

**CHAPTER IV**

**IMPACT OF FLOOD ON TAMBWE  
VILLAGERS**

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**Introduction**

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the socio-economics background of the respondents. The second section focuses on the impact of flood on Tambwe villagers. This chapter is based on the primary data collected for the present study

**SECTION -1**

**SOCIO - ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS**

The data relating to the personal and socio-economic background of the respondents are analysed in the context of some of the sociologically significant variables such as socio-personal characteristics of the respondents.

**1) SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS :**

The sex category wise distribution of the respondents is presented in the table No. 4.1.

**Table No. 4.1**  
**SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Male	39	78%
2.	Female	11	22%
	Total	50	100%

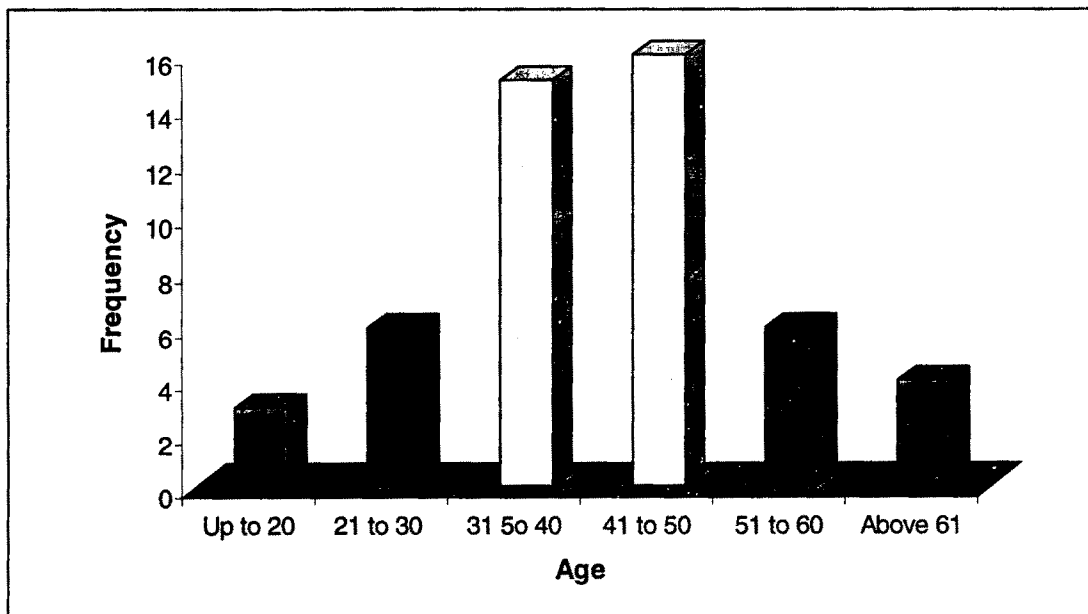
The data presented in the table no. 4.1 reveal that ,out of 50 respondents 39 (78%) were males where as remaining 11 (22%) were females. Thus, there was numerical preponderance of male members in sample respondents and the proportion of female members was relatively less.

**2) AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS :**

The age-category wise distribution of the respondent in the presented in the table No. 4.2.

**Table No. 4.2  
AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr. No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 20	3	6%
2.	21 to 30	6	12%
3.	31 to 40	15	30%
4.	41 to 50	16	32%
5.	51 to 60	6	12%
6.	Above 61	4	8%
	Total	50	100%



The above table exhibits the data regarding the respondents based on their age category. From the table it is clear that majority 16 (32%) of the respondents belong to the age category of 41 years to 50 years. Again some respondents were having their age in the category of 31 to 40 years {15 (30%)}, whereas some respondents belonged to the

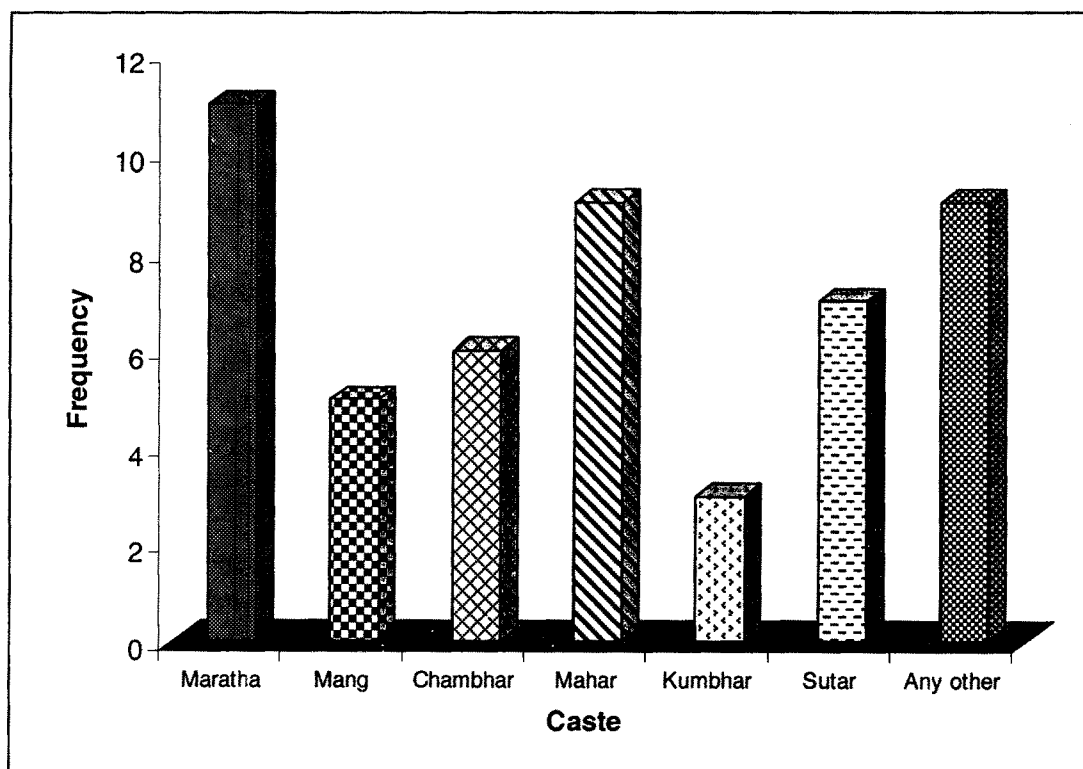
age category of 21 to 30 years and 51 to 60 years 6 (12%), some respondents were having their age more than 61 years 4(8%),

### 3) CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS :

The data relating to the caste wise distribution of the respondents are presented in the table No. 4.3.

