



Government of Odisha

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM

VERY SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM "TITLI" AND SUBSEQUENT FLOODS



October 2018

SPECIAL RELIEF COMMISSIONER

**Revenue & Disaster Management Department
(Disaster Management)
Government of Odisha**

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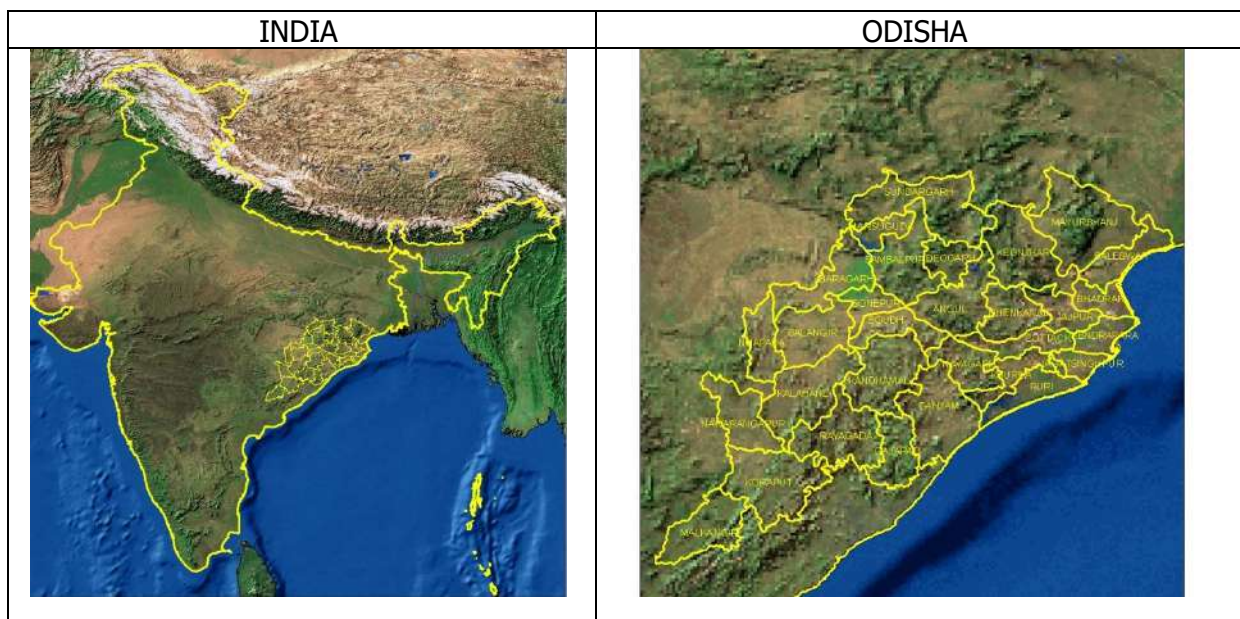
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Chapter- I

INTRODUCTION

State Profile

Odisha extends from 17° 49'N to 22° 36'N latitude and from 81° 36' E to 87° 18'E longitude on the eastern coast of India with an area of about 155,707 Sq km. The state is broadly divided into four geographically regions viz. the northern plateau, central river basins, eastern hills and coastal plains. The 480 km long coastline of Odisha is opened to Bay of Bengal. Besides, the State is intercepted by peninsular river systems like Subarnarekha, Budhabalang, Brahmani, Baitarani, Mahanadi, Rushikulya and Vansadhara, apart from a number of tributaries and distributaries. The state is divided into 30 districts for administrative convenience. The 30 districts have been subdivided into 58 sub-divisions and further divided into 314 blocks.

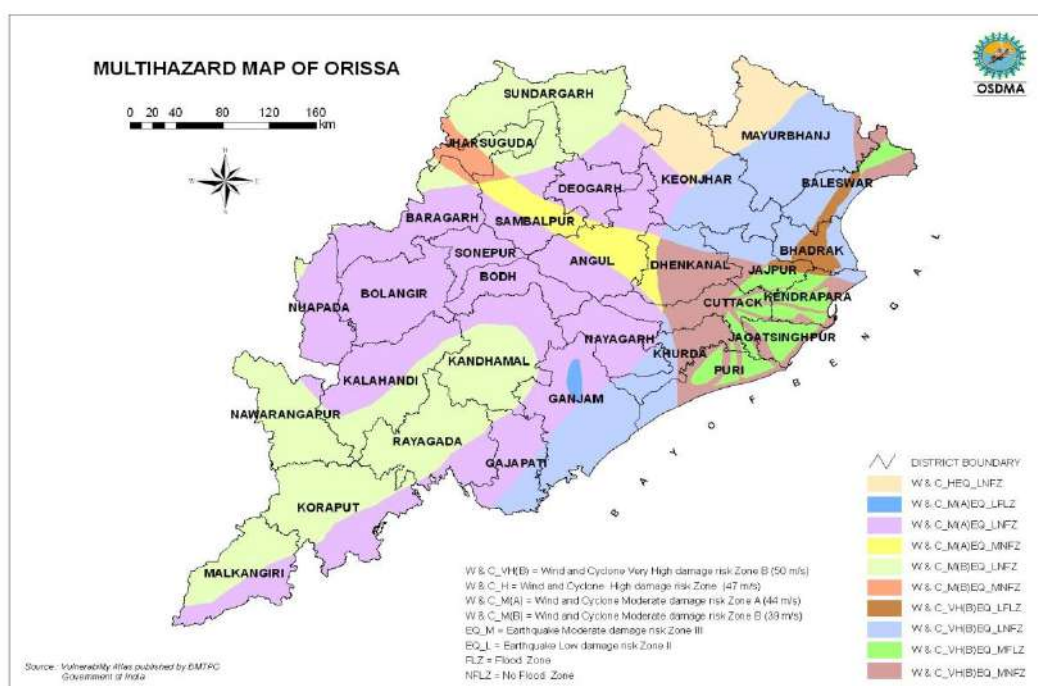


State's vulnerability to various disasters

The Odisha state is located in the eastern seaboard of India and is one of the most disaster prone states in the country. The 480 Kms of coastline, the 11 major river systems and the geo-climatic conditions make almost the entire State vulnerable to different disasters, particularly, floods, cyclones, droughts and heat waves. There are eleven major river systems in Odisha such as Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, the Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi, Rushikulya, Vansadhara, Nagabali, Indravati, the Kolab and Bahuda. Its densely populated coastal plains are the alluvial deposits of its river systems. The rivers in these areas with heavy load of silt have very little carrying capacity, resulting in frequent floods, only to be compounded by breached embankments. About two-third of the total cultivated

area being rain-dependent, drought poses a serious threat at regular intervals in the event of failure of Monsoon. Although the State has no experience of any significant earthquakes, its probability of occurrence in future cannot be ruled out. Though a large part of the state comes under Earthquake Risk Zone-II (Low Damage Risk Zone), the Brahmani-Mahanadi graven and their deltaic areas come under Earthquake Risk Zone-III (Moderate Damage Risk Zone) covering 44 out of the 106 urban local bodies of the state. Though the coastal area of the State was not affected by the tsunami of December 2004, it remains a potential hazard for the State. Disasters in the recent past, the heat wave of 1998; Super Cyclone in 1999, very severe cyclonic storm Phailin in 2013 and very severe cyclonic storm Phailin in 2013; floods in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2008 and 2011 and severe drought in 2002 and 2009 and 2015 revealed the many challenges that must be faced in order to improve its preparedness and emergency response to the frequently recurring disasters.

The Bureau of Material Technology and Promotion Council (BMTPC), Government of India has divided the state in to different multi hazard zones. The area statistics of the different disasters is given in the following Table. The geographical distribution of different hazard zones of Odisha is represented in the following Figure.



Type of Hazard	Particulars	% of Area vulnerable
Flood	Flood Prone	1.9%
	Flood Protected	2.4%
	Outside Flood Area	95.7%
	198-180 Km/h	24.1%

Cyclone	169.2 Km/h	3.3%
	158.9-140.9 Km/h	72.6%
Earthquake	Low damage risk Zone	84.2%
	Moderate damage risk zone	15.8%

Details of areas vulnerable to floods, cyclones and earthquakes

Source: Vulnerability Atlas of India, 1996

Disaster Occurrences in the recent past

One or other calamities like flood, cyclone or drought occur every year in Odisha and bring in its trail much loss and sufferings to the people and the state. The record of previous disasters in the State substantiates the fact that the state is prone to one or more forms of natural disasters. There are many instances where a particular area has been struck by a number of disasters simultaneously or repeatedly by one or the other type of disasters. Rivers flowing through the state expose vast areas to floods. The 480 Km coastline exposes the state to cyclones and storm surges. Droughts are also a regular feature as the western districts of the State are prone to repeated droughts. The state is also vulnerable to tornadoes, heat wave, fire, industrial hazards and human epidemics.

During the period from 1993-2017, the state has experienced 18 years of flood, 11 years of drought and 7 years of cyclone including super cyclone of 1999. The following table indicates the year wise occurrences of various disasters during last two decades with their geographically impacts in the state.

Year wise occurrences of various disasters.

Year	Calamity	Districts Affected
1993	Floods	27
1994	Floods Drought	5 10
1995	Floods & Cyclone	23
1996	Drought	28
1997	Drought	16
1998	Drought, Heat wave	26
1999	Super Cyclone	14
2000	Drought	29
2001	Floods	24

2002	Drought	29
2003	Floods	23
2004	Floods	05
2005	Floods	15
2006	Floods	27
2007	Floods (July) Floods (Aug & Sept)	12 15
2008	Floods (June & Sept)	21
2009	Flood Drought/ Pest Attack	17 18
2010	Flood Drought Cyclonic rain	6 17 23
2011	Flood	21
2013	Very Severe Cyclone Phailin Flood	18 13
2014	Very Severe Cyclone Hudhud Flood	15 27
2015	Drought Heavy Rain	27 14
2016	Flood and heavy rain Drought	6 4
2017	Flood and heavy rain Drought Pest Attack Unseasonal Rain	13 15 24 19

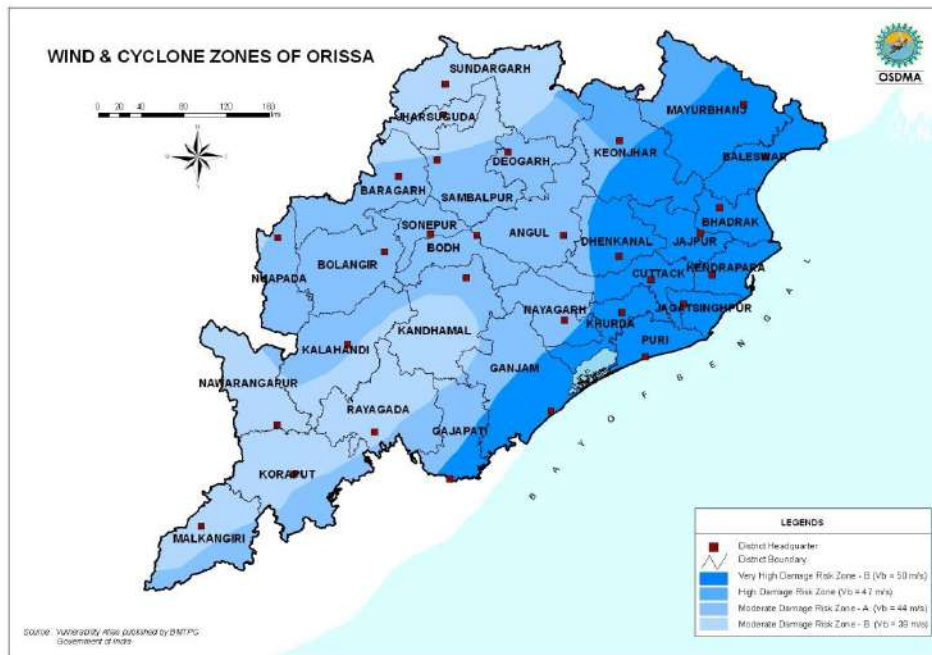
Vulnerability to Cyclones

The East Coast of India is one of the six most cyclone-prone areas in the world. Although the North Indian Ocean (the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea) generates only about 7% of the world's cyclones (5 to 6 TCs per year) their impact is comparatively high and devastating, especially when they strike the coasts bordering the North Bay of Bengal. The coastline of Odisha is only about 17% of the Indian east coast, it has been affected by nearly 35% of all cyclonic and severe cyclonic storms that have crossed the east coast and associated storm surges that have often inundated large tracts of coastal districts. On an average, about five to six tropical cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal every year, of which two to three are within the mild to severe range. The severe cyclonic events in the Bay of Bengal which have impacts on the Odisha coast are given in following Table. Taking

together the storms and severe storms, coastal Odisha is about twice as vulnerable as compared to the other eastern states.

Sl.No	Date/Year	Category of Cyclone	Landfall and loss
1	7-12 October, 1737	Super Cyclone	Crossed West Bengal Coast over Sunderbans and had impact over Odisha
2	31 October, 1831	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast near Balasore, Loss of life- 50,000
3	2-5 October, 1864	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed West Bengal Coast near Contai and had impact over Odisha
4	1-2 November, 1864	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Andhra Pradesh near Machilipatnam and had impact over Odisha
5	22 September, 1885	Super Cyclone	Crossed Odisha Coast at False Point, Loss of life- 5000
6	14-16 October, 1942	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed West Bengal Coast near Contai and had impact over Odisha
7	8-11 October, 1967	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast between Puri and Paradeep
8	26-30 October, 1971	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Crossed Odisha Coast near Paradeep, Loss of life- 10,000
9	14-20 November, 1977	Super Cyclone	Crossed Andhra Coast near Nizampatnam and had impact over Odisha
10	4-11 May, 1990	Super Cyclone	Crossed Andhra Pradesh Coast about 40 Km S-W of Machilipatnam and had impact over Odisha
11	25-31 October, 1999	Super Cyclone	Crossed Odisha Coast near Paradeep at noon of 29 October
12	12-14 October, 2013	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm, Phailin	Crossed Odisha Coast near Gopalpur at evening of 12 October
13	12-14 October, 2014	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm 'Hudhud'	Crossed Andhra Pradesh Coast at Vishakapatnam and impact on south Odisha

The Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of Ministry of Urban Development, based on Hazard Vulnerability identified cyclone prone districts of Odisha taking into consideration cyclone hazards of the coastal area. As per wind and cyclone hazard Zones map of Odisha, out of 30 districts of the state, 14 districts are categorized as high damage risk zone either fully or partially.



Wind and Cyclone Hazard Zones of Odisha

During the last decade, the State has faced one or other forms of disasters like flood, cyclone, tornado or drought every year. From 1891 to 2000, 98 nos. of cyclones/ severe cyclones had crossed the Odisha coast. This is more than that of the coast of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujrat & Kerala. Most of the cyclones cross coast of Odisha, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and then West Bengal.

Total number of Cyclonic crossing different coasts (1891-2000)

State	Total No.
West Bengal	69
Odisha	98
Andhra Pradesh	79
Tamil Nadu	62
Karnataka	02
Maharashtra & Goa	18
Gujarat	28
Kerala	03

[Source: IMD]

Generally, two cyclone seasons i.e., one during pre-monsoon period (April, May & June up to onset of monsoon) and another post monsoon (October to December) prevail for the coast of Odisha. If the disturbances are grouped in terms of pre- and post- monsoon season, they are more in the post-monsoon season.

Vulnerability to Floods

Amongst all the natural disasters affecting the State, floods are the most frequent and devastating. Almost 80% of the annual rainfall is concentrated over a short monsoon period of 3 months. While the coastal plains are very flat, the slopes in the inlands are precipitous. This leads to heavy siltation, flash floods and poor discharge of flood waters into the sea and thus the embankments are breached with alarming frequency. High population densities in the flood-prone coastal and delta regions, increased encroachment in the flood plains because of comparatively better livelihood opportunities and development are important contributors to the increased vulnerability to flood. Poor socio-economic condition of the majority living in the flood plains, and the local economy being primarily dependent on the monsoon paddy add to the vulnerability of the community.

Heavy rainfall during monsoon causes floods in the rivers. Flow of water from neighbouring States of Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh also contributes to flooding. The flat coastal belts with poor drainage, high degree of siltation of the rivers, soil erosion, breaching of the embankments and spilling of floodwaters over them cause severe floods in the river basin and delta areas. In Odisha, rivers such as the Mahanadi, Subarnarekha, Brahmani, Baitarani, Rushikulya, Vansadhara and their many tributaries and branches flowing through the State expose vast areas to floods. In Odisha, damages are caused due to floods mainly in the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, and the Baitarani. These rivers have a common delta where flood waters intermingle, and when in spate simultaneously, wreak considerable havoc. This problem becomes even more acute when floods coincide with high tide. The water level rises due to deposits of silt on the river-bed. Rivers often overflow their banks or water rushes through new channels causing heavy damages.

The entire coastal belt is prone to storm surges, which is usually accompanied by heavy rainfall thus making the estuary region vulnerable to both storm surges and river flooding. Few districts in the western part of Odisha are prone to flash floods. The floods of 1980, 1982, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2011 and 2013 in the State were particularly severe; property worth crores of rupees was destroyed in the floods. The basin-wise major flood events during 200-2013 of the state is given in Table.

Basin wise-river wise floods – 2000 -2013

Event Year	Phases	River Basin	Districts affected	Type of Flood
2001	1 st Phase July-Aug	Mahandi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Subarnarekha & Budhabalanga	24	Severe
2003	1 st Phase July-Aug	Brahmani, Baitarani	2	Low
	2 nd Phase Aug-Sept	Mahandi, Baitarani, Indrabati, Nagabali, Kolab, Bansadhara	23	Severe
	3 rd Phase Oct	Rushikulya, Baitarani, Budhabalanga, Mahandi	13	High
2004	1 st Phase Aug	Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga	4	Medium
	2 nd Phase Oct	Bansadhara	2	Low
2005	1 st Phase June	Brahmani, Baitarani	3	Low
	2 nd Phase July-Aug	Mahandi, Brahmani, Baitarani	7	Medium
	3 rd Phase Sept	Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Bansadhara	4	Medium
2006	1 st Phase July	Mahandi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Bansadhara	18	High
	2 nd Phase Aug	Bansadhara, Budhabalanga, Subarnarekha, Baitarani	11	Medium
	3 rd Phase Aug	Mahandi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga	20	High
	4 th Phase Aug	Mahandi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga	20	High
	5 th Phase Aug	Mahandi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha	14	High
2007	1 st Phase July	Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga	11	Severe
	2 nd & 3 rd Phase Aug	Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Rushikulya, Bansadhara	15	High

	4 th Phase Sept	Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Rushikulya, Bansadhara	10	Medium
2008	1 st Phase June	Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga	6	Severe
	2 nd Phase Sept	Mahandi, Brahmani, Baitarani	19	Severe
2009	1 st Phase Aug-Sept	Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Mahandi, Rushikulya, Nagabali	17	Medium
2010	1 st Phase Aug-Sept	Indrabati, Bansadhara, Kolab	6	Low
2011	1 st Phase June	Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga	4	Low
	2 nd Phase Aug	Subarnarekha	4	Low
	3 rd Phase Sept	Mahandi	19	Severe
	4 th Phase Sept	Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani	10	Severe
2012	1 st Phase Aug	Mahanadi	4	Low
	2 nd Phase Nov	Rushikulya	1	Low
2013	1 st Phase Oct	Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Rushikulya	6	Severe
	2 nd Phase Oct	Mahandi, Baitarani, Brahmani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Rushikulya	13	High

Chapter- II

CYCLONE FORECAST

India Meteorological Department (IMD) reported on 7.10.2018 about formation of a low pressure area over south east of Bay of Bengal and adjoining North Andaman Sea and likely formation of a well marked during next 12 hours and intensification into a deep depression. The low pressure area became a well marked low pressure area over the same region at 17.30 of 7.10.2018. It was predicted that the system would very likely to concentrate into a Depression during next 24 hours and very likely to move north-westwards towards Odisha coast during next 72 hours.

