 29-30, 2017. ( <b>Annexure 15</b> )
November 29, 2017	11:50	IMD Bulletin No. 01 (BOB 07/2017)	Observed a 'depression' over Southwest Bay of Bengal and that 'the system is very likely to intensify further into a deep depression during next 24 hours'. ( <b>Annexure 16</b> )
	08:30	IMD Bulletin No. 06 (BOB 07/2017)	Depression has further intensified into a deep depression and is very likely to intensify into a cyclonic

November 30, 2017	08:53	SDMA (Tweet)	storm during next 12 hours (around 17:30 Hrs) ( <b>Annexure 17</b> )
	12:00	IMD Bulletin No. 07 (BOB 07/2017)	The deep depression had intensified into Cyclonic Ockhi at 08:30 Hrs. ( <b>Annexure 18</b> )
	13:48	MoES (Press Release)	Cyclonic Storm 'OCKHI' over Comorin area & Cyclone Warning for South Kerala, adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep Islands – ORANGE message. ( <b>Annexure 19</b> )
	15:55	MoES (Press Release)	Same as above – ORANGE message (Position as at 14:30 hrs) ( <b>Annexure 20</b> )
	19:06	MoES (Press Release)	Same as above – ORANGE message (Position as at 17:00 hrs) ( <b>Annexure 21</b> )

The MoES issued two press releases on December 1, 2017, however, a 'Code Red' was only issued for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, stating high alert. For Tamil Nadu, all the messages were coded 'Orange'. As per the information available on IMD's website by the '*Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre for Tropical Cyclones Over North India Ocean*', there are four stages of warning issued to state government officials. First stage – '**Pre-Cyclone Watch**' issued 72 hours in advance, second stage – '**Cyclone Alert**' (**Yellow**) issued at least 48 hours in advance of the expected commencement of adverse weather over the coastal areas, which should contain information on the location and intensity of the storm likely direction of its movement, intensification and advice to fishermen, general public, media and disaster managers. The third stage is the '**Cyclone Warning**' (**Orange**) which is also issued at least 24 hours in advance. The fourth stage is '**Post Landfall Outlook**' (**Red**) which is issued at least 12 hours in advance of the expected time of rainfall.

A quick analysis of the table above and the codes of procedure to be followed by the IMD in issuing alerts is sufficient to conclude that in the case of Cyclone Ockhi, IMD failed to predict and disseminate the same in a timely manner. The first warning of cyclone was issued by IMD at 8:30 AM on November 30, 2017, followed by the SDMA tweeting the same at 8:53 AM, both stating that the deep depression will take the form of the cyclone at 5:30 PM. However, the IMD bulletin issued at 12 Noon on November 30, 2017, stated that the deep depression has formed into a cyclone at 8:30 AM on November 30, 2017. These were coded 'Orange' by the MoES in its press release stating that it is the cyclone warning stage. It is important to note that in this case there was no 48-hour prior cyclone alert issued either by SDMA, IMD or MoES. Further, the advisory issued by SDMA on November 26, 2017, stated heavy rainfalls between November 26-28, 2017 and November 29-30 were marked as 'NIL'.

All these have ensured that there was no to very little time available for the information to reach the people and through them to the fishermen at sea. During the inquest, it was confirmed that the information reached some of the villages only after 12:30 PM on November 30, 2017 when the churches were alerted to communicate with the fishing villages. This also leads questions towards the village level early warning systems installed during post tsunami (2004) context. None of them were in operations as public sirens failed to alarm fishing villages of an approaching cyclone. In the post-tsunami context, village-level early warning sirens and very high frequency (VHF) communication equipment were provided to all multi-hazard-prone and vulnerable coastal districts by the District Collector's office. All of these measures were missing during Cyclone Ockhi.

The IMD had ample time to track the cyclone, which originated in the Gulf of Thailand on November 21, 2017 and if reliable forecasts, advisories and alerts were issued around November 25, 2017, along with a mitigation exercise, it would have certainly saved hundreds of lives and reduced, considerably, the extensive loss of property.

The Distress Alert Transmitters (DAT), which were developed by the Indian Space Application Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to improve coastal security after the 26/11 (**Annexure 22**) attacks in Mumbai, have also failed miserably. It was brought to the inquest team's notice that on receiving the distress call from the boats through DAT, the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCC) which had to immediately identify the boat and its precise location through INSAT-3 satellite and inform rescuers, failed to do so. The fishermen on the shores placed on record that over 90 boats had sent distress alert calls through the DAT but the Coast

Guard did not rescue any. The inquest team also found that a verification call by MRCC was made after 11 days of the cyclone to the fisherman whose mobile number had been registered while receiving the DAT device. This clearly shows extreme culpability and gross negligence on part of the Coast Guard for not taking immediate measures to address the distress calls and raises serious questions about the functioning of such systems.

This concern is far graver when it comes to disaster mitigation and alerts in deep sea areas. In the current scenario, the sole mode of communication with fishermen is through the naval and Coast Guard vessels but in the absence of significant and timely alerts, it is obvious that this would continue to fail. The government has failed to use the traditional knowledge of the fishermen in their rescue and relief operations. It is imperative that the governments recognise that fishermen from Kanyakumari and the adjoining areas are practicing deep sea fishing and provide them with the latest communication systems and ensure that they function during an emergency and other safety device including lifejackets, flare guns, etc. The inquest team was shocked to hear from the few fishermen, whom had the fortune to return ashore, that they didn't find any Coast Guard or Indian Navy ships or patrol on their way back to the shores. Several testified stating that their distress calls and reaching out to naval and Coast Guard ships were not even answered and that they had to find their own way to survive the brutal conditions.



## 4. FINDINGS

### Cyclone Ockhi's Devastation to the Fishing Community in Kanyakumari

#### *Plight of fishing community*

The fisher folk from the coastal villages of Kanyakumari district are known for their skills in deep-sea fishing. Ever since the early 1990s, after the Government of India had allowed foreign fishing vessels to fish beyond their territorial waters, the catchment of the Indian fisher folk has significantly reduced forcing the fishermen to venture, sometimes, as far as a 1000NM in search of fish. As a result, the length of their boats had to be increased to sustain such long journeys and to withstand the brutality of the sea during rough weather conditions. However, these fisher folks continue to remain invisible when it comes to government schemes and policies. This allegation is substantiated by the fact that most of their boats are not registered due to the restrictions placed under the Tamil Nadu Marine Regulation Act, 1983, (**Annexure 23**) which only allow registration for boats with length up to 15 metres. As a result of non-registration, the fishermen are not able to register for insurance of their boats, which costs them up to 2 crore rupees (20 million) to construct, and hence remain extremely vulnerable. Though, through fishing a lot of foreign exchange is generated for the government, the fisher folk receive no recognition for it and this becomes more apparent and pronounced during a natural disaster.

The lives of fishermen remain undervalued by the government despite the dangers and perils involved in their occupation. The tragic story of Ramya from Chinnathurai (**Annexure 24**) village, gives an insight into the plight of the fishing community and the position of their families when it loses its breadwinners. Ramya's father and brother-in-law died at sea in October 2017. A marine accident, where her family's boat collided with a cargo ship, caused their deaths. Ramya tells the inquest team that even after months after the incident, there has been no investigation into the matter and the family has not been contacted by the government or given relief and compensation. Unfortunately, the family's struggle was far from over as Cyclone Ockhi claimed her husband, Andro, and brother, Rakesh's lives. They went out fishing on November 30, 2017 and did not return. It is testimonials like Ramya's that makes it strikingly evident that there lacks any form of protection to the lives of the fishermen in our country. This only brings to the foreground the lack of investigation and impunity when it comes to shipping vessels, especially foreign ones and its inaction in the face of natural disasters.

### ***Early warning system of Cyclone Ockhi***

Mr. M.G. Devasahayam, a former IAS officer, who met the team, in an article in The Hindu, dated December 15, 2017 (**Annexure 25**) writes, *“There are three basic failings in the government’s response: the cyclone warning was delayed; the warning, when it came, was ineffective because it could not be conveyed to thousands of fisher folk who were already out at sea; and once the cyclone struck, there was no war-like mobilisation and action, which are the hallmarks of good disaster management”*

The inquest team was told that on the morning of November 30, 2017, the churches were informed, informally, about the cyclone and were told to ask the fishermen not to venture into the sea. (**Annexure 26**)

*“I received a call from a personnel of Marine CID police station and was told, informally, that there will be a cyclone and to tell the fishermen not to go to the sea today”* said Fr. Lucien Thomas, the parish priest of the Neerody fishing village, which was one of the first villages visited by the inquest team.

The inquest team observed that the communication sharing by the state Government, especially across Kanyakumari district administration was not uniform, clear, time-bound and sufficient.

*“We received the information from the office of Assistant Director of Fisheries that there might be a cyclone and hence ask the fishermen to not to go the sea”,* said Fr. Xavier, the parish priest of Marthandanthurai, who had announced the same through the loud-speaker from the church. He added *“This information was very late as many of our men were already at sea”*.

In Vallavillai fishing village, Fr. Darwin said there was some information that there might be a cyclone on November 29, 2017, however more than a hundred boats had already left before the information could reach the village. This proves that there were no coordinated efforts by the district administration to disseminate the alert and warning about the cyclone to the community. Almost all of the fishermen who were at sea during Cyclone Ockhi did not have adequate communication equipment to receive warnings about the cyclone. If those at the sea were alerted and evacuated in advance, much of the loss could have been averted. (**Annexure 27**)

*“A group of fishermen from our village, who had left to the sea in the early week of November returned safely after the cyclone and told us that they did not know about the cyclone when they were at the sea”* added Fr. Darwin.

This proves that there was no intimation or warning whatsoever about the cyclone to those who were at sea before November 30, 2017.

During the visits to the coastal villages, the inquest team observed that the fishing community was well informed and updated about the latest communication systems and other technological aspects of deep-sea fishing. Many of them even possessed the expertise to advise the government in their relief and rescue measures however, the government has failed to tap into this resource. Several people placed on record the need for a separate provision for youths from the community to work with the Indian Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Police, Meteorological Department, etc, especially during time of extreme weather events and natural disasters.

When asked about the failure of early warning system, the Kanyakumari District Collector, Mr. Sajjansingh. R. Chavan, told the inquest team that there was no power supply in most parts of the district and hence the poor connectivity. This only proves there, in fact, was a technological and communication gap in the early warning system. Early warning systems are supposed to have and function with uninterrupted power supply (UPS) back ups during emergencies. The inquest team finds it shocking that the lack of power is even an excuse by a government official, for the gaps in early warning system. The inquest team feels, in times of a natural calamity, it should be the duty of the state to gather its officials and disseminate the information and warning about the same. None of the early warning mechanisms installed post-tsunami were in operation and almost every fishing villagers visited by the inquest team recorded the same.

### ***Search and Rescue Operations***

In their testimony to the inquest team, the local fishermen, who had accompanied the Coast Guard during search and rescue operations, stated that the Coast Guard limited their search up to 60NM. The Coast Guard personnel had even told the fishermen that they do not have jurisdiction beyond that. The possibility of strong winds carrying boats beyond 60NM was not considered by the Coast Guard.

Prof. Dr. K. Vareethiah, an expert in coastal disaster management, shared with the inquest team the extent of the search and rescue operations. He said,

*“The search and rescue operations were not adequate and should have been done at same place and same time in a coordinated manner. After the cyclone, the boats would have been scattered as it got drifted away. People who went to the sea keep coming, which proves that the search operations were*

*incomplete or inadequate. The type of vessels used for mid-sea fishing are ones which will not sink even in strong winds as they have heavy containers at their bottom which will maintain its balance. The missing boats can be located as it would have drifted and even if it had been broken, the pieces would be floating. Hence, there should be combing operations in five places –*

- 1) Between the west coast and Lakshadweep islands along the path of the cyclone from a sub-marine using radar to check the submerged parts or boats.*
- 2) To the west of Lakshadweep islands, between Equator and to the south of Pakistan*
- 3) South-west of Maldives in the Indian Ocean*
- 4) Between Maldives and Sri Lanka & Cape Comorin and Equator*
- 5) In the uninhabited islands in Lakshadweep and Maldives.*

*Unless this is done, the government should not declare the missing persons as dead. Defence Minister, Mrs. Nirmla Sitharaman, in the Parliament claimed that 400 persons are still missing, but only for four recovered bodies, the DNA matched with their family members. When no bodies have been recovered, they cannot be declared dead.”*

There were comparisons between the search and rescue operations undertaken after Cyclone Ockhi with that of the Malaysian Airline flight, MH-370, which disappeared in March 2015. There was international collaboration in the combing operations and the search area extended from international waters to the territorial waters of many countries. Even India had contributed to the rescue and relief measures. Fisherfolk and the community raised several questions as to why no such combing operations were not carried out by the Indian Government for its own citizens. **(Annexure 28)**

The inquest team had sent prior intimations about their visit explaining the objectives of the people’s inquest to the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police of Kanyakumari and had sought an appointment to meet them. On December 28, 2017, when the inquest team went to meet the District Collector, the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Government of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Satyagopal, IAS and Agricultural Production Commissioner of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Gagandeep Singh Bedi, IAS and a member of the team from the Central Government were present and met the inquest team. When the inquest team asked about the status of the search and rescue

of the fishermen who were at deep-sea, Mr. Satyagopal mentioned that the fishermen who went beyond the legal limits in the sea are not of concern since they had ventured out of the legal fishing limit. The team considers this as a very inhumane argument and abandoning a group of fishermen at sea for the same cannot justify it. It is the responsibility of the state machinery to search and rescue those who are in distress and not abandon them because they had crossed some imaginary line or sea boundary.

The inquest team here would refer to the submissions made by Prof. Dr. K. Vareethiah. He said:

*“Lakshadweep is at 200 nautical mile distance, and west of Lakshadweep we have another 200 nautical miles, and beyond this is another 150 nautical miles which are international waters where we are free to fish. If we calculate this distance, it comes to 550 nautical miles which is nearly 900 kilometres from the shore”. He also added that “The Government of India has given permission to 193 foreign vessels to fish in Indian waters, and they indulge in illegal, unreported, unregulated and destructive fishing in our seas and their catch never land on our shores, as they either carry-out mid-sea transfers or they land in their respective countries and the government provides diesel at production cost to these vessels”*

This practice of favouring international fishing vessels and dismissing the traditional and domestic fisher folk is certainly discriminatory.

An analysis of the data provided by the Ministry of Defence and Tamil Nadu SDMA on the search and rescue operations: **(Annexure 29)**

S. No	Description	India Coast Guard			Indian Navy			Indian Air Force			Total
		TN	KL	L&M	TN	KL	L&M	TN	KL	L&M	
1.	<b>Deployment since 30 November</b>										
	Ships	2	7	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	10
	Fixed wing aircrafts	2			2			1			5
	Helicopters	1			1			2			4

2.	<b>Deployment on December 2</b>										
	Ships	1	8	1	1	7	2				20
	Fixed wing aircrafts	1	2		2		1				6
	Helicopters		1		4			2			7

***Deployment since November 30, 2017***

- Indian Coast Guard: 10 ships, 2 Dornier aircraft, 1 helicopter
- Indian Navy: 3 ships, 2 fixed wing aircrafts, 1 helicopter
- Indian Air Force: 2 Mi-17 helicopters, 1 AN-32 aircraft (On 1 December)

***Deployment on December 2, 2017***

- Indian Coast Guard: 10 ships, 3 Dornier aircraft, 1 helicopter
- Indian Navy: 10 ships, 3 fixed wing aircrafts, 4 helicopters
- Indian Air Force: 2 Mi-17 helicopters

Though these numbers are being projected by the government, the situation on the ground does not reflect it. It is clear that the search and rescue operations were intensified only after a few days after the cyclone, to be precise, from December 2 onwards when the Defence Minister visited the area. **(Annexure 30)** The inquest team observed many fisher folk claimed **(Annexure 31)** that if the search and rescue operations were undertaken with full intensity and on an emergency basis right from November 30, 2017 onwards, several lives would have been saved. It is evident that there was an element of miscalculation about the number of fishermen at sea when the cyclone had passed the coast of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Only after there was a furore **(Annexure 32)** from the community, the government intensified its search and relief operations. Had there been no protest or dissent by the community, there would have been no response from the government as demanded by the people. Given that the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister visited the area only after 13 and 19 days respectively and were busy campaigning for the elections, it is evident that without the people's protest they would not have visited and assessed the situation.

A fisherman from the Marthandanthurai fishing village, who had returned to the shore stated that in Cochin on December 2, 2017, he informed the Coast Guard about the probable location of other persons who had gone in other boats with him, but they refused to undertake a mission since it would involve getting clearance and the weather was also not conducive.

Most of the people, whom met with the inquest team stated that there was no communication from the Kanyakumari district administration directly to the villages about the missing persons and the rescue operations (**Annexure 33**). Several fishermen also said that the emergency communication equipment given by the state government did not work.

On the other hand, local fishermen who were frustrated with the lack of response from the government, initiated their own rescue missions. The villagers of Vallavillai went on a rescue-mission, spending nearly, 14 lakh rupees and rescued 17 fishermen who were adrift at sea. There was another rescue mission from the same village from December 11 to 23, 2017. In this mission, they were able to rescue 18 persons and spent nearly 18 lakh rupees.

The information provided by fishermen who had returned safely were not acted upon by the authorities. 31 GPS locations of boats last seen by those who returned were handed over to the Kanyakumari district administration on December 1, 2017, and also to the Defence Minister on December 3, 2017, but no action was taken based on the information provided by the fishing community.

Another fisherman who has returned home had narrated that

*“The Coast Guard and Indian Navy did not search in locations which we shared with them as we definitely knew about the locations of the other boats around us. The equipment given by the government were of no use during this emergency”*

The inquest team was informed at Iraiviputhenthurai village that the post-mortem report of one of the fishermen recovered from sea, stated categorically that although the fisherman’s body was floating for 7 to 8 days on the water, the person was alive for almost 6 days.

It is evident that there has been a complete lack of efforts by the Tamil Nadu state and district authorities to seek and provide information to the families of missing fishermen. Ms. Regi from Thoothoor village who has lost her husband Mr. Cleetus Pathrose in Cyclone Ockhi said that: (**Annexure 34**)

*“My husband left to the sea on November 29, 2017, with another person in a small boat. We were expecting that they would return on November 30, 2017, but they did not return and there was strong wind due to the cyclone and we did not have any information about my husband for two days. On December 1, 2017, we got information from Kerala government that a person has been admitted in a hospital in Kerala identified as my husband and only when my relative went there we got to know that my husband had died in the sea”.*

This shows that there was no coordination or information sharing between governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In most of the cases it was the families themselves who had gone to the hospitals in Kerala to check whether their family members had returned as there was no information shared with them directly by Tamil Nadu Government.

A person whose son went out fishing on November 20, 2017, said **(Annexure 35)**

*“After protests, the government allowed two persons from our village to join the Coast Guard in the air-rescue operations to show the probable locations where the missing fishermen would be, but the Coast Guard personnel refused to go beyond 60 NM as they do not have jurisdiction. If the government had acted properly many fishermen could have been rescued, or at least the dead bodies could have been taken. Due to the lethargic attitude of the government not only our livelihood also many lives have been lost”*

Mr. Ranjith, a fisherman who was with the Air Force during the rescue operations said,

*“The aircrafts which were used for the rescue operations were of the capacity to fly only for three and a half hours and we went up to 300 nautical miles. It took around two hours to cover the distance and get back to the base and there was only little time to look for boats and fishermen in the sea flying in a low level, which was not sufficient” **(Annexure 36)***

A member of the team who had went to a rescue mission organised by the villagers said,

*“We ventured out with five boats a few days after the cyclone to look for missing people. When we were in 120 nautical miles, we saw five dead bodies and a bag which had eight mobile phones and two purses. We searched for three days, and one night. We received an emergency message through wireless to save them, we searched around but were not able to spot anyone.”*

It has been observed by the inquest team that there is no registry of arrival and departure of boats from the fishing harbour, hence there is no account of fishermen who had gone to the sea and did not return after the cyclone. Such a registry would have helped in identifying persons who had not returned and those who needed assistance.

*“On December 29, 2017, another rescue team organized by the villagers of Vallavillai have left in six boats from Kochi in search of the missing persons from their village. They have gone to Lakshwadeep and then to the west of Maldives in their territorial waters and beyond with the permission of their government through the help of the Indian Embassy in Maldives”* said Ranjith from Poonthurai village to the inquest team.

One of the questions reiterated to the inquest team was when a group of fisherfolk can arrange for a search and rescue mission in foreign waters and save people, why not the government?

The inquest team got the impression that there was no clear line of communication among various state agencies involved in the search and rescue operation. There was no regular communication with the affected communities; no sense of urgency and finally it was a haphazard effort.

One of the demands from the community was to issue death certificates to those who are missing after the deadline announced by the Government of Tamil Nadu, within 30 days.

During the meeting with the inquest team, the Kanyakumari district administration claimed that there was a ‘door-to-door’ verification regarding the total number of missing fishermen in Kanyakumari. The people from the affected coastal villages and the parish priests rebutted this claim and told the team that what is worse is that the government officials have not even visited the families of those who are dead. **(Annexure 37)** The already fissured relationship between the state and the community only seems to have deepened in post Cyclone Ockhi Kanyakumari.

### ***Fishermen’s Distress Calls Ignored by the Relevant Agencies***

Mr. Pushparaj, a fisherman from Thoothor village in Kanyakumari, who had not gone to sea during Cyclone Ockhi, received a call from the MRCC, Chennai, on December 11 and 12, 2017, asking for names of other fishermen from his village and enquired whether they have returned home. **(Annexure 38)**

He told the inquest team that,

*“I had applied for DAT which could communicate the alert message of fishermen in distress to the government. For registration of the DAT, we had to give our mobile numbers. Two of the fishermen from my village had given my mobile numbers for the same as they did not have mobile phones. Thoothukudi fishermen had received 120 DAT devices from the government.*

*I received two calls from 044 23460405 (MRCC Chennai) at 11.30 AM and 4.00 PM on December 11, 2017, and the person on the phone asked if the boat IND TN -15MM-5346 returned back? I replied yes and questioned that why is he asking it? A man answered that we had received a message on November 29, 2017, that it was in danger that’s why he is enquiring about it.... On the same day evening I received another call from the same number and asked that did all the mechanised boats return back to the shore?*

*On the December 12, 2017, at 3.45 PM, I received a phone call from 044 25395018 (MRCC) to my other number. A person spoke in Malayalam and asked that they had received a signal that 90 boats were in danger due to Cyclone Ockhi, did all those boats return back to the shore? Immediately I replied that maximum numbers of boats are still in the deep sea and have yet returned back to shore. I asked him, to whom was the information about the situation of those boats were shared. He replied that they had informed it to a ship. When asked which ship was it was, there was no clear answer. He also told that they had safely rescued four to five mechanised boats.”*

The calls made to Mr. Pushparaj were from the MRCC of the Coast Guard, which is located in Chennai (the numbers are mentioned in Coast Guard’s website).

This testimony by Mr. Pushparaj categorically proves that this emergency distress communication system has proved to have failed miserably. It is extremely shocking that when 90 boats have sent distress alert calls through the government DAT, none of them were rescued by the Coast Guard and a verification call is being made after 11 days of the cyclone. It shows extreme culpability and gross negligence on part of the Coast Guard for not taking immediate action to these distress calls. This poses serious questions about the functioning of such systems and given that it was set in as a measure for national security, it is doubtful if such is the response mechanisms, whether Indian citizens can be safe under human security angle.

Mr. Maria Sajan Dass, from the Chinnathurai village, who went to sea with eight others, and returned with only one person, told the inquest team that: **(Annexure 39)**

*“Our boat started sinking on November 30, 2017, afternoon and when we drowned in the water, everyone caught hold of water cans which were tied to a rope. We informed the Indian Navy and Coast Guard through wireless but they did not respond. Later a merchant vessel came near us, and they also tried to contact the Indian Navy but they also were not able to communicate with them. Then we were holding the cans for a long time and at a distance we saw a small damaged boat floating, we then swam to that and caught hold of it. In the meanwhile, one by one, the other fisherman I was with started drowning and only myself and another person survived. Six persons including my brother died. After two days, we saw a boat and they rescued us and called the Indian Navy. The Indian Navy came after about two hours and took us in a helicopter to Kerala and we were admitted in a government hospital”*

From the testimonies documented by the preliminary fact-finding team, the inquest team observes that the distress calls made by the fishermen through the wireless were not immediately answered either by the Indian Navy and Coast Guard.

In all the coastal villages visited by the inquest team visited, there were strong demands regarding provisions for modern communication equipment for at least one-way communication from the shore to the sea, to provide information about real-time weather forecast to the fishermen at sea. There were also demands that the Tamil Nadu government should request the Government of India to lift the ban on satellite phones and provide licensed phones to fishermen who are involved in deep-sea fishing and also provide very high frequency (VHF) sets, radio telephone and Automatic Identification System (AIS).

During the preliminary fact-finding team’s visit to Mel Midalam village of Kanyakumari district, a fisherman even mentioned an initiative being undertaken by a telecom company’s foundation that aims to disseminate data on weather forecasts and warnings via mobile phones of registered fishermen. The fisherman raised questions so to why the government did not take this initiative while a private, non-profit foundation has managed to.

### **Conditions of fishing harbours in Kanyakumari**

The team visited the fishing harbours of Colachel, Muttom and Thengapattinam in the district of Kanyakumari. In Thengapattinam fishing harbour, the team observed that there was no security checks in place to monitor both entry and exit of vehicles. In Muttom fishing harbour, the team observed extensive damages to the sea walls. Though this is a fishing harbour built, owned and transferred by a private entity, the fisherfolk of the area use it to dock their boats. The government should incur the cost of repair to the damages to the port due to Cyclone Ockhi.

### **Damages to the Boats**

The fishermen who are into deep-sea fishing take loans to procure boats, fishing vessels, nets, engines and other equipment. They have to spend around Rs. 8,000,000 to Rs. 20,000,000 for each fishing boat. They generally do not get loans in banks to buy this essential equipment. **(Annexure 40)**

Hence, they are forced to mortgage their houses, jewels to secure a loan to buy boats and other equipment. Many of them take loan from individuals for high rate of interest and it comes under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest Act, 2003.

A sample study by the preliminary fact-finding team reveals the following loss in the village of Chinnathurai alone.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Cost of repair to partial damages in boats	Rs. 12,78,700/-
Cost of sunken boats	Rs. 70,12,000/-
Cost of fishing net	Rs. 1,94,17,800/-
Cost of engines	Rs. 66,26,600/-
Other equipment & accessories	Rs. 47,48,500/-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 5,05,91,900/-</b>

### ***Damages to Salt Pan***

In Kovalam, Manakkudi areas of Kanyakumari district there are around 600 acres of salt pan. Over 80% of the salt pan area is now merged in water due to Cyclone Ockhi as the sea water entered in to the salt pan areas. As this is the time for harvest in the salt pans, there is a huge economic loss to the owners and the workers. The government has not taken any steps to clear the water till now. The salt pans are worth Rs. 80,000 per acre.

“There are around 200 daily wage earners working in these salt pans who are from the marginalised community. Since there is no work for the past one month, these labourers are suffering with no income as they are dependent only on these salt pans for work and livelihood. There has been no assessment done by the government regarding the damage to the salt pans”.

The owners of these salt pans face extreme difficulty as most of them have taken loans and are not in a position to repay the loans. The cost to be incurred to restore salt pans and clear water from it is Rs. 70,000 per acre.

### ***Impact on Livelihood***

Many of those who are reported dead and/or missing are labourers who work on fishing boats and are daily-wage earners from the other villages of Kanyakumari district, other districts in Tamil Nadu and other states including Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. They do not have social security for their families. Hence the government should take into account this aspect for the long-term rehabilitation of the families and provide adequate education, employment and livelihood opportunities.

Most of the fisherfolk who have been affected due to damage to boats and other fishing equipment in this cyclone are under debts. (***Annexure 41***) All of them who were at sea during the cyclone, have lost their fishing catch, especially the ones who had gone for deep-sea fishing for up to 60 days. They have also lost their investment made on their fishing expedition, which involves the cost of diesel, ice, food and other costs. Apart from this they will also have to pay their loan amount back with interest, often to private money lenders. Hence, there needs to be a micro-assessment of the damages made, so that adequate compensation is given to all the affected fisher folks.

The people's inquest team was also informed about the high rates of interest for loans from the usurers got by the fishermen for purchase of boats, nets, engines and other fishing equipment. The fishermen are arbitrarily charged with a high rate for which they had to pay an interest ranging between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 for every Rs. 1,00,000 they have borrowed per month. Charging of high rates of interest is illegal under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest Act, 2003.

As a result of non-registration of boats, the fishermen are not eligible to buy subsidised diesel and are forced to buy diesel at market price.

Prof. Vareethiah told the inquest team that *"I have come across a list of five widows who lost their husbands 30 years back from Chinnathurai, till date no death certificate has been issued and also no relief. Now this is the time to enlist all these damages, all these problems and make a report on the issue"* He further added that *"Ockhi made a selected onslaught on the breadwinners of the family"*, hence this aspect needs to be emphasised while assessing the livelihood damages.

### ***Expression of Dissent among the Fishing Community***

Protest is a form of expressing and ventilating tension, angst and sorrow that the members of the fishing communities are facing now due to the cyclone and its aftermath. As a reaction to the inaction by the government, on December 7, thousands of fisher folk, from more than eight coastal villages of Kanyakumari district, walked in protest for nearly 23 kilometres. The coastal people were forced to engage in road block, rail block, sit-ins, village vigils and many other forms of protest just to get the attention of the district collector and the Chief Minister. They felt they were counted as equal citizens and not taken seriously as the powers-that-be considered them second-class citizens.

As the fisherfolk and their families felt that the search and rescue operations were not intensified, a 'rail roko' was organised in Kulithurai railway station in Kanyakumari which witnessed the participation of thousands of people on December 7, 2017. Days later, the Kanyakumari police have registered complaints against nearly 10,000 persons for participating in the rail roko. According to the FIR's accessed by the public inquest team (***Annexure 42***), 4685 persons have been booked under sections 341 (wrongfully restraining), 143 (unlawful assembly), 188 (disobedience to order promulgated by public servant) of the Indian Penal Code. The cases have been filed in different police station including – Colachel (Cr. No 451/2017), Manavalakurichi (Cr.

No 275/2017, Marthandam (Cr. No 548/2017) and Kaliakaavilai (Cr. No 413/2017) in Kanyakumari district. Those who have been booked include prominent human rights activists, parish priests, etc. The inquest team while visiting the villages were told that the private car and van operators who had taken part in the protesters to the railway station were also fined heavily. The inquest team emphasises that the survivors, along with other citizens, have the right to dissent and protest and approaching this as a law and order problem negates the principle of natural justice. It is important that our law enforcing agencies abides by the international standards and procedures, which are also explained by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association. A spontaneous peaceful protest is permissible in a democracy and in no way was the peaceful protestors in Kanyakumari a law and order issue. It would have been better if the state agencies reached out to them to understand their plight and sorrows.

The police by registering criminal cases against the peaceful protesters has criminalised the people who were gathered to place on record, in public, their dissent against the government and its inaction during a time of crisis. The inquest team observes that the already existing mistrust with the government has increased with the filing criminal charges against the peaceful protesters. The visit of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Prime Minister took place only after the protests and hence the community views the protests as an effective way to garner attention of the government and their representatives and officials as they were feeling neglected.

### ***Communal Angle to the Issue***

The inquest team was informed that there are efforts being made to communalise the situation by dividing the victims in terms of religion and caste. The government should be firm on any such attempts to create a divide among the people. It is shocking that the state government has announced a meagre amount of Rs. 5000 as relief to the families of the affected fishermen, this is being seen as an insensitive act by the government. The inquest team also caught a drift of a few, in some coastal villages, who said that the central government, the ruling party and its leaders and cadres here at Kanyakumari were indifferent about the plight of the coastal people because they had opposed the Enayam International Container Transshipment Terminal (EICTT) project so vehemently. **(Annexure 43)**

Since thousands of human lives were involved in the coastal impact of the cyclone, their plight naturally got a lot of media coverage and public attention. Though the

farmers' and Kaanis lost property, their family members were safe. This high attention, by the media and officials, on the coastal population was manipulated by some communal elements to sow the seeds of hatred and jealousy.

When the relief package was announced, these elements spread a canard that the coastal people were paid a lot more than the interior people. Several posters appeared on the Kanyakumari walls that compared the compensation amounts for the coastal people and the interior people. Some sections of media projected the image that the whole struggle and consequential protests was instigated by the Church.

Electoral calculations have also seeped into the Cyclone Ockhi's aftermath. Few of the dominant political parties, fearing poor results in the upcoming elections due to the sloppy relief and rescue operations have turned to communal politics leading to polarisation of people, along caste and religious lines, to ensure their victory.

The International Container Transshipment Terminal that was supposed to come up at Inayam has been shifted to the coastal area between Keezha Manakudi and Kovalam villages near Kanyakumari. These coastal villages are interspersed with several villages of a particular interior community. Deliberate attempts are being made by some communal forces, with a lot of money and muscle power, to project the image that some "patriotic" sections of the local population support India's development whereas the other communities are hindering national development. This kind of caste and religion-oriented polarisation is readily accepted by the people who have been victims of divisive politics for generations.

Unfortunately, such situations of socioeconomic-political turmoil and human suffering in India continue to be used to gain political mileage by the communal forces to future marginalise the minority communities and gain approval from the the majority community.

The inquest team also recognises the submission made by the organising committee for the various reasons to have not organised a people's tribunal instead of a people's inquest. The organising committee felt that people's tribunal, a public gathering, shouldn't be used as such occasions be religious and caste extremist groups to propagate their agenda. It is also to recognise the Kanyakumari is an extremely fragile district and the deep wounds of the 1982 Mandaikadu communal riots. Six fishermen were killed due to police firing consequent to religious clashes between the Christians and Hindus at the time of Mandaikadu temple festival.

## **Cyclone Ockhi's Devastation to the Farming Community in Kanyakumari**

Kanyakumari district is known for its banana plantations. Most of the farmers here do not own lands by themselves and they lease land from other persons and cultivate it. The farmers of Kanyakumari practise inter-crop cultivation along with coconut trees.

According to a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister by the Social Action Movement Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, which was also shared with the inquest team, thousands of rubber, coconut, banana, nut and other crops such as paddy, tapioca have been severely damaged. The inquest team visited the affected farmers and the areas where severe damage and agricultural loss had been recorded. **(Annexure 44)**

*"In one area in our village, we had cultivated banana on 120 acres of land, which has been completely damaged. Initially, the government officials said they will provide a compensation of only Rs. 5000 per acre of banana plantation, but this is very meagre as we plant around nearly 1200 trees per acre. Hence, we need Rs. 2,00,000/- for an acre of banana plantation"* said Mr. Thangappan, a farmer who had testified to the Inquest Team. **(Annexure 45)**

Mr. Visagakumar, a farmer from Pambanvilai village said,

*"When we told the damage to the crops to the Village Administrative Officer and the Director of Horticulture Department, they told us that they will recommend to the government regarding compensation only to banana and coconut trees and not to other trees"* **(Annexure 46)**

The inquest team observes that most of the farmers in this region have other plantations such as mango, jack-fruit, papaya, orange, cashew and teak. If these damages are not taken into account by the government while providing relief and compensation to the farmers, who are already suffering due to loans, they will be pushed to a state of distress. The farmers also complained that there has been no adequate damage assessment done by the government officials so far.

As per the preliminary assessment of the crops shared with the inquest team by the farmers' association of Kanyakumari District, the damages amount to 80 lakh banana plants, 25 lakh coconut trees, 20 lakh rubber trees, 1200 hectares of paddy cultivation, 1000 acres of tapioca cultivation, 20,000 arecanut trees, 2000 hectares of mango and jackfruit trees, 1000 hectares of vegetable plantations, 1000 hectares of pepper, clove and other spices and more than a thousand livestock.

The removal of broken trees is cost-intensive and cannot be afforded by the farmers and needs adequate compensation from the government. The government should conduct a complete assessment of the damages to crops, plantations, trees, livestock, belonging to the farming community and needs to adequately compensate the farmers as per their demands.

### **Cyclone Ockhi's Devastation to the Kaani Tribal Community in Kanyakumari**

The *Kaanis*, an ancient tribal group, whose members reside in 58 hamlets in the Western Ghats region along Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts, have been left vulnerable by Cyclone Ockhi. The group, whose members were originally hunters and gathers have taken to semi-organised agriculture over the last two decades. Although, the government has given them land for agricultural use, it is without legal title. As a result, the Kaanis lack even the ability to clear the trees that have fallen around their houses due to the cyclone and are required, by law, to seek government permission to do the same. The inquest team observes that among the Kaanis there is a very high level of illiteracy, poverty, and under nutrition. Cyclone Ockhi has caused a devastating compounded impact on the tribal group making them further vulnerable and marginalised.

As per the data compiled by the preliminary fact-finding team in Kanyakumari, the Kaani tribals reside, mostly, in the villages of Kayalkarai, Amubudinjan, Puravilai, Villuchari, Vekkalimoodu, Koovakadu, Tchachamalai, Killikonam, Valiyamalai, Aandipothai, Thonikuli, Valayanthukki, Ettamkundru, Meengilamadaku, Paaduparai, Korvaikuli, Maaramalai, Thottamalai, Mudavanpoitarai and Vellambi. There are a total of 243 houses which are sustained damage and 49 houses which have been fully destroyed.

During the visit to Puravillai village, which houses nearly 106 Kaani families, the inquest team assessed damages to houses and farms caused by Cyclone Ockhi. Representatives of the Kaani tribals shared with the team their concerns, which included incidences of harassment by forest officials to evict the tribal group from the land; non-implementation of welfare schemes and irregular provision of rations; and lack of basic amenities particularly toilets and drinking water. The inquest team is struck by the pitiable living conditions of the Kaani tribals.

It comes as no surprise to the inquest team that the Kaanis have not received any compensation so far by the government. Another major concern expressed by the Kaani was with regard to the constant threat of eviction faced by them. The team was also told that forest officials routinely foist false cases against members of the tribal community in an attempt to intimidate the group. The team believes that the Kaani tribals do not have any voice or recognition by the state. Cyclone Ockhi has further exacerbated their situation. Their survival as a group will be threatened if timely relief and rehabilitation measures are not undertaken to help them cope with the effects of Cyclone Ockhi.

### **Role of the Member of Parliament**

The Member of Parliament of Kanyakumari constituency and the Union Minister of State, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Shipping, Mr. Pon Radhakrishnan, till date, has not visited his constituency, despite huge protests and by the community. On December 8, 2017, a day after the protest against the government, news reports stated that Mr. Pon Radhakrishnan had visited his constituency to attend the inauguration of a store but failed to visit any of the affected coastal villages. On December 2, 2017, the Member of Parliament, left for Iran to attend the opening ceremony of a port right after the cyclone hit the district. All this has led to much resentment and frustration among the people in the coastal as well as the interior villages.

### **Impact on Society**

Several families remain completely devastated as they have lost their sole breadwinners to Cyclone Ockhi. There are incidents of two or more persons from the same family who have lost their lives.

