

CHAPTER-IV

DATA

ANALYSIS

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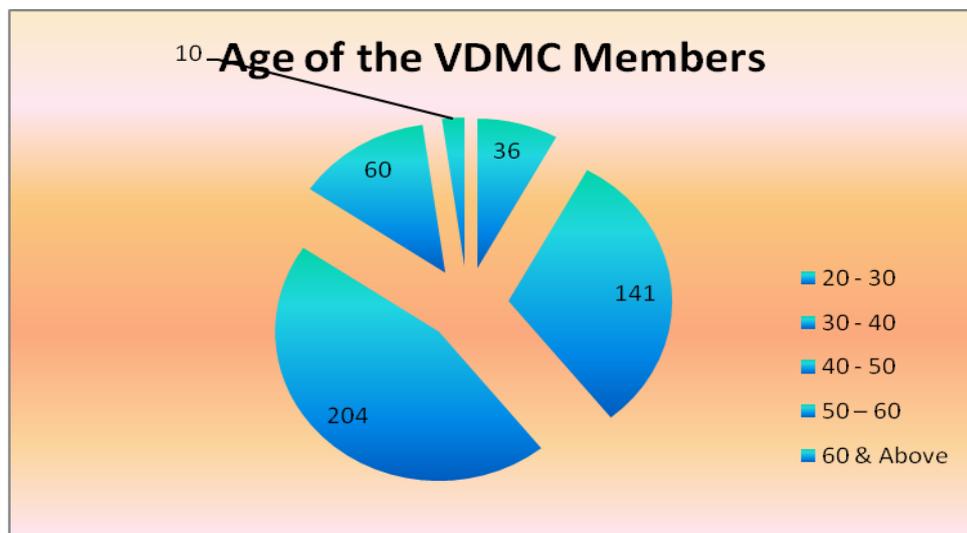
INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER - IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No: - 1. Table showing Age of the VDMC Members

Age of VDMC Members		
Age [In Years]	Frequency	Percentage
20 - 30	36	7.98
30 - 40	141	31.26
40 - 50	204	45.23
50 – 60	60	13.30
60 & Above	10	2.22
Total	451	100

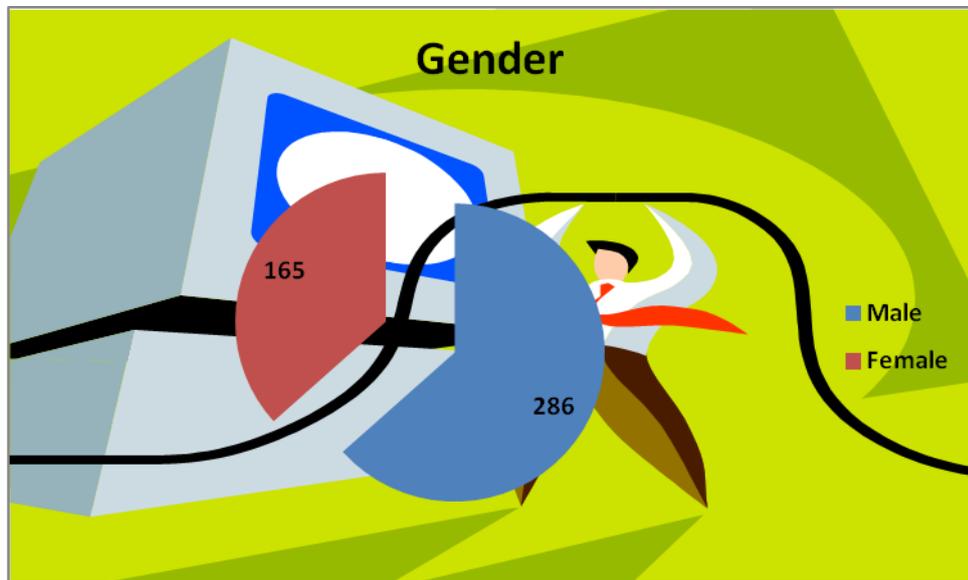


From the above table it can be seen that 45.23% (n=204) respondents were between the age group of 40 to 50 years, 31.26 % (n=141) respondents were between the age group of 30 to 40 years, 13.30% (n=60) respondents were between the age group of 50 to 60 years, 7.98% (n=36) respondents were between the Age group of 20 to 30 years. 2.22% (n=10) respondents were above the age of 60 years.

Thus, majority of the respondents were between the age group of 40 to 50 years.

Table No: - 2. Table showing Gender of the VDMC members

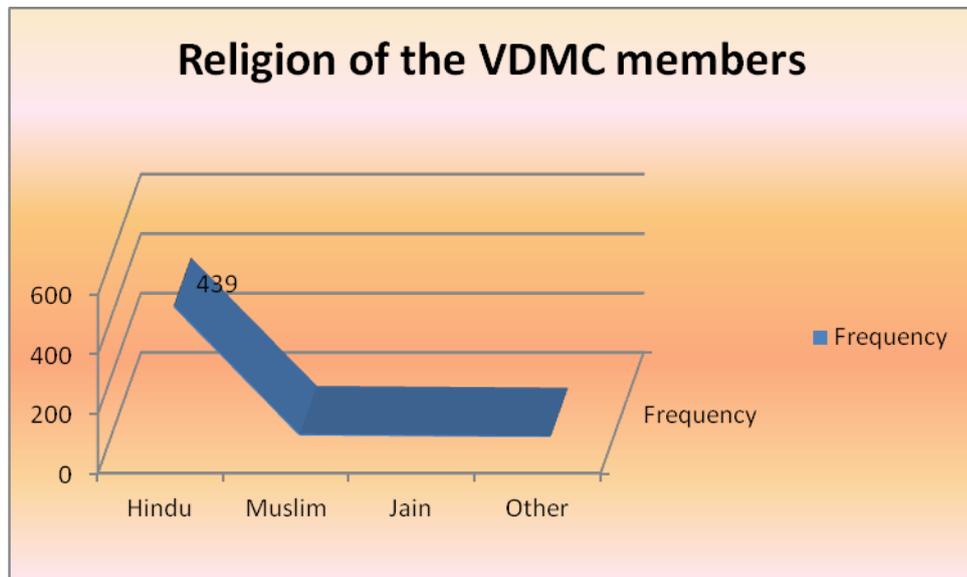
Gender		
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	286	63.41
Female	165	36.59
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it could be seen that 63.41(N = 286) respondents were male and 36.59 (N=165) respondents were female.

Table No: - 3. Table showing Religion of the VDMC members

Religion		
Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	439	97.34
Muslim	7	1.55
Jain	4	0.89
Other	1	0.22
Total	451	100

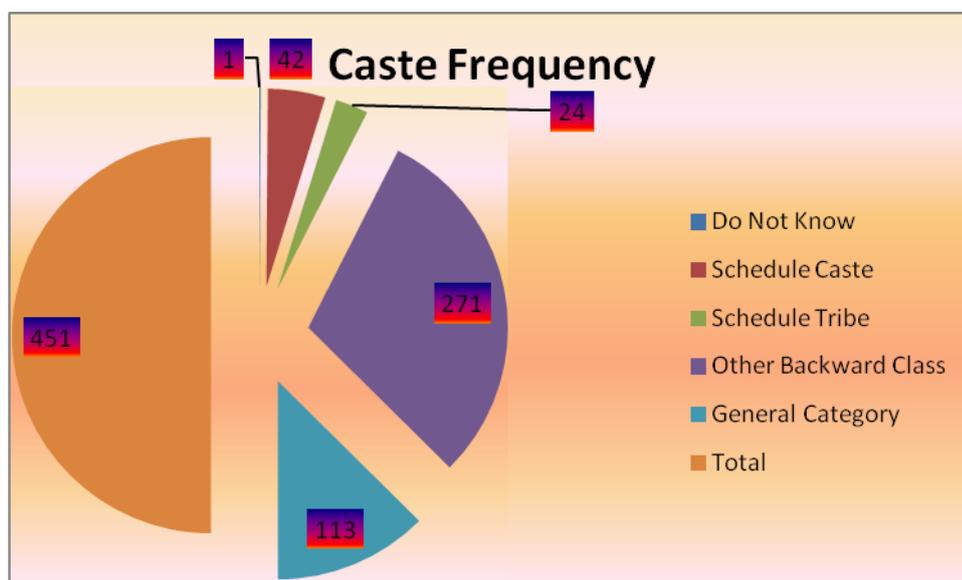


As above table shows that 97.34% (n=439) respondents were Hindus, 1.55% (n=7) respondents were Muslims, 0.89% (n=4) respondents were Jains and 0.22% (n=1) respondents were from other religion and he was Christians.

