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**EFFECTS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES OF 1999 SUPERCYCLONE IN THE  
COASTAL DISTRICT OF ODISHA: A CASE STUDY OF PURI DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT**

The 1999 Super Cyclone at Jagatsinghpur. Hundreds of schoolchildren participated in the rally which started from Gandhi Chowk to collect orate field. Later, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of district collector Mr Gyanranjan Dash, SP Mr S. Debdautta Singh sub-Collector Murlidhar Mallick ADM Sanjib Mishra and other senior officials of the district were present. District collector Mr Das informed that Rs 8 cores to be spent saline embankment. Local MLA Mr Bishnu Das and zilla arishad president Mr Nat bar Barik were also present. In October 1999 a *super-cyclone* caused extensive damage to lives, livelihoods ... Preparations were made to begin field work in *Kendrapara* District from the ... were in 2008 guided by the recently framed. Orissa state is vulnerable to *disasters* such as flood, cyclones and storm surges. ... Through project Aparajita in the year 1999 soon after the *upper Cyclone* 1999. ... The project is currently operational in Jagatsinghpur and *Kendrapara* districts earth, said a survivor, was bliss, compared to the living-hell for those managing exist. The Orissa cyclone, though a natural calamity, has become a man-made disaster a holocaust of monstrous proportions. On October 17th '99, the first cyclone struck Ganjam district with a wind speed of 180 kms per hour. This first cyclone, which lasted 6 hours, . The area around Paradeep Port bore the full brunt of the storm. Twelve districts were affected, the worst being Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapada. Unlike most cyclones, which pass within 8 hours, this cyclone continued for 34 hours wrecking havoc in 40% of Orissa. By November 30th the entire region, including the state capital, Bhubaneswar, was cut off from the rest of the world. The destruction can be imagined from the fact that even the state capital, which was 150 kms away from the centre of the storm, was not able to restore power to all parts of the city even 11 days after the calamity. Twenty-four lakh hectares were inundated with water..... both from the storm and tidal waves. And it was only a fortnight later, when the water began to recede, did the full impact of the holocaust begin to emerge..... displaying lakhs of animal carcasses and thousands of bloated human bodies. Death, disease and destruction were all around. Wild dogs attacked the carcasses; politicians and bureaucrats, the relief money and goods. While the Paradeep port authority, with access to the high-tech warning systems, took all precautions well in advance, the masses were left stranded to face the full fury of the cyclone. The super-cyclone had given enough indication of its savage fury long before it struck. For four days the cyclone circulation lay in the Bay of Bengal acquiring monstrous proportions. The Indian Meteorological Department (I.M.D.), which has a separate division for cyclone warning, had sent out a warning to Orissa and West Bengal on the super-cyclone, 4 days in advance. The Doordarshan, though it broadcast warnings, it was in such technical language, that

it could not be understood by the common people. Besides, the reports were conflicting. In fact on the very morning of October 29th, TV reports, quoting I.M.D. officials in Bhubaneswar said "the latest reports say that the cyclone, centred just 180 kms from south-east of Paradip, has changed its path slightly and is heading for the West Bengal coast". Yet, within hours of this broadcast the cyclone struck Para deep.