In the Vallavilai fishing village, five children below the age of 5, seven children between the age of 6 to 10, six children between the age of 11 to 14, seven children between the age of 15 to 18 have lost their fathers to Cyclone Ockhi. The same village has also lost twelve young men between the age group of 18 to 25. **(Annexure 47)**

A few women from the Vallavilai fishing village even complained that their children, who are receiving their higher education are being discriminated based on their background.

Cyclone Ockhi has left several women widowed. In Vallavillai fishing village alone, 21 women have lost their husbands and out of them 11 women are below the age of thirty.

***(Annexure 48)***

“As the aspect of remarriage is not prevalent among the fishing community, the future of these women is worrying” said Fr. Darwin, the parish priest of the village.

The sloppy and misguided search and rescue operations has created a deep distrust towards the government. The psychological trauma is evident and it is apparent that the community is in serious need of professional help, care and counselling.



## 5. A CRITIQUE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IN INDIA

### International Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks

The decade from 1990-2000 was declared as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), subsequently, in the year 1994, First World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction was held and the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World<sup>4</sup> was formulated. Globally, this framework created a paradigm shift from a reactive approach to pro-active approach to deal with disasters. After reviewing the Yokohama Strategy, the global community evolved a new framework to address disasters called the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)<sup>5</sup> for the period 2005-2015. The HFA stressed the importance and inclusion of a gender perspective, cultural diversity, age, and vulnerable groups, which need to be taken into account while designing or framing disaster risk management policies, patterns and all decision-making processes for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The Third World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, which was held in March 2015, adopted a Post 2015 Disaster Risk Reduction Framework as the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction<sup>6</sup> for the period 2015-2030”.

### National Disaster Management Structure

India is one of the most disaster affected countries in the world prone to multi-hazards. According to the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009, 5700 km coastline out of the total 7517 km stretch is prone to cyclones, storm surges, coastal erosion, coastal flooding and tsunamis.

In August 1999, the Government of India (GoI) constituted a **High-Powered Committee**<sup>7</sup> (HPC on Disaster Management under the Chairmanship of Shri J. C. Pant to suggest steps to bring about institutional reforms and planning of disaster management. The devastation and suffering of the Supper Cyclone of Orissa (1999) and Bhuj Earthquake (2001) fastened the HPC which came up with report in October 2001. The Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 further catalyses the process of the

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<sup>4</sup> Yokohama Strategy and Plan for Safer World: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, UN-Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Geneva

<sup>5</sup> Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), Secretariat, Geneva

<sup>6</sup> Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), Secretariat, Geneva.

<sup>7</sup> [http://nidm.gov.in/PDF/pubs/HPC\\_Report.pdf](http://nidm.gov.in/PDF/pubs/HPC_Report.pdf)

recommendations of the HPC report. In 2005, the Government of India (GoI) enacted the **Disaster Management Act<sup>8</sup> (DMA)**. The salient features of the DMA mandate the Government to establish a separate body called the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), which will involve in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the Disaster Management Plans at both the national and state level, district to village level and also the Act mandates the role to various institutions' structures to coordinate and implement national disaster policy and plans. The Act also paved way to set up support institutes such as National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM) - to promote research and training in the area of Disaster Management and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) a specialist force to respond to disasters situations. Consequently, DM Act 2005 was passed, which only explains the mandates for the members of NDMA, SDMA<sup>9</sup> and DDMA<sup>10</sup>, it reveals that no space for the members of civil society organisations who really work the grass root people. Therefore, the DMA provide an overall institutional and instructional framework to setup DM structures in India but without the existing ground of disaster situations i.e. Top to Bottom approach or bureaucratic centric approach is prevailing, whereas the geo-physical variation and ground realities require 'bottom to top' approach. Later, in the year 2009, GoI issued **National Disaster Management Policy (NPDM)<sup>11</sup> 2009** with the vision statement stating that to construct safe and disaster resilient India is through proactive development in disaster management strategies.

Recently, NDMA released the **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)<sup>12</sup>2016** which is broadly aligned with the global Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It directs all levels of Ministries and Departments with regard to the implementation of disaster management plans and policies. Though, India has established a well-structured Disaster Management Institution, Act, Policy, Guidelines and Plan, still disaster management is not effectively implemented at the State level. Therefore, the members of Public Inquest Cyclone Ockhi calls for immediate review of DM Act 2005 with better disaster preparedness and mitigation perspectives and strengthen the SDMA and DDMA's. In addition, DM Act 2005, NPDM 2009 and NDM Plan 2016 still lack social protection aspects and human rights perspectives of the

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<sup>8</sup> Disaster Management Act, 2005 enacted by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India

<sup>9</sup> State Disaster Management Authority

<sup>10</sup> National Disaster Management Authority

<sup>11</sup> National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 approved by the Union Cabinet on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009, National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Human Affairs, New Delhi

<sup>12</sup> National Disaster Management Plan, 2016 published by National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India. May 2016, New Delhi

vulnerable communities in the context of natural disasters. Hence, DM Act 2005 should be reviewed with a human rights approach and giving importance to 'right to life' as provided by the Constitution. The powers and structure of NDMA has also been downgraded with the abolition of the post of Vice-President of NDMA. With only four members, it is practically impossible for the NDMA to manage disasters and prevent loss due to disasters for such a vast and diverse country like ours.

### **Tamil Nadu's Status of Disaster Management**

Tamil Nadu is multi – hazard prone state which is subjected to all kind of disasters. Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) was constituted to act as the executive agency for coordinating various disaster related activities in the state such as preparation of state and district management plans, operationalise State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and finally in order to reduce the vulnerability of coastal districts, Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) was launched. Consequently, Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan (TNSDMP) 2016 was prepared with relation to NDMP 2016.

In the context of Cyclone Ockhi, following are some of the important points that need to be answered –

#### ***Failure of Early Warning Dissemination from SEOC to DEOC***

At the outset, it seems that the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)<sup>13</sup> was not properly implemented. The total cost of the project was Rs. 1,481.80 crores. It is not clear who monitors it and who is accountable for its implementation. This project is being implemented by the Project Management Unit at a cost of Rs. 50 crores supported by World Bank. What is its status? It is important to inquire into the World Bank assisted Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), whether Installation of Early Warning Systems were done in Kanyakumari, if so what is its status, where all it has been installed? Are they functioning? Whether it is truly done with community participation.

Providing Wireless communication facilities to ensure safety of Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries (New Works)- Rs.92.30 crores allocated. The implementation status of the same is very unclear.

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<sup>13</sup> The administrative sanction was accorded by the Government vide G.O.(Ms)No.23, Revenue [DM IV-(I)] Department, dated 21.01.2014 for Rs.1,481.80 crore.

- Under the Early Warning System work it was proposed to provide 439 Disaster Warning Announcement System remote location (DWAS) in the 13 coastal districts of Tamil Nadu and a Disaster Warning Announcement System was also proposed. The Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) with Very High Frequency (VHF) radio last mile connectivity and GSM/ GPRS mobile network are the two redundant communication networks. The project shall be implemented at three levels, which are the State level with the overall controlling Central Unit at the State Emergency Operation Center (DWAS-C), district level with the control and monitoring for the district at the Collectorate unit (DWAS-D), and from there to the vulnerable habitations through the Taluk/block headquarters at the remote habitation level.
- According to CDRRP policy note no.2.8.4.3, it is stated that Wireless Communication meant for fisherfolks. It has been proposed to provide wireless communication to the fishermen, so that they can be contacted at all times, especially during disasters and warning issued to them to be able to take preventive steps to save themselves. An action plan has been proposed by the Fisheries Department, which includes providing cellular phones, VHF sets, HF sets and satellite phones depending upon the distance to which the fishing crafts venture into the sea. If this proposal had been put in action, many the fisher folks would have received information at least at the last hour and many lives would have been saved.

### ***Absence of District Disaster Management Plan***

Kanyakumari is prone coastal disasters and already faced a huge devastation by Tsunami 2004. Then, why there is not a District Disaster Management Plan.

### ***Non-Functioning of TNSDM Authority and TNSDM Agency***

The early warning and search & rescue coordination failures during Cyclone Ockhi proves that Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Authority and its Agency are not fully operational and functional. Still there are no clear DM Rules framed as per the DM Act 2005. There is no civil society or community representation in State or district DM structures. There is no periodical review meeting of preparedness and mitigation taking place. The state DM plan has to take in to cognisance of deep sea fishing risk and last mile connectivity aspects.



## 6. OBSERVATIONS

Based on the extensive field visits conducted, which include meeting with the family members of victims, meeting with survivors in the villages and those with representatives of district and state administrations and the review of existing government documents, civil society reports and media reports, the inquest team would like to make the following observations –

1. Very little or no lessons seem to have been learnt from post-Tsunami disaster response, which is almost 13 years now. Cyclone Ockhi has again shown a clear state of apathy where the citizens have been literally left in the lurch. They were considered as outside of some bureaucratic/ governance map, for example the deep-sea fishing community who left before November 29, 2017, were completely abandoned. The invisibility of this group, supposed to be equal citizens, is extremely distressing. Citizenship does not cease in a disaster situation because it mainly affects their entitlements. It took several protests to attract the attention of the government, for example the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister visited only after 13 days of the Ockhi cyclone disaster.
2. There has been no attempt to establish a framework of accountability post Ockhi cyclone at all levels, even as it remains completely evident that there has been gross negligence and failures at multiple levels and a case of complete mismanagement of emergency response system. The government has taken no action to hold the concerned ministries, institutions, departments and individuals.
3. The World Bank commissioned 'Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' in the aftermath of 2004 Tsunami disaster with an aim to increase the resilience of coastal communities in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry has completely failed. The quantum of progress made in this project as on December 31, 2017, supposed to be completed by July 31, 2018, is extremely worrying and portrays grave lapses. This is also a reflection of the lack of priority and seriousness of the Tamil Nadu government towards the fisherfolk and those residing in coastal villages and settlements in the state. There is an urgent need to ensure accountability given that people's lives and money, to the quantum of US\$ 337.20 millions, has been spent.
4. It is shocking to see the lack of robust responses by the elected - representatives, particularly with regard to the indifference shown by the local

Member of Parliament, who has not even bothered to visit the affected fishing community.

5. Since 1990s, the policies of the Indian government, which permitted trawlers and foreign vessels to fish in areas where traditional fishing was being carried out, has forced the Indian fisherman to venture further into the sea in search of fish, often sending them more than 300 plus NM. The Tamil Nadu Marine Regulation Act, 1983, allows registration for boats with length up to 15 metres only, these boats are not suitable for deep-sea fishing and as a result many of the boats are not registered and hence have no access to insurance or any benefits, such as subsidised diesel and are forced to buy diesel at market price.
6. There is no registry of arrival and departure of boats maintained at the fishing harbours, hence there is no account of the fishermen who were at sea and did not return after the cyclone. Such a registry would have helped in identifying persons who had not returned.
7. The disaster management systems installed post tsunami have evidently failed in Kanyakumari district. While there was no early warning dissemination by the IMD and SDMA, the Kanyakumari administration relied on individual phone communications rather than alerting people as a whole through public communication systems and channels. In the aftermath of the tsunami large investments have been made in developing and installing public alert systems which are now out of operations.
8. The community, in collaboration with the Church, has played a remarkable role in attending to the physical, emotional and psychological vulnerability of its people. In this context, the state must recognise the local communities whilst responding to disasters. The difference between the language of the government and that of the community was stark and troublesome. Bureaucratic responses tend to emphasise policy details and demographic numbers and more often than not the language of suffering is completely muffled.
9. The survivors were forced to a position where they questioned whether their lives were less valuable when compared to the powerful few. In situations of natural calamities, the differential value of life becomes sadly apparent and has to be consciously resisted.

10. The IMD, MoES, SDMA and NDMA completely faulted in predicting the cyclone and the gravity of the same. They had enough time in hand to observe the movement of the depression, which turned into deep depression and then a cyclone. There were no disaster mitigation efforts in place and absolutely no early warning which would have saved hundreds of lives. Factually incorrect information and a lack of communication in Kanyakumari worsened the situation.
11. A closer look at the search and rescue operations raise several questions regarding the intensity, approach and accurateness of the same. From November 30 to December 2, 2017, the search and rescue operations were limited and were only carried out by a smaller number of ships and helicopters and only along the shore. Fishermen who have returned have testified that most of the rescue efforts were undertaken by the community themselves. There were no or little aid by the marine police, Coast Guard and the Indian Navy. Those fishermen who left before November 29, 2017, i.e. a day before the cyclone were completely deserted and abandoned.
12. DAT, developed by ISRO, was used by the fishermen stranded in the sea, however, the MRCC failed to respond to these distress calls, numbering as many as 90, and when they responded it was only after several days. None of the fishermen who used DAT were rescued by the Coast Guard. It shows lack of coordination between MRCC and Coast Guard and extreme culpability and gross negligence on part of both the MRCC and Coast Guard for not responding immediately to these distress calls. It poses serious questions about the functioning of such systems and given that it was setup as measure for national security, it is doubtful if this is the standard of safety mechanisms, how safe are we, as citizens of this country.
13. The search and rescue operations were limited by the Coast Guard to only 60 NM as confirmed by the local fishermen who had accompanied them. The Coast Guard personnel had even told the fishermen that they do not have jurisdiction beyond that. During the cyclone, it was possible that boats could have drifted beyond the 60NM and the search and rescue operations upto 60NM would not have helped to find the missing fishermen. It is shocking that the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Government of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Satyagopal IAS, categorically stated that those who were beyond the legal limit are not of concern.

14. There has been no direct communication between the district administration and the villages about the missing persons and the rescue operations. The information provided by the fishermen, who had returned safely, were not acted upon by the authorities. 31 GPS locations of boats last seen by those who returned was handed over to the Kanyakumari District Administration on December 1, 2017 and also to the Defence Minister on December 3, 2017, but there was no action taken by the administration and the officials based on this information.
15. There exists no clear line of communication and coordination among the various state agencies involved in the search and rescue operations. There has been no regular communication with the affected communities, the response lacked the urgency and was a haphazard and sloppy effort. There was no coordination or information sharing between governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In most cases, it was the families of those missing who visited hospitals in Kerala to check whether their family members have returned as they received no information from the government.
16. Though the district administration claims that there was a 'door-to-door' surgery conducted to determine the total number of missing fishermen in Kanyakumari. The people from the affected coastal villages and the parish priests rebutted this claim and told the team that what is worse is that the government officials have not even visited the families of those who are dead. The already fissured relationship between the state and the community only seems to have deepened in post Cyclone Ockhi Kanyakumari.
17. In the absence of essential communication devices and technological assistance, there are valid demands for modern communication equipment for at least one-way communication with the shore to get information about real-time weather forecast. There were also demands that the Tamil Nadu Government should request the Government of India to lift the ban on satellite phones and provide licensed phones to fishermen who are involved in deep-sea fishing. There is also a request for provisions of very high frequency (VHF) sets, radio telephone and Automatic Identification System (AIS) to improve drastically much-needed connectivity.
18. The fishing community was well informed and updated about the latest communication systems and other technological aspects of fishing. Many of them even possessed the expertise to advice the government in their relief and rescue measures however, the government has failed to tap into this resource and traditional knowledge.

19. Most of the fishermen, whose boats and other fishing equipments were affected by the cyclone, have procured these on loans. This has caused severe financial distress among the fishermen and their families. All of them who were at sea during the cyclone, have lost their fishing catch. They have also lost their investment made on their fishing expedition, which involves the cost of diesel, ice, food and other costs. Apart from this they will also have to pay their loan amount back with interest, often to private money lenders. Hence, there needs to be a micro-assessment of the damages made, so that adequate compensation is given to all the affected fisher folks. The team was also informed about the high rates of interest for loans from the usurers got by the fishermen for purchase of boats, nets, engines and other fishing equipment. The fishermen are arbitrarily charged with a high rate for which they had to pay an interest ranging between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 for every Rs. 1,00,000 they have borrowed per month. Charging of high rates of interest is illegal under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest Act, 2003.
20. Several citizens have criminal charges against them for holding peaceful protests and calling on the government to take swift action in identifying and rescuing their family members after Cyclone Ockhi. It is fair to say, that it was only in response to these protests, that the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister of the nation visited the affected areas. The act of criminalising peaceful protests and charging the protesters is completely condemnable. The survivors, along with other socially-concerned citizens, have the right to dissent and perceiving this as a law and order problem negates the principle of natural justice.
21. There have been attempts to communalise the rescue and rehabilitation after Cyclone Ockhi. There are posters in public spaces clearly on communal lines fuelling communal hatred. No action has been initiated against those spreading hate in the district. The state has the responsibility for understanding the unity of citizens and any attempts by political and other groups to communalise / ethnification of the situation should be openly condemned. However, it is interesting to note and acknowledge that the community is emphasising the unity of the society cutting across caste and class while being sensitive to the requirements of marginalised within the community.
22. The Kaani tribes face severe agricultural loss and most of their houses have been either partially damaged or entirely destroyed. It is interesting to note that

despite having an Aadhaar, they have no access to any of the welfare schemes, including the food distribution system. The Kaanis have no access to clean drinking water and toilets too. It is observed that the Prime Minister's famed Swatch Bharat Mission has not reached the Kaani settlements. Living in constant fear of criminalisation and harassment by the forest officials has only made the Kaani tribe more vulnerable. They face constant threat of eviction with misuse of FRA Act and Wildlife Acts. The members of the tribe even allege that wild boars and poisonous snakes are unleashed on them as measures to promote eviction. They strongly believe that they belong to this land and they cannot be relocated elsewhere. Their representation in the governance structure is absolutely minimal.

23. The compensation of 5000 rupees to each affected family, which has been announced by the Tamil Nadu government, is insensitive and calls for strong condemnation. Attempt to reduce compensation to mere doles and nominal sums of money should be condemned. For the compensation, the government has not taken into account the extent of damages and loss to lives, livelihoods and property and the debts the affected families are in. The compensation procedure and packages should also take into account the migrant workers from other districts and states and the farmers and labourers who often worked on leased lands. The fishermen and Kaani tribals are often living on the fringes of the society and have very limited economical means to sustain their lives and often have no insurance for life and property.
24. The inquest team observes that large sections of the farming community are agricultural labourers carrying out farming on orally-leased lands, therefore the debt-burden arising out of cumulative financial stress – lease amount, investment and sale proceedings, etc. is linked to a debt-trap. The level of distress within the farming community requires equal attention.
25. There is an urgent need of professional help and counselling, trauma-care, psychosocial support and emotional recovery in the aftermath of Cyclone Ockhi. Unfortunately, there has been no traces of this in Kanyakumari and the mental health of the families of the victims and survivors continues to remain another aspect that is being completely ignored by the district and state administration.



## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

### Introduction

Based on the principle of 'right to life' and the subsequent obligation of the state to protect life, 'All states have positive human rights obligations to protect human rights. Natural hazards are not disasters, in and of themselves. They become disasters depending on the elements of exposure, vulnerability and resilience, all factors that can be addressed by human (including state) action. A failure (by governments and others) to take reasonable preventive action to reduce exposure and vulnerability and to enhance resilience, as well as to provide effective mitigation, is therefore a human rights question'.<sup>14</sup>

The People's Inquest (PI) team taking cognisance of Cyclone Ockhi's impact in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu, broadly express their concerns for dead and missing fisherfolk and farmers, loss of livelihoods and damage to housing, crops, agriculture, horticulture, infrastructure and suggests the following recommendations to the Union Government, the Tamil Nadu state government, I/NGOs, academia, civil society and the community of survivors themselves for transparent, accountable and effective relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

What has happened to the people affected by Cyclone Ockhi is a gross 'human rights violation'. Human rights as defined under Sec 2 (d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 reads, "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India'. In addition, this involves a violation of human rights arising out of negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant.

The right to a remedy for human rights violations has perhaps been best articulated in the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law, based on existing human rights and humanitarian law principles. With respect to restitution these Basic Principles state that "restitution should, whenever possible, restore the victim to the original situation before the gross violations of human rights law. Restitution includes, as appropriate: restoration of liberty, enjoyment of human rights, identity, family life and citizenship; return to one's

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<sup>14</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) "Organization profile: Policies and Programmes in DRR"

place of residence, restoration of employment and return of property”. In our scheme of recommendations our effort is to make sure that we do not make recommendations that are only humanitarian in nature but also those that respect principles of human rights since our findings have proved that this is a case of gross and wilful negligence of the instrumentalities of the state.

1. **Joint combing operation by the marine police, coastal guard and navy along with the fishing communities** : Taking into consideration that every private rescue efforts of the fishing community undertaken at their own costs has lead to the rescue of several fishermen, the fact that even as late on 29<sup>th</sup> December there have been six boats that have set out in a rescue mission, that the Hon’ble Minister for Defence, Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman claimed in Parliament that 400 persons are still missing, that the search and rescue operations so far undertaken by the state and its instrumentalities have not proven to be adequate and finally since the state is ultimately responsible to protect the right to life of all persons, we strongly recommend that the

1.1 Combing operation to continue in five specific locations, at the same time, in a coordinated manner so as to not leave any fisherman at sea. These five locations are;

1.1.1 Between the west coast and Lakshadweep islands along the path of the cyclone from a sub-marine using radar to check the submerged parts or boats.

1.1.2. To the west of Lakshadweep islands, between Equator and to the south of Pakistan

1.1.3. South-west of Maldives in the Indian Ocean

1.1.4. Between Maldives and Sri Lanka & Cape Comorin and Equator

1.1.5 In the inhabited islands in Lakshadweep and Maldives.

1.2.. This joint combing operation has to be state-funded and carried out in collaboration with the fishing community from all the affected fishing villages. The community members must be allowed to accompany the searching teams and Naval ships on their own fishing boats and all costs for the same must be borne by the government. This effort must be carefully planned to ensure that there is no chance of anyone who is not yet detected anywhere at sea or on any of the many islands in the regions specifically identified.

1.3. This has to be carried out as a precursor to the government declaring the missing persons as dead and hence this has to be done with no delay whatsoever.

1.4. Such an exercise carried out with the full participation of the community is bound to contribute to rebuilding the confidence among the fishing community on the authorities responsible for governance at the district, state and central level.

1.5. Search and rescue reimbursements: As reported to the PI, the villagers of Vallavillai went on a rescue mission by spending Rs.14,00,000 and rescued 17 fishermen who were adrift. There was another rescue mission from the same village from December 11 to 23, 2017 and that team was able to rescue 18 persons and spent Rs.18,00,000 to do the same. There is yet another mission undertaken with 6 ships on 29<sup>th</sup> December that is yet to return. The PI team strongly recommends that the government refund the community, the total costs of each of these missions undertaken, urgently.

**2.0. Declaring Missing Fishermen as ‘presumed to be dead’:** Many missing fishermen will have to be declared dead in order for their dependents to have access to their legitimate claims. The law as it stands today is set under Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act which reads as follows :

**Section 108 in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872**

**108. Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years.—1[Provided that when] the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is 2[shifted to] the person who affirms it.—1[Provided that when] the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is 2[shifted to] the person who affirms it.”**

However, in case of persons who have gone missing as a result of a natural disaster, such as Cyclone Ockhi, we should follow the tsunami experience in Tamil Nadu as a valid precedent and ensure that all fishermen who are found to be missing, even after the joint combing operations for the final search of the missing fishermen is completed, as recommended earlier, in the month of January 2018, the process of presuming the missing fishermen as dead should commence.

2.1. The government may follow the procedure outlined in the G.O.Ms. No 135, dated 25.02.2005, of the Revenue (NC III) Department of the government of Tamil Nadu to pay the ex-gratia amount and relief package by the government and taking into consideration that the missing persons in this case are people who were lost at sea, the process suggested is as follows.

2.1.1. That the families where the person is missing is required to first file a First Information Report (FIR) in the Marine Police station in Kanyakumari district or any other district from where the person missing belongs to, explaining the circumstances leading to the loss of the concerned family member (fishermen/laborer).

2.1.2. As a next step, the family is to then approach a local committee, to be constituted by the Chairperson District Disaster Management Authority, namely the District Collector to be headed by an officer of the rank of a Thasildar or Deputy Thasildar and to comprise a local officer from the Fisheries Department, a local jurisdictional Sub Inspector of Police, the Rural Welfare officer of the village Panchayat, the Headmaster / Teacher of the nearest Government / Aided school local and one of the chief office bearers of the village, and present a complaint along with a copy of the FIR registered.

2.1.3. The said Committee will then undertake necessary enquiries in the native village of the said person and gather information as to whether the person was physically alive up to the date he set out to sea and was found to be missing on and after November 30 2017, and that his body could not be recovered or identified by the villagers or family members due to severe mutilation.

2.1.4. The existence of the missing person may be verified by the said Committee with any two of the following documents:-

The existence of the missing person may be verified for the following documents:-

2.1.4 (a). ration card

2.1.4 (b) electoral rolls

2.1.4 (c) house tax receipt

2.1.4 (d) EB card if he is the head of the family

2.1.4 (e) copy of accounts such as patta chitta

2.1.4 (f) member of any society or trust

2.1.4 (g) school / college certificate

2.1.4 (h) passport / driving license

2.1.4 (i) boat registration certificate with his name

2.1.4 (j) fishing cooperative society id card

2.1.4 (k) Fishermen Identity card issued by Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department

2.1.4 (l) Fishermen Identity card issued by Government of India

2.1.5. After conducting a through enquiry and due verification of documents mentioned above, the Committee has to submit a report affixing the photograph of the missing person, if available, to the concerned Tahsildar as to whether the person is actually found to be missing.

2.1.6. On receipt of the report of the Committee and the Tahsildar concerned has to forward the report to the District Collector, who in turn, will take necessary action to publish about the missing person in the district gazette in both Tamil and English, within 15 days of the complaint being received, mentioning the following details:

2.1.6 (a) Name of the person missing

2.1.6 (b) Names of the parents

2.1.6 (c) His / Her residential address

2.1.6 (d) Age

2.1.6 (e) Approximate Height and Colour

2.1.6 (f) Identification marks as found in the school records or disclosed by the parents.

2.1.7. In addition to the publication in the gazette, the notification of the collector regarding the missing persons must be published in the panchayat offices, ration shops, food distribution centres, the office of the jurisdictional Assistant Director (Fisheries) and the jurisdictional police station. An advertisement in the vernacular language daily may also be given at state cost.

2.1.8. In the district gazette / publication the following may be stated specifically:

2.1.8. (a) The Government has ordered to form a Committee through a G.O to find out whether the person reported to be missing due to Cyclone Ockhi that struck on 30.11.2017 is actually missing due to the said cyclone. The Committee after due enquiry and verification, has reported that the person is actually missing due to Cyclone Ockhi and the fact of the missing person is published for the information of the public that he is missing and presumed to be not alive. If any member of the public has any knowledge of this missing person being alive, they may intimate or bring to

the notice of the Tahsildar / District Collector concerned within 15 days from the date of publication of the gazette notification.

2.1.8. (b) If no information is received by the Tahsildar / District Collector concerned within the stipulated time about the missing person, it will be constructed that the missing person had died due to Cyclone Ockhi and is not traceable.

2.1.8. (c) In the meantime, the collector may obtain a non-traceable certificate from the police. After the expiry of the period specified in the gazette, based on the enquiry report submitted by the Committee, the collector has to sanction the ex-gratia amount to the next of kin of the missing person in three account payee cheques – one to next of kin and the other two deposited in the bank jointly in the name of the Tahsildar and next of kin of the missing person as detailed below:

2.1.8. (c) (i) 25% of the ex-gratia amount may be paid to the next of kin by way of account payee cheque (within 2 months of the receipt of representation / affidavit about the missing person); and

2.1.8. (c) (ii) Another 25% may be deposited in the bank, in a joint account in the name of the next of kin and the Tahsildar concerned (to be paid 6 months after the payment of first installment).

2.1.8. (c) (iii) The balance 50% may be deposited the bank, in a joint account in the name of the next of kin and the Tahsildar concerned (to be paid 9 months after the payment of second installment).

2.1.9. The ex-gratia amount will be released to the next of kin of the missing person, subject to the condition that they would execute an indemnity bond to the value of the total amount ordered I each case. In addition to that, a certificate may be prescribed as follows:-

#### CERTIFICATE

“I,.....S/o.D/o....., the next of kin of ..... agree to repay the amount received as ex-gratia along with another equal amount in the event of finding that I have received the said amount fraudulently. I also agree to the condition that penal action may be taken against me under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code for making fraudulent claim.”

- Signature of the next of kin.

2.1.10. If no further information is received about the missing person, the balance two installments will be released in favour of the next of kin, after the prescribed period of 6 and 9 months.

2.2.1. If a person who was native of the any directly unaffected place / district had gone to Kanyakumari district for eking out his livelihood but reported to be missing due to Cyclone Ockhi after the 30.11.2017 and not reported in the temporary / normal place of living, action may be initiated by either the Tahsildar of the native place or by the Tahsildar of temporary place of living on the representation / affidavit / FIR received from anyone of the persons mentioned.

2.2.2. The Tahsildar of the native place of the reportedly missing person, has to send a requisition to form a Committee by the Tahsildar of the place where the person was temporarily residing at the time of his disappearance.

2.2.3. If a person who was a permanent resident of any other state and had come to Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu as a migrant labourer to the Cyclone Ockhi affected areas and was reported to be missing from 30.11.2017, action will be initiated on receipt of a representation from the family of the missing person. Based on the information given about the place of employment in Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu, the State Disaster Management Authority, Tamil Nadu, will get a report from the Collector of the district of the other state of which the said missing person belonged to. The Collector will have to send this report to the concerned state government and to the state Disaster Management Authority, Tamil Nadu, confirming that necessary enquiries have been made regarding the disappearance and that the claim is genuine. On receipt of the report and on the basis of the report given by the local Collector, the State Disaster Management Authority, Tamil Nadu, will arrange to send ex-gratia amount to the state government concerned. The state government will then release the amount to the next of kin of the missing persons.

**3.0. Process of assessing loss of fishing boats, nets, wireless sets, engines, damage to houses, as well as loss to farmers, plantations, horticulturists, floriculturists and salt pan owners through a special micro assessment exercise**

: In addition to the loss of lives or the phenomenon of the 'missing fishermen' in Cyclone Ockhi affected areas, each of the fishing communities in particular have suffered several financial losses in relation to their assets – boats, fishing nets, wireless sets, engine, cooking vessels, other belongings and communication equipments. Members of the farming communities – agriculture, floriculture, horticulture, plantations have also suffered either due to complete destructions of their farming activities or part damage of their crops and trees.

3.1. In order that a proper restitution is undertaken by the state it is important that proper assessment of all the losses is carefully, meticulously documented and for this reason it is important that the Chairperson of the DDMA, constitutes a Committee for the said purpose that will be mandated to visit the affected villages after due written notice with sufficient staff to undertake this exercise in one sitting in the village on the appointed day.

3.2. When the said loss assessment committee arrives it shall be accompanied by an officer of the stature of a Thasildar who will ensure that all claims are recorded meticulously with proper documentation in relation to all the losses suffered by the family including loss of fishing boats, nets, wireless sets, engines, damages to the houses they were living in.

3.3. When the said documentation is undertaken extreme care will be taken to also record the pending private loans from usury and otherwise that each of the families on that date have, (for different purposes such as the building of the boat, the purchase of the engine/ the fishing nets / wireless equipment, the purchase of fuel, ice, labour charges, food for the last mission for fishing during the Cyclone Ockhi, etc. ). The team shall also record the amount of interest payable towards the said sums every month, the interest that has already been paid by them towards those specific loan or loans and if the interest rates are in violation of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest Act 2004 then special efforts will have to be undertaken to ensure that specific FIRs are registered to this effect in the jurisdictional police stations so that efforts are made to get the loans written off and the families are not bound to further payment of interest on those loans and that the pending loans are written off as per the provisions of the law cited.

3.4. The said documentation Committee shall also take note of the total number of persons in each family who have survived Cyclone Ockhi, their respective ages, gender, educational qualification, the number of fatherless children in the family now, income from any other sources and the availability of any person for a governmental job – if any.

3.5. The government shall then take steps to ensure that the said documentation is transparently made available on the district website for all to see so that the disaster mitigation becomes a participatory and transparent process in the district.

#### **4.0 States attention to fishermen / farmers who have died**

4.1. The state's figures of people who are expected to have died in the Cyclone Ockhi from Tamil Nadu (including Tuticorin) stands at 10 persons. However, we have been able to demonstrate that we have testimonies of more than 100 people who have died and there is sufficient evidence to substantiate this claim. In many cases there are eye witnesses to the fact that some persons died while attempting to swim back to safety along with others in the same boat.

4.2. In these circumstances, we recommend that the government of Tamil Nadu considers as dead, not only fishermen whose bodies have been recovered, but also takes into consideration cases of others who have died and their deaths were sadly witnessed, at sea, by their own co-boat owners/laborers.

4.3. If there is a need, the government may kindly consider the passing of a government order similar to the case of missing fishermen suggested above, but not involving such a lengthy process but insisting on minimum formalities as follows;

4.3.1. That in each of such cases where there is evidence of someone who has witnessed the death of a co-fishermen at sea, the wife of the deceased or his parents may be required to file an FIR to the local jurisdictional police station (not the marine police station only) stating clearly the basis on which he/she has proof of the death of their family member. The complaint on the basis of which the FIR is being registered should also be accompanied with a copy of a detailed statement from the eye witness and filed at the time of filing the complaint.

4.3.2. The local police station should formally start investigating into the cases immediately and on the basis of the same and conclude that the fishermen are presumed to have died on the basis of their investigation and issue a certificate from the police stating that he is presumed to be dead. The said process of investigation has also to be time-bound and completed within 10 days of the complaint being filed and FIR being registered so that the trauma does not continue for the members of these families.

4.3.3. With the certificate from the police, the Collector has to sanction the ex-gratia amount to the next of kin of the missing person in three account payee cheques – one to next of kin and the other two deposited in the bank jointly in the name of the Tahsildar and next of kin of the person declared dead as detailed earlier in these recommendations.

4.4. Few farmers and farm labourers have also died during the Cyclone Ockhi due to tree fall, destruction of houses and electrical shocks. In all such cases, if FIRs have not yet been filed in this regard the same should be completed without any further delay now and death certificates issued by the competent authorities. On the basis of this death certificate issued, the compensation package of the government should be disbursed to the next of kin in the family.

4.5. In cases where the bodies of the farm labourers who have died have been buried or cremated, the registration FIR should nevertheless be carried out and investigation undertaken by the police to be completed in 10 days to confirm that the body was actually buried or cremated according to witnesses examined by the police during investigation.

**5.0 Role of the District Legal Services Authority in monitoring disaster mitigation efforts on behalf of Cyclone Ockhi survivors: Victims' right to remedies** include the victim's right to the following:

- (a) Equal and effective access to justice;
- (b) Adequate, effective and prompt reparation for harm suffered;
- (c) Access to relevant information concerning violations and reparation mechanisms.

It is with this end in mind that the PI team recommends that the government requests the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) to intervene and provide access to justice to the survivors of the Cyclone Ockhi.

5.1. The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) of Kanyakumari district, in collaboration with the Taluk Legal Services Committee, shall use their powers under Section 12 of the National Legal Services Authority Act 1987 to undertake the task of monitoring all efforts in relation to the disaster mitigation efforts. The DLSA shall be properly notified by the Chairman of the Kanyakumari DDMA about the efforts being undertaken to enumerate the losses in each of the villages.

5.2. The DLSA and TLSC shall then be required to assign sufficiently knowledgeable teams of senior lawyers with juniors to be available in the villages to assist the families of Cyclone Ockhi survivors while the enumeration is going on and take up any complaint that the survivors may have so that they are as far as possible settled then and there with the concerned authorities.

5.3. In case there are complaints that require further careful attention we recommend that the TLSC shall constitute special Taluk-level Lok Adalats to settle the issues then and there within one month of the documentation being undertaken. If, however there are still more complaints that cannot be settled at these Lok Adalats by the TLSC, it shall be the duty of the DLSA to organise separate Lok Adalats at the district level to settle these issues.

## **6.0 Disaster management, early warning systems, search and rescue, information sharing and co-ordination and streamlining Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project:**

**6.1. Disaster Management :** At the outset, the Public Inquest (PI) team, strongly recommends the centre and state to revamp and rejuvenate the Tamil Nadu's State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) up to town/panchayat level disaster management structures as per the National Disaster Management Act, 2005. A state-level disaster management Institute on the lines of NIDM and State Disaster Response Forces need to be urgently established and streamlined in this regard.

- We call for immediate review of DM Act 2005 with better disaster preparedness and mitigation perspectives and strengthen the SDMA and DDMA's;
- providing an adequate State Disaster Response Fund for tackling such emergencies relief and initial recovery phases effectively;

**6.2. Early warning system (EWS):** PI holds the Indian Meteorological Department, the State machinery and district administration accountable for omissions, failures and delay in cyclone detection and related early warning dissemination vis-à-vis Cyclone Ockhi. Suitable penal action is therefore needed on the line of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) judgment on early warning failures.

- The PI was informed that none of the fishermen, who used DAT were rescued by the Coast Guard. It shows lack of coordination between the MRCC and the Coastal Guard and extreme culpability and gross negligence on part of both the MRCC and Coast Guard for not taking immediate response to these distress calls.

**6.3 Search and rescue:** In the context of delay and failures in search and rescue operations the PI team holds the Coast Guard and Indian Navy responsible for the loss of lives of innocent fishermen and agriculturists lives and missing persons.

6.3.1. India has advanced space technology. The PI team recommends that the government uses one satellite exclusively to map on a LIVE basis fishing vessels. The vessels can be provided with a chip and when they leave for sea details of fishermen can be entered in a computer at the harbour. A fisherman's family has a right to be able to communicate with the fishermen and should be able to locate him at any time.

6.3.2. The PI team wishes to strongly echo a recommendation that it heard from almost all the villages it visited, namely, for the urgent setting up of an helipad in Kanyakumari district close to the fishing villages and not at Kanyakumari for VIP visits alone, with an exclusive helicopter and sufficient speed boats in all fishing harbours and a permanent team of fisherman recruited into a rescue team to work with government force. The survivors reported how they were always looking up to the skies for helicopters going in search of their loved ones and all they saw were the three helicopters bringing the Hon'ble Prime Minister, His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Chief Minister to Kanyakumari. In addition, the government may also consider the provision of hovercrafts and sea planes that can assist in the security of the fishing villages and also promote tourism.

**6.4 Information sharing and coordination:** Proper post disaster information sharing and coordination is needed as there were no updates on those rescued or dead. Therefore the PI team recommends that Emergency Operation Centres should be entrusted with information coordination tasks at times of disasters.

**6.5 Streamline the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP):** The CDRRP was not properly implemented. Early warning and community resilience could be improved with this which includes Wireless communication facilities, Disaster Warning Announcement System (DWAS) the Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) with Very High Frequency (VHF) radio, to ensure 'last mile connectivity' and GSM/GPRS mobile network, revamping State Emergency Operation Center(DWAS-C), district-level with the control and monitoring for the district at the Collectorate unit (DWAS-D), and from there to the vulnerable habitations through the Taluk/block headquarters at the remote habitation level.

**6.5.1** The early warning and search & rescue coordination failures during Cyclone Ockhi proves that the Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA)

and its agency are not fully operational and functional. The PI team calls for the urgent drafting of the DM rules framed as per the DM Act 2005 and ensuring civil society and/or community representation in the state or district DM structures. We also call for a periodical review meeting of preparedness, along with rescue drills to check the various systems in case of a natural disaster. The state DM plan has to take into cognisance deep-sea fishing related risk and 'last mile connectivity' aspects.