Thus, majority of the respondents were Hindus.

Table No: - 4. Table showing Category of the VDMC Members

Category		
Category	Frequency	Percentage
Schedule Caste	43	9.53
Schedule Tribe	24	5.32
Other Backward Class	271	60.09
General Category	113	25.06
Total	451	100

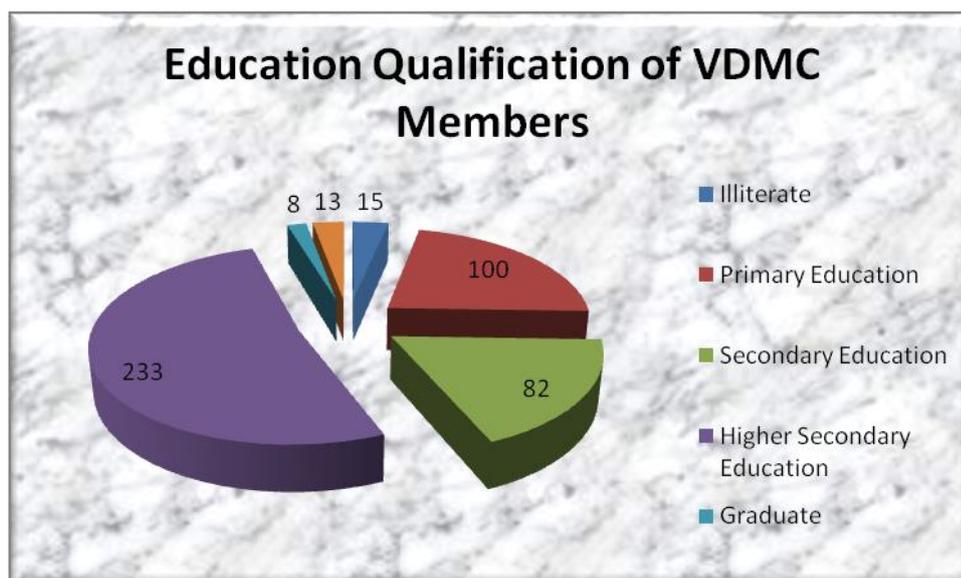


From the above table it can be seen that 60.09% (n=271) respondents were from the Other Backward Class, 25.06% (n=113) respondents were from the General Category, 9.53% (n=43) respondents were from the Schedule Caste and 5.32% (n=24) respondents were from the Schedule Tribe Category.

Thus, majority of the respondents were from Other Backward Class.

Table No: - 5. Table showing Education Qualification of VDMC Members

Education Qualification		
Education Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	15	3.33
Primary Education	100	22.17
Secondary Education	82	18.18
Higher Secondary Education	233	51.66
Graduate	8	1.77
Post Graduate	13	2.88
Any Other	451	100



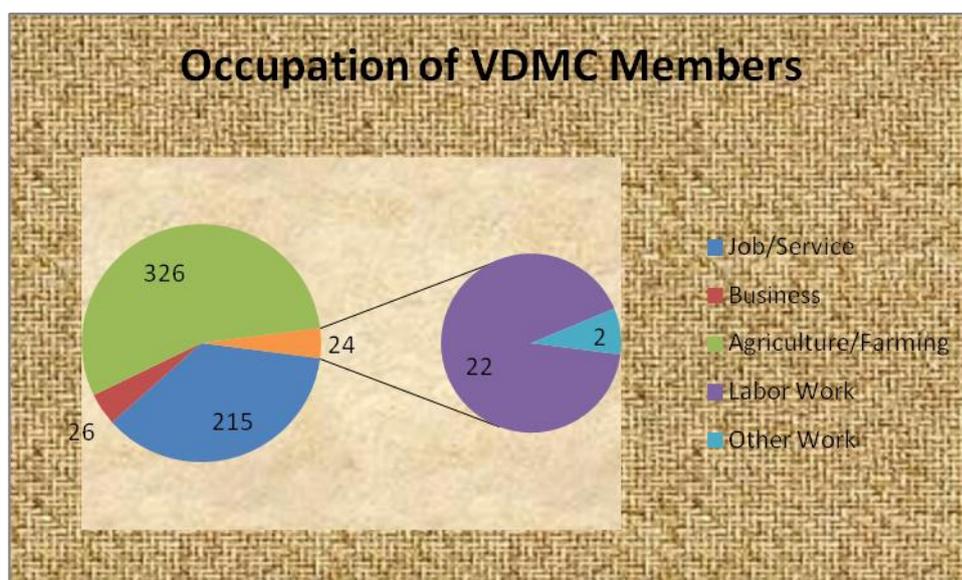
From the above table it can be seen that 51.66% (n=233) respondents had completed Higher secondary education, 22.17% (n=100) respondents had primary education, 18.18% (n=82) respondents had secondary education, 3.33% (n=15) respondents were Illiterate and 1.77% (n=8) respondents were graduates and 2.88% (n=13) respondents were Post Graduates.

Thus, majority of the respondents had secondary education which shows that the literacy ratio is very less in rural areas of our country.

Table No: - 6. Table showing Occupation of VDMC Members

Occupation		
Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Job/Service	215	47.67
Business	26	5.76
Agriculture/Farming	326	72.28
Labor Work	22	4.88
Other Work	2	0.44

*Multiple answers were valid.

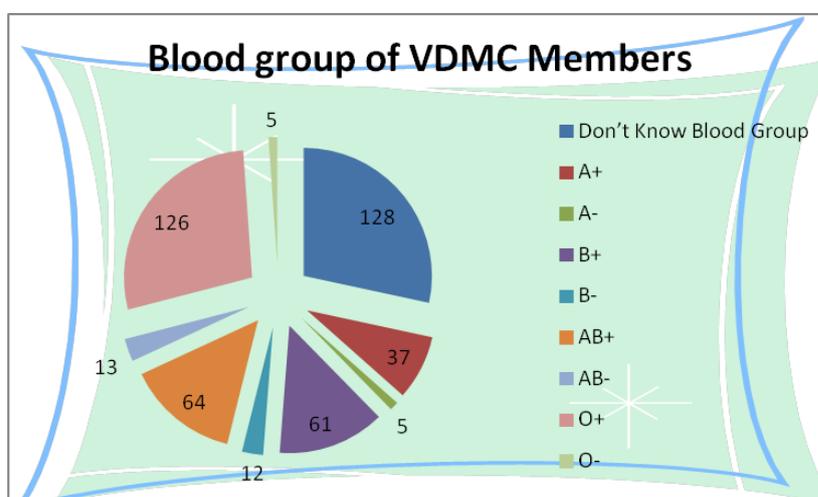


From the above table it can be seen that, 72.28% (n=326) respondents were involved in agriculture, 47.67% (n=215) respondents had formal job with specific tasks like Talati, Anganwadi Workers, Female Health Workers, Medical officers, Gram Sevak, Teachers, Managers of Federations etc., 5.76% (n=26) respondents were doing some kind of business like selling grocery, had small restaurant etc., 4.88% (n=22) respondents were labourers and 0.44% (n=2) respondents were involving in other work like Fisheries.

Thus, majority of the respondents had involved in agriculture though they were having job with specific tasks like Talati, Anganwadi Workers, Female Health Workers, Medical officers, Gram Sevak, Teachers, etc.

