7.1. COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

On 5th October 2009, the India suffered from severe flood. The heavy rain left over 200 people dead and 300,000 people homeless in the state. According to official sources, over 26,000 houses have collapsed in North Karnataka. Most of the eleven districts in the region had all their rivers flowing above the danger mark. The floods material aid was delivered and the affected communities were also helped through the Youth Leadership Training Program and other workshops.

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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Houses</th>
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<td>Indi</td>
<td>Roodagi</td>
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<td><strong>7 Districts</strong></td>
<td><strong>13 Talukas</strong></td>
<td><strong>19 Villages</strong></td>
<td><strong>2349 Houses</strong></td>
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7.2. ATTITUDES REFLECTED ON QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

1. The Fig. 01 shows that the people in affected area belong to which categories. In this most of the people belongs to SC, ST, Minorities and Backward classes and they are very poor and many not received the relief measures.
2. The Fig.02 shows that the education level of the respondents in affected area. Education level is Higher Primary and Primary. Only 1% people get graduate and Post Graduate Education. Because of these reasons they are not aware of the laws and benefits. What are the laws? And what type of benefits they can get, after the disaster? What are the warnings before the disasters? They are not in the level or situation to understand all these things.
3. The Fig.03 shows that the types of houses of respondents. People related to SC, ST, Backward classes are more, and their houses are pacca and semi pacca houses.
4. Fig. 04 shows that in affected area what is the certain age group responded to questionnaire and interview items.
5. Fig.05 shows that marital status of the people in affected area. Most of the people are married and their responsibility is more but less income.
6. The Fig.06 shows that in the affected area how many percent of people have own house and how many percent of people have rented house and how many percent of people lived in the houses allotted by government. 47% of the people have their own houses and affected by the disaster.
Fig-07 Occupation

Labour: 33%
Agriculture: 38%
Govt Employ: 10%
self employ: 1%
House employ: 6%
Others: 0%

7. The Fig.07 shows that the occupation of the people in affected area. Occupation of the people is labor and agriculture, and their income is below Rs 5000/- pm.
8. The Fig. 08 explains that types of lands in affected area. Because most of people depend upon the agriculture. In total area of the land 40% of the land is cultivable, crops and properties were affected by the floods.
The Fig.09 shows that the income of the people in affected area. Occupation of the people is labor and Agriculture, and their income is below Rs 5000/- pm.
10. The Fig.10 shows that the area is prone to which type of disaster. According to respondents 58% of the area is prone to floods. The place and area this area is already estimated disaster prone area. Social mapping of disaster area and flood mapping. The identified areas are Flood zone area and possible natural climate changes have been estimated.
Fig.11 shows that in that area who maintained the risk during disasters. Most of the documents were in ZP and they maintained the risk factors in the affected area.
12. The Fig. 12 tells that what are the problems faced during the disaster. The main problem is relating to food and shelter and these areas are almost rural areas facing problems like inadequate resources to contact the ambulance services, Police station and relevant NGO’s, media houses to prevent the occurrence or lessen the effects of the disaster.
Fig 13. The Fig 13 shows the disaster plans for affected area, it focused on common problems like food, shelter, health and others.
14. The Fig 14 focused on the official warnings and how people reacted to those warnings. Government and NGO supported in reducing the risk but inadequacy in reaching the people because of low level education, less awareness. 75% of the people reacted and others did not know how to call for the help, what to do at the time of risk, how to prepare to fight with the disaster, because of inadequacy in training and less education.
15. The Fig 15 shows that how the army, fire fighters, polices others, like NGOs assisted during the disaster strike in this area. More than 60% of the people are willing to involve volunteers to tackle the disaster situation, but they should be trained by the moral teaching, social and nation awareness, create the good leadership quality, here at the time of disaster more than 500 volunteers involved.
16. The Fig 16 shows that for which risk factor ministry of government gave the more importance at the time of disaster, more importance given to reduce the risk and wise management of situation.
17. The Fig 17 shows that associated failure fear at disaster management programme, it tells that in which circumstances Govt failed in disaster management, maximum people that, 53% of the people responded that because of the lack of co-ordination, proper disaster management is not there and relief materials are not distributing properly among the people, even worst happens when they are mis-utilized and are not distributed uniformly.
18. The Fig 18 shows that changes made in existing disaster programme on some suggestions given by the people to make more effective of the disaster management programme. By

- Change the flow of the water at the time of flood and dump the water into the lake.