The **1999 Odisha cyclone**, also known as Cyclone 05B, and Paradip cyclone, was the deadliest tropical cyclone in the Indian Ocean since the 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, and deadliest Indian storm since 1971. The Category Five storm made landfall just weeks after a category 4 storm hit the same general area. Just prior to its Indian landfall, the cyclone weakened slightly to a 155 mph (250 km/h) cyclone with an estimated minimum central pressure of <912 mbar.<sup>[3]</sup> On October 29, the cyclone hit the Indian state of Odisha near the city of Bhubaneswar. The ridge to the north blocked further inland movement, and the cyclone stalled about 30 miles (50 km) inland of the ocean. It slowly weakened, maintaining tropical storm strength as it drifted southward. The cyclone re-emerged into the Bay of Bengal on October 31, and dissipated on November 3 over the open waters. A tropical depression formed over the Malay Peninsula on October 25. It moved to the northwest and became a tropical storm on October 26. It continued to strengthen into a cyclone on October 27. On October 28, it became a severe cyclone with a peak of 160 mph (260 km/h) winds. It hit India the next day as a 155 mph (250 km/h) cyclone. It caused the deaths of 15,000 people, and heavy to extreme damage in its path of destruction. Wireless Message was first received on 26.10.99 from Revenue Department Control Room, Bhubaneswar about the severe cyclonic storm over North Andaman Sea and morning in West-North direction. All the Block Development Officers and Tahasildars were immediately informed through V.H.F. message to remain alert. Number of messages followed from Government, Special Relief Commissioner, Revenue Divisional Commissioner, and Cuttack. Wide publicity was given in Penthakata, Chandrabhaga, Astaranga and Kakatpur and other low lying areas apprising public about the severity of the cyclonic storm and to move to safer places. The field functionaries were also kept informed to take precautionary measures and evacuation of people from low-lying areas. Since Sri. P.K. Mohapatra, I.A.S. Collector, Puri was then on training to Ahmadabad, Government specially deputed to Sri S.C. Mohapatra, I.A.S. Managing Director, OMFED, Bhubaneswar to manage the situation. On 28.10.99 a meeting of all the district level officers of different departments was convened under the chairmanship of Sri S.C. Mohapatra, I.A.S. All the Officers were apprised of the problems and action plan was discussed to tackle up the situation. The leading N.G.Os. of Puri town and periphery such as Ramakrishna Mission, Bharata Seva Sangha, Aditya Bahini, Nilachala Sarasat Sangha and other small and big Voluntary organizations were also requested in the meeting to tackle the unforeseen situation which was apprehended to be severe. Repeated wide publicity by mike also given from one end to the other end of the district. The B.D.Os and Tahasildars of the district were similarly instructed to make publicity and take step for rescue operation under the guidance of Senior Officers. Senior Officers were also deputed to different Blocks and to vulnerable areas to alert the people and take up evacuation/rescue by using Government vehicles and hired vehicles. On 28.10.99 night the people from low-lying areas were evacuated. About fifteen thousand people i.e. seven thousand from Puri town, two thousand from Brahmagiri area and six thousand from Astarang area were evacuated to safer places.

**KEYWORDS:** Super clone, Remedial Measure, Coastal district, Puri, Odisha

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## INTRODUCTION

Disasters are natural hazards that claim lives of human beings and animals, vis-à-vis results in huge damage to both natural and man-made properties resulting poverty, over population and environmental degradation. A disaster may be an event that concentrates in time and space in which a society undergoes severe damages in respect of natural resources and incurs losses in social resources. This affects the vital functioning of a society that includes biological survival such as subsistence, shelter, health, reproduction, and social survival such as the system of meaning and values. Disaster situation always differs in the nature of precipitating agents in regard to, sources of origin, degree of predictability, probability, controllability, speed, scope and destructive effects on people and physical objects that can be obtained from the recently experienced super cyclone occurred in the State of Odisha during the years of 1999. The history of disasters in India speaks that the physical features and geographical locations of a State largely determine the type of natural disaster it experiences. The regions adjacent to seashore may have more cyclone effects than the inland regions surrounded by hill ranges, which are more prone to earthquake. Thus one finds the cyclonic effects in the coastal States of India like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, whereas earthquakes occur more in inland regions, like Uttarkashi, Latur and Kutch. The man-made disasters are largely determined by the extent of technological development. The Hatigumpha inscriptions of Orissa, ascribed to 1st century AD explain that cyclone from sea normally comes during April and May and during October and December and once in every three years in October and November. The cyclone on Bay of Bengal normally falls between 5 N.L. to 21 N.L., and since Orissa is situated between 18 N.L. and 20 N.L. this land has experienced almost 952 small and big cyclones, 451 tornadoes between 1891 and 1970. From 1901 to 1981 there were 380 cyclones out of which 272 cyclones were due to depression in Bay of Bengal and in 29 cases that were devastating. A conservative estimation of the effects of natural disaster reflects that from 1963 to 1999 Orissa has experienced 13 major disasters which have killed 22,228 people, affected 70,297 people and made 3,421 thousand homeless. During 1971 cyclone in Orissa including a few West Coast States almost 9658 people were killed, around 49 lakh people were affected and 20 lakh people were made homeless. Similarly, during 1990 cyclone around 250 people were killed in Ganjam district, whereas recently during 1999 Super Cyclone around 10, 000 people died in the coastal districts. In all cyclonic situations so far experienced the average speed of the storm was around 110 km per hour in West Bengal, while it was 183 to 260 km per hour in Orissa and around 167 km in Tamil Nadu. However, in recent Super Cyclone in Orissa the speed of wind was not merely 260 km per hour, which was not simply a natural disaster; rather it was part of an emerging crisis of unpredictable climatic change resulting from atmospheric pollution. This has disturbed the eco-system leading to increasing frequency and increasing scale of droughts, floods, hurricanes, and cyclones (Shiva and Emani 2000). Prediction in the rise of temperature from 1.3 to 6.3 degree by 2010 (*Newsweek* 2000) has resulted in the linear trend of increase in temperature in Orissa from 37 degree in 1950 to 41 degree in 1996. Perhaps this has caused the death of 2200 people in the heat wave in Orissa during 1998 (Government of Orissa 1998). The first low pressure in the Bay of Bengal generated heavy wind at Gopalpur Port on 17<sup>th</sup> October 1999, which severely affected the natural as well as man-made resources in Ganjam district and partly in Gajapati district. The second low pressure in the coast of Orissa occurred in Bay of Bengal on 28th October following a full blow cyclone of