**Table No. 4.3**  
**CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr.No.	Caste	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Maratha	11	22%
2.	Mang	5	10%
3.	Chambhar	6	12%
4.	Mahar	9	18%
5.	Kumbhar	3	6%
6.	Sutar	7	14%
7.	Any other	9	18%
	Total	50	100%



The data presented in the table No. 4.3 reveal that the respondents were drawn from different castes / communities : Maratha, Muslim, Mahar, Sutar, Chambhar, Mang, Kumbhar.

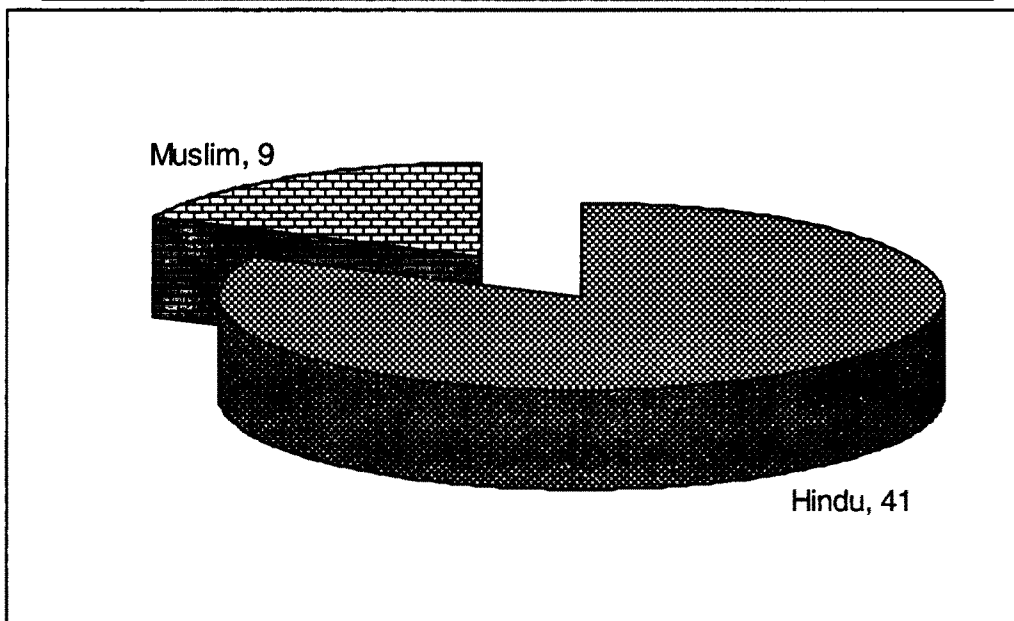
The table reveal that in the sample, majority of the respondents belonged to Maratha caste {11 (22%)}, followed by those belonging to categories of Muslim and Mahar 9(18%), Sutar 7(14%), Chambhar 6(12%), Mang 5(10%) and Kumbhar 3 (6%).

#### 4) DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGION.

The data relating to religion wise distribution of the respondents are presented in table No.4.4.

**Table No. 4.4**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO**  
**THEIR RELIGION**

Sr. No.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Hindu	41	82%
2.	Muslim	9	18%
	Total	50	100%



Above table shows that an overwhelming majority i.e. 41 (82%) of the respondents belong to Hindu religion and remaining 9(18%) belong to Muslim religion. So it is clear that majority of the respondents were Hindus.

#### 5) EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND :

The data relating to the educational background of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.5.

**Table No. 4.5**

#### **EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND WISE DISTRIBUTION UNION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr.No.	Educational Background	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	7	14%
2.	1 <sup>st</sup> std to 4 <sup>th</sup> std.	9	18%
3.	5 <sup>th</sup> std to 7 <sup>th</sup> std	7	14%
4.	8 <sup>th</sup> std to 10 <sup>th</sup> std	5	10%
5.	F.Y. To T.Y.	3	6%
6.	B.A.	13	26%
7.	Post Graduate	6	12%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table 4.5 reveal that an overwhelming majority of the respondent (43 out of 50) were literate and 7 or 14% were illiterates.

The data in the table reveal also that 9(18%) were having education up to 4<sup>th</sup> std education, 7 (14%) were having education between 5<sup>th</sup> std to 7<sup>th</sup> between , 8<sup>th</sup> std to 10<sup>th</sup> std 5 (10%) .3 (6%) were having education between F.Y. To T.Y. of graduation, 13(26%) had completed graduation and 6(12%) were having post graduate education to their credit.

So it is clear from the above table that those respondents who were having graduate degree was single largest category. among the respondents

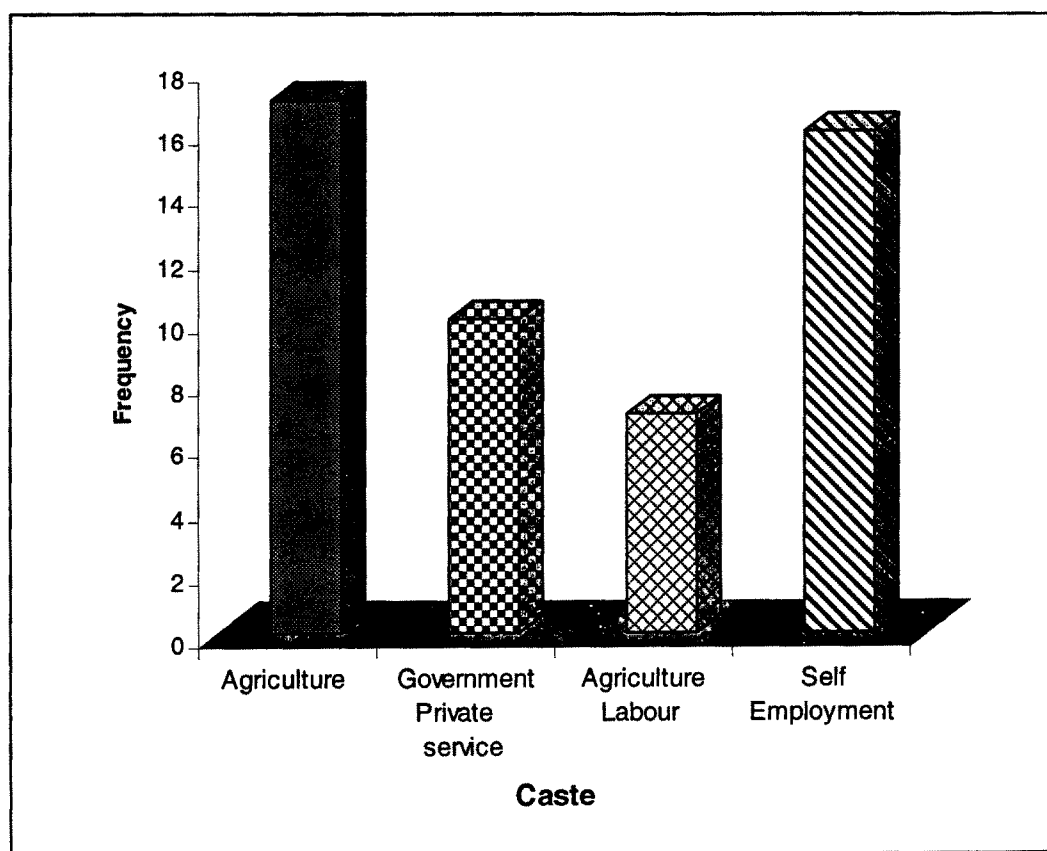
#### 6) OCCUPATION :