**6.6 Communication equipments:** The PI team also demands that the Tamil Nadu government should request the Government of India to lift the ban on satellite phones and provide, mandatorily, licensed phones to fishermen who go for deep-sea fishing and also for provision of very high frequency (VHF) sets, radio telephone and Automatic Identification System (AIS).

**6.6.1** The PI Team strongly wishes to echo the demands from survivors regarding provision for modern communication equipment for at least one-way communication from the shore to the sea, to provide information about real-time weather forecast to the fishermen at sea. The team recommends that the fishermen be provided wireless communication so that they can be contacted at all times, especially during disasters to ensure ample time is given in order to take preventive steps to save themselves. An action plan has been proposed by the Fisheries Department, which includes providing cellular phones, VHF sets, HF sets and satellite phones depending upon the distance to which the fishing crafts venture into the sea. The PI team would like to endorse this plan and urges swift implementation of the same.

Disasters, especially natural disasters, permeate every aspect of our lives. Building community leadership and a chain of trained community cadres through participatory approaches can only help harness the resilience and resourcefulness of the community. Human resource development in this context assumes national importance. The PI team recommends that a network of training institutions led by a national-level disaster management institute with symbiotic linkages with other national and state-level institutions like National Civil Defence College, National Fire Service College, ATIs, Disaster Management Institutes, National Institute of Rural development, State Institutes of Rural Development, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, etc., be urgently forged and developed. Strengthening of the infrastructure and capacity building of these institutions in the area of disaster mitigation will help synergise national efforts, not only in the state of Tamil Nadu or across the country but also in the international context.

**7.0. Reparation, Restitution, Compensation, Rehabilitation, Satisfaction and Guarantees of non-repetition :** The PI team would like to insist that all its recommendations stem from the following human rights principles.

- Adequate, effective and prompt reparation is intended to promote justice by redressing gross violations of human rights and it needs to be proportional to the gravity of the violations and the harm suffered. In cases where a person, a legal person, or other entity is found liable for reparation to a victim, such party should provide reparation to the victim or compensate the state if the state has already provided reparation to the victim.
- Restitution should, whenever possible, restore the victim to the original situation before the gross violations and includes, as appropriate: restoration of liberty, enjoyment of human rights, identity, family life and citizenship, return to one's place of residence, restoration of employment and return of property.
- Compensation should be provided for any economically assessable damage, as appropriate and proportional to the gravity of the violation and the circumstances of each case, resulting from gross violations human rights law such as: physical or mental harm; lost opportunities, including employment, education and social benefits; material damages and loss of earnings, including loss of earning potential; moral damage; costs required for legal or expert assistance, medicine and medical services, and psychological and social services.
- Rehabilitation should include medical and psychological care as well as legal and social services.
- Satisfaction should include, where applicable, any or all of the following: (a) Effective measures aimed at the cessation of continuing violations; (b) Verification of the facts and full and public disclosure of the truth to the extent that such disclosure does not cause further harm or threaten the safety and interests of the victim, the victim's relatives, witnesses, or persons who have intervened to assist the victim or prevent the occurrence of further violations; (c) The search for the whereabouts of the disappeared, for the identities of the children abducted, and for the bodies of those killed, and assistance in the recovery, identification and reburial of the bodies in accordance with the expressed or presumed wish of the victims, or the cultural practices of the

families and communities; (d) An official declaration or a judicial decision restoring the dignity, the reputation and the rights of the victim and of persons closely connected with the victim; (e) Public apology, including acknowledgement of the facts and acceptance of responsibility; (f) Judicial and administrative sanctions against persons liable for the violations; (g) Commemorations and tributes to the victims;

➤ Guarantees of non-repetition.

### **7.1. Compensation to all affected people - fishermen or farmers, for their lives**

**and livelihoods :** In the case of death of persons due to Cyclone Ockhi , the PI team strongly feels there cannot be any discrimination between agriculturists or fisherfolk. Life is life and hence the compensation paid to the lost lives (dead/missing/presumed dead) has to be a minimum of 25 lakh rupees and ranging higher on the basis of the productive age left for the person being compensated and specifically taking into account the earnings he would have made as calculated by the Insurance Agencies ranging even as high as it requires to be and not forgetting that when an inspector died recently in Tamil Nadu, government announced a compensation of 1 crore rupees.

- a. The PI team observed that most of the fishermen, whose boats and other fishing equipments were affected by the cyclone, have procured these on loans. This has caused severe financial distress among the fishermen and their families. All of them who were at sea during the cyclone, have also lost their catch. They have also lost their investment made on their fishing expedition, which involves the cost of diesel, ice, food and other costs. Apart from this they will also have to pay their loan amount back with interest, often to private money lenders. Hence, there needs to be a micro-assessment of the damages made, so that adequate compensation is given to all the affected fisher folks.

The PI team was also informed about the high rates of interest for loans from the usurers got by the fishermen for purchase of boats, nets, engines and other fishing equipment. The fishermen are arbitrarily charged with a high rate for which they had to pay an interest ranging between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 for every Rs. 1,00,000 they have borrowed per month. Charging of such high rates of interest is illegal under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest Act, 2003. Hence police

authorities need to be approached by the survivors in all such cases and asked to register cases and ensure that the families are not harassed further by the usurers.

- b. The fishermen who are involved in deep-sea fishing are also observed by the PI team to have taken loans to procure boats, fishing vessels, nets, engines and other equipment. They generally do not get loans in banks to buy these essential equipments and do not have insurance for the boats as most of them are not-registered due the restrictions of length as given in the Tamil Nadu Marine Regulation Act, 1983. This Marine Regulation Act needs to be urgently and without any delay whatsoever, be suitably amended with due reform process.

The PI team observes that many of the fishermen have lost their boats. This is a huge cost for an individual or even a group of fishermen. The PI team recommends that the government should provide newly built quality boats, fiber boats (vallam), nets and other gears to those who lost them in the cyclone in order that they are able to start afresh their lives.

- c. The PI team observed by visiting the Muttom fishing harbor that there has been extensive damages to the sea walls. Though this is a fishing harbour built, owned and transferred by a private entity, the fisherfolk of the area use it to dock their boats totally free of cost. We therefore recommend that the government should incur the total cost of repair to the damages to the port due to Cyclone Ockhi.
- d. The PI team has studied the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Welfare Schemes and feels that they are outdated, and are in urgent need of revision. For example, it mentions a total sum of 50 rupees to be paid to the families of those missing.
- e. In Kovalam and Manakkudi areas of Kanyakumari district there are around 600 acres of salt pan. Over 80% of the salt pan area is now submerged in water due to Cyclone Ockhi as the sea water entered the salt pans. The PI team recommends that the Government assists the salt pan owners in flushing water out of salt pans and pay suitable compensation for salt pan damages and that the nearly 200 daily wage earners who lost their livelihoods be provided adequate compensation.

- f. The PI also recommends the recruitment of fishermen in Coast Guard and Navy closer to the place of their habitation so that they can help in maintaining coastal security as well as in rescue and relief operations.

7.2. In the agricultural sector constituting rice crops, plantation crops, horticulture, etc. the PI team strongly recommends that the compensation is on par with damage requirements. For example for banana plantation per acre, Rs. 2 lakh is demanded instead of routine Rs. 5000 as it is an intensive crop with only 1,200 banana plants per acre of land. The Annexure bears a list of the proposed compensation sought for every category.

7.3. The PI recommends, in addition to coconut and banana, other plantations such as mango, jack-fruit, papaya, orange, cashew, teak, etc. to also be taken in to consideration for assessing damages. If these damages are not taken into account by the government while providing relief and compensation the farmers who are already suffering due to loans, will be pushed to a state of distress.

7.4 The removal of broken trees is cost-intensive and cannot be afforded by the farmers and also requires adequate compensation from the government. The government should conduct a complete assessment of the damages to the crops, plantations, trees, livestock incurred by the farming community and provide adequate compensated as per the demands of the farmers (indicated in detail in the Annexure).

7.5 90% of the farmers are tenants without any records whatsoever of their present tenancy. A mechanism has to be urgently created involving the Village Officer/ Panchayat Staff / NGOs, SHGs to identify them and ensure that they are not left behind in the provision of relief and fresh input for cultivation.

**7.6 Vulnerable Kaani Tribes:** The Kaani tribes face severe agricultural loss and most of their houses have been either partially damaged or entirely destroyed. The PI team observed that despite having an Aadhaar card, the tribal group has no access to any of the welfare schemes, including the food distribution system. The Kaanis have no access to clean drinking water and toilets too. It is observed that the Prime Minister's famed Swachh Bharat Mission has not reached the Kaani settlements. It is therefore important that the district administration provides the Kaani people schools, toilets, drinking water, which are their basic needs and which need to be fulfilled.

1. The constant fear of criminalisation by forest officials has further challenged the position of the Kaani people. Cyclone Ockhi has damaged their vulnerable houses which urgently needs to be repaired with concrete RCC roofs for multi-hazard resilience.
2. They have not received any compensation so far for their damaged crops, i.e. rubber, banana, coconut, etc. and hence this needs to be done urgently through the details arising out of the micro-assessment proposed earlier.
3. The Kaani tribals face constant threat of eviction from the forest officials who misuse the FRA Act and Wildlife Acts. Allegedly wild boars and poisonous snakes are unleashed on them to promote eviction. The Kaani people strongly and rightly believe that they belong to this land and they cannot be relocated elsewhere. This has to be recognised by the district administration and specially the officials of the forest department.
4. The livelihood of the Kaani people is tough as they are having abundant natural resources but poor economic returns due to debt and other vicious cycle of poverty. The representation of the tribe in governance is very minimal and this needs to be improved.

**8. The People's Right to Protest:** The PI team observed that the protests that the survivors were engaged in, as a last resort after all other efforts undertaken to draw the attention of the officials to the plight of the people, did not bear fruit. However, the PI team infers that it was only after they had undertaken this spontaneous protest, which was not pre-mediated or pre-planned that the district and state administration began to pay them any attention. Even the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu came to visit those affected by the cyclone only after these protest marches.

8.1 The PI team was told that private vehicle operators, who had helped transport people to the railway station, which was one of the venues of the protest, were fined heavily as a way to intimidate them. It was also brought to the attention of the PI team that police stopped the vehicles carrying peaceful protesters forcing them to start a spontaneous protest march which covered nearly 23 kilometres.

8.2 The inquest team emphasises that the survivors, along with other citizens, have the right to dissent and perceiving this as a law and order problem negates the principle of natural justice. The team would like to place on record that the filing of criminal cases against thousands of women and men without naming them in criminal

cases negates the right to the freedom of peaceful assembly and expression that is assured to every Indian citizen by virtue of our Constitution. It is also important that our law enforcing agencies abide by international standards and procedures as expanded by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association. A spontaneous peaceful protest is permissible in a democracy and in no way the peaceful protestors in Kanyakumari were breaking law and order. It would have been better if the state agencies reached out to them to understand their plight and sorrows rather than criminalising this protest by filing false cases against them.

8.3 The PI team strongly recommends that the least that can be done by the state government and the Hon'ble Chief Minister is to order the immediate withdrawal of all criminal cases registered against the peaceful protesters under sections 341, 143, 188 IPC registered in Colachel police station (Cr. No 451/2017), Manavalakurichi police station (Cr. No 275/2017), Marthandam police station (Cr. No 548/2017) and Kaliakaavilai police station (Cr. No 413/2017) in Kanyakumari district.

1. **Psychological counselling:** The PI team after visiting the various fishing, agricultural and Kaani villages has observed that people in all these communities have been subjected to trauma, at various levels, be it in their own families or in their villages due to the loss of loved ones, assets and property, crops and houses. The PI team recommends that professional psychological care be given to all communities affected by Cyclone Ockhi. The team urges the government to setup special centres and appoint trained counsellors in every affected village
2. **Prevent communal Strife:** The PI team was informed of the efforts being made by some fringe elements to communalise the situation by dividing the victims on the basis of religion and caste. This has also been witnessed by the team through the venomous statements made by politicians in other parts of the state with reference to the disaster. The district administration, the PI recommends should monitor very meticulously the developments taking place and that stringent measures against the same.

- 2.1. The PI team calls upon the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Minorities to urgently undertake a visit to all the affected villages in the district and undertake confidential discussions with members of the minority communities, as well as their leaders to ensure they record, first hand, all concerns regarding the state's religious harmony post Cyclone Ockhi.

2.2. Thereafter the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Minorities is recommended to make public its status report and suggest an action plan and its recommendations to the government in order to maintain communal harmony in the Kanyakumari district.

**3. Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR):**

The PI team observes that in the aftermath of Cyclone Ockhi, several children have lost their childhood and have been forced to grow-up almost overnight. Several children have lost their fathers to the sea. The team observes that there have been no visit by the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) or the District Child Welfare Committee to take stock of what had happened to the children in the affected villages.

3.1. As stated earlier, there is an urgent need to ensure that all orphaned or semi-orphaned children be taken care of. The government must ensure that all preventive measures are taken to ensure that there is no trafficking of children and no dropouts from schools in the district as a direct result of Cyclone Ockhi.

3.2. It is also important that the SCPCR undertakes a direct visit to the affected villages and ensures that the Chief Education Officer as well as the District Elementary Education Officer and the Inspector of Matriculation schools ensure that there are no drops outs.

3.3. It is also important that the SCPCR undertakes the DCPU to ensure a careful visit of every affected family in the villages and ensure that all the traumatised children are provided professional to help them deal with and overcome their traumatic experience. The team recommends that a special team of counsellors be mobilised from DCPU's from all neighbouring districts to stay and complete these counselling sessions for the children preferably at their schools and where children do not attend schools, at their respective villages.

**4. Declare Kanyakumari district as an environmentally sensitive & ecologically protected district:**

12.1. Kanyakumari is among the smallest districts in the country with an area of only 1684 kilometres, out of which 30.2% constitutes reserved forest. The district's western coastline along the Arabian Sea expands to about 60 kilometres and has almost all 11 features outlined under CRZ 1 in Section 7 of the CRZ-2011 notification.

The most prominent among these are:

- (a) Mangroves;
- (b) Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity;
- (c) Sand Dunes;
- (d) Mudflats which are biologically active;
- (f) Salt Marshes;
- (g) Turtle nesting grounds;
- (i) Sea grass beds;
- (j) Nesting grounds of birds;
- (k) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.

12.2. Kanyakumari district just does not possess 'carrying capacity' to take the environmental and ecological load of large and mega infrastructure projects. Given the District's resource endowment the development path should be sui generis – community-centered, need-based, human-scaled and balanced. In short, for all intents and purposes, the philosophy of 'small-is-beautiful', should be maintained.

12.3. The PI team therefore considers it imperative that the district should be immediately declared as a 'Environmentally Sensitive & Ecologically Protected Region' wherein only light infrastructure works should be undertaken as a matter of policy. A simultaneous ban should be imposed on cutting of any tree for any purpose, filling/impeding of any waterbody or watercourse for any purpose and quarrying of stone in the Western Ghats for any purpose.

12.4. Simultaneously CRZ-2011 notification should be strictly complied with for any developmental project on the coast. Also, immediate steps should be taken to prepare and publish the Coastal Zone Management Plan, with clear marking of 'Hazard Zone' strictly in accordance CRZ-2011 notification and its guidelines in full consultation with all stakeholders.

12.5. The PI team taking into account disaster as an opportunity for change recommends a **holistic economic package** reiterating the resolutions of the People's Parliament for Unity & Development and Rebuild Kanniyakumari Movement and the resolutions adopted at their Symposium on "Whither Disaster Management" held at Chennai in December 19, 2017.

**12.5.1. A Minor Integrated Port at Colachel** that will improve the living conditions of fishermen and help to improve economy through fish resources, without destroying the environment.

**12.5.2. A Fish Processing and Storage Facilities** providing processing and storage facilities that will generate employment and improve the economy.

**12.5.3. A Marine Resource University** by converting the existing extension centre of Manomanian Sundaranar University at Rajakamangalam into a University with Degrees in Fishing, Processing and also processing of horticulture crops.

**12.5.4. A Food Processing Technology Institute** by converting the Pechiparai Horticulture Centre into a food processing and technology institute which can also assist farmers with research & development and also provide courses on horticulture, floriculture, food processing, food export, banana research and horticultural development.

### **13.0 High Level Enquiry required to determine the 'role' of the Disaster Management in Cyclone Ockhi in Kanyakumari District:**

- The IMD, MoES, SDMA and NDMA were completely faulted in predicting the cyclone and the gravity of the same.
- The Distress Alert Transmitter [DAT] developed by ISRO was used by the fishermen stranded in the sea, however the MRCC failed to respond to these distress calls and when they responded it was only after several days. None of the fishermen who used DAT were rescued by the Coast Guard. It shows lack of coordination between MRCC and Coast Guard and extreme culpability and gross negligence on part of both the MRCC and Coast Guard for not taking immediate response to these distress calls.
- The World Bank funded 'Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Government of Tamil Nadu which ended in October 2017 and then handed over to State Institute of Rural Development at Maraimalai Nagar has also proved to be futile. There were 87 staff at various positions spread over the 12 Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu. All of them were well trained on Disaster Preparedness Activities. However, in the month of October 2017, all the 87 were sent out of SIRD, a monumental mistake leaving the state without any trained personnel for disaster preparedness, rescue and relief work.

- The World Bank commissioned 'Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project' in the aftermath of 2004 Tsunami disaster with an aim to increase the resilience of coastal communities in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry has completely failed. The quantum of progress made in this project as on December 31, 2017, supposed to be completed by July 31, 2018, is extremely worrying and portrays grave lapses.
- The functioning of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) also has been downgraded recently resulting in the fatal error of not forecasting cyclone Ockhi in time (Article in Deccan Chronicle dated 18.12.2017 – Annexure 1)

13.1. Thus, is it clear, prima facie, that this is a case of human rights violations arising out of negligence in the prevention of such violation by public servants. We strongly recommend that the government of Tamil Nadu take suo motto efforts to hand over this investigation to the National Human Rights Commission and find out if there has been wilful negligence of different authorities at the national, state and district levels including the Marine Police, the Coastal Guard and the Indian Navy, that has led to the loss of lives and misery.

13.2. The NHRC shall be required to undertake this investigation preferably at the request/invitation of the central and state government because disaster management and mitigation is their joint responsibility. Our people's inquest team sees this as an opportunity for both the governments to concretely bridge the gaps that have widened between the administration and the fishing communities and provide them an option to nurse wounds of the recent past, including the non-visit to the affected fishermen villages of the Member of Parliament who is also a Minister in the Central Government through their action of this suo motto reference to the NHRC.

13.3. The Public Inquest team is against referring this to any statutory Commission of inquiry headed by a retired judge of the High Court or Supreme Court since the NHRIs, today, has greater jurisdiction and powers in such matters of gross human rights violations. However, if the centre or the state fails to refer the matter to the NHRC, the local organising team of this people's inquest will not hesitate in registering a complaint in this regard with the NHRC on its own after a waiting period of 4 weeks from the date of release of this report. The NHRC will also be asked to expedite the process of its inquiry and complete it in a time-bound process.

**The detailed plan of the villages visited with dates for the Preliminary Fact Finding**

Day	Date	Name of the villages visited in the Fishermen Area	Name of the villages visited in the Agricultural Area	Name of the villages visited in the Tribal Kaani Area
1.	11.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kottar Bishop House</li> <li>• Chinnadurai</li> </ul>	-	-
2.	12.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chinnadurai</li> <li>• Eraviputhanthurai</li> <li>• Vallavilai</li> <li>• Thooththur</li> </ul>	-	-
3.	13.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poonthurai</li> <li>• Eraimanthurai</li> </ul>	-	-
4.	19.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kottar Bishop House</li> <li>• Manakudi</li> <li>• Colachel</li> <li>• Melmidalam</li> <li>• Midalam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pambanvilai</li> <li>• Keeriparai</li> <li>• Thadikarankonam</li> <li>• Ettammadai</li> <li>• Chekkadi</li> <li>• Mukkoodal</li> <li>• Poothapandi</li> </ul>	-
5.	20.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neerodi</li> <li>• Marthandadurai</li> <li>• Vallavilai</li> <li>• Eraviputhanthurai</li> <li>• Chinnadurai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thackkalai</li> <li>• Kalpadi</li> <li>• Vellimalai</li> <li>• Nagercoil Town</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pechiparai</li> <li>• Ettangundru</li> <li>• Villicheri Malai</li> <li>• Saratha Nagar, Nagercoil</li> </ul>
6.	26.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neerodi</li> <li>• Marthandadurai</li> <li>• Vallavilai</li> <li>• Eraviputhanthurai</li> <li>• Chinnadurai</li> <li>• Thoothurai</li> <li>• Eraimanthurai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thackkalai</li> <li>• Iraniyampali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puravilai Settlement I</li> </ul>
7.	27.12.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neerodi</li> <li>• Marthandadurai</li> <li>• Vallavilai</li> <li>• Eraviputhanthurai</li> <li>• Chinnadurai</li> <li>• Thoothoor</li> <li>• Poonthurai</li> <li>• Eraimanthurai</li> <li>• Marthandam</li> <li>• Thenkaipattinam Harbor</li> <li>• Colachel Harbor</li> <li>• Colachel</li> <li>• Muttam Harbor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kalpadi</li> <li>• Alanvilai</li> <li>• Unnangulam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puravilai Settlement I</li> <li>• Puravilai Settlement II</li> <li>• Pudukadai</li> </ul>

**The detailed plan of villages visited by the Public Inquest team  
headed by Justice Kholse Patil**

S.No	Date	Time	Public Inquest Team	Name of the Villages Visited
1.	28.12.2017	9.20am	Full Team	Neerodi
2.		11.00am	Full Team	Marthandathurai
3.		11.45am	Full Team	Vallavilai
4.		12.45pm	Sub Team B & C	Eraviputhanthurai
5.		1.15pm	Sub Team B & C	Chinnadurai
6.		7.30pm	Full Team	Met with the Inter Ministerial Central Committee (for the spot assessment of damage and admissibility of claims of the States hit by Cyclone Ockhi) and District Collector at Kanyakumari District Collectorate

**Sub Team A:** Dr.Parivelan, Dr.Ramathal, Prof. Ramu Manivannan, Dr.Suresh, assisted by Mr.Britto, Mr.Mohan, Mr.G.Ganesan, Mr.K.P.Senthilraja and Ms.Senthamil Selvi

S.No	Date	Time	Name of the Villages Visited
1.	28.12.2017	3.30pm	Puravillai Settlement I
2.		04.30pm	Puravillai Settlement II (Manalodai)

**Sub Team B:** Prof. L.S. Ghandi Doss, Prof. Paul Newman and Mr. D.J. Ravindran assisted by Mr.Chokku and Mr.S.P.Madasamy

S.No	Date	Time	Name of the Villages Visited
1.	28.12.2017	4.30pm	Kalpadi
2.		5.30pm	Unnangulam
3.		6.00pm	Pambanvilai

**Sub Team C:** Justice Kholse Patil, Mr.Shiv Visvanathan, Ms.Saba Naqvi & Prof.Fatima Babu along with Mr.Henri Tiphagne, Mr.Prithiviraj and Mr.C.J.Rajan and assisted by Mr.Aseervatham, Mr.Jisty Mohammed

S.No	Date	Time	Name of the Villages Visited
1.	28.12.2017	3.15pm	Thoothur
2.		3.45pm	Thengai Pattinam Harbor
3.		5.00pm	Colachel Harbor
4.		6.30pm	Muttom Harbor

**Program Details and List of persons who deposed before the  
Public Inquest team on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2017**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Scheduled Events</b>	<b>Details</b>
1.	08.30am	Breakfast meeting with members of Team C with the Social activists for a sharing of their own opinions on the cyclone Ockhi and the role of the state.	Mr. S.P. Udayakumar Social Activist
2.	9am	Discussion on primary findings of the Public Inquest Team by the Jury members.	-
3.	10.30 am	Welcome Address by	Freedom Fighter Kodikal Sheikh Abdulla, Convenor, Organizing Committee of the Public Inquest
		Closed door sharing of views to the Public Inquest team by a team of local activists at Booth Tucker Hall, Salvation Army campus, Vetturimadam, Nagercoil.	1. Professor Dr. R.S. Lal Mohan- Response of District Administration during disaster
			2. Professor Dr.Constantine Vareethaiah - Damage assessment and impact on Fishers
			3. Mr.Kurumpanai Berlin - Issues related to fishers' struggle for compensation
			4. Mr.Senbagasekaran Pillai- Damages to paddy cultivation
			5. Mr. Thangappan- Damages to coconut
			6. Mr. Anto Lenin- Damages and problems of deep sea fishing and fisheries in disaster situation
			7. Mr.Devadass- Damages to banana cultivation
			8. Mr.Visagam- Damages to inter crops
9. Mr.Ranjith, Poothurai- Sharing on search operation for fishers through aeroplanes			

			10. Mr. Indus, Poothurai- Need to continue search operation in the Maldives and Lakshadweep Islands
			11. Mr. M.G. Devasahayam IAS (Retd.), Overview on disaster ockhi and failures in the rescue operation
4.	12.30pm	Press meeting with Interim findings and recommendations held at Booth Tucker Hall, Salvation Army campus, Vetturimadam, Nagercoil	Justice Khohse Patil Mr. Shiv Visvanathan Dr. Parivelan Ms. Saba Naqvi Dr. Ramathal Prof. Ramu Manivannan Mr. John Samuel Prof. Paul Newman Prof. Fatima Babu Prof. L.S. Ghandi Doss Mr. D.J. Ravindran
5.	1.30pm - 3.00pm	Continuing the Closed door sharing of views to the Public Inquest team by a team of local activists at Booth Tucker Hall, Salvation Army campus, Vetturimadam, Nagercoil.	12. Mr. Ravi, Kaani Tribal development activist- Damages of Kaani tribal people 13. Advocate Thirutamil Devanar - Role of communal forces in ockhi cyclone disaster 14. Advocate Maria James- Demands of the affected peoples 15. Mr. Ramsaran- Absence of Relief for Saltpan workers and owners
6.	4.00pm	Meeting on the future process for drafting the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Saba Naqvi</li> <li>• Prof. Shiv Visvanathan</li> <li>• Mr. D. J. Ravindran</li> <li>• Mr. John Samuel</li> <li>• Dr. Ramathal</li> <li>• Dr. Parivelan</li> <li>• Prof. Fatima Babu</li> </ul>	-
7.	4.30pm	Follow up Planning Meeting with Organizing and Preliminary fact finding team members.	-

## ANNEXURES

S.No	Annexure
1.	List of Preliminary Fact Finding Team
2.	Name of the organisations
3.	Intimation letter sent to officials
4.	Writ Petition filed in Madurai Bench of Madras High Court
5.	Press release by Kanyakumari District Administration on 28.12.2017
6.	Submission by Kanyakumari farmers association
7.	Hyogo Framework
8.	Sendai Declaration
9.	Weather forecast by Tamil Nadu SDMA on November 26, 2017
10.	Media Reports
11.	Media Reports
12.	Media Reports
13.	Media Reports
14.	Media Reports
15.	Media Reports
16.	Media Reports
17.	IMD Bulletin
18.	IMD Bulletin No.01 (BOB 07/2017)
19.	IMD Bulletin No.06 (BOB 07/2017)
20.	IMD Bulletin No.07 (BOB 07/2017)
21.	MOES Press Release
22.	MOES Press Release
23.	Media Report
24.	Tamil Nadu Marine Regulation Act, 1983

25. Statement of Ms. Ramya
26. Article by Mr. M.G.Devasahayam IAS (Retd.)
27. Statement of Ms. Albera
28. Statement of Mr. Robinson
29. Statement of Ms. Mary Kala
30. Data from Ministry of Defence about search and rescue operation
31. Media Reports
32. Statement of Ms. Mary Indhira
33. Media Reports
34. Statement of Ms. Mary James
35. Statement of Ms. Regi
36. Statement of Mr. Muthappan
37. Statement of Mr. Ranjith
38. Statement of Ms. Premila
39. Statement of Mr. Pushparaj
40. Statement of Mr. Sajan
41. Statement of Mr. Bedit
42. Statement of Ms. Vijirani
43. Copy of FIRs
44. Media Reports
45. Press Release
46. Statement of Mr. Thangappan
47. Statement of Mr. Visagakumar
48. Analysis of status of women and children from Chinnathurai village

## **Preliminary Fact-Finding Team Members**

1. I. Aseervatham, Citizens for Human Rights Movement
2. G. Ganesan, People's Watch
3. S. Mohan, People's Watch
4. R. Chooku, People's Watch
5. Adv. A. Nagendran, People's Watch
6. S.P. Madasamy, People's Watch
7. S. Palanisamy, People's Watch
8. G. Perumal, People's Watch
9. K.P. Senthilraja, People's Watch
10. C. Isakkimuthu, Citizens for Human Rights Movement
11. T. Senthamal Selvi, Citizens for Human Rights Movement
12. Jisti Mohamed, Citizens for Human Rights Movement
13. Rajalingam, Citizens for Human Rights Movement
14. R. Manohar, Human Rights Defenders Alert – India
15. A. Chokkammal, Intern, People's Watch
16. S. Aadhirai, Intern, People's Watch
17. Bharat Kumar, Intern, People's Watch
18. Adv. Ponraj, Lawyer
19. Saravana Bavan, Care-T
20. K. Marimuthu, Tirunelveli

### **Name of the Organisations**

- Samam Kudimakkal Iyakkam, Madurai
- Citizens for Human Rights Movement, Tamil Nadu & Pudhucherry
- South Asian Fisherman Fraternity (SAFF), Kanyakumari
- People's Watch, Madurai
- SOCO Trust, Madurai
- Ockhi Cyclone Public Inquest Organizing Committee (OPIOC)
- Vizhimbunilai Makkal Kural – Tamil Nadu

Annexure-03

**From:** People's Watch [mailto:info@pwn.org]

**Sent:** 27 December 2017 07:13

**To:** 'collrkkm@tn.nic.in' <collrkkm@tn.nic.in>

**Cc:** 'ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com' <ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com>; 'samaulagam@gmail.com' <samaulagam@gmail.com>; 'smprithiviraj@gmail.com' <smprithiviraj@gmail.com>; 'socotrust82@gmail.com' <socotrust82@gmail.com>; 'vaanmuhil@gmail.com' <vaanmuhil@gmail.com>

**Subject:** High level Jury Members for Public Inquest on Cyclone Ockhi - Seeking appointment-Reg.

## **Ockhi Cyclone Public Inquest Organizing Committee (OPIOC)**

Convenor : Kodikal Sheikh Abdulla

Mobile: +91 9486507201, +91 9994368571 & +91 9442016222

E-mail: [ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com](mailto:ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com)

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To,

The District Collector,

Kanyakumari District.

27<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

Respected Sir,

We are writing to you in continuation with the letter of intimation sent regarding the Public Inquest on Cyclone Ockhi and its devastation on Kanyakumari' headed by Justice Kholse Patil (Retd Judge of the Mumbai High Court) Prof. Shiv Visvanathan, Ms. Saba Naqvi, Dr.Ramathal, Mr. Nanjil Kumaran IPS (Retd) and others.

We wish to bring to your kind attention that this high-level team shall be visiting and meeting victims in all affected fishermen villages as well as villages with agriculture, farming and horticultural activities, cattle farming as well as Kaani settlements within all parts of the district.

The High Level Team would like to meet you personally as well as all other senior officials in the districts like the District Superintendent of Police, the different Assistant Directors of Fisheries, the Assistant Director of Agriculture, the Assistant Director of Horticulture and others to also ensure that the Public Inquest team also "knows, seeks and obtains" information about the official version of the Government in this human disaster before concluding our Public Inquest report on the disaster and the response of the Government and its instrumentalities.

Annexure-03

It is in this light we would like to seek your appointment with the high-level team with regards to Cyclone Ockhi on 28 December 2017 after 4 PM in the evening or on the 29<sup>th</sup> morning after 10.30 AM. We would be happy if you or your designated personal staff could kindly meet our representatives Mr. Saravanabavan (9442016222) or Mr.Nagendran (9994368527) to confirm the date, time and venue of the appointment.

We wish to thank you in advance for this appointment. We wish to also stand by the administration in patiently listening and appreciating what it has to state beyond what is stated in the Government and district web sites of the Government.

Thanking you once again,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Kodikal Sheik Abdullah)

Convenor, Local Organising Committee of the

Cyclone Ockhi Public Inquest

-----  
**From:** People's Watch [mailto:info@pwtm.org]

**Sent:** 27 December 2017 07:15

**To:** 'spkkcamp@gmail.com' <spkkcamp@gmail.com>

**Cc:** 'ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com' <ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com>; 'samaulagam@gmail.com' <samaulagam@gmail.com>; 'smprithiviraj@gmail.com' <smprithiviraj@gmail.com>; 'socotrust82@gmail.com' <socotrust82@gmail.com>; 'vaanmuhil@gmail.com' <vaanmuhil@gmail.com>

**Subject:** High level Jury Members for Public Inquest on Cyclone Ockhi - Seeking appointment-Reg.

To,

The District Superintendent of Police,

Kanyakumari District.

27<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

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**From:** People's Watch [mailto:info@pwtn.org]

**Sent:** 27 December 2017 07:20

**To:** 'csgtnp@gmail.com' <csgtnp@gmail.com>

**Cc:** 'ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com' <ockhipublicinquest@gmail.com>; 'samaulagam@gmail.com' <samaulagam@gmail.com>; 'smprithiviraj@gmail.com' <smprithiviraj@gmail.com>; 'socotrust82@gmail.com' <socotrust82@gmail.com>; 'vaanmuhil@gmail.com' <vaanmuhil@gmail.com>

**Subject:** High level Jury Members for Public Inquest on Cyclone Ockhi - Seeking appointment-Reg.

To,

Mr. Vanniya Perumal IPS

ADGP, Coastal Security Group

Annexure-03

Office of the DGP, New Building,  
Dr.Radhakrishnan Salai, Mylapore,  
Chennai-600 004  
044-28447747  
[csgtnp@gmail.com](mailto:csgtnp@gmail.com)

27<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

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Annexure-03

Cyclone Ockhi Public Inquest

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**From:** People's Watch [mailto:info@pwtm.org]

**Sent:** 27 December 2017 07:22

**To:** 'prokochi.dprmod@nic.in' <prokochi.dprmod@nic.in>

**Cc:** 'samaulagam@gmail.com' <samaulagam@gmail.com>; 'smprithiviraj@gmail.com' <smprithiviraj@gmail.com>; 'vaanmuhil@gmail.com' <vaanmuhil@gmail.com>; 'socotrust82@gmail.com' <socotrust82@gmail.com>

**Subject:** High level Jury Members for Public Inquest on Cyclone Ockhi - Seeking appointment-Reg.

To,

Southern Naval Command

Kochi

0484-2874789/0484-2872475

Email: [prokochi.dprmod@nic.in](mailto:prokochi.dprmod@nic.in)

27<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

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Cyclone Ockhi Public Inquest

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**From:** People's Watch [mailto:info@pwtm.org]

**Sent:** 27 December 2017 07:32

**To:** 'aj.mathew@imd.gov.in' <aj.mathew@imd.gov.in>

**Cc:** 'samaulagam@gmail.com' <samaulagam@gmail.com>; 'socotrust82@gmail.com' <socotrust82@gmail.com>; 'vaanmuhil@gmail.com' <vaanmuhil@gmail.com>; 'smprithiviraj@gmail.com' <smprithiviraj@gmail.com>

**Subject:** High level Jury Members for Public Inquest on Cyclone Ockhi - Seeking appointment-Reg.

To,

Mr. A J Mathew (Scientist)

Indian Meteorological Department

Naval Base, Kochi 682004.

27<sup>th</sup> December, 2017

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Cyclone Ockhi Public Inquest

## SOUTH ASIAN FISHERMEN FRATERNITY (SAFF)



தெற்காசிய மீனவர்களின் சேரம்

26/43A PHD-INDIA Campus, Institutional Area,  
Tomb - 629 202, Kanyakumari Dist., Tamil Nadu, India.  
Email: fishermensaff@gmail.com; frchurchil@gmail.com  
Cell: +91 9443017295, +91 7200963458

FR. CHURCHIL, IVD  
General Secretary

December 28, 2017

To

The Central Committee  
Ockhi Cyclone  
Government of India.

RESPECTED SIR,

We the Kanyakumari District fisherfolk have not come out of the shock and loss of human casualties and the livelihood. Our fishermen say that they never faced such a cyclone in their life. All those who reached the shore from deep sea after cyclone have second life. We lose 188 (one Hundred and eighty eight) in kanyakumari district, 42 (fourtytwo) from other districts in Tamil Nadu and nearly 26 (twenty six) from other states who had gone for fishing in Kanyakumari district mechanized boats and Motorised fiber Crafts. The total loss of life is 257 ~~188~~ <sup>two</sup> (one hundred and fifty six). We would like to get the attention of your good office how the casualties had occurred:

1. The warning about Ockhi Cyclone was given to our fisherfolk at 17.00 hours on November 29, 2017 that fishermen are advised not to sail into sea for there will be wind with speed of 45 to 55 KM. Hence, after the announcement none of our fishermen sailed into sea.
2. Kanyakumari District fishermen are known for deep sea fishing. Hundreds of fishermen have sailed into sea for fishing in the hours on November 29, 2017 itself. Thousands of fishermen have been engaged in fishing in the deep sea who had gone before two, five and ten days of the announcement of cyclone. All these fishermen are not aware of the cyclone for they were not given the information about Ockhi.
  - i) If the warning of cyclone is given three days in advance thousands of fishermen would have remained in the shore
  - ii) As the government have given the information of cyclone to the people in the shore through the officials and medias, so also same could have been given to the fishermen those who are in deep sea who are in fifty to four hundred nautical in the deep sea. Government should have done it through the patrolling ships of Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Naval ship. Helicopter and Aircraft also can be used to give alert message to the deep sea fishermen for all the deep sea fishermen use wireless in their Mechanized boats and Motorised Fiber Crafts. Thousands of fishermen

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FR. CHURCHIL, IVD  
General Secretary

might have returned to shore safely without being affected by Ockhi from deep sea.

- iii) Those fishermen who are not possible to return shore before cyclone would have supported with a Naval ship in the deep sea and all the mechanized boats and Fiber Crafts have anchored in the visibility of the Naval ship, so that fishermen surely saved in their distress with immediate rescue operation.
- iv) The cyclone was over at 17.00 hrs on November 30, 2017. We have been telling the government agencies through the medias and the District Collector of Kanyakumari, the fisheries authorities of Tamil Nadu, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) in Tuticorin through telephone that more than three thousands of fishermen are in deep sea affected by Ockhi cyclone. They need immediate and urgent rescue operation. We have given exact number of mechanized boats in the deep sea with the coordination positions where they are in distress. If the rescue operation is conducted immediately taking into account of our words, hundreds of fishermen would have been saved.
- v) **Event 1:** Our fishermen are healthy in mind and body. There are number of events in Ockhi cyclone that Mr. Robinson and ten fishermen began to swim with the support of small cane which they use for fishing after their mechanized boat sunk in the deep sea. On the second day evening two of them died and sunk in the sea in front of their eyes. The rest of fishermen could not do any support because they are extremely physically tired. On the third day evening third fisherman also died. Remaining eight fishermen decided and tied the mortal of third fisherman in a cane and swam with it for another thirteen hours to reach the Kalpani shore in Lakshdeev. These fishermen swam in the deep sea for four days and nights without food, water, rest and any assistance from anybody.  
**Event 2:** Mr. Yesudhasn has informed to the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Navy in Cochin that his brother and nine fishermen are in need of rescue for their mechanized boat has broken in particular coordination position. On the following day two fishermen were rescued by other fishermen who were returning to shore after cyclone. They could not rescue the eight others because they were not in their visibility.  
**Event 3:** On December 6, 2017 twenty Thoothur fishermen in five mechanized boat went to the deep sea in search of missing fishermen. On December 8, 2017 they found a fisherman mortal with life jacket, together

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with two life Boy and number canes tied together. The fishermen could not recover the mortkaal because it is in decayed condition. The fishermen collected a bag from the mortal in it there are eight cell phones, two purse, two identity cards. These are belonging to thirteen young fishermen. These thirteen fishermen would have struggled in the water for at least four days after their mechanized boat "Sri Rahini." This mortal was found in seventeen articles of Kanniyakumari Coast. If the rescue operation was done in time, in proper place with these thirteen fishermen and hundreds of other fisherman lives would have been saved.