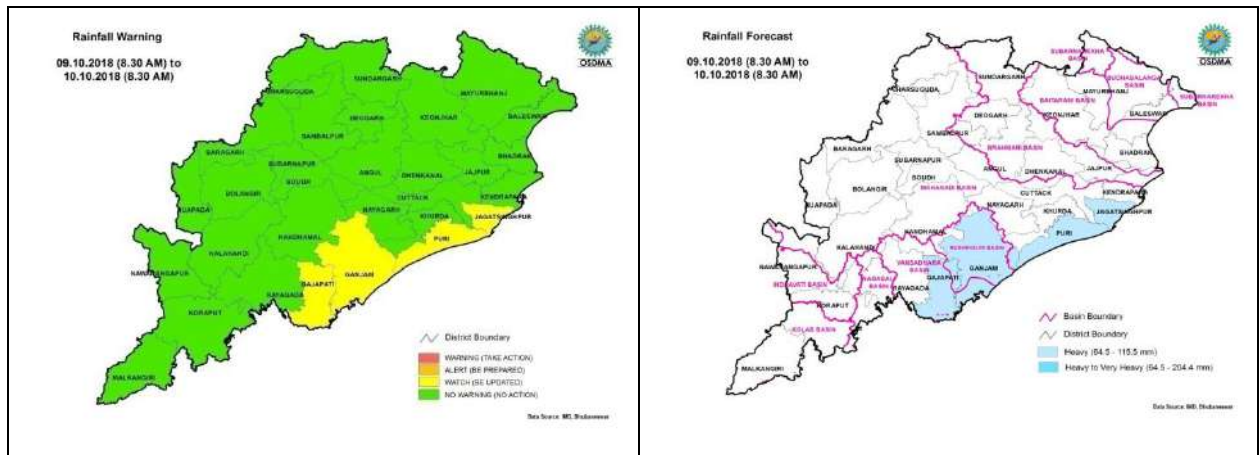
On 8.10.2018 at 2.00 PM, IMD informed that the well marked low pressure area over southeast and adjoining east-central Bay of Bengal concentrated into a depression and laid centred at 0830 hrs IST of 8th October 2018 over east-central Bay of Bengal, near latitude 14.0°N and longitude 88.8°E, about 720 km south-southeast of Gopalpur (Odisha) and 690 km southeast of Kalingapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). It would very likely to intensify further into a Deep Depression during next 24 hours and into a Cyclonic Storm during subsequent 24 hours. It would very likely to move north-westwards towards Odisha and adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coasts during next 72 hours. The forecast was as follows:

Date	Time	Max. sustained surface winds peed (KMPH)	Category of cyclonic disturbance
08.10.18	0830 IST	40-50 gusting to 60	Depression
08.10.18	1730 IST	45-55 gusting to 65	Depression
09.10.18	0530 IST	50-60 gusting to 70	Deep Depression
09.10.18	1730 IST	55-65 gusting to 75	Deep Depression
10.10.18	0530 IST	60-70 gusting to 80	Cyclonic Storm
10.10.18	1730 IST	65-75 gusting to 85	Cyclonic Storm
11.10.18	0530 IST	70-80 gusting to 90	Cyclonic Storm

After getting this information from the IMD, the State Government started closely monitoring the situation. Based on the forecast issued from IMD and other international Agencies, the tracking of the system was thoroughly done by the Experts of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) in GIS platform, possibility of its likely impact over

the Odisha. The position and movement of the system was intimated to all the Collectors and to the print and electronic media.

On 9.10.2018 at 8.00 AM, IMD reported that the depression over east central Bay of Bengal intensified into deep depression at 2330 hrs IST of 8th October, 2018 and moved further west-northwestwards with a speed of about 11 kmph in last 03 hours, and laid centered at 0230 hrs IST of 9th October 2018 near latitude 14.6°N and longitude 87.3°E, about 570 km southeast of Gopalpur (Odisha) and 530 km southeast of Kalingapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). It would very likely to intensify into a Cyclonic Storm during next 24 hours. It would very likely to move westnorthwestwards for some more time and then northwestwards towards Odisha & adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coasts during next 72 hours. The rainfall prediction with colour code was given by IMD in its bulletin. Maps were prepared and shared to the districts for taking further action.



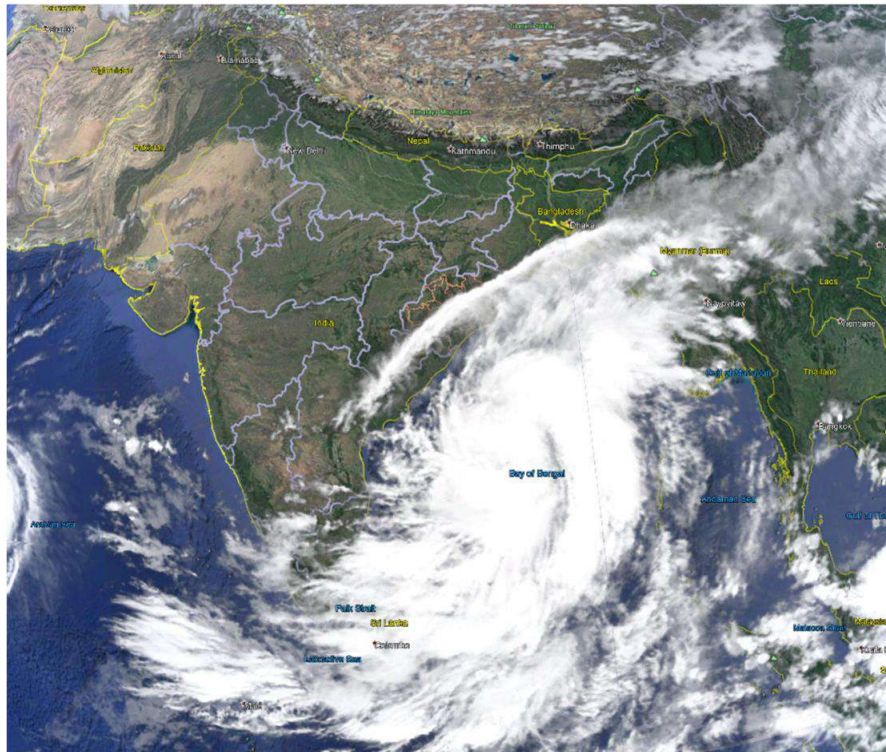
The warning message regarding the intensity of cyclone was changed suddenly after 6 hours by IMD. Earlier predicted landfall as a cyclonic storm was changed into **Severe Cyclonic Storm**. An “Orange Message” (Cyclone warning) was issued at 4.00 PM on 9.10.2018 that the Deep Depression had intensified

into a Cyclonic Storm named as “TITLI”, centered over west-central Bay of Bengal at latitude 14.8°N and longitude 86.7° E, about 530 km southeast of Gopalpur, Odisha and 489



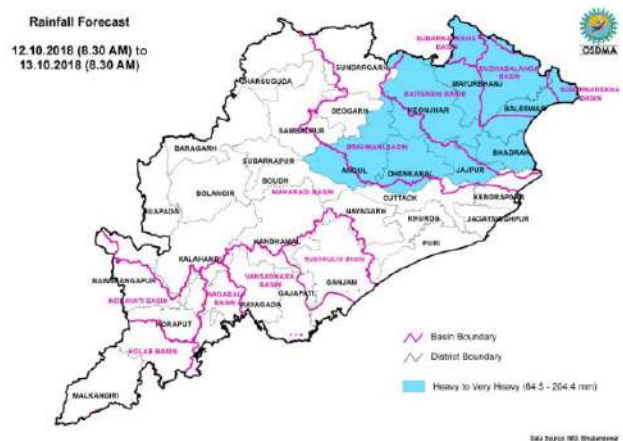
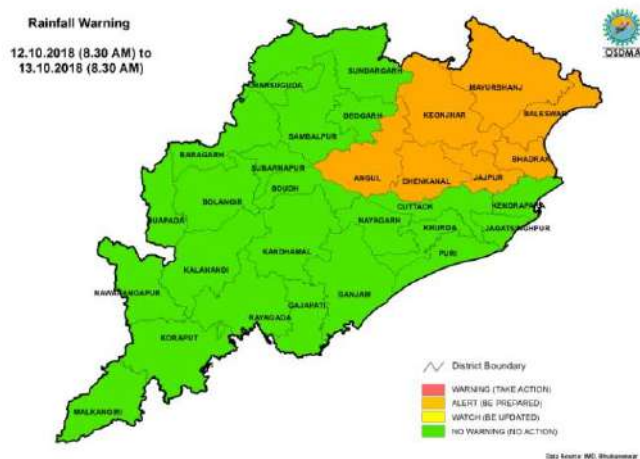
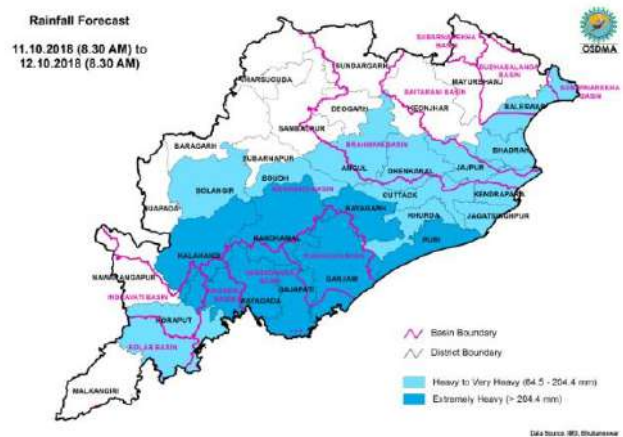
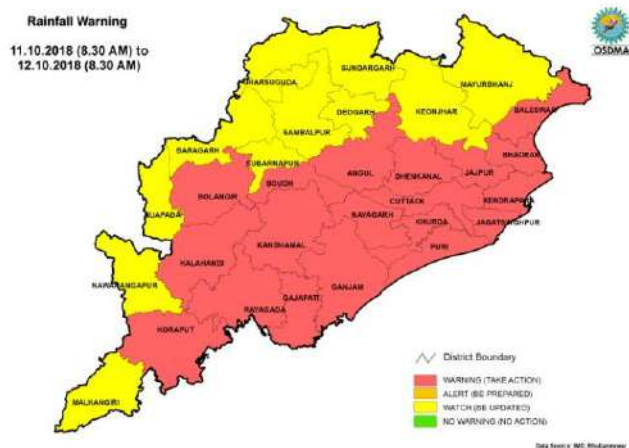
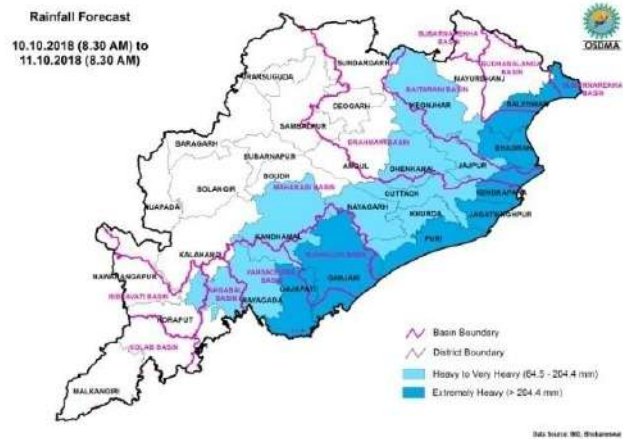
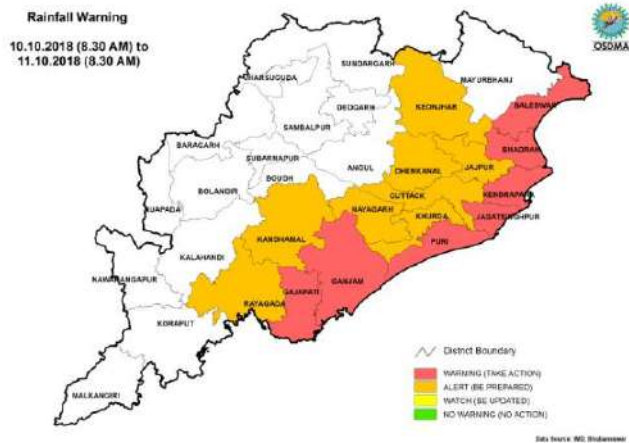
km east-southeast of Kalingapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. It would likely to be intensified into Severe Cyclonic Storm during 24 hours and cross Odisha and adjoining North Andhra Pradesh coast between Gopalpur and Kalingapatnam around morning of 11th October, 2018.

Date: 09.10.2018 Time: 13.30 IST



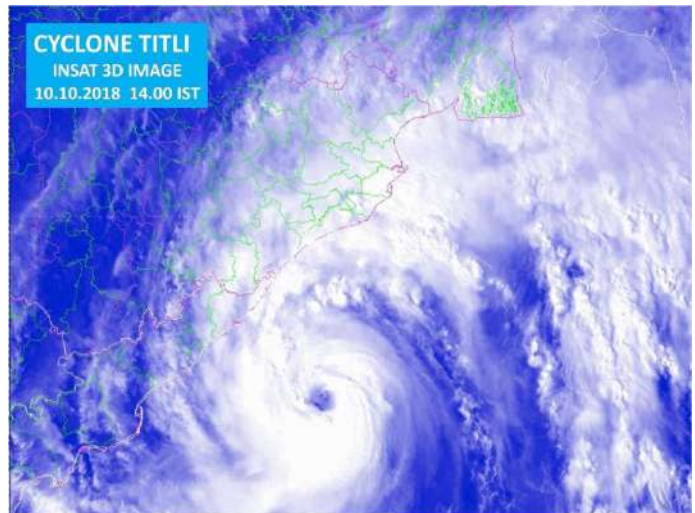
The same message about the landfall warning was continued up to 6.00 AM of 10.10.2018. Suddenly, at 9.45 AM, IMD issued a red message for intensification of the Titli as severe Cyclonic Storm and forecasted its intensification as Very Severe Cyclonic Storm with a wind speed of 120-130 kmph during next 18 hours. The earlier forecasted rainfall was modified as follows:

Date	Time	Max. sustained surface winds peed (KMPH)	Category of cyclonic disturbance
10.10.18	0530 IST	100-110 gusting to 125	Severe Cyclonic Storm
10.10.18	1130 IST	105-115 gusting to 130	Severe Cyclonic Storm
10.10.18	1730 IST	110-120 gusting to 135	Severe Cyclonic Storm
10.10.18	2330 IST	120-130 gusting to 145	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm
11.10.18	0530 IST	120-130 gusting to 145	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm
11.10.18	1730 IST	70-80 gusting to 90	Cyclonic Storm
12.10.18	0530 IST	50-60 gusting to 70	Deep Depression



Accordingly, all the Collectors were informed about the system well in advance. They were directed to take all precautionary/ preparatory measures to meet the cyclone impact.

As per the national Bulletin issued by IMD at 1.30 PM on 10.10.2018, the Severe Cyclonic Storm 'TITLI' over westcentral Bay of Bengal moved northwestwards with a speed of about 15 kmph during past 06 hours, intensified into a Very Severe Cyclonic Storm and lay cantered at 1130 hrs IST 10th October 2018 over west-central Bay

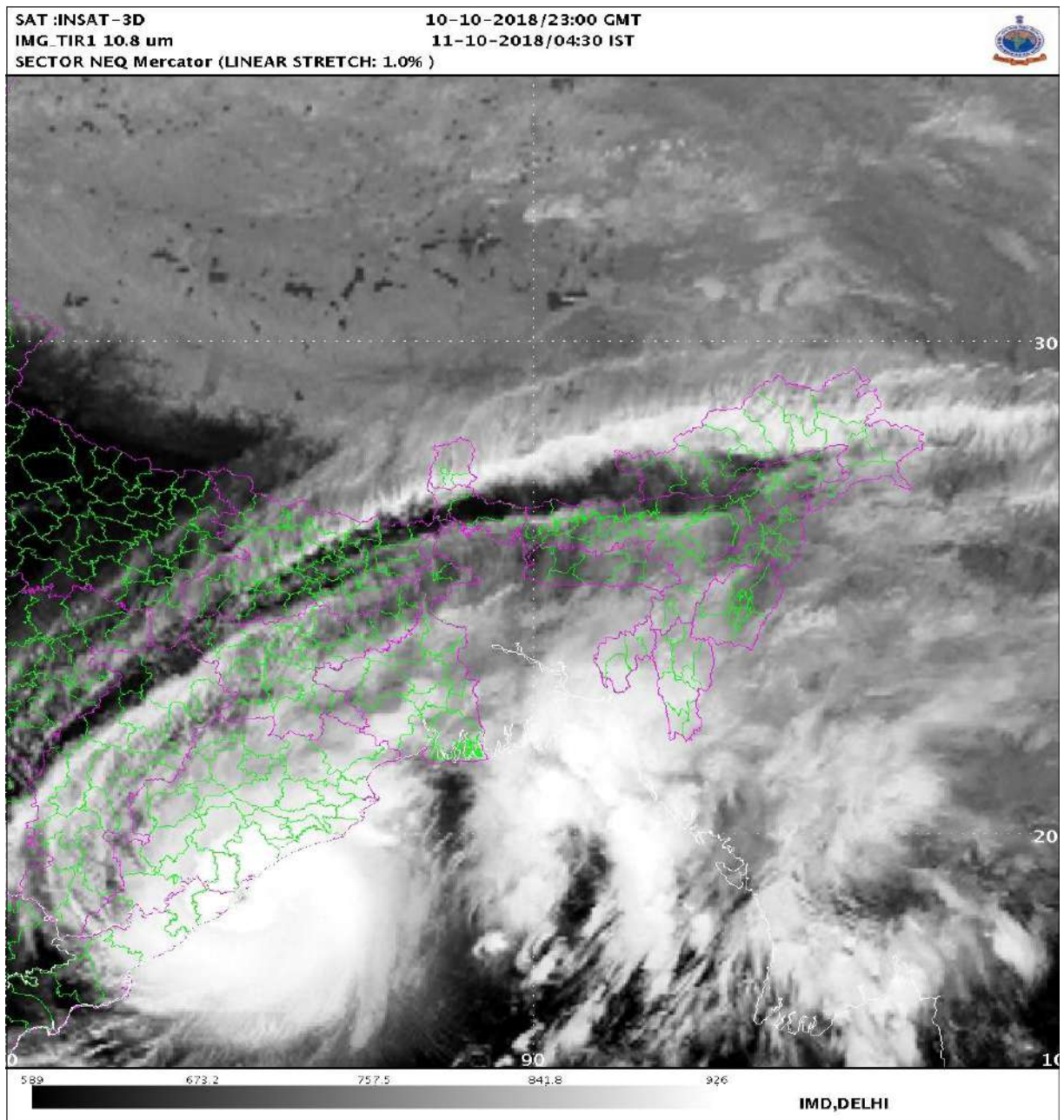


of Bengal near latitude 16.8°N and longitude 85.6°E, about 280 km southsoutheast of Gopalpur (Odisha) and 230 km southeast of Kalingapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). It would very likely to intensify further during next 12 hours. It would very likely to move north-northwestwards and cross Odisha & adjoining north Andhra Pradesh coasts between Gopalpur & Kalingapatnam around morning of 11th October. Thereafter, it would very likely to re-curve northeastwards, move towards Gangetic West Bengal across Odisha and weaken gradually. The cyclone was closely monitored at the State Emergency Operation Center.