The data relating to the occupational background of respondents are presented in table No. 4.6

**Table No. 4.6**

#### **DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OCCUPATION**

Sr. No	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	17	34%
2.	Government Private service	10	20%
3.	Agriculture Labour	7	14%
4.	Self Employment	16	32%
	Total	50	100%



The data presented in the table No. 4.6 shows that majority i.e. 17(34%) of the respondents were having agriculture as their occupation, followed by respondents having self employment 16(32%), Govt. / Private service 10(20%) as their occupation, 7(14%) respondents were having agricultural labour as their occupation.

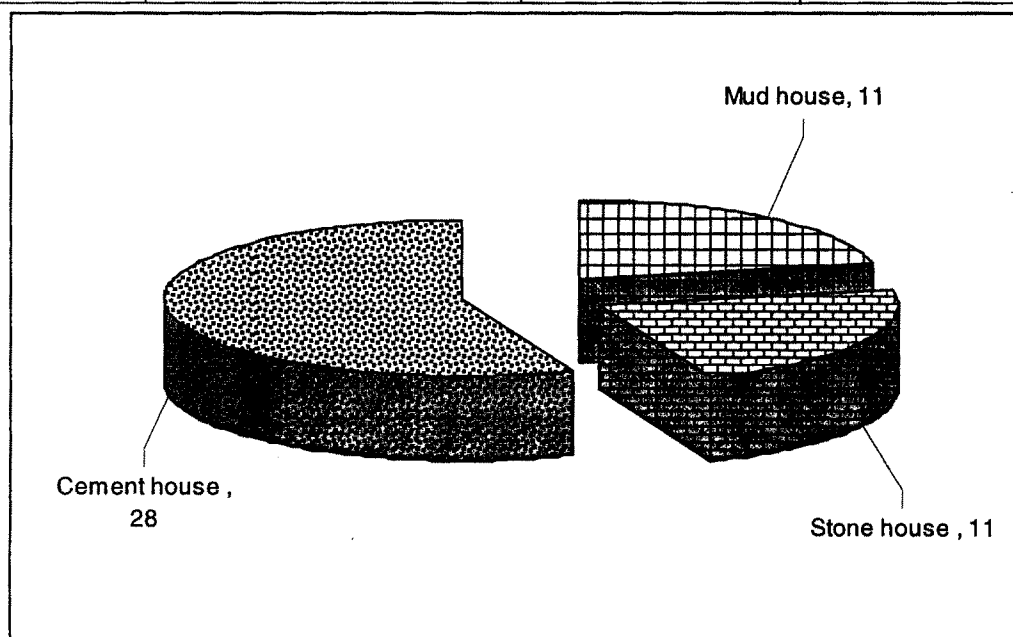
So, it is clear that most of the respondents (34%) were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

#### 7) TYPE OF HOUSE :

The data relating to the type of house of the respondents are presented table No. 4.7.

**Table No. 4.7**  
**RESPONDENTS DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THEIR**  
**TYPE OF HOUSE.**

Sr. No.	Type of house	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Mud house	11	22%
2.	Stone house	11	22%
3.	Cement house	28	56%
	Total	50	100%



Above table shows that, 11(22%) of the respondents were having mud house, 11(22%) of the respondents were having stone houses. Another 28(56%) of the respondents were having cement houses.

So, it is clear that most of the respondents were having houses constructed with use of cement .

#### 8) HOUSE AREA IN GUNTHA :

The data relating to the house area (in Guntha) of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.8.

**Table No. 4.8**  
**RESPONDENTS DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THEIR**  
**HOUSE AREA IN GUNTHA.**

Sr. No.	House area in Guntha	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Below 1 Guntha	13	26%
2.	1 Guntha	16	32%
3.	Above 1 Guntha	21	42%
	Total	50	100%

Above table shows that, 13(26%) of the respondents were having less than 1 Guntha house area. 16(32%) of the respondents were having 1 Gundtha house area and 21(42%) of the respondents were having more than one Guntha house area.