Event 4: On December 14, 2017, Fifty-five fishermen in eleven mechanized boat went for in search of missing fishermen from Vallavilai village. They found ten fishermen in "Nova Ark" mechanized boat struggling in the deep sea on December 18, 2017 waiting for the rescue because their mechanized boat's engine was not working due to the cyclone. These ten fishermen and thirteen other fishermen in "St. Francis" boat were rescued by the fishermen who went for search and rescue.

### Our concern

1. The delay in giving the warning about Ockhi cyclone to the fishermen and miscalculation of the wind force.
2. Not giving the warning of the cyclone to the deep sea fishermen those who are already in the mid-sea engaged in fishing to return to the shore.
3. Even after our repeated plea proper rescue is not carried out in time in the deep sea.
4. The rescue operation with twelve ships, three helicopters and an aircraft did not save the lives of 188 fishermen from Kanyakumari District, 43 fishermen from other districts in Tamil Nadu and 26 fishermen in other states who went for fishing in Kanyakumari fishermen boats.
5. We lose 257 lives in Ockhi cyclone. Among them 90% are in the age group from 18 to 45.
6. The 257 fishermen families are left abandoned in the street without their bread winner. The children are without their paternal father, the wives are without their life partner, the sisters are without their brother.

### The details of causalities in villages:

#### Kanyakumari District

Neerody	- 37
Marthandanthurai	- 07

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Vallavilai	- 33	
Eraviputhenthurai	- 06	
Chinnathurai	- 40	
Thoothur	- 12	
Poothurai	- 26	
Erayumanthurai	- 02	
Mullorthurai	- 02	
Ramanthurai	- 01	
Enayamputhenthurai	- 01	
Melmidalam	- 04	
Colachel	- 06	
Kadiyapatnam	- 01	
Muttom	- 01	
Melmanakudi	- 03	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>Other Districts</b>		
Nagapatnam	- 22	
Cadalore	- 16	
Ramanathapuram	- 04	
Tuticorin	- 01	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Other States</b>	- 26	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>257</b>

### Our Demands

We have been at the loss of minimum 25 fishermen every year in deep sea due to accident while fishing, accident by ship, natural calamities and sickness. Our kanyakumari district fishermen are very badly affected by recent cyclones Vardha, Thane, Phyan and Ockhi. Our district is mostly affected by sea erosion. Hence we request you to recommend the government of India with the following necessities for the welfare of our deep sea fishermen:

1. Kanyakumari District should be declared as National Disaster affected district.
2. A Deep Sea Disaster Management Committee should be established including actual deep sea fishermen in the planning, search and rescue team.
3. A High Tech Communication Coordination Centre in Kanyakumari District.

## SOUTH ASIAN FISHERMEN FRATERNITY (SAFF)



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4. A Helipad with Helicopter and Speed Ship for the rescue operation in Kanyakumari District under the district administration.
5. All the Mechanized boats and Motorized fiber Crafts must be supported by Radio Telephone (RT), Satellite Phone and Automatic Identification System (AIS)
6. All the deep sea fishermen should be provided the life jacket and life Boy.
7. The 257 fishermen must be declared as dead and death certificate must be issued by the concerned government
8. The 257 fishermen families must be assisted with twenty five lakhs each from Prime Minister Relief Scheme.

Sincerely Yours



Fr. Churchil, IVD

Fr. Churchil, IVD  
General Secretary, SAFF



ANTO LENIN  
(COLACHEL)

**கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் ஓகி புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகளை  
மத்திய உள்துறை இணை செயலாளர் திரு. சஞ்சீவ் குமார் ஜிந்தால் அவர்கள் தலைமையில்  
குழு இன்று (28.12.2017) நேரில் ஆய்வு.**

மத்திய உள்துறை இணை செயலாளர் திரு. சஞ்சீவ் குமார் ஜிந்தால் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் புதுடெல்லி கால்நடை பராமரிப்புத்துறை, மீன்வள ஆணையர் டாக்டர் பி. பால்பாண்டியன், மத்திய மின்துறை துணை இயக்குநர் திரு. ஒ.பி.சுமன், மத்திய கப்பல்துறை அலுவலர் திரு. பரமேஷ்வர் பாலி, மத்திய வேளாண்மை கூட்டுறவு மற்றும் விவசாயிகள் நல இயக்குநர் டாக்டர் கே. மனோகரன், ஆகியோர்களை கொண்ட மத்திய குழுவினர், இன்று (28.12.2017) கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்திற்கு வருகை தந்தார்கள்.

பின்னர் மத்திய குழுவினர் முதன்மை செயலாளர் மற்றும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் டாக்டர் கே. சத்தியகோபால் இ.ஆ.ப., முதன்மை செயலர் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு மின்உற்பத்தி மற்றும் பகிர்மான கழக மேலாண்மை இயக்குநர் முனைவர் மு.சாய்குமார் இ.ஆ.ப., கால்நடை பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் மீன்வளத்துறை அரசு முதன்மை செயலாளர் டாக்டர் கே. கோபால் இ.ஆ.ப., வேளாண்மைத்துறை அரசு முதன்மை செயலாளர் மற்றும் வேளாண் உற்பத்தி ஆணையர் திரு.ககன்தீபசிங் பேடி இ.ஆ.ப., மீன்வளத்துறை இயக்குநர் திரு. வி.பி.தண்டபாணி இ.ஆ.ப., மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு. சஜ்ஜன்சிங் ரா.சவான் இ.ஆ.ப., மீன்வளத்துறை கூடுதல் இயக்குநர் திரு. சமீரன் ஆகியோர்களுடன் மாவட்டத்தில் ஓகி புயலால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்கள் மற்றும் சீரமைப்பு பணிகள் குறித்து கலந்துரையாடல், கொல்லங்கோடு அரசு மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளி வளாகத்தில் நடைபெற்றது.

இக்கூட்டத்தில், வேளாண்மை மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலைத்துறை, மீன்வளத்துறை, தமிழ்நாடு மின்சார வாரியம் ஆகிய துறைகளின் மூலம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஓகி புயல் சீரமைப்பு பணிகள் குறித்து அரசு உயர் அலுவலர்களால் விளக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. பின்னர், முதன்மை செயலாளர் மற்றும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் டாக்டர் கே. சத்தியகோபால் அவர்கள் செய்தியாளர்களிடம் தெரிவித்ததாவது:-

கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில், நவம்பர் 30-ம் தேதி அன்று ஏற்பட்ட ஓகி புயலால் பல்வேறு இடங்களில் மரங்கள், மின்கம்பங்கள் சாய்ந்து மின்சாரம் மற்றும் அடிப்படை வசதிகள் முற்றிலுமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டது. மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் மேற்கொண்ட முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கையினால், மின்கசிவினால் எந்தவொரு உயிர்சேதமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இன்று கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் ஓகி புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்கள், சீரமைப்பு பணிகளை ஆய்வு செய்ய மத்திய குழு மத்திய உள்துறை இணை செயலாளர் திரு. சஞ்சீவ் குமார் ஜிந்தால் அவர்களின் தலைமையில் நான்கு பேர் வருகை தந்துள்ளனர். மாவட்டத்தில் சீரமைக்கப்பட்ட மின்கம்பங்கள், மின்மாற்றிகள், சேதமடைந்த நெல், தென்னை, வாழை, இரப்பர் போன்ற

வேளாண்மைத்துறை மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலைத்துறை பயிர் வகைகளும், சாலை, தேசிய நெடுஞ்சாலை மற்றும் உட்கட்டமைப்பு ஆகியவற்றில் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்கள் மற்றும் சீரமைப்பு பணிகளை குறித்து டிசம்பர் 28 மற்றும் 29 ஆகிய இரண்டு நாட்கள் ஆய்வு செய்ய உள்ளார்கள். மேலும், காணாமல் போன கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தை சார்ந்த 170 மீனவர்களும், 41 பிற மாவட்ட மீனவர்களும், 9 பிற மாநிலத்தை சார்ந்த மீனவர்கள் என மொத்தம் 220 மீனவர்கள் இதுவரை கரைதிரும்ப வில்லை. மாண்புமிகு தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள், உயிரிழந்த மீனவர்களின் குடும்பத்தினருக்கு ஏற்கெனவே வழங்கப்பட்ட தொகையினை உயர்த்தி, ரூ.20 இலட்சமாக வழங்க ஆணையிட்டுள்ளார்கள். அதன்படி, மீனவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. மேலும், மீனவர்களின் வாழ்வாதாரம் பாதுகாக்கும்வகையில், ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு தலா ரூ. 5 ஆயிரம் அவர்களது வங்கிக்கணக்கில் செலுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதுவரை, ஓகி புயலினால் குமரி மாவட்டத்தில் 18 நபர்கள் உயிரிழந்துள்ளார்கள்.

கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்திற்கு ஓகி புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்களை சீரமைப்பதற்காக ரூ. 475 கோடி தேவைப்படுகிறது. தற்போது, முதல்கட்டமாக ரூ.133 கோடி தேசிய பேரிடர் நிதியிலிருந்து ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. பாதிக்கப்பட்ட அனைத்து மக்களுக்கு உரிய நிவாரணம் வழங்கப்படும் என முதன்மை செயலாளர் மற்றும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் டாக்டர் கே. சத்தியகோபால் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள்.

முன்னதாக, மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம், மின்துறை சார்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த, ஓகி புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்கள் மற்றும் அதன் சீரமைப்பு பணிகளின் புகைப்படங்களையும், பின்னர், கொல்லங்கோடு அரசு மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளியிலும், தூத்தூர் செயின்ட் ஜூட்ஸ் கல்லூரி கூட்டரங்கில் மீன்வளத்துறை சார்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த புகைப்படங்களையும் மத்திய குழுவினர் பார்வையிட்டார்கள்.

பின்னர், மத்திய குழு மற்றும் அரசு உயர் அலுவலர்கள், தூத்தூர் செயின்ட் ஜூட்ஸ் கல்லூரி கூட்டரங்கில் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மீனவர்களுடன் கலந்துரையாடல் நடைபெற்றது. அதனை தொடர்ந்து, வள்ளவிளை பகுதியில் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்களை பார்வையிட்டு, மீனவர்களிடம் குறைகளை கேட்டறிந்தார்கள்.

மத்திய உள்துறை இணை செயலாளர் திரு. சஞ்சீவ் குமார் ஜிந்தால் அவர்கள், முதன்மை செயலாளர் மற்றும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் டாக்டர் கே. சத்தியகோபால் இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் மற்றும் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு. சஜ்ஜன்சிங் ரா.சவான் இ.ஆ.ப., ஆகியோர்களுடன் பெரியகுளம், மருந்துகோட்டை, சுருளோடு ஆகிய இடங்களுக்கு நேரில் சென்று, மின் சீரமைக்கப்பட்ட பணிகளை பார்வையிட்டு, ஆய்வு செய்தார்.

மேலும், மத்திய குழுவினின் மீன்வள ஆணையர் டாக்டர் பி. பால்பாண்டியன், மத்திய கப்பல்துறை அலுவலர் திரு. பரமேஷ்வர் பாலி ஆகியோர்கள், கால்நடை பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் மீன்வளத்துறை அரசு முதன்மை செயலாளர் டாக்டர் கே. கோபால் இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள், மீன்வளத்துறை இயக்குநர் திரு. வி.பி.தண்டபாணி இ.ஆ.ப., மீன்வளத்துறை கூடுதல் இயக்குநர்

திரு. சமீரன் ஆகியோர்களுடன் சென்று நீரோடி, மார்த்தாண்டன்துறை, இரவிபுத்தன்துறை, சின்னத்துறை, தூத்தூர், பூத்துறை மற்றும் இரையுமன்துறை ஆகிய இடங்களுக்கு நேரில் சென்று, ஓகி புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்கள் மற்றும் மீனவர்களின் குறைகளை கேட்டறிந்தார்கள்.

மத்திய வேளாண்மை கூட்டுறவு மற்றும் விவசாயிகள் நல இயக்குநர் டாக்டர் கே. மனோகரன் அவர்கள், வேளாண்மைத்துறை அரசு முதன்மை செயலாளர் மற்றும் வேளாண் உற்பத்தி ஆணையர் திரு.ககன்தீப்சிங் பேடி இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்களுடன் நேரில் சென்று கல்படிஏலா, சித்திரங்கோடு, சுருளோடு, ஈசாந்திமங்கலம் ஆகிய பகுதிகளில் உள்ள வேளாண்மைத்துறை மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலைத்துறை பயிர் சேதங்களை பார்வையிட்டு ஆய்வு செய்தார்.

மத்திய மின்துறை துணை இயக்குநர் திரு. ஒ.பி.சுமன் அவர்கள், மருந்துகோட்டை, சித்திரங்கோடு, வலியாற்றுமுகம், சுருளோடு, கீரிப்பாறை ஆகிய இடங்களுக்கு நேரில் சென்று, மின் சீரமைக்கப்பட்ட பணிகளை பார்வையிட்டு, ஆய்வு செய்தார்.

பின்னர், ஓகி புயல் குறித்த கோரிக்கை மனுக்களை, சட்டமன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள் மற்றும் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து, மத்திய குழுவின் தலைவர் மத்திய உள்துறை இணை செயலாளர் திரு. சஞ்சீவ் குமார் ஜிந்தால் அவர்கள் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக சிறு கூட்டரங்கில் பெற்றுக்கொண்டார்.

இந்த ஆய்வின்போது, மாவட்ட காவல் கண்காணிப்பாளர் திரு.மா.துரை, மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் திரு. சோ. இளங்கோ, பத்மநாபபுரம் சார் ஆட்சியர் திரு. இராஜகோபால் சன்கரா இ.ஆ.ப., இணை இயக்குநர் (வேளாண்மைத்துறை) திரு. பாண்டியன், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (வேளாண்மை) திரு. நிஜாமுதீன், நாகர்கோவில் வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர் திருமதி. இரா.ஜானகி, துணை இயக்குநர் (மீன்வளத்துறை) திரு. லேமக் ஜெயக்குமார் மற்றும் அரசு அலுவலர்கள் உடனிருந்தனர்.

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வெளியீடு: செய்தி மக்கள் தொடர்பு அலுவலகம், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.



# KODHAYAR IRRIGATION SYSTEM PROJECT COMMITTEE WRO/PWD (பாசனத்துறை), Nagercoil, KANYAKUMARI DIST.

**CHAIRMAN: Adv. A. WINS ANTO** M.Sc., B.L.,  
Address : Vellicode, Mulagumoodu P.O. - 629 167,  
K.K.Dist, TAMIL NADU.  
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**Competent Authority:**  
**Superintendent Engineer,**  
Thambirabharani Basin Circle,  
WRO/PWD, Thirunelveli - 2.

## Formers Representatives

**Pulavar. R. Chellappa**

President,  
'Pasana Sabha' (பாசன சபை)  
Federation  
Cell : 9442509208

**Dr. K. Padmados**

President,  
'BhoomiPathukappu Sangam'  
(பூமி பாதுகாப்பு சங்கம்) Federation  
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**S. Thanupillai**

President,  
N.P. Channel 'Distributory  
Committee' (பயிர்மாண குழு)  
Cell : 9791502553

**P. Chenbagasekarapillai**

Member  
District 'Agriculture Production  
Committee' (கோளாண் உற்பத்திக்குழு)  
Cell : 9894762064

KPC/725/2017

dt:19-12-2017

## MEMORANDUM

To,

**Honorable Prime Minister of India,**

Camp at Kanyakumari,

Respected Sir,

Sub:- **Humble requisition for Relief for the  
destructions caused by the OCKHI cyclone & Flood**

We humbly request the **Honorable Prime Minister** of India to kindly look into the large scale devastation and destruction caused by OCKHI cyclonic storm on 30-11-2017 and following Flood in Kanyakumari District. Nearly **25 Farmers have died**, hundreds of them injured, all types of Agricultural crops are destroyed and Hundreds of Water Bodies have collapsed.

## Temporary Reliefs Sought:-

I. 1) Rs.10,000/- to 15,000/- for per **Rubber** tree, as per the rate fixed in NHAI-Land Acquisition AWARD. (*More than 20-Lakhs of Rubber trees have been totally Destroyed*)

2) Rs. 4,000/- to 7,000/- for **Coconut** trees per Tree, as per NHAI- Land Acquisition. (*More than 25-Thousand Coconut trees are Destroyed*)

3) Rs. 400/- to 700/- for per **Banana** Tree because the Costly types such as Red Banana , Matti etc. are cultivated. (*More than 80-Lakhs Banana trees are Destroyed*)

4) Rs.1,00,000/- for **Paddy fields** per Hectare .(More than 1200 Hectare Paddy fields Destroyed)

5) Rs.2,50,000/- for **Tapioca** fields per Hectare. (More than 1,000 Hectare Tapioca fields are totally Destroyed)

6) Rs.1,000/- to 2,000/- for **Aracennut** Trees per Tree. (More than 20000 Aracennut trees are Destroyed)

7) **Other Trees:-** More than 2,000 Hectare fields of Mango, Palmarin, Palm-trees, Cashewnut trees, etc are destroyed. As per NHA- land Acquisition AWARD & Norms the amount will be decided.

8) Rs.3/-Lakhs for **Vegetables** per Hectare. (More than 1,000 Hectare Vegetables fields Destroyed)

9) Rs.1,50,000/- per Hectare for other **Horticultural** trees like Pepper, Cloves, etc. (more than 1000 Hectare have been totally destroyed)

10) Rs.1,000/- to 50,000/- per Number for **livestock and farm animals**. (Thousands of Animals have died)

11) Rs.1000/- to 3,000/- per Square Feet for **Houses** and properties. (Thousands of Houses, properties and the valuables are Destroyed)

**II.** Waiver for **Agricultural Loan** and Jewel loan in Co-Operative Societies and Nationalised Banks.

**III.** Temporary **Monthly Relief** of Rs 15,000/- per affected Families of Farmers.

**IV.** **Rs. 20 Lakhs** for each Families of Deceased Farmers, and substantial amounts up to 5 Lakhs for injured Farmers.

**V.** **Government Job** & Exemption of Education fee for the Family Members of Deceased Farmers.

**VI.** To Declare Kanyakumari District as '**National Disaster**' affected district.

**Honourable Prime Minister** converted Dry Lands in Gujarat into Greeny Lands by constructing Lakhs of Dams, Reservoirs, etc during the Honorary Ruling Period as Chief Minister. We Humbly request to Adopt Kanyakumari District as the own child of your Goodself.

### Permanent Reliefs Sought:-

Due to this **DISASTER** hundreds of Water Bodies like Tanks, Rivers, Channels are damaged and Rain water wastely flows in to the Sea and Ocean. To rectify this problem,

**VII. Rs. 150/- Crores** may be allotted to Tamil Nadu's WRO/PWD as Rehabilitation amount for this Damages.

**VIII. We request for construction of Check - Dams, at**

- a) Ulakkai Aruvi (உலக்கை அருவி)
- b) Mullaiyaru at Pallikootum (முல்லையாற்றில் பல்லிக்கூட்டம் பகுதியில்)
- c) Thaadakai Malai (தாடகை மலை)
- d) Pazhayaru, Kuzhithurai- Thambirabarani, Valliyaru, Pampuri Vaikal, Paruthi Vaikal, etc.

**IX. To De-silt the Following Reservoirs**

- a) Pechipparai
- b) Perinchani
- c) Chittar- I & II
- d) Mukkadal (முக்கடல்)

**X. To De-silt and Reform all Large Tanks** such as Theror Kulam, Suchindrem Kulam, Parakkai Kulam, Putheri Kulam, Manavalakurichy Periakulam, Kollanchi Kulam, Piranthaneri Kulam, Piranthanaseri Kulam, Vembanoor Kulam, Azakiapandipuram Kulam, Chiramadam Kulam, Chembakaramanputhoor Kulam, etc.

**XI.** The new project planned by The State Government for providing drinking water to Nagercoil Municipality through '**Putham Dam Scheme**'. The plan is to take water from the Irrigation Reservoirs Pechipparai & Perinchani. There is lack of water for Irrigation even now. If this project will be succeeded, the water for Irrigation will closed. It will convert the whole District as Dry and Barren land. So, **please stop this Project and implement Alternate Schemes** as announced previously by the State Government by take drinking water from the above stated 'Water Bodies' and not from the said Reservoirs.

**XII.** To Announce an **Agriculture College** under ICAR in Kanyakumari District for future generation and Agriculture.

**XIII.** Special relief may be declared through **Coconut Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board.**

**Encl:-** NHAI-Land Acquisition AWARD copy.

சென்னை  
WRO, PWD, Ngl

# SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (Hyogo Framework)

## Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015

### Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries

### Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning

Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes

### Priorities for Action

**1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation**

- DRR institutional mechanisms (national platforms); designated responsibilities
- DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multisector
- Legislation to support DRR
- Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources
- Assessment of human resources and capacities
- Foster political commitment
- Community participation

**2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning**

- Risk assessments and maps, multi-risk: elaboration and dissemination
- Indicators on DRR and vulnerability
- Data & statistical loss information
- Early warning: people centered; information systems; public policy
- Scientific and technological development; data sharing, space-based earth observation, climate modeling and forecasting; early warning
- Regional and emerging risks

**3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels**

- Information sharing and cooperation; Networks across disciplines and regions; dialogue
- Use of standard DRR terminology
- Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education
- Training and learning on DRR: community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access
- Research capacity: multi-risk; socio-economic; application
- Public awareness and media

**4. Reduce the underlying risk factors**

- Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management
- DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation
- Food security for resilience
- DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals
- Protection of critical public facilities
- Recovery schemes and social safety- nets
- Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options
- Financial risk-sharing mechanisms
- Public-private partnership
- Land use planning and building codes
- Rural development plans and DRR

**5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels**

- Disaster management capacities: policy, technical and institutional capacities
- Dialogue, coordination & information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors
- Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus
- Review & and exercise preparedness and contingency plans
- Emergency funds
- Voluntarism & participation

### Cross Cutting Issues

Multi-hazard approach

Gender perspective and cultural diversity

Community and volunteers participation

Capacity building & technology transfer

Contributing to the achievements of the internationally agreed development goals (including the MDGs)

## Implementation and Follow-Up

In order to achieve the goals and act upon the priorities identified in this Framework, the following tasks have been identified to ensure implementation and follow-up by States, regional and international organizations in collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders. The ISDR partners, in particular the Inter-agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and secretariat, are requested to assist in implementing this Framework for Action.

### General Considerations

Implementation by different stakeholders, multi-sectoral approach; participation of civil society (NGOs, CBOs, volunteers), scientific community & private sector is vital

States primarily responsible; an enabling international environment is vital, incl. strengthened regional capacities

Build multi-stakeholder partnerships

Particular attention to:  
 - Small island developing States: Mauritius Strategy;  
 - Least developed countries;  
 - Africa

States, regional and international organizations to foster coordination among themselves and a strengthened International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Follow-up integrated with other major conferences in fields relevant to DRR; reviews as appropriate

### Actors

	States	Regional Organizations and Institutions	International Organizations (including UN System and IFIs)
Critical tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designate national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow up, communicate to the ISDR secretariat;</li> <li>National baseline assessments of the status of DRR;</li> <li>Publish and update a summary of national programme for DRR including international cooperation;</li> <li>Develop procedure for reviewing national progress including systems for cost benefit analysis and ongoing monitoring on risk;</li> <li>Consider acceding to, approving or ratifying relevant international legal instruments and to make sure they are implemented;</li> <li>Promote the integration of DRR with climate variability and climate change into DRR strategies and adaptation to climate change; ensure management of risks to geological hazards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote regional programmes including for technical cooperation, capacity development, the development of methodologies and standards for hazard and vulnerability monitoring and assessment, the sharing of information and effective mobilization of resources;</li> <li>Undertake and publish regional and sub-regional baseline assessments;</li> <li>Coordinate and publish reviews on progress and support needs, and assists countries in preparation of national summaries;</li> <li>Establish specialized regional collaborative centers;</li> <li>Support the development of regional mechanisms and capacities for early warning, including for tsunami</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in the implementation of the ISDR by encouraging integration of DRR into humanitarian and sustainable development fields;</li> <li>Strengthen the capacity of the UN system to assist disaster-prone developing countries in DRR and implement measures for assessment of progress;</li> <li>Identify actions to assist disaster-prone developing countries in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, ensure their integration and that adequate funding is allocated; assist in setting up national strategies and programmes for DRR;</li> <li>Integrate actions into relevant coordination mechanisms (UNDG, IASC, RCs and UN Country Teams);</li> <li>Integrate DRR into development assistance frameworks such as CCA/UNDAF, PRSP;</li> <li>In collaboration with networks and platform support: data collection and forecasting on natural hazards and risks; early warning systems; full &amp; open exchange of data;</li> <li>Support States with coordinated international relief assistance, to reduce vulnerability &amp; increase capacities;</li> <li>Strengthen international mechanisms to support disaster stricken States in post-disaster recovery with DRR approach</li> <li>Adapt &amp; strengthen inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building.</li> </ul>

### ISDR (Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction & secretariat)

- Develop a matrix of roles and initiatives in support of follow/up to the Hyogo Framework;
- Facilitate the coordination of effective actions within the UN system and other international and regional entities to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, identify gaps, facilitate processes to develop guidelines and policy tools for each priority area;
- In broad consultation, develop generic, realistic and measurable indicators. These indicators could assist States in measuring progress in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
- Support national platforms & regional coordination;
- Register relevant partnerships with Commission on Sustainable Development;
- Stimulate the exchange, compilation, analysis and dissemination of best practices, lessons learnt;
- Prepare periodic review on progress towards achieving the objectives of the Hyogo Framework and provide reports to the UNGA & other UN bodies

### Resource Mobilization: States, Regional and International Organizations

- Mobilize resources and capabilities of relevant national, regional and international bodies, including the UN system;
- Provide and support the implementation of the HFA in disaster prone developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, addressing debt sustainability, technology transfer, public-private partnership and North-South and South-South cooperation;
- Mainstream DRR measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes;
- Provide adequate voluntary financial contribution to the UN Trust Fund for DR to support follow-up activities to Hyogo Framework; review usage and feasibility for the expansion of this fund;
- Develop partnership to implement schemes that spread out risks, reduce insurance premiums, expand insurance coverage and increase financing for post-disaster reconstruction, including through public and private partnerships. Promote an environment that encourages a culture of insurance in developing countries.

# Sendai Declaration

1

We, the Heads of State and Government, ministers and delegates participating in the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, have gathered from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai City of Miyagi Prefecture in Japan, which has demonstrated a vibrant recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. Recognizing the increasing impact of disasters and their complexity in many parts of the world, we declare our determination to enhance our efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction to reduce disaster losses of lives and assets from disasters worldwide.

2

We value the important role played by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters during the past ten years. Having completed the assessment and review of and considered the experience gained under its implementation, we hereby adopt the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. We are strongly committed to the implementation of the new framework as the guide to enhance our efforts for the future.

3

We call all stakeholders to action, aware that the realization of the new framework depends on our unceasing and tireless collective efforts to make the world safer from the risk of disasters in the decades to come for the benefit of the present and future generations.

4

We thank the people and the Government of Japan as well as the City of Sendai for hosting the Third United Nation World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and extend our appreciation to Japan for its commitment to advancing disaster risk reduction in the global development agenda.

## **HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:**

Annexure-09

DAY 1 (26.11.17): Heavy to very heavy rain is likely to occur over Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of south Tamilnadu. Heavy rain is also likely to occur at isolated places over remaining districts of South Tamil Nadu.

DAY 2 (27.11.17): Heavy to very heavy rain is likely to occur over Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of south Tamilnadu. Heavy rain is likely to occur at isolated places over South Tamil Nadu.

DAY 3 (28.11.17): Heavy rain is likely to occur at isolated places over South Tamil Nadu.

DAY 4 (29.11.17): Nil

DAY 5 (30.11.17): Nil

## **LOCAL FORECAST FOR CHENNAI CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD:**

**FOR NEXT 24 HOURS:** The sky condition is likely to be generally cloudy. Few spells of rain or thundershower is more likely to occur in some areas. Maximum and minimum temperature is likely to be around 29 and 26 deg Celsius respectively.

**FOR NEXT 48 HOURS:** The sky condition is likely to be generally cloudy. Few spells of rain or thundershower is more likely to occur in some areas. Maximum and minimum temperature is likely to be around 29 and 26 deg Celsius respectively.

G.RAJENDRAN

DUTY OFFICER

METCENTRE



## Why 7 NDRF teams for Gujarat & only 4 for Ockhi-hit Kerala?

Saturday 23 December 2017 06:00 AM IST

by PTI

New Delhi: Congress members Friday staged a walk-out from the Lok Sabha, alleging discrimination in providing central assistance to states hit by Cyclone Ockhi, as the government refuted the charges asserting that all possible help has been extended to the affected people.

Responding to a short duration discussion on Ockhi, home minister Rajnath Singh said the Navy, the Air Force and the Coast Guard were continuing efforts to trace the missing fishermen and the government was providing financial and other assistance to the affected states.

Congress leader Mallikarjun Kharge asked why only four teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) were sent to Kerala and three teams to Tamil Nadu, while seven teams of the force were deployed in Gujarat which was not affected.

He accused the government of discrimination in providing help to states hit by Ockhi and said though the impact of the cyclone was severe in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the central assistance to these two states was inadequate.

"Seven teams of NDRF were deployed in Gujarat when the impact of Ockhi in the state was not that severe. There should not be any discrimination in assistance. There must be an inquiry into it," said Kharge.

The home minister rejected the demand for an inquiry into the deployment of the NDRF teams and rejected the charges of bias, saying deployment of the NDRF teams depended on requisition made by the state governments.

"There was no discrimination at all in extending assistance to any states. We are providing all possible help to all the cyclone-hit states," Singh said.

Not satisfied with response of Singh, the Congress staged a walk-out from the House.

# 400 Tamil fishermen still missing, says Nirmala

821 saved till Dec 20; Centre allocates ₹133 crore as interim relief

SREEMATHI M @ Nagercoil

ON a day when Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman pegged the number of Tamil Nadu fishermen missing after cyclone Ockhi at 400, the Centre on Wednesday announced the allocation of ₹133 crore as interim relief.

The Tamil Nadu government had sought Central assistance of ₹9,300 crore for relief and rehabilitation activities in the districts affected by the cyclone.

In a written response to a question in the Lok Sabha, Sitharaman said the Navy, the Air Force and the Coast Guard saved as many as 821 people until December 20. Twenty-four more people were saved by other agencies, including merchant navy vessels.

Of the total 845 people rescued, 453 were from Tamil Nadu, 362 from Kerala, and 30 from Lakshadweep and Minicoy islands.

Sitharaman said 661 fishermen were still missing. The majority of those untraceable are from Tamil Nadu (400) and Kerala (261).

According to K Satyagopal, Commissioner for Revenue Administration (CRA) and Relief Commissioner, Tamil Nadu, "The Centre has allocated ₹133 crore under the National Disaster Relief Fund for Tamil Nadu for relief works."

The allocation was announced ahead of the visit of a Central team of experts to assess damage in Kanniyakumari district.

Fishermen associations in Kanniyakumari district hoped the Central team would understand the ground reality and do a realistic estimate of the losses suffered by the community. The team that will begin its inspection on Thursday, should meet the affected fishermen to understand their background and support their need, the associations said.

Though most of the agricultural lands have recovered from the aftermath of the cyclone on their own, MLA Mano Thangaraj said, the damage to the farming sector should also be looked into.

Speaking to *Express*, Justin Antony of INFIDET said, on a daily basis, families of the missing fishermen used to go to Thiruvananthapuram to give



Ernakulam Collector K Mohammed Y Safirulla helping Sumit Priyadarshan, a Central team member, as he slipped while stepping into a culvert at Chellanam on Wednesday | MELTON ANTONY

their blood samples for DNA tests.

"When the Central team talks to the fishermen, they should look into the need for a helipad and helicopter, and steps should be taken to declare Ockhi a national disaster. For the time being, the Centre as well as State should join hands and arrange helicopter support from Thiruvananthapuram in case of any emergency," he said.

Pointing to the widespread crop damage, CITU's Valsakumar said official records show fewer uprooted rubber trees due to the cyclone as compared to the reality.

"The loss incurred in rubber trees means loss of income for eight years, as the farmers have to plant them again. During the cyclone, many officials failed to address the issues of tribal villages that have been affected by the cyclone. It should be considered by the government. Every tree that is found broken in Kulasekaram and in Padmanabhapuram should be considered," he added.

Mano Thangaraj said, the administration had come out with the figures without even carrying out inspection. "The affected plantations, banana, coconut and other crops were not considered," Thangaraj added.

## Kerala also to get ₹133 cr as immediate aid

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE  
@ TPuram

THE Union Government will release ₹133 crore as immediate assistance for the rehabilitation of Ockhi victims in the state.

Union Additional Secretary (Disaster Management) Bipin Mallick announced it during his visit to cyclone-hit areas in the capital for the second day on Wednesday. He said the amount would be sanctioned in response to the state government's request to grant ₹423 crore as immediate relief.

Mallick and other Central delegation members visited the cyclone-hit areas of Vizhinjam and Beemapally. They interacted with fishermen, families of the victims, church leaders and representatives of various fishermen organisations.

Meanwhile, UDF leaders, led by KPCC president M M Hassan, met Mallick here and demanded a special financial package to set up permanent safety mechanism in coastal areas.

The Central team members also visited coastal areas of Ernakulam district. The group is slated to tour cyclone-hit areas of Kollam on Thursday.



**During the cyclone, many officials failed to address the issues of tribal villages that have been affected by the cyclone. It should be considered by the government**

Valsakumar, Centre of Indian Trade Unions functionary



Annexure-11

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

## Rescue operations to continue till all fishermen are brought back: Nirmala Sitharaman

TNN | Dec 4, 2017, 12.02 PM IST



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: Union defence minister Nirmala Sitharaman who visited the cyclone hit areas of Vizhinjam and Poonthura made it clear that the search and rescue operations will continue until the last fisherman who has gone to the sea is brought back.

"There will be no let up in search and rescue operations. I am conscious of the time. But I am hopeful that everyone can be rescued alive since fishermen who have been in the seas for the last 15 days have been brought back alive," said the Union defence minister.

She appealed to the fishermen in Vizhinjam and Poonthura not to show their anger now towards the authorities but to support their efforts for the rescue operations. "I realise your loss and I am deeply grieved. We are doing our level best and even during the tsunami the government machinery had not acted like this. Hence trust us we will bring back your men," she appealed to the fishing community while addressing them in Tamil.

The minister who was accompanied by state ministers Kadakamaply Surendran and J Mercikutty Amma had discussions with the church leaders in Vizhinjam and Poonthura. The minister later assured the fishing community that the demand for including their men in the rescue operations will be accepted. "Already 11 people from your side have been included in the rescue operations made by coast guard and air force. They have already left to the deep sea," said Nirmala Sitharaman.

She said that specific instructions have been given to the state governments in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa to provide all security and help for the fishermen who have landed in their coasts. "I have spoken to Maharashtra chief minister and has urged him to do all steps to bring them back to Kerala," she said.

Annexure-12

Printed from

**THE TIMES OF INDIA**

# Tamil Nadu CM to visit cyclone Ockhi-hit Kanyakumari district today

TNN | Dec 12, 2017, 11.35 AM IST



KANYAKUMARI: Tamil Nadu chief minister Edappadi K Palanisami will visit Kanyakumari district on Tuesday afternoon -- 13 days after cyclone Ockhi-battered the region.

The cyclone that hit the area on November 29 night and November 30 damaged thousands of electric poles and trees. It claimed several lives. Many fishermen have been missing since then.

Fishermen were demanding that the chief minister visit the affected coastal hamlets. They alleged that the efforts taken by the Tamil Nadu government and the Centre in tracing the nearly 500 fishermen were inadequate.

The chief minister will meet representatives of fishermen at St Jude's College, Thoothoor, around 3pm.

He is also expected to visit some of the badly affected banana plantations in the area before chairing a review meeting at the district collectorate, Nagercoil, in the evening.

Representatives of fishermen communities and organisations are gearing up to petition the chief minister.

Elaborate security arrangements have been made as there were possibilities of fishermen staging protests or resorting to road blocks.

Annexure-13



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# PM Narendra Modi visits Ockhi-affected Kanyakumari



© Narendra Modi-Ockhi-PTI Prime Minister Narendra Modi meets the victims of Cyclone Ockhi in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep on Tuesday. PTI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday met Cyclone Ockhi-affected fishermen and farmers in Tamil Nadu's Kanyakumari district. He also chaired a review meeting to take stock of the situation in the aftermath of the devastating natural disaster that left dead and several missing.

After visiting cyclone-hit Lakshadweep in the morning, Modi reached Kanyakumari by an IAF helicopter from Thiruvananthapuram. Here, he was received by Governor Banwarilal Purohit, Chief Minister Edappadi K.Palaniswami, his Deputy O Panneerselvam and other senior officials.

After the state officials made a presentation on the impact of the cyclone on the district, Modi interacted with around 25 fishermen representatives from eight coastal villages of Kanyakumari district and six parish priests who also handed him a memorandum with 12 demands. They included widening the search operation for missing fishermen in the deep sea, satellite phones for fishermen, establishment of a naval base with helip

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# Declare Cyclone Ockhi as

Annexure-14

# national disaster: CM to Modi

**DC CORRESPONDENT**

CHENNAI, DEC. 7

Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami on Thursday night urged the Union Government to declare Cyclone Ockhi that left a trail of destruction along the Kanniyakumari coast as "national disaster" and sought financial assistance for restoration of damaged infrastructure.

In a letter to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, which was released to the media late on Thursday night, Palaniswami said the Cyclone Ockhi that brought huge rainfall to the district has damaged power infrastructure, agriculture including horticulture and plantation crops, road networks, fisheries infrastructure and drinking water supply.

"As an immediate measure, the "OCKHI" Cyclone that severely affected Kanyakumari District may be declared as a "National Disaster" and necessary financial assistance may be provided for restoration of the infrastructure that was left in tatters by the gusting winds and torrential rains," Palaniswami told Modi in the letter.

The Chief Minister said the damages in Kanyakumari district are "humongous" that war-

## GOVT OFFERS RELIEF TO OWNERS OF HOUSES DAMAGED IN CYCLONE

**DC CORRESPONDENT**

CHENNAI, DEC. 7

The revenue department has provided ₹2.21 crore relief to 4,222 owners of houses in Kanyakumari district damaged by Ockhi cyclone.

