

CHAPTER - V

Disaster Management Initiatives

Orissa, due to its geographical location, is prone to various types of natural hazards such as cyclones, floods, earthquakes and Tsunami. Its 480 km. long coastline is exposed to the threat of storm surges and tsunami waves. With a view to mitigating the effects of natural calamities and protecting the life and property of people of the state, Govt. of Orissa has initiated a multi-prong strategy, particularly after devastating effects of 1999 super cyclone. Some initiatives towards better preparedness have been taken.

1. Vulnerability Assessment

- a. 27 Engineers have been trained in Rapid Visual Screening Method for vulnerability assessment of live line buildings. Follow up action is being planned to assess the vulnerability of lifeline buildings by trained technical personnel of various line departments in consultation with Hazard Safety Cell.
- b. A meeting on preparation of vulnerability profile of various districts and list of most vulnerable villages based on past disasters has been convened by OSDMA. Action has been taken in preparation of vulnerability villages pertaining to various disasters.

2. Strengthening of District Control Rooms

The District Emergency Control Rooms of all 30 districts have been strengthened with communication gadgets (Computer, FAX, Generator, VHF etc.).

3. VHF Communication Systems

An exclusive civil VHF network is now available with all 30 districts covering District Control Room, all Block Head Quarters, and some Tahasils, Sub-Collectors and ADMs and some of inaccessible GPs. The user offices have been imparted training regarding operation of the VHF equipment. Batteries have been provided to all VHP base station as power back up. Vehicle mounted VHF base to the staff car of Collectors / SRC / MD, OSDMA and VHF handsets have been provided to all district control rooms. In addition to the above system, the existing police wireless systems also will function for receipt and dissemination of information during cyclone.

4. Satellite Phone

a. Procured - 22 nos.

- Revenue Control Room - 01
- District Collectors - 16
(Cuttack, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Koraput, Sundargarh, Angul)

- SRC, Orissa - 01
- OSDMA - 02 (Fixed with Provident antenna)
- Vehicles - 02
(Mounted voyager antenna with Inmarsat Terminals)

b. The Collectors of the above districts have been instructed to keep the batteries of the SAT Phones in charged condition and to make test calls to OSDMA on the 1st working day of every month. The ID Numbers of the Satellite Phones available with all users are available. Two more SAT Phones have been received from MHA recently.

5. Free Power Radio

- Phillips makes Radio procured - 60
- Radios supplied to MPCs of Ganjam District - 11
- Radios supplied to MPCs of Kendrapara district - 09
- Radio to Revenue Control Room - 01
- Radios supplied to 39 MCSs - 39

(Puri -11, Jagatsinghpur -4, Kendrapara -03, Bhadrak -11, Balasore -10)

6. Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Phone

Two WLL telephones procured and installed in OSDMA and SRC Cell Office Bhubaneswar.

The WLL Phones have been provided with unique numbers as follows.

SRC Cell Office, Bhubaneswar	-	2600999
OSDMA	-	2000888

7. Cyclone Warning Dissemination Systems (CWDS)

IMD has installed CWDS stations in 8 coastal districts for dissemination of cyclone related warning.

- a. Emergency operation Centres are already functioning in 30 districts and State as per the provisions of Orissa Relief Code. Building for 16 EOCs and State EOCs are being constructed and equipped under DRM Programme.

8. Search and Rescue Teams

- a. Five units of Orissa Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) have been formed out of State Armed Police at Jharsuguda, Koraput, Cuttack, Chhatrapur and Balasore for search and rescue operation. They usually get training in the Police Training Colleges. Fire service units are being strengthened to function as smaller specialized response teams. Steps are also being taken to strengthen Civil Defence Organisation.
- b. SRC maintains a fleet of power boats kept at the disposal of the Collectors in flood prone districts. 142 nos. of powerboats are in running condition and in readiness. Another 30 nos. of powerboats under repair. The District wise deployment of boats are given below in **Table- 18**