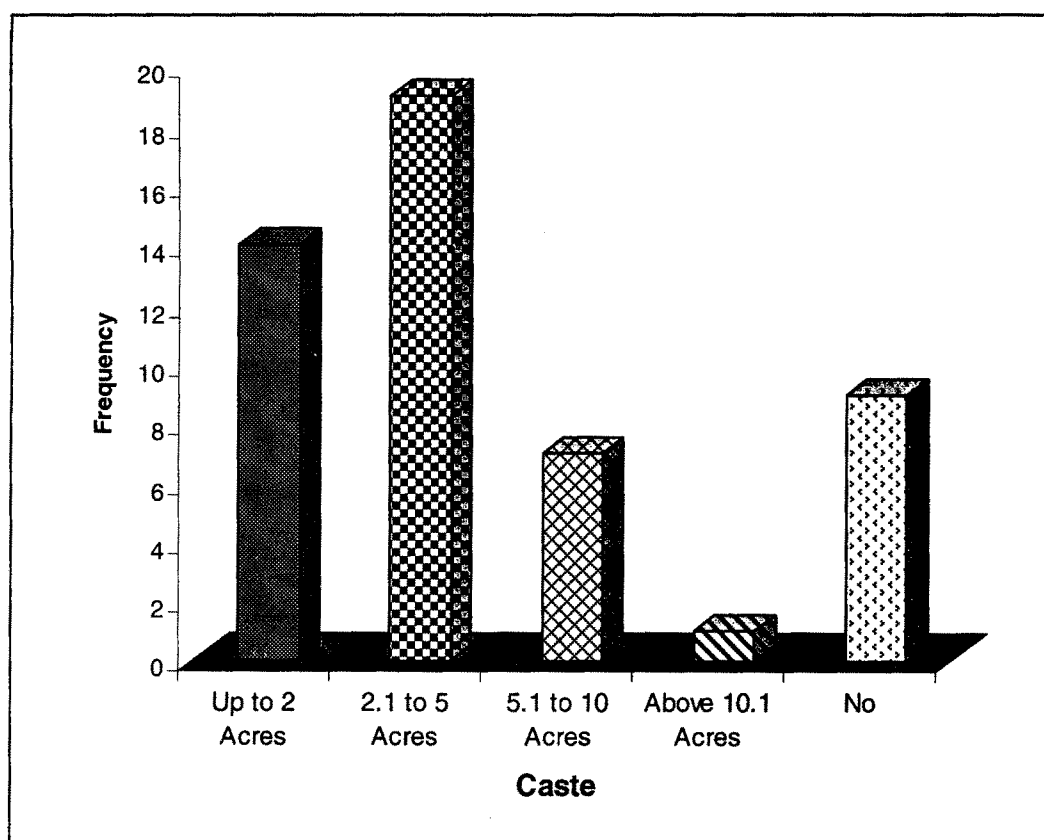
So, it is clear that most of the respondents were having more than one Guntha house area.

#### 9) JIRAYAT LAND OWNED BY THE RESPONDENTS :

The data relating to the Jirayat land owned by the respondents are presented in table No. 4.9.

**Table 4.9**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO**  
**JARAYAT LAND OWNED BY THEM.**

Sr.No.	Jirayat Land	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 2 Acres	14	28%
2.	2.1 to 5 Acres	19	38%
3.	5.1 to 10 Acres	7	14%
4.	Above 10.1 Acres	1	2%
5.	No	9	18%
	Total	50	100%



The data presented in the table No. 4.9 reveal that majority 19(38%) of the respondents were having 2.1 to 5 of acres Jirayat land. whereas remaining 14(28%) respondents were having up to 2 acres Jirayat land. Again 9(18%) respondents were not owning Jirayat land,

some respondents 7(14%) were having 5.1 to 10 acres Jirayat land. Another 1(2%) respondents was having more than ten acres Jirayat land.

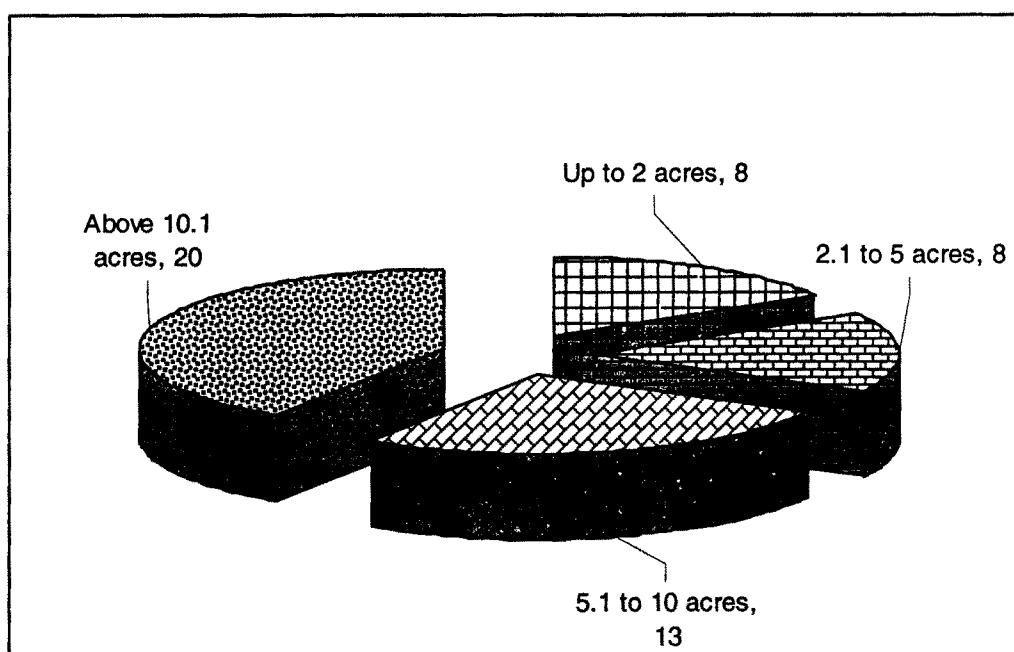
**10) BAGAYAT LAND OWNED BY THE RESPONDENTS :**

The data relating to the Bagayat land owned by the respondents are presented in table No. 4.10.

**Table No. 4.10**

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO BAGAYAT LAND OWNED BY THEM.**

Sr.No.	Bagayat land	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 2 acres	8	16%
2.	2.1 to 5 acres	8	16%
3.	5.1 to 10 acres	13	26%
4.	Above 10.1 acres	20	40%
	Total	50	100%



The data presented in the table No. 4.10 reveal that majority 20(40%) of the respondents were having more than 10.1 acres of

Bagayati land. Followed by those respondents having 5.1 to 10 acres Bagayati land, {13(26%)} and those having 2.1 acres to 5acres Bagayat land were 8 or 16%.

#### 11) ANNUAL INCOME :

The data relating to the average annual income of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.11.

**Table No. 4.11**

#### **RESPONDENTS DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME.**

Sr.No.	Annual Income (Average)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 50,000	5	10%
2.	Rs. 51000 to 100000	5	10%
3.	Rs. 100001 to 150000	20	40%
4.	Rs. 150001 to 200000	10	20%
5.	Rs. 200001 to 250000	5	10%
6.	Rs. 250001 to 300000	5	10%
7.	Above 300001	No	--
	Rs. Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.11 reveal that majority 20(40%) of the respondents were having their average annual income ranging between Rs. 100001 to 150000. Followed by some 10(20%) respondents having their annual income ranging between Rs. 150001 to 200000. Again, remaining 5(10%) respondents annual income was in the range of 200001 to 300000 and upto Rs.50000/-

**12) SIZE OF THE FAMILY / NUMBERS OF FAMILY MEMBERS :**

The data relating to the size of respondents family are presented in the table No. 4.12.