Table No: - 7. Table showing Blood group of VDMC Members

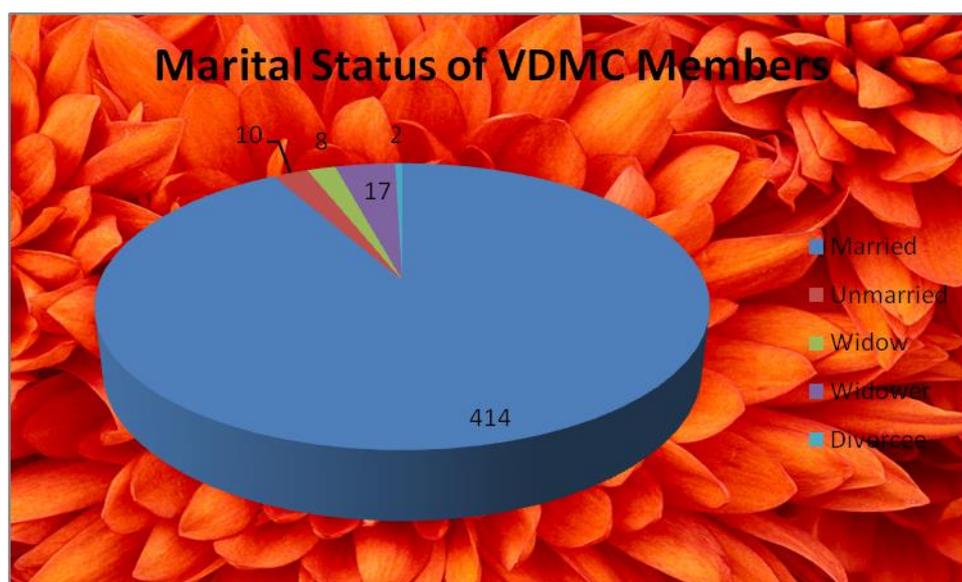
Blood Group		
Types of Blood Group	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know Blood Group	128	28.38
A+	37	8.20
A-	5	1.11
B+	61	13.53
B-	12	2.66
AB+	64	14.19
AB-	13	2.88
O+	126	27.94
O-	5	1.11
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that, 28.38% (n=128) respondents were not aware about own Blood Group, 27.94% (n=126) respondents' Blood Group was O+, 14.19% (n=64) respondents' Blood Group was AB+, 13.53% (n=61) respondents' Blood Group was B+, 8.20% (n=37) respondents' Blood Group was A+, 2.88% (n=13) AB-, 2.66 (n=12) respondents' Blood Group was B- and 1.11% (n=5) respondents' Blood Groups were A- and O- respectively.

Table No: - 8. Table showing the Marital Status of VDMC Members

Marital Status		
Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	414	91.80
Unmarried	10	2.22
Widow	8	1.77
Widower	17	3.77
Divorcee	2	0.44
Total	451	100.0

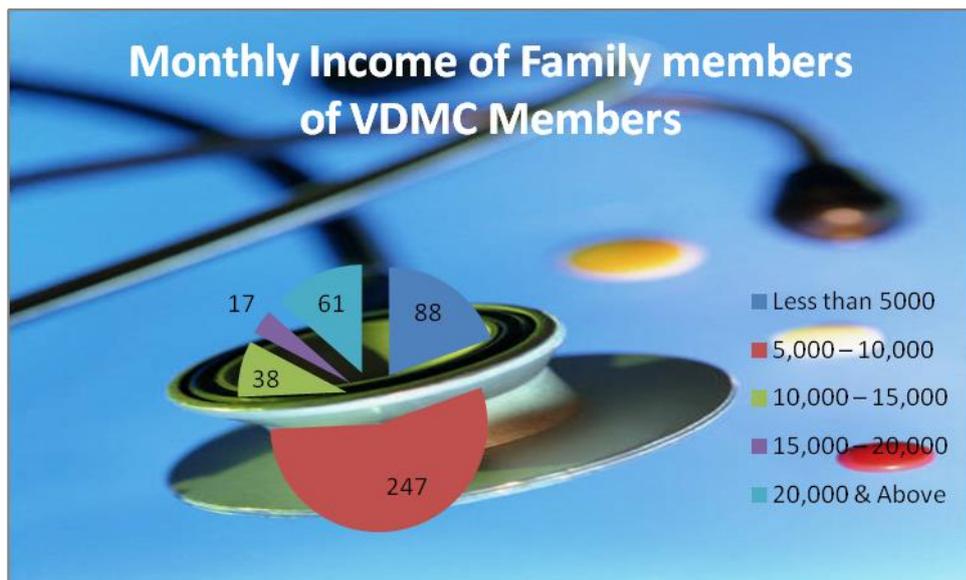


The above table shows that, 91.80% (n=414) respondents were married 3.77% (n=17) respondents were widower, 2.22% (n=10) respondents were unmarried, 1.77% (n=8) respondents were widow and 0.44% (n=2) respondents were divorcee.

Thus, majority of the respondents were married.

Table No: - 9. Table showing Monthly Income of Family members of VDMC Members

Monthly Income		
Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5000	88	19.51
5,000 – 10,000	247	54.77
10,000 – 15,000	38	8.43
15,000 – 20,000	17	3.77
20,000 & Above	61	13.53
Total	451	100.0

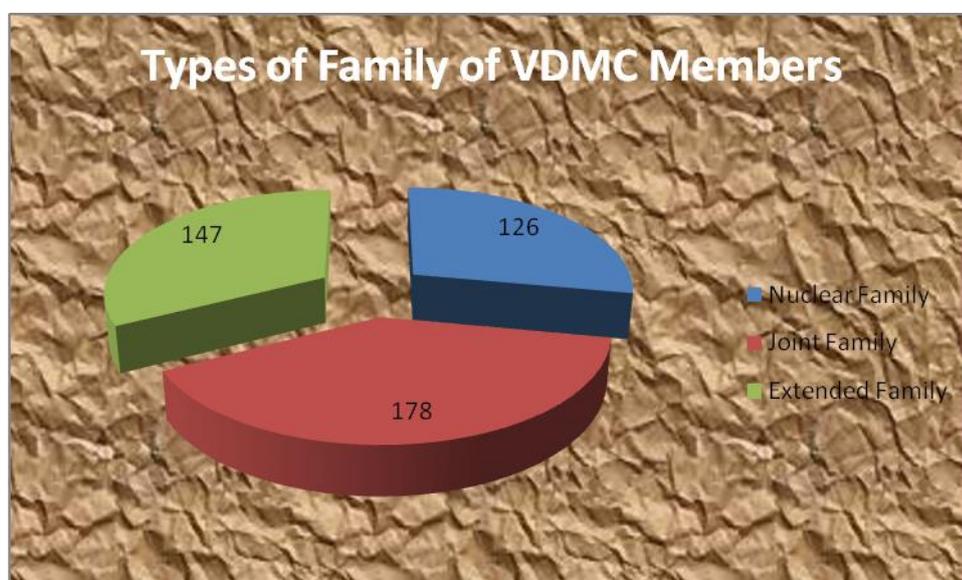


Above table depicts that, 54.77% (n=247) respondents' monthly income was Rs. 5000 to 10000, 19.51% (n=88) respondents' monthly income was less than Rs. 5000, 13.53% (n=61) respondents' monthly income was Rs.20, 000 & above 8.43% (n=38) respondents' monthly income was Rs.10000 to 15000 and 3.77% (n=17) respondents' monthly income was Rs.15000 to 20000.

Thus, majority of the respondents' monthly income was Rs. 5000 – 10,000.

Table No: - 10. Table showing Types of Family of VDMC Members

Type of Family		
Type of Family	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear Family	126	27.94
Joint Family	178	39.47
Extended Family	147	32.59
Total	451	100.0

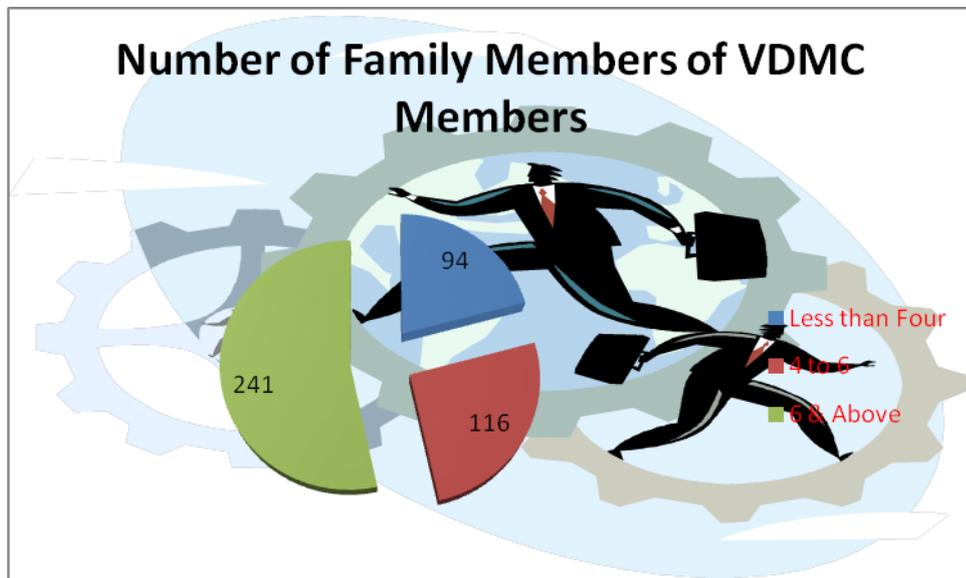


The above table shows that, 39.47% (n=178) respondents were living in the Joint family, 32.59% (n=147) respondents were living in the Extended family and 27.94% (n=126) respondents were living in the nuclear family.