District-wise deployment of boats

Sl.	Name of the District	Total No. of Boat	No. of Boat Running Condition	No. of Boats under Repair
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Angul	01	01	--
2.	Balasore	13	12	01
3.	Bhadrak	22	19	03
4.	Boudh	01	01	--
5.	Cuttack	12	11	01
6.	Deogarh	01	01	--
7.	Jagatsinghpur	16	16	--
8.	Jajpur	25	18	07
9.	Jharsuguda	01	01	--

10.	Kalahandi	01	01	--
11.	Kendrapara	27	17	10
12.	Keonjhar	03	03	--
13.	Khordha	07	07	--
14.	Koraput	02	01	01
15.	Ganjam	02	01	01
16.	Nawarangpur	02	01	01
17.	Nayagarh	02	02	--
18.	Puri	17	14	03
19.	Sonepur	01	--	01
20.	Rayagada	01	01	--
21.	Sambalpur	01	01	--
22.	Sundargarh	01	01	--
23.	Malkangiri	03	03	--
24.	Reserve	10	09	01
Total		172	142	30

[Table-18]

9. Orissa Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF): In addition to the three units of ODRAF at Cuttack, Jharsuguda and Koraput, two more units have been set up at Balasore (under the control of SP, Balasore) and Chhatrapur (8th Battalion, OSAP). Different types of search and rescue equipments have been provided to the ODRAF units. The personnels of ODRAF units have been trained to operate these equipments.

10. Emergency Equipments

Equipment & Heavy Duty Machineries have been procured out of CRF and World Bank Assistance and placed with the Orissa Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) units located at 6th battalion, Cuttack, 3rd battalion, Jharsuguda, 2nd battalion, Koraput, 8th battalion, Chatrapur and APR Unit, Balasore. The equipments available at different ODRAF units are shown at **Table-19** below. Besides this, the resources available at district level have been updated to the portal online under IDRN programme launched by Govt. of India (www.idrn.gov.in). A GIS database for 14 coastal districts has been prepared.

Deployment of Equipments in different ODRAF Units

Sl.	Equipments	Quantity	ODRAF Unit				
			Cuttack	Jharsuguda	Koraput	Chhatrapur	Balasore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hydraulic Crane 12 Ton	8 nos.	4	1	1	1	1
2.	TATA Truck- (Troop Carrier)-6 Ton	10 nos.	2	2	2	2	2
3.	TATA Truck 12 Ton	6 nos.	2	1	1	1	1
4.	Generator 5 KVA	13 nos.	5	2	2	2	2
5.	Generator 10 KVA	10 nos.	2	2	2	2	2
6.	Concrete Cutting Equipment	5 nos.	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Power saw with Portable Power Unit	10 nos.	2	2	2	2	2
8.	Tree Pruner-cum-Chain saw	8 nos.	4	1	1	1	1
9.	Water Filter Portable	20 nos.	10	3	3	2	2
10.	Ramp-2 Ton (fabricated) MS	16 nos.	4	4	4	2	2
11.	Telescopic Aluminium Ladder (40 feet)	20 nos.	8	3	3	3	3
12.	Life Jacket	110 nos.	60	20	10	10	10
13.	Life Buoy	110 nos.	60	20	10	10	10
14.	Chain Power Saw (Stihl 026 Model)	6 nos.	2	1	1	1	1
15.	Tractor with trailer	6 nos.	2	1	1	1	1
16.	Inflatable Tower Lightning system with Generator	6 nos.	4	1	1		
17.	Branch Cutting Saw (Electric)	7 nos.	3	1	1	1	1
18.	Branch Cutting Saw (Petrol)	10 nos.	2	2	2	2	2
19.	Commando Search Light	20 nos. 4 nos. Infrared	12 4 IR	2	2	2	2
20.	Mahindra & Mahindra FJ-460-DP-4WD Ambulance	1 no.					
21.	TATA SFC-407 / 31, Ambulance	3 nos.	1	1	1		
22.	G.I. Truck	20 nos.	15	3	2		
23.	Wire Ropes & Slings	12 sets	4	2	2	2	2
24.	Lifting & Pulling Machine	4 nos.	4				