The cyclone 'Titli' crossed between north Andhra Pradesh and south Odisha coast near 18.8° N and 84.5° E (near Palasa, Srikakulam district) to the southwest of Gopalpur, as a Very Severe Cyclonic Storm with estimated maximum sustained surface wind speed of 140-150 kmph gusting to 165 kmph between 0430 and 0530 hours IST of 11th October 2018. Gopalpur reported 102 kmph and Kalingapatnam reported 56 kmph surface wind speed at 0530 hrs IST of 11th October.

The Cyclone moved further northwestwards with a speed of about 14 kmph during past 06 hours, weakened into a Severe Cyclonic Storm and laid centred at 1130 hrs IST of 11th October 2018 over south Odisha near latitude 19.3°N and longitude 83.8°E, about 110 km west of Gopalpur and 140 km southwest of Phulbani. Then, it remained practically stationary, weakened slightly further and laid centred at 1430 hrs IST 11th October 2018 over south Odisha near latitude 19.3°N and longitude 83.8°E, about 110 km west of Gopalpur and 140 km southwest of Phulbani. Gopalpur reported 65 Kmph surface wind at 1430 hours IST of 11th October 2018. After that it moved northeastwards in past six hours with speed 15 kmph and laid centred at 2030 hrs IST of 11th October 2018 over south Odisha near latitude 20.1°N and longitude 84.0°E, 90 km east-northeast of Bhawanipatna and 50 km west-southwest of Phulbani.

The deep depression weakened into depression and moved northeast words in past six hours with a speed of 12kmph and centred near latitude 20.9° N and longitude 85.5° E about 80 km south of Kenonjhar on 12.10.2018 at 14.30 IST. Then it moved east northeast word with a speed of 17 kmph and continued to move the same path. The deep depression weakened into a depression near latitude 20.19° N and longitude 85.5° E. Further it moved northeast toward and weakened into a well mark low pressure area over Gangetic West Bengal and neighborhood at 5.30 hrs of 13.10.2018. It further weakened into a low pressure area and laid over Gangetic West Bengal and adjoining Bangaldesh and north Bay of Bengal at 8.30 hrs of 13.10.2018.



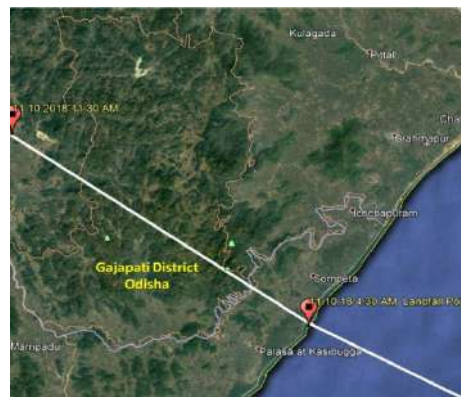
Satellite image of cyclone Titli during Landfall on 11.10.2018 at 4.30 AM.

Chapter – III

OCCURRENCE & INTENSITY

Landfall & Wind Speed

The Cyclone “Titli” made landfall at 0430AM on 11th October 2018 between north Andhra Pradesh and south Odisha coast near Palasa of Srikakulam District (AP) as a Very Severe Cyclonic Storm. As reported by IMD, the maximum sustained surface wind speed of 140-150 kmph gusting to 165 kmph during landfall. Gopalpur, Odisha reported 102 kmph surface wind speed at 05.30 AM on 11th October. After passing through coast the storm entered into the Gajapati district which is about 18km from the coastline. It continued in its path for 5 hours in Gajapati district maintaining about 130-140 kmph and gradually weakened in to Severe Cyclonic storm.



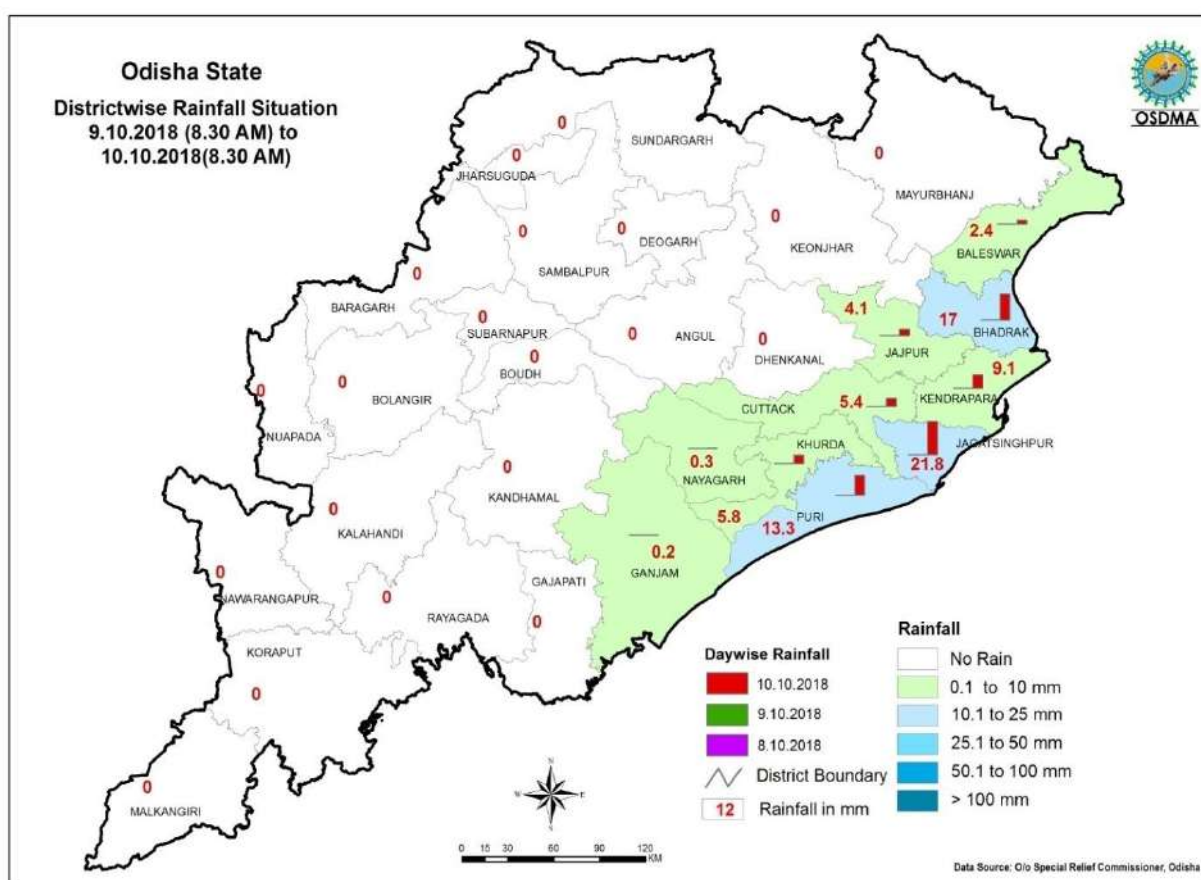
The cyclone recurved its path between Rayagada & Kandhamal district and passed through Nayagarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha and entered into the Gangetic West Bengal on 13.10.2018. The coastal and adjoining districts of the state experienced high wind and very heavy rainfall during period 11th to 13th October, 2018.

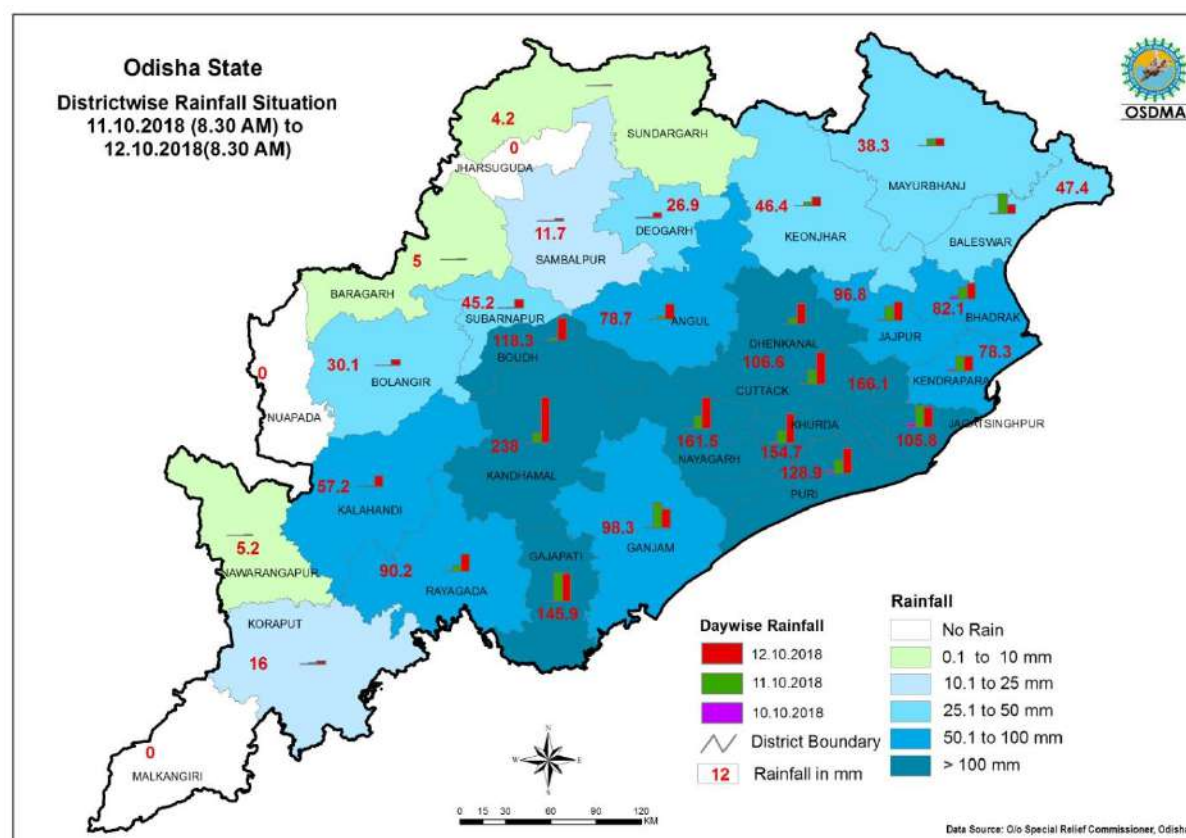
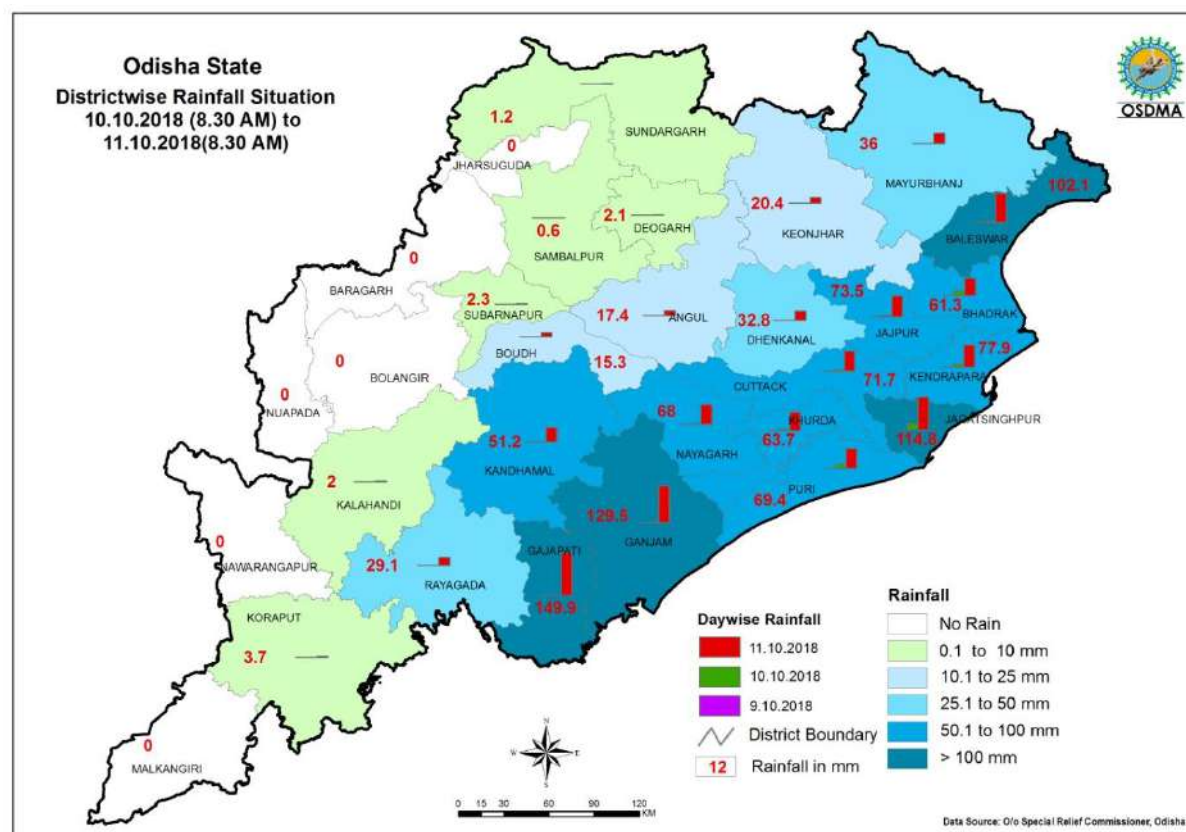
Rainfall (from 10th to 13th October 2018)

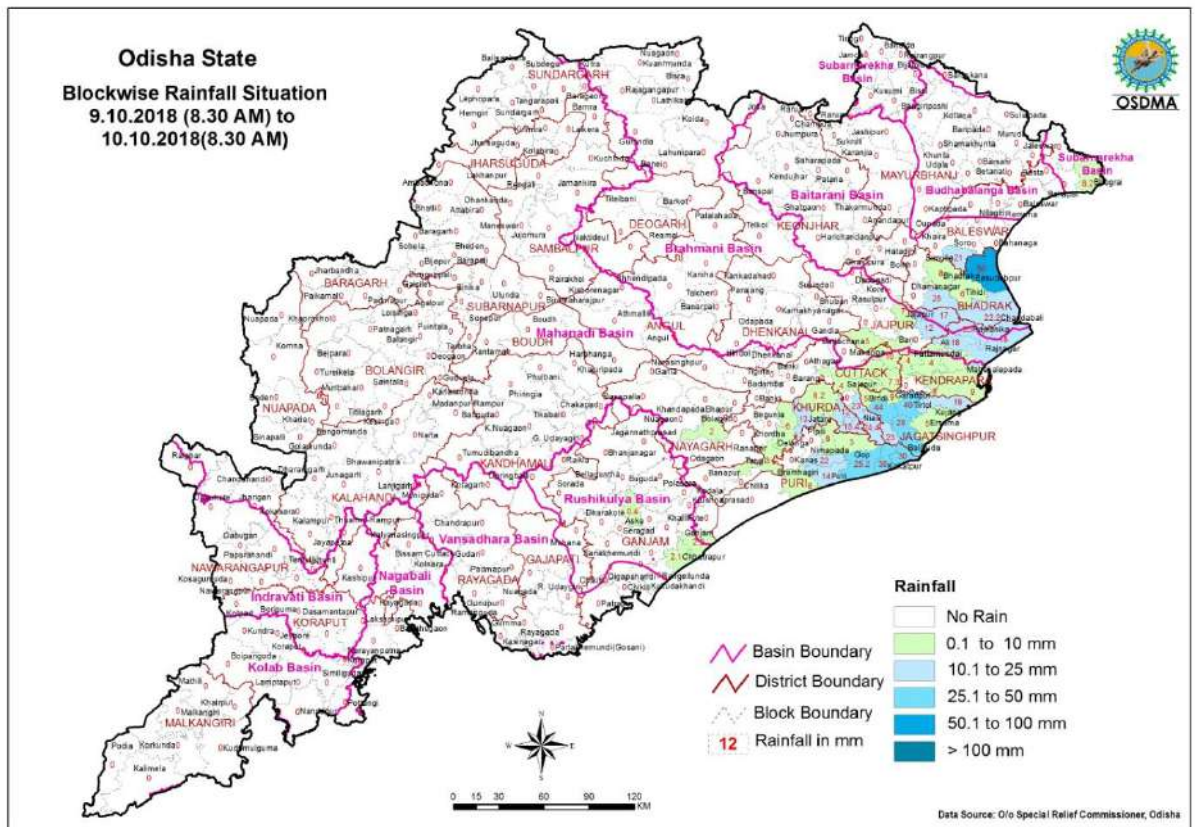
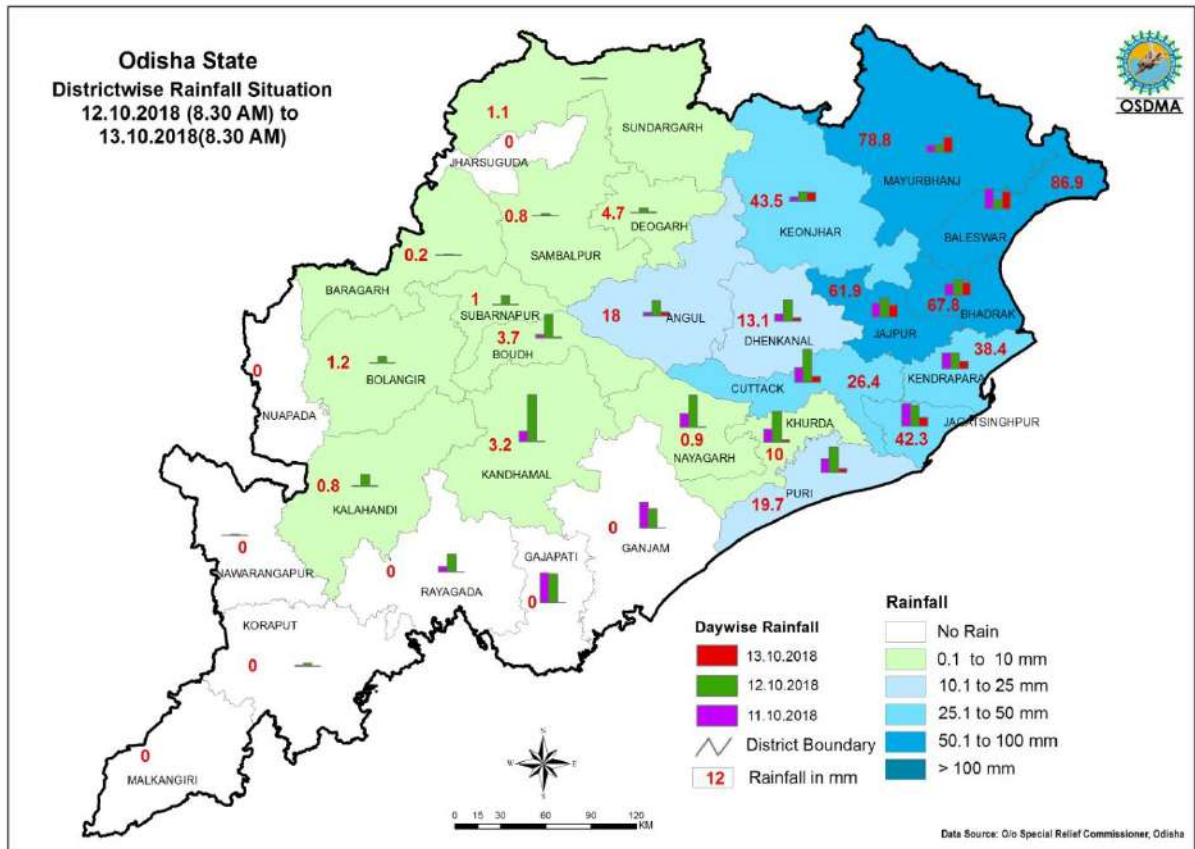
Under the influence of the cyclone, very heavy rainfall occurred in many parts of the state from 10th to 13th October 2018. The cumulative amount of rainfall during this period was as high as 295.8 mm in Gajapati district followed by 292.4 mm in Kandhamal District. The average rainfall of the affected districts recorded from 10th to 13th, October 2018 is indicated below:

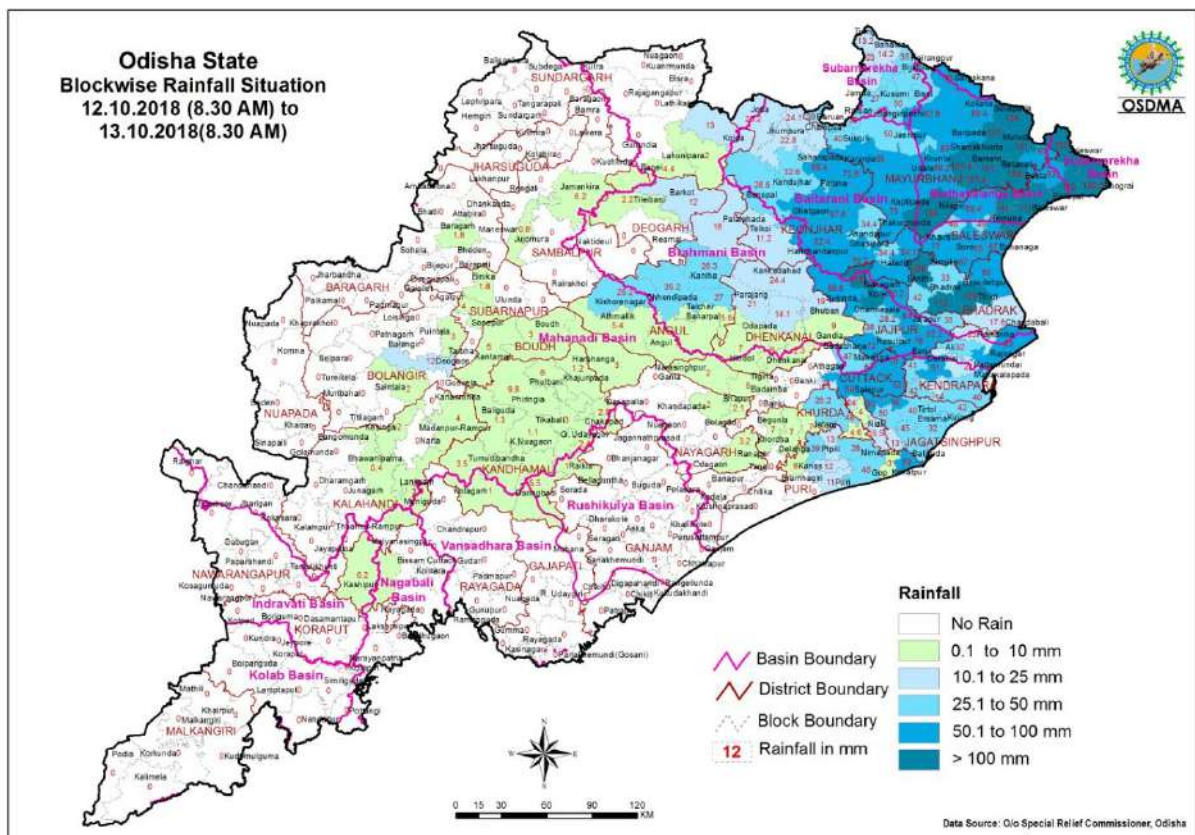
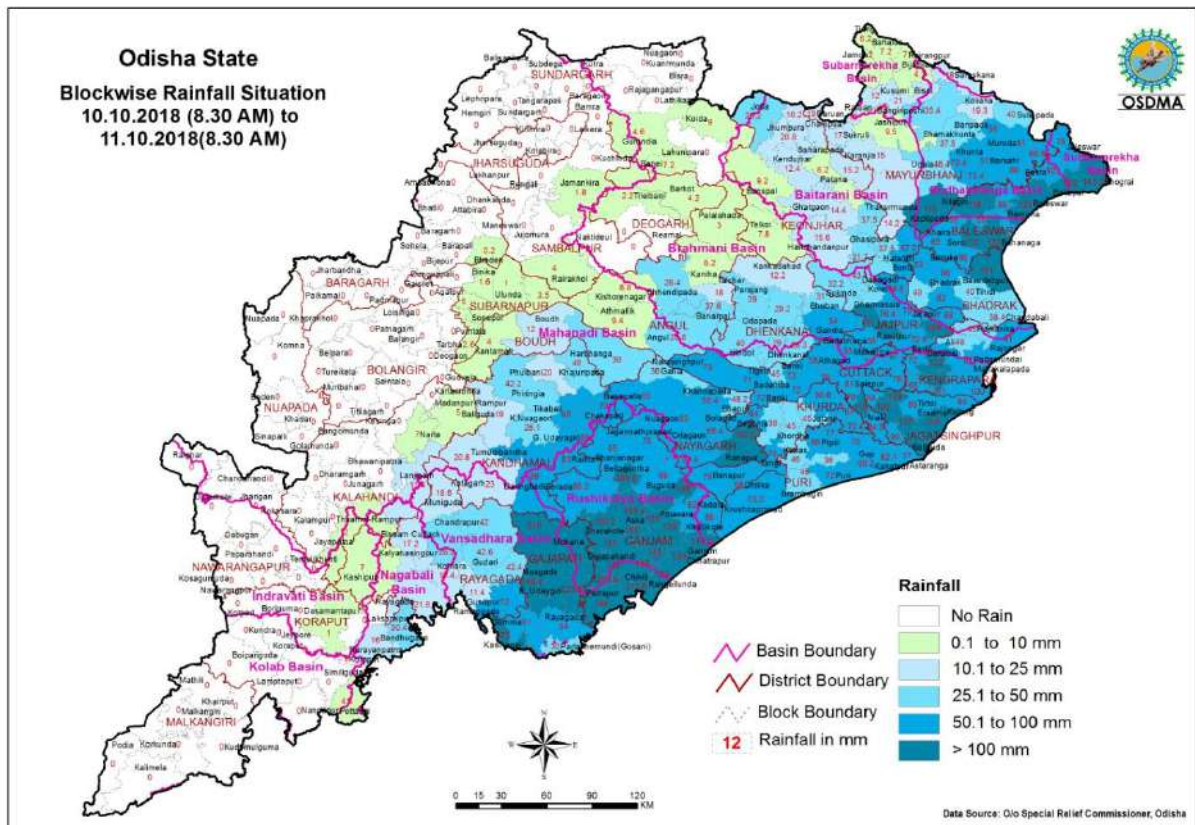
SI No	District	Rainfall in mm				Total Rainfall in mm
		Oct 10 th	Oct 11 th	Oct 12 th	Oct 13 th	
1	Gajapati	0.0	149.9	145.9	0.0	295.8
2	Kandhamal	0.0	51.2	238.0	3.2	292.4
3	Jagatsinghpur	21.8	114.8	105.8	42.3	284.5
4	Cuttack	5.4	71.7	166.1	26.4	269.6

5	Balasore	2.4	102.1	47.4	86.9	238.8
6	Jajpur	4.1	73.5	96.8	61.9	236.3
7	Khordha	5.8	63.7	154.7	10.0	234.1
8	Puri	13.3	69.4	128.9	19.7	231.3
9	Nayagarh	0.3	68.0	161.5	0.9	230.6
10	Bhadrak	17.0	61.3	82.1	67.8	228.3
11	Ganjam	0.2	129.5	98.3	0.0	227.9
12	Kendrapara	9.1	77.9	78.3	38.4	203.8
13	Mayurbhanj	0.0	36.0	38.3	78.8	153.1
14	Dhenkanal	0.0	32.8	106.6	13.1	152.5
15	Rayagada	0.0	29.1	90.2	0.0	119.3
16	Angul	0.0	17.4	78.7	18.0	114.0
17	Keonjhar	0.0	20.4	46.4	43.5	110.3









Rivers flooding

Due to heavy rainfall from 11th to 13th October 2018, Rusikulya, Vansadhara, Baitarani, Budhabalanga and Jalaka rivers witnessed flood situations. The torrential downpour in the upper catchment of Rushikulya River caused heavy flood situations in the many blocks of Ganjam district. The highest water level recorded in different Rivers during this period is given below:

River	Forecast station	DL	WL	Water Level in Meter		
				Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13
Rushikulya	Purushottampur	16.83	15.83	18.23	18.60	17.48
Vansadhara	Gunupur	84.0	83.0	85.15	84.91	84.0
	Kashinagar	54.6	53.6	56.12	56.30	54.47
Baitarani	Akhuapada	17.83	16.83	16.34	17.38	18.05
Budhabalanga	N.H-5 (Govindpur)	8.13	7.21	3.30	8.02	8.24
Jalaka	Balasore (Mathani)	5.50	-	6.0	6.41	6.88

Chapter- IV

Rainfall Details

Due to the effect of cyclonic storm the State faced torrential rainfall from 11th to 13th October 2018. Many of the Blocks in the State received rainfall of more than 100.00mm. The details of rainfall recorded at various stations are given below:

RAINFALL STATUS OF THE NINETEEN DISTRICTS FROM Dt.11.10.2018 to Dt.13.10.2018					
District – Angul			(Rainfall in mm.)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ Station	DATE			Total
		11	12	13	
1	Angul	25.6	87.2	2.0	114.8
2	Banrapal	37.6	91.6	5.6	134.8
3	Chhendipada	28.4	75.4	35.2	139.0
4	Talcher	18.0	120.0	27.0	165.0
5	Kaniha	8.2	49.0	26.3	83.5
6	Athamallik	9.4	74.6	5.4	89.4
7	Kishorenagar	8.8	87.4	26.2	122.4
8	Pallahara	3.0	44.0	16.0	63.0
Average		17.4	78.7	18.0	114.0
District - Balasore					
1	Bhograi	143.2	4.0	130.3	277.5
2	Basta	92.0	13.0	93.0	198.0
3	Jaleswar	76.0	6.0	102.0	184.0
4	Baliapal	130.0	0.0	112.0	242.0
5	Balasore	126.0	25.0	111.0	262.0
6	Remuna	89.0	34.0	111.0	234.0
7	Nilagiri	118.0	103.4	69.4	290.8
8	Soro	113.0	72.0	55.0	240.0
9	Bahanaga	122.0	60.0	67.0	249.0
10	Simulia	98.0	91.0	67.0	256.0
11	Khaira	62.0	76.0	77.0	215.0
12	Oupada	56.0	84.0	48.0	188.0
Average		102.1	47.4	86.9	236.4

District - Bhadrak					
1	Bhadrak	86.0	78.0	33.0	197.0
2	Bhandaripokhari	49.0	108.0	42.0	199.0
3	Basudevpur	101.0	65.0	60.0	226.0
4	Bonth	53.0	90.0	105.0	248.0
5	Chandbali	38.4	66.0	17.6	122.0
6	Dhamnagar	62.0	83.0	112.0	257.0
7	Tihidi	40.0	85.0	105.0	230.0
Average		61.3	82.1	67.8	211.3
District - Boudh					
1	Boudh	12.0	74.0	3.0	89.0
2	Kantamal	4.0	79.0	5.0	88.0
3	Harabhanga	30.0	202.0	3.0	235.0
Average		15.3	118.3	3.7	137.3
District - Cuttack					
1	Athagarh	58.0	163.0	0.0	221.0
2	Banki-Dampada	72.0	281.0	0.0	353.0
3	Barang	70.0	110.0	24.0	204.0
4	Baramba	71.0	141.0	5.0	217.0
5	Cuttack Sadar	81.0	214.0	59.0	354.0
6	Kantapara	116.0	319.0	4.0	439.0
7	Mahanga	57.0	125.0	78.0	260.0
8	Niali	84.5	185.2	15.5	285.2
9	Nischintakoili	78.2	33.2	52.1	163.5
10	Narasinghpur	73.0	153.0	2.0	228.0
11	Salipur	71.0	135.0	57.0	263.0
12	Tangi-Choudwar	55.0	110.0	47.0	212.0
13	Tigiria	45.0	190.0	0.0	235.0
Average		71.7	166.1	26.4	264.2
District - Dhenkanal					
1	Dhenkanal	28.3	103.3	2.3	133.9
2	Gondia	54.0	89.0	9.0	152.0
3	Odapada	29.0	126.0	8.0	163.0
4	Hindol	40.0	205.2	7.0	252.2
5	Kamakhyanagar	29.2	65.6	14.1	108.9
6	Bhuban	31.0	77.0	19.0	127.0
7	Parjang	39.0	124.0	21.0	184.0

8	Kankadahad	12.2	62.4	24.4	99.0
Average		32.8	106.6	13.1	152.5
District - Gajapati					
1	Kashinagar	275.0	117.0	0.0	392.0
2	Parlakhemundi	30.0	100.3	0.0	130.3
3	Rayagada	54.0	148.3	0.0	202.3
4	Gumma	91.0	120.0	0.0	211.0
5	Nuagada	146.4	95.3	0.0	241.7
6	R.Udaygiri	223.8	151.2	0.0	375.0
7	Mohana	315.0	265.0	0.0	580.0
8	Gosani	64.0	170.0	0.0	234.0
Average		149.9	145.9	0.0	295.8
District - Ganjam					
1	Chhatrapur	134.0	12.1	0.0	146.1
2	Ganjam	113.2	54.0	0.0	167.2
3	Purusottampur	135.0	75.2	0.0	210.2
4	Kabisuryanagar	133.0	185.5	0.0	318.5
5	Polasara	108.0	101.4	0.0	209.4
6	Kodala	82.0	74.4	0.0	156.4
7	Khallikote	88.0	76.0	0.0	164.0
8	Hinjilicut	145.0	135.0	0.0	280.0
9	Rangeilunda	124.0	26.2	0.0	150.2
10	Kukudakhandi	155.0	72.0	0.0	227.0
11	Chikiti	213.6	13.2	0.0	226.8
12	Patrapur	144.0	87.0	0.0	231.0
13	Sanakhemundi	157.0	94.0	0.0	251.0
14	Digapahandi	140.0	8.0	0.0	148.0
15	Bhanjanagar	95.0	152.0	0.0	247.0
16	Belaguntha	203.6	19.2	0.0	222.8
17	Jagannathprasad	75.0	119.0	0.0	194.0
18	Buguda	69.0	88.0	0.0	157.0
19	Aska	150.4	0.0	0.0	150.4
20	Dharakote	100.2	209.0	0.0	309.2
21	Sheragada	195.0	130.0	0.0	325.0
22	Sorada	88.2	261.0	0.0	349.2
Average		129.5	90.6	0.0	220.0

District - Jagatsinghpur					
1	Jagatsinghpur	102.0	187.0	50.0	339.0
2	Biridi	68.0	82.0	60.0	210.0
3	Raghunathpur	129.0	77.0	56.0	262.0
4	Balikuda	137.0	75.0	45.0	257.0
5	Naugaon	90.0	80.0	13.0	183.0
6	Tirtol	88.0	100.0	40.0	228.0
7	Kujanga	94.0	40.0	42.0	176.0
8	Erasama	210.0	205.0	32.0	447.0
Average		114.8	105.8	42.3	262.8
District - Jajpur					
1	Jajpur	70.0	148.0	84.0	302.0
2	Binjharpur	109.0	104.0	52.2	265.2
3	Dasarathpur	68.0	81.0	35.0	184.0
4	Korei	98.6	110.7	50.2	259.5
5	Danagadi	43.0	99.0	115.0	257.0
6	Sukinda	32.2	102.4	68.6	203.2
7	Rasulpur	76.4	84.6	28.2	189.2
8	Dharmasala	111.0	75.0	38.0	224.0
9	Barachana	56.0	60.0	72.0	188.0
10	Bari	70.5	103.0	76.0	249.5
Average		73.5	96.8	61.9	232.2
District - Kalahandi					
1	Bhawanipatna	0.0	68.4	0.4	68.8
2	Kesinga	0.0	53.0	2.0	55.0
3	Karlamunda	0.0	83.0	0.0	83.0
4	Madanpur Rampur	5.0	105.0	4.0	114.0
5	Narla	7.0	74.0	0.0	81.0
6	Langigarh	11.4	104.0	3.4	118.8
7	Thuamul Rampur	2.0	100.0	0.0	102.0
8	Dharmagarh	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6
9	Junagarh	0.0	32.0	0.0	32.0
10	Kalampur	0.0	77.0	0.0	77.0
11	Jaipatna	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
12	Koksara	0.0	8.2	0.0	8.2
13	Golamunda	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Average		2.0	57.2	0.8	59.9

District - Kandhamal					
1	Baliguda	19.0	212.0	1.3	232.3
2	Chakapad	70.0	260.0	2.8	332.8
3	Daringibadi	89.0	316.0	5.5	410.5
4	G.Udayagiri	80.0	351.0	2.4	433.4
5	Khajuripada	46.0	292.2	1.2	339.4
6	Kotagarh	23.0	142.0	1.0	166.0
7	Nuagan	26.1	201.0	1.1	228.2
8	Phiringia	42.2	227.0	9.8	279.0
9	Phulbani	20.0	200.2	6.0	226.2
10	Raikia	83.0	282.0	1.0	366.0
11	Tikabali	95.0	270.0	3.0	368.0
12	Tumudibandh	20.8	102.8	3.5	127.1
Average		51.2	238.0	3.2	292.4
District - Kendrapara					
1	Kendrapara	122.0	116.0	51.0	289.0
2	Derabis	72.0	97.0	41.0	210.0
3	Marshaghai	111.0	100.0	14.0	225.0
4	Mohakalpara	100.0	34.0	40.0	174.0
5	Garadapur	65.0	140.0	42.0	247.0
6	Pattamundai	87.0	68.0	21.0	176.0
7	Aul	48.0	28.0	32.0	108.0
8	Rajnagar	51.0	42.0	83.0	176.0
9	Rajkanika	45.0	80.0	22.0	147.0
Average		77.9	78.3	38.4	194.7
District - Keonjhar					
1	Keonjhar	12.4	37.4	32.6	82.4
2	Banspal	9.2	41.2	26.5	76.9
3	Telkoi	7.8	47.4	11.2	66.4
4	Patna	8.2	28.8	69.4	106.4
5	Saharpada	15.2	24.4	72.6	112.2
6	Ghatgaon	14.4	65.6	67.6	147.6
7	Harichandanpur	15.6	74.8	52.4	142.8
8	Anandapur	37.5	54.7	34.4	126.6
9	Ghasipura	31.1	66.4	75.2	172.7
10	Hatadihi	57.2	84.1	54.1	195.4
11	Champua	10.2	15.8	24.1	50.1