Thus, majority of the respondents were living in the Joint Family. From this finding it can be concluded that though the Industrializations and Urbanizations the joint Family systems in rural areas still exists.

Table No: - 11. Table showing Number of Family Members of VDMC Members

Family Members		
Family Members	Frequency	Percentage
Less than Four	94	20.84
4 to 6	116	25.72
6 & Above	241	53.44
Total	451	100.0

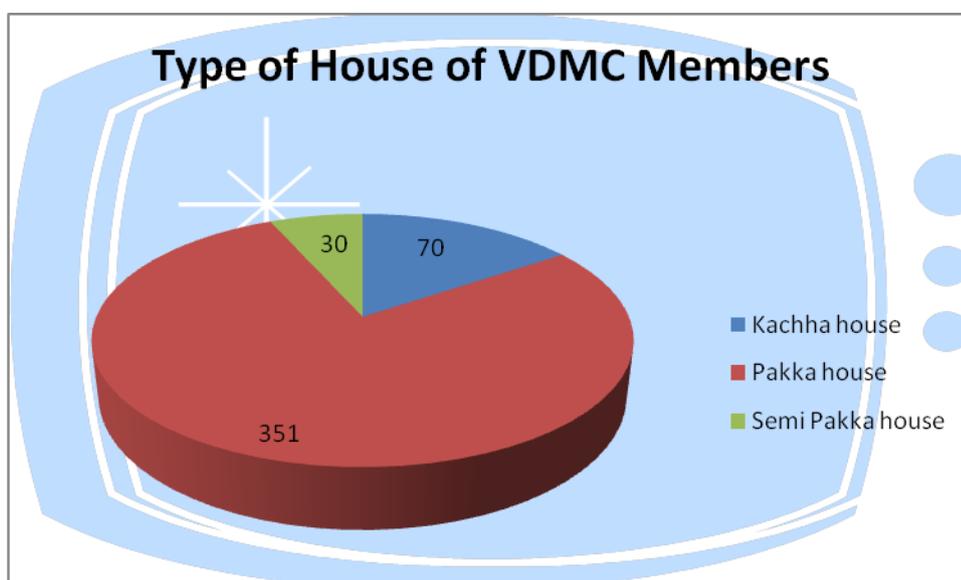


From the above table it can be depicted that, 53.44% (n=241) respondents had more than 6 family members, 25.72% (n=116) respondents had 4 to 6 members in the family, 20.84% (n=94) respondents had less than four family member.

Thus, majority of the respondents had more than 6 family members.

Table No: - 12. Table showing Type of House of VDMC Members

Type of House		
Type of House	Frequency	Percentage
Kachha house	70	15.52
Pakka house	351	77.83
Semi Pakka house	30	6.65
Total	451	100.0

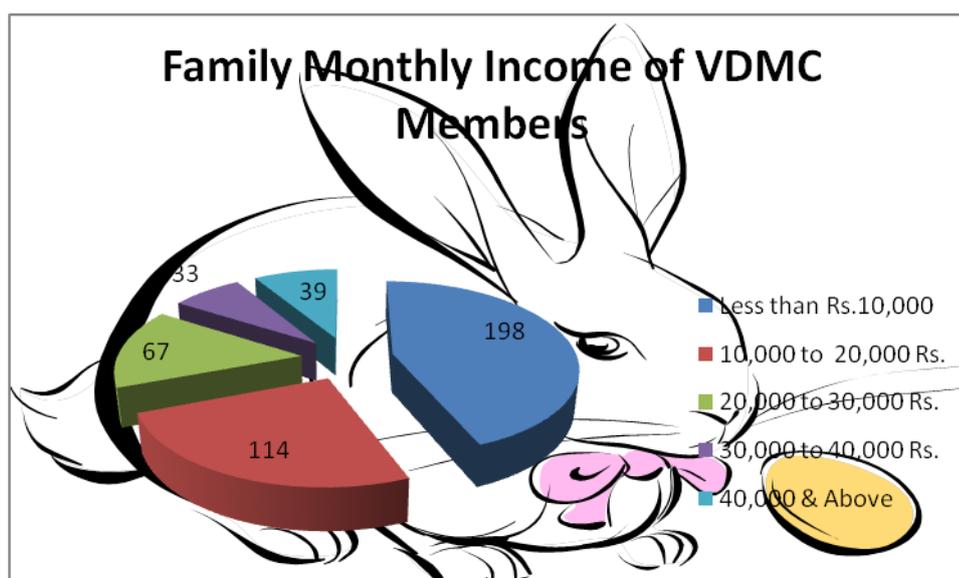


From the above table it can be depicted that, 77.83% (n=351) respondents lived in Pakka Houses, 15.52% (n=70) respondents lived in Kachha Houses and 6.65% (n=30) respondents lived in Semi Pakka House in the villages.

Thus, majority of the respondents lived in Pakka houses in the village.

Table No: - 13. Table showing Family Monthly Income of VDMC Members

Family Monthly Income		
Family Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Less than Rs.10,000	198	43.90
10,000 to 20,000 Rs.	114	25.28
20,000 to 30,000 Rs.	67	14.86
30,000 to 40,000 Rs.	33	7.32
40,000 & Above	39	8.65
Total	451	100.0



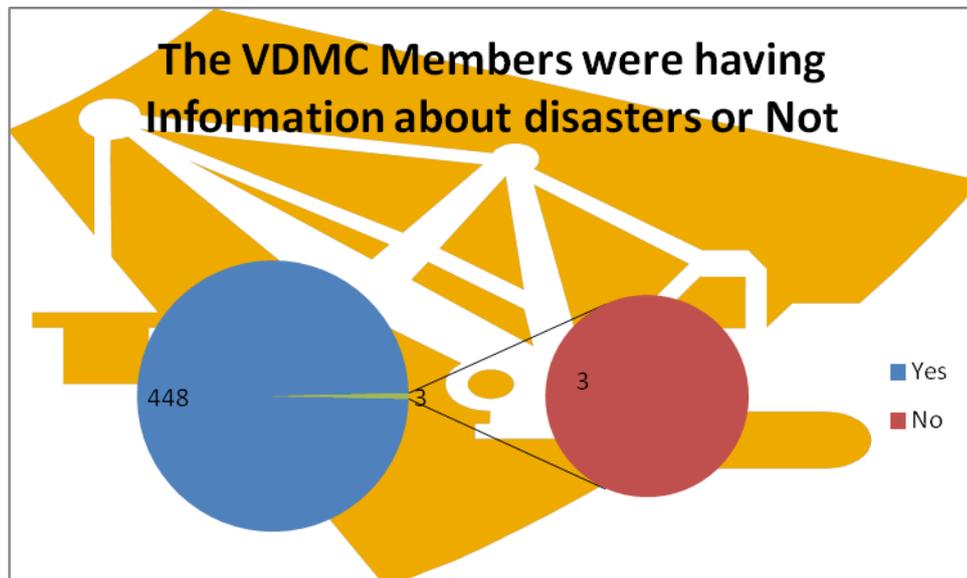
From the above table it can be depicted that 43.90% (n=198) respondents' Monthly Family Income was less than Rs. 10000Rs., 25.28% (n=114) respondents' Monthly Family Income was 10000 to 20000 Rs., 14.86% (n=67) respondents' Monthly Family Income was 20000 to 30000 Rs., 8.65% (n=39) respondents' Monthly Family Income was 40, 000 & above and 7.32% (n=33) respondents' Monthly Family Income 30000 to 40000 Rs.

Thus, Majority of the respondents' Monthly Family Income was very low, less than 10,000 Rs.