The department has also assured that other affected house owners would also be provided with relief aid.

Enumerating works of cyclone-affected homes in Kanyakumari district have been completed. Out of 1,035 fully damaged houses 993 house owners have been provided with relief aids of Rs 49.65 lakh and out of 3,219 partly damaged houses, all the house owners have been provided with relief aids of Rs 1.32,

rants the intervention of the Union Government and noted that his administration swung into immediate action to restore normalcy in the district, as well as initiating a detailed assessment of the various damages.

100

"There are about 5,759 motorized fishing crafts and 1,229 mechanized fish-

P.Chandaramohan, revenue secretary, said.

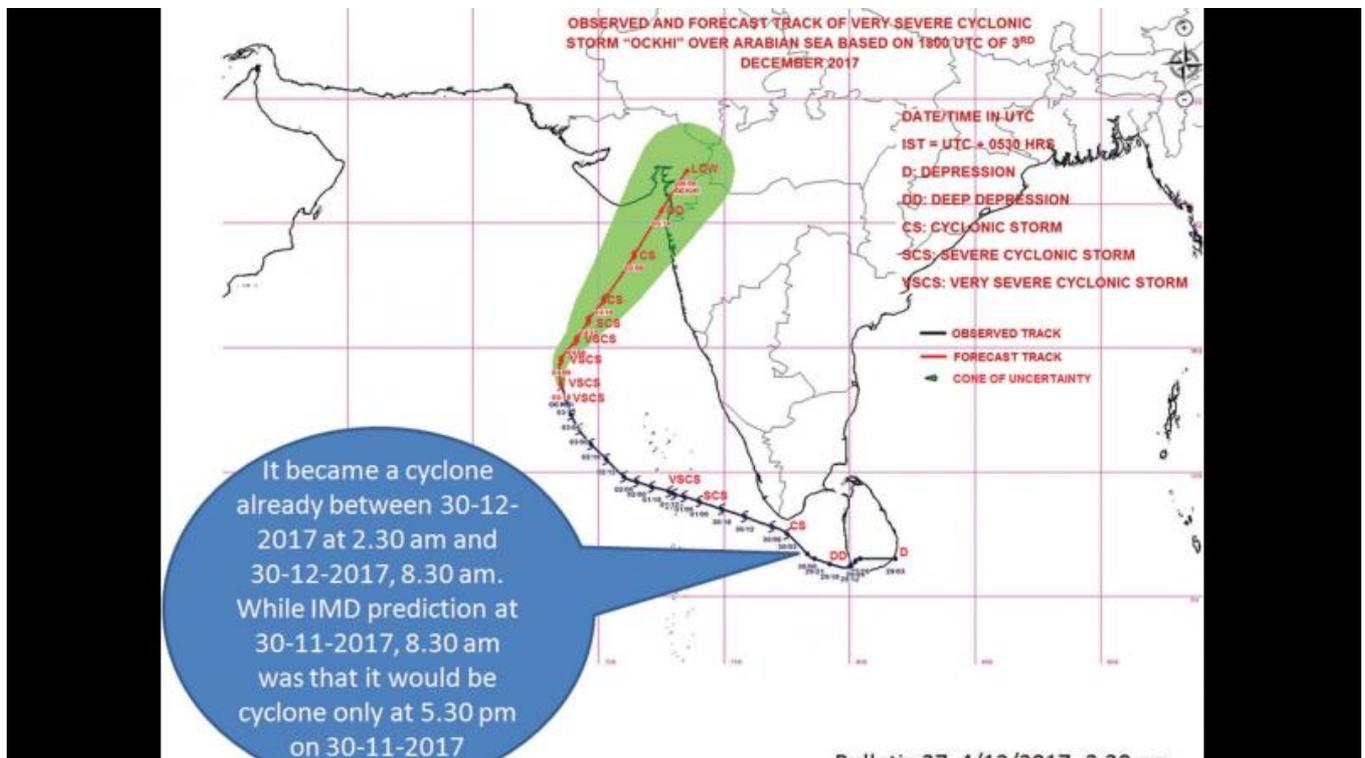
Of all 4,266 houses, a total amount of Rs 2.21 has been disbursed and necessary steps have been taken for the providing relief aids to remaining persons within two days, Chandramahan added.

Also, revenue department with the assistance of agriculture and horticulture department has commenced the surveying of damaged crops including paddy, coconut, cassava, rubber, clove, pepper, and areca palm. "Taluk wise teams have been formed for survey and the details will be received on daily basis and necessary actions will be taken to compensate the losses," he said.

ing boats operating from Kanyakumari district. Around 600 mechanized fishing boats go for multi-day deep sea fishing voyages. These boats had ventured into sea from our country's various fishing bases located in the western coast for multiday fishing, long before the onset of depression," he said.

Annexure-15

# Insider View: It's a fatal error of judgment



The map shows Cyclone Ockhi intensifying into a cyclone on November 30, at 8.30 am when the IMD predicted it would turn into a cyclone only at 5.30 pm that day.

The most startling fact is, in the Forecast Demonstration Project (FDP) report issued by IMD on November 29, as late as 5.30 pm, the summary and conclusion regarding the depression over Sri Lanka and adjoining southwest Bay is as follows:

“Global models considered show convergence about intensification by models varies from deep depression to severe cyclonic storm... (but) they (models) are in agreement in predicting the movement of the system and also in predicting the weakening of the system over sea without a landfall”. From the statement, it is evident that even when the models showed intensification, the model forecast judgement, which is a subjective one done by humans, generalised it to be of less importance.

The judgemental error on the part of IMD broke the primary link in the

<sup>Annexure-15</sup>  
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) chain of cyclone alerts and warnings. This is precisely the opposite of what Dr Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, director forecasting, IMD, had stated: “Weather forecasting is an initial value problem; that is, if your initial value is correct, your forecast value will be correct”.

There may be reason for this too. It is known from reliable sources that originally, forecast models were being run at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune with 46 ensembles. Recently, models were moved to the control of IMD and for some reason the number of ensembles runs was reduced to 16.

The initial value error in most numerical forecast modelling is resolved by numerous preparatory runs called pre-conditioning runs. Further, when numerous models are run in an ensemble mode, a more realistic and statistically certain prediction is arrived at. By downsizing ensembles to 16, the uncertainty band/range in the prediction increases.

There is never a thumb rule for arriving at ‘the best’ number of ensembles, but there can be an optimal. Looking at the successful cyclone track and intensification predictions and alerts of IMD in the Bay of Bengal such as in the case of

HUDHUD, strictly following the 72 hours, 48 hours and 24 hours timeline as laid in the SOP, there cannot be more reasons to believe that this reduction in 46 to 16 ensembles may have caused a drastic quality reduction in uncertainty charts produced by models which may have misled scientists to conclude that “they are in agreement in predicting the movement of the system and also in predicting the weakening of the system over sea without a landfall” and therefore subjectively downscaling the gravity of the cyclone that was in making.

Annexure-16

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

## Rescue operations to continue till all fishermen are brought back: Nirmala Sitharaman

TNN | Dec 4, 2017, 12.02 PM IST



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: Union defence minister Nirmala Sitharaman who visited the cyclone hit areas of Vizhinjam and Poonthura made it clear that the search and rescue operations will continue until the last fisherman who has gone to the sea is brought back.

"There will be no let up in search and rescue operations. I am conscious of the time. But I am hopeful that everyone can be rescued alive since fishermen who have been in the seas for the last 15 days have been brought back alive," said the Union defence minister.

She appealed to the fishermen in Vizhinjam and Poonthura not to show their anger now towards the authorities but to support their efforts for the rescue operations. "I realise your loss and I am deeply grieved. We are doing our level best and even during the tsunami the government machinery had not acted like this. Hence trust us we will bring back your men," she appealed to the fishing community while addressing them in Tamil.

The minister who was accompanied by state ministers Kadakamaply Surendran and J Mercikutty Amma had discussions with the church leaders in Vizhinjam and Poonthura. The minister later assured the fishing community that the demand for including their men in the rescue operations will be accepted. "Already 11 people from your side have been included in the rescue operations made by coast guard and air force. They have already left to the deep sea," said Nirmala Sitharaman.

She said that specific instructions have been given to the state governments in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa to provide all security and help for the fishermen who have landed in their coasts. "I have spoken to Maharashtra chief minister and has urged him to do all steps to bring them back to Kerala," she said.



India Meteorological Department  
Earth System Science Organisation  
(Ministry of Earth Sciences)

**BULLETIN NO. : 01 (BOB 07/2017)**

**TIME OF ISSUE: 1150 HOURS IST**

**DATED: 29.11.2017**

**FROM: INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (FAX NO. 24643965/24699216/24623220)**

**TO: CONTROL ROOM, NDM, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (FAX.NO. 23093750)**

**CONTROL ROOM NDMA (FAX.NO. 26701729)**

**CABINET SECRETARIAT (FAX.NO.23012284)**

**PS TO HON'BLE MINISTER FOR S & T AND EARTH SCIENCES (FAX NO.23316745)**

**SECRETARY, MOES, (FAX NO. 24629777)**

**SECRETARY, DST (FAX NO. 26863847/-2418)**

**H.Q. (INTEGRATED DEFENCE STAFF AND CDS) (FAX NO. 23005137/23005147)**

**DIRECTOR GENERAL, DOORDARSHAN (23385843)**

**DIRECTOR GENERAL, AIR (25843825)**

**PIB MOES (FAX NO. 23389042)**

**UNI (FAX NO. 23355841)**

**D.G. NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF) (FAX NO. 26105912)**

**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF KERALA (FAX NO. 0471-2518006)**

**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF TAMIL NADU ((FAX NO. 044-25672304)**

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR, LAKHADWEEP ISLANDS (FAX NO. 04896-262184)**

**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF PUDUCHERRY (FAX NO. 0413-2337575)**

**DIRECTOR, PUNCTUALITY, INDIAN RAILWAYS (FAX NO. 23388503)**

**Sub: Depression over southwest Bay of Bengal off Sri Lanka Coast**

Latest observations and satellite imageries indicate that a depression has formed over southwest Bay of Bengal off Sri Lanka coast. It lay centred at 0830 hrs IST of today, the 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 near Latitude 6.5° N and Longitude 81.8 °E, about 80 km to the east-southeast of Hambantota and 500 km east southeast of Kanyakumari. The system is very likely to move westnorthwestwards and cross Sri Lanka coast close to northeast of Hambantota around noon of today. It would then continue to move west-northwestwards across Sri Lanka and emerge into Comorin area by tomorrow. The system is very likely to intensify further into a deep depression during next 24 hours.

**Warning:**

**(i) Heavy Rainfall warning:**

- Rainfall at most places with Heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places is very likely over south Tamil Nadu during next 48 hours.
- Rainfall at most places is very likely over south Kerala with heavy rainfall at isolated places during next 24 hours and isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall during subsequent 24 hours.
- Rainfall at most places with Heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places is very likely over Lakshadweep islands on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> December.

**(ii) Wind warning:**

- Squally winds reaching 45-55 kmph gusting to 65 kmph is very likely along and off South Tamil Nadu and South Kerala during next 48 hours and over Lakshadweep Islands and adjoining sea areas on 01<sup>st</sup> and 02<sup>nd</sup> December.

**(ii) Sea condition:** Sea conditions would be rough to very rough along & off South Tamil Nadu and South Kerala during next 48 hours and over Lakshadweep Islands and adjoining sea areas on 01<sup>st</sup> and 02<sup>nd</sup> December.

**(iii) Fishermen Warning:** Fishermen along & off South Tamil Nadu and South Kerala coasts are advised not to venture into sea during next 48 hours and along and off Lakshadweep Islands are advised not to venture into the sea on 01<sup>st</sup> and 02<sup>nd</sup> December.

**The next bulletin will be issued at 1430 hrs IST of 29<sup>th</sup> November 2017.**

(Neetha K Gopal)  
Scientist-E, RSMC, New Delhi

Copy to: CRS, Pune/ ACWC Chennai/ MC Thiruvananthapuram/ MC Begaluru.

Spatial rainfall distribution: Isolated: <25%, A few: 26-50%, Many: 51-75%, Most: 76-100%

Rainfall amount (mm): Heavy rain: 64.5 – 115.5, Very heavy rain: 115.6 – 204.4, Extremely heavy rain: 204.5 or more.

  
India Meteorological Department  
Earth System Science Organisation  
(Ministry of Earth Sciences)

**BULLETIN NO. : 06 (BOB 07/2017)**

**DATED: 30.11.2017**

**TIME OF ISSUE: 0830 HOURS IST**

**FROM: INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (FAX NO. 24643965/24699216/24623220)**

**TO: CONTROL ROOM, NDM, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (FAX.NO. 23093750)**  
**CONTROL ROOM NDMA (FAX.NO. 26701729)**  
**CABINET SECRETARIAT (FAX.NO.23012284)**  
**PS TO HON'BLE MINISTER FOR S & T AND EARTH SCIENCES (FAX NO.23316745)**  
**SECRETARY, MOES, (FAX NO. 24629777)**  
**SECRETARY, DST (FAX NO. 26863847/-2418)**  
**H.Q. (INTEGRATED DEFENCE STAFF AND CDS) (FAX NO. 23005137/23005147)**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL, DOORDARSHAN (23385843)**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL, AIR (25843825)**  
**PIB MOES (FAX NO. 23389042)**  
**UNI (FAX NO. 23355841)**  
**D.G. NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF) (FAX NO. 26105912)**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF KERALA (FAX NO. 0471-2518006)**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF TAMIL NADU ((FAX NO. 044-25672304)**  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR, LAKHADWEEP ISLANDS (FAX NO. 04896-262184)**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF PUDUCHERRY (FAX NO. 0413-2337575)**  
**DIRECTOR, PUNCTUALITY, INDIAN RAILWAYS (FAX NO. 23388503)**

**Sub: Deep Depression over Comorin area & Cyclone Alert for Lakshadweep Islands**

Latest observations and satellite imageries indicate that the deep depression over Comorin area moved west-northwestwards with a speed of 18 kmph during past 06 hours and lay centred at 0530 hrs IST of today, the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 over Comorin area and neighbourhood near Latitude 6.7° N and Longitude 78.3° E, about 240 km west-northwest of Galle (Sri Lanka), 170 km southeast of Kanyakumari and 600 km east-southeast of Minicoy. The system is very likely to move west-northwestwards and intensify further into a cyclonic storm during next 12 hours.

Date/Time(IST)	Position (Lat. °N/ long. °E)	Maximum sustained surface wind speed (kmph)	Category of cyclonic disturbance
30/0530	6.7/78.3	50-60 GUSTING TO 70	DEEP DEPRESSION
30/1130	7.0/77.5	55-65 GUSTING TO 75	DEEP DEPRESSION
30/1730	7.4/76.7	60-70 GUSTING TO 80	CYCLONIC STORM
30/2330	7.8/75.8	70-80 GUSTING TO 90	CYCLONIC STORM
01/0530	8.2/75.0	80-90 GUSTING TO 100	CYCLONIC STORM
01/1730	9.2/73.5	90-100 GUSTING TO 110	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
02/0530	10.2/72.0	95-105 GUSTING TO 115	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
02/1730	11.2/70.5	100-110 GUSTING TO 120	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
03/0530	12.2/69.0	110-120 GUSTING TO 130	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM

**Warning:**

**(i) Heavy Rainfall warning:**

- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places very likely over south Tamil Nadu & south Kerala during next 24 hours and isolated heavy falls during subsequent 24 hours.
- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at a few places and isolated extremely heavy falls very likely over Lakshadweep area during next 48 hours.

**(ii) Wind warning:**

- Squally winds reaching 55-65 kmph gusting to 75 kmph very likely along & off South Kerala during next 48 hours and along & off south Tamilnadu during next 24 hours.



India Meteorological Department  
Earth System Science Organisation  
(Ministry of Earth Sciences)

**BULLETIN NO. : 07 (BOB 07/2017)**

**DATED: 30.11.2017**

**TIME OF ISSUE: 1200 HOURS IST**

**FROM: INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (FAX NO. 24643965/24699216/24623220)**

**TO: CONTROL ROOM, NDM, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (FAX.NO. 23093750)**  
**CONTROL ROOM NDMA (FAX.NO. 26701729)**  
**CABINET SECRETARIAT (FAX.NO.23012284)**  
**PS TO HON'BLE MINISTER FOR S & T AND EARTH SCIENCES (FAX NO.23316745)**  
**SECRETARY, MOES, (FAX NO. 24629777)**  
**SECRETARY, DST (FAX NO. 26863847/-2418)**  
**H.Q. (INTEGRATED DEFENCE STAFF AND CDS) (FAX NO. 23005137/23005147)**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL, DOORDARSHAN (23385843)**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL, AIR (25843825)**  
**PIB MOES (FAX NO. 23389042)**  
**UNI (FAX NO. 23355841)**  
**D.G. NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF) (FAX NO. 26105912)**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF KERALA (FAX NO. 0471-2518006)**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF TAMIL NADU ((FAX NO. 044-25672304)**  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR, LAKHADWEEP ISLANDS (FAX NO. 04896-262184)**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVT.OF PUDUCHERRY (FAX NO. 0413-2337575)**  
**DIRECTOR, PUNCTUALITY, INDIAN RAILWAYS (FAX NO. 23388503)**

**Sub: Cyclonic Storm 'OCKHI' over Comorin area & Cyclone Warning for South Kerala, adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep Islands- ORANGE message**

Latest observations and satellite imageries indicate that the deep depression over Comorin area moved west-northwestwards with a speed of 38 kmph during past 06 hours and intensified into a cyclonic storm 'OCKHI' and lay centred at 0830 hrs IST of today, the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 over Comorin area and neighbourhood near Latitude 7.5° N and Longitude 77.5° E, about 340 km west-northwest of Galle (Sri Lanka), 60 km south of Kanyakumari, 120 km southwest of Thiruvananthapuram and 480 km east-southeast of Minicoy. The system is very likely to move west-northwestwards towards Lakshadweep Islands and intensify further into a severe cyclonic storm during next 24 hours.

Date/Time(IST)	Position (Lat. °N/ long. °E)	Maximum sustained surface wind speed (kmph)	Category of cyclonic disturbance
30/0830	7.5/77.5	60-70 GUSTING TO 80	CYCLONIC STORM
30/1130	7.8/77.0	60-70 GUSTING TO 80	CYCLONIC STROM
30/1730	8.5/75.8	70-75 GUSTING TO 85	CYCLONIC STORM
30/2330	9.0/75.0	80-90 GUSTING TO 100	CYCLONIC STORM
01/0830	9.5/74.2	90-100 GUSTING TO 110	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
01/1730	10.4/72.7	95-105 GUSTING TO 115	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
02/0830	11.4/71.2	100-110 GUSTING TO 120	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
02/1730	12.4/69.7	110-120 GUSTING TO 130	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM

**Warning:**

**(i) Heavy Rainfall warning:**

- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places very likely over south Tamil Nadu & south Kerala during next 24 hours and isolated heavy falls over interior Tamil Nadu and Kerala during subsequent 24 hours.
- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at a few places and isolated extremely heavy falls very likely over Lakshadweep area during next 48 hours.

**(ii) Wind warning:**

- Gale wind speed reaching 65-75 kmph gusting to 85 kmph very likely along & off South Kerala during next 48 hours and along & off south Tamilnadu during next 24 hours.

Spatial rainfall distribution: Isolated: <25%, A few: 26-50%, Many: 51-75%, Most: 76-100%

Rainfall amount (mm): Heavy rain: 64.5 – 115.5, Very heavy rain: 116.6 – 204.4, Extremely heavy rain: 204.5 or more.

## Cyclonic Storm 'OCKHI' over Comorin area & Cyclone Warning for South Kerala, adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep Islands- ORANGE message

Posted On: 30 NOV 2017 1:48PM by PIB Delhi

Latest observations and satellite imageries indicate that the deep depression over Comorin area moved west-northwestwards with a speed of 38 kmph during past 06 hours and intensified into a cyclonic storm 'OCKHI' and lay centred at 0830 hrs IST of today, the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 over Comorin area and neighbourhood near Latitude 7.5° N and Longitude 77.5° E, about 340 km west-northwest of Galle (Sri Lanka), 60 km south of Kanyakumari, 120 km southeast of Thiruvananthapuram and 480 km east-southeast of Minicoy. The system is very likely to move west-northwestwards towards Lakshadweep Islands and intensify further into a severe cyclonic storm during next 24 hours.

Date/Time (IST)	Position	Maximum sustained surface wind speed (kmph)	Category of cyclonic disturbance
	(Lat. °N/ long . °E)		
30/0830	7.5/77.5	60-70 GUSTING TO 80	CYCLONIC STORM
30/1130	7.8/77.0	60-70 GUSTING TO 80	CYCLONIC STORM
30/1730	8.5/75.8	70-75 GUSTING TO 85	CYCLONIC STORM
30/2330	9.0/75.0	80-90 GUSTING TO 100	CYCLONIC STORM
01/0830	9.5/74.2	90-100 GUSTING TO 110	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
01/1730	10.4/72.7	95-105 GUSTING TO 115	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM

02/0830	11.4/71.2	100-110 GUSTING TO 120	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
02/1730	12.4/69.7	110-120 GUSTING TO 130	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM

**Warning:**

-

**(i) Heavy Rainfall warning:**

- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places very likely over south Tamil Nadu & south Kerala during next 24 hours and isolated heavy falls over interior Tamil Nadu and Kerala during subsequent 24 hours.
- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at a few places and isolated extremely heavy falls very likely over Lakshadweep area during next 48 hours.

**(ii) Wind warning:**

- Gale wind speed reaching 65-75 kmph gusting to 85 kmph very likely along & off South Kerala during next 48 hours and along & off south Tamilnadu during next 24 hours.
- Squally winds speed reaching 55-65 kmph gusting to 75 kmph very likely along & around Lakshadweep Islands during next 12 hours and increase thereafter with wind speeds becoming 80-90 kmph gusting to 100 kmph from tonight, the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

**(ii) Sea condition:**

- Sea conditions would be high along & off South Kerala coast during next 48 hours and along & off south Tamilnadu coast during next 24 hours.
- Sea conditions would be very rough to high over and around Lakshadweep Islands during next 12 hours and high to very high during subsequent 48 hours.

**(iii) Damage Expected over south Kerala (Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathanathitta, Thiruvananthapuram districts), adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari, Tutukudi and Tirunelveli districts) and Lakshadweep Islands:** Damage to power and communication lines due to breaking of tree branches and uprooting of trees. Damage to thatched houses: Major damage to kutcha houses and minor damage to pucca roads. Damage to paddy crops, banana, Papaya trees and orchards.

**(iv) Action suggested**

- **Lakshadweep Islands:** Fishermen along & off Lakshadweep Islands are advised not to venture into the sea during next 48 hours.
- **South Tamil Nadu and South Kerala :** Fishermen are advised not to venture into the sea along & off South Tamil Nadu coast during next 24 hrs and along and off South Kerala coasts during next 48 hours

## Cyclonic Storm ‘OCKHI’ over south Kerala coast and neighbourhood & Cyclone Warning for South Kerala, adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep Islands- ORANGE message (Position as at 1700 hrs )

Posted On: 30 NOV 2017 7:06PM by PIB Delhi

Latest observations and satellite imageries indicate that the cyclonic storm ‘OCKHI’ over Comorin area moved west-northwestwards with a speed of 20 kmph during past 06 hours and lay centred at 1430 hrs IST of today, the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 over south Kerala coast and neighbourhood near Latitude 7.9° N and Longitude 76.4° E, about 120 km west-southwest of Kanyakumari, 180 km south-southwest of Thiruvananthapuram and 360 km east-southeast of Minicoy. The system is very likely to move west-northwestwards towards Lakshadweep Islands and intensify further into a severe cyclonic storm during next 24 hours.

Date/Time (IST )	Position (Lat. °N/ long. °E)	Maximum sustained surface wind speed (kmph)	Category of cyclonic disturbance
30/1430	7.9/76.4	75-85 GUSTING TO 95	CYCLONIC STORM
30/1730	8.5/76.0	80-90 GUSTING TO 100	CYCLONIC STORM
30/2330	9.0/75.0	85-95 GUSTING TO 100	CYCLONIC STORM
01/0530	9.5/74.2	95-105 GUSTING TO 115	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
01/1130	10.0/73.4	100-110 GUSTING TO 120	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
02/2330	11.0/72.0	110-120 GUSTING TO 130	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM
03/1130	12.0/70.5	110-120 GUSTING TO 130	SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM

### **Warning:**

- (i) **Heavy Rainfall warning:**

## Annexure-21

- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at isolated places very likely over south Tamil Nadu & south Kerala during next 24 hours and isolated heavy falls over interior Tamil Nadu and Kerala during subsequent 24 hours.
- Rainfall at most places with heavy to very heavy rainfall at a few places and isolated extremely heavy falls very likely over Lakshadweep area during next 48 hours.

### (ii) **Wind warning:**

- Gale wind speed reaching 65-75 kmph gusting to 85 kmph very likely along & off South Kerala during next 48 hours and along & off south Tamilnadu during next 24 hours.
- Squally winds speed reaching 55-65 kmph gusting to 75 kmph very likely along & around Lakshadweep Islands during next 12 hours and increase thereafter with wind speeds becoming 80-90 kmph gusting to 100 kmph from tonight, the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

### (ii) **Sea condition:**

- Sea conditions would be high along & off South Kerala coast during next 48 hours and along & off south Tamilnadu coast during next 24 hours.
- Sea conditions would be very rough to high over and around Lakshadweep Islands during next 12 hours and high to very high during subsequent 48 hours.

### (iii) **Damage Expected over south Kerala (Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathanathitta, Thiruvananthapuram districts), adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari, Tutukudi and Tirunelveli districts) and Lakshadweep Islands:** Damage to power and communication lines due to breaking of tree branches and uprooting of trees. Damage to thatched houses: Major damage to kutcha houses and minor damage to pucca roads. Damage to paddy crops, banana, Papaya trees and orchards.

### (iv) **Storm surge:**

- Storm surge of about 1 meter above astronomical tides very likely to inundate low lying areas of Lakshadweep Islands from tonight, the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017.
- Storm surge of about 0.5 meter above astronomical tides very likely to inundate low lying areas of coastal districts of south Kerala (Alappuzha, Kollam, and Thiruvananthapuram districts), and adjoining districts of south Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari, Tutukudi and Tirunelveli districts) during next 12 hours.

### (v) **Action suggested**

- **Lakshadweep Islands:** Fishermen along & off Lakshadweep Islands are advised not to venture into the sea during next 48 hours.
- **South Tamil Nadu and South Kerala :** Fishermen are advised not to venture into the sea along & off South Tamil Nadu coast during next 24 hrs and along and off South Kerala coasts during next 48 hours.

Annexure-22

**Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs**

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04-December-2017 20:17 IST

**National Crisis Management Committee meets on cyclone 'Ockhi'**

**Cabinet Secretary reviews preparedness, rescue and relief operations**

The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) chaired by the Cabinet secretary, Shri P K Sinha met this evening and reviewed the relief and rescue operations in States and Union Territories affected by the ongoing cyclone 'Ockhi'. The Committee also took stock of the preparedness activities in Maharashtra and Gujarat which are likely to be impacted by the cyclone. The very severe cyclonic storm Ockhi over east central Arabian sea moved further northwards with a speed of 13 kmph early morning today. It is very likely to move North-North Eastward and weaken gradually. It will then cross coasts of south Gujarat and adjoining North Maharashtra near Surat as a deep depression by midnight of December 5.

The NCMC also took note of another depression being formed in the South East Bay of Bengal adjoining South Andaman sea and reviewed the preparedness activities undertaken by States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Necessary advisories have been issued to fishermen and others. The Chief Secretaries of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have taken necessary steps to deal with any eventualities occurring in their respective States.

The Cabinet Secretary held a video conference with the Chief Secretaries and the senior officers of the affected States and UTs to review situation. The meeting was also attended by the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Defence, Indian Navy, India Air Force, Indian Coast Guard, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Indian Meteorological Department etc.

The government agencies at the centre and the affected States are regularly monitoring the cyclonic storm and are conducting necessary relief and rescue operations. Indian Coast Guards, Indian Air Force, Indian Navy, NDRF and local Government agencies are also continuing the search and rescue operations.

A total of 243 fishermen in Tamil Nadu, 250 in Kerala and 1047 persons in Lakshadweep have been rescued so far. Relief material is also being provided to inmates in relief camps set up by the government agencies. State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Lakshadweep administration also took prompt action in dealing with the situation. The Central Government have deployed Coast Guard – Ships (10), Aircraft (3), Helicopters (1); Navy – Ships (10), Aircraft (2), Helicopters (2); Airforce – Aircraft (1), Helicopters (3) for rescue and relief.

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# THE HINDU BusinessLine

## ISRO develops low-cost device for coastal security

### *DISTRESS ALERT.*

Immediately on receipt of distress signal from the boat in sea, the Coast Guard through DAT will be able to identify the boat and its precise location.

Santanu Sanyal

Kolkata, Nov. 25 As the country prepares for observing the first anniversary of 26/11, debates rage over how to make our coastline safe.

What is perhaps little known is that a low-cost device, Distress Alert Transmitter (DAT) developed by Space Application Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation, Ahmedabad, at the behest of Coast Guard for fool proof disaster management at sea, can provide the answer.

DAT is now commercially available. Manufactured by Delhi-based VTL Technologies Ltd, belonging to the S.K. Birla Group, with know-how from ISRO, about 1,000 pieces of the equipment have already been supplied by the company to ISRO which in turn has provided them to all the coastal States for distribution on experimental basis to fishermen venturing into seas for fishing.

The result has been encouraging, and ISRO has asked VTL to supply 1,000 more pieces. The Lakshwadeep Administration too has ordered 53 pieces of the equipment on an experimental basis.

DAT operates via INSAT-3A with full coverage of the Indian sub-continent. It works on Indian Disaster Management dedicated frequency and each equipment has a unique identification number.

The system works like this: immediately on receipt of distress signal from the boat in sea, the Coast Guard through DAT will be able to identify the boat and its precise location. The signal from the DAT positioned in the boat first goes to INSAT 3A satellite and from there to the Chennai-based Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC), which is a hub linked to coordination centres in each coastal State.

MRCC immediately coordinates the rescue operation from air and sea.

However, each equipment has to be registered with the Indian Coast Guard which is the authorised hub for Search and Rescue Coordination Authority at sea. The equipment has in-built GPS to give precise position and time of information. Most important, compared to similar foreign-made equipment, it is cheap, with each equipment costing around Rs 10,000. Foreign made ones cost more than Rs 50,000 each.

Besides, foreign equipment require registration with foreign agencies and must operate with international satellites.

One wonders if 26/11, which claimed 183 lives, could have been averted had there been a DAT positioned on board MV Kuber, the Indian fishing trawler hijacked by the terrorists to reach the Mumbai coast.



(This article was published in the Business Line print edition dated November 26, 2009)

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[Niti Aayog plans to set up 15,000](#)



Your interest in Stocks

[PACL victims to get refund](#)

(f) "Government" means the State Government.

(g) "mechanized fishing vessels" means a ship or boat fitted with mechanized means of propulsion having an engine not less than fifteen horse power but not more than one hundred and twenty horse power and measuring in length not less than eight metres and not more than fifteen metres, but does not include a deep sea fishing vessel, and a "deep sea fishing vessels" means a ship or boat fitted with mechanical means of propulsion having an engine of not less than one hundred and twenty horse power and measuring in length not less than fifteen metres.

(h) "owner" in relation to any fishing vessel, includes any person who has 'power to sell or transfer the fishing vessel or who has the custody thereof or who receives whether or his own behalf or on behalf of any other person rent for such fishing vessels.

(i) "Port" means the space within such limits as may from time to time defined by the Government by notification for the purpose of this Act.

(j) A registered fishing vessel means —

(i) a fishing vessel registered under section 11 of Marine Products Export Development Authority Act 1972 (Central Act 13 of 1972) or,

(ii) a fishing vessel registered under section 10.

(k) "specified area" means such area in the sea along the whole or part of the coastline of the State but not beyond territorial waters as may be specified by the Government by notification from time to time.

(l) "State" means the State of Tamil Nadu and includes the territorial waters along the entire coastline of that State.

4. Authorisation of Officers for the purposes of any provision of this Act. The Government may by notification, authorise—

(a) any Officer of the Government, not being an Officer below the rank of a 'B' group Officer; or

(b) any Officer of the Central Government with the consent of that Government.

to exercise the powers conferred on and discharge the duties imposed upon the authorized Officer, under this Act in such Area as may be specified in the notification.

## CHAPTER II

### *Regulation, restriction or prohibition of fishing in the specified area*

5. *Power or regulate restrict or prohibit certain matters within specified area* (1) *The Government may having regard to the matters referred to in sub section (2) by notification—*

(a) regulate, restrict or prohibit the fishing in any specified area by such class or classes of fishing vessels as may be specified in such notification; or

காணாமல் போன ஆன்றோ ஜெயின் என்பவரின் மனைவி ரெம்யாவின் வாக்குமூலம் அனுப்புனர்

ரெம்யா (30/17)  
க/பெ. ஆன்றோ ஜெயின்,  
சின்னதுறை,  
விளவன்கோடு, கன்னியாகுமரி  
96779335933

மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஐயா,

நான் மேற்கண்ட முகவரியில் என் கணவர் ஆன்றோ ஜெயின் மற்றும் மக்கள் ஜெக்ரொஃபீனோ (9/17) ஜெக் ரோமாரியோ (5 1/2 /17) மற்றும் மகள் ரோஃபியா (3 1/2 /17) உடன் வசித்து வருகிறேன். எனக்கு திருமணம் ஆகி 10 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகியுள்ளது.

கடந்த 11.10.2017 அன்று கப்பல் மோதிய விபத்தில் என் தந்தையும் சகோதரியின் கணவரும் இறந்துவிட்டனர். அதில் என் தந்தையின் சடலம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதன் காரணமாக 29.11.2017 வரை கடலுக்குள் செல்லவில்லை என் கணவர் கடந்த 20 ஆண்டுகளாக கடல் தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்.

30.11.2017 அன்று அதிகாலை 2.30 மணி அளவில் வைசிகா மரியம் (அபிமோல்) என்ற வள்ளத்தில் கீழ்க்கண்ட மூன்று நபருடன் கடலுக்குள் சென்றார்.

1. ராகேஷ் (சகோதரர்)
2. அருளப்பன்-படகு உரிமையாளர்
3. சர்ஜன்

வள்ளத்தின் பதிவு எண் - IND-TN-15-MO-2481

வழக்கமாக மதியம் 12 மணிக்கு வீடு திரும்பி விடுவார். அன்று அடித்த ஓகி புயல் காரணமாக அவர் வீட்டிற்கு திரும்பவில்லை. இதுவரை அவரைப் பற்றியோ அந்த வள்ளத்தை பற்றியோ எந்த தகவலும் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

இதுகுறித்து பங்குத் தந்தையிடமும் அதை தொடர்ந்து ஏ.டி அலுவலகத்திலும், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரிடமும் என் கணவர், சகோதரர் ராகேஷ் மற்றும் அவர்களுடன் கடலுக்குள் சென்றவர்களையும் தேடி தருமாறு மனு அளித்தோம். 10.12.2017 அன்று மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் எங்கள் வீட்டிற்கு வந்து எங்களை சந்தித்தார். என் மகனை தேடி மீட்டுவர தகுந்த முயற்சியை எடுப்பதாக உறுதியளித்தார்.

நான் என் தந்தை மற்றும் சகோதரியின் கணவரின் மரணத்தால் ஏற்கனவே மிகுந்த மன உளைச்சலுக்கு உள்ளானோம். இப்போழுது எனது கணவர் மற்றும் சகோதரரையும் காணவில்லை. என் குடும்ப நிலையை எண்ணி மிகுந்த மனவருத்தத்துடன் உள்ளேன். எனவே என் கணவர், சகோதரர் மற்றும் அவருடன் கடலுக்குள் சென்றவரையும் தேடி மீட்டுத்தருமாறு வேண்டிக்கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

உங்கள் உண்மையுள்ள

நாள்: 20.12.2017

இடம்: (தூத்தூர்) சின்னதுறை

## **Whither disaster management after Ockhi?**

**The Hindu, December 15, 2017**

### **More lives of fisherfolk would have been saved if disaster management action plans were implemented properly**

A disaster is an event causing extreme disruption in a society's functioning. It results in widespread human, material, and environmental losses which are beyond the ability of the affected people to cope with on their own. Most disasters — floods, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides — are due to nature's fury. When a disaster causes death and destruction, it becomes a calamity beyond human endurance. This is what happened when cyclone Ockhi struck Kanniyakumari district in Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala on November 29th night and 30th morning.

As per the information given by fishermen associations in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, over 120 fishermen are dead and about 900 are still missing. Fishermen who ventured out into the sea to help in rescue operations reportedly saw bloated bodies floating. They were, however, unable to bring several of these bodies back to the shore. The Tamil Nadu government continues to be in denial mode as far as the number of deaths is concerned, although there is some consensus on the number of people missing.

Cyclone Ockhi has left a massive trail of destruction in Kanniyakumari district. It is here that the government's rapid response by way of disaster management should have stepped in.

### **Failure in damage control**

There are three basic failings in the government's response: the cyclone warning was delayed; the warning, when it came, was ineffective because it could not be conveyed to thousands of fisherfolk who were already out at sea; and once the cyclone struck, there was no war-like mobilisation and action, which are the hallmarks of good disaster management.

Cyclone Ockhi's devastation started within 12 hours of the first "rough seas" warning that was put out on November 29. Such conditions may have deterred fisherfolk in other parts of Tamil Nadu, but not those in Kanniyakumari, which has among the highest density of fisherfolk in India. Given the limited quantity of fish in nearshore waters, many fisherfolk have diversified into deep-sea and long-distance fishing. Considering that their fishing voyages sometimes last from ten days to more than a month, the Indian Meteorological Department's timing of the cyclone forecast was futile.

The government's own estimates suggest that 3,677 fishermen from Kanniyakumari and Kerala were lost in sea. On November 30 morning, action plans should have kicked in and the Indian Coast Guard, with its seaborne vessels and helicopters, should have launched emergency search and rescue operations. Coast Guard ships should have taken along a few fishermen from the villages as navigation assistants (because they knew where to look for missing people) and should have intensely combed the area. Had this been done, hundreds of fishing boats and fishermen would have been found and rescued within the shortest possible time.

Nothing of this sort happened, say fisherfolk in the worst-affected villages that I visited: Neerodi, Marthandamthurai, Vallavillai, Eraviputhenthurai, Chinnathurai, Thoothoor, Poothurai, Enayamputhanthurai. The Coast Guard, they said, turned a deaf ear to their pleas. Even when the Coast Guard reluctantly moved with some fishermen on board, all it did was to go up to about 60 nautical miles and then stop saying that it cannot go

beyond its jurisdiction.

Even so, the Indian Navy with its vast array of ships, aircraft and state-of-the-art technology should have stepped in immediately. This too did not happen. The resultant outcry forced Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to come to Kanniyakumari, conduct a review, and make some promises. A few days later, the government announced the rescue/recovery of several hundred mechanised/motorised fishing boats and over 3,000 fishermen who had landed on the coasts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. While the Coast Guard and the Indian Navy staked claim to this “rescue” mission, the fishing community leaders say that all these boats and the fishermen drifted to the coast on their own.