12	Joda	25.2	34.4	23.2	82.8
13	Jhumpura	20.8	28.6	22.8	72.2
Average		20.4	46.4	43.5	110.3
District - Khordha					
1	Balianta	67.0	115.0	48.0	230.0
2	Balipatna	70.4	145.4	4.6	220.4
3	Bhubaneswar	58.6	103.2	26.2	188.0
4	Jatani	45.0	155.0	7.0	207.0
5	Banapur	75.0	169.0	0.0	244.0
6	Begunia	38.0	125.0	7.0	170.0
7	Bolagarh	64.0	183.0	0.0	247.0
8	Chilika	98.0	201.0	0.0	299.0
9	Khordha	45.0	207.0	7.0	259.0
10	Tangi	76.0	143.0	0.0	219.0
Average		63.7	154.7	10.0	228.3
District - Mayurbhanj					
1	Samakhunta	37.5	110.0	83.0	230.5
2	Badasahi	51.0	64.0	141.0	256.0
3	Betanati	89.0	50.0	158.0	297.0
4	Morda	81.0	13.0	141.0	235.0
5	Rasgovindapur	66.8	11.6	63.0	141.4
6	Kuliana	19.3	44.4	89.4	153.1
7	Sarasakana	18.0	24.0	65.0	107.0
8	Suliapada	40.0	16.3	134.0	190.3
9	Bangriposi	35.4	72.0	82.8	190.2
10	Baripada	55.0	50.0	137.0	242.0
11	Khunta	73.4	87.8	121.4	282.6
12	Gopabandhunagar	73.4	87.8	121.4	282.6
13	Udala	48.4	52.6	69.2	170.2
14	Kaptipada	113.0	60.0	134.0	307.0
15	Besoi	21.0	37.0	50.0	108.0
16	Bijatata	4.1	12.1	47.1	63.3
17	Rairangapur	7.0	27.0	35.0	69.0
18	KusumI	12.0	14.0	27.0	53.0
19	Jamda	2.0	14.0	23.0	39.0
20	Bahalda	7.2	6.4	14.2	27.8
21	Tiring	6.2	12.6	13.2	32.0

22	Joshipur	9.5	9.0	50.0	68.5
23	Karanjia	15.0	26.0	95.0	136.0
24	Thakurmunda	14.2	62.2	75.0	151.4
25	Sukuruli	17.0	17.0	40.0	74.0
26	Raruana	19.0	16.0	39.0	74.0
Average		36.0	38.3	78.8	153.1
District - Nayagarh					
1	Bhampur	48.2	163.4	2.1	213.7
2	Daspalla	55.0	197.0	0.0	252.0
3	Gania	36.0	169.0	0.0	205.0
4	Khandapara	56.4	97.5	2.0	155.9
5	Nayagarh	66.4	151.0	0.0	217.4
6	Nuagaon	60.0	142.0	0.0	202.0
7	Odagaon	91.4	153.6	0.0	245.0
8	Ranpur	130.2	218.2	3.2	351.6
Average		68.0	161.5	0.9	230.3
District - Puri					
1	Astarang	77.0	76.0	59.0	212.0
2	Brahmagiri	45.0	94.0	0.0	139.0
3	Delang	86.0	147.0	39.0	272.0
4	Gop	99.2	118.2	46.0	263.4
5	Kakatpur	82.1	59.2	3.0	144.3
6	Kanas	46.0	135.0	6.0	187.0
7	Krushnaprasad	73.2	141.6	0.0	214.8
8	Nimapara	70.0	130.0	28.0	228.0
9	Pipili	77.0	116.0	13.0	206.0
10	Puri	72.0	210.0	11.0	293.0
11	Satyabadi	36.0	191.0	12.0	239.0
Average		69.4	128.9	19.7	218.0
District - Raygada					
1	Raygada	21.8	73.8	0.0	95.6
2	Kolnara	19.4	61.4	0.0	80.8
3	Kalyansingpur	17.2	63.6	0.0	80.8
4	Kashipur	7.0	38.9	0.2	46.1
5	Gunupur	72.0	94.0	0.0	166.0
6	Padmapur	42.4	98.7	0.0	141.1
7	Gudari	42.6	122.0	0.0	164.6

8	Ramanaguda	11.4	179.2	0.0	190.6
9	Bissam Cuttack	26.2	77.2	0.0	103.4
10	Muniguda	18.6	84.0	0.0	102.6
11	Chandrapur	42.0	99.0	0.0	141.0
Average		29.1	90.2	0.0	119.3

(Note: The rainfall is recoded at 08.30 AM for the past 24 hours)

Chapter- V

RESPONSE

Preparedness Measures Undertaken:

All Collectors were instructed to ensure the following measures.

- Zero casualty must be ensured.
- Identify people living near the coast in **Ganjam, Khordha & Puri** and shift them to safe shelters.
- People living in kutcha houses who are likely to be affected by the cyclone shall also be evacuated to cyclone/ flood shelters and other safe puccabuildings in **Gajapati, Ganjam, Khordha, Nayagarh and Puri**.
- District authorities to assess the situation in their respective districts and take steps to evacuate the people living in vulnerable conditions to safe shelters.
- Special care must be taken to shift the old, infirm, physically challenged, women and children to shelters much before the cyclone approaches.
- Cooked food through free kitchen, safe drinking water, health and sanitation facilities must be arranged at the shelters. Lighting arrangement may also be made.
- Availability of sufficient food stuff in hostels of all residential schools including those of ST & SC Development Department should be ensured.
- Provision of food and other essential relief items may also be made for other affected people in need of assistance.
- All cyclone and flood shelters should be made ready to house the people. Generator, inflatable tower light, mechanical cutters and other equipment available in shelters should be put to test run.
- The livestock and domestic animals in vulnerable should be evacuated to safer places. No cattle should be left tied in kutcha house.
- District Emergency Operation Centre and control rooms of the offices of other Departments must operate round the clock.
- Flood is always associated with cyclone. Hence, necessary arrangement to address the flood situation, if any, may also be made.

- 300 power boats with crew and adequate quantity of POL of SRC was ready & prepositioned in different districts.
- All offices should make their back-up power arrangement for peak period. Generators available in the different offices including health institutions should be immediately checked and adequate fuel stored.
- Necessary advance arrangements may be made through the concerned departments for restoration of the damaged roads immediately after the cyclone subsides.
- Steps should be taken to disseminate correct information about the upcoming cyclone among the people and with advice not to panic.
- Fisheries and ARD Department to take necessary steps to communicate the warning messages to marine fishermen

Dissemination of Warnings

- All cyclone bulletins and warning messages shared by IMD disseminated with Key State level Officers, Collectors and Media
- DD, AIR and other electronic media made arrangements for broadcast/ telecast the same for information of Public
- District Administration disseminated the warning through official channels and PRI members
- Public address systems were used for dissemination at local level
- Fisheries and ARD Department communicated the warning messages to marine fishermen

10.10.2018

- The Collectors were specifically directed to ensure complete evacuation of people living in low lying areas and in kutcha houses to safer places by 10.10.2018 evening.
- **About 3.00 lakh** people were shifted in the 24 hours preceding the landfall of the cyclone.
- Free Kitchen centers were opened from the night of 10th October 2018 for the evacuated people.
- The cattle population was also shifted to safety and cattle feed/ fodder arrangements were made for them.

Deployment of Disaster Response Force

26 Teams of ODRAF, 14 Teams of NDRF with emergency equipment were deployed to 16 districts for search, rescue & relief operation in the areas affected by cyclone & flood. The district wise deployment is given below.

Sl.No.	District	NDRF Teams	ODRAF Teams
1	Ganjam	4	4
2	Gajapati	2	2
3	Puri	2	-
4	Kendrapara	1	-
5	Nayagarh	-	-
6	Bhadrak	1	-
7	Jagatsinghpur	1	3
8	Jajpur	1	-
9	Khordha	-	3
10	Cuttack	-	1
11	Balasore	1	3
12	Mayurbhanj	-	3
13	Kalahandi	-	2
14	Boudh	-	2
15	Sambalpur	1	-
16	Rayagada	-	3
	Total	14	26

Besides the above deployment, Fire Services Teams in each block of the districts were kept in readiness for any eventuality.

Chapter- VI

RELIEF & RESTORATION MEASURES

Relief & Rescue Operation

Evacuation

360132 People had been evacuated to safer places during this flood. Evacuated persons were kept in temporary shelters. They were provided with adequate quantity of dry food as well as cooked food through free kitchen at **1612** centers.

Emergent Relief

Emergent relief has been distributed in the flood affected villages. 6827.85 MT of rice, 66.93 MT of Chuda (flattened rice), 6.675 MT of Guda (Juggery) have been distributed to the affected people of Gajapati district. In addition to that the dry foods, candles, matchboxes, kerosene and other materials have also been distributed.

Food Assistance

All affected families of Ganjam, Gajapati and Gunupur Sub- Division of Rayagada are being given relief for 15 days. Food assistance @ Rs. 60/- per adult per day and Rs. 45/- per child per day are being given to the affected persons.

Air Dropping

Two helicopters of Indian Navy were requisitioned for airdropping of food packets in the inaccessible and marooned areas of Aska, Purusottampur & Patrapur blocks of Ganjam district. 2120 of dry food packets have been air-dropped.

Closure of schools

Keeping in view the possible adverse impacts of the impending Severe Cyclonic Storm "TITLI", on 09.10.2018, it has been decided for closure of all schools, colleges and anganwadi centres in the districts of Gajapati, Ganjam, Puri and Jagatsinghpur will remain closed on 10th and 11th of October, 2018. On 10th October,

again keeping in view the adverse effect of this cyclone, Govt. had decided for closure of all Anganwadi Centres, Schools & Colleges on 11 – 12 October, 2018.

Polythene Sheet Distribution

84,500 polythene sheets have been despatched to Gajapati district for cyclone & flood victims.

Health and Sanitation Measures

In addition to the stock of medicines in the districts headquarters stored prior to the cyclone, essential drugs like halogen tables, antibiotics, paracetamol tablets, antacids, snake bite injections, bleaching powders and ORS packets have rushed to all the affected districts. Medical teams have been deployed in affected districts. Essential medicines and vaccines are being distributed in the affected areas to prevent epidemics. State level officers are regularly visiting and camping in the cyclone & flood affected areas. Dis-infection of drinking water sources have been carried out regularly. The detail health care measures undertaken by Health Department are as follows.

Medical Relief Centers opened	:	193
Mobile Team Deployed	:	70
No. pregnant women shifted to Maa Gruha/ Delivery point	:	252
ORS packet distributed	:	1230000
Halogen tablets distributed	:	5070000
Minor Ailment Treated	:	428
Inj. ASV supplied	:	2500
I.V Fluids Supplied	:	80000
Bleaching Powder (25kg. bag) Supplied	:	5450

Cleaning Activities conducted: 157 villages

Sl	District	No. of MRC Opened	No. of Mob. Team Engaged	Shifting of Pregnant Women
1	Ganjam	145	42	115

2	Gajapati	29	14	69
3	Rayagada	5	8	67
4	Cuttack	8	3	
5	Balasore	6	3	1
	Total	193	70	252

Animal Care

The detail measures undertaken in veterinary sector is as follows.

Cattle feed supplied to affected areas

for distribution (Ganjam & Gajapati) : 476 MT

Animal vaccinated : 38099

Animals treated : 39878

Veterinary Team deployed : 158

No. of veterinary camps opened : 614

Carcass disposed : 32492 (including poultry)

Sl	District	No. of Veterinary Camps Organised	No. of Animals Treated	No. of Veterinary Doctors Engaged	Carcass Disposal	Cattle Feed Supplied (in MT)
1	Puri	115	4542	21	3254	
2	Gajapati	51	2169	14	4833	163
3	Ganjam	350	26219	59	24267	313
4	Kandhamal	43	2902	30	50	
5	Rayagada	42	3530	11	88	
6	Cuttack	13	516	23		
	Total	614	39878	158	32492	476

Drinking Water

Piped water supply sources in rural as well as urban area were submerged under floodwater. The pumps and pipes were filled with sand in some places causing severe damage to the water supply system. However, efforts were made to restore

the system either temporally or permanently. However, water has been supplied through tankers. Mobile vans have been deployed for disinfections and repair of tube wells. The detail measures undertaken in drinking water sector is as follows.

Water pouches distributed	:5,51,900
Water tanker deployed	: 62
Mobile Van/ Team Engaged	:37
PWS Restored	:407
Tube wells disinfected	:2615

Sl	Name of RWSS Division	No. of Water Tanker Engaged	No. of Water Pouch Distributed	No. of Mob. Van /Team Engaged	No. of TWs Submerged	No. of TWs Disinfected	No. of PWS Submerged	No. of PWS made Functional
1	Berhampur	25	350000	11	350	341	306	294
2	Bhanjanagar	15	50000	17	1298	1298	149	73
3	Gajapati	12	150000	7	51	947	171	12
4	Rayagada	10	1900	2	4	29	36	28
	Total	62	551900	37	1703	2615	491	407

Repair and restoration of power supply

Power supply to 697000 consumers have been restored by 14.10.2018.

Restoration Measures

According to available reports extensive damage has been caused to public properties, mainly roads, river/canal embankments, power supply/water supply installations and telecommunication infrastructure. The concerned departments have been advised to take up restoration work on war-footing with the available funds.

Sl. No.	Department	Restoration Measures Undertaken (as on 14.10.2018)
1	Works Dept.	Breach Closed on PWD Roads- 45 out of 62 occurred in Ganjam, Rayagada, Gajapati & Kandhamal districts. Breach Closed on NH roads - 5 out of 6 occurred in Ganjam & Gajapati districts

2	RD Dept.	217 roads have been cleared out of 372 roads damaged in Rayagada, Gajapati, Kandhamal & Ganjam districts.
3	Forest & Environment	454 big uprooted trees have been cut to clear the roads in Gajapati district and made trafficable.
4	Energy Dept.	No. of Consumers Restored- 697000 out of 939493 affected consumers.

Chapter- VII

IMPACT/ DAMAGES

Impact

The impact of this devastating Severe Cyclone "TITLI" & consequent flood is as follows

1.	No. of districts Affected	:	17
2.	No. of Blocks Affected	:	128
3.	No. of Villages Affected	:	8125
4.	No. of ULBs Affected	:	35
5.	Population Affected	:	60.11 lakh
6.	No. of population marooned	:	126343
7.	Crop Area Affected	:	2.73 lakh hect.(provisional)
8.	No. of Houses damaged	:	57131 (provisional)
9.	Human Casualty	:	57

Area Affected:

SI	District	Blocks Affected	Villages Affected	ULBs Affected	Population Affected	Houses Damaged (provisional)	Human Casualty
1	Balasore	7	222		46784	473	
2	Cuttack	11	382	3	332971	932	1
3	Dhenkanal	3	66	2	463	234	
4	Gajapati	7	1636	2	577817	34278	39
5	Ganjam	22	3250	18	3950000	12015	12
6	Jagatsinghpur	1	30		13923	6	
7	Jajpur	1	2		123	195	
8	Kandhamal	10	385		6780	917	2
9	Kendrapara	9	461		381337	0	
10	Keonjhar	2	6		60	12	1
11	Khordha	9	242	2	38347	368	
12	Mayurbhanj	10	57		3080	412	
13	Nayagarh	5	130	1	1577	615	1
14	Puri	11	464	2	340210	1591	
15	Angul	4	55		925	103	1
16	Rayagada	9	294	3	141604	2194	
17	Bhadrak	7	443	2	175380	2786	
	Total	128	8125	35	6011381	57131	57

Land Slide:

Land slide occurred at village Baraghara under Gangabada GP of Gajapati District and at Bengedangaghat, Daringibadiin Kandhamal District due to heavy rainfall.

The major casualties under the influence of the cyclone "Titli" and accompanied extremely heavy rain has occurred in village Baraghara under Gangabada GP of Gajapati District. This village is situated at a distance of about 60 km from Garabandha Police Station, consists of 74 households with population of 374. The tribal village is situated on the hill top of Mahindragiri. One has to walk 7 Kms. by foot to reach the village from Gangabada GP. There is dense forest coverage. On 9.10.2018, the Chairman of Raigad Block who happens to be a resident of the same village along with Executive Engineer, RWSS, Gajapati being deputed by District Administration had gone to village Gangabada for evacuation and warning to the villagers to move to safe places in view of cyclone "Titli". Accordingly, 61 families of the village moved to safe places but 13 families did not go out of their houses in spite of repeated warnings. On 11.10.2018 at 1.00 AM, huge landslide took place. 13 families who were in Baraghara Basti ran helter and shelter out of fear. Due to this landslide, 18 persons have died. On 13.10.2018 rescue team visited the spot by opening the road, held post mortem of dead bodies.

Crop Damage

The Cyclone & flood has completely damaged the standing kharif crop. There is no chance of revival of kharif crop in the affected areas as it is already late October. About 2.63 lakh hectare of crops (paddy & non paddy) have been damaged in Gajapati, Ganjam, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Balasore, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Puri & Nayagarh districts due to cyclonic storms & floods and heavy rain. Besides horticulture crops of area 0.10 lakh hect have been badly affected.

SI	District	Agriculture Crop Area Damaged (in hect.)			Horticulture Crops Area Damaged (in hect.)
		Paddy	Non-Paddy	Total	
1	Gajapati	12215	26908	39123	7150
2	Ganjam	85612	0	85612	2904
3	Rayagada	2964	25833	28797	5
4	Kandhamal	8067	10850	18917	
5	Balasore	13718	70	13788	
6	Khordha	7329	257	7586	
7	Mayurbhanj	6540	258	6798	
8	Cuttack	13742	944	14686	
9	Puri	2760	0	2760	

10	Nayagarh	1852	169	2021	
11	Jagatsinghpur	13982	0	13982	
12	Keonjhar	136	0	136	
13	Bhadrak	29160	0	29160	
	Total	198077	65289	263366	10059

Damage to ARD Sector

Due to flood the entire livestock and poultry population of Gajapati, Ganjam, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Cuttack & Puri districts have been severely affected. As per the preliminary estimation, 7.44 Lakh livestock were affected due to cyclone & floods. The district-wise figures of affected livestock are given in following table.