25.	Battery charges	11 nos.	3	2	2	2	2
26.	Small Tools and Jack	12 sets	4	2	2	2	2
27.	Nylon Rope	600 Kg.	300	150	150	-	-
28.	Hydraulic Tipper	5 nos.	1	1	1	1	1
29.	Recovery Van / Wreckage Crane	5 nos.	1	1	1	1	1
30.	Small rescue items like, rope, carabiner etc.	2 sets	2	-	-	-	-
31.	Submersible pump	15 nos.	3	3	3	3	3
32.	Breathing Apparatus	27 sets	7	5	5	5	5
33.	Diving Equipments	12 sets	4	2	2	2	2
34.	Diving Helmet	5 sets	1	1	1	1	1
35.	Chain Sharpener	2 nos.	2	-	-	-	-
36.	Inflatable Rubber Dinghies with OBM	20 nos.	8	3	3	3	3
37.	Fork lift 3 tonne capacity	6 nos.	2	1	1	1	1
38.	Gas mask with chemical cartridge	65 sets	25	10	10	10	10
39.	Pay loader-cum-excavator	5 nos.	1	1	1	1	1
40.	Air Compressor	3 nos.	1	1	1	-	-

[Table-19]

11. Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS)

- a. 92 nos. of MCSs out of 97 (57 with CMRF & 35 with World Bank assistance) have been completed within 10 Kms of the High tide level of Bay of Bengal covering six coastal districts. 89 MCS buildings have been handed over to Cyclone Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees.
- b. Indian Red Cross Society had constructed 23 MCSs with German KFW funds prior to Super Cyclone in six coastal districts. After the super cyclone, Indian Red Cross Society has also constructed 6 multipurpose cyclone shelters with Spanish Red Cross funds in Bramhagairi and Krushnaprasad Blocks of Puri District. They have a proposal to construct 30 more MCSs in the districts of Balasore, Bhadrak and Kendrapara.
- c. Besides the above -
 - i. 1303 Primary Schools (863 double storied) and 1122 High Schools buildings have been constructed in Cyclone affected districts. Most of these buildings have been designed to serve as cyclone shelters.

- ii. 1014 Primary School Buildings have been constructed with DFID assistance in the cyclone affected districts.

12. Awareness Measures Undertaken

- a. 23234 villages coming under 145 blocks in 16 districts have been taken up under Disaster Risk Management Programme under which extensive awareness initiatives are taken at all levels.

To institutionalize Disaster Preparedness at different levels, “Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme is being implemented in 145 blocks of sixteen districts of Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Puri, Cuttack, Rayagada, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Koraput and Nuapada districts.

- b. Awareness campaign have been taken up through publication of News letters, Posters, IEC materials etc. and through NGOs

Progress made so far -

1. No. of Districts taken	-	16
2. No. of Blocks taken up	-	145
3. No. of GPs covered	-	3005
4. No. of villages covered	-	23234
5. No. of programmed ULBs	-	67
6. District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) formed	-	16
7. DDMC members trained	-	423
8. District Disaster Management Plans prepared	-	16
9. Block Disaster Management Committees	-	101
10. Block Disaster Management Committees (BDMC) formed	-	145
11. No. of BDMC members trained	-	3637
12. PRI members trained	-	6173
13. Volunteers trained to prepare village plans	-	5566
14. Block level trainers trained in search and rescue techniques	-	561
15. Block level trainers trained in First Aid techniques	-	784
16. Members of GP Disaster Management Committees trained	-	39954
17. GP Disaster Management plans prepared	-	1120
18. Village Disaster Management Plans prepared	-	11644
19. Community Contingency Funds generated	-	1550 villages

13. School Syllabus

Disaster Management concepts have been included in the syllabus of Class-VIII, School & Mass Education Department has been instructed for introduction of Disaster Management Curricular for class IX,X.

