

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER - 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is designed to present a summary of the major findings, conclusions and suggestions based on the present study. The chapter-wise summary of the major themes discussed, findings that have been noted and the conclusions drawn in all the five previous chapters are presented below. Some suggestions based on the findings of the present study have also been noted at the end of this chapter.

1) Chapter I Understanding Disaster - An overview :

This chapter is based on secondary literature and deals with the theme of disasters. This chapter focus on the concept of disaster in general and deals with the concept of flood, it's types, nature and impact. Among the disasters in our country, floods are most frequently occurring events as a natural disaster. Till today there is no such technique which can give accurate^{forecaste of disaster well in advance.} Social, economic, health, live stock and environmental problems may occur because of disaster. This chapter also has dealt with disaster management plans of Govt. and NGO's. Generally there are two types of disaster : 1) Natural disaster and 2) Anthropogenic disasters. Co-ordination between various agencies, community participation, planning etc. help for disaster management. In this connection Maharashtra disaster management programme has given three types of plans, ARCINFO, DMIS, MRSAC, GIS all these four information systems have been discussed in this chapter.

Chapter – II Review of Literature and Methodology :

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part of the chapter presents a review of available theoretical and empirical literature and examines the impact of flood on various aspects of

human life that have been considered relevant for the purpose of the present work. The research literature that has been reviewed includes studies by scholars such as Singh R.B. and Kumar Dilip (2006), Imasiku A. Nyambe, Peter Chola and Clement F.G. Mukosa (2006), Kazi M.D., Fazlul Haq and A.K. Wodeyar (2001), Banerjee Anuradha (1987), Mansi Sunil Kumar (1998), Biswas R. D. Pal and S.P. Kukhopdhay (1999), Milk Ahern, R. Sari Kovats, Paul Wilkinson, Roger few and Franziska Mathies (2005), Sen Nandita (1987), Dennis J. Parker and Edmund C. Penning - Row sell (1982), Devmore Sandeep Mahadev (2005), Lee Clarke and James F. Short, Jr. (1993), Tapsell S.M., Penning - Rowsell E.C., Tunstall S.M., Wilson T.L. (2002), Margies L. Kiter Edwards (1998), Goyari Phanindra (2005), Misra G.K. (1971), Betal Himanshu R. (2002), Basu Swapna and Santra Shyamapada (1998), Kamble N.M. (2005) and Chougule V.C. (2005), Gavade K.K. (2005).

The second part of this chapter deals with the details regarding the methodology adopted for the present study.

. Objectives of the study :

The objectives set out for the present study were as under :

- 1) To study the major factors responsible for flood in Tambwe village.
- 2) To study the impact of flood on the villagers' life in Tambwe village in the specific context of loss of property, agriculture, live-stock, health and the attendant consequences.
- 3) To study the reaction of villagers towards the flood situation and the compensation given by the Government.

The present study has adopted a descriptive research design. The study has been carried out in the Tambwe village situated in Karad Taluka of Satara District. Purposive sampling technique was

adopted for the selection of empirical field i.e. Tambwe village for the present study. As per the information obtained from the Sarpanch of the village, there were 148 flood affected families in Tambwe. The researcher identified 50 families which were most adversely affected. By adopting purposive sampling procedure, 50 families, which were most adversely affected due to flood (in 2006), were selected as a sample for the present study. One respondent from each of these selected 50 sampled families was selected. Primary and secondary data have been used in this present study. The primary data were collected from the respondents with the help of interview schedule. After pre-testing and finalization of interview schedule, the data collection work was undertaken during 5th to 31st November 2007. The primary data were first examined from the point of view of preparing code books. The quantifiable data were given codes and code-book was prepared. Then, the data were entered into the computer. By using SPSS software made available under UGC - SAP - I, in the Department of sociology, Shivaji University Kolhapur, the data were processed and computer generated output is used for analysis and interpretation.

Besides the use of interview schedule, informal discussions with the key persons, personal observations of the researcher and the collection of photographs were also used as other techniques of data collection for the present study. Besides main data collection phase during which the researcher was staying in the village for 26 days, she has visited the Tambwe village for as many as twenty times till the completion of this work.

Chapter - III Flood situation in Tambwe village :

This chapter has been divided into two sections. In the first section, on the basis of the information collected from Gram Panchayat Office of the village, a brief profile of Tambwe village is presented. The

profile includes data relating to area and population, Rivers, climate, Soil, Cropping pattern, Irrigation, Education, Health facilities, Financial institutions, youth organizations, Self-help Groups (SHGS), Library, places of religious workshop, Gobar Gas, Plants, Toilets, Drinking water supply and notable things about Tambwe village.

The second section is devoted to elaborate flood situation in the Tambwe village in 2006. This section has dealt with the event of flood, what was the situation in Tambwe village during the flood, what were the experiences of village peoples during that time, how they came out of that situation etc. Besides, in this section, the other points discussed include impact of flood on various aspects of village life such as social, economic, health, live-stock, Agriculture and Environment.

Chapter – IV Impact of flood situation on Tambwe village

The fourth chapter deals with the analysis of primary data relating to the socio-economic variables while focusing on the respondents background.

The major findings have been noted below :

- 1) Majority 39(78%) of the respondents were males.
- 2) Majority 40(80%) of the respondents were relatively young (below 40 years).
- 3) Majority 11(22%) of the respondents belonged to Maratha caste.
- 4) Majority 41(82%) of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion.
- 5) Majority 20(40%) of the respondents were having their annual income in the range of Rs. 100001 to 150000.
- 6) Majority 17(34%) of the respondents were dependent on agriculture as their main source of livelihood.
- 7) Majority 28(56%) of the respondents were having cement houses.
- 8) Majority 21(42%) of the respondents were having more than one Guntha as their house built-up area.

- 9) Majority 19(38%) of the respondents were having 2.1 to 5 acres of Jirayat land.
- 10) Majority 20(40%) of the respondents were having more than 10 acres of Bagayat land.
- 11) Majority 25(50%) of the respondents were having large families consisting of more than 8 numbers.
- 12) Majority 40(80%) of the respondents were having joint family background.
- 13) Majority 29(58%) of the respondents were half of water during 2006 flood.
- 14) Majority 24(48%) of the respondents told that the walls of their houses were badly damaged due to flood.
- 15) Majority 20(40%) of the respondents estimated the loss of destroyed cropped area ^{for} more than Rs. 70001.
- 16) Majority 35(70%) of the respondents estimated total agricultural loss ~~for more than Rs. 70001,~~
- 17) 30(60%) majority of the respondents estimated total loss of live-stock up to Rs. 10000.
- 18) In case of majority 20(40%) of the respondents families, the number of ill persons due to flood were more than 8 persons.
- 19) In case of majority 29(58%) of the respondents family members had to suffer from illness such as fever, cough and cold and dysentery.

In case of majority of the respondents, the flood in 2006 resulted in the loss of cropped area of agriculture, standing crops, valuable house-hold materials, documents, live-stock etc.

- 20) The figures relating to the losses incurred due to 2006 flooding as estimated by the respondents were greater than the amount they, received in the form of compensation.

- 21) Majority of the respondents were totally dissatisfied with the amount of government compensation that they received

Chapter - V Summary, Conclusions and Suggestions :

Chapter fifth is devoted to present summary, ,conclusions and suggestions

Major conclusions and suggestions

A) Conclusions

Tambwe village had to face flood situation not only due to natural cause (i.e. heavy rainfall) but also due to causes which were man made. Due to flood in 2006, the rhythm of the normal life in Tambwe village was disturbed. The impact of flood was more in terms of damaged houses, household belongings, valuables and documents, losses were also incurred due to adverse impact on agricultural land, loss of standing crops etc. Besides these loses were also incurred due to the effect of flood on live-stock and health of the people.

In agricultural sector, approximately 40 hectors of crops land badly suffered in Tambwe village. Due to flood waters, people whose houses were under water lost their valuable assets such as food grains, cloth, cash ornaments, furniture etc. Drinking water pumping stations and M.S. E.B .power-house office were under flood water for more than 10 days. This led to complete failure of water and electricity distribution. Water supply was done by tankers in most of the parts of village when roads were under water. The primary health center was damaged by flooding. There was also loss of telephone office; there was no telephonic communication network. Roads and Tambwe bridge were damaged by flooding. A large number of shops, commercial establishment and ware houses had suffered due to flooding. After the flood, majority of the families had to suffer from health problems such as cough, cold, fever and dysentery.

When the flood water was entered in Tambwe village, fear, and anxiety about their own life was the first reaction of the people and they were worried about their children and their future. It was tremendous traumatic experiences in the life of villagers. People from Tambwe village, relatives, N.G.O.s., government servants / officers had helped at the time of during the 2006 flood.

After flood of 2006, problems associated with the impact of flood on agriculture have not yet completely solved. The villagers are coping with the existing situation with the help of whatever resources are at their disposal.

B) Suggestions :

- 1) The dam water which is frequently released by Koyana dam authorities should be managed properly to avoid possibility of flood in future.
- 2) Bridge on the river is an important means of communication and transportation, therefore, the height of the Tambwe bridge should be increased above the water level crossed by the flood.
- 3) As roads in Tambwe village are equal to river levels, the height of roads should be increased above the river water level.
- 4) The families having their houses close to the river should be properly re-settled and rehabilitated.
- 5) The government should provide electronic boats for transportation during the flood period.
- 6) Construction of house should not be allowed close to the river side
- 7) Centers for water supply, electricity supply should be relocated.
- 8) Clean up of K.T. weiers needs to be done.
- 9) Canals could be useful to release water from river. So canals should be created on the banks of rivers to avoid flood.