**Table No. 4.12**

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR NUMBER OF FAMILY.**

Sr.No.	Number of Family	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 5 (small)	11	22%
2.	6 to 8 (Medium)	14	28%
3.	8 above (Large)	25	50%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in this table 4.12 reveal that, majority of the respondents were having large families consisting of more than 8 numbers 25(50%) followed by those respondents having medium size families (6 to 8 family numbers) 14(28%) and less respondents having small families having up to 5 members {11(22%)}

**13) TYPE OF FAMILY :**

The data relating to the type of respondents families are presented in table No. 4.13.

**Table No. 4.13**

**TYPE OF FAMILY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr. No.	Type of families	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Joint	40	80%
2.	Nuclear	10	20%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in this table No. 4.13 reveal that majority of the respondents were belonging to joint families 40(80%). Remaining 10 respondents were belonging to nuclear families.

So, it is clear that majority of the respondents were having joint family background.

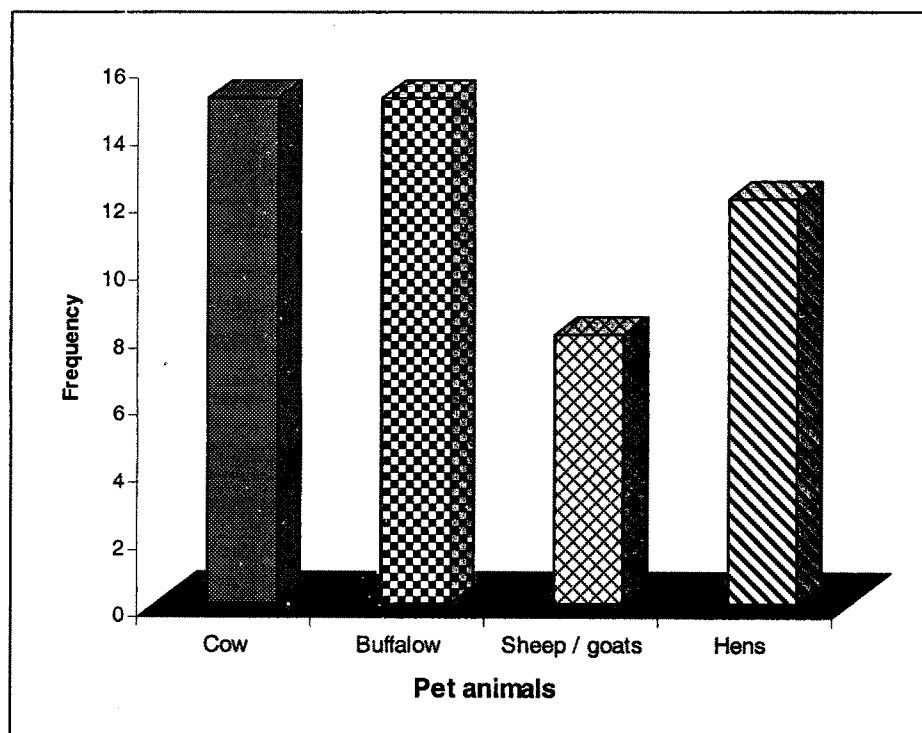
#### 14) ANIMALS OWNED BY THE RESPONDENTS :

The data relating to the animals owned by the respondents are presented in table No. 4.14.

**Table No. 4.14**

#### **DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO ANIMALS OWNED BY THEM.**

Sr.No.	Animals owned by Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Cow	15	30%
2.	Buffalow	15	30%
3.	Sheep / goats	8	16%
4.	Hens	12	24%
	Total	50	100%



The data presented in this table No. 4.14 reveal that, majority {15(30%)} of the respondents were having animals like cow and Buffalow. Whereas some {12(24%)} of the respondents were having animals like hens. Remaining { 8(16%)} respondents were having animals like sheep / goats.

#### 15) TOTAL INCOME FROM ANIMALS :

The data relating to the total income of pet-animals are presented in table No. 4.15.

**Table No. 4.15**

#### **DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO TOTAL INCOME FROM ANIMALS.**

Sr.No.	Total income of per animals	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Below Rs. 5000	25	50%
2.	Rs. 5100 to 10000	3	6%
3.	Rs. 10001 to 15000	10	20%
4.	Rs. 15001 to 20001	10	20%
5.	Above Rs. 20001	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.15 reveal that, majority {25(50%)} of the respondents were having their total income from animals below Rs. 5000, followed by some {10(20%)} respondents having their total income from animals ranging between Rs. 10001 to 20000. Whereas, some {3(6%)} of the respondents were having their total income of from animals ranging between Rs. 5100 to 10000.

## SECTION - II

### IMPACT OF FLOOD ON THE LIFE OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS FROM TAMBWE

As mentioned in the section on methodology out of 148 flood affected families, we have selected 50 families which were relatively more severely affected due to flooding. To understand the impact of flood on the Tambwe villagers, we have studied the impact of flood in the specific context of 50 families in terms of loss of house property, house hold belongings, loss of agricultural crops, live stock and health. The major findings have been noted below :

In 2006, when Koyana river was over-flowing the water entered in many houses located close to the bank of river. The data were collected regarding the extent of water entered in the respondents houses.

#### 16) IMPACT OF FLOOD ON THE RESPONDENTS HOUSES : EXTENT OF WATER ENTERED.

The data relating to the extent of water entered in the houses to respondents are presented in table No. 4.16.

**Table No. 4.16**

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE EXTENT OF FLOOD WATER ENTERED IN THEIR HOUSES.

Sr. No.	To what extent water entered in your house?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Water touched the house	9	18%
2	Half under Water	29	58%
3	Fully damaged under flood Water	12	24%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.16 reveal that, the respondents whose houses were nearly half under flood water constitutes single largest category (29 or 58 percent) among the respondents, nearly one fourth 12 (24%) of the respondents houses were fully damaged due to flood water. In case of remaining 9(18%) respondents, flood water touched their houses, the respondent told.

So, it is clear that, majority of the respondents houses were having half full by the flood water.

Respondents also told, that their families were shifted to school building during the flood period..