What has happened to the National Disaster Management Act (2005), the National Policy on Disaster Management (2009), the National Disaster Management Plan (2016) and the National Disaster Response Force and infrastructure created thereof? Did the disaster management control room in Delhi function at all? Villagers have printed the photos of the dead based on eye-witness accounts and the number is not less than 100. The government continues to dismiss this as being untrue.

### **The need for compensation**

The cyclone has also resulted in massive losses to the livelihoods of people living in the coasts due to the destruction of crops, banana, rubber, coconut and forest trees. Relief and rehabilitation is going to be a monumental task and the State government alone cannot take the huge burden of providing a decent compensation to the victims of the cyclone.

This calls for the combined efforts of the Central and State government (departments of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries) and various departments (rubber board, coconut board, spices board, etc.) To get things moving, the Central Relief Commissioner should immediately visit the district, make realistic assessments, and award reasonable compensation immediately.

*M.G. Devasahayam is a retired bureaucrat*

**Statement of Ms. Albera W/O Mr. Irudayadasan (Missing)**

Ms. Albera (43/17)  
 W/O Irudayadasan (57/17)  
 11-36, Anbiyam,  
 Arasu Colony, Mel Midalam  
 Udayamarthandam,  
 Kanyakumari District 629178

I reside in the above-mentioned address. My family members are:

S.No	Name	Relationship	Age	Others
1	Irudayadasan	Husband	57	
2	Akalya	Daughter	26	
3	Hemanisha	Daughter	24	
4	Mary Sumithra	Daughter	21	
5	John Kinrose Raj	Son	18	
6	Jenistans	Daughter	16	
7	Jenifer	Daughter	14	
8	Aneeshmol	Daughter	12	
9	John Paul	Son	11	

We belong to Latin Catholic – Mukkuvar community. My husband is in fishing occupation for many years and he is the only bread winner in our family.

On 28.11.2017 around 8.30 PM he left our house and went to Thengapattinam fishing harbour and then from there in a 68-foot steel boat (Name: Vijovin) with number IND/TN/15.M.M387 he went to the sea on 29.11.2017 around 5.30 AM along with Josepath who is the owner of the boat and 13 others.

We came to know about Cyclone Ockhi only around 9 AM on 30.11.2017, but we could not go outside our houses because of the heavy rains. Then we gave complaints to the District Collector, Fisheries Department, Parish Priest of Mel Midalam.

The government officials failed to give us prior warning about the Cyclone and only on the morning of 30.11.2017 around 7 AM information about the Cyclone was announced in the church. I believe that my husband will return home.

**Statement of Mr. Robinson, boat owner and who had been from the sea**

Mr. Robinson (33/17),  
S/o Sabariar Adimai,  
Thonithuraivilagam,  
Vilavancode, Nirodithurai,  
Kanyakumari District.

I reside in the above mentioned address. I belong to Christian Mukkuvar community and I am married with my wife Mary. I am involved in fishing business for 14 years and I have bought a boat two years ago. On 23.11.2017 myself along with 9 others went to Cochin for fishing. Those persons are

1. Sarin
2. Loyalan
3. Estern
4. Sachin
5. Panneerselvam
6. Vijayendra Bhoopathi
7. Susai
8. Angukumar

We were fishing at a distance of 140 Nautical miles from the shore (location – North 9°3 East 74°31) on 26.11.2017, due to heavy wind our boat drifted in a different direction. On 03.12.2017 when we were in Karatheevu Navy rescued us, where we were struggling without food and water for two days and our boat got damaged hence we were struck there. I had serious injury in my leg and I was admitted in Karatheevu hospital and was treated for 7 days. A case was filed for the lost of my boat. The total worth of my boat, fishing net, engine and wireless equipments are Rs.57.50 lakhs.

I have given a petition regarding the boat loss to the Parish priest. I had taken loans to buy this boat and I do not know any other occupation. Hence I request the government to provide relief and compensation.

**Statement of Ms. Marykala W/o Mr. Sagayaraj**  
**KK/Kottar//Death/Melmanakkudi/09**

19.12.2017

Ms. Marykala  
W/o Sagayaraj  
1/671 Navajeevan Nagar,  
Mankkudi PO, Agastheeswaram  
Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District

I reside in the abovementioned address with my husband Sagayaraj (48) with my two daughters. I belong to the Backward – Mukkuvar fishing community. My husband is involved in fishing business for the past 30 years.

On 27.11.2017 around 5 AM, my husband went to fishing in the sea in boat (*Jithin*) owned by Mr. Jaffet along with 16 others and Mr. Davidson from Colachel was the driver of the boat. On 1.12.2017 my sister Michaelammal called me and informed that in Muttom region many fishing boats are missing including the one in which my husband was travelling. After hearing this information, my relatives and neighbours went to the Parish Priest Fr. Cleetus and told him about this and he enquired about the missing fishermen from Muttom and Kollam regions. Then we came to know that three persons –Johnson, George and one person from Thoothukudi, who were in my husband's boat were rescued by Kerala government's helicopter and were initially admitted in Trivandrum Government Hospital and now are treated in Asaripallam Government Hospital. My brother-in-law Anthony and other relatives met them in the hospital and they told that on 30.11.2017 due to the cyclone their boat capsized and the 16 persons who were in the boat were floating in the water till 4 PM the next evening and four of them including Sagayaraj fainted and drowned inside the water, later three of them were rescued by a helicopter by Kerala government and were admitted in Trivandrum Government Hospital and they did not know about rest of them.

Hence, based on the information given by the three of them who were with my husband in the boat and were rescued, we confirmed that my husband is dead and organized prayers for him in our church on 4.12.2017.

After a week, District Collector, Assistant Director of Fisheries Department, MLAs visited the families for namesake. The government did not provide necessary warning and information regarding Cyclone Ockhi and if they have started the rescue efforts immediately the day next to the cyclone the lives of my husband and others with him could have been saved. But the government officials were lethargic in in the rescue efforts.

My husband is the only wage earner in our family and because of this loss our family is suffering. I request the government to provide compensation to our family and a government job to my family.

## FACT SHEET- ICG/IN/IAF SAR EFFORTS CYCLONE OCKHI

SI	Description	INDIAN COAST GUARD			INDIAN NAVY			INDIAN AIR FORCE		
		TN	KL	L&M	TN	KL	L&M	TN	KL	L&M
1.	<b>Deployment since 30 Nov</b>									
	Ships	02	07	01	--	03	--	-	--	--
	Fixed wing aircraft	02				02			01	
	Helo	01				01			02	
2.	<b>Deployment on 02 Dec</b>									
	Ships	01	08	01	01	07	02			
	Fixed wing aircraft	01		02		02	01			
	Helo		01			04			02	
3	<b>Lives Saved/Rescued</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>65</b>			<b>09</b>	<b>--</b>
4	<b>Lives saved by other Resource Agencies (Merchant vessels/Trawler)</b>							<b>21</b> off Kerala coast <b>07</b> off L & M Island		
5	<b>Total Lives Saved ( State Wise)</b>							<b>Tamil Nadu - 71</b>		
								<b>Kerala - 183</b>		
								<b>L&amp;M Is - 07</b>		
6	<b>Total Lives Saved/Rescued till 1600 Hrs on 02 Dec</b>							<b>261</b>		

**FACT SHEET- ICG/IN/IAF SAR EFFORTS CYCLONE 'OCKHI'**  
**UPDATE AS OF 1800 HRS ON 05 DEC**

SI	Description	INDIAN COAST GUARD			INDIAN NAVY			INDIAN AIR FORCE		
		TN	KL	L&M	TN	KL	L&M	TN	KL	L&M
1.	<b>Deployment since 30 Nov</b>									
	Ships	02	07	01	--	06	--	-	--	--
	Fixed wing aircraft	02	--	--	--	02	--	01		--
	Helicopter	01	--	--		02	--	02		--
2.	<b>Deployment on 05 Dec</b>									
	Ships	01	9	04	--	06	04	--	--	--
	Fixed wing aircraft	01	02	01		03		--	--	--
	Helicopter	--	01	--	--	01	01	--	05	--
3	<b>Lives Saved/Rescued</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>145</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>--</b>
4	<b>Lives saved by other Resource Agencies (Merchant vessels/Trawler)</b>							<b>17</b> off Kerala coast <b>07</b> off L & M Island <b>05</b> Sri Lankan by MV Stream		
5	<b>Lives Saved ( State Wise)</b>							<b>Tamil Nadu - 233</b>		
								<b>Kerala - 340</b>		
								<b>L&amp;M Is - 30</b>		
6	<b>Total Lives Saved/Rescued</b>							<b>603 + (05 Sri Lankan)</b>		

# SEARCH AND RESCUE AREAS – 02 DEC 17

*INS Kolkata, Chennai and Trikand*  
enroute for augmenting SAR effort

*INS Shardul and Sharda*  
enroute to L&M Islands

**Indian Navy**  
08 ships, 05 aircraft

**Indian Coast Guard**  
8 ships, 02 aircraft

**Indian Air Force**  
02 aircraft

Lakshadweep Sea

P8I aircraft

Dornier aircraft

KERALA

TAMIL  
INDIA

Kochi

*INS Nireekshak*

GHATS

*INS Sagardhwani*

Trivandrum

*INS Jamuna*

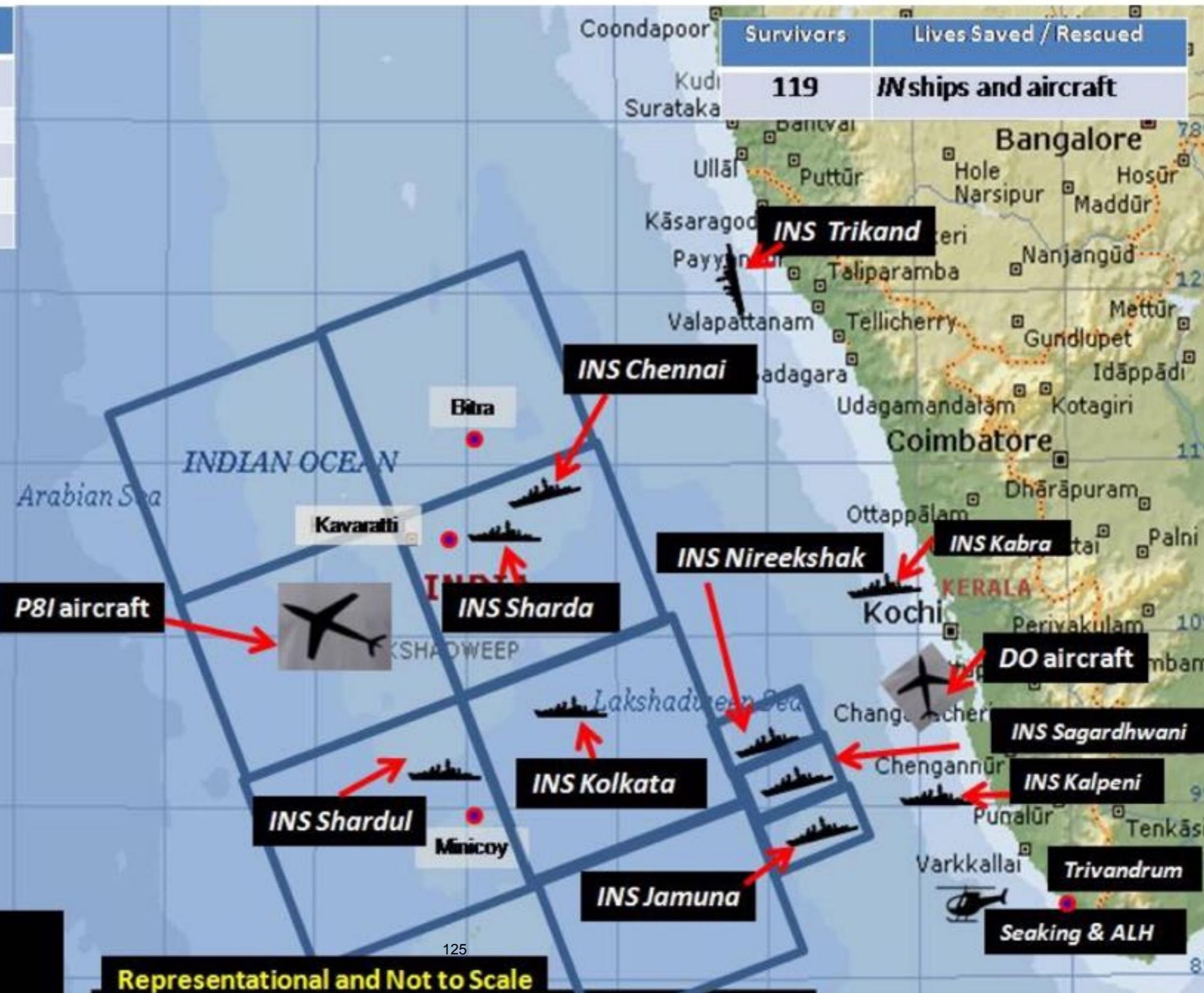
Seaking and ALH

**Representational and Not to Scale**

# INDIAN NAVY SAR EFFORT- 03 DEC/ 0800 H

Aircraft Searches - 03 Dec	
Aircraft	Time
P8I (02)	0515 - 1400
DO (02)	0600 - 0930
ALH (01)	S/B at TVM
SKG (03)	S/B at TVM

Survivors	Lives Saved / Rescued
119	IN ships and aircraft



**Indian Navy**  
10 ships, 08 aircraft

**Representational and Not to Scale**

# Cyclone Ockhi: Nirmala Sitharaman visits Kanyakumari, reviews relief work

By IANS | Published: 03rd December 2017 08:05 PM |

Last Updated: 03rd December 2017 08:10 PM | **A+ A A-** |



Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman interacting with locals at Thirupathysaram, Kanyakumari. (Photo | Twitter)

**KANYAKUMAR:** Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Sunday reviewed the search-and-rescue operations undertaken after Cyclone Ockhi, and will visit more affected areas in Tamil Nadu and Kerala on Monday, officials said.

Figures collated by the Defence Ministry on Sunday said the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Indian Air Force have so far rescued 357 persons.

After arriving in Kanyakumari and holding a review meeting with officials, the Minister visited villages in the nearby areas where she interacted with the local fishermen. She also met Tamil Nadu Deputy Chief Minister O. Panneerselvam.

## Cyclone Ockhi UPDATES | Death toll rises to 14; calamity won't be termed a national disaster, says K J Alphons

On Monday, the Defence Minister will undertake a road journey from Kanyakumari to the Kerala capital Thiruvananthapuram and visit cyclone-affected areas and meet locals on the way, Ministry officials said.

### Related Article

Cyclone Ockhi: Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman says 71 Tamil Nadu fishermen, 248 from Kerala rescued

Cyclone Ockhi won't be termed national disaster

Cyclone Ockhi: Never seen such violent seas, not even in movies, say fishermen

Cyclone Ockhi: Two casualties; people decry lack of long-term relief

**Statement of Ms. Mary Indira W/o Mr. Delpinraj**  
**KK/TVM/I/Death/Iravu/05**

19.12.2017

Ms. Mary Indira  
 Leon Nagar,  
 Colachel, Kanyakumari District  
 Mobile No: 82205 36884  
 83448 24690

I reside in the abovementioned address. We belong to backward Mukkuvar community. My husband has been involved in the fishing business for the past 30 years. I have two children who are studying in school.

On 27.11.2017 around 8 PM, my husband left our house and went to Kollam fishing harbour and from there he left to the sea on 28.11.2017 night.

The following sixteen persons had gone with my husband in the same boat:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Place</b>
1	Michael Ameen	Melmanakudi
2	Sagayaraj	Melmanakudi
3	Anthonyraj	Melmanakudi
4	Johnson	Rajakamangalam
5	George	Rajakamangalam
6	Jegan	Colachel
7	Ravindran	Colachel
8	John Davidson	
9	Delpinraj	Kariyapattinam
10	Barath	
11	Joseph	
12	Oripal	Kolkatta

13	Arvinth Kumar	
14	Jude	
15	Clinton	
16	Unknown person	

On 29.11.2017 due to the cyclone, their boat capsized. Only George, Johnson, and another person from that boat were rescued by a helicopter by the Kerala state government and were admitted to Trivandrum Government Hospital and were later transferred to Asaripallam Government Hospital. From these persons, I came to know that my husband died due to the cyclone and twelve of them were floating in the sea for two days. The government did not take necessary steps to rescue them, if steps were taken my husband and others would have been saved. I have not received the body of my husband till now.

There has been a FIR filed in Colachel police station with No. 88/17. As per the information given by others from the boat we made prayers for the death of my husband in our church. My husband is the only wage earner in our family and because of this loss our family is suffering. I request the government to provide compensation to our family and a government job to my daughter.

# Cops book 15,000 protesters in Kanyakumari



Six members of the 'Makkal Adhigaram' (People's Power), an outfit suspected to have naxal links, were reportedly picked up by the police from the fishermen's protest site.

**Kanyakumari:** In an extraordinary development, Kanyakumari district police registered cases against around 15,000 protesters including 240 named activists, including the noted anti-nuke, Dr S.P. Udayakumar and Catholic parish priests for participating in a 'rail roko' at Kulithurai railway station on Friday last (Dec 7), to press for intensifying the searches for the missing fishermen in the wake of the devastating 'Ockhi' cyclone.

Cases under IPC sections 341, for wrongfully restraining the railway passengers by blocking rail traffic and hindering public vehicle movement by taking up rallies, under 143 for unlawful assembly and under section 188 for disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant, have been registered against 15,000 persons, according to Kanyakumari district SP, M. Durai.

The cases come under five police stations of Colachel, Manavalakurichi, Puthukadai, Marthandam and Kaliyakavilai in the district. Among the 15,000 accused, 240 of them are named activists, including the anti-nuke activist and Pachai Thamilagam party leader, S P Udayakumar, Tamil nationalist and May 17 movement leader, Thurumurugan Gandhi and all the 12 Catholic parish priests of the coastal areas of Kanyakumari district. The Killiyoor Congress MLA S Rajesh Kumar too has been named in the accused list among the 15,000 persons, sources said.

Suspecting the intrusion of naxal elements in to the ongoing fishermen's protest from across the state border, the police too have intensified their

investigation to check outsiders from instigating the fishermen against the administration. Six members of the 'Makkal Adhigaram' (People's Power), an outfit suspected to have naxal links, were reportedly picked up by the police from the fishermen's protest site.

Reacting to the registration of cases against them, Fr Churchil, one of the Catholic priests accused of instigating the people to indulge in rail roko, retorted, "let them arrest us all but we would not give up our struggle even in jail until our fishermen return safe."

The SP, however, referring to the continuing fishermen's protests at Chinnathurai, Colachel, Kanyakumari and at various other coastal hamlets in the district said, that cases would not be registered if the protesters held their limit without hindering the public. Mr. Durai also instructed the kin of the missing fishermen to file formal complaints with their nearest police stations.

Colachel police have so far has registered a case in connection with the death of fishermen Jeranyas, based on a formal complaint preferred by his wife and another case based on a complaint by kin of 14 missing fishermen-Mariya Sujandas, Felix, Dennis, Marshal, George, Rouswelt, Anto, Vargeese, Rajan, Paniyadimai, Manoj, John Jelastin, Wilbert and Justin Babu @ Chandra Robinson. Formal complaints about the dead and missing fishermen by their blood relatives "would help the administration take further speedy action," sources added.

## STATEMENT OF MARY VIKINI WIFE OF JAMES

Mary vikini james(34/17)  
32-114,school vilagam  
Marthandanthurai,  
Vilavancode  
Kanyakumari-629160  
Phone number:8056850629

I am residing at the above-mentioned address and we belong to the Mukkuvar Christian community. I have two sons, Jenis(11/17),Pradish(10/17) and one daughter Anuska James(8/17). All three of them are studying at St.Johns Bala matriculation higher secondary school. For the past 18 years my husband is doing the fishing business. Based on the income we are running our family.

In this situation on 14.11.2017 from Thengapatinam to Kerala state he went for fishing up to 45 seven days in the sea. Along with my husband there are seven people were went for fishing - Jammes s/o Milmikiyas, Rajanayagam ,Anthoniyas S/O Alphonse,justin S/O Vincent,IntaceS/O Jacob,Vijise s/o Ignosias,Jegankumar s/o Dhasan.

On 29.11.2017 and 30.11.2017 are the dates we got the information that people are missing who are caught by the cyclone Ockhi . Then I informed to the Parish priest at Marthandam. He informed to concerned officers that fisherman are missing.

Even now we do not know any information about my husband and six others.so that my family and I are so depressed.in this situation 20.12.2017 at early morning we got a call from my husband that he and his friends are safe and he asked us to do not get worry. Finally, he said on 22.12.2017 he will reach home safely.

So, I pray that government should take the steps to rescue the fisherman as soon as possible when they receive the information that fisherman are in the danger and government should give the intimation before the cyclone forms.

**Statement of Ms. Regi W/o Mr. Cleetus Pathrose**  
**KK/TVM/II/Death/Chinnathurai/01**

19.12.2017

Ms. Regi  
W/o Cleetus Pathrose  
5-24, Punitha Yutha Colony  
Chinnathurai, Thoothur,  
Vilavancode Taluk  
Kanyakumari District – 629 179

I reside in the above-mentioned address. I live with my husband Cleetus Pathrose, my son Prakisan Seeliyani (23/17) who has studied till MBA and is under training now and my daughter Felixial Cleetus (22/17) who has studied B.Sc. (Zoology) and is now at home as we could not afford for her higher studies.

On 29.11.2017 around 5.30 AM my husband and another person went in a small wooden boat to the sea. We were expecting that they will return home on the morning of 30.11.2017. Since the evening of 29.11.2017 there were heavy rains and wind and there was no information about my husband till 30.11.2017.

On 1.12.2017 we got information from the Kerala Government that the other person has been admitted in a Government Hospital in Kerala. My relative went to enquire about my husband in the Kerala hospital and we came to know that my husband had died.

After that, many political leaders and government officials have visited us but no relief has been provided to us. I request the government to provide compensation to our family and a government job to my daughter.

### **Statement of Mr. Muthappan**

Mr. Muthappan (26/17),  
S/o Dhaasan,  
Annai Nagar,  
Nirodithurai,  
Kanyakumari District.

I reside in the above mentioned address. I belong to Christian Mukkuvar community. On 28.11.2017 I along with 4 others went to Kollam and from there went to the sea for fishing. Those persons are

1. Xavier
2. Johnson
3. Saverier
4. Ester Paul
5. Muthappa

We were fishing in a place about 57 Nautical mile away from the sea. On 30.11.2017 about 2.00a.m our boat capsized and everyone fell into the sea. We were holding to the boat and struggling in the water, on the next day early morning Johnson died. His body drifted away in front of our eyes. On 03.12.2017 Saverier also died, the rest 3 of us were still holding the capsized boat and all of us were badly injured in our legs, hands and rest of body.

Some foreign ship (written in Arabic) gave a wireless message to the Kerala Coast Guard who rescued us in a helicopter and took us to Kerala. We were admitted in Ernakulam Govt. Hospital on the evening of 03.12.2017 then shifted two of us to Kuzhithurai government hospital on the next day. Since Xavier was seriously wounded he was kept in Ernakulam hospital. Since his left hand fingers and left leg fingers were decomposed they had to be cut off from his body.

The fisheries department minister visited us in Aasaripallam government hospital along with Collector and gave us Rs.50,000. The cost of the boat in which we went is Rs.17,80,000. Hence we request the government to provide relief and compensation.

## விமானத்தில் தேடுதலில் பங்கேற்பு செய்த இளைஞரின் வாக்குமூலம்

நகசிர் பிரான்சிஸ்  
69/1572 பூந்துரை  
திருவனந்தபுரம்  
9645836639

நான் மேற்கண்ட முகவரியில் வசித்து வருகிறேன். மீனவர் உட்பிரிவு முக்குவர் பிரிவைச் சார்ந்தவன். நான் மரைன் இன்ஜினியரிங் படித்துள்ளேன். தற்சமயம் தனியார் கப்பலில் பணியாற்றிவருகிறேன்.

29.11.17 அன்று மாலை சுமார் 06.00 மணியளவில் சர்ச் ஒலிபெருக்கி மூலமாக புயல் வருகின்ற அறிவிப்பு எனக்கு தெரியவந்தது

ஓகி புயலில் காணாமல் போன மீனவர்களை கண்டறிய மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரிடம் அனுமதி பெற்ற 08.12.17 அன்றுதான் ஏர்போர்ட்ஸ் பிளைட்டில் சென்றார்கள். பூந்துரை அந்தோணிப்பிள்ளை, சோர்ஜன் ஆகிய இருவரும் சென்றார்கள். இந்த தேடுதலின் போது 3 போட் இருப்பதை கண்டறிந்து நேவி மூலமாக மீட்டார்கள். இந்த போட்டில் சுமார் 30 நபர்கள் இருந்துள்ளார்கள்.

தேடிச் சென்ற விமானம் சுமார் 3 1/2 மணிநேரம் மட்டுமே பயணம் செய்யக்கூடியது. இதில் கடலுக்குள் போவதற்கு சுமார் ஒரு மணி நேரமும், திரும்பி வர சுமார் 1மணி நேரமும் ஆகின்றது. மீதமுள்ள நேரத்தில் தான் விமானம் தாழ்வாக பறந்து தேடமுடியும். இதனால் பெரிய அளவில் தேடமுடியாது.

23.12.17 அன்று நானும் அந்தோணிப்பிள்ளையும் இருவரும் இந்திய விமானப்படைக்கு சொந்தமான விமானத்தில் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அனுமதியுடன் கரையில் இருந்து சுமார் 300 நாட்டிக்கல் ஆழ்கடலில் தேடிச்சென்றோம். சுமார் 3.30 மணிநேரம் மட்டுமே பறக்கும் திறன்கொண்ட விமானத்தில் தேடுவதற்கான நேரம் என்பது மிகக்குறைந்த நேரமே கிடைத்தது.

குறிப்பாக நாங்கள் விமானத்தில் சென்றால் யூகத்தின் அடிப்படையில்தான் கடலில் உள்ள இடத்தை அடையாளம் காட்டமுடியும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தேடுதலுக்கு தேவையான தளவாடங்கள் இருந்தும் அவர்கள் மெளனமாக இருந்தார்கள். இது திட்டமிட்டு மீனவர்களுக்கு எதிரான செயலாக நினைக்கின்றோம்.

29.11.2017 அன்று புயல் வந்தபின்பும் அரசு டிசம்பர் ஒன்றாம் அல்லது இரண்டாம் தேதியோ தேடிப்போயிருந்தால் 80 சதவீத மீனவர்களை காப்பாற்றி இருக்க முடியும். ஆனால் எவ்வித முன்னெடுப்பும் அரசு எடுக்கவில்லை.

இதுவரை காணாமல்போன மீனவர்கள் சம்பந்தமாகவோ, இறந்துபோன மீனவர்கள் சம்பந்தமாக எவ்வித உண்மையான தகவலை அரசு தெரிவிக்கவில்லை.

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**Statement of Ms. Regi W/o Mr. Cleetus Pathrose**  
**KK/TVM/II/Death/Chinnathurai/01**

19.12.2017

Ms. Regi  
W/o Cleetus Pathrose  
5-24, Punitha Yutha Colony  
Chinnathurai, Thoothur,  
Vilavancode Taluk  
Kanyakumari District – 629 179

I reside in the above-mentioned address. I live with my husband Cleetus Pathrose, my son Prakisan Seeliyani (23/17) who has studied till MBA and is under training now and my daughter Felixial Cleetus (22/17) who has studied B.Sc. (Zoology) and is now at home as we could not afford for her higher studies.

On 29.11.2017 around 5.30 AM my husband and another person went in a small wooden boat to the sea. We were expecting that they will return home on the morning of 30.11.2017. Since the evening of 29.11.2017 there were heavy rains and wind and there was no information about my husband till 30.11.2017.

On 1.12.2017 we got information from the Kerala Government that the other person has been admitted in a Government Hospital in Kerala. My relative went to enquire about my husband in the Kerala hospital and we came to know that my husband had died.

After that, many political leaders and government officials have visited us but no relief has been provided to us. I request the government to provide compensation to our family and a government job to my daughter.

Annexure-39  
THE HINDU

# BusinessLine

## ISRO develops low-cost device for coastal security

### *DISTRESS ALERT.*

Immediately on receipt of distress signal from the boat in sea, the Coast Guard through DAT will be able to identify the boat and its precise location.

Santanu Sanyal

Kolkata, Nov. 25 As the country prepares for observing the first anniversary of 26/11, debates rage over how to make our coastline safe.

What is perhaps little known is that a low-cost device, Distress Alert Transmitter (DAT) developed by Space Application Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation, Ahmedabad, at the behest of Coast Guard for fool proof disaster management at sea, can provide the answer.

DAT is now commercially available. Manufactured by Delhi-based VTL Technologies Ltd, belonging to the S.K. Birla Group, with know-how from ISRO, about 1,000 pieces of the equipment have already been supplied by the company to ISRO which in turn has provided them to all the coastal States for distribution on experimental basis to fishermen venturing into seas for fishing.

The result has been encouraging, and ISRO has asked VTL to supply 1,000 more pieces. The Lakshwadeep Administration too has ordered 53 pieces of the equipment on an experimental basis.

DAT operates via INSAT-3A with full coverage of the Indian sub-continent. It works on Indian Disaster Management dedicated frequency and each equipment has a unique identification number.

The system works like this: immediately on receipt of distress signal from the boat in sea, the Coast Guard through DAT will be able to identify the boat and its precise location. The signal from the DAT positioned in the boat first goes to INSAT 3A satellite and from there to the Chennai-based Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC), which is a hub linked to coordination centres in each coastal State.

MRCC immediately coordinates the rescue operation from air and sea.

However, each equipment has to be registered with the Indian Coast Guard which is the authorised hub for Search and Rescue Coordination Authority at sea. The equipment has in-built GPS to give precise position and time of information. Most important, compared to similar foreign-made equipment, it is cheap, with each equipment costing around Rs 10,000. Foreign made ones cost more than Rs 50,000 each.

Besides, foreign equipment require registration with foreign agencies and must operate with international satellites.

One wonders if 26/11, which claimed 183 lives, could have been averted had there been a DAT positioned on board MV Kuber, the Indian fishing trawler hijacked by the terrorists to reach the Mumbai coast.



(This article was published in the Business Line print edition dated November 26, 2009)

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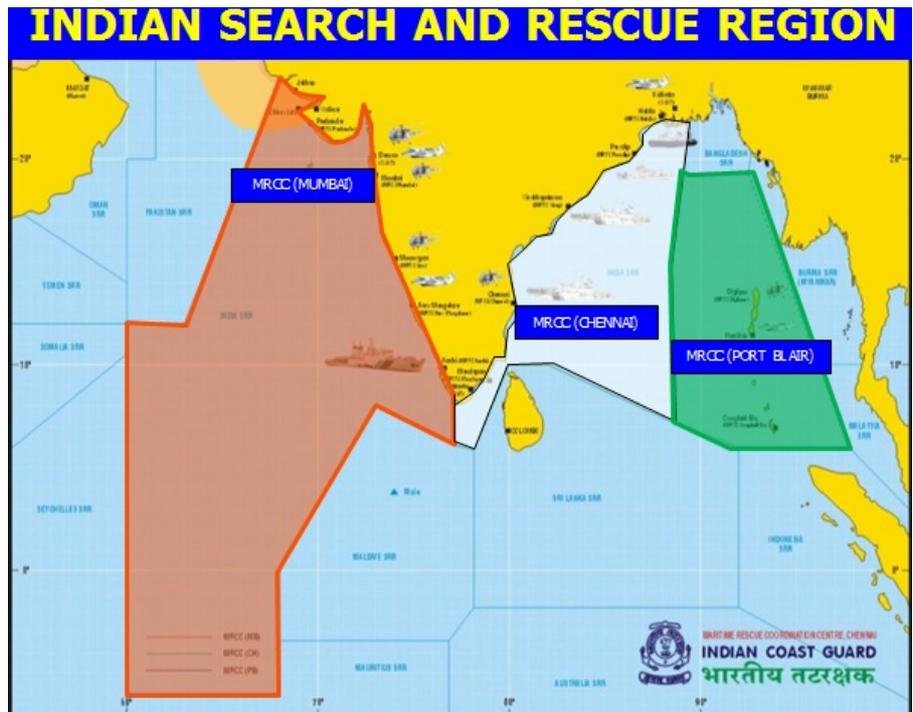
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## NATIONAL MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE COORDINATING AUTHORITY

The Indian Coast Guard is responsible for executing /Coordinating Search and Rescue (SAR) missions in the Indian Maritime Search and Rescue Region (ISRR). Director General Indian Coast Guard is the National Maritime SAR Coordinating Authority (NMSARCA). Under NMSARCA, the ISRR of India is divided into three areas with Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs) located at Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair. There are 10 Maritime Rescue Sub Centres (MRSCs) and 03 Maritime Rescue Sub Sub Centres (MRSSCs) operate under these MRCCs. The multi mission Indian Coast Guard Stations located along the coast, deploys state of the art ships and aircraft to provide SAR coverage in ISRR.



Last Updated On :07/06/2016

### **Statement of Mr. Maria Sajan Dass**

Mr. Maria Sajandass (27)  
S/O Thatheus  
2/11 3 147 A, St. Jude Colony  
Chinnathurai, Thoothur PO  
Kanyakumari District  
Mobile: 994109941/ 781781906

I reside in the abovementioned address. I am married and I belong to Christian Mukkuvar community. I have five brothers and a sister. I have studied till 7<sup>th</sup> standard and have been involved in fishing business for the past 14 years.

On 16.11.2017 around 12.30 myself and my brother Maria Sujan Dass along with 8 others left to the sea from Thengapattinam fishing harbour in *St. Antony I* boat. Usually we travel in the sea for around 15-30 days for fishing. When we were returning to Thengapattinam from the sea we were in a distance of 100 nautical miles from Nagercoil. On 30.11.2017 around 2.30 PM the wind was very strong in the sea with heavy rains too. Due to this, water entered into our boat and the engine stopped. The boat was completely filled with water and due to heavy wind, the boat was damaged and around 7PM the boat broke into two parts. We had 25 litres- water cans in the boat and everyone caught hold of it and were floating in water.

We informed through our wireless sets to the Tamil Nadu Navy and a ship. Then a ship came and tried to call Navy, but they did not respond.

All 10 us were holding the water can together and floating in the water without food and water for the whole night. On 1.12.2017, at around 5 PM Varghese Rajan from Boothapandi, Nagercoil died and drowned inside the water. Manoj from, Poondhurai in Kerala also drowned inside the water and died. Later, Marshal from Chinnathurai also went inside the water and died. The wind was strong and was turning us in the water. Then Felix Denny from my village also died. Then we were left with six of us and my brother became ill after drinking sea water. All those who had died drank sea water. On 2.12.2017 my brother also went missing. Then we found a small boat at a distance, seeing that we swam fast towards the boat and got in to that. We saw three of us who came with us floating as bodies. I was fainting when I got into the boat and do not remember anything after that.

Then the persons in the boat called the Navy, and when they arrived we told them to search for others from our boat, but they could not find them. I called the other three persons to come to the boat, but they were not able swim towards our boat as they had wounds all over the body and it was covered with salt. After one and a half hours two boats came and when I woke up I was in Cochin Government Hospital and I was treated there for three days.

My brother has sent a complaint regarding this to government officials including District Collector, Coast Guard and Ministers. If the government officials have started the rescue operations, then many lives could have been saved. Many fishermen like we would have suffered like us in the sea. Government is completely responsible for all the missing fishermen. Our boat including the fishing net and engine totally costs Rs. 15,00,000/-

We demand that the government should announce Cyclone Ockhi as a national disaster and ensure this does not happen to any other fisherman in the future.

Date: 20.12.2017

**Statement of Mr. Benedit**  
**KK/TVM/IV A/Boat Loss/ Neerodi/03**

Mr. Benedit (50/17)  
S/O Amirthampillai  
Mikelpuram, Neerodi  
Collencode, Kanyakumari District  
Mobile: 9486414676

I reside in the above-mentioned address with Selvi and my four children. I have been doing fishing business around Neerodi area for many years. On 29.11.2017 I had tied my boat near the shore in Neerodi. Due to the cyclone on that day, my boat including the net and engine got washed away into the sea.

The cost of the damages is:

S. No	Description	Cost
1	Boat	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2	Fishing net	Rs. 3,90,000/-
3	Engine	Rs. 1,00,000/-
	Total	Rs. 5,90,000

Since my boat has been damaged, I am not able to do any fishing business and is causing financial hardships for me and my family.

Around 59 fishermen from my village are suffering due to loss and damage to their boats, fishing nets, GPS and engines. We have submitted a list of damages to our fishing properties to our Parish Priest.

Hence, we request the government to provide enough relief and compensation to us.

### **Statement of Ms. Vijirani w/o Mr. Resolin**

Ms. Vijirani  
3-275, Punitha Yutha  
Thoothor,  
Vilavangodu Taluk  
Kanyakumari District – 629176

I reside in the abovementioned address with my husband Mr. Resolin and my two sons – Nijil who is studying in college and John Britton who is studying in school. My husband owns a boat (Gireesima) and we have a debt of Rs. 80,00,000/- and our house is also attached as a collateral property due to the debt.

On 19.11.2017 my husband along with nine others went to fishing in the sea. Generally, when they go for fishing, they stay for 10-12 days in the sea and return home. Other fishermen in our neighbourhood told that they saw my husband and others in the boat on 30.11.2017. It has been 32 days since they left to the sea and they have not returned home and we have not received any information regarding them. The names of other nine persons who went in boat with my husband are – John, John Britto, Ramaiya, Suji, Govindaraj, Shankar, Sebin, Resolin, Wilfred.

Many political leaders have visited and they have not helped us in anyways. My family and the families of other missing fishermen are under deep severe depression because of this uncertainty.

We are not seeking any compensation from the government and request the government only to rescue my husband and others in the boat.