A Book titled “Bipati, Biparjay O Surakhya” in Oriya has been brought out for school children. Earthquake design has been made a part of the subject in the Engineering Colleges. Four Engineering Colleges and two Architectural Institutions in the State have been identified as State Resource Institute for capacity building of professionals.

14. Rapid Damage Assessment

- a. As per instruction of MHA on the occurrence of flood, the District Collectors and Departments related with flood management furnish a daily situation report indicating damages to their properties & live everyday up to the date of receding flood. They submit such report to SRC and as well as to Revenue Department.
- b. After the receipt of daily situation report on flood, the situation report at State level is prepared at SRC office and the same is sent to MHA through E-mal / FAX and accordingly State Website is uploaded.

15. Identification of Nodal Officers

- a. List of nodal officers along with their telephone numbers / FAX nos. in various Departments of State relating to disaster management and also of Government of India have been prepared.
- b. OSDMA has already published a Emergency Telephone Directory concerned with Disaster Preparedness and Management.

Long Term Mitigation Measures and Activities of OSDMA

i) Strengthening Communication: A dedicated Civil VHF network has been set up to strengthen the communication between the field offices and the district headquarters, and districts to state with financial assistance under Eleventh Finance Commission. In the first phase, 230 locations (29 district HQs, 107 blocks, 32 tehsils, 33 GPs, 22 Sub-Collectors and 7 others) have been set up. In the second phase, 172 locations were proposed and all have been taken up.

ii) Strengthening of District Emergency Operation Centres (EOC): The Government of India has formulated the National Emergency Communication Plan (NECP) for data, audio and video

connectivity with a triple redundancy to connect national, state and district EOCs. POLNET, NICNET and Virtual Private Network for Disaster Management (VPNDM) are the three major networks, which will be extended to all the districts EOCs for data, audio and video connectivity in a time bound manner. Funds have been provided to the collectors of 16 districts, where the GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme is being implemented, for construction of disaster resistant EOCs at the district headquarters. Emergency equipments have been provided to these 16 districts with financial assistance from UNDP and MHA.

iii) Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM): GoI-UNDP DRM programme is being implemented in 145 disaster prone blocks spread over the 16 districts of Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada and Sambalpur. Under the programme, Disaster Management Committees have been formed in all the districts and blocks. 3787 members of 145 Block Disaster Management Committees have been trained. 5566 volunteers of 136 blocks have been trained in preparation in village disaster management plans. 561 block level master trainers of 13 districts have been trained in search & rescue techniques through Civil Defence organization; 784 master trainers of 16 districts have been trained in first aid techniques with assistance of St John Ambulance. 726 block and district level trainers have been trained in disaster mental health in collaboration with American Red Cross. 4499 teachers have been trained at district and block level. 16 district disaster management plan, 101 block disaster management plans, 1260 GP disaster management plans and 11644 village disaster management plans have been prepared under the programme.

iv) Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Programme (UEVRP): Government of India - UNDP sponsored UEVRP-a sub-component of the DRM programme- is being implemented in three cities of Orissa i.e. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Sambalpur. These urban areas come under the Earthquake Risk Zone-III i.e. moderate damage risk zone as per the earthquake risk zonation map prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards and published by Building Material Technology Promotion Council of India (BMTPC). City level Disaster Management Committees, Enforcement Committees and Awareness Committees have been formed in the programmed cities for implementation of the programme.

v) National Programme for Capacity Building of Engineers in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBEERM): Government of India sponsored NPCBEERM programme is being implemented in the state for capacity building of serving as well as privately practicing Engineers in earthquake resistant design and construction practices. Four government engineering colleges i.e. (i) National Institute of Technology(NIT), Rourkela, (ii) University College of Engineering(UCE), Burla, (iii) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT), Sarang and (iv) College of Engineering and Technology (CET), Bhubaneswar have been identified as State Resource Institutes (SRIs) for imparting capacity-building training to engineers. Seven faculty members from the above SRIs have undergone Training of Trainers programme at IIT, Kharagpur, and the National Resource Institute (NRI).