Besides damage of house buildings, wooden furniture, food grains and electrical and electronic equipment were destroyed. Because flood situation lasted for 10-12 days, walls of the houses remained moisture up to many days even after the flood. Because of this moisture, there was a fungus growth on the wall which resulted in the dirty odour and increase in number of fungal spores, micro, organisms etc. All this situation caused the public health problem due to fungal infection. Also, the surrounding area became muddy and there was loss of domestic articles like utensils and many other smaller things due to flood situations.

#### **17) IMPACT OF FLOOD ON HOUSES AND HOUSE HOLD MATERIALS :**

The data relating to the impact of flood on houses and house hold materials of the respondents are presented in the table No. 4.17.

Table No. 4.17

**TABLE SHOWING IMPACT OF FLOOD ON HOUSES AND  
HOUSE-HOLD MATERIALS**

Sr. No.	Damaged Items	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Damages of walls	24	48%
2.	Damages of Roofs	14	28%
3.	Total damage of houses	12	24%
	Total	50	100%
4.	Electronic equipment	15	30%
5.	Damages for Grains	10	20%
6.	Damages of cloths	10	20%
7.	Damages of wooden-materials	10	20%
8.	All above	5	10%
	Total	50	100%

During the flood, the villagers had lost several things, From the table it is clear that people lost many significant things.

The data presented in the table No. 4.17 reveal that, majority 24(48%) of the respondents told that walls were badly damaged due to flooding, whereas remaining 14(28%) respondents told that roofs of their houses were damaged due to flooding. Another 12(24%) respondents houses were totally damaged due to flood.

Besides damages to house buildings, house hold materials were damaged. Majority of the respondents 15(30%) told that, electronic equipment were damaged due to flood. 10(20%) respondents told that food-grains, cloths wooden materials got damaged due to flood. In case of remaining, only 5 respondents told that all the items in their houses were totally damaged.

**18) ESTIMATED LOSS OF HOUSE-PROPERTY :**

The data relating to the estimated loss of house of the respondents are presented in the table No. 4.18.

**Table No. 4.18****ESTIMATED LOSS OF HOUSE -PROPERTY WISE  
DISTRIBUTION ON OF RESPONDENTS.**

Sr. No.	Estimated loss of house-property	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 10000	3	6%
2.	Rs. 10001 to 40000	7	14%
3.	Rs. 40001 to 70000	10	20%
4.	Above Rs. 70001	30	60%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.18 reveal total estimated loss of house-property. It is clear that, majority 30(60%) of the respondents were having their estimated loss of house-property above Rs. 70001, whereas, of the remaining, 10(20%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs. 40001 to 70000. Among the remaining, 7(14%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs. 10001 to 40000, another 3(6%) respondents estimated it up to Rs. 10000. Respondents also told that, items such as academic materials, valuable books, documents (valuable things) were also damaged due to flood.

**19) ESTIMATED LOSS OF VALUABLE THINGS :**

The data relating to the estimated loss of valuable things of the respondents are presented in the table No. 4.19.

Table No. 4.19

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO  
ESTIMATED LOSS OF VALUABLE THINGS.**

Sr. No.	Estimated loss of valuable things	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 10000	15	30%
2.	Rs. 10001 to 40000	20	40%
3.	Rs. 40001 to 70000	12	24%
4.	Above Rs. 70001	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.19 reveal that majority {20(40%)} of the respondents estimated loss of valuable things were in the range of Rs. 10001 to 40000. There after in case of 15(30%) respondents up to 10000, where as, in case of the remaining {12(24%)} respondents it was in the range of Rs. 40001 to 70000. Remaining 3(6%) respondents estimated it above Rs. 70001.

**AGRICULTURAL LOSSES :**

Due to the flood there was total loss of 40 hectares of agricultural land in Tambwe village. In Tambwe village, many a farmers cultivate the land twice in a year. They take 1 major and 1 minor crop, one after another. They cultivate major crops like sugarcane, Paddy and minor crops like Soyabean vegetables etc.

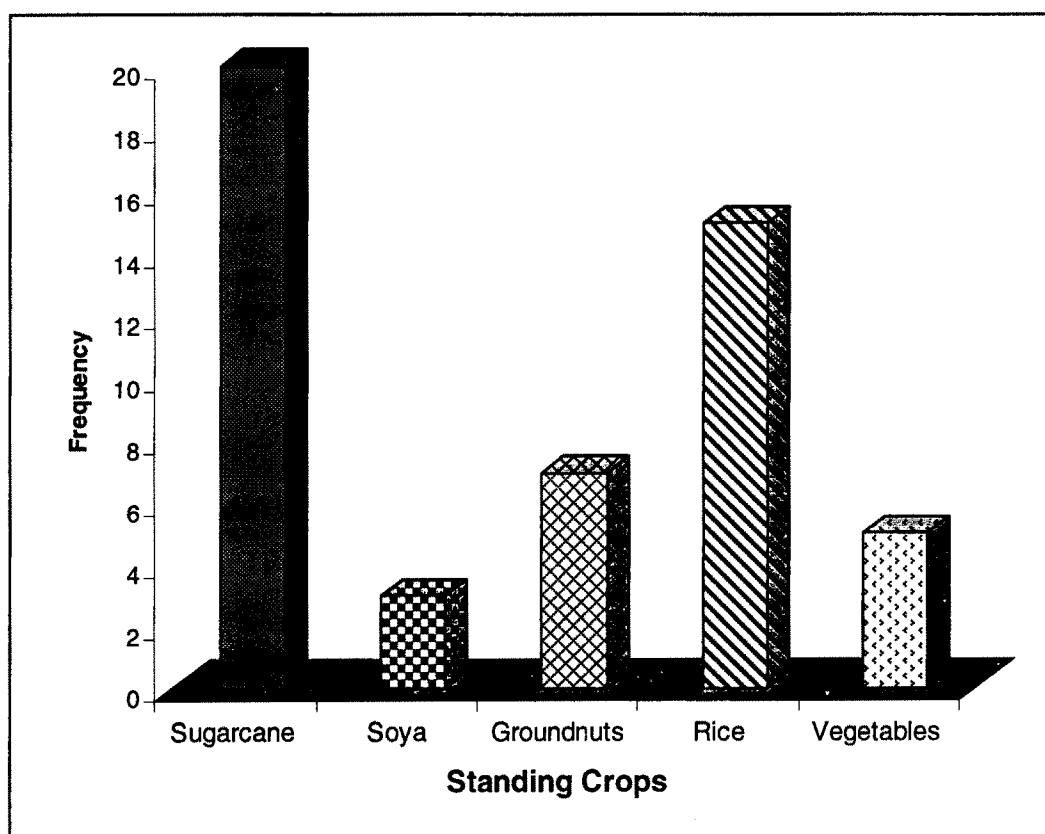
**20) STANDING CROPS DURING THE FLOOD PERIOD:**

The data relating to standing crops during flood in the fields of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.20.