rare severity on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> October, 1999. The speed of wind flow during this time popularly known as 'Super Cyclone' was ranging from 220 km to 300 km per hour. A torrential rain which followed Super Cyclone poured water to the extent of 400 mm to 867 mm. This flooded the river systems of Baitarani, Budhabalanga, Salandi, and all the tributaries of river Mahanadi. The worst affected districts in the Super Cyclone were Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, and Ganjam. The Super Cyclone of such a catastrophic intensity brought seven meters of high sea tide into the mainland of Jagatsinghpur district. The intensity of first low pressure in Ganjam district was 4.5 degree, whereas it was 7.0 degree during the second phase, which is popularly known as Super Cyclone of Orissa, the worst ever cyclone of the century. The people had never thought of a disaster of such magnitude for which neither they nor the Government was prepared. The Super Cyclone of Orissa has affected almost all the coastal districts and parts of a few inland districts of Orissa. It has affected 15,676 numbers of villages in 1862 Gram Panchayats and 28 Urban Centres in 97 C.D. Blocks of 12 districts in the State. Around 12.568 million people belonging to 30 lakh families are affected in this Super Cyclone. The Civil Supplies Officer, Puri was advised to take stock of the food stuff, diesel, petrol and Kerosene and other essential commodities and be in readiness to procure dry food like chuda and Gur from depots at Jatni, Bhubaneswar & even outside. Because of the severity of cyclone and gradual increase of wind velocity of 180 KM to 250 Kms from 28.10.99 night, which continued till 30.10.99 morning, large-scale devastation was made in different parts of the district. Almost all 11 Blocks consisting of 204 G.P.s, 1714 Villages, one Municipality, 3 N.A.Cs are affected by the Super Cyclone. Around 15 lakhs population became victims of it. The severity of cyclonic storms was Much experienced in Astarang, Kakatpur, Gop & Nimapara Block area including Konark & Nimapara NACs. Huge number of trees was uprooted and blocked the road communication throughout the district. The communication system including V.H.F. was totally disrupted, in most parts of the district from 28.10.99. There was rioteous situation throughout the district because of devastation, intense initiative was taken up by the district administration right from 29.10.99 & as a result communication was restored from puri to Bhubaneswar on 31.10.99 evening also initiatives were taken to cut big trees from Pipili-Astarang, Nimapra-Konark & Puri-Konark road .By 02.11.99 most of the roads were cleared & relief operation started in addition to the existing distribution at block headquarters. In the first phase 3 days relief in all the affected blocks including Urban Local Bodies from the reserved food stuff at block level and storage points of the district was given and later on it was extended to 5 days in Satyabadi, Kanas. Delang, Pipili Blocks and Pipili N.A.C.; 15 days in Nimapara, Gop Block, Nimapara NAC , Konark NAC , Astarang Block and Kakatpur Block. Soon after joining of Collector from training relief/rescue/restoration operation was accelerated. Because of the hard labour of the District Administration Police and other line departments, restoration work started and electricity connection was given to essential services, like P.H.D. water supply, Hospital, Telephone Exchange and other important places like connection to Temple of Lord Jagannath and grand road etc. Prior to restoration of electricity, important places of the town were lighted by means of generators. Thousands of pilgrims/tourists who visited prior to the incident continued to stay in different lodgings, guesthouse, Dharma alas etc. Because of damage to the railway tracks and N.H. 203 the tourists could not leave Puri. Keeping in view the district administration requested the hotels. Lodgings and Dharma alas etc. to accommodate the tourist free of costs About 5000 tourists stranded at Puri Railway Station were given relief of chuda, gur about 5 quintals. Railway Authority was given 10 quintals of rice to provide free food to stranded passengers. On 31.10.99 night two trains carrying most of the