Information Related To Disasters

Table No: - 14. Table showing whether the VDMC Members were having Information about disasters or Not

INFORMATION ABOUT DISASTERS		
About Disasters	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	448	99.33
No	3	0.67
Total	451	100.0

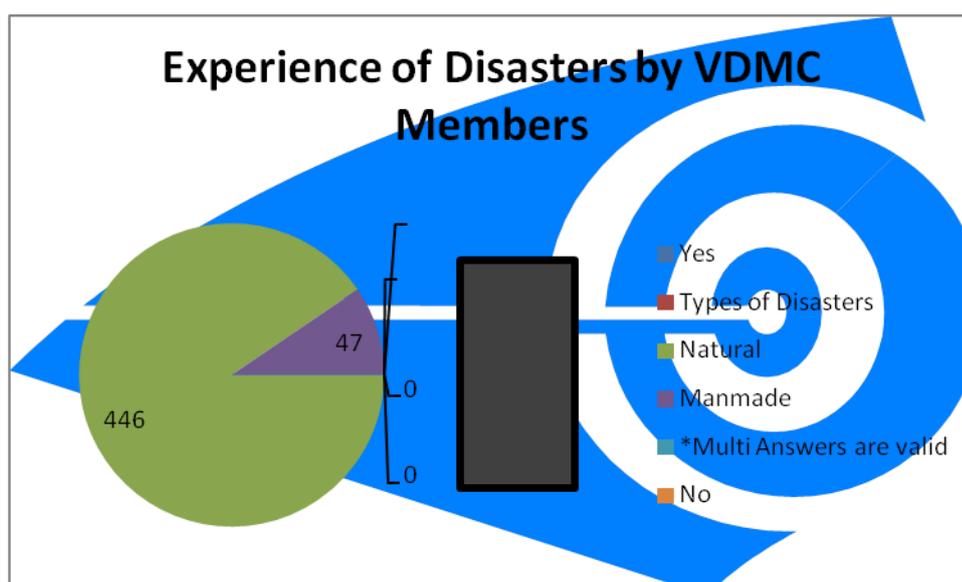


From the above table it can be seen that, 99.33 % (n=448) respondents have information about Disasters and only 0.67% (n=3) respondents had no information about disasters.

Thus, majority of the respondents had information about Disasters.

Table No: - 15. Table showing Experience of Disasters by VDMC Members

Experience of Disasters			Frequency	Percentage
Experience of Disasters				
Yes			446	98.89
Types of Disasters	Freq.	Percent		
Natural	446	100		
Manmade	47	10.54		
*Multi Answers are valid				
No			5	1.11
Total			451	100.0

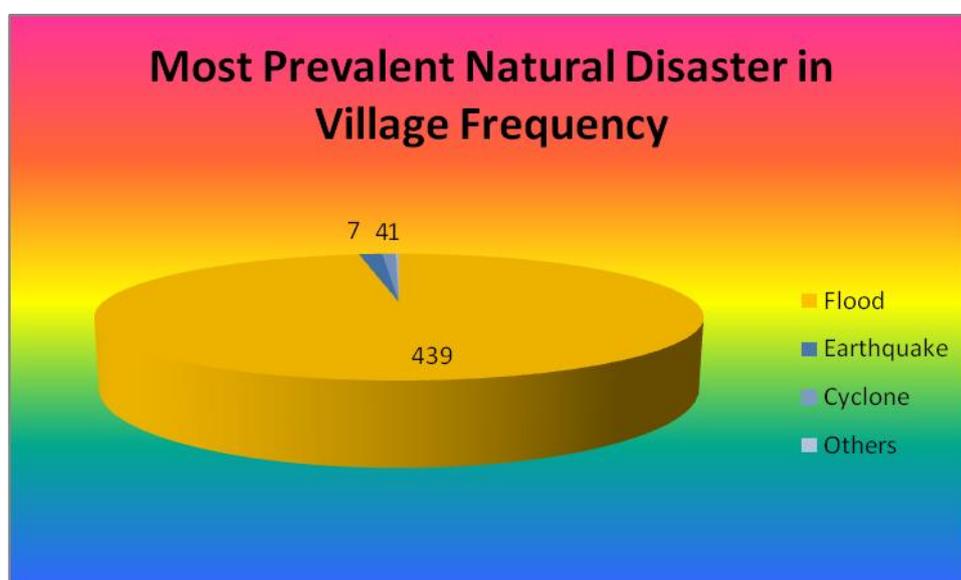


From the above table it can be seen that, 98.89 % (n=446) respondents have experience of Disaster and from them 100% (n=446) VDMC members have experience of Natural Disasters like Flood, Earthquake and cyclone and 10.54% (n=47) VDMC Members have experience of Manmade Disaster like Communal Riots, while only 1.11% (n=5) respondents people have not ever experienced about disasters.

Thus, majority of the respondents have experience of Natural Disasters.

Table No: - 16. Table showing Most Prevalent Natural Disaster in Village

Most Prevalent Natural Disaster in Village		
Most Prevalent Natural Disaster	Frequency	Percentage
Flood	439	97.34
Earthquake	7	1.55
Cyclone	4	0.89
Others	1	0.22
Total	451	100.0



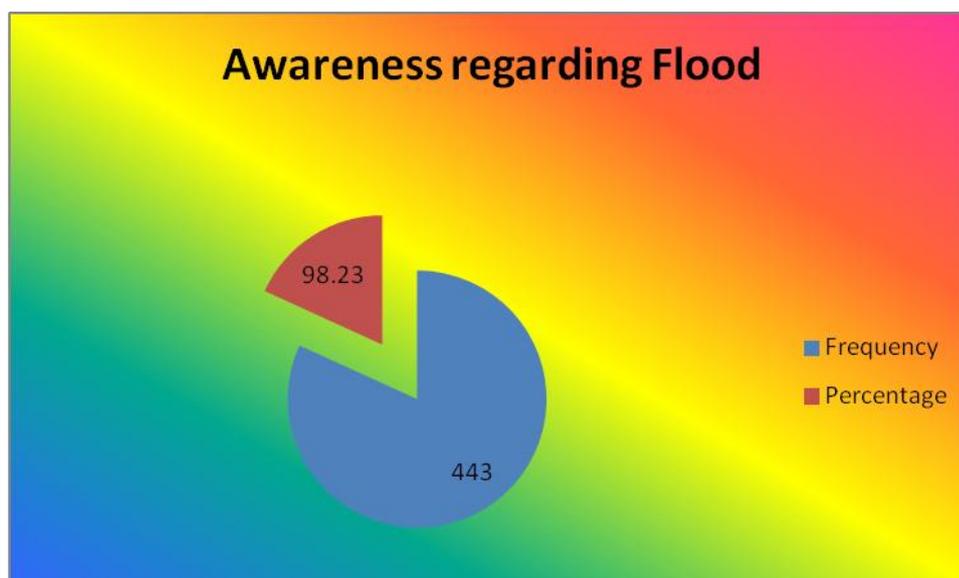
From the above table it can be depicted that, 97.34% (n=439) respondents said that Flood is a most prevalent disasters in village, 1.55% (n=7) respondents said that Earthquake is a most prevalent disasters in village, 0.89% (n=4) respondents said that Cyclone is a most prevalent disasters in village, 0.22% (n=1) respondents said that Landslide is a most prevalent disasters in village.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Flood is the most Prevalent Disaster in village.

Information Related Flood

Table No: - 17. Table showing Awareness regarding Flood

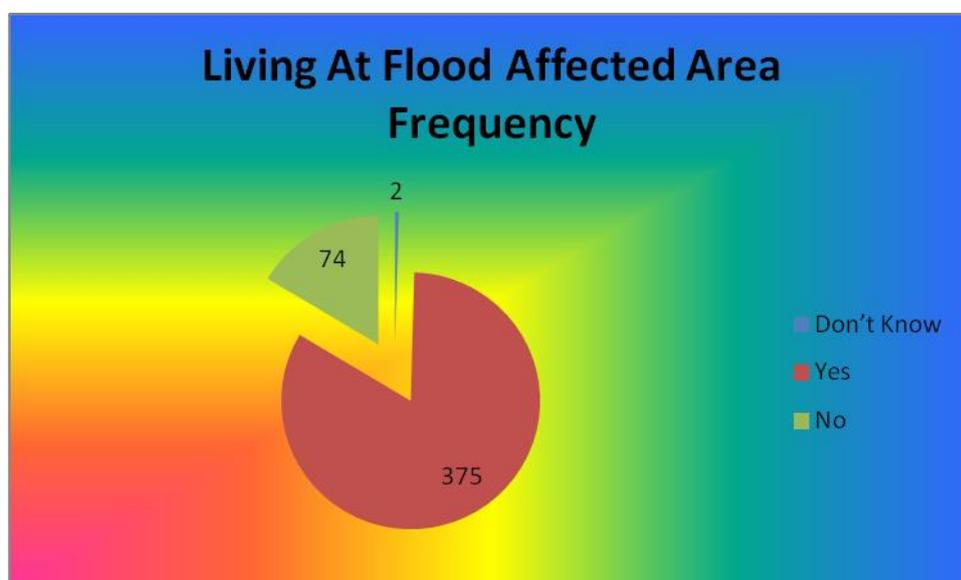
Awareness regarding Flood		
Awareness regarding Flood	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	443	98.23
No	8	1.77
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it can be depicted that, 98.23% (n=443) respondents were aware about Flood, while 1.77% (n=8) respondents were not aware about Flood Disasters. Most of the Respondents were aware about Flood because all respondents are VDMC members and they were one of the part of Village Level Disaster Management Plan.