vi) National Programme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBAERM): Government of India sponsored NPCBAERM programme is being implemented in the state for capacity building of serving as well as privately practicing Architects in earthquake resistant design and construction practices. Two Architecture colleges i.e. (i) CET, Bhubaneswar and (ii) Pилоo Modi College of Architecture, Cuttack are declared as State Resource Institutes (SRI) for imparting capacity building training to the Architects. One faculty member from the CET, Bhubaneswar has undergone Training of Trainers programme at JNTU, Hyderabad, and the National Resource Institute (NRI).

vii) Techno-Legal Regime: A high level Committee under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Orissa is examining the recommendations of the National Expert Committee (set up by Government of India) on Town & Country Planning Regulations, Land-use Zoning Regulations, Development Control Regulations and Building Standards Regulations for its incorporation in Orissa.

viii) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (NCRMP): Government of India - World Bank sponsored NCRMP will be implemented in Orissa during the period 2005-2010 along with other 12 cyclone prone states and Union Territories with an overall outlay of Rs.1642.50 crore. The programme is funded by World Bank. Funds to the tune of Rs.176.00 crore will be placed as a grant by the Government of India. The programme is likely to involve Rs.234.70 crore for Orissa with one-fourth contribution from the state. A Project Steering Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Orissa to monitor implementation of the programme in the state. The project will be implemented in six coastal districts and part of Khordha adjoining the Chilika Lake.

ix) Concrete Pedal Pump: Emergency supply of concrete pedal pumps to cyclone and flood affected farmers in Orissa was taken up by FAO in the districts of Kendrapara (Mahakalpada and Rajnagar blocks) and Jagatsinghpur (Kujang and Erasama Blocks). 650 pedal pumps have been supplied to small and marginal farmers. A workshop was organized at Kendrapada for propagation of the technology. To promote the technology, the programme has been extended to Jajpur and Ganjam districts in its second phase along with the above two districts.

x) IEC Activities: A reference book on disaster management has been brought out in Oriya for school children in collaboration with UNICEF. Posters with safety tips on heat waves were printed and distributed. 29 publications have been brought out under Social Capital Restoration Programme (SCRIP).

xi) DFID assisted Orissa Post Cyclone Reconstruction of Primary School Building Programme: 3254 Primary school buildings were identified as per survey for reconstruction. The Project period is from 2003 to 2006. Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA) is executing the project under overall supervision of Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA). Work has started for 2356 schools. 544 school buildings are completed and handed over. Besides these, 526 school buildings are in finishing stage. Others are in different stages of completion. Cumulative expenditure comes to Rs.72.70 crore.

xii) Geographical Information System (GIS): GIS data base of 14 cyclone affected coastal districts have been completed with various layers of information like village boundary, block boundary, district boundary, drainage, rivers and roads. Additional layers of information like multipurpose cyclone shelters, School-cum-cyclone shelters, location of VHF base stations have been incorporated. Hazard mapping of Orissa in reference to BMPTC - ATLAS have been done at OSDMA level.

xiii) Lift Irrigation Programme: The DFID had sanctioned Rs.27.89 crore for rehabilitation of Lift Irrigation Points. Against the target of 2587 LIPs, 32 projects were dropped and work in 2555 was completed. All the 2555 projects have been handed over to the Water Users' Associations (Pani Panchayats).

xiv) Social Capital Restoration Programme: With assistance of World Bank, OSDMA implemented Social Capital Restoration Programme in the cyclone affected areas through 30 non-governmental organizations during the period from 1.3.04 to 30.9.04. The programme aimed at enhancing social cohesiveness for strengthening disaster preparedness and development.

xv) World Bank funded Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project (OWRCP) -Reconstruction and restoration of damaged infrastructure like irrigation, drainage, rural and urban water supply; drainage systems, roads and bridges etc. were taken up with World Bank Assistance. Water Resources, Rural Development (R.D), Works, Housing & Urban Development (H. & U.D.) and Agriculture Departments were implementing the projects. OSDMA has been coordinating with these departments to ensure specified quality standards in the works. 670 packages of work at an estimated value of Rs.257.86 crore were taken up out of which 67 packages were rescinded / dropped / closed due to different problems.