Sl.	District	Livestock Affected			Total
		Large	Small	Poultry	
1	Gajapati	193708	121831	214822	530361
2	Ganjam	91646	48428	50275	190349
3	Rayagada	5175	2876	6295	14346
4	Kandhamal	1468	1588	247	3303
5	Puri	1896	76	3250	5222
	Cuttack	282	84	150	516
	Total	294175	174883	275039	744097

Loss of Livestock

277 nos. of large animals, **802** nos. small animals and 31413 nos. of poultry birds have lost lives due to Cyclone & floods.

Sl No	Name of the District	No of Livestock / Birds lost			
		Large animals	Small Animals	Poultry Birds	Total
1	Puri	4	0	3250	3254
2	Gajapati	115	686	4032	4833
3	Ganjam	94	72	24101	24267
4	Kandhamal	28	22	0	50
5	Rayagada	36	22	30	88
	TOTAL	277	802	31413	32492

The total expenditure for replacement of these animals comes to **Rs.107.52 lakh**. An amount of **Rs.4.98 lakh** has been spent for disposal of carcasses from the cyclone & flood affected areas.

Medical Care for cattle & poultry against epidemics:

Vaccinations of Livestock in the affected districts have been made to reduce the morbidity and mortality of the livestock. Health and De-worming camps were also conducted to check different contagious and infectious diseases. An amount of **Rs.49.12 lakh** is spent @ Rs.8,000/- per camp for 614 camps.

Provisions of fodder / feed concentrate in the cattle camps:

An amount of **Rs.100 lakh** has been spent towards providing fodder/ feed concentrate @1 kg per large animal and @250 gm per SA per day for 3 days. 476 MT cattle feed has been used for the purpose.

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of cattle camps	No. of large animals affected	No. of small animals affected	Concentrate feed supplied @1 Kg/LA and 250gm/SA per day for 3 days (in MT)	Total cattle feed supplied (in MT)	Amount required (Rs. in lakh) @ Rs.20850 per MT
1	Gajapati	51	193708	121831	163	163	34.00
2	Ganjam	350	91646	48428	313	313	66.00
	Total	401	285354	170259	476	476	100.00

Damages to Drinking Water sources

This cyclone & flood has severely impaired the access of the people of inundated villages to drinking water as most of the drinking water sources remained submerged. There is an extensive damage to the rural water supply and urban water supply systems. The loss to the urban water supply & tube wells comes to Rs.1711.54 lakh. Similarly, 3360 nos. of PWS and Tube Wells have been damaged in rural areas. An amount of **Rs.5039.65 lakh** is required for repair for this purpose.

Sl. No	District	Pipe Water Supply/ Tube Well	
		No.	Estimated cost of Repair (Rs. in lakh
	Gajapati	1070	1605.00
	Ganjam	1357	2035.00
	Kandhamal	137	205.65
	Rayagada	100	150.00
	Khordha	47	70.00
	Dhenkanal	68	102.00
	Bharak	70	105.00
	Balasore	68	102.00
	Mayubhanj	93	140.00
	Nayagarh	69	104.00
	Cuttack	49	73.00
	Angul	64	96.00
	Puri	65	98.00
	Jajpur	103	154.00
	Total	3360	5039.65

Damage to Fisheries Sector

Due to severe cyclone 'TITLI' occurred on 10.10.18& 11.10.2018 and subsequent flood, the Districts like Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh and Phulbani were affected. As per the preliminary loss & damage report received from the concerned Dist. Officers/ Addl. FOs (M), 312 nos. of fishing Boats (37- fully damaged & 275- partially damaged), 522 nos. of net units (160- fully damaged & 362- partly damaged), 616 nos. of fish ponds covering 434.870 ha and 94 nos. of private fish seed farms covering an area of 56.01 ha and also 5 nos. of Govt. Fish farms covering an area of 14.66 ha along with ice factory were damaged. As per SDRF/NDRF norms the assistance required for loss sustained in private sector is Rs.84.236 lakhs and the assistance required in Govt. Fish Farms is Rs.58.25 lakhs as per reports received. The total amount required for restoration comes to Rs. 142.486 lakh.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Boats fully damaged	No. of boats partially damaged	No. of nets fully damaged	No. of nets partially damaged	Area of fish pond damaged for repair		Area of fish seed farm for input subsidy	
						No.	Area in Ha	No.	Area in Ha
	INLAND/BW								
1	DFO, Ganjam	30	142	104	282	341	259.5	2	2.40
2	DFO, Jagatsinghpur	0	0	0	0	48	42	34	26.00
3	DFO, Khordha	0	0	0	0	8	1.6	17	5.60
4	DFO, Cuttack	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	10.50
5	DFO, Rayagada	0	0	0	0	9	0.52	9	0.52
6	DFO, Gajapati	0	39	0	70	189	120.85	4	3.40
7	DFO, Kendrapara	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2.83
8	DFO, Phulbani	0	0	10	0	9	3.10	0	0
9	DFO, Nayagarh	3	10	44	10	3	1.20	16	4.760
10	DFO, Balasore					9	6.10		
	MARINE								
1	B&T, Balugaon(Chilika), Dist- Khordha	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Addl. FO, Kujanga, Dist- Jagatsinghpur	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	37	275	160	362	616	434.87	94	56.01

Damage to public infrastructure

The entire administrative machinery is engaged in addressing the rescue and relief operations in the affected areas only a relief preliminary assessment has been attempted at this stage with a view to restoring immediately various activities of urgent nature. A realistic assessment for restoration of various assets and infrastructure facilities would be attempted in due course.

Massive and unprecedented damage has been caused to public properties like canal/ river embankments, roads, bridges, culverts, drains, water works, tube wells, LI points, electrical installations, telecommunications infrastructure, Government buildings etc.

Damage to PWD Roads

As per preliminary report PWD roads measuring 1882.19 km have been damaged. 4 nos. of culverts have been washed away. 67 breaches in PWD roads

were occurred. 308 nos. of culverts have been extensively damaged. The total loss is **Rs.20408.10 lakh.**

Sl.	District	Length of Road Damaged (in km)	No. of Breaches	No. of CD/ Bridge Damaged	No. of CD/ Bridged Washed Away	Total Estimated Loss (Rs. in Lakh)		
						Road	CD/Bridge	Total
1	Bhadrak	136.400	0	43	0	151.00	195.00	346.00
2	Balasore	179.994	0	8	0	1497.00	250.00	1747.00
3	Boudh	35.820	0	7	0	565.00	105.00	670.00
4	Cuttack	314.097	1	5	0	2627.02	70.00	2697.02
5	Dhenkanal	153.040	0	7	1	453.00	215.00	668.00
6	Gajapati	22.970	9	14	0	1698.00	42.00	1740.00
7	Ganjam	149.99	45	61	2	3034.00	1162.00	1496.00
8	Jagasinghapur	4.000	0	7	0	14.00	46.00	60.00
9	Jajpur	47.440	0	19	0	391.50	30.00	421.50
10	Kalahandi	243.817	0	27	0	1754.00	149.00	1903.00
11	Kandhamal	55.44	9	32	1	512.00	321.00	833.00
12	Kendrapara	73.304	0	6	0	150.00	23.00	173.00
13	Koenjhar	157.895	0	1	0	1051.75	10.00	1061.75
14	Khordha	130.498	0	50	0	2184.43	546.00	2730.43
15	Koraput	23.780	0	6	0	20.00	35.00	55.00
16	Mayurbhanj	31.810	0	7	0	404.00	133.50	537.50
17	Puri	44.495	2	5	0	56.90	12.00	68.90
18	Rayagada	77.400	1	3	0	480.00	20.00	500.00
	Total	1882.19	67	308	4	17043.60	3364.50	20408.10

117.205 KM of NH roads maintained by State have also been severely damaged. Seven breaches on NH roads were occurred. 8 nos. of culverts were damaged and one culvert on NH was washed away. The total loss comes to **Rs.2759.00 lakh.**

Sl.	District	Length of Road Damaged (in km)	No. of Breaches	No. of CD/ Bridge Damaged	No. of CD/ Bridged Washed Away	Total Estimated Loss (Rs. in Lakh)		
						Road	CD/Bridge	Total
1	Ganjam	21.675	4	8	1	814.00	265.00	1079.00
2	Gajapati	12.60	3	0	0	595.00	0.00	595.00
3	Kandhamal	10.00	0	0	0	50.00	0.00	50.00
4	Bolangir	10.79	0	0	0	150.00	0.00	150.00
5	Jajpur	12.00	0	0	0	100.00	0.00	100.00

6	Jagatsinghpur	0.62	0	0	0	25.00	0.00	25.00
7	Koraput	17.00	0	0	0	150.00	0.00	150.00
8	Malkangiri	drain	0	0	0	160.00	0.00	160.00
9	Mayurbhanj	25.00	0	0	0	190.00	0.00	190.00
10	Khurda	5.600	0	0	0	150.00	0.00	150.00
11	Puri	1.920	0	0	0	110.00	0.00	110.00
	Total	117.205	7	8	1	2494.00	265.00	2759.00

Damage to Rural Roads

As per preliminary assessment, 2602.65 KM of 1263 rural roads have been severely damaged in 14 districts. 1077 breaches occurred in these roads. 451 CDs on rural roads have been extensively damaged. 48 CDs have been washed away. The total loss to the damaged rural roads comes to **Rs.27021.13 lakh**.

SI	District	No. of Roads Damaged	Length of Road Damaged (in KM)	No. of Breaches	No of CD/ Bridge Damaged	No. of CD/ Bridge Washed Away	Total Loss (Rs. In lakh)
1	Rayagada	52	312.820	35	2	0	5658.50
2	Kandhamal	30	7.200	26	15	5	1182.50
3	Ganjam	279	367.525	272	93	16	5064.30
4	Gajapati	247	639.060	529	176	22	4130.25
5	Balasore	98	282.350	10	42	0	1316.50
6	Puri	73	154.600	158	15	1	544.81
7	Cuttack	29	25.698	2	6	0	313.80
8	Kendrapara	170	359.151	15	25	0	2784.00
9	Dhenkanal	17	18.700	0	1	0	295.50
10	Jagatsinghpur	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.00
11	Keonjhar	53	157.470	2	3	0	2220.02
12	Khurdha	89	44.890	5	11	0	748.00
13	Jajpur	101	197.270	20	59	4	2317.95
14	Nayagarh	24	35.800	3	2	0	415.00
15	Mayurbhanj	1	0.120	0	1	0	30.00
16	Angul	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	1263	2602.654	1077	451	48	27021.13

Damage to Urban Roads

Urban roads & drain of 30 ULBs have been badly damaged due to heavy rain & floods thereafter of cyclone. The cost of damaged structure comes to **Rs.5633.37 lakh**.

Sl. No	District	Name of ULB	No. of Work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	Ganjam	Aska NAC	28	525
		Belaguntha NAC	3	17.5
		Bhanjanagar NAC	5	23
		Buguda NAC	1	13.5
		Kabisuryanagar NAC	5	64
		Chatrapur NAC	9	78.5
		ChikitiNac	14	125
		Digapahandi NAC	5	11.03
		Ganjam NAC	13	86
		Berhaempur Municipal Corporation	115	327
		Khalikote NAC	13	153
		Sorada NAC	18	56.95
		Purusottampur NAC	37	377.5
		Polsara	25	208
		Gopalpur	9	80
		Hinjilicut	28	320
2	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	10	385.19
		Kasinagar	5	79.8
3	Cuttack	CMC	62	790.22
		Athagarh	35	94.5
4	Khordha	BMC	46	743
5	Rayagada	Rayagada	4	26
		Gunupur	3	8.3
		Gudari	6	38.5
6	Kandhamal	G.Udayagiri	8	110
7	Boudh	Boudhgarh	6	22
8	Bhadrak	Basudevpur	2	333.25
		Dhamnagar	2	401.5
9	Jajpur	Vyasanagar	3	62
10	Puri	Konark	16	73.13
	Total		536	5633.37

Damage to PS/ GP Roads

Village (GP & PS) roads measuring length of 27298.33 km have been badly damaged. As many as 2193 CD works have damaged or washed away. An amount of **Rs.44236.33 lakh** is required for repair & restoration of these roads.

SI	District	GP/ PS Road Damaged (in km)		Bridge/ Culverts	
		Length	Estimated cost of Repair (Rs. in lakh)	Nos.	Estimated cost of Repair (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gajapati	7926.00	11890.00	1471	2206.00
2	Ganjam	3143.00	4715.00		
3	Kandhamal	816.00	1223.86		
4	Rayagada	223.33	335.00		
5	Khordha	1046.00	1568.55		
6	Dhenkanal	669.00	1004.00		
7	Bharak	1532.00	2297.32		
8	Balasore	718.00	1076.81	51	76.00
9	Mayubhanj	3800.00	5700.00		
10	Nayagarh	870.00	1304.65	141	211.75
11	Cuttack	674.00	1010.39		
12	Angul	224.00	336.00		
13	Jajpur	5657.00	8486.00	530	795.00
	Total	27298.33	40947.58	2193	3288.75

Damage to Panchayat Ghars/ Buildings of PR Dept.

5486 nos. of Pachayat Ghars & buildings have been damaged due to cyclone & subsequent flood. An amount of **Rs.8229.02 lakh** is required for repair and restoration of these buildings.

SI	District	GP/PS Building	
		No.	Estimated cost of Repair (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gajapati	1131	1697.00
3	Ganjam	3333	5000.00
4	Kandhamal	68	101.50
5	Rayagada	47	71.00
6	Khordha		
7	Dhenkanal	20	30.00
8	Bharak	3	4.50
9	Balasore		
10	Mayubhanj		
11	Nayagarh	7	10.00
12	Cuttack	7	10.02
13	Angul		
14	Jajpur	870	1305.00
	Total	5486	8229.02

Damage to School Building

2322 primary schools have been damaged. An amount of Rs.3482.63 lakh is required for repair of these schools.

Sl. No.	District	School Building	
		No	Estimated cost of Repair (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gajapati	829	1244.10
2	Ganjam	722	1083.23
3	Kandhamal	15	21.55
4	Rayagada	530	795.00
5	Khordha		
6	Dhenkanal	106	158.75
7	Bharak		
8	Balasore	22	33.00
9	Mayubhanj	5	7.00
10	Nayagarh	81	122.00
11	Cuttack	12	18.00
	Total	2322	3482.63

Damage to Canal & River Embankments, MIPs & LIPs

This cyclone & flood has caused 121 breaches in the river & saline embankments. 174 nos. of breaches in canal embankments. Apart from this canal & river embankment roads have been damaged due to heavy rain. 77 nos. of drainage channels, 1767 nos. of Lift Irrigation Projects & 289 MIPs have been severely damaged. An amount of **Rs.35162.65** lakh is required for restoration of these projects. An amount of **Rs.965.00 Lakh** is required for restoration of river and canal embankment roads. Similarly, **Rs.470.00lakh** is required for repair of damaged buildings of irrigation sector.

Damage to River/ Saline/ Canal Embankments

Sl. No	Name of the District	Restoration to River/Saline Embankment				Restoration to Canals				Total Estimated cost of damage (Rs.in lakhs)
		Breaches		Partial damages		Breaches		Partial damages		
		No.	Length in Km	No.	Length in Km	No.	Length in Km	No.	Length in Km	
1	Anugul	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.02	4	4.83	10.35
2	Balasore	0	0.00	22	12	0	0	10	8	1454
3	Bhadrak	0	0.00	9	2.98	0.00	0.00	34	7.32	465.00
4	Cuttack	2	0.05	29	13.39	14	2.10	62	34.81	1554.50

5	Dhenkanal	0	0.00	3	0.30	2	0.03	4	3.55	11.90
6	Ganjam	111	11.90	222	99.28	102	8.71	211	84.36	19587.97
7	Gajapati	0	0.00	8	2.50	0	0.00	1	0.40	800.00
8	Jagatsingpur	1	0.04	30	9.58	11	0.27	8	0.26	465.50
9	Jajpur	0	0.00	46	81.07	0	0.00	11	25.33	499.70
10	Kendrapara	0	0	57	46	3	0.26	58	49	1700
11	Keonjher	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
12	Khurda	2	0.08	4	2.74	11	0.13	16	1.62	150.60
13	Mayurbhanj	0	0.00	14	2.47	2	0.07	41	9.51	444.30
14	Nayagarh	0	0.00	29	1.21	17	0.12	3	0.04	579.50
15	Puri	5	0.16	67	76.73	8	0.14	126	121.87	3746.60
16	Rayagada	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	400.00
	Total	121	12.22	541	349.75	174	11.85	589	350.65	31869.42

Damage to MIPs

Sl. No	District	No. of MIPs Damaged	Length of Road Damaged (in km)	No. of Breaches	No. of CDs/ Bridge Damaged	No. of CDs/ Bridges Washed Away	Total Estimated Loss (Rs.in Lakh)		
							Road/ Embankment Including Breaches	CD/ Bridges	Total
1	Balasore	21	74.27	47	-	-	227.00	-	227.00
2	Bhadrak	11	55.65	20	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
3	Cuttack	51	36.54	86	32	18	226.70	148.00	374.70
4	Gajapati	15	0.84	72	3	2	-	344.00	344.00
5	Ganjam	140	33.18	299	67	-	783.50	345.00	1,128.50
6	Jajpur	12	1.00	12	-	-	116.00	-	116.00
7	Kandhamal	11	6.00	70	-	-	340.00	-	340.00
8	Khurdha	15	36.42	38	2	-	52.50	1.95	54.45
9	Mayubhanj	5	0.68	13	-	-	180.00	-	180.00
10	Puri	2	0.50	3	-	-	13.00	-	13.00
11	Rayagada	6	0.50	12	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
	Total	289	245.583	672	104	20	1,988.700	838.950	2,827.650

Besides this Rs.120.00 lakh is required for repair of MIP buildings. Hence, the total loss of MIP sector is **Rs.2947.65lakh.**

Damage to LIPs

Sl. No	District	No. of LIPs Damaged	Total Estimated Loss (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gajapati	241	682.50
2	Rayagada	211	127.90
3	Kandhamal	63	73.45
4	Puri	173	121.18
5	Khordha	117	75.20
6	Boudh	17	8.04
7	Ganjam	945	569.11
	Total	1767	1657.38

Damage to Drainage System

SI No	Name of District	Type of Infrastructure	Nos.	Total Estimated Loss (Rs.in Lakh)	Fund Requirement for Immediate Restoration as per SDRF/ NDRF norms (Rs. In Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ganjam	Nalla Embankments & Check Dams	77	364.2	364.2

Damage to Energy Sector

9.40 lakh consumers under SOUTHCO of Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Kandhamal were affected badly. Electricity was totally disrupted in these districts. 130 KM of 33 KV line, 606 KM of 11 KV line, 14 nos. of PTR, 1782.65 KM of LT line, 542 nos. of DTR and 50 nos. of VCB have been damaged. An amount of **12537.78 lakh** is required for immediate restoration of power supply in the affected areas.

SI	District	No. of Consumers Affected	Damage of 33KV line (in KM)	Damage of 11kv line (in km)	Damage of PTR (in nos.)	Damage of LT line (in km)	Damage of DTR (in nos.)	VCB Damaged (in nos.)
1	Ganjam	530000	50	300	6	550	162	18
2	Gajapati	118842	30	150	4	880	241	18
3	Rayagada	200651	50	150	4	350	135	14
4	Kandhamal	90000		6		2.65	4	
	Total	939493	130	606	14	1782.65	542	50

Similarly 348.4 KMs of conductors, 1108 electric poles, 14 nos. of Distribution Transformers under CESU of Cuttack, Puri, Khordha, Nayagarh, Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapara have been damaged. An amount of **Rs. 765.4 lakh** is required for restoration.