Table No: - 18. Table Showing whether the respondents were Living at Flood Affected Area or not

Living At Flood Affected Area		
Living At Flood Affected Area	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	2	0.44
Yes	375	83.15
No	74	16.41
Total	451	100.0

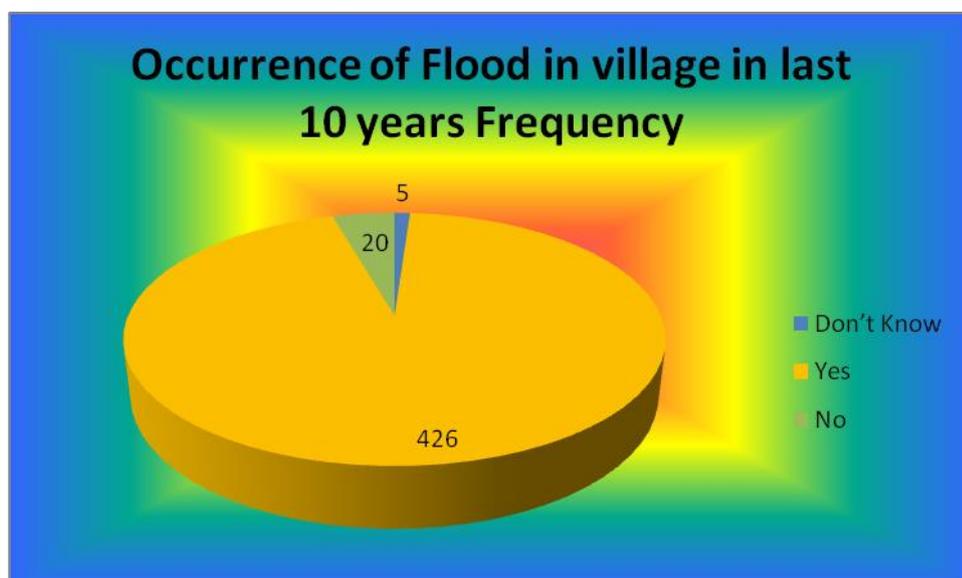


From the above table it can be seen that, 83.15% (n=375) respondents were living at Flood affected Area, 16.41% (n=74) respondents were not living at Flood Affected Area and 0.44% (n=2) respondents were not aware about the actual condition of flood because they were newly married and don't know about whether the flood has reached to their home or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents were living at Flood Affected Areas because these all villages have severely affected from flood water.

Table No: - 19. Table showing whether flood have occurred in last 10 years in the village of the respondents or not.

Occurrence of Flood in village in last 10 years		
Particular	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	5	1.11
Yes	426	94.46
No	20	4.43
Total	451	100.0



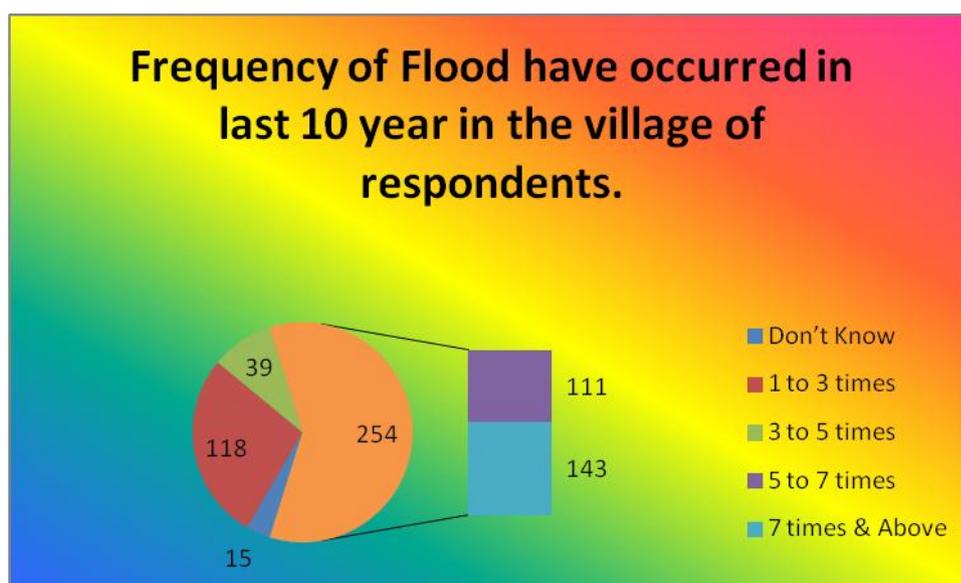
From the above table it can be seen that, 94.46% (n=426) respondents have experience of Flood in last 10 years, 4.43% (n=20) respondents have experience of flood in Last 10 years and 1.11% (n=5) respondents didn't know exactly whether flood had occur in the community or not because they were not residing in the village at that time.

Thus, majority of the respondents have experience of flood in last 10 years because they were residing at Mahi and Sabarmati river belt.

Table No: - 20. Table showings Frequency of Flood have occurred in last 10 year in the village of respondents.

N= 426

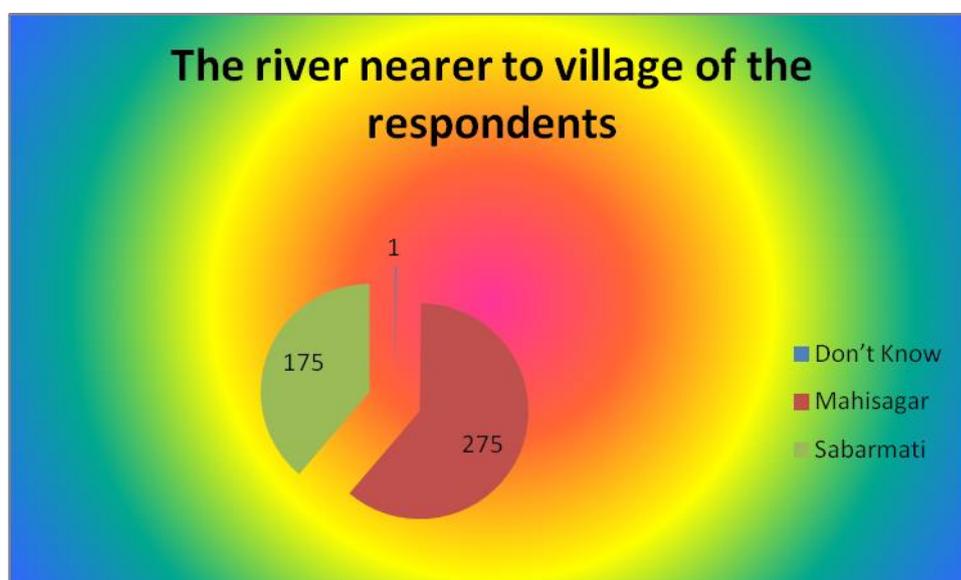
Frequency of Flood		
Frequency of Flood	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	15	3.33
1 to 3 times	118	27.70
3 to 5 times	39	9.15
5 to 7 times	111	26.06
7 times & Above	143	33.57
Total	426	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that 33.57% (n=143) respondents said that the frequency of occurrence of flood was 7 times and above, 27.70% (n=118) respondents said that the frequency of occurrence of flood was 1 to 3 times, 26.06% (n=111) respondents said that the frequency of occurrence of flood was 5 to 7 times, 9.15% (n=39) respondents said that the frequency of occurrence of flood was 3 to 5 times and 3.33% (n=15) respondents said that the frequency of occurrence of flood was not known to the frequency of occurrence of Flood of last 10 years because they were not living in those villages since last 10 years. Thus, majority of the respondents said that frequency of occurrence of flood was 7 times.

Table No: - 21. Table showing name of the river nearer to village of the respondents

River to nearer the Village		
Name of the River	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	1	0.22
Mahisagar	275	60.98
Sabarmati	175	38.80
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that, 60.98% (n=275) respondents said that Mahisagar river is nearer to their village which created the position of flood, 38.80%(n=175) respondents said that Sabarmati river is nearer to their villages which created the position of flood and 0.22% (n=1) respondent didn't know about name of the river which is nearer to her village which created the position of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Mahisagar River is nearer to their village which created position of flood.