tourists left for Khurda road. During the period Kerosene, Diesel, Petrol were made available to the tourists and public in general of Puri town by stringent rationing system. On opening of roads relief operation started and position improved from 4.11.99 when relief foodstuff could be made available at Astarang.

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### DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF MATERIALS

Item	Received	Distributed
Rice		Q.47,476.85
Chuda		Q.207.52
Gur		Q.6.31
Saree	50,358	50,358
Dhoti	50,358	50,358
Blanket	1,08,433	1,08,433
		47,990 (UNICEF)
Polythene	1,24,407	1,24,407
Canvas Tarpulin	889	889
Family Kits	7006	7006

Besides relief materials, food materials, old clothes, utensils etc. received from Kalinga Stadium and other agencies have been supplied to GOP, Kakatpur, Astarang and Nimapara Block mostly. Free Kitchen.

Block	No. of days	Rice (in qtl.)	Dal (in qtl.)	Adult	Children
Astarang	25	62.00	16.50	26022	11152
Kakatpur	23	28.08	7.05	10741	4604
Nimapara	14	46.02	11.05	19793	8483
Gop	8	63.00	14.05	2678	11477

### ENUMERATION OF HUMAN CASUALTIES

As many as 301 death cases were reported by the Tahasildars. As per the provisions of the Orissa Relief Code and sanction from PMRF in each death case the legal heir(s) of the deceased will be paid ex-gratia assistance of Rs.25, 000/- out of CRF and Rs.50, 000/- out of PMRF. Rs.75.75 lakhs under ex-gratia (CRF) and Rs.150.00 lakhs out of PMRF have been received as per the death reported.

Tahasil	Death case reported	Cases Sanctioned	Exgratia Amount released (in lakhs)	
			CRF	PMRF
Kakatpur	216	178	44.75	89.50
Nimapara	67	45	11.25	22.50

Satyabadi	4	6	1.50	3.00
Pipili	10	2	0.50	1.00
Puri	4	2	0.50	1.00
Krushnaprasad				
Total	301	233	58.50	117.00

Payment of ex-gratia as well as final round enquiry of left out cases, if any, has since been completed.

### DAMAGE OF HOUSE AND PAYMENT OF ASSISTANCE

As per report of the Tahasildars of this district the damage caused to private houses are as follows. Payment of House building Assistance has been made @ Rs.2000/- for fully collapsed and Rs.1000/- for partly collapsed houses.

Tahasilwise disbursement position is indicated below.

### PAYMENT OF HOUSE BUILDING ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIMS OF CYCLONE '99

Tahasil	House collapsed reported		Sanctioned for payment		Assistance paid		Amount paid (Rs.in lakh)
	Fully	Partly	Fully	Partly	Fully	Partly	
Nimapara	15,524	30,554	15255	30518	15255	30518	610.28
Kakatpur	43,438	8,531	37910	8470	37910	8470	842.90
Pipili	1,800	12,000	1594	11247	1594	11247	144.35
Satyabadi	228	2,864	232	2851	232	2851	33.15
Puri	445	6,600	274	6928	274	6928	74.76
Brahmagiri	49	814	49	814	49	814	9.12
K.prasad	19	664	19	662	19	662	7.00
Total	61,503	62,027	55333	61490	55333	61490	1721.56

### RE-ENQUIRY OF THE PETITIONS RECEIVED FOR SANCTION OF HOUSE BUILDING ASSISTANCE.

Tahasil	No. of applications received	Enquiry taken up	Eligible for assistance		Assistance paid to		Amount paid (Rs.in lakh)	Total amount Paid (Rs. in lakh)
			Fully	Partly	Full y	Partly		
Nimapara	19,000	19,000	198	2164	198	2,164	20.83	631.11
Kakatpur	30,000	30,000	723	60	723	60	15.06	857.96