Damage to Infrastructure of Agriculture Dept .

322 nos. of Water Harvesting Structure have been badly damaged. An amount of **Rs.893.99 lakh** is required for restoration of these infrastructures.

Damage to Infrastructure of ST & SC Development, Minorities, Backward Classes

Department: 109 nos. of schools of Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Balasore, Mayubhanj, Puri & Cuttack have been damaged due to cyclone & consequent flood. Rs.378.10 lakh is required for repair/ restoration.

Damage to Anganwadi Centres

As per preliminary report received from PR & DW and W & CD Department, 1119 nos. of Anganwadi Centers & office buildings of CDPOs have been badly damaged due to cyclone "TITLI" and floods thereafter. An amount of **Rs.1728.50 lakh** is required for repair & restoration of these buildings.

Sl	District	Anganwadi Center	
		Nos.	Estimated cost of Repair (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gajapati	777	1165.50
2	Ganjam	223	335.00
3	Kandhamal	27	40.00
4	Rayagada	60	90.00
5	Khordha	14	57.00
6	Nayagarh	13	20.00
7	Angul	2	3.00
8	Jajpur	3	18.00
	Total	1119	1728.50

Damage to Health Institution

154 nos. of health institutions like PHC, CHC, Sub Center, hospitals under district headquarters & Sub-Divisions of Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada & Balasore districts have been damaged. An amount of Rs.1238.57 lakh is required for repair/ restoration.

Sl. No	District	No. of PHC/ CHC/ Sub Center/ DDH/ SDH Damaged	Amount Required for Repair/ Restoration (Rs. in lakh)
1	Ganjam	101	648.07
2	Rayagada	6	57.00
3	Gajapati	46	527.50
4	Balasore	1	6.00
	Total	154	1238.57

Damage to Handloom Sector

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI	District	Nature of Damage										Total loss (Rs. in lakh)
		Infrastructure (Houses)		Raw Material (Yarn)		Fabrics on Loom		Finished Product		Looms & Accessories		
		No.	Fin. Loss	Qty. in Budle	Value	Qty in Pcs	Value	Qty in Pcs	Value	Physical	Financial	
1	Ganjam	3	3.60					372	2.38			5.98
2	Nayagarh	3	0.85	12.875	0.28325	21	0.126	-	-	2	0.16	1.25925
	Total	6	4.45	12.875	0.28325	21	0.126	372	2.38	2	0.16	7.23925

Damage to Sericulture Sector

Rs in Lakh)

Sl.	District	Nature of Damage														Total Loss
		Plantation loss		Dfl Loss		Rearing Loss		Infrastructure loss		Equipment loss		Rearing House		Fencing		
		Phy. (hect.)	Fin.	Phy. (Nos)	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy. (unit)	Fin.	Phy. (Unit)	Fin.	Phy. (Unit)	Fin.	Phy (hect.).	Fin.	
1	Gajapati	243	7.776	5400	0.551	60 kahan & 4600Kg	8.40	4	37.50	40	18.00	108	61.66	399	114.36	248.24
2	Kandhamal	5	90.43	3000	0.06	2500 Dfl	0.916	1	1.75	1	0.40					93.56
	Total	248	98.20	8400	0.611	60 kahan 4600 kg,& 2500Dfl	9.316	5	39.25	41	18.40	108	61.66	399	114.36	341.80

Damage to Handicraft Sector

Sl. No	Name of the District	Raw Material	Infrastructure	Total Value of Loss (Rs. in lakh)
1	Gajapati	Terracotta Cane & Bamboo	Handicraft Society	0.58

Preliminary Assessment

Presently the State Govt. is busy in providing relief to the people in distress and restoring communication facilities/essential services to mitigate the hardship of the public in general and the affected people in particular. Basing on the preliminary reports received from different departments, the requirement of funds to undertake immediate relief and restoration measures have been assessed which is to the tune of **Rs.2770.28 Crore**. Details have been indicated below. The final picture about the damages caused by the cyclone & floods will emerge only after the assessment is over.

Payment of assistance as per SDRF norms

As per revised SDRF norms, the financial assistance @ Rs.4,00,000/- is being given to the NOK for each case of death after proper verification. House building assistance at the prescribed scale will be given to the affected families after enumeration of damaged houses is completed. Similarly assistance for de-silting of agriculture land, assistance for clothing & utensils, Agriculture Input Subsidy for the farmers who have sustained crop loss of 33% and above, assistance to fishermen for their loss to damaged boats & nets, assistance to handloom weavers & artisans who have lost their equipment & material, assistance for the loss of domestic animal & livestock will be paid to the eligible beneficiaries after due enumeration.

Chapter- VIII

ASSISTANCE SOUGHT FOR

Ex-gratia Payment to the families of deceased persons: *[Item -1(a) of SDRF Norms].*

57 Persons have lost their lives due to floods & landslides in the State. Ex-gratia assistance @ Rs.4.00lakh as per SDRF Norms has been disbursed to the families of deceased persons. The requirement of funds for the purpose comes to Rs **228.00**lakh.

Clothing and utensils for families: *[Item -1 (d) of SDRF Norms]*

About **19894** families whose houses have been fully damaged or severely inundated for a period more than **7** days have been provided with clothing and utensils. An amount of **Rs.755.97 lakh** have been required for the purpose.

Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity: *[Item -1 (e) of SDRF Norms]*

About 45.51 lakh affected persons of Ganjam, Gajapati and Rayagada districts of who were in dire need of immediate sustenance after the cyclone & subsequent floods were provided with Gratuitous Relief for **15** days @Rs.60/- per adult per day and @Rs.45 /- per child per day. The total expenditure incurred towards providing gratuitous relief till date comes to **37581.00 lakh**.

Cost of Search and Rescue measures: - (Item 2(a) of revised SDRF norms)

ODRAF, NDRF, and Fire Service Teams were pre-positioned at strategic and vulnerable places for search & rescue operation. An amount of **Rs.1000.00 lakh** has been spent for the purpose.

Evacuation of affected people: *[Item -2(a) of revised SDRF Norms]*

360132 persons were evacuated by means of hired vehicle to safer places. The details are to be ascertained.

Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing and medical care

[Item -3(a) of revised SDRF Norms]

- a) **1612 nos.** relief camps were also opened to accommodate **360132** people. An amount of **Rs.500.00** lakh was spent towards cost of providing temporary accommodation, food, clothing and medical cares in the relief camps.

- b) About 10 lakh families whose houses have been either washed away or severely damaged were provided with polythene sheets for use as temporary shelter materials. The total amount spent @Rs.1500/- per family is **Rs.15000.00 lakh**.

Emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas [Item -3 (c) of SDRF Norms]

For immediate provision of drinking water to the cyclone/ flood victims, water tankers have been engaged in the rural and urban areas. 551900 water pouches were also been distributed. Truck mounted generators and mobile tankers have been hired and engaged in supply of safe drinking water. An amount of **Rs.1000.00 lakh** have been spent for the purpose.

Clearance of Debris in the public areas: (Item 4(a) of SDRF norm)

An amount of **Rs.500.00 lakh** has been spent for clearance of debris from the cyclone & flood affected areas.

Disposal of Carcasses: (Item 4(c) of SDRF norm)

An amount of **Rs.4.98 lakh** has been spent for disposal of carcasses from the cyclone & flood affected areas.

De- Silting of Agricultural land (thickness of sand/ silt deposit more than 3" : [Item -5(a) of SDRF Norms]

517 hect. cropped area have sand cast more than 3". An amount of **Rs.63.07 lakh** is required for providing assistance for de-silting to the affected farmers.

Agriculture input subsidy to SMF farmers where crop loss is 33% and above: [Item -5 B (a) of SDRF Norms]

2.73 lakh hectares of cropped area have sustained crop loss of more than 33%. An amount of Rs.23071.50 lakh is required for providing input subsidy to the affected farmers.

Assistance to Small & Marginal Sericulture farmers: [Item -5 B (c) of SDRF Norms]

248 hectares of Tassar Plantation Eri and Mulberry crops have sustained crop loss more than 33%. An amount of **Rs. 341.80 lakh** is required for providing input subsidy to the affected beneficiaries.

Replacement of draught animals: [Item -6(i) of SDRF Norms]

277 nos. of large animals, **802** small animals & **31413** poultry birds have lost lives due to Cyclone & floods. The total expenditure for replacement of these animals comes to **Rs.107.52 lakh**.

Medical Care for cattle & poultry against epidemics: [Item -6 (ii) of SDRF Norms]

Vaccinations of Livestock in the affected districts have been made to reduce the morbidity and mortality of the livestock. Health and De-worming camps were also conducted to check different contagious and infectious diseases. An amount of **Rs 49.12 lakh** is spent for the purpose.

Provisions of fodder / feed concentrate in the cattle camps: [Item -6 (ii) of SDRF Norms]

An amount of **Rs.100.00 lakh** has been spent towards providing fodder / feed concentrate @1 kg per animal per day for 3 days. 476 MT cattle feed has been used for the purpose.

Assistance to fishermen: [Item -7(i) of SDRF Norms]

37 nos. of boats & 160 nos. of nets have been fully damaged and **275 nos. of boats** & 362 nos. of nets have been partially damaged due to cyclone. An amount of **Rs.26.589 lakh** is required for providing assistance to the affected fishermen.

Input subsidy for fish seed farms: [Item -7(ii) of SDRF Norms]

56.01 Hectares of fish seed farms have been damaged due to this cyclone & flood. The requirement for providing input subsidy to **Rs.4.593 lakh**.

Assistance to Artisans in handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair / replacement of damaged equipments: [Item -8 of SDRF Norms]

a) Traditional Crafts

Rural Artisans have been affected due to cyclone/floods. Extensive damages have been caused to their equipment and their raw materials. An amount of **Rs.0.58 lakh** is required for providing subsidy to them as per the revised SDRF Norms.

b) Handloom Weavers

Handloom weavers have lost their Loom equipment and accessories due to this cyclone & flood and need replacement. An amount of **Rs.7.239 lakh** is required for providing assistance to the beneficiaries.

Assistance for repair / restoration of damaged houses: [Item -9 of SDRF Norms]

57131 houses have been damaged due to cyclone & floods out of which **20422** houses have been fully & severely damaged and **36709 kutcha** houses have been partially damaged. An amount of **Rs.21984.70 lakh** is required for providing assistance for repair / restoration of the damaged houses of affected people.

Repair/ restoration of the damaged infrastructure: -

A sum of **Rs.174700.96lakh** is required for repair/ restoration of the damaged infrastructure in eligible sectors.

Preliminary Assessment of loss to the life & properties
[Rs. in Lakh]

Sl.	DEPARTMENTS	
1.	Water Resources Department	
	Loss to rivers & canal embankment	31869.42
	Loss to drainage channels	364.20
	Loss Repair to Minor Irrigation Project	2827.65
	Loss to buildings of MI Sector	120.00
	Loss to Lift Irrigation Projects	1657.38
	Loss to river & canal embankment roads	965.00
	Loss to damaged buildings of WR sector	470.00
2.	Works Department	
	Loss to Roads, Culverts	20408.10
	Loss to NHs maintained by State	2759.00
3	Rural Development Department	
	Loss to Roads, Culverts	27021.13
4	Housing & Urban Development Department	
	Damages to urban roads, drains & culverts	5633.37
	Repair of water supply system tube wells	1711.54
5	Panchayati Raj & DW Department	
	Repair of GP/ PS Roads	44236.23
	Repair of Drinking water supply system	5039.65
	Loss to Panchayat Ghars	8229.02
	Repair of School Buildings	3482.63
6	Agriculture Department	
	Repair/ restoration of damaged Water Harvesting Structure	893.99
7	Health & F.W. Department	
	Repair of PHC/ CHC/Sub Center/ Hospitals	1238.57

8	Energy Department	
	Repair/ restoration of Electrical lines	13303.18
9	Fisheries & Animal Resources Department	
	Provision of cattle feed	100.00
	Medicines & Animal Care	49.12
	Loss of net and boats	26.589
	Animal/ livestock Loss (Replacement of animal)	107.52
	Disposal of Carcasses	4.98
	Damage to Veterinary Institutions like VD, LAC etc.	253.00
	Repair of damaged fish pond	53.05
	Repair of fish seed farm	4.593
	Loss to Govt. Fish farms & fish fed ice plant	58.25
10	ST & SC Dev., Minorities & Backward Classes Department	
	Repair of School Buildings	378.10
11	Women & Child Dev. Dept.	
	Repair of Anganwadi Centers& other buildings	1728.50
12	Textile & Handloom Dept.	
	Loss to Rural Artisans (Handicraft Sector)	0.58
	Loss to Handloom Sector (Weavers)	7.24
	Loss to Sericulture Sector	341.80
13	Special Relief Commissioner	
	HB Assistance (provisional)	21984.70
	Ex-gratia for loss of lives	228.00
	Emergent Relief (Gratuitous Relief)	37581.00
	Search & Rescue	1000.00
	De-silting of Agriculture land (Sand cast) (Provisional)	63.07
	Provision of input subsidy to farmers (Provisional)	23071.50
	Provision of Temporary accommodation, food, clothing & medical care	15500.00

	Emergency Supply of Drinking Water	1000.00
	Clearing of Debris	500.00
	Clothing & Utensils	755.97
	Grand Total	277027.622

Or Say Rs. 2770.28 Crore

Chapter- IX

State Disaster Response Fund

Status of Expenditure out of SDRF Account for the year 2018-19

State:- Odisha
(As on 16.10.2018)

[Rs. in crore]

1	Opening Balance (As on 01.04.2018)	1363.74
2	SDRF releases during the year 2018-19 (Central & State Share)	
	# 1 st Installment of current year [State + Central Share]	432.50
	# 2 nd Installment of current year, if any [State + Central Share]	0.00
	# Advance Contribution for 2018-19 [State + Central Share]	0.00
3	Interest accrued on investment made out of SDRF	0.00
4	NDRF releases during the year 2018-19:if any	0.00
5	Total funds available in SDRF Account (1+2+3+4)	1796.24
6	Expenditure incurred on calamities during 2018-19	
	# Avalanches	0.00
	# Cloud Burst	0.00
	# Cyclone	102.35
	# Drought	0.00
	# Earthquake / Tsunami	0.00
	# Flood	63.69
	# Fire	8.89
	# Hailstorm	0.03
	# Landslides	0.04
	# Pest attack	0.00
	Sub-Total	175.00
Expenditure incurred during 2018-19		
7	Expenditure incurred from SDRF up to 10% on procurement of search and rescue equipments etc.	18.13
8	Expenditure incurred from SDRF up to 5 % on Capacity Building Activities	1.20
9	Expenditure incurred from SDRF up to 10 % on State Specific disasters	89.53
10	Total expenditure incurred on all calamities (6+7+8 +9)	283.86
11	Balance available in SDRF Account (5 - 10)	1512.38

Chapter- X

CONCLUSION

- Our State is the leading State in the Disaster Management in the Country. We have already tackled the immediate requirements on war footing, providing relief to the people in distress. Search and rescue has carried out in a systematic and timely manner.
- As the State Government has **Rs.1512.38 crores** under SDRF and the total loss assessment of the damages to public properties and relief measures comes to **Rs.2770.28 crores**.
- As per guidelines of the Government of India , 50% of the balance available with the State Govt. in the SDRF is to be adjusted at the point of approval/ sanction of assistance from NDRF. Thus by this Memorandum, the State Government seeks an assistance of **Rs.2014.09 crores** (Rs.2770.28 crores – Rs.756.19 crores) out of NDRF to complete the process of Relief and Restoration Measures.

Chapter- XI Visual Accounts

Rescue & Relief Operation on 'Titli'

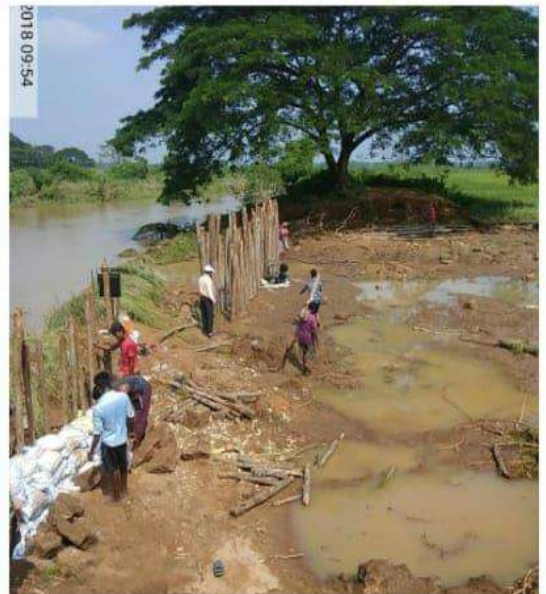




















Chapter- XII: MEDIA



ବନ୍ଧୋପ ସାଗରରେ ଲଘୁତାପ

ବାତ୍ୟା 'ତିତଲି' ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମୁହାଁଉଛି

ବାତ୍ୟା ଆସୁଛି

ଡିଡ୍‌ଲି ଭୟ ଉଚ୍ଚ ହେଉଛି ବାତ୍ୟା 'ଡିଡ୍‌ଲି'

ତିତ୍ତ୍ୱି ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ବୈଠକ

ପ୍ରମୁଖଙ୍କର

ଉତ୍ତରପ୍ରଦେଶର ନେତାମାନଙ୍କୁ ବାତ୍ୟା 'ତିଭ୍ଲି' ଘେରିଲା

ଆସୁଛି ବାତ୍ୟା ତିତିଲି
୧୦ରେ ଛୁଇଁବ ଉପକୂଳ

ତାଜା କଲ୍ଲା ଫାଇଲିନ୍ ସ୍ମୃତି ମାଡ଼ି ଆସୁଛି 'ଡିଡଲି'

ଡିଜିଟାଲ୍ ଆସୁଛି

ଫରମ୍ବିତ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କରୁଥିବା ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଶୁଳ୍କ ଦେବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଶୁଳ୍କ ଦେବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଶୁଳ୍କ ଦେବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ
ରାଜ୍ୟ ଶବ୍ଦ

‘ଡିଡ୍‌ଲି’ ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି

ତିତ୍ତ୍ୱି: ୭ ଜିଲ୍ଲାକୁ ରେଡ୍ ଫ୍ଲାଣ୍ଟି

ସୋପରହୁକ୍

ଦିନିକି: ପ୍ରମେୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଉଦ୍‌ଦିବାଳା ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ

ବାତ୍ୟା ଲାଗି ପ୍ରଶାସନର ବ୍ୟାପକ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା

* 1999-2000, 2001-2002
 * 2003-2004, 2005-2006
 * 2007-2008, 2009-2010
 * 2011-2012, 2013-2014
 * 2015-2016, 2017-2018
 * 2019-2020, 2021-2022
 * 2023-2024, 2025-2026
 * 2027-2028, 2029-2030
 * 2031-2032, 2033-2034
 * 2035-2036, 2037-2038
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କାହାଣୀର ଲୋକମାନେ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁନାହାନ୍ତି । ସେମାନେ କିନ୍ତୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁନାହାନ୍ତି । ସେମାନେ କିନ୍ତୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଇ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁନାହାନ୍ତି ।