Table No: - 22. Table showing number of days when the respondents have been affected by Flood

N = 426

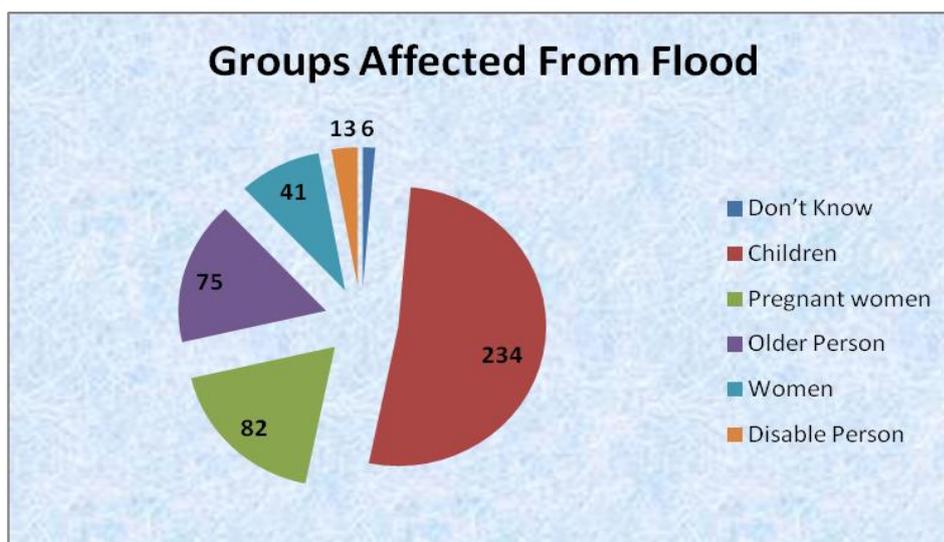
No. of Days of Flood inundation		
No. of Days	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	02	0.47
Less than 2 days	71	16.67
2 – 4 days	88	20.66
4 - 6 days	117	27.46
More than 6 days	148	34.74
Total	426	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 34.74% (n=148) respondents said that villages had been affected by Flood for more than 6 days, 27.46%(n=117) respondents said that villages had been affected from the flood for 4 to 6 days, 20.66%(n=88) respondents said that villages had been affected from the flood 2 to 4 days, 16.67%(n=71) respondents said that villages had been affected from flood for less than 2 days, 0.47%(n=02) respondents didn't know the numbers of days for inundation of flood water.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that villages had been affected from the Flood for more than 6 days.

Table No: - 23. Table showing the groups which were more vulnerable in the Flood Situation.

Groups Affected From Flood		
Groups Affected From Flood	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	6	1.33
Children	234	51.88
Pregnant women	82	18.18
Older Person	75	16.63
Women	41	9.09
Disable Person	13	2.88
Total	451	100.0

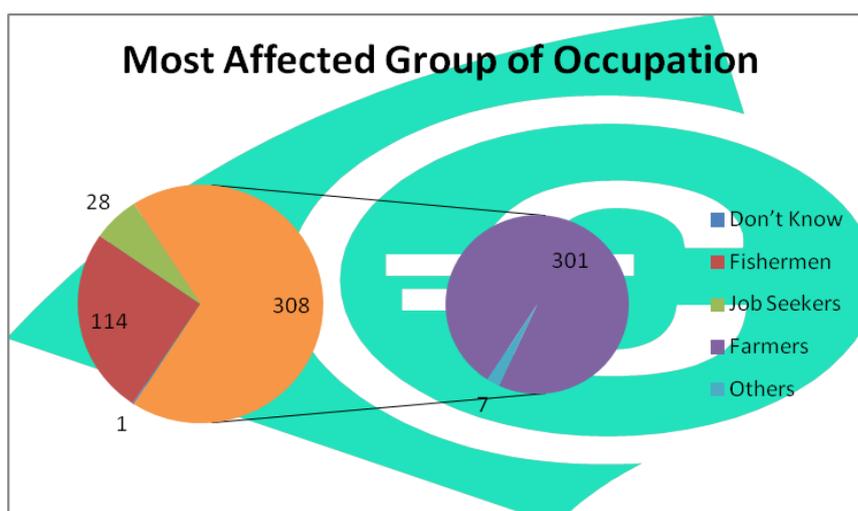


From the above table it can be seen that, 51.88% (n=234) respondents said that children were most affected group at the time of Flood, 18.18% (n=82) respondents said that pregnant women were most affected group at the time of Flood, 16.63% (n=75) respondents said that Older persons were most affected group in the situation of Flood, 9.09% (n=41) respondents said that women were most affected in the situation of Flood, and 2.88% (n=13) respondents said that Disabled persons were most affected at the time of flood, and 1.33% (n=6) respondents didn't know know about the same.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that children were the most affected group in the Flood Situation.

Table No: - 24. Table showing the Group of Occupation which was most affected from the flood.

Most Affected Group of Occupation		
Most Affected Group of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	1	0.22
Fishermen	114	25.28
Job Seekers	28	6.21
Farmers	301	66.74
Others	7	1.55
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that, 66.74% (n=301) respondents believed that farmers were the most vulnerable occupational group at the time of Flood, 25.28% (n=114) respondents believed that fishermen were most vulnerable occupational group at the time of Flood, 6.21% (n=28) respondents believed that job seekers were most vulnerable occupational group at the time of flood, 1.55% (n=7) respondents believed that other occupational group like daily wagers were most vulnerable at the time of flood and 1(0.22%) respondent was not knowing that which occupational group was most affected at the time of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that farmers were the most vulnerable occupational groups at the time of Flood.

Preparedness for Flood

Pre – Disaster

Table No: - 25. Table showing whether awareness generated programme have been organized in village or not.

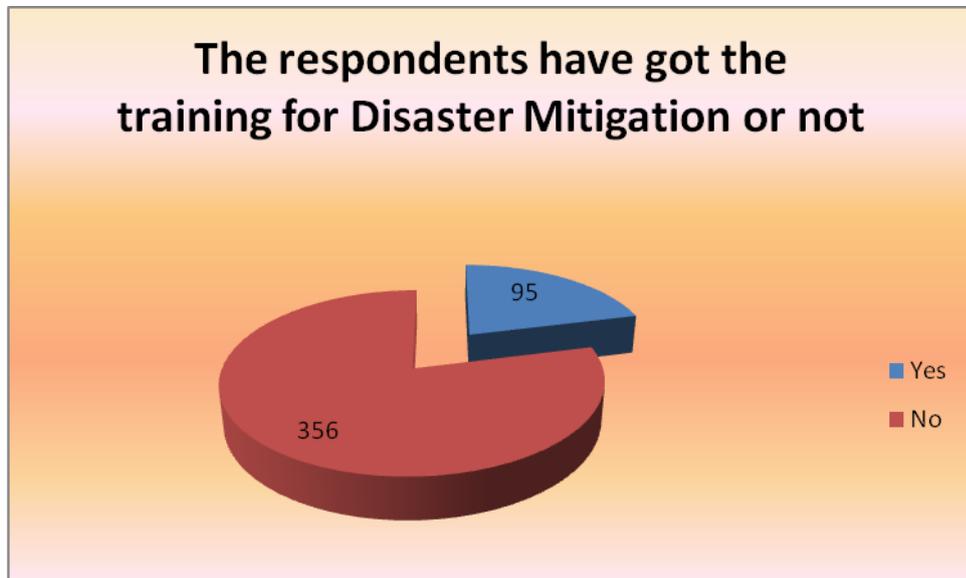
Awareness Generation Programme		
Awareness Generation Programme	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	1	0.22
Yes	171	37.92
No	279	61.86
Total	451	100.0

The above table shows that 61.86% (n=279) respondents said that Awareness Generated Programmes had been organized in their villages, 37.92% (n=171) respondents said that Awareness Generated Programme had not been organized in their villages and only 0.22% (n=1) respondent was not knowing whether the Awareness Generation Programme had been organized or not in their villages.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Awareness Generated Programme had not been organized in their villages.

Table No: - 26. Table showing whether the respondents have got the training for Disaster Mitigation or not

Training for Disaster Mitigation		
Training	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	95	21.06
No	356	78.94
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that, 78.94% (n=356) respondents had not got training for Disaster Mitigation, 21.06% (n=95) respondents had got training for Disaster Mitigation.

Thus, majority of the respondents had not got training for Disaster Management which is essential as VDMC members.