- Shift the people and provide the basic needs. Some people gave suggestions to make more effective of the disaster management programme. By

- Change the flow of the water at the time of flood and dump the water into the lake.

- Shift the people and provide the basic needs.

- Buarocrats motivate the people.

- Give the training to the people to face the disaster.

- Motivate the people to change their location from the disaster place.
The Fig 19 shows that approx population data affected by disaster. According to collected data it is 200-500 people severely affected.
20. The Fig 20 says how far the disaster relief reached the affected people. Nearly 40% of the people are not provided relief and rehabilitation.
7.3. OVER ALL RESPONSES REFLECTED ON QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

The first area is relating to common problems.

In these affected areas most of the people’s education level is very low. Education level is Higher Primary and Primary. Only 1% people get graduate and Post Graduate Education. Occupation is labor and agriculture, and their income is below Rs 5000/- pm 75% of the people is married and their responsibility is more but less income. People related to SC, ST and backward classes are more, and their houses are kaccha and semi paccha houses. Come to the place and area this area is already estimated disaster prone area, social mapping of disaster area and flood mapping. The identified areas are flood zone area and possible natural climate changes will be estimated.

Social status, awareness law or benefits

As it has been discussed early, the People have very less education and their social status also very low that one labor class and agriculture, less income, more responsibility. Because of these reasons they are not aware of the laws and benefits. What are the laws? And what type of benefits they can get, after the disaster? What are the warnings before the disasters? They are not in the level or situation to understand all these things.

Many government and nongovernmental agencies took some actions to reduce the risks, like they monitor the environment and they gave the warnings before the disaster. Talluk Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, NGO’s are in charge of maintaining the risks during the disasters. But very few people are able to understand the official warnings, 75% of the people are not at all known about the disaster management policy and related legislations. Police, army, and most of the NGO’s assist during the disasters.
Govt /NGO Support system

As it has been discussed earlier, this is the disaster prone area, identified area of the possible natural disasters. 75% the disaster management team worked in reduce the risk. Disaster management team in this area and organization is fully aware about the associated risk factors. With this disaster management programme, some associated failure fears are there, that the lack of coordination, low level education, lack of knowledge of acts, services, and benefits.

Some people gave suggestions to make more effective of the disaster management programme.

- Change the flow of the water at the time of flood and dump the water into the lake.
- Shift the people and provide the basic needs.
- Give the training to the people to face the disaster.
- Motivate the people to change their location from the disaster place.
- Bureaucrats motivate the people.

These areas are almost rural areas facing problems like inadequate resources to contact the ambulance services, Police station and relevant NGO’s, media houses to prevent the occurrence or lessen the effects of the disaster. And there is no approximate amount of fund for disaster planning initiation and operational proceeding there was no adequate family disaster supply kit, people were not trained in first aid. Government and NGO supported in reducing the risk but inadequacy in reaching the people because of low level education, less awareness.

Public participation

With the support of Government and NGO’s Public Participation is must to reduce the risk at the time of disasters. There by these questions we come to know
that more than 75% of the people are willing to involve volunteers to tackle the disaster situation, but they should be trained by the moral teaching, social and nation awareness, create the good leadership quality, here at the time of disaster more than 500 volunteers involved. by the analysis it is revealed that these volunteers are not well prepared for the disaster and other people like family members they did not know how to call for the help, what to do at the time of risk, how to prepare to fight with the disaster, because of inadequacy in training.

**Family safeguard**

Most of the people they don’t know where they should meet outside in case of emergency. Most of the family records are available in the Grampanchayat. They have the out of area phone contacts, plans at the work place, children’s school area, plans for making sure these members will be safe during the disaster, but they don’t know how to utilize those benefits, plans because of lack of education, improper training. There is no family disaster supply kit, no trained in family aid. Most of the people affected are weaker sections like women, children there was no plan for to safeguard the pets and domestic animals.