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT  
முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கை  
(Under Section 154 Cr.P.C)  
(கு.ந.வி.தொ.பிரிவு 154 இன் கீழ்)

TAMIL NADU POLICE  
INTEGRATED INVESTIGATION FORM-I

1. District:	KANYAKUMARI P.S.	MARTHANDAM	Year	2017	FIR No. 548	Date:	08-12-2017	
	மாவட்டம்	காவல் நிலையம்	ஆண்டு		மு. த.அ.எண்	நாள்		
	Act(s) சட்டம்				Sections பிரிவுகள்			
2.	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				341			
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				143			
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				188			
3. (a)	Occurrence of Offence Day:	THURSDAY	Date From:	07-12-2017	Date To:	08-12-2017		
	குற்ற நிகழ்வு நாள்	நாள் முதல்			நாள் வரை			
	Time Period:	Between	Time From:	11:30 Hrs	Time To:	00:30 Hrs		
	நேர அளவு		நேரம் முதல்		நேரம் வரை			
(b)	Information received at PS. Date:	08-12-2017	Time:	08:00 Hrs	(c) General Diary Reference:		Entry No(s)	
	காவல் நிலையத்திற்கு தகவல் கிடைத்த நாள்		நேரம்		பொது நாட்குறிப்பில் பதிவு விவரம் எண்			
4.	Type of Information:	WRITTEN			Time :	-		
	தகவலின் வகை				நேரம்			
5.	Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from PS:			NORTH-WEST & 2.0 Km		Beat Number:	BEAT 1	
	குற்ற நிகழ்விடம் (அ) காவல் நிலையத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரமும், எத்திசையும்					முறைக் காவல் எண்		
(b)	Address:	ரயில் நிலையம் . குழித்துறை . மார்த்தாண்டம் முகவரி						
(c)	In case, outside limit of this Police Station, then the Name of PS:				-	District:	-	
	இக்காவல் நிலைய எல்லைக்கப்பால் நடந்து இருக்குமாயின் அந்நிலையில், அந்த கா.நி பெயர்					மாவட்டம்		
6.	Complainant/Informant (a) Name: MUTHU		(c) Date/Year of Birth:	-	(d) Nationality: INDIA			
	குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் தந்தவர் பெயர்		நாள் / பிறந்த ஆண்டு		நாட்டினம்			
	(b).Father's/Husband's Name:							
	தந்தை / கணவர் பெயர்							
(e).	Passport No.		Date of Issue:		Place of Issue:			
	வெளிநாட்டு கடவுச்சீட்டு எண்		வழங்கப்பட்ட நாள்		வழங்கப்பட்ட இடம்			
(f).	Occupation:	-						
	தொழில்							
(g).	Address:	VILLAGE OFFICER, NALLOOR VILLAGE, VILAVANCODE						
	முகவரி							
7.	Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full particulars							
	தெரிந்த / ஐயப்பாட்டிற்குரிய / தெரியாத குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டவரின் முழுமையான விவரங்கள்.							
1	LUSIYAN ,NIKKOLAS CHURCH NEERODI							
2	JUSTUS ,POONTHURAI							
3	KENNEDY ,SUB PASTOR CHINNATHURAI							
4	DARVIN ,SAINT MARIYA ANNAI CHURCH VALLAVILAI							
5	LAWRENCE ,BISHAP HOUSE TVM							
6	PAUL RAJ (S/O) PONNAIYA ,AM ATHEEHA KATCHI KANJAMPURAM							
7	BIBIN ,NAM THMILAR KATCHI VALLAVILAI							
8	JACCAB ,ATTUKKAL VALLAVILAI							
9	SIJU ,ATTUKKAL VALLAVILAI							

10 BIBIN ,BABU LAWRENCE VALLAVILAI  
11 JOHN BRITTO [KUNDUMANI] ,NEERODI  
12 NIKKAL NAYAHAM ,NEERODI  
13 JEROM ,CHRISTOBER NEERODI  
14 SEVIER ,SAINT VIYAHULA MATHA CHURCH MARTHANDAMTHURAI  
15 JEBASINGH ,MARTHANDAMTHURAI  
16 KUMAR ,MARTHANDAMTHURAI  
17 ARISTO ,SAINT KETTARIN CHURCH ERAVIPUTHEN THURAI  
18 THATHEUB ,ERAVIPUTHENTHURAI  
19 RABY [MILTON] ,CHINNATHURAI  
20 BIBIN (S/O) VIJAYA KUMAR ,KING OF CHRIST CHURCH  
21 BRITTO MERBIN JOSE ,KING OF CHRIST CHURCH  
22 SAJI BERERA ,CHINNATHURAI  
23 ANTO JEGATHEESH ,SAINT BATRIC CHURCH POONTHURAI  
24 ANTONY [REAL ESTAT ANTONY] ,POONTHURAI  
25 MELBIN SUSAI ,SAINT NIKKOLAS CHURCH ERAMANTHURAI  
26 JOHN BOSCO ,SAINT NIKKOLAS CHURCH ERAMANTHURAI  
27 DHANSILAS ,POONTHURAI  
28 JOSAPH [JEEM] (S/O) DHANSILAS ,VALLAVILAI  
29 MAHESH ,ENAYAM  
30 ANTO LERIN ,COLACHAL  
31 UTHAYA KUMAR ,PACHA THAMILAKAM NAGERCOIL  
32 RIJO (S/O) JOHNSON  
33 VARGEESH (S/O) AROKIYA  
34 JOSPIN (S/O) JOHN ROSE  
35 JEYA SEKAR (S/O) GANGATHAR  
36 SUNIL ,5-WARED MEMBER  
37 JEROLED ,6-WARED MEMBER MARTHANDAM THURAI  
38 MARTEEN (S/O) BELENTHERAN  
39 KANDAN (S/O) MARTEEN ,SOOSAI PURAM COLONI  
40 ANTONI (S/O) AMPROSE ,COVIL VILAGAM  
41 IGNOSIS LAYOLA (S/O) ALBORT  
42 SHAJI (S/O) ERUTHAYARAJ ,NEROODI ANNANAGAR  
43 ANTANI (S/O) LARANCE  
44 AJAI (S/O) PANIDHAS  
45 YESUBALAN (S/O) VACHIYANS  
46 ANTANI (S/O) ALPONCE  
47 PRATHEESH (S/O) ISAAC  
48 JOSE (S/O) NIKOLAS  
49 YESUDHASAN (S/O) STEBIN ,VALLAVILAI  
50 SHAJEEP (S/O) JOHNBOSKO ,NEERODITHURAI  
51 ANTHONI ADMAI (S/O) JOHN ,THOONITHURAI  
52 JOSE (S/O) NIKOLAS ,KALLATHOPPU  
53 ANTO JORIYAS ,CHINNATHURAI  
54 SABIN ,CHINNATHURAI  
55 BAVNSAN ,CHINNATHURAI  
56 ANTROOS , ALIKAL IEYAKKAM  
57 BRITTO ,THOTHOR  
58 JOSE ,THOTHOR  
59 JUDU ,CHINNATHURAI  
60 JUSTIN ANTONY

## 8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/Informant:

குற்றமுறையீட்டாளரால் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரால் முறையிட்டதில் தகவல் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம்.

## 9. Particulars of the properties stolen/Involved:

களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் விவரம்.

## 10. Total value of properties stolen/Involved:

களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் மொத்த மதிப்பு

## 11. Inquest Report/ Un-natural death Case No. If any:

பிண விசாரணை அறிக்கை / இயற்கைக்கு மாறான இறப்பு எண் ஏதேனும் இருந்தால்

## 12. FIR Contents

முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையின் சுருக்கம்

சமர்ப்பணம்: இன்று 08.12.2017- ம் தேதி 08.00 மணிக்கு நான் காவல் ஆய்வாளர்(சிவராஜ்பிள்ளை) நிலையத்தில் இருக்கும்போது விளவங்கோடு வட்டம் நல்லூர் கிராமம் கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர். திரு. கா. முத்து நிலையம் ஆஜராகி கொடுத்த புகார்மனுவை பெற்று புகார்மனுவின் தன்மை படி நிலைய குற்ற எண் . Cr.NO : 548/17 , U/S. 341, 143,188 IPC ஆக வழக்கு பதிவு செய்தேன்.புகார் விபரம் பின்வருமாறு. அனுப்புநர். கா.முத்து,கிராமநிர்வாக அலுவலர், நல்லூர் கிராமம், விளவங்கோடு வட்டம். பெறுநர், காவல் ஆய்வாளர் அவர்கள், மாந்தாண்டம் காவல் நிலையம். அய்யா, நான் நல்லூர் கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலராக பணிபுரிந்து வருகிறேன். இன்று 07.12.2017-ந் தேதி காலை சுமார் 11.00 மணிக்கு சென்னிந்தோட்டம் வழியாக தூத்தூர் மற்றும் அதனைச்சேர்ந்த மீனவர் கிராம மக்கள் ஊர்வலமாக இரயில் மறியல் செய்வதற்காக வருவதாக எனது கிராம அலுவலர்கள் அறிந்து கரவிளாகம் அருகே சென்று எனது மேல் அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், காவல்துறையினருக்கும் தகவல் சொல்லிவிட்டு இருந்தபோது பின்னால் விவரம் கேட்டு அறிந்த தூத்தூர் பங்கு தந்தை பெவின்சன், சின்னத்துறை பங்குதந்தை ஷாபின்,பூத்துறை பங்குதந்தை ஆன்றோ ஜூரிஸ், நீரோடி பங்குத்தந்தை லூசியான், சின்னத்துறை துணை பங்குத்தந்தை கென்னடி,வள்ளவிளை பங்குத்தந்தை டார்வின், மாந்தாண்டத்துறை பங்குத்தந்தை சேவியர்,இனயம்புத்தந்தை பங்குத்தந்தை அரிஸ்டோ, கிறிஸ்து அரசர் ஆலய பங்குத்தந்தைகள் லிபின், பிரிட்டோ மெர்லின் ஜோஸ், இரயுமன்துறை பங்குத்தந்தைகள் மெர்லின் சூசை, ஜாண்போஸ்கோ,பூந்துறை பங்குத்தந்தை ஜஸ்டஸ், அவைகள் இயக்கத்தைச்சேர்ந்த பங்குத்தந்தை ஆன்ட்ரூஸ்,ஆம்ஆத்மி கட்சியை சேர்ந்த காஞ்சாம்புரம் பாலராஜ், நாம் தமிழர் கட்சியைச்சேர்ந்த வள்ளவிளை லிபின், கிழக்குமாவட்ட காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர் இராதகிருஷ்ணன்,ஆகியோர் தலைமையில் குளச்சல் ஆன்றோ லெனின், நாகர்கோவில் பச்சைத்தமிழன் கட்சியை சேர்ந்த உதயகுமார், திருவனந்தபுரம் லாறன்ஸ், வள்ளவிளையை சேர்ந்த ஜேக்கப், ஜிஜின் பெரைரா, பாபுலாறன்ஸ் மகன் பிபின், தனிஸ்லால் மகன் ஜோசப், நீரோடியைச்சேர்ந்த ஜாண்பிரிட்டோ, நிக்கல்நாயகம், கிறிஸ்டோபர் மகன் ஜெரோம் மாந்தாண்டம் துறை ஜெபசிங், குமார், பெலேந்திரன் மகன் மார்ட்டின், சூசைபுரம் மார்ட்டின் மகன் கான்ஸ்டன், கோயில்விளாகம் அம்புரோஸ் மகன் ஆன்றணி ,சூசை ஆல்பர்ட் மகன் இக்னேசியஸ் லயோல, நீரோடி அண்ணாநகரை சேர்ந்த இருதயராஜ் மகன் ஷாஜி, லாரன்ஸ் மகன் ஆன்றணி ,பனிதாஸ் மகன் அஜய், ஏசுபாலன் மகன் வசியான்ஸ் ,அல்போன்ஸ் மகன் ஆன்றணி ,ஈசாக் மகன் பிரதீஸ், நிக்கோலஸ் மகன் ஜோஸ், வள்ளவிளை ஏசுதாசன், நீரோடித்துறை ஜாண்போஸ்கோ மகன் சஜூப், தோணித்துறை ஜாண் மகன் அந்தோணிஅடிமை, கல்லடி தோப்பு நிக்கோலஸ் மகன் ஜோஸ் , தூத்தூர் பிரிட்டோ, ஜோஸ், சின்னத்துறை ஜீடு ,ஜஸ்டின் ஆன்டணி ,வள்ளவிளை ஜாண்சன் மகன் நிஜோ, ஆரோக்கியம் மகன் வர்கீஸ், ஜான்றோஸ் மகன் ஜோஸ்பின், கங்காதரன் மகன் ஜெயசேகர், 5-வது வார்டு உறுப்பினர் சனில், 6- வது வார்டு உறுப்பினர் ஜெரால்டு, இனயம் மகேஷ், இரவிப்புத்தந்தை ததேயூஸ் ,சின்னத்துறை நாபி @மில்லர் , மற்றும் சுமார் இண்டாயிரத்திற்கும் மேற்பட்ட நபர்கள் அரசுக்கு விரோதமாக கோஷம் எழுப்பியும் ,பொதுமக்களுக்கும் போக்குவரத்து இடையூறு செய்தும், இரயில் மறியல் செய்யப்போவதாக முழுக்கமிட்டுக்கொண்டு வந்தவர்களை நானும் எனது உதவியாளர்களும் அங்கு பாதுகாப்பிற்கு வந்த காவல்துறையினரும் தடுத்தும் கேளாமல் அத்துமீறி நடந்து வந்து குழித்துறை இரயில் நிலையத்திற்குள் காலை சுமார் 11.30 மணிக்கு உள்ளே புகுந்து இரயில் போக்குவரத்தை தடைசெய்யும் விதமாக தண்டவாளங்களில் உட்காரந்து மறியல் செய்து இரவு 08.12.17 ந் தேதி 00.30 மணிவரை சுமார் இருபது இரயில்களை போகவிடாமல் தடுத்து பொதுமக்களுக்கு இடையூறு ஏற்படுத்தியும் போக்குவரத்திற்கு இடைஞ்சல் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். மேற்படி நபர்கள் மீது தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். (S/d) கா. முத்து. கிராமநல அலுவலர்., Sir, Received the Petition and Registered a cse in Marthandom P.S. Cr.NO : 548/17 , U/S. 341, 143,188 IPC on 08.12.17 at 08.00 hrs. (S/d). சிவராஜ்பிள்ளை. காவல் ஆய்வாளர். மாந்தாண்டம் காவல் வட்டம்.

FIR- ன் அசலுடன் புகார்மனு அசலையும் இணைத்து கனம் JM No 1 Kuzhithurai அவர்கள் நீதிமன்றம் அனுப்பி வைத்தும் இதர நகல்களை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட மேல் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்தும் ஒரு நகலை எனது விசாரணைக்கும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டேன்.

## 13. Action Taken: Since the above report reveals Commission of Offence(s) u/s as mentioned in item No.2, registered case and took up the investigation.

எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை : மேலே குற்ற முறையீட்டில் உள்ளவை பிரிவு 2 -ல் கூறப்பட்ட சட்ட பிரிவுப்படியான குற்றமாக வழக்கு பதிவு செய்து புலனாய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது

FIR read over to the Complainant/Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant free of cost.

மு.த.அ. குற்றமுறையீட்டாளருக்கு / தகவல் தந்தவருக்கு படித்துக்காட்டி, அது சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டு இருப்பதாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி நகல் ஒன்று இலவசமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

14. Signature / Thumb Impression of the Complainant/Informant

குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரின் ஒப்பம் / பெருவிரல் இரேகைப் பதிவு

Signature of the Officer in-charge, Police Station

காவல் நிலைய பொறுப்பு அலுவலரின் ஒப்பம்

15. Date & Time of despatch to the court: 08-12-2017

நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட நாளும், நேரமும்

Name: SIVARAJ PILLAI P

பெயர்

Rank: INSPECTOR OF POLICE No.

நிலை எண்

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FIRST INFORMATION REPORT  
முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கை  
(Under Section 154 Cr.P.C)  
(கு.ந.வி.தொ.பிரிவு 154 இன் கீழ்)

TAMIL NADU POLICE  
INTEGRATED INVESTIGATION FORM

1.	District:	KANYAKUMARI P.S.	MANAVALAKURICHI	Year	2017	FIR No. 275	Date:	08 12 20
	மாவட்டம்	காவல் நிலையம்	ஆண்டு			மு. த.அ.எண்	நாள்	
	Act(s) சட்டம்					Sections பிரிவுகள்		
2.	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860					143		
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860					341		
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860					188		
3. (a)	Occurrence of Offence Day:	FRIDAY	Date From:	08-12-2017	Date To:	08-12-2017		
	குற்ற நிகழ்வு நாள்	நாள் முதல்				நாள் வரை		
	Time Period:	Between Time From:	12:10 Hrs	Time To:	13:10 Hrs			
	நேர அளவு	நேரம் முதல்				நேரம் வரை		
(b)	Information received at PS. Date:	08-12-2017	Time:	13:30 Hrs	(c) General Diary Reference:		Entry No(s)	
	காவல் நிலையத்திற்கு தகவல் கிடைத்த நாள்	நேரம்			பொது நாட்குறிப்பில் பதிவு விவரம் எண்			
4.	Type of Information:	SUO-MOTU			Time :	-		
	தகவலின் வகை					நேரம்		
5.	Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from PS:	NORTH-EAST & 1.0 Km				Beat Number:	BEAT 1	
	குற்ற நிகழ்விடம் (அ) காவல் நிலையத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரமும், எத்திசையும்					முறைக் காவல் எண்		
(b)	Address:	மணவாளக்குறிச்சி பாலம் முகவரி						
(c)	In case, outside limit of this Police Station, then the Name of P.S:	-				District:	-	
	இக்காவல் நிலைய எல்லைக்கப்பால் நடந்து இருக்குமாயின் அந்நிலையில், அந்த கா.நி பெயர்					மாவட்டம்		
6.	Complainant/Informant (a) Name: MUTHU RAJ		(c) Date/Year of Birth:	-	(d) Nationality: -			
	குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் தந்தவர் பெயர்		நாள் / பிறந்த ஆண்டு		நாட்டினம்			
	(b).Father's/Husband's Name:	தந்தை / கணவர் பெயர்						
	(e).Passport No.		Date of Issue:		Place of Issue:			
	வெளிநாட்டு கடவுச்சீட்டு எண்		வழங்கப்பட்ட நாள்		வழங்கப்பட்ட இடம்			
	(f). Occupation:	-						
	தொழில்							
	(g). Address:	INSPECTOR OF POLICE, MANAVALAKURICHI PS.						
	முகவரி							

7. Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full particulars

தெரிந்த / ஐயப்பாட்டிற்குரிய / தெரியாத குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டவரின் முழுமையான விவரங்கள்.

- 1 KINGSLEY JONES ,PARISH PRIEST KADIYAPATTINAM
- 2 ANTONY ,ASST PARISH PRIEST KADIYAPATTINAM
- 3 MARTIN ,SECRETARY KADIYAPATTINAM
- 4 SUNDAR ,PRESIDENT KADIYAPATTINAM

- 5 ANANTH ,UNION LEADER KADIYAPATTINAM
- 6 KANISHKAN ,KADIYAPATTINAM
- 7 THANISHDHAS ,KADIYAPATTINAM
- 8 ANTONY PILLAI ,KADIYAPATTINAM
- 9 JOHN ,KADIYAPATTINAM
- 10 CARMAL ,KADIYAPATTINAM

மற்றும் 391 ஆண்கள் 200 பெண்கள்

8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/Informant:

குற்றமுறையீட்டாளரால் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரால் முறையிட்டதில் தகவல் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம்.

9. Particulars of the properties stolen/Involved:

களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் விவரம்.

10. Total value of properties stolen/Involved:

களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் மொத்த மதிப்பு

11. Inquest Report/ Un-natural death Case No. If any:

பிண விசாரணை அறிக்கை / இயற்கைக்கு மாறான இறப்பு எண் ஏதேனும் இருந்தால்

12. FIR Contents

முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையின் சுருக்கம்

பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன்: இன்று 08-12.2017-ம் தேதி 10.45மணிக்கு மணவாளக்குறிச்சி காவல் ஆய்வாளர் முத்துராஜ் ஆகிய நாள் மற்றும் SI இலட்சுமணன் SI செய்யது உசேன் சிறப்பு உதவ ஆய்வாளர் திரு. ஐயப்பன், த.கா. 777, பெண்.மு.நி.கா. 1950 பெண்.மு.நி.கா. 1450 சகிதம் ரோந்து செய்து மணவாளக்குறிச்சி பாலம் வரும்போது கடியப்பட்டணம் பங்குதந்தை திரு. கிங்ஸ்லே ஜோன்ஸ் தலைமையில் காளம் 7-ல் கண்ட 1 முதல் 1 வரையிலான எதிரிகளும் மற்றும் சுமார் 391 ஆண்கள் 20 பெண்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து எந்தவித அரசு அனுமதியுமின்றி மணவாளக்குறிச்சி பாலம் அருகில் சட்ட விரோதமாக ஒன்று கூடி பேருந்துகளையும் பொதுமக்களையும் போகவிடாமல் தடுத்த நிறுத்தி ஓகி புயலில் காணாமல் போன மீனவர்களுக்கு பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் நிவாரணம் வழங்க கோரி 12.10 to 13.1 மணிவரை ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடத்தி போக்குவரத்திற்கு பொதுமக்களுக்கும் இடஞ்சல் உண்டுபண்ணிய குற்றத்திற்கு 13.3 மணிக்கு நிலையம் வந்து நிலைய குற்ற எண் 275/2017 U/S 143 341,188 IPC படி வழக்கு பதிவு செய்தேன்.

FIR-ன் அசலை J.M இரணியல் நீதிமன்றம் அவர்களுக்குப் நகல்களை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட உயர் அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அனுப்பியும் ஒரு நகலை விசாரணைக்காக நான் எடுத்துக்கொண்டேன்.

13. Action Taken: Since the above report reveals Commission of Offence(s) u/s as mentioned in item No.2, registered case and took up the investigation.

எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை : மேலே குற்ற முறையீட்டில் உள்ளவை பிரிவு 2 -ல் கூறப்பட்ட சட்ட பிரிவுப்படியான குற்றமாக வழக்கு பதிவு செய்து புலனாய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது

FIR read over to the Complainant/Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant free of cost.

மு.த.அ. குற்றமுறையீட்டாளருக்கு / தகவல் தந்தவருக்கு படித்துக்காட்டி, அது சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டு இருப்பதாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி நகல் ஒன்று இலவசமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

14. Signature / Thumb Impression of the Complainant/Informant

குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரின் ஒப்பம் / பெருவிரல் இரேகைப் பதிவு

Signature of the Officer in-charge, Police Station

காவல் நிலைய பொறுப்பு அலுவலரின் ஒப்பம்

15. Date & Time of despatch to the court: 08-12-2017

நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட நாளும், நேரமும்

Name: MUTHU RAJ

பெயர்

Rank: INSPECTOR OF POLICE

நிலை

No.

எண்

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on 03/01/2018 at 17:14:13

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT  
முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கை  
(Under Section 154 Cr.P.C)  
(கு.ந.வி.தொ.பிரிவு 154 இன் கீழ்)

TAMIL NADU POLICE  
INTEGRATED INVESTIGATION FORM-I

1. District:	KANYAKUMARI P.S.	KALIYAKKAVILAI	Year	2017	FIR No. 413	Date:	08-12-2017	
	மாவட்டம்	காவல் நிலையம்	ஆண்டு		மு. த.அ.எண்	நாள்		
	Act(s) சட்டம்				Sections பிரிவுகள்			
2.	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				143			
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				341			
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				188			
3.	Occurrence of Offence Day:	THURSDAY	Date From:	07-12-2017	Date To:	-		
(a)	குற்ற நிகழ்வு நாள்	நாள் முதல்	நாள் வரை					
	Time Period:	On	Time From:	13:00 Hrs	Time To:	-		
	நேர அளவு	நேரம் முதல்	நேரம் வரை					
(b)	Information received at PS. Date:	08-12-2017	Time:	08:00 Hrs	(c) General Diary Reference:	Entry No(s)		
	காவல் நிலையத்திற்கு தகவல் கிடைத்த நாள்	நேரம்			பொது நாட்குறிப்பில் பதிவு விவரம் எண்			
4.	Type of Information:	SUO-MOTU			Time :	-		
	தகவலின் வகை				நேரம்			
5.	Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from PS:		EAST & 5.0 Km		Beat Number:	BEAT 1		
	குற்ற நிகழ்விடம் (அ) காவல் நிலையத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரமும், எத்திசையும்				முறைக் காவல் எண்			
(b)	Address:	குழித்துறை IOB வங்கி அருகில் முகவரி						
(c)	In case, outside limit of this Police Station, then the Name of P.S:		-		District:	-		
	இக்காவல் நிலைய எல்லைக்கப்பால் நடந்து இருக்குமாயின் அந்நிலையில், அந்த கா.நி பெயர்				மாவட்டம்			
6.	Complainant/Informant (a) Name: SENTHIL KUMAR		(c) Date/Year of Birth:	-	(d) Nationality: -			
	குற்றமுறையிட்டாளர் / தகவல் தந்தவர் பெயர்		நாள் / பிறந்த ஆண்டு		நாட்டினம்			
	(b).Father's/Husband's Name:							
	தந்தை / கணவர் பெயர்							
(e).	Passport No.		Date of Issue:		Place of Issue:			
	வெளிநாட்டு கடவுச்சீட்டு எண்		வழங்கப்பட்ட நாள்		வழங்கப்பட்ட இடம்			
(f).	Occupation:	-						
	தொழில்							
(g).	Address:	INSPECTOR OF POLICE, KALIYAKKAVILAI PS.						
	முகவரி							
7.	Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full particulars							
	தெரிந்த / ஐயப்பாட்டிற்குரிய / தெரியாத குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டவரின் முழுமையான விவரங்கள்.							
	1	ANTRO LENIN ,COLACHEL						
	2	UDHAYA KUMAR ,NAGERCOIL FOUNDER PACHAI THAMILAN PARTY						
	3	DARWIN PRIEST ,VALLAVILAI						
	4	RAJAPPAN (28) (S/O) JESU ADMAI ,KALINGA RAJA PURAM VALLAVILAI						
	5	THATHEUSE (40) (S/O) VARGEES ,THATHEU PURAM VALLAVILAI						
	6	NISHAN RAJ (21) (S/O) RAJU ,VATTA PUNNA VILAGAM VALLAVILAI						
	7	SHIBU ANEESH (24) (S/O) SOMAN ,NEAR SAMINU KEVI VALLAVILAI						
	8	THATHEUSE (34) (S/O) ABUCHESE ,VALLAVILAI						
	9	THATHEUSE (34) (S/O) ISSACK ,VALLAVILAI						
	10	RAJAN (46) (S/O) VETHA KKAN ,VALLAVILAI						
	11	PRABIN JOHN (22) (S/O) JOHN ,PUTHUVAL PUTHAN VEEDU VALLAVILAI						
	12	FRANKLIN (43) (S/O) THATHEUSE ,VATTAPUNNA VILAGAM VALLAVILAI						
	13	DHILEEPH JOSE (33) (S/O) ALEX ,VALLAVILAI						
	14	JEBIN (22) (S/O) THATHEUSE ,VATTA PUNNA VILAGAM VALLAVILAI						
	15	VARGEES (36) (S/O) JESINTH ,KURUSADI VILAGAM VALLAVILAI						
	16	ANTONY (28) (S/O) RAYAPPAN ,SCHOOL VILAGAM VALLAVILAI						
	17	BENSION (30) (S/O) MUTHAYYAN ,VALLAVILAI						
	18	AMALADHASAN (29) (S/O) JOHN ,VALIAVILAGAM VALLAVILAI						
	19	LOOSIAN PRIEST ,NEERODI THURAI						
	20	JAMES (33) (S/O) DHARGA DOOSU ,NEERODI THURAI 150						

- 21 ANTONY DHASAN (41) (S/O) ALBARNAS ,NEERODI THURAI
- 22 SAHAYA RAJ (31) (S/O) XAVERIAR ,NEERODI THURAI
- 23 ANTHONY ADMAI (36) (S/O) JOHN ,THONI THURAI VILAGAM NEERODI THURAI
- 24 JOSE (37) (S/O) NIKOLASE ,KALLADI THOPPU NEERODI THURAI
- 25 ANTHONIISE (25) (S/O) JOHN BOSCO ,NEERODI THURAI
- 26 SUJEEPH (22) (S/O) JOHN BOSCO ,NEERODI THURAI
- 27 KUMAR (43) (S/O) MATHIAS ,NEERODI THURAI
- 28 PRASADH (27) (S/O) KENNADY ,NEERODI THURAI
- 29 ANTONY (33) (S/O) VINCENT ,SANGU VILAGAM NEERODI THURAI
- 30 YESU BALAN (40) (S/O) VASSIANS ,NEERODI THURAI
- 31 PRAVEEN (27) (S/O) ALPHONSE ,KOVIL VILAGAM NEERODI THURAI
- 32 THAVANSAN (38) (S/O) PACHAI ,ANNAI NAGER NEERODI THURAI
- 33 LAWRENCE (29) (S/O) SAVERIAI PICHAI ,NEERODI THURAI
- 34 THATHEUSE (22) (S/O) VINCENT ,NEERODI THURAI
- 35 XAVIER PRIEST ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 36 BABIN (23) (S/O) XAVIER ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 37 STALIN (30) (S/O) ROSIN ,SOOSAIPURAM COLONY MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 38 ROOBAS (40) (S/O) AUGUSTIN ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 39 DEVADHAS (47) (S/O) ALPHONES ,NO-33/81 MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 40 VARGEES (37) (S/O) JOSEPH ,NO-33/69C MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 41 VINODH (26) (S/O) VILBERT ,SANGUVILAGAM MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 42 ANTONY (33) (S/O) SILUVAYYA ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 43 SELVARAJ (23) (S/O) FRANCIS ,SANGUVILAGAM MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 44 MARTIN (35) (S/O) BELANDRAN ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 45 VIJAYARAL ADIMAI (37) (S/O) SOLOMAN ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 46 GALDAN (30) (S/O) MARTIN ,SOOSAIPURAM COLONY MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 47 ANTONY (22) (S/O) AMBROSE ,KOVIL VILAGAM MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 48 CRISTHU DHAS (30) (S/O) SILUVAYYA ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 49 JENI PASTER (36) (S/O) DHASAN ,MARTHANDAM THURAI
- 50 VIJIN ALBERT (22) (S/O) ALBERT ,SANGUVILAGAM MARTHANDAM THURAI

ஆகியோர்கள் தலைமையில் மேலும் சுமார் 1150 ஆண்கள் மற்றும் சுமார் 800 பெண்கள்

8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/Informant:  
குற்றமுறையீட்டாளரால் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரால் முறையிட்டதில் தகவல் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம்.
9. Particulars of the properties stolen/Involved:  
களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் விவரம்.
10. Total value of properties stolen/Involved:  
களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் மொத்த மதிப்பு
11. Inquest Report/ Un-natural death Case No. If any:  
பிண விசாரணை அறிக்கை / இயற்கைக்கு மாறான இறப்பு எண் ஏதேனும் இருந்தால்
12. FIR Contents  
முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையின் சுருக்கம்

பணிந்து சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன்:- கடந்த சில நாட்கள் முன்னால் ஓகி புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட கடற்கரை வாழ் மீனவ மக்கள் அரசை எதிர்த்து மறியல் செய்யப் போவதாக கிடைத்த தகவலின் படி களியக்காவிளை காவல் ஆய்வாளராகிய நான் போலீஸ் பார்ட்டி சகிதம் களியக்காவிளை காவல் நிலைய சரகத்தில் 07.12.2017 ம் தேதி காலை முதல் ரோந்து பணியில் இருந்த போது 07.12.2017 ம் தேதி பகல் சுமார் 13.00 மணிக்கு குழித்துறை சந்திப்பு இந்தியன் ஓவர்சீயஸ் வங்கி அருகில் தேசிய நெடுஞ்சாலையில் குளச்சலைச் சேர்ந்த ஆன்றோலெனின், நாகர்கோவிலைச் சேர்ந்த பச்சைத்தமிழன் கட்சி நிறுவனர் உதயகுமார், வள்ளலிளையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களான டார்வின் (பங்குத்தந்தை) தலைமையில் ராஜப்பன் த/பெ.ஜேசுஅடிமை, ததேயூஸ் த/

பெ.வர்கீஸ், நிஷான்ராஜ் த/பெ.ராஜு, ஷிபுஅனிஷ் த/பெ.சோமன், ததேயூஸ் த/பெ.அபுசேஸ், ததேயூஸ் த/பெ.ஐசக், ராஜன் த/பெ.வேதக்கண், பிரபின் ஜோண் த/பெ.ஜோண், பிராங்கிளின் த/பெ.ததேயூஸ், திலிப்ஜோஸ் த/பெ.அலெக்ஸ், ஜெபின் த/பெ.ததேயூஸ், வர்கீஸ் த/பெ.ஜெசிந்து, ஆன்டனி த/பெ.ராயப்பன், பென்சன் த/பெ.முத்தையன், அமலதாசன் த/பெ.ஜாண் நீரோடித்துறையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களான லூசியான் (பங்குத்தந்தை) தலைமையில் ஜேம்ஸ் த/பெ.தர்க்காதூசு, ஆன்றனிதாசன் த/பெ.அல்பர்ணாஸ், சகாயராஜ் த/பெ.சவேரியார். அந்தோணிஅடிமை த/பெ.ஜாண், ஜோஸ் த/பெ.நிக்கோலஸ், அந்தோணிஸ் த/பெ.ஜாண்போஸ்கோ, சுஜீப் த/பெ.ஜாண்போஸ்கோ, குமார் த/பெ.மத்தியாஸ், பிரசாத் த/பெ.கென்னடி, ஆன்றனி த/பெ.வின்சென்ட், ஏசுபாலன் த/பெ.வசியான்ஸ், பிரவிண் த/பெ.அல்போண்ஸ், தவன்சன் த/பெ.பச்சை, லாரன்ஸ் த/பெ.சவேரியார்பிச்சை, ததேயூஸ் த/பெ.வின்சென்ட், மார்த்தாண்டம்துறையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களான சேவியர் (பங்குத்தந்தை) தலைமையில் பபின் த/பெ.சேவியர், ஸ்டாலின் த/பெ.ரோசின், ரூபாஸ் த/பெ.அகஸ்டின், தேவதாஸ் த/பெ.அல்போண்ஸ், வர்கீஸ் த/பெ.ஜோசப், வினோத் த/பெ.வில்பர்ட், ஆன்றனி த/பெ.சிலுவையா, செல்வராஜ் த/பெ.பிரான்சிஸ், மார்ட்டின் த/பெ.பெலேந்திரன், விஜயரால்அடிமை த/பெ.சாலமன், கால்டன் த/பெ.மார்ட்டின், ஆன்றனி த/பெ.அம்புரோஸ், கிறிஸ்துதாஸ் த/பெ.சிலுவையா, ஜெனிபாஸ்டர் த/பெ.தாசன், விஜின் ஆல்பர்ட் த/பெ.ஆல்பர்ட் ஆகியோர்கள் தலைமையில் மற்றும் வள்ளவிளை, நீரோடித்துறை, மார்த்தாண்டம்துறை ஆகிய கடல் கிராமங்களைச் சேர்ந்த சுமார் 1150 ஆண்கள் சுமார் 800 பெண்கள் மொத்தம் சுமார் 2000 பேர்கள் தக்கலை உட்கோட்டத்தில் C.No. 431/SDOT/Camp/2017 Dt.27/11/2017 -ன் பிரகாரம் 30(2) Police Act அமலில் இருந்தும் சட்டவிரோதமாக ஒன்று கூடி சாலையில் உட்கார்ந்து மறியல் செய்தும் மத்திய அரசே மாநில அரசே பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு உடனே நிவாரணம் வழங்கு என கோஷமிட்டு ரோட்டில் செல்லும் பாதசாரிகளையும் வாகனங்களையும் வழி மறித்து இடையூறு செய்தவர்கள் மீது இன்று 08.12.2017 ம் தேதி காலை 08.00 மணிக்கு நிலையம் வந்து மேலதிகாரிகளின் அறிவுரைப்படி களியக்காவிளை காவல் நிலைய குற்ற எண் 413/2017 பிரிவு 143, 341, 188 I.P.C. யில் வழக்கு பதிவு செய்து இதன் உண்மை நகல்

கனம் குற்றவியல் நீதித்துறை நடுவர் எண்-1 குழித்துறை அவர்களுக்கும் இதர நகல்கள் சம்மந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அனுப்பி ஒரு நகல் என்னுடைய புலன் விசாரணைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டேன்.

13. Action Taken: Since the above report reveals Commission of Offence(s) u/s as mentioned in item No.2, registered case and took up the investigation.

எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை : மேலே குற்ற முறையீட்டில் உள்ளவை பிரிவு 2 -ல் கூறப்பட்ட சட்ட பிரிவுப்படியான குற்றமாக வழக்கு பதிவு செய்து புலனாய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது

FIR read over to the Complainant/Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant free of cost.

மு.த.அ. குற்றமுறையீட்டாளருக்கு / தகவல் தந்தவருக்கு படித்துக்காட்டி, அது சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டு இருப்பதாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி நகல் ஒன்று இலவசமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

14. Signature / Thumb Impression of the Complainant/Informant  
குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரின் ஒப்பம் / பெருவிரல் இரேகைப் பதிவு

15. Date & Time of despatch to the court: 08-12-2017  
நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட நாளும், நேரமும்

Signature of the Officer in-charge, Police Station  
காவல் நிலைய பொறுப்பு அலுவலரின் ஒப்பம்

Name: SENTHIL KUMAR

பெயர்

Rank: INSPECTOR OF POLICE

நிலை

No.