Pipili	31,500	28,000	102	2539	102	2,539	27.43	171.78
Satyabadi	6,800	6,800	20	2,593	20	2,593	26.33	59.48
Puri	13,254	13,088	0	460	0	460	4.60	79.36
Brahmagiri	1,725	1,725	15	507	15	507	5.37	14.49
K.prasad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00
Total	102,279	98,613	1048	9,715	758	6,972	84.88	1821.18

**In 477 cases payment could not be made, as the beneficiaries have not yet turned up.**

#### **HOUSING SCHEME BY NGOS / OTHER STATE GOVERNMENTS / PSUS.**

The NCT Delhi has adopted Puri District and taking reconstruction work. Besides, the following Public Sector Undertakings have come forward to assist the cyclone affected people in the following blocks.

Ø Kakatpur Block	Bharat Petroleum
Ø Nimapara Block	O.N.G.C.
Ø Astarang Block	Neyveli Lignite
Ø GOP Block	Rastriya Chemicals & Fertilizers
Ø Satyabadi Block	HUDCO

The ONGC has assured to construct 500 low cost houses in Nimapara Block. The missionary of Catholic Church, Puri has started construction of 525 numbers of such houses in Astarang Block, whose houses have been collapsed due to cyclone.

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTER**

Government has decided to construct 10 numbers of Multi-purpose Community Center though the IIT, Kharagpur for which 12 numbers of sites has been selected for such construction.

Ø Puri sadar Block	2 nos.
Ø Astarang Block	4 nos
Ø Kakatpur Block	3 nos.
Ø GOP Block	2 nos.
Ø Konark (On sea)	1 no.

Besides, the XAVIER Institute has proposed to construct 12 nos. of such centers at 2 gram panchyats i.e. Nuapada and Nagara GP under Astarang Block

#### **SAND CAST**

During the Super Cyclone an area of 17.24 acres in village Gadabadaput under Kanas Block (Puri Tahasil ) was sand casted over the land of 40 numbers of Small and Marginal Farmers for which Rs.17,240/- is to be paid as compensation, against which allotment of Rs.17,000 has been received from SRC and paid.

#### **BETEL VINE**

During the Super Cyclone 24,165 nos. of betel vines were damaged. The details of damage are as under.

Tahasils	No. of Betel Vine	Area Covered (in Acres)	Amount received and released (@ Rs.500/- per 10 Dec.)	Amount of Compensation paid in Rs.
Puri	1124	82.95	4,15,000/-	4,15,000/-
Satyabadi	13	0.97	5,000/-	5,000/-
Kakatpur	9293	737.39	36,86,950/-	36,14,950/-
Nimapara	4278	234.00	11,70,000/-	11,12,300/-
Pipili	313	30.36	1,56,500/-	1,56,500/-
Total	15021	1085.67	54,33,450/-	53,03,650/-

NCT Delhi has placed the following funds through Puri District Red Cross Societies, Puri for utilization towards repair of public utility buildings damaged in cyclone.

Date of receipt	Amount
22.11.1999	3,50,00,000/-
12.2.2000	2,09,30,674/-
Total	5,59,30,674/-

Further a sum of Rs.1.55 Lakh received towards purchase of library books etc. and Rs. 0.15Lakh for 15 beds in Astaranga Hospital. Out of the above funds, the following amount has been paid to the Block Development Officers as under.

	Amount	Library Books & accessories
B.D.O. Pipili	342000	
Gop	10637000	25000
Nimapara	12550000	80000
Astarang	16371680	
Kakatpur	7500000	50000
Puri	889000	
Krushnaprasad	17000	
Brahmagiri	179000	
Satyabadi	220000	
Kanas	223500	
Delang	299000	
Nimapara NAC	2405900	
Konark NAC	947300	
Pipili NAC	647000	



	870500	
S.P.Puri	149000	
G.M.PUMUL	129000	
Ear marked for pediatric Hospital Building Uri/Balasram Building Uri	1553794	
Total	55930674	155000

Besides this Rs.5000000/- has been received out of CMRFO Orissa, which has been placed at the disposal of Block Development Officer Kakatpur and Gop to the tune of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.20.00 lakhs respectively for restoration work.

#### ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE POSITION (1999-2000)

The table below will indicate the allotment and expenditure position of CDR.