[illegible][illegible]



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଶ୍ୱିଷ୍ଟ: ଡରାଇଲା, ମାରିଲା ନି



ବାତ୍ୟା ଦୁର୍ବଳ, ତଥାପି ୨୪ ଘଣ୍ଟା ବର୍ଷା ଗଳପଟି: ହୁଡୁଡୁଡୁକୁ ବଳିପଡ଼ିଲା ଡିଡ଼ଲି

ଭୟାନକ

୧୯୯୭ ମସିହା ବିନି ଦେଶରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ପାଇଁ ଗୋପାଳପୁରରେ ମାଡ଼ ହେବା 'ଡିଡ଼ଲି'



ଅସ୍ଥିର ହେଉଛି ଡିଡ଼ଲି

ସମୁଦ୍ରରେ ଭୀଷଣ ହେବ, ଉପକୂଳରେ ଉପାତ କରିବ

ଭସାଇଦେଲା ଡିଡ଼ଲି



ବାତ୍ୟା ପରେ ବନ୍ୟା



ମାଲକ୍ଷ ଲୋକ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର

- ଦୁଇଦିନ ଲାଗି ସାରା ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ସ୍କୁଲ କଲେଜ ବୁଟି
- ଫଟି ଲିଭାଇଲେ ଲୋକକୁ ନିରାପଦ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଡିଆଁଗଲା
- ଘଣ୍ଟାପ୍ରତି ୧୫୦ରୁ ୧୨୫ କି.ମି ପବନ ବହିବାର ସୂଚକକୁ ନାମ
- ବାୟୁସେନା ଓ ସ୍ଥଳସେନାକୁ ସରକାର ସଜାଗ ରଖିଲେ
- ଚଳିତବର୍ଷର ଛାତ୍ର ସଂସଦ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ବାଟିଲ
- ୪ଟି ବନ୍ଦର ଲାଗି ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟ୍ ଟେଣ୍ଡର ସିରକାଲ

■ ଦୁଇଦିନ ଲାଗି ସାରା ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ସ୍କୁଲ କଲେଜ ବୁଟି

ବାତ୍ୟା ପରେ ବନ୍ୟା ପାଇଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ନିରାପଦ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଡିଆଁଗଲା

ଘଣ୍ଟାପ୍ରତି ୧୫୦ରୁ ୧୨୫ କି.ମି ପବନ ବହିବାର ସୂଚକକୁ ନାମ

ବାୟୁସେନା ଓ ସ୍ଥଳସେନାକୁ ସରକାର ସଜାଗ ରଖିଲେ

ଚଳିତବର୍ଷର ଛାତ୍ର ସଂସଦ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ବାଟିଲ

୪ଟି ବନ୍ଦର ଲାଗି ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟ୍ ଟେଣ୍ଡର ସିରକାଲ



ଡିଡ଼ଲି ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲା ଦୁଇ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଏନ୍ଡିଆରଏଫ

ଅଗ୍ନିଶମ ସଂସ୍ଥାର 'ଡିଡ଼ଲି' ତୟାରି

■ ଡିଡ଼ଲି ଲାଗି କିଛି କନସ୍ଟ୍ରକ୍ସନ୍

କେନ୍ଦ୍ର କ୍ୟାବିନେଟ ସଚିବଙ୍କ ସହ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସଚିବଙ୍କ ଆଲୋଚନା

■ ଦୁଇଦିନ ଲାଗି ସାରା ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ସ୍କୁଲ କଲେଜ ବୁଟି

ବାତ୍ୟା ପରେ ବନ୍ୟା ପାଇଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ନିରାପଦ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଡିଆଁଗଲା

ଘଣ୍ଟାପ୍ରତି ୧୫୦ରୁ ୧୨୫ କି.ମି ପବନ ବହିବାର ସୂଚକକୁ ନାମ

ବାୟୁସେନା ଓ ସ୍ଥଳସେନାକୁ ସରକାର ସଜାଗ ରଖିଲେ



ଡିଡ଼ଲି ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲା ଦୁଇ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଏନ୍ଡିଆରଏଫ

ଜରୁରୀ ବୈଠକ ଡାକି ସ୍ଥିତିର ସମୀକ୍ଷା କରାଗଲା



କଳିଙ୍ଗାସୁ ପ୍ରାଣାୟାମ ଯୋଗାଳା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି: ବେବାଶିଷ୍ଟ

୧ ଦିନରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଦେବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨।୧୦/ଏନ୍ଏନ୍ଏସ୍:

ଓ ରାଜସ୍ୱାଳା ଡିଭିଜନ କାନ୍ଥା ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସମସ୍ତର

ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

ଆଜି ସ୍ଥଳଭାଗ ଛୁଇଁବ ତିତ୍ତଳି



ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର



ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

ଡିଭିଜନ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ସମାଧାନ କଲେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟମତା

‘ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା ବଜାୟ ରଖିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ’

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨।୧୦/ଏନ୍ଏନ୍ଏସ୍: ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରାଣାୟାମ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ

ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ହେଲେ ଶତାଧିକ ଲୋକ



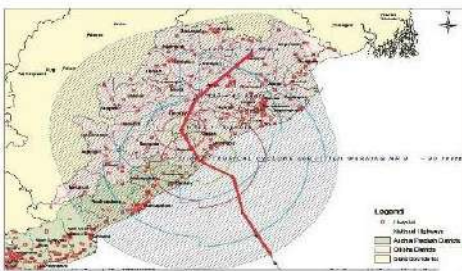
ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରା ବଦଳାଇଲା, ୨୪ ଘଣ୍ଟା ବର୍ଷା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୯।୧୦(ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା): ଉପକୂଳ ଭୂଭାଗ ଅବସ୍ଥା କାନ୍ଥା ‘ଡିଭିଜନ’ ସମାଧାନ ଦିନ ବଦଳାଇ ଯୋଗାଳା ଶୁଭ୍ର ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ବୁଲାଇ ମାଡ଼ ହେଲା ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରାସରେ। ବନ୍ୟାରେ ଘିରା ମଡ଼ୁରୁ ବର୍ଷାରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଓଡ଼ିଶା। ହେଲେ ବିପଦ ସମ୍ଭବ କଳିଙ୍ଗ।

- ଆଜି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ପ୍ରକାର
- ଆକର୍ଷଣ ୧୦ କିଲୋ

ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର



ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

ବନ୍ୟାମ ବୁଲ ୧୦ ଗାଁର ଲୋକ ଅନ୍ୟତ୍ର ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ



ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

କଲେଜ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ବାତିଲ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୯।୧୦(ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା): ଉପକୂଳ ଭୂଭାଗ ଅବସ୍ଥା କାନ୍ଥା ‘ଡିଭିଜନ’ ସମାଧାନ ଦିନ ବଦଳାଇ ଯୋଗାଳା ଶୁଭ୍ର ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ବୁଲାଇ ମାଡ଼ ହେଲା ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରାସରେ। ବନ୍ୟାରେ ଘିରା ମଡ଼ୁରୁ ବର୍ଷାରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଓଡ଼ିଶା। ହେଲେ ବିପଦ ସମ୍ଭବ କଳିଙ୍ଗ।

ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୯।୧୦(ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା): ଉପକୂଳ ଭୂଭାଗ ଅବସ୍ଥା କାନ୍ଥା ‘ଡିଭିଜନ’ ସମାଧାନ ଦିନ ବଦଳାଇ ଯୋଗାଳା ଶୁଭ୍ର ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ବୁଲାଇ ମାଡ଼ ହେଲା ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରାସରେ। ବନ୍ୟାରେ ଘିରା ମଡ଼ୁରୁ ବର୍ଷାରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଓଡ଼ିଶା। ହେଲେ ବିପଦ ସମ୍ଭବ କଳିଙ୍ଗ।

ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରାଣାୟାମ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ

ଆଁ ଆଁ ମାର୍କେଟ



ଡିଭିଜନ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଶୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷମକ୍ଷତି ଆସିବା ୧ ଦିନ ଭିତରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ମଧ୍ୟମତା ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

Cont...

ବାତ୍ୟା ଆଶଙ୍କା ବନ୍ଦ୍ୟ

[illegible][illegible]

ସୂଚକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା (SI) ୫ ଶହରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ପାଠକଙ୍କ
ପାଠ୍ୟ ପଦ୍ଧତି ପଦ୍ଧତି ପଦ୍ଧତି - ୨୦୦୦ ପଦ୍ଧତି

[illegible][illegible]

ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରାବଳୀ ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରାବଳୀ

କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେବ

- **ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା/ସୁରକ୍ଷା, ପୃ-୩୩-୩୪**

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ଉପାଦାନ ଟିକିଟ୍ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ

[illegible]

ଅନ୍ୟତରଫରୁ ସ୍ଥିତି ମାମୁଁରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧି କରି ସରକାର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟରେ ତିନି ଲକ୍ଷ ମାଣରୁ ଲେଖା ଏକ ମହାପ୍ରାଣରୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଯତ୍ନ କରିବା ବିଷୟ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାଣୀତ କରିବାକୁ ସିନାଲାଇ ବିଚିତ୍ର କରାଇଛନ୍ତି। ଏହି ମହାପ୍ରାଣରୁ କର୍ମରେ ଉଦ୍ଧୃତ ମହା ମହେଶ୍ୱର ମହାଶିବ, ଜନନୀଦେବୀ ମାତା ବିଶ୍ୱକର୍ମା ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଏ ଶକ୍ତି ମାତା ପ୍ରାଣାୟାମ ଏ ଅଭିଳାଷ ଏହି ଦିନୁ ଗଣମାନ, ଗଳ୍ପଚର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଏ ରାଜ୍ୟରାଜ ଗସ୍ତ କରି ସିଧାସଳି ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବେ। ତିନେଶ୍ୱର କଳି ରାୟଟି ଏ ପୁରୀସ୍ଥାନରୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସରକାର କଳି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଉପାଦେଇ ଦେବାକୁ ସେଇକଳି, ଅଧର୍ମମାତା ବିଶ୍ୱକର୍ମାଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିବେ ଏ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ କର୍ମ ଏ ଜନନୀଦେବୀ ମାତା ସେମାନ ମାଣ୍ଡୁକୁ ନାଶିବେ ମାତ୍ର ପାଣି ଉତ୍ତୁପାଦ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମୁଖ୍ୟମାତା ବିଶ୍ୱକର୍ମା ଦେଖିବେ।

ଆସନ୍ତାକାଲି ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ନବୀନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ
ନିଜେ ଗଣ୍ଡାମ, ଚଉପଡ଼ି ଓ ଭାୟଗଡ଼ା ବାଟ୍ୟା ଓ

- ଆଜି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଦେଖିବେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ
- ଗଜଶିଆ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାପ୍ରଧାନ କମିଟି ଗଠିତ, ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ପାଇଁ ଯିବେ
- ୭ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଦେବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ
- ରିଲିଫ୍ ବଣ୍ଟନ ପାଇଁ ମଗାଗଲା ୨ଟି ହେଲିକପ୍ଟର



ବନ୍ଧା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ। ସେ ହେଲିକପ୍ଟର ଯୋଗେ ପ୍ରତି ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରିବେ। ସମ୍ଭବତଃ, ଆପଣାକାଳୀନ ଠାରୁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ଓ ବିନିଦ୍ର ଯୋଗାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ୨ଟି ହେଲିକପ୍ଟର ନିଯୋଜିତ ହେବ ବୋଲି ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ ଗୁମୁସ୍ତ।

ଉତ୍କଳଯୋଗ୍ୟ, ଅଳି ସବିବାଳୟରେ
ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଗଣନ, ରଜପତି ଓ ରାୟଗଣ
ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ ସହିତ କଥା ହୋଇଥିଲେ। ଏହି
ସମୟରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ସବୁ ପ୍ରମୁଖ
ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ବି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ। ବନ୍ୟା
ଯୋଗୀ ଦିବିନ ନଦୀରେ ପଶ୍ଚି ହୋଇଥିବା

[illegible]

ଏକମିତେ ଆଜିକାଲି କିଛି ୭ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ଦିବସର ପ୍ରକାର କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ବୋଲି
କାମଗରମକୁ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।
ଆଜେନେର ସମୟରେ ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ
ଲିଭାର ଦିବସୀବୁ ତିନି ରଖିଥିଲେ । ଆଜ୍ଞା,
କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ, ପୁରୋହୀମାନଙ୍କୁ କେବେ ପ୍ରଭାତର
ଖୋଜି, ବେଢ଼ିଆ ନାଶାଉଥିଲେ । ଏଥିସହିତ
ବେନିକିରୀର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ଲେଖିକିଣି ଲିଭାପାଳ
ବେନିକିରୀ ରାୟଚାନ୍ଦର ଲେଖିକା ଭାବରେ ଶାନ୍ତି
ପଞ୍ଚି ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ବଢ଼ିନୁଁ ଖୋଜିଛି । ତେଣୁ ତୁରନ୍ତ
ଆମ ଭାଗନାଶାଣୀ ଦିନ ପରାବର୍ତ୍ତକୁ ଦିବସୀବୁ
ଲିଭାର ଲିଭାପାଳ ଅନୁସାରେ କରିଥିବେ ।

ଅବିଜ୍ଞା ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ବାହ୍ୟରେ

ଆସିକା ସହରରେ ୧୫ ଫୁଟର ପାଣି, ୨୦ ହଜାର ଜଳବନ୍ଦୀ

ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ଦେଖିଲେ। ଖେଳେ ଏହାର ମାତ୍ର ଚିଠି ପଢ଼ି ପଡ଼େ ପୁଅଟି ତା' ଅଧିକି ହୁଏ ବୋଲି। କିନ୍ତୁ ପୁରୁଷାନ୍ତରାଣୀ, ଡିଏସି, ଧର୍ମାନ୍ତର ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଧା ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ଅନ୍ଧାର ଦେଖିଲେ। ଗପଗପରେ ଶୁଣିଲେ। ଏ ବସ୍ତୁତାରେ ପଣି ବଢ଼ିବା ପରେ ଅଧିକ ସମୟ ବିତେଇ ପାରିବେ । ୭

[illegible]

■ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମଙ୍ଗଳ ୨ ହେଲିକପ୍ଟର

ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ଝଡ଼ 'ତିଡ଼ିଲି' ପ୍ରଭାବରେ ବର୍ଷ
ଏବଂ ଏଥିଯୋଗୁଁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥିବା ବନ୍ୟାତ
ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ଓ ରିଲିଫ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
ଉଦ୍ଧାରିତ କରିବାକୁ  ପୃଷ୍ଠା-୧୨

[illegible]

ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ୩
ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

[illegible]

କୋଇଲୀ ଅଣନ୍ତୁ ପୁଣି ଏହା
କରିବା ପ୍ରୟାସକୁ ନିରାଶ ଦେଖିବେ
ସେହିପରି ୪୮ ଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଅଣନ୍ତର ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସମ୍ବଳ
ପୁଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ କରିବା ସହିତ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ
ଅନୁସନ୍ଧେ ୩୬ ୫ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସୁଧାରୁ ନିରାଶ ପ୍ରାୟାଶ
କରିବା ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୦୦ କି.ମି. ଦୂର
କରିବା ବା ୪୮ ଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ବୁଲେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୫୦ କି.ମି. ଦୂର
ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳକୁସର ୨୪ ଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ପ୍ରାୟ ୫୦ କି.ମି. ଦୂର
ପ୍ରାୟ ୫୦ କି.ମି. ଦୂର

ଜୋରଦାର ହେଲା ରିଲିଫ ଓ ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

[illegible]

‘ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରଭାବିତଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଧାର, ଧନ ଜୀବନ ରକ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତି ପଶାସନ’



କ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛି ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତନ'

[illegible]

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ଅନ୍ଧରେ
ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ରାଜ୍ୟସରକାରଙ୍କୁ
ବାନ ନିରାପଣ

ତାଣ୍ଡବ ରତି ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗ ମହା ତିତଳି

ପ୍ରବାଚିକା
ରାଜ୍ୟ ଖବର

ବନ୍ୟା ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ

ବାତ୍ୟା ଓ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ
କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ଚିତ୍ତଳି ବାତ୍ୟା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

Odisha Govt Failed To Tackle Flood Situation After Titli: Opposition

Bhubaneswar: With situation in several districts of Odisha still remaining vulnerable due to floods that followed cyclonic storm Titli, the Opposition has criticised the inefficient measures of the state gov-

putting its own back by saying they have handled Cyclone Titli well but this is far from reality. Truth is that govt was caught napping despite several warnings from Met Dept. Thousands are stranded in affected ac-

remote areas have been cut off due to the incessant rains that followed the cyclone storm Titli. As many as 14 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and 12 Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force



Budhabalinga is currently flowing at 8.22 metres

ବାତ୍ୟା ପର ସ୍ଥିତି ମୁକାବିଲାରେ ସରକାର ବିଫଳ: ନିରଞ୍ଜନ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ଚିତ୍ତଳି ବାତ୍ୟାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

ଅତିପ୍ରବଳ ବର୍ଷା ହେବ ବୋଲି ପଣ୍ଡିତାଙ୍କ ବିବାହ ଅନୁମାନ କରିଥିଲା। ସେହି ସମୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣ ଏକାଧିକ ଏକ୍ସପ୍ରେସ୍ ବାତ୍ୟା ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ପରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

‘ଜିରୋ କାଜୁଆଲିଟି’କୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ‘ଜିରୋ କାଜୁଆଲିଟି’ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ହେଉଛି ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

- ବିଜେପି କହିଲା, ତାହା ମିଛ କହୁଛି ସରକାର
- ବିଜେଡିର ଜବାବ, ୩ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ଆଖିକୁ ଦେଖାଗଲା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ‘ଜିରୋ କାଜୁଆଲିଟି’ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ହେଉଛି ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ‘ଜିରୋ କାଜୁଆଲିଟି’ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ହେଉଛି ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।

ବିରୋଧୀ ଦଳ ବାହାଲେ ସମାଲୋଚନା କରିପାରନ୍ତି: ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପାଇଁ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୃଢ଼ୀଭାବେ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ବିରୋଧୀ ଦଳ ବାହାଲେ ସମାଲୋଚନା କରିପାରନ୍ତି।

‘ଶୂନ୍ୟ ମୃତ୍ୟୁହତ’ ପ୍ରଚାରରୁ ସରକାର ନିବୃତ୍ତ ରହିବାକୁ କଂଗ୍ରେସର ପରାମର୍ଶ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ୨୦୦୧ ମସିହାରେ ୨୦୧୨-୧୩ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତିରୁ ଅନଳନ କରି ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୃଢ଼ୀଭାବେ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

ସ୍ଥିତିସ୍ଥ

‘ଚିତ୍ତଳି’ ବାତ୍ୟାର ସଫଳ ମୁକାବିଲା



ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ ବୋଧା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨/୧୦ (କମିସା): ‘ଚିତ୍ତଳି’ ବାତ୍ୟା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବନ୍ୟାଜନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ବଳେ ବିପଦ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ବନ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ। ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଓ ବିଜେପି ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଲେ।