

CHAPTER III

FLOOD SITUATION IN TAMBWE
VILLAGE (IN 2006)

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INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is divided into two sections. In the first section, on the basis of the information collected from Gram Panchayat office of the village, brief profile of Tambwe village is presented. The second section is devoted to elaborate flood situation in the Tambwe village in 2006.

SECTION - I

Profile of Tambwe Village

The present section is devoted to present a brief profile of Tambwe village. The village 'Tambwe' is situated in Karad taluka of Satara district. The distance of Tambwe village from Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra is about 340 kms its distance from Satara district HQ is 80 Kms and from Karad, Taluka HQ, it is 15 Kms. Due to a large number of freedom fighters living in this village, it is known as 'freedom fighter's village'.

1) Area and population :

As per the 2001 census, the total geographical area of Tambwe village is 1029 hectors in which Bagayat area is 646 hectors and Jirayat area is 383 hectors, Gaonthan area is 14 hectors. The total population of Tambwe village is 4838 in which 2426 are men 2412 are women. Total number of families in this village is 991.

2) Rivers :

Koyana is the main river in this village. Tambwe village is situated at the river side of Koyana. The origin of the river Koyana is

Mahabaleshwar. The dam on their river is situated at Koyananagar in the western ghats. The water storage capacity of Koyana dam is 100 T.M.C. Near Koyana dam, there is a plant for generation of electricity

3) Climate :

The climate of Tambwe village is of medium type which is healthy and cheerful. There are three seasons in this village: winter, rainy season and summer. Rainy seasons is from June to September.

Winter starts from November and ends in January, where as summer is up to the end of May.

4) Soil :

The soil in Tambwe village is black and fertile, which is the best for crops. Due to this, agriculture is the main occupation in this village.

5) Cropping pattern :

The main crops are paddy and sugar-cane.

a. Kharif seasons :

The period of Kharif season is June to October. The crops like paddy, sugar-cane, soyabean, groundnuts are cultivated in Kharif.

b. Rabi seasons :

The period of Rabi seasons is October to April. The main crops cultivated in this season are sugar-cane, wheat gram etc. A variety of crops are cultivated in this village. The water supply for crops is mainly from irrigation system. Sugarcane is the major crop in this village.

6) Irrigation :

A large proportion of cultivated soil in Tambwe village is irrigated. In this village, river, dugwells and borewells are sources of irrigation.

7) Education :

There are 5 educational institutes in this village.; 2 private pre-primary schools 2 Z.P. schools (primary schools) and one high school. The boys and girls go to Karad for higher secondary and higher education.

8) Health facilities :

In Tambwe village there are five medical practionners.

9) Financial Institutions :

There are two banks in this village. There are 5 co-operative banks in this village.

10) Youth organization :

There are 12 youth groups in this village.

11) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) :

5 Mahila Bachat Gats (Women's Savings Groups) have been formed in the village.

12) Library :

One library is available in this village.

13) Places of religious workshop :

People in this village are of religious in nature. There are 10 temples and one Masjid in this village.

14) Gobar Gas Plants :

In Tambwe village, the number of Gobar Gas Plants is 37.

15) Toilets :

In Tambwe village, public toilets are 45 and there are 348 personal toilets.

16) Drinking Water Supply :

In Tambwe village the number of families having tap water connection is 350.

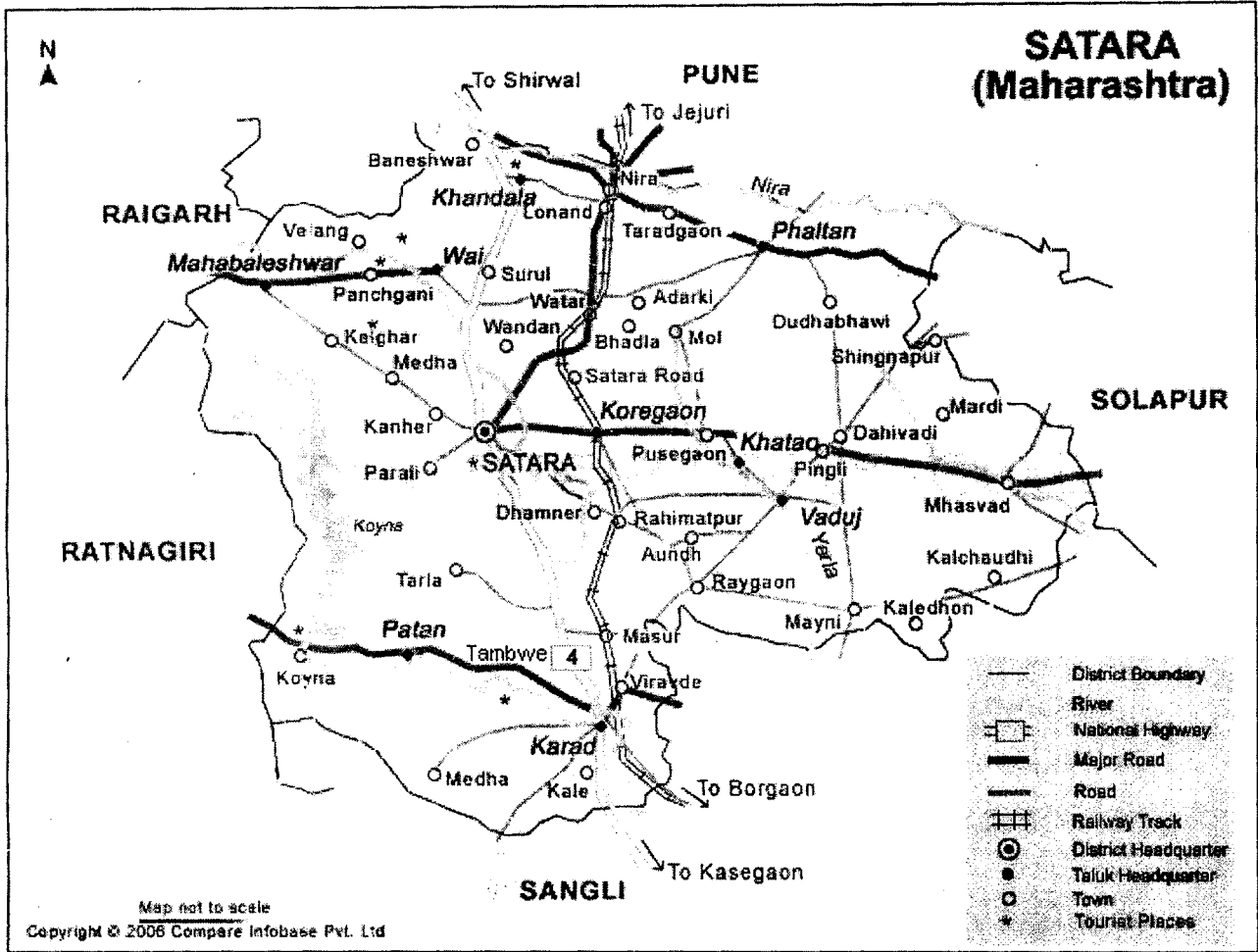
17) Other Notable Things about Tambwe :

In Tambwe village, there is one telephone center. At the center of this village, there is a 'Ashokstambha.' The village Tambwe has an achieved a award due to the annual total tax collected Rs. is 4,50,000.

The famous Marathi film "Tambwyacha Vishnubala", is named after this village and the story of the film is based on the happenings in this village, it is believed.

This location map of Tambwe village is given on the next page.

SATARA (Maharashtra)



Map not to scale
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- District Boundary
- River
- ▭ National Highway
- Major Road
- Road
- Railway Track
- ⊙ District Headquarter
- Taluk Headquarter
- Town
- * Tourist Places

SECTION – II

FLOOD SITUATION IN TAMBWE VILLAGE IN 2006.

As noted earlier, in the year 2006 monsoon proved to be extremely erratic for Maharashtra. In Satara district, Karad taluka was dangerously damaged due to flood. Many villages of this taluka were badly affected by the flood. Especially those villages located on the banks of Koyana. river were badly affected in the month of July 2006. Tambwe village was one of the worst hit village due to flooding. The situation of Tambwe village was like island, it was surrounded by flood waters.

The Koyana River is a tributary of the Krishna River in western Maharashtra, India. The Koyana River is famous for the Koyana Dam. It is constructed in 1963, which is largest hydroelectric project in Maharashtra. The dam is situated at Koyana Nager in the western Ghats. The dam has a water storage capacity of 100 T.M.C. The water stored at the dam is mainly used for power generation, apart from irrigation. Tambwe village is situated on the left bank of Koyana river, and it is 158 away from Koyana dam.