Unit	Allotment Received	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)
Ex-gratia (Cyclone)	75.75	51.75
G.R.	31.00	926
Contingency	10.00	814
P.M.R.F.	150.50	118.00
H.B. Grant	1995.18	1825.95
T.C.	25.00	25.00
Betelvine	50.00	50.00
Sand Cast	0.17	0.17

#### SPL. I.A.Y.

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Allocation of houses	Work order issued	Houses completed
1	K.Prasad	43	0	0
2	Brahmagiri	107	0	0
3	Puri Sadar	689	0	0
4	Satyabadi	409	0	0
5	Kanas	107	0	0
6	Delang	379	0	0
7	Pipli	1013	111	107
8	Nimapara	3330	816	801

9	Gop	5189	732	682
10	Kakatpur	2887	1008	722
11	Astaranga	2221	787	738
	Total	16374	3454	3050

### CREDIT LINKED RURAL HOUSING SCHEME (ORHDC)

Credit linked Rural Housing scheme in cyclone-affected areas of Puri district is to be financed through ORHDC with the assistance of District Administration and Tahasil Agencies. The selection of beneficiaries is through conduct of lottery. The lottery is in process in Tahasils. The details of ORHDC loan Tahasil wise is given below.

Tahasil	Target	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Balance
Kakatpur	5321	5216	3887	1329
Nimapara	3394	3128	2549	579
Pipli	905	789	602	187
Puri	455	396	306	90
Satyabadi	303	169	113	56
Brahmagiri	70	36	18	18
K.Prasad	30	30	27	3
Total	10478			
U.L.Bs				
Konark NAC	200	200	144	56
Nimapara NAC	200	200	175	25
Pipli NAC	200	200	164	36

Slow progress in disbursement of ORHDC loan is due to documentation as well as partition of property. Besides The beneficiary prefers house under IAY of which lottery is in progress than this loan linkage scheme.

### FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

Block	No. of project programmed	No. of projects taken up	No. of project completed
Astarang	94	94	25
Kakatpur	59	59	24
Nimapara	69	69	45
Gop	66	66	33
Pipili	58	58	20
Delang	62	62	48
Kanas	89	89	27
Satyabadi	71	71	14
Puri sadar	56	56	18
Brahmagiri	99	99	42
Krushnaprasad	44	44	16
Total	767	767	312

Under this programme as per instruction of Government a shelf of project amounting to Rs.2.00 crore per block was prepared and sent to Government.

### PLANTATION

Government have decided to raise 30 lakhs seedlings (14 lakhs by Social Forestry and 16 lakhs by D.F.O. CSB at their nurseries in Puri district and supply them to the blocks covering 270198 households in 1617 villages of 204 GPs. 30 Lakhs seedlings has since been distributed.

### PHD

§	Piped Water Supply Scheme	4 ULBs (Puri Pipili Nimapara Konark)
§	Running Production Wells	45 Nos.(4 nos. defucnct due to layer failure)
§	Running Hand pump tube wells	603 (Installed 752)
§	Running Public Stand posts	1157
§	Running Housing Connection	6447
§	Running open well fitted with Hand pump	41
§	Installation of hand pump tube wells in	48

Primary and UP schools is under progress

### ELECTRICITY

	Puri	Bhubaneswar Elect.Divsn	Elect.Divsn
§	Total No.of villages Covered	803	689
§	Power Supply restored	587	689
§	Power supply to LI/KFW points	102	

Delay in restoration is due to non supply of required equipments.

### INDUSTRIES

§	PMRY units damaged	290
§	Small Scale Industries affected	409
§	No.of units insure	12
§	No.of insurance claim settled	8
§	Units sanctioned by OSFC for additional loan	17 Rs 74.80 lakh
§	Units disbursed for additional loan	10 Rs.15.64 lakh

### FISHERIES

#### Marine and FFDA

§	Affected fishermen	In land	23700 ( All SC)
		Marine	58546 (SC 14800)
		Marine Sector	Inland sect.
§	Damage to Boats	3335 nos.	830 996
§	Damage to nets	4533 nos	3188 3591
§	Traditional motorized boat		511 nos
§	Damage to Fisheries tanks		881

§	Govt. Assistance received	Nil	Nil
§	Supply of boats by NGOs	67	20
§	Supply of nets by NGOs	154	70

**VETERINARY**

§	Vaccination to surviving animals	HSV=38000 doses ARV=20 doses RDV=2000 doses BQV =360000 doses Combined HS & BQV =11250 doses
§	Cattle feed supplied to AstarangKakatpur & Gop	=180 MT
§	Fodder miniskirts supplied	540 nos during Rabi 420 nos during summer

Under SGSY programme 2167 applications of beneficiaries sponsored to recoup the loss of death of cattle out of which 270 cases sanctioned.