Table No. 4.20

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT ACCORDING TO  
STANDING CROPS DURING FLOOD THEIR FIELDS.**

Sr. No.	Standing crops during flood in your field	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Sugarcane	20	40%
2.	Soya	3	6%
3.	Groundnuts	7	14%
4.	Rice	15	30%
5.	Vegetables	5	10%
	Total	50	100%



The data presented in this table No. 4.20 reveal that, majority {20(40%)} of the respondents were taking the crops of sugarcane during flood period. Again some respondents were taking the crop of rice during the season 15(30%), whereas some respondents were taking the crop of groundnuts during that season, 7(14%), some respondents had

cultivated vegetables during flood 5(10%). Some respondents were taking the crop of soya 3(6%).

**21) DESTROYED AREA OF THE RESPONDENTS LAND DURING FLOOD:**

The data relating to the destroyed area of the farmers land during flood are presented in table No. 4.21.

**Table N. 421**

**DESTROYED AREA - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr.No.	Destroyed Cropped Land Area During Flood.	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 2 acres	3	6%
2.	2.1 to 5 acres	16	32%
3.	5.1 to 10 acres	12	24%
4.	Above 10 acres	19	38%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.21 reveal that respondents whose cropped area above 10 acres was destroyed during flood was the single largest category (38%). Again, some respondents were having 2.1 to 5 acres of destroyed area 16(32%), whereas some respondents 12(24%) were having 5.1 to 10 acres of destroyed area during flood. Another some respondents 3(6%) were having up to 2 acres of destroyed area during flood.

**22) ESTIMATED LOSS OF DESTROYED CROPPED AREA :**

The data relating to the estimated loss of destroyed crop area of the respondents are presented in the table No. 4.22.

Table No. 4.22

**ESTIMATED LOSS OF DESTROYED CROPS AREAS WISE  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS.**

Sr.No.	Estimated loss of destroyed crops areas	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 10000	3	6%
2.	Rs. 10001 to 40000	12	24%
3.	Rs. 40001 to 70000	15	30%
4.	Above Rs. 70001	20	40%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.22 reveal that {20(40%)} majority of the respondents estimated loss of destroyed cropped area was more than Rs. 70001. Again, {15(30%)} respondents estimated it in the range of Rs 40001 to 70000, whereas, the remaining {12(24%)} respondents reported it in the range of Rs10001 to 40000. Another 3(6%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs. 10000.

All the 50 respondents told that, farmers had to face many agricultural problems like decreasing of land fertility, loss of irrigation systems, loss of annual income, land salinity, sterility of land and crops become stunted while taking the news crop from the cultivated land. After the flood situation there arose these problems because there was increase in the sterility of the soil texture and it directly affects the crop yield. Still the soil is not fully recovered, the villagers told. Thus, due to the agricultural losses farmers became economically poor. Till they are facing problems and they are to recover from this condition, reported the respondents.

**23) ESTIMATED TOTAL LOSS OF AGRICULTURE:**

The data relating to the estimated total loss of agricultural field of the respondents are presented in the table No. 4.23.

**Table No. 4.23**

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO  
ESTIMATED TOTAL LOSS OF AGRICULTURE**

Sr. No.	Estimated total loss of agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 10000	3	6%
2.	10001 to 40000	5	10%
3.	40001 to 70000	7	14%
4.	Above 70001	35	70%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.21 reveal that majority 35(70%) of the respondents estimated total loss of agriculture was more than Rs. 70001. Again, 7(14%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs40001 to 70000. whereas, the remaining 5(10%) respondents reported it in the range of Rs 10001 to 40000. remaining 3(6%) respondents estimated it up to 10000.

**LIVE-STOCK LOSSES :**

Apart from the loss of houses, house hold materials and the agricultural losses, the villagers had to face the problem relating to live-stock, in the critical situation of flood. Respondents told that, they decided to take their animals to safe places. Even the animals themselves faced the problems of infectious diseases. Because of flood, farmers suffered losses from the income from animals. There was direct impact in terms of milk production.

**24) TOTAL LOSS OF LIVE-STOCK :**

The data relating to the total loss of live-stock of the respondents are presented in the table No.4.

**Table No. 4.24****TOTAL LOSS OF LIVE-STOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr.No.	Total loss of live-stock	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 10000 Rs	30	60%
2.	10001 to 40000 Rs	6	12%
3.	40001 to 70000 Rs	10	20%
4.	Above 70001 Rs.	4	8%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.24 reveal that, majority 30(60%) of the respondents were having their estimated total loss of live-stock up to Rs. 10000 whereas, of the remaining, 10(20%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs. 40001 to Rs. 70000, 6(12%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs. 10001 to Rs. 40000 and 4(8%) respondents estimated it in the range of Rs. more 70001.

**IMPACT OF FLOOD ON HEALTH**

Due to 2006 flood, villagers of Tambwe had to face various health problems. They had to suffer from certain problems of ill health. Thus, there was significant impact of flood on the health of the flood victims.

**25) EXTENT OF ILLNESS CAUSED DUE TO FLOOD:**

The data relating to the extent of illness caused due to flood are presented in the table No. 4.25.

Table No. 4.25

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO  
NUMBER OF ILL PERSONS IN THEIR FAMILIES**

Sr.No.	Number of family members suffered from illness due to flood.	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to 2 people	8	16%
2.	3 to 5 people	12	24%
3.	6 to 8 people	10	20%
4.	Above 8 people	20	40%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.25 reveal that majority {20(40%)} of the respondents told that, more than 8 persons had to suffer from illness during and after flood, followed by {12(24%)} respondents who reported the number 3 to 5 persons, {10(20%)} respondents reporting number of ill persons in the range of 6 to 8 persons. Another {8(16%)} respondents reported number of ill persons up to 2 persons.

This is sufficient to understand that flood results into the health hazards.