People of Tambwe village still remember the situation of flood. which took place in the year 1976. The rainfall which was recorded in 2006 was less than that of year 1976 yet the impact of 2006 flood was devastating.

This 2006 flood situation occurred due to both heavy rainfall and mismanagement of water reservoir. The large amount of water is stored in various dams, without taking into consideration the other possibilities and conditionalities. There was storage of large amount of water in various dams beyond the red-line and when there was heavy rainfall the large amount of water was released in rivers simultaneously from various dams, Because of this, flood situation was

created. There was no any alternative without releasing the water. Also, in addition to this stored water, there was rain water, constantly added from rainfall. Therefore, the flood in the year 2006 was proved to be a historical flood. We can't imagine the speed of the flooding water which came in the Tambwe village and whole village got affected by the flood water.

The data regarding water released from the Koyana Dam in they are presented river in table 3.1.

Table 3.1

Discharge from Koyana Dam During Monsoon 2006.

Date	Time	Discharge in ft.	Discharge guses /sec.
23-07-2006	13	2	13081
	16	5	31445
	18	9	52086
24-07-2006	8	13	71575
25-07-2006	13	9	47244
	17.3	3	19473
	23	0	2111
27-07-2006	13	3	18248
	18	5	30206
	23	7	40512
28-07-2006	6	10	55689
	8	13	71044
29-07-2006	7.3	17	97358
	10.3	18	103063
	19	18.6 Inch	108248
30-07-2006	3	19	110126
	5	17	98362
	11.3	15	88182

	14	14	81001
	15	13	74617
	19	11	63237
	15.3	9	48344
04-08-2006	9	7	37183
	11.3	5	28029
	2	3	17646
05-08-2006	6.3	2	13449
	13.3	5	29040
	16	9	46934
06-08-2006	1	5	28568
	12	7	38194
	18	9	47701
07-08-2006	11	11	56973
12-08-2006	11.3	9	50772
	19	5	31048

There was recording of rainfall in the Koyana dam catchment area in the year 2006. It was observed that though at that time this dam having the capacity to store 98.7 T.M.C. of water. It remained incomplete because of lack of water, But in the year 2006, First time from construction of the dam, such a large quarterly of water i.e. 225 T.M.C. was stored in that dam. About 96 T.M.C. of water was released at a time due to which flood situation was arrived. Because of this many villages, cities like Karad, Patan and Sangli got affected.

(Pisal Ganeshchandra: 2006 : pp1)

The table 3.2 shows the rainfall data for Karad taluka.

Table 3.2

Title of the table : Rainfall Data

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1975	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	136	100.2	63.6	160.9	171.3	6.2	Nil	638.2
1976	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	74.2	277.8	142.3	82.5	36.8	48.7	59	1.4	663.7
1977	Nil	Nil	Nil	174.9	37	21	196	146	57.2	48.2	80.4	76	836.2
1978	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21.5	127.5	141.3	96	220.3	88.7	105.2	60.7	861.2
1979	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	200.8	81.3	22.1	458.4	28.1	79.8	Nil	1069.4
1980	Nil	Nil	Nil	89.1	24.5	186.5	239.4	200.1	80.5	61.2	49.8	10.1	941.2
1981	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	52	168	123.5	173	41.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	568.1
1982	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40.1	95.4	169.6	77.3	133.2	59.9	Nil	575.5
1983	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	129.9	57.4	138	159.9	205.4	132.9	34.4	862.9
1984	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	74.8	238.3	86.7	108.7	92.9	74.0	Nil	675.4
1985	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	68.6	129.5	182.5	96.7	75.4	10	Nil	562.7
1986	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	39.6	43.1	100.1	86.4	108	213.2	10	Nil	378.4
1987	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25.2	28	32.1	20.1	92	177	4	Nil	378.4
1988	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	77.1	40.2	53.2	105	186	20	Nil	501.5
1989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5.00	286	200	41	153.5	30	Nil	715.5
1990	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	143.8	186.8	208	30	21.6	50	Nil	640.2
1991	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	39.6	232.5	284.9	118.2	168.6	73.9	6.2	Nil	923.9
1992	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	50	122	171	259.8	128.5	41.8	11.6	Nil	788.4
1993	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.2	41.0	25.99	192	119.1	26	280.6	Nil	Nil	920.6
1994	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	22.8	129	22	43.2	74	153.2	Nil	Nil	453.2
1995	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	268	282.1	87.1	65.9	176.4	13.5	Nil	893
1996	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	57	60	103.3	160	104	Nil	Nil	491.3
1997	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	240	221.6	51.7	90.8	184.3	Nil	Nil	888.4
1998	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	86	160	144.4	134.7	117.8	233	Nil	Nil	875.9
1999	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	133	176	205	301	100.4	Nil	Nil	975.4
2000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40	106	200	140	50.2	Nil	Nil	536.2
2001	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40.1	69	120	60	160	63	Nil	Nil	512.1
2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	19.8	11.4	209.5	73.1	72	29.4	57	6.4	Nil	478.6
2003	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	94.2	122.7	47.9	64.2	133	Nil	Nil	350.3
2004	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	75.6	234.7	33	263.5	137.4	11.8	34.1	Nil	811.1
2005	Nil	Nil	Nil	37.15	1	301.4	292.8	256.23	217.32	123.6	Nil	Nil	1229.35
2006	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	100	50	50	10	11	Nil	321
2007	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	62.4	359.8	210.8	230.2	211.5	1.6	Nil	Nil	1076.3