Works in respect of 583 packages are completed and most of the works in 20 ongoing packages are over. The World Bank assisted scheme has been closed. The minor works left out in 20 packages have been taken up under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) grant amounting to Rs.18.57 crore in order to complete the works. Out of 20 packages taken up under CRF, 10 packages are complete, work has started for 2 packages after re-tender and 8 packages are proposed for closure.

a) Irrigation works under DOWR:

Cyclone reconstruction works in the irrigation sector have been taken up with the World Bank assistance in 14 coastal districts of Orissa. Out of 395 packages, 50 packages are rescinded, 337 packages have been completed and most of the work is complete in the remaining 8 packages, which include both immediate and short-term phase works. The balance works have been taken up under CRF. Out of 8 packages 1 is complete, 2 proposed for closure and others are in progress. The reconstruction works in irrigation infrastructure mainly comprise of renovation and strengthening of flood, canal, and saline embankments and improvement of drainage channels too.

b) Road Works

Out of 48 packages to H& UD Department, 47 were completed and most of the works in the remaining one package are complete. The remaining works have been taken up under CRF. Now the said project is proposed for closure. Out of 48 packages to Works Department, 7 are rescinded, 40 packages are complete and balance work in 1 package was taken up under CRF and has been completed. Out of 60 packages to Rural Development Department, 8 are rescinded, 46 packages were completed and balance work in 6 remaining packages have been taken up under CRF, out of which 2 have been completed and others are in progress.

c) Cyclone Shelters

Out of 15 packages of Works Department, all 15 Cyclone Shelters are complete. Another 5 packages constructed by OCC under direct supervision of OSDMA are completed. Further out of 14 packages of Rural Development Department, two are rescinded and twelve were completed. Now, after re-tenders, work has started in these two projects.

d) Urban Water Supply

Out of 20 packages, one package has been rescinded and all the rests are complete.

xvi) Reconstruction of Health Institutions: A sum of Rs.12.80 crore has been provided from CMRF for infrastructure development of health institutions in cyclone-affected districts. With this amount additional infrastructure is being provided to 221 health institutions in 125 Blocks of the 14 cyclone affected districts. The project is being implemented by concerned Zilla Swasthya Samitis (ZSSs). Works in respect of 216 institutions have been completed.

DFID had extended support to State Govt. to restore essential health care service in the cyclone-affected districts. About Rs.7.00 crore was received from DFID. Health & Family Welfare Dept executed the project. The project has been completed.

xvii) **Education Infrastructure:** A large number of School buildings damaged in the Super Cyclone were immediately repaired under the then ongoing development programme. Besides this, a number of cyclone resistant pucca school buildings have also been constructed/ being constructed with the funds received from various sources. The latest position of construction of school buildings is placed below in **Table-20**.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS			
Agency	Nos. allotted	Work started	Completed
Prime Minister's Relief Fund	961	960	928
CMRF (Lucknow Oriya Samaj Donation)	6	6	6
Maharashtra Govt.	41	41	41
Karnataka Govt.	56	52	51
Gujarat Govt.	37	36	35
Madhya Pradesh Govt.	143	143	130
Operation Black Board	4420	4420	4415
NFCR	15	15	15
NGOs and other Donors	125	123	117
Total	5804	5796	5738
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS			
Prime Minister's Relief Fund	301	298	273
Maharashtra Govt.	59	59	59
Karnataka Govt.	52	50	50
Gujarat Govt.(Balasore)	13	13	13
Madhya Pradesh Govt.(Jajpur)	74	74	58
MPLAD Fund of Rajya sabha MPs	78	78	77
NFCR	140	139	137
CMRF (1 st phase)	128	128	128
CMRF (2 nd phase)	128	128	128
CMRF (LOS' Donation)	32	32	32
MPLAD Fund of Lok Sabha MPs	86	83	83
CRF	32	32	32
Other Donors and NGOs	69	69	69
Total	1192	1183	1139

[Table-20]

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