**26) WHICH ILLNESS THEY SUFFERED FROM ?**

The data relating to the illness from which the respondents family members had to suffer are presented in the table No. 4.26.

Table No. 4.26

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO  
THE ILLNESS FROM WHICH FAMILY MEMBERS SUFFERED**

Sr.No.	Illness from which family members suffered	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fever	7	14%
2.	Cough and cold	9	18%
3.	Dysentery	5	10%
4.	All above	29	58%
	Total	50	100%

The data regarding the health problems faced by the respondents' family members during and after the flood revealed that, in case of majority of respondents' family members, they have suffered from health problems such as fever, cough and cold, dysentery {29(58%)}. whereas remaining respondents' {9(18%)} family members had to suffer from cough and cold. Again, 7(14%) respondents' family members had to suffer from fever and 5(10%) respondents' family members had to suffer from dysentery.

A question was asked to the respondents, "Which type of precaution was taken before the flood of 2006?" Answers given by 50 respondents are as follows :

- 1) Shifting of goods and household materials into safe places.
- 2) Taking children in school building.
- 3) Cattle were also kept in safe places.

Some of the respondents had taken precaution as noted above.

A question was asked to the respondents, "What feelings you experienced during the situation of 2006 flood?" Answers given by 50 respondents included the following :

- 1) Fear and anxiety about their own life;

- 2) Worries about their children, and
- 3) Worries and uncertainly about their future.

A question was asked to the respondents "who came first for your help and rescue during 2006 flood? Which kind of help they extended? Answers given by the 50 respondents included the following :

- 1) People from Tambwe village.
- 2) Relatives.
- 3) N.G.O.s.
- 4) Tarun mandal members.
- 5) Government servants / officers.

They provided different types of services to flood affected people. These organizations and individuals provided-different materials and food grains required to people such as Jawar, Wheat, Rice, Salt, Chilly Power, Match boxes, Utensils, Medicines, Clothes, stoves etc.,.

## **27) WHICH CROPS WERE INCLUDED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT AID?**

The data relating to the crops under Government Aid of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.27.

**Table No. 4.27**

### **CROPS COVERED UNDER GOVERNMENT AID WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Sr.No.	Crops Under Government Aid	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Sugarcane	20	40%
2.	Rice	15	30%
3.	Groundnuts	7	14%
4.	Soyabean	3	6%
5.	Vegetables	5	10%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.27 reveal that in case of majority {i.e.20(40%)} sugarcane crops was included under government aid, followed by Rice {15(30%)}, Groundnuts {7(14%)} vegetables {{5(10%)} and Soyabean {3(6%)}.

**20) GOVERNMENT AID GIVEN TO CROPS (IN RUPEES) :**

The data relating to the governments aid given to crops (in rupees) of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.28.

**Table No. 4.28**

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT AID GIVEN TO CROPS (IN RUPEES)**

Sr.No.	Government aid given to crops (in rupees)	Frequency	Percentage
A)	Sugarcane		
	1) Up to Rs. 2000	4	8%
	2) Rs. 2001 to 5000	4	8%
	3) Rs. 5001 to 10000	10	20%
	4) Above Rs. 10001	32	64%
	Total	50	100%
B)	Rice		
	1) Up to Rs. 2000	10	20%
	2) Rs. 2001 to 5000	4	8%
	3) Rs. 5001 to 10000	10	20%
	4) Above Rs. 10001	26	52%
	Total	50	100%
C)	Groundnuts		
	1) Up to Rs. 2000	2	4%
	2) Rs. 2001 to 5000	16	32%
	3) Rs. 5001 to 10000	30	60%
	4) Above Rs. 10001	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

D)	Soyabean		
	1) Up to Rs. 2000	3	6%
	2) Rs. 2001 to 5000	25	50%
	3) Rs. 5001 to 10000	12	24%
	4) Above Rs. 10001	10	20%
Total		50	100%
E)	Vegetable		
	1) Up to Rs. 2000	30	60%
	2) 2001 to 5000	5	10%
	3) Rs. 5001 to 10000	12	24%
	4) Above Rs. 10001	3	6%
Total		50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.28 reveal following major trends :

**1) Sugarcane :**

Those who received compensation more than Rs. 10000 was the single largest category followed by those who received compensation amount in the range of Rs. 5000 to 10000.

**2) Rice :**

Those who received compensation more than Rs. 10000 was the single largest category, followed by those who received up to Rs. 2000 and between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000.

**3) Groundnuts :**

Those who received compensation between Rs. 5001 to 10000 was the single largest category among the respondents.

**4) Soyabean :**

Those who received compensation between Rs. 2001 to Rs. 5000 was the single largest category among the respondents.

5) **Vegetables :**

Those who received compensation up to Rs. 2000 was the single largest category among the respondents.

29) **EXTENT OF SATISFACTION REGARDING COMPENSATION GIVEN BY GOVERNMENTS.**

The data relating to the extent of satisfaction regarding compensation given by government of the respondents are presented in table No. 4.29.

**Table No. 4.29**

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT OF SATISFACTION REGARDING COMPENSATION GIVEN BY GOVERNMENTS**

Sr. No.	Satisfaction about compensation given by government	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Partly satisfied	22	44%
2.	Fully satisfied	28	56%
	Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table No. 4.29 reveal the extent of satisfaction regarding the compensation given by the government. Majority 28(56%) of the respondents were totally dissatisfied, whereas remaining, 22(44%), respondents were partly satisfied about the compensation.

A question was asked to the respondents : "According to you, which measures should be implemented by Govt. and Grampanchayats to control flood situation in future? Answers given by 50 respondents included the following :

- 1) Increasing height of the bridge above water level.
- 2) Increasing in height of roads above water level.
- 3) Resettlement and Rehabilitation of people residing near river.
- 4) controlling release of water from Koyana dam.

- 5) Providing boats
- 6) Clean up of K.T. weirs.

A question was asked to the respondents "In your opinion, what were the causes behind the flood of 2006? The answers given by 50 respondents included the following :

- 1) Heavy rainfall.
- 2) Uncontrolled release of dam water.
- 3) Back water effect of Almatti dam. (Karanataka)
- 4) Deforestation in the catchments of river.
- 5) K.T. weirs giving rise to siltation .
- 6) Encroachments in the flood lines.

A careful study of above causes of 2006 flood in Tambwe village clearly indicate that, the flood was caused less by natural reasons (heavy rainfall) and it was mainly due to the human interventions. The flood situation was anthropogenic in origin.