The data in the above table clearly reveal that total rainfall in 1976 was 663.7 mm while that in 2006 it was 321 mm. The rainfall of 2006 was very low in comparison with 1976 rainfall but the nature of flood was so tremendous than 1976.

As noted earlier, due to flood of Koyana river, during 25th July to 12 August 2006, Tambwe village located on the bank of river was affected. The village was under water for 8 to 10 days. When the water was entered in Tambwe village fear, anxiety was the first reaction of the people. They were worried about their own life, were anxious about their children. They were worried about their future. It was tremendous experience in the life of the villagers. The village was surrounded by about 5 ft. water level. The speed of flowing the water was considerable. The flood water destroyed roads, trees, houses, and bridge which connected the village to other villages towns and cities.

Some of the salient features and critical incidents of flood situation in Tambwe village in July, 2006 have been noted below:

1) Duration of flood :

In Tambwe village flood waters affected village life from 25 June to 12 July, 2006

2) Death of a person :

In 2006 flood one man lost his life in the flow of water. Government supported his family by giving Rs.1 Lakh to family members.

3) Difficulty faced by a pregnant woman:-

One pregnant woman was in need of hospital care during the flood situation in Tambwe village. Due to flood waters, it was not possible to take her to the hospital. However, doctor and some persons from the village came forward and she was taken to the Krishna Hospital at Karad.

4) Difficulty in performing funeral Rituals :

Like the earlier, second incident was also very critical. During flood period, one person was dead,. There was no any wooden material for funeral rituals for dead body. The condition of dead body was critical.

5) In convenience to attend social functions :

Third incident is social. People couldn't attend marriage ceremony of the village girl because of flood. Only the girl and her family members were somehow safety taken to the another village where marriage was arranged .

6) School remained closed

Due to the flood situation, school was closed during the flood situation in Tambwe.

7) Adverse impact on the lives of small farmers and agricultural daily wage labouers:

In case of small farmers, their standing crops were damaged due to flood water. Again, their houses were half under water and all the food grains stored in the houses were damaged. Similar was the situation of daily wage earners. Flood created livelihood problem for them.

8) Disruption of communication / Transport Networks :-

Due to flood situation, there was blocking of roads. Also, telephone connections were destroyed. There was problem of electricity supply. During flood period, communication / movements to other places was not possible.

9) Problem of cooking the food:

After the flood water was reduced, big question was that of how to cook the food. Because there was no supply of Gas Cylinders for 3 to 4 days and wet woods were available were also not useful to cook the food.

10) Agricultural Loss:

In agricultural sector, approximately 40 hectares of crops-land had suffered in Tambwe village. Almost the entire Kharif and Rabbi Crops in tambwe village had been destroyed by flooding. Lack of growth of sugar cane and Groundnuts, Soyabean, Rice and all crops were destroyed due to the flood. The loss of the sugarcane crops in Tambwe village was also extensive, which had a major impact on the production of local sugar mills. In Tambwe village farmer's agricultural land become waste due to the top soil having been washed away, which would require considerable investment for being reclaimed. Farmers couldn't re-sow their crops. It was estimated that the loss of agricultural was upto Rs. 19 lakhs.