**IRRIGATION**

	Nimapara Divsn.	Puri Divsn.	
§	Capital Embankment	6 nos.	4 nos
§	Other Agricultural Embankment	12 nos	4 nos.
§	TR Embankment	30 nos.	2 nos
§	Salaine Embankment	32 nos.	12 nos.
§	Cannals	175 nos.	263 nos.

**WATER SUPPLIED FOR RABI IRRIGATION**

§	Programmed	23502 hecets.	21793 hecets.
§	Achieved	27000 hecets	25000 hecets.

**AGRICULTURE****RABI PROGRAMME**

§	Total cultivated area	188745 hect
§	Affected cropped area	162665 hect
§	Estimated loss of crops	496233 MT
§	Certified / Improved seeds supplied	By Government: 8985.07 Q By Private dea 6488.14 Q
§	Free mini kits supplied	29035
§	Power Tillers supplied	79 nos
§	Sprinklers sets provided at subsidized rate through CP/CSP Scheme	=10 nos.
§	Free ploughing by OAIC where	Astarang=710.95 hect in 11 GPs. The mortality of bullock is 1000 or more.
		GOP= 1119.48 hect. In 13 GPs.
§	Hand sprayers supplied	111
§	Supply of mini tractors at subsidized rates	3
§	Farm implement sets supplied	530
§	Shallow tube wells installed under KSK	711

**KHARIF PROGRAMME**

§	Paddy		154600 hect.
§	Non-Paddy		13400 hect.
§	Seed requirement		Seeds received
	1. Paddy	11500 Q	2500 Q
	2. Non paddy	216 Q	10 Q
§	Fertiliser consumption NPK		15248 MT
§	Irrigation		109106 hect
§	Farm Mechanization		Rs.20.95 lakh(Subsidy basis)
§	Agricultural Credit.		
	Cooperative. Banks		15 crores
	Commercial and Gramya Bank		10 crores

**HEALTH**

§	No. of Health institutions affected	64	All repaired since 15.1.2000
§	Non availability of electricity	3	BangurigaonChilika-Nuapada Part of Astarang.

**O.L.I.C.**

§	Total blocks involved	10
§	Total no.of LI points	414
§	Total no. ot LI points damaged due to cyclone	362
§	Total no.of LI points ready for operation	313
§	No. of LI points defunct	101
§	Defunct due to CESCO	73
§	Defunct due to OLIC	28

**No.of LI points operated**

	240	i.	Out of programme
	54	ii.	Out of defunct
	5	iii.	Out of energized
	CEESCO 240	iv.	No. of LI points restored by
§	No.of LI points to be restored by CESCO		43
§	No.of LI points to be restored by OLIC		343
§	Total no.of LI points affected by super cyclone		384
§	Total no.of projects operated		299

**RURAL WORKS**

§	Damage to Roads	55 nos.	17 completed
§	Damage to building		
	i. Health Department	6	3 completed (3 in progress)

ii. Education Department 24 6 completed 18 in progress

### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

§	No of cards in circulation before cyclone	262698
§	No.of families covered in special BPL scheme	282925
	After cyclone (20227 families have been supplied with Special APL/BPL Rice over and above the card holders)	
§	Total No.of BPL cards	114263
§	Left over families who have no cards	20227
§	Allotment and lifting of special BPL Rice From November'99 to March 2000	
	i. Total allotment Q 334140	
	ii. Total stock lifted Q.310213	
§	Special BPL Rice supplied @ 20 Kg. Per card to all families from November'99 to March2000 without any disruption both in rural and urban areas.	
§	Revision of rates	
	1. BPL Rice from 1.4.2000	Rs.6.45
	2. Levy sugar from 1.3.2000	Rs.13/-
	3. K.oil from 23.3.2000	Rs.5.82/6.00

### **WEAVERS**

§	Cyclone affected dwelling work sheds of weaver's	1715 nos.
§	No.to be covered @ Rs.9000 per unit under PPS scheme	115nos.
§	No.to be covered towards affected looms in 1st phase (Out of grants received from Govt.of India in 1st phase)	60 nos.