எண்

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on 03/01/2018 at 14:25:58

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT  
முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கை  
(Under Section 154 Cr.P.C)  
(கு.ந.வி.தொ.பிரிவு 154 இன் கீழ்)

TAMIL NADU POLICE  
INTEGRATED INVESTIGATION FORM-I

1. District:	KANYAKUMARI P.S.	COLACHEL	Year	2017	FIR No. 451	Date:	08-12-2017
	மாவட்டம்	காவல் நிலையம்	ஆண்டு		மு. த.அ.எண்	நாள்	
	Act(s) சட்டம்				Sections பிரிவுகள்		
2.	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				341		
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				143		
	INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860				188		
3. (a)	Occurrence of Offence Day:	FRIDAY	Date From:	08-12-2017	Date To:	08-12-2017	
	குற்ற நிகழ்வு நாள்	நாள் முதல்			நாள் வரை		
	Time Period:	Between Time From:	11:10 Hrs	Time To:	12:00 Hrs		
	நேர அளவு	நேரம் முதல்		நேரம் வரை			
(b)	Information received at PS. Date:	08-12-2017	Time:	12:15 Hrs	(c) General Diary Reference:		Entry No(s)
	காவல் நிலையத்திற்கு தகவல் கிடைத்த நாள்	நேரம்			பொது நாட்குறிப்பில் பதிவு விவரம் எண்		
4.	Type of Information:	WRITTEN		Time :	-		
	தகவலின் வகை			நேரம்			
5.	Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from PS:	WEST & 1.0 Km				Beat Number:	BEAT 1
	குற்ற நிகழ்விடம் (அ) காவல் நிலையத்திலிருந்து எவ்வளவு தூரமும், எத்திசையும்					முறைக் காவல் எண்	
(b)	Address:	குளச்சல் பஸ் நிலையம் முகவரி					
(c)	In case, outside limit of this Police Station, then the Name of P.S:	-				District:	-
	இக்காவல் நிலைய எல்லைக்கப்பால் நடந்து இருக்குமாயின் அந்நிலையில், அந்த கா.நி. பெயர்					மாவட்டம்	
6.	Complainant/Informant (a) Name:	VINOTH KUMAR	(c) Date/Year of Birth:	-	(d) Nationality:	INDIA	
	குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் தந்தவர் பெயர்		நாள் / பிறந்த ஆண்டு		நாட்டினம்		
	(b).Father's/Husband's Name:						
	தந்தை / கணவர் பெயர்						
(e).	Passport No.		Date of Issue:		Place of Issue:		
	வெளிநாட்டு கடவுச்சீட்டு எண்		வழங்கப்பட்ட நாள்		வழங்கப்பட்ட இடம்		
(f).	Occupation:	GOVT. OFFICIAL NON-GAZETTED					
	தொழில்						
(g).	Address:	VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, COLACHEL -B					
	முகவரி						
7.	Details of Known/Suspected/Unknown accused with full particulars						
	தெரிந்த / ஐயப்பாட்டிற்குரிய / தெரியாத குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டவரின் முழுமையான விவரங்கள்.						
	1	KARBASIOUS ,PRESIDENT OF 9 VILLAGES RC DIOCESE -COLACHEL REGION CHAIRMAN					
	2	MARIA VINCEN T EDWIN ,REV FATHER COLACHEL					
	3	SAHAYA SELVIN ,REV FATHER KOTTILPADU					
	4	FRANCIS M VINCENT ,REV FATHER SYMONCOLONY					
	5	STEEPEN HENRTY ,REV FATHER KODIMUNAI					
	6	KASBAR ,REV FATHER KURUMBANAI					
	7	ANTO ,REV FATHER VANİYAKUDI					
	8	FRANKLIN ,MOTOR BOAT UNION DISTRICT SECRETARY KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT					
	9	GNANA SEKAR ,SUB REV FATHER SYMONCOLONY					
	10	LIGORIOUS ,SUB REV FATHER COLACHEL					
	11	UDHYAKUMAR ,KODANKULM					
	12	ANTRO LENIN ,CPIML FISHERIES UNION DISTRICT PRESIDENT					
	13	SHIBU					
	14	RUBAN ,DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE OF D.M.K					
	15	JEGALAL BARKAVI ,SDPI STATE PRESIDENT					
	16	SULPIGAR ALI ,SDPI DISTRICT PRESIDENT					
	17	JAHIR HUSSAIN ,SDPI DISTRICT SECRETARY					

- 18 VALTER ,LEON NAGAR
- 19 JOHN ,COLACHEL CHURCH VICE PRESIDENT
- 20 LAWWRANCE ,COLCHEL D.M.K VICE PRESIDENT
- 21 CHARLAS ,EX PRESIDENT OF SYMONCOLONY
- 22 ANVAR SATHAK ,T.M.M. K COLACHEL PRESIDENT
- 23 GODSON ,FORT ST COLACHEL

பல ஆண்கள் மற்றும் பல பெண்கள்

8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/Informant:  
குற்றமுறையீட்டாளரால் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரால் முறையிட்டதில் தகவல் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம்.
9. Particulars of the properties stolen/Involved:  
களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் விவரம்.
10. Total value of properties stolen/Involved:  
களவாடப்பட்ட / களவிற்குள்ளான சொத்துக்களின் மொத்த மதிப்பு
11. Inquest Report/ Un-natural death Case No.  
If any:  
பிண விசாரணை அறிக்கை / இயற்கைக்கு மாறான இறப்பு எண் ஏதேனும் இருந்தால்
12. FIR Contents  
முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையின் சுருக்கம்

சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன் - இன்று 08.12.2017 ம் தேதி 12.15 மணிக்கு குளச்சல் காவல் நிலைய தலைமைகாவலராகிய நான் (ராஜன் )நிலைய பொதுநாட்குறிப்பு பொறுப்பில் இருக்கும் போது குளச்சல் B கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர் திரு வினோத் குமார் என்பவர் நிலையம் ஆஜராகி கொடுத்த புகார் மனுவை பெற்று புகார் மனுவின் தன்மைக்கேற்ப குளச்சல் காவல் நிலைய குற்ற எண் 451/17 u/s 341, 143, 188 IPC படி வழக்கு பதிவு செய்தேன். விபரம் பின்வருமாறு அனுப்புனர் ச. வினோத் குமார் கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர் குளச்சல்- B பெறுநர் காவல் ஆய்வாளர் அவர்கள் குளச்சல் காவல் நிலையம் கன்னியாகுமரி (Dist) ஐயா நான் குளச்சல் B கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலராக பணிபுரிந்து வருகிறேன் . இன்று 8.12.17 காலை எனக்குகிடைத்த தகவலின் பேரில் காலை 11.10 AM குளச்சல் காமராஜர் பேருந்து நிலையம் வந்தேன் . அப்போது 1. பாதர் கார்பாசியஸ் குளச்சல் வட்டார முதல்வர் 9 கிராம தலைவர் ( சின்னவிளை TO குறும்பனை )2. குளச்சல் பாதர் மரிய வின்சென்ட் எட்வின் 3. பாதர் சகாய செல்வின் கொட்டில்பாடு 4. பாதர் பிரான்சிஸ் M. வின்சென்ட் சைமன்காலனி 5. பாதர் ஸ்டீபன் ஹென்றி கோடிமுனை 6. பாதர் கஸ்பர் குறும்பனை 7. பாதர் ஆன்டோ வாணியக்குடி 8. பிராங்கிளின் குமரி மாவட்ட விசைப்படகு சங்க மாவட்ட செயலாளர் 9. ஞானசேகர் உதவி பாதர் சைமன்காலனி 10.லிகோரியஸ் குளச்சல் உதவி பாதர் 11. உதயகுமார் கூடங்குளம் 12. ஆன்றோ லெனின் CPIML மீன்பிடி சங்க தலைவர் 13. சிபு மற்றும் 14 .ரூபன் குளச்சல் தி.மு.க மாவட்ட

பிரதிநிதி 15. ஜெகலால் பார்கவி SDPI மாநில தலைவர் 16. சுல்பிகர் அலி SDPI மாவட்ட தலைவர் 17. ஜாகீர் உசைன் SDPI மாவட்ட பொது செயலாளர் 18. வால்டர் லியோன் நகர் 19. ஜாண் குளச்சல் சர்ச் துணை தலைவர் 20. லாறன்ஸ் D.M.K குளச்சல் துணை தலைவர் 21. சார்லஸ் சைமன்காலனி முன்னாள் ஊராட்சி தலைவர் 22. அன்வர் சாதக் த.மு.மு.க குளச்சல் தலைவர் 23. காட்சன் துறைமுகதெரு குளச்சல் ஆகியோர்கள் மற்றும் பல ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் ஒன்று கூடி வந்து குளச்சல் பேருந்து நிலையம் வந்து நின்று வாகனங்கள் மற்றும் பாத சாரிகள் வயது முதியோர்கள் யாரும் செல்ல முடியாமல் தடுத்து நிறுத்தியும் ஓகி புயலால் காணாமல் போன மீனவர்களை கண்டு பிடித்து கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்றும் இழப்பீடு உடனடியாக கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் செய்தார்கள் . இதை பார்த்த கடை காரர்கள் கடையை அடைத்து விட்டனர். குளச்சல் அரசு மருத்துவமனைக்கு சிகிச்சைக்கு செல்ல முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டனர் . மேற்படி ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடத்துவதற்கு எந்த விர அனுமதியும் பெறவில்லை. சுமார் 12 மணிக்கு பின் ஆர்ப்பாட்டத்தை முடித்து கொண்டு கலைந்து சென்றனர். இதனால் பொது மக்களின் இயல்பு வாழ்க்கை பாதிக்கப்பட்டது. விசாரித்து சட்டப்படியான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்படிக்கு (Sd) Vinoth kumar 8.12.2017 .Sir, Received the complaint on 8.12.2017 at 12.15 hrs and register a case in Colachel PS Cr.NO. 451/2017 u/s 341, 143, 188 IPC (Sd) Rajan HC 508 8.12.2017

முதல் தகவல் அறிக்கையின் அசல் வாதியின் புகார் மனுவுடன் இணைத்து கனம் நீதித்துறை நடுவர் இரணியல் அவர்கள் நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பியும் இதர நகல்களை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட காவல் துறை உயர் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பியும் ஒரு நகலை காவல் ஆய்வாளர் அவர்கள் விசாரணைக்கும் வைத்தேன் .

13. Action Taken: Since the above report reveals Commission of Offence(s) u/s as mentioned in item No.2, registered case and Directed MUTHURAMAN N , INSPECTOR OF POLICE to take up the investigation.

எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை : மேலே குற்ற முறையீட்டில் உள்ளவை பிரிவு 2 -ல் கூறப்பட்ட சட்ட பிரிவுப்படியான குற்றமாக வழக்கு பதிவு செய்து MUTHURAMAN N , INSPECTOR OF POLICE பணியாளரின் புலனாய்வுக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள பணிக்கப்பட்டது

FIR read over to the Complainant/Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant/Informant

free of cost.

மு.த.அ. குற்றமுறையீட்டாளருக்கு / தகவல் தந்தவருக்கு  
படித்துக்காட்டி, அது சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டு இருப்பதாக  
ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி நகல் ஒன்று இலவசமாக  
கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

- |  |   |                |
|--|---|----------------|
| 14. Signature / Thumb Impression of the Complainant/Informant<br>குற்றமுறையீட்டாளர் / தகவல் கொடுப்பவரின் ஒப்பம் / பெருவிரல்<br>இரேகைப் பதிவு | Signature of the Officer in-charge, Police Station<br>காவல் நிலைய பொறுப்பு அலுவலரின் ஒப்பம் |                |
| 15. Date & Time of despatch to the court: 08-12-2017<br>நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட நாளும்,<br>நேரமும்                                     | Name: RAJAN<br>பெயர்<br>Rank: HC<br>நிலை  | No. 508<br>எண் |

This is an Authentic copy of System Genrated FIR downloaded from TN Police Website (www.eservices.tnpolice.gov.in)

on 03/01/2018 at 17:12:06

## Fishermen, locals worried over Enayam port project impact

TE RAJA SIMHAN



Rocky start: The hamlet in Enayam, Tamil Nadu, where the Centre is planning an international container transshipment port at a cost of around ₹27,000 crore - Photo: BIJOY GHOSH

*New port will boost employment, enhance fishing activity, say supporters*

Colachel (Tamil Nadu), July 11:

“Where will we go? We will die here rather than move out,” said S Lanemmal, 63, as she sat chewing tobacco inside her hut on the beachside at Enayam village in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

She is worried that a mega port project planned here could displace her along with 20,000 others.

There are mixed reactions to the ₹27,000-crore container transshipment project to come up in the vicinity of the hamlet on the west coast. Fishermen are worried that it will affect their livelihood while many others expect the port to be a catalyst for economic development.

The Centre recently approved a plan to establish the Enayam port project, to be set up through an SPV to be promoted by VO Chidambaranar Port Trust, Chennai Port Trust and Kamarajar Port Ltd.

“Who wants jobs in the port? We are fishermen and want to die as fishermen,” said Anthony Pillai, 32. Over a dozen of Pillai’s friends playing cards inside a hut joined him in saying they are currently leading a peaceful life, and would like to continue to do so.

“The project will be a great disaster for the people of this region and will wipe out coastal villages,” said George Robinson, a fishermen and spokesperson for the Movement Against Enayam International Container Transshipment project.

### Sea erosion

A 6 km breakwater to be constructed as part of the project will cause sea erosion damaging 50 villages spread over 68 km from Nerody to Kanyakumari, he said.

The plan is to reclaim land from the sea to develop port infrastructure. However, a vast area of land will be required in future for other operations.

RS Lal Mohan, Chairman, Conservation of Nature Trust and former Principal Scientist, ICAR, is worried the breakwater will affect sea current, which is critical for fishing. Nearly 20 per cent of Tamil Nadu’s fishermen live in this district. Over 2 lakh people associated with fishing — traders to transporters — will lose their jobs, it is feared.

Rajesh Kumar, a DMK MLA representing Killiyur Assembly constituency in which Enayam village is located, said: “We have been fighting only for a small fishing harbour in Colachel, not a mega project in this region.”

### Feasibility report

Two other MLAs from Kanyakumari recently joined him and 40,000 others in a protest against the project in Nagercoil, he added.

A Rapid Techno-Economic Feasibility Report by TYPASA-BCG shortlisted Enayam based on two major advantages — a 20 m draft near the shoreline which will reduce dredging and maintenance cost and the location being just 14 nautical miles from the Great East-West shipping route connecting Europe to East Asia. This lane caters to 80 per cent of India’s current container transshipment cargo and most of East Asia’s trade with Europe.

J Jasiah, Former Municipal Chairman, Colachel, who opposes the project, said four locations — Enayam, Colachel, Muttam and Kanyakumari — were considered for the port. The report did not consider the dense population in the region. It said another possible location is in the east waters of Kanyakumari, which is a naturally-sheltered area without much population.

Jasiah said if the government can dredge and maintain it to 20 metre at Kanyakumari, there will not be any hindrance for anybody.

But one of the reasons for not selecting Kanyakumari could be ‘due to high environmental issues and touristic value and monument islands need to be respected’, going by the feasibility report.

Project viability puts a big question mark on the project as Vallarpadam port in Kerala, north of Enayam, is operating at 30 per cent capacity; a project similar to Enayam is coming up at Vizhinjam just 25 nautical miles north and Colombo, a well established transshipment hub, is expanding its operations, he said.

While opposition for the new port is gaining momentum, a group supporting it is spreading awareness on the benefits the project will bring to the district.

Kanyakumari deserves industrial development, and Enayam port could be a catalyst for that, said S Dinesh, an advocate and State Legal Wing Deputy Secretary of the DMK.

“Our leader M Karunanidhi recently gave his support to the project provided it does not affect the livelihood of fishermen. A false propaganda is being taken up that the project will affect fishermen,” he said.

### Minimal effect

Dinesh said the port starts from Helen Nagar located 2 km from Enayam. There could be minimal effect on people of Enayam and that too in places where land will be required to expand both land and rail networks.

According to R Godwin, who is part of Colachel-Enayam Port Support Awareness Movement, all large projects tend to attract resistance. “We will convince them by talking about benefits. Some people are misguiding others,” he said.

Godwin pointed out that wherever there is a port — including Chennai and Visakhapatnam — fishing activity only increases. It will be same in this region, he added. Close to 25-30 km of vacant space is available on either side of the planned port that can be occupied by fishermen affected by the port, he said.

The Centre has said the project is critical for trade, which annually loses around ₹1,500 crore on transshipment cost for taking cargo via the hubs of Colombo, Singapore and Port Klang.

Will the port manage to take off or will protestors scuttle it? Only time will tell.

(This article was published on July 11, 2016)

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# SOCIAL ACTION MOVEMENT TAMIL NADU & PONDICHERRY

## Kanyakumari District.

**DISTRICT CHIEF CONVENOR:**

Adv. A. Maria James - RUC

NGO Governance

**DISTRICT CONVENORS:**

1. Dr. T.S. Ramkumar - CSR  
Enhancing Accountability,  
Transparency, Goodwill & Online  
Resource Mobilisation
2. Dr. S. Johnson Raj - Provision  
Policy guidance
3. Mr. S.S. David - DRDCT  
Get-together, Finance, Enhancing  
Membership and Fellowship
4. Ms. A. Mary Rensasree, IEDS  
Utilising Social Media for  
Resource Mobilisation
5. Mr. Y. Siluvai Vasthian - HEEL  
Children's Development
6. Prof. Ratnala - PMD  
Access to Rural Credit
7. Dr. P. Bagatheeswaran - CSD  
Utilising Natural Resources for IGP
8. Dr. D. Mathias-Vinnarasu India  
Inter Religious Cooperation
9. Mr. D. Vincent - AWED  
Development of Agriculture
10. Er. George Joseph, SOSOD  
Micro Credit Management
11. Mr. A. Ravi - RDT  
Development of Forest Dwellers
12. Mr. M.A. Navamoney - RUCODE  
Development of Psychically  
Challenged & HIV Affected
13. Mr. Arulkannan - A.M.K  
Development of Old aged, Widows  
& Mentally Challenged
14. Mr. S. Selvadhas - ISDC  
Development in Education
15. Mr. L. Victor - CRD of India  
Protection of Water Bodies
16. Mrs. Lilly Puspham - GOD Trust  
Women's Development
17. Mrs. Floribai - RWDS  
Women's Development

To

19-12-2017

**Honourable Prime Minister,**  
Govt. of India.

**Honourable Prime Minister,**

**Sub: Request to revise existing National Disaster Response Fund guideline No:32-7/2014-NDMI/Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India dated 8<sup>th</sup> of April 2015 and to speed up the cyclone Ockhi disaster response in Kanyakumari District.**

Greetings from Social Action Movement Tamil Nadu & Pondyicherry, Kanyakumari District (Network of Social Service Organizations). We whole heartedly thank your valuable concern to the victims of cyclone Ockhi disaster and visiting the victims.

**About the NDRF / SDRF**

Section 46 (I) and section 48 (I) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, stipulates constitution of State Disaster Response Fund at the State level respectively. In pursuance to the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, the Government of India has notified the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund.

**Rationale**

The National Disaster Response Fund guidelines carry the compensation norms for victims of disasters, and have been revised in 2015. These norms are found to inadequate to the marginalised communities, who have lost their lives and properties. Besides the 'inaccessible' and 'inadequate' nature of the norms, operate only on the principle of 'Replacement', lacking the vision of 'Building Back Better'. These norms fail to strengthen and build resilience of communities whose recuperation depends largely on timely recovery and compensation.

**Social Action Movement Kanyakumari District office, C/o Rural Uplift Centre, Parvathipuram-629003,  
Emails : majames22@yahoo.com & rucngl@dataone.in, Tel / Fax : 04652 231110, Mobile: 9443177824.**

The existing guideline No:32-7/2014-NDMI/Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India dated 8<sup>th</sup> of April 2015 have not been revised based on the present cost of living. The compensation amount for the dependent of death, injured persons, damage of houses, loss of animals (cow, goat, chicken, pigs etc), damage for banana plantation, rubber plantation, coconut trees etc. is very low.

With this background, we the humanitarian organisations felt the need to request to revise the guidelines, with a view to plug in the very evident gaps.

**Request:**

1. We hereby request to enhance the assistance for the victims of disasters and to include the items mentioned below:

S. No.	Items	Existing Assistance Amount	Requested revised Assistance Amount
1.	Ex-gratia payment to the families of deceased persons.	Rs.4.00 lakh	Rs. 20 lakh & free education for the dependent children.
2.	Ex-gratia payment to injured (40 to 60 %).	Rs. 59,100/-	Rs. 2 lakh & free education for the dependent children.
3.	Ex-gratia payment to injure (above 60 %).	Rs. 2 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh & free education for the dependent children.
4.	Previous injury	Rs. 12,700/-	Actual cost of the treatment based on the Hospital bill.
5.	Loss of cloths per family	Rs. 1,800/-	Rs. 6,000/-
6.	Loss of Household goods	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
7.	Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs. 60/- per adult per day Rs. 45/- per children per day.	Rs. 200/- per adult per day Rs. 150/- per children per day.
8.	Desalting of agriculture land	Rs.12,200/- per hectare	Rs.50,000/- per hectare
9.	Loss of banana	Rs. 13,500/- per hectare	Rs. 400/- per ordinary banana trees, Rs. 700/- per Red banana trees.
10.	Loss of coconut	-	Rs. 7,000/- per coconut tree
11.	Rubber tree	-	Rs.15,000/- per rubber tree.
12.	Paddy field / agriculture crop / horticulture crop	Rs. 13,500/- per hectare	Rs. 1.00 lakh per hectare
13.	Milch Animals	Rs. 30,000/- buffalo / cow	Rs. 50,000/- buffalo / cow

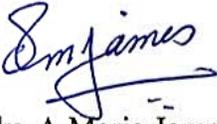
14.	Goats / sheep	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 5,000/- per animal
15.	Poultry	Rs. 50/- per bird	Rs. 200/- per bird
16.	Pigs	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 5,000/- per pig
17.	Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines	Large Animal Rs. 70/- per day. Small Animal Rs. 35/- per day.	Large Animal Rs. 200/- per day Small Animal Rs.100/- per day
18.	Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement to boats, nets - damaged or lost  - Boat - Dugout - Canoe - Catamaran - Net	Rs. 4,100/- for repair of partially damaged boats only. Rs. 2,100/- for repair of partially damaged net. Rs. 9,600/- for replacement of fully damaged boats.  Rs. 2,600/- for replacement of fully damaged net.	Repair of country boat with Out board motor(OBM) Rs. 30,000/- Repair of Mechanised boat with inboard motor Rs.2.5 lakh. Repair of Karamadi vallam Rs. 30,000/- Repair of Kattamaran Rs. 10,000/-. Replacement of wireless equipments Rs. 50,000/- Replacement of GPS Rs. 20,000/- Replacement of Eco sounder Rs. 30,000/- Replacement of fish finder Rs. 1.5 lakh. Actual cost of replacement of nets lost / damaged.
19.	Damage of fish seed farm	Rs. 8,200/- per hectare.	Rs. 25,000/- per hectare.
20.	Replacement of damaged tools / handloom equipments	Rs. 4100/-	Rs. 20,000/-
21.	Loss of raw materials / finished cloths.	Rs. 4100/-	Actual cost of materials and cloths.
22.	<b>Housing Fully damaged / destroyed houses</b>		
	Pucca house	Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plains.	Rs. 6.00 lakh per house (400 sq. ft. plinth area), in plains.
	Kutchra house		
	<b>Severally damaged houses</b>	Rs 1,10,900/- per house, in hilly areas.	Rs 7.80 lakh per house (400 sq. ft. plinth area), in hilly areas.
	Pucca house		
	Kutchra house		

<b>Partially damaged houses</b>		
Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%.	Rs. 5,200/- per house	Rs. 50,000/- per house or as per the actual cost.
Kutchra (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%.	Rs. 3,200/- per house	Rs. 30,000/- per house per house or as per the actual cost.
Damaged / destroyed huts	Rs. 4,100/-	Rs. 10,000/- per house per house or as per the actual cost.
Cattle shed attached with house	Rs. 2,100/-	Rs. 8,000/- per cattle shed or as per the actual cost.

2. We request to speed up the rescue of the remaining 376 missing fishermen (as reported by the Priests of eight coastal villages as on 16<sup>th</sup> of December 2017).
3. We also request to declare the cyclone Ockhi damage as National Disaster and to release sufficient funds from National Disaster Response Fund for the immediate relief and to restore the livelihood loss of farmers, tribals and fishermen.
4. We further request the restoration of electricity supply in the rural and tribal villages and to speed up the relief measures.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,



Adv. A. Maria James,

District Chief Convenor - Social Action Movement Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry - K.K. District

## வாழை மற்றும் ஊடுபயிர்கள் சேதம் குறித்த வாக்குமூலம்

கே.தங்கப்பன், வயது 68,  
த/பெ.குட்டி நாடார்,  
வருக்கைத் தட்டு,  
கல்படி அஞ்சல்,  
கல்குளம்,  
கல்குளம் தாலுகா  
கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.  
செல் 9943487718

என் பெயர் கே.தங்கப்பன், நான் பாரம்பரியமான விவசாயக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவன். கடந்த சுமார் 40 ஆண்டுகளாக விவசாயம் செய்து வருகின்றேன். தற்போது நான் மாவட்ட நெல் உற்பத்தியாளர் குழுவின் மாவட்டத் தலைவராக இருக்கிறேன். பூமிபாதுகாப்புக் குழுவின் மாவட்டத் தலைவராகவும் இருக்கின்றேன். தென்னை உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் கூட்டமைப்பு – கல்குளம் தாலுகாவின் தலைவராகவும் மேலும் உழவர் மன்ற விவாதக் குழுவின் மாவட்டப் பொருளாளராகவும் உள்ளேன். வின்சான்றோ பாசனக் குழு தலைவராகவும் உள்ளேன். விவசாயம் செய்வதிலும் விவசாயிகளின் பிரச்சனைகளை அரசு அலுவலர்களிடம் உரிய முறையில் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் செய்து பிரச்சனைகளைப் பேசித் தீர்க்க தொடர்ந்து பாடுபட்டு வருகின்றேன்.

நான் பல தலைமைப் பொறுப்புக்களில் இருந்து பல்வேறு விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாடுபட்டு வாந்தாலும், என்னுடைய நிலத்தில் விவசாயம் செய்வதில் மிகவும் ஆர்வமுடன் செய்துவருகின்றேன். இதனால் பல வகை தென்னை சாகுபடி செய்வதில் சுமார் 685 வகை தென்னைகள் போட்டியில் கலந்துகொண்டதில் என்னுடைய சாகுபடிக்கு மாநிலத்தில் முதல் பரிசைப் பெற்றேன். பழ வகை மரங்கள் மற்றும் மரவள்ளிக்கிளங்கு ஆகியவற்றில் அதிக மகசூல் எடுப்பதில் மாநில மற்றும் தேசிய அளவிலான பரிசுகளைப் பெற்றுள்ளேன்.

தற்போது ஓக்கி புயலால் எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் மோசமான அளவிற்கு பாதிப்புகள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ஆயிரத்து இருநூறு வாழைக் கன்றுகளை நடுவோம். அப்படிப் பயிரிட்டதில் எங்கள் தோட்டத்தின் அருகில் கல்படியில் ஒரு இடத்தில் மட்டும் சுமார் 120 ஏக்கர் வாழை பயிரிட்டிருந்தோம். இது முழுமையாக சேதமடைந்தது. இதில் உள்ள பூவும், பிஞ்சும், மரமும் எதற்குமே பயன்படாமல் முழுமையாக இந்தப் புயலால் சேதமடைந்தது. ஆனால் வேளாண்துறைச் செயலர் பூ மற்றும் பிஞ்சுகளை வியாபாரம் செய்யலாமா என்று விவசாயிகளிடம் கேட்கின்றார். பாதிக்கப்பட்ட வாழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு சுமார் ஐந்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் மட்டுமே இழப்பீடு தருவதாக முதலில் அரசு அதிகாரிகள் தெரிவித்தனர், ஆனால் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரை எங்களுக்கு அளித்தால் மட்டுமே நாங்கள் செய்த செலவிற்கு கட்டுபடியாகும்

என்று தெரிவித்துள்ளோம். அதே சமயம் செவ்வாழைக்கு இன்னும் கூடுதல் செலவு ஆவதால் கூடுதல் இழப்பீடு தேவைப்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துள்ளோம்.

விவசாயத்தில் ஆர்வத்துடன் செயல்பட்டுவரும் எனக்கு இந்த ஓக்கி புயலில் கடுமையான சேதம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

தென்னை – கடுமையான காற்று அடித்ததால் சுமார் 45 தென்னை மரங்கள் பூ மற்றும் பிஞ்சுகளை அடிப்பட்டு சுழற்றியதால் உச்சி மரம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனால் இன்னும் சுமார் ஓராண்டுக்கு தேங்காய் காய்க்காது.

என்னுடைய 60 சென்ட் நிலத்தில் உள்ள சுமார் 600 வாழை மரங்கள் முழுமையாக முறிந்து விழுந்துள்ளது. ஒரு குழை வாழை சுமார் 250 ரூபாய்க்கு விற்பேன் இதனால் மொத்தமாக இழப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் ஏன் தோட்டத்தில் ஊடு பயிர்களாக உள்ள தலா இரண்டு பலா, மா, முந்திரி மற்றும் நெல்லிக்காய் ஆகிய மரங்களும் சேதமடைந்துள்ளது.

இயற்கை உரம் தயாரிப்பதற்கான 40 X 8 அளவுள்ள மண்புழுக் கூடாரம் மற்றும் அதற்கான நான்கடி உயரமுள்ள கூண்டு ஆகியவையும் புயலால் முழுமையாகச் சேதமடைந்தது.

மேற்படி அனைத்து விதமான சேதங்களால் எனக்கு சுமார் மூன்று லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரை இந்த வருடத்தில் இழப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த இழப்பு மற்றும் சேதங்கள் குறித்து கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர், தோட்டக்கலை இயக்குனர், மாநில வேளாண்துறை முதன்மைச் செயலர், மாநில முதல்வர் மற்றும் பிரதமர் ஆகியோரிடம் கடிதம் மூலமாகவும் நேரடியாகவும் தெரிவித்துள்ளேன். வாழை தென்னை மரங்களை மட்டும் தான் இழப்பீடாக பார்க்க முடியும் என்று அதிகாரிகள் கூறுகின்றனர். ஆனால் இதுவரை எந்தவித தீர்வும் எட்டப்படவில்லை.

எனவே பாதிக்கப்பட்ட விவசாயிகளுக்கு உரிய நிவாரணங்கள் உடனே வழங்க ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுகின்றோம்.

தங்கள் உண்மையுள்ள

கே.தங்கப்பன்

## வாழை, தென்னை மற்றும் ஊடுபயிர்கள் சேதம் குறித்த வாக்குமூலம்

நா.விசாகக் குமார், வயது 42,  
த/பெ.ச.நாராயணப்பெருமாள்,  
10/104,E, பாம்பன் விளை,  
ஆனந்த நாடார்குடி – போஸ்ட்,  
அகஸ்தீஸ்வரன் தாலுகா,  
மேலச்சங்கரன் குழி பஞ்சாயத்து,  
கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டம்.  
செல் பேசி - 9360597284

என் பெயர் விசாகக் குமார், நான் MBA பட்டப்படிப்பு படித்துள்ளேன். நான் பாரம்பரியமாக விவசாயக் குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்தவன். என் பட்டப்படிப்பை முடித்து கடந்த 2010 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் இயற்கை விவசாயம் செய்வதில் ஆர்வமாகி தற்போது இயற்கை விவசாயம் செய்து வருகின்றேன். தற்போது விவசாயம் செய்வது என்பது மிகவும் செலவு அதிகமாகவும் சவாலான காரியமாகவும் உள்ளது. இந்தச் சூழ்நிலையில் நான் விவசாயத்தை ஒரு சவாலாக எடுத்து செய்து வருகின்றேன்.

எனக்குச் சொந்தமான நான்கு ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் இந்த இயற்கை விவசாயத்தை செய்து வருகின்றேன். இதில் பல்வேறு பண்பயிர்களையும், தோட்டப்பயிர்களையும் ஊடு பயிர்களாகவும் செய்து வருகின்றேன். தற்போது அடித்துள்ள இந்த ஓக்கி புயலால் எனக்கு தொடர்ந்து சுமார் இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்கு வருமானம் இழக்கும் அளவிற்கு பாதிப்புகள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

சுமார் 500 வாழை மரங்கள் முழுமையாகவும், சுமார் 500 வாழை மரங்கள் பாதிக்கவும் சேதமடைந்துள்ளது.

தென்னை மரணங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரை நான்கு மரங்கள் முழுமையாக முறிந்து சேதமடைந்தது, பனி ரெண்டு மரங்கள் சாய்ந்து விழும் நிலைக்கு ஆளாகி பாதிப்பு அடைந்துள்ளது. மேலும் சுமார் 250 தென்னை மரங்கள் இன்னும் ஓராண்டுக்கு விளைச்சல் ஏதும் வராத அளவிற்கு பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவை தவிர தலா இரண்டு தேக்கு, மா, பலா, சப்போட்டா, பப்பாளி, ஆரஞ்சு, முந்திரி மற்றும் கிராம்பு. மிளகு ஆகிய ஊடுபயிர்களும் சேதமடைந்துள்ளது. மேற்படி இழப்புகளாக எனக்கு மொத்தம் சுமார் இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு இழப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த இழப்புகள் குறித்து கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர் மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலை இயக்குனர் ஆகியோருடன் தெரிவித்தபோது அவர்கள் வாழை மற்றும் தென்னை மரங்களுக்கு

மட்டும் தான் இழப்பீடுக்கு சிபாரிசு செய்வோம் மற்ற மரங்களுக்கு செய்வதில்லை என்று கூறிவிட்டார்கள். இதனால் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான வாழை, தென்னை மற்றும் பழ மரங்கள், ஊடுபயிர் செய்யும் விவசாயிகள் செய்வதறியாது தாங்களே மரத்தை குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்று அகற்றி வருகின்றனர்.

இது போல கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளுக்கு பல்வேறு சேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. குமரி மாவட்டத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும், வீட்டிற்குத் தேவையான (தென்னை மற்றும் பழ மரங்கள்) குறைந்தது பத்து மரங்கள் வரை வளர்த்து வருகின்றனர். இதில் ஒக்கிப் புயல் காரணமாக ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் சராசரியாக இரண்டு மூன்று மரங்கள் முறிந்து விழுந்துள்ளது. இவர்கள் யாரும் தங்கள் இழப்புக்களை அரசுக்கு தெரிவிக்கவும் இல்லை. அரசும் இதுபோன்ற பாதிப்புகள் குறித்து எந்தவித ஆய்வுகள் அல்லது கணக்கெடுப்பும் செய்யவில்லை. இதனால் மரம் மற்றும் தோட்டங்கள் குறித்த இழப்பு குறித்து இன்னும் சரியான ஆய்வுகள் ஏதும் நடத்தப்படவில்லை.

மேலும் பல்வேறு இடங்களில் முறிந்து விழுந்த மரங்களை வனத்துறை அகற்றுவதற்கு அனுமதிக்கவில்லை. மின்சாரவாரியம் பழுதடைந்த மின்கம்பங்களை மாற்றுவதாகக் கூறி மிக மோசமான தரமற்ற மின்கம்பங்களை தற்போது மாற்றி வருகிறது. தற்போது விவசாய நிலங்களில் உள்ள மின்கம்பங்கள் மாற்றுவதற்கும் குறிப்பிட்ட விவசாயிகளிடம் அதற்குண்டான செலவு தொகையைத் தருமாறு வற்புறுத்தி வசூலித்து வருகின்றார்கள். எனவே விவசாயிகளின் சிரமங்களைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு அழிந்துவரும் விவசாயம் மற்றும் தோட்டப் பயிர்களை மீட்க அரசு நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்காத பட்சத்தில் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் விவசாயம், பசுமை அழிந்து காலப்போக்கில் வறட்சி மாவட்டம் ஆகலாம். மேலும் நிலத்தடி நீர் மற்றும் இயற்கைச் சூழல் மிகவும் பாதிப்பாகும் எனவே. அரசு உரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தங்கள் உண்மையுள்ள

நா.விசாகக் குமார்

**Analysis of Status of children & women from Chinnathurai village  
whose fathers & husbands are missing**

<b>CHILDREN AGING FROM -0-5</b>			
<b>S.no</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Age</b>
1.	Difil dani		6 Months
2.	Kalichristo		6 Months
3.	Austin loodo		10 Months
4.	Ashwin		1
5.	Biphana Bersiga		1
6.	Prinio Sudharson		1
7.	Dhaiyonika		1.5
8.	Archiga	LKG	3
9.	Sigana		3
10.	Priyana Sudharson		3
11.	Aprif Brisht		3
12.	Liliya Vargees	LKG	4.5
13.	Bibin Savio	1st	5
14.	Archtha	1st	5
<b>CHILDREN AGING FROM 6-10</b>			
15.	Libin Vargees	2 <sup>nd</sup>	6.5
16.	Shine John	2 <sup>nd</sup>	7
17.	Praison	3 <sup>rd</sup>	8
18.	Shaya John	4 <sup>th</sup>	8
19.	Sowmiya	4 <sup>th</sup>	9
20.	Jepna	5 <sup>th</sup>	10
21.	Jegisha	5 <sup>th</sup>	10
<b>CHILDREN AGING FROM 11-15</b>			
22.	Tharshini	6 <sup>th</sup>	11
23.	Shemi	7 <sup>th</sup>	12
24.	Mano Jini	5 <sup>th</sup>	12
25.	Bimal	6 <sup>th</sup>	12
26.	Bifil	8 <sup>th</sup>	13
27.	Arunkumar	7 <sup>th</sup>	14
28.	Swefty	10 <sup>th</sup>	15
29.	Aswathi	10 <sup>th</sup>	15
<b>CHILDREN AGING FROM 16-20</b>			
30.	Anuja	10 <sup>th</sup>	16

## Annexure-48

31.	Jismi	11 <sup>th</sup>	16
32.	Shalu	12 <sup>th</sup>	17
33.	Jershan		17
34.	Ashmi	Degree 1 <sup>st</sup> Year	18
35.	Shanthini	12 <sup>th</sup> Completed	19
36.	Bebiston	10 <sup>th</sup>	19
37.	Jisna	B.Sc	20
38.	Stefy	B.A	20
39.	Stebin	Degree 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	20
<b>CHILDREN AGING FROM 21-25</b>			
40.	Shamili		21
41.	sedin		22
42.	sarji		23
43.	Siji		24
44.	Sango		25
45.	Soja		25
46.	Rubin		25

### Name List of the Widows

S.no	Name	Age
1.	Mariya Gretti	50
2.	Anjali	23
3.	Jyothi	24
4.	Piososhi	50
5.	Evilin	32
6.	Jeena	82
7.	Shilamary	49
8.	Mariadhasi	50
9.	Ajitha	20
10.	Ammadhasi	45
11.	Shifja	29
12.	Isbella	35
13.	Hjaanto	32
14.	Nthinamma	42
15.	mary liji	25
16.	Seeiya	27
17.	Suja	28
18.	Methda	50
19.	Sibi	30
20.	Nisha	27
21.	Mary preetha	23



(above) Women point anxiously to identify their loved ones, whose photographs have been printed on a life-sized banner in front of a church at the Valavillai fishing village in Kanyakumari. Nearly 30 fishermen from this village have been lost at sea due to Cyclone Ockhi.

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(front cover) Two boats stand docked at the Colachel fishing harbour, as fishermen remain reluctant to return to sea in the aftermath of Cyclone Ockhi which claimed several lives.

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Hundreds of fishermen from the Kanyakumari district in Tamil Nadu are still missing since Cyclone Ockhi ravaged the Arabian Sea coast on November 30, 2017. Even as the cyclone remains etched in the minds of several local fishing families affected by it, it has been instrumental in exposing India's failed disaster management.

A group of civil society organisations united by this opportunity to study this failed disaster management machinery, brought together a team of experts, formed a people's inquest team, led by the Retd. Judge of the Mumbai High Court, Mr. Kholse Patil, and set out to visit all the affected coastal, interior villages and a tribal settlement in the district and gather information. What happened next was far from what the people's inquest team imagined their fact-finding mission would encompass; village after village, fisherfolk and agricultural labourers alike, gathered to meet the team and placed on record their grievances, their anger, their stories of struggle, courage, endurance and discrimination. All testimonials pointed to the gross negligence of the state and district administration, that failed to issue an early warning which could have saved the lives of hundreds of fishermen and protected the livelihood of thousands of fisherfolk dependant on them.

Widowed women, orphaned children, abandoned elderly persons, survivors, who watched as their fellow fishermen were defeated one-after-the other by the perilous vastness of the sea, farmers who watched as their banana plants and coconut trees bent over to let winds traveling at nearly 200 km per hour pass by, took turns to question the inaction of the government and shared their tragic stories of loss of life and livelihood with the people's inquest team.

'The Cyclonic Apartheid' is a joint effort by a few civil society organisations and socially-conscious individuals, to place before the Government of India, all state and district functionaries and the National Human Rights Commission, the extent of loss, damage and destruction caused when crucial emergency systems fail in a State and put forth recommendations, urging swift implementation of the same on the basis of factual evidence, to ensure non-repetition of a natural disaster being turned into a man-made one.



SAMAM  
Kudimakkal Iyakkam  
Madurai



Citizens for Human  
Rights Movement  
TN & Pudhucherry



South Asian Fishermen  
Fraternity (SAFF)  
Kanyakumari



People's Watch  
Madurai

Ockhi Cyclone Public  
Inquest Organizing  
Committee (OPIOC)

SOCO Trust  
Madurai

Vizhimbunilai Makkal  
Kural - Tamil Nadu