11) Loss of valuable assets :

Due to the flood waters, people whose houses were under waters, lost their valuable assets such as food grains cloths, cash, ornaments furniture etc.

12) Loss of live-stock:

The total number of cattle housed which were lost in the flood is 34. The losses towards the cattles have been estimated upto rupees 50,000. A large number of cocks, hens died in Tambwe village. Buffalows died in Tambwe village causing a serious loss of local milk selling industry. A Dog, a Goat, a Cow, a Buffalow were died in the flood, this increased the pollution. Dairying, poultry are secondary

occupations of Tambwe villages. These were adversely affected due to flood. Also, due to flood situation, there was no availability of food for Live-Stock and also there was no time to any one to take care of them. There was problem of rescue of animals also.

13) Health Problems :

Health center in the village was affected by flood situation. The medicines and other important related tools regarding medical facilities got lost in the flood. Therefore there was no treatment available from the local hospital to the patients from the village during flood period.

After the flood period, flood affected areas got muddy and bad smell of degraded material was spreading everywhere. After the flood, majority of the members of families had to suffer from health problems such as cough, cold, fever and dysentery.

14) Loss of public utilities :

The 2006 Flood caused massive losses to the village infrastructure and public utilities. The primary health centre had been damaged by flooding. There was also loss of telephone office. During flood, for 4-5 days, there was no telephone communication network. Roads and Tambwe bridge were damaged by flooding. Electricity supply had suffered and its transformers were affected. Drinking water supply was also affected due to flood. A large number of shops, commercial establishments and ware houses had suffered due to flooding. The losses incurred towards material in shops have been estimated upto rupees 50,000.

15) Rescue and Relief Operations during 2006 Flood :

The government and non governmental organizations NGOs, Karad trust, Tarun, Mandals etc provided different types of services to flood affected people.. These organisations provided different

materials to flood affected. People of this village like Jawar, Wheat, Rice, Salt, Chilly powder, housing, Pots, Biscuits, Medicines, Cloths, Stoves etc. It shows the great humanitarian based approach on the part of the different organisations.

As the people from the same village first come forward for the rescue and relief operations and socio-economic and moral support for victims of the natural disaster like floods, systematic training in rescue and relief works needs to be given to the young people of the villages located along side the riverbeds.

16) Government Assistance to the Flood Victims :

The government gave some compensation for those affected due to flood. The rates of compensation for those affected due to flood. The rates of compensations were very low. For example, for standing crops losses rates of compensation were : for Rice, Groundnut and Soybean Crops for 01 Guntha Rs. 50=00 for 10 Gunthas Rs.= 500=00 and for 1 acre Rs. 2000=00. For sugarcane for 1 Guntha Rs. 100=00 and for 10 Guntha Rs. 1000=00 and for 1 acre Rs. 4000=00 for damaged walls of the house Rs. 5000=00 were given as compensation. Besides, help for flood affected families was given at the rate of Rs. 1000=00 per member but maximum upto Rs. 5000=00.

Majority of the villagers were totally dissatisfied with the amount of compensation that they received.

From all above observations in Tambwe village it can be said that flood situation occurred due to human activity and heavy rainfall. The entire village life was disturbed due to flooding

The selected photographs depicting flood situation in Tambwe village have been given on the next three pages

REFERENCES:

- 1) Pisal Ganeshchandra (2006) : "More Rains in Koyana area in 2006", (In Marathi) Daily Pudhari, Satara edition, 19 July, 2006, p 1.

**PHOTOGRAPHS: FLOOD SITUATION IN TAMBWE VILLAGE
(JULY, 2006)**



Water Entered into the village settlement



Water Entered into the village settlement



Tambwe Village Panchayat Building half under water

**PHOTOGRAPHS: FLOOD SITUATION IN TAMBWE VILLAGE
(JULY, 2006)**



Tambwe: Shops under the Flood Water



Attempt to save life



Villagers making their way out of flood water.

**PHOTOGRAPHS: FLOOD SITUATION IN TAMBWE VILLAGE
(JULY, 2006)**



Tambwe: Rescue and Relief Operations during flood



Tambwe: Rescue and Relief Operations during flood



Water and Water every where.