Table No: - 27. Table showing whether trained swimmers were residing in the villages of respondents or not

Having Trained Swimmers or Not		
Trained Swimmers	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	2	0.44
Yes	331	73.39
No	118	26.16
Total	451	100.0

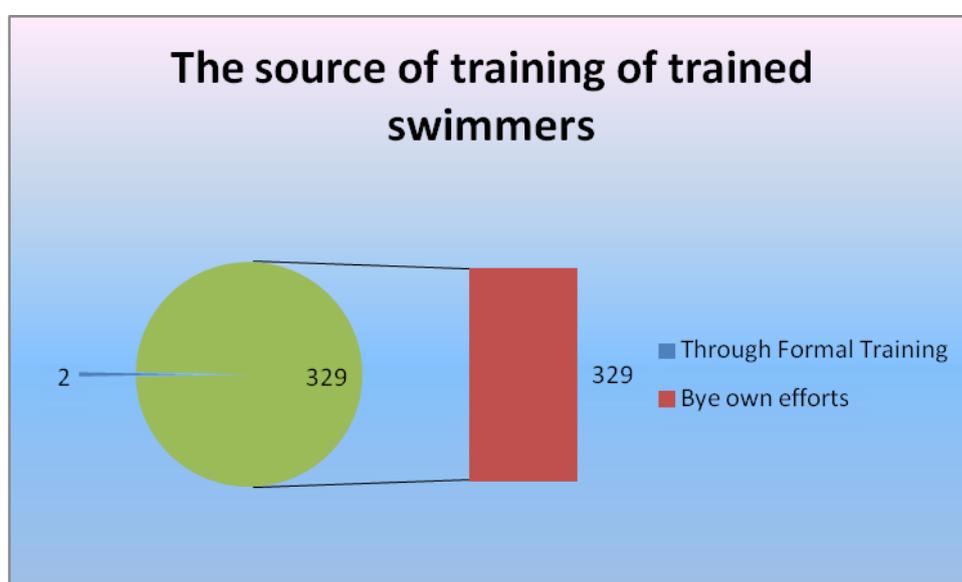
From the above table it can be seen that, 73.39% (n=331) respondents replied that they had trained swimmers in their villages, 26.2% (n=118) respondents replied that they had not trained swimmers in their villages and 0.4% (n=2) respondents didn't know anything about trained swimmers.

Thus, majority of the respondents replied that they had trained swimmers in their villages, but they all not formally trained but they learnt by their own.

Table No: - 28. The Table showing the source of training of trained swimmers.

N=331

SOURCE OF TRAINING		
SOURCE OF TRAINING	Frequency	Percentage
Through Formal Training	2	0.6
Bye own efforts	329	99.39
Total	331	100.0



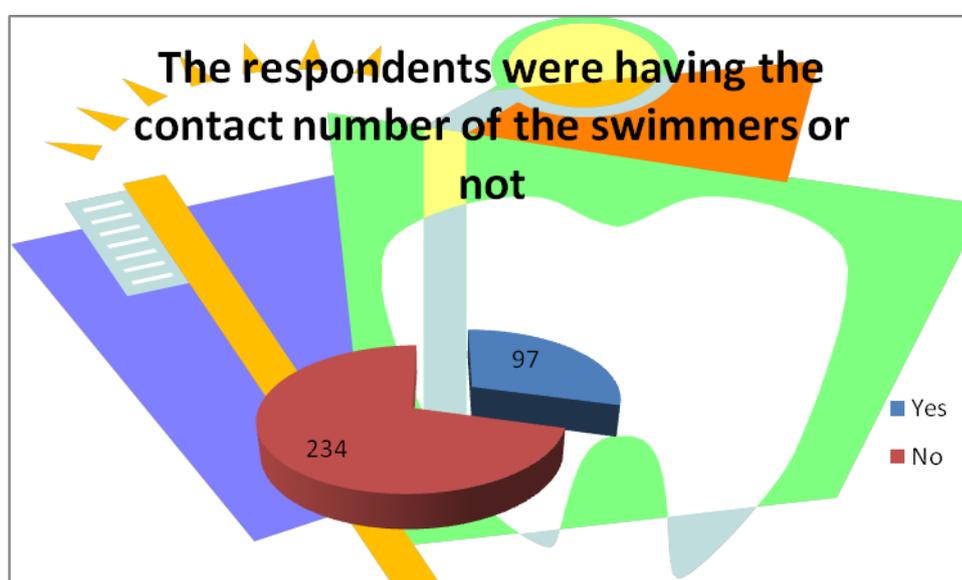
From the above table it can be seen that, 99.39% (n=329) respondents replied that the swimmers had learned swimming by their own and 0.6% (n=2) respondents replied that the swimmers have learned swimming through Formal Swimming.

Thus, majority of the respondents replied that the swimmers have learned swimming by their own and they didn't get any formal swimming training. Very few respondents had got formal training, it indicated that the Government and local organizations were not organized training sessions periodically.

Table No: - 29. The table showing whether the respondents were having the contact number of the swimmers or not

N=331

HAVING CONTACT NUMBER OF SWIMMERS OR NOT		
Contact Number of Swimmers	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	97	29.31
No	234	70.69
Total	331	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that, 70.69% (n=234) respondents did not have the contact numbers of swimmers while 29.31% (n=97) respondents had the contact numbers of swimmers.

Thus, majority of the respondents had no the contact numbers of swimmers though these numbers must be mentioned in VDMP, so it indicative that as a VDMC members they did not see the VDMP of own villages.

Table No: - 30. Table showing whether the Awareness Generation Lectures have been arranged in the villages of respondents or not.

N=171

AWARENESS GENERATION LECTURES		
Awareness Generation Lectures	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	98	57.31
No	73	42.69
Total	171	100.0

From the above table it can be observed that, 57.31% (n=98) respondents replied that Awareness Generation Lectures have been arranged in their villages while 42.69% (n=73) respondents replied that Awareness Generation Lectures have not been arranged in their villages.

Thus, majority of the respondents replied that Awareness Generation Lectures were arranged in their villages by the Government.

Table No: - 31. Table showing whether the First Aid trainings have ever been organized in the villages of respondents

N= 92

FIRST AID TRAINING		
First Aid Training	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	89	96.74
No	3	3.26
Total	92	100.0

From the above table it can be observed that, 96.74% (n=89) respondents replied that First Aid Training have been organized in their villages while 3.26% (n=3) respondents replied that First Aid training have ever been organized in their villages. Thus, majority of the respondents replied that First Aid Training have been organized in their villages.

Table No: - 32. Table Showing No. of Respondents who have taken the First Aid Training.

N=89

TAKEN FIRST AID TRAINING		
First Aid Training	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	78	87.64
No	11	12.36
Total	89	100.0

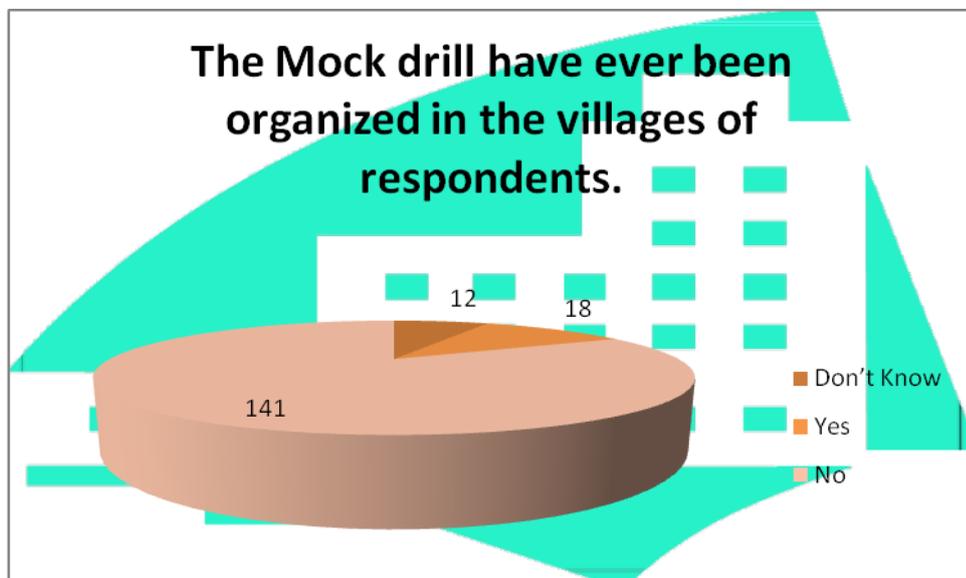
From the above table it can be seen that 87.64% (n=78) respondents have got First Aid Training while 12.36% (n=11) respondents have not got First Aid training.

Thus, majority of the respondents have got First Aid Training but majority of the respondents had taken training as the part of their profession like they were ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers etc. they did not get some special training under the umbrella of Disaster Mitigation Authority.

Table No: - 33. Table showing whether the Mock drill have ever been organized in the villages of respondents.

N= 171

ARRANGEMENT OF MOCK DRILLS		
Mock Drill	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	12	7.02
Yes	18	10.53
No	141	82.45
Total	171	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that, 82.45% (n=141) respondents replied that Mock Drill had not been organized in their villages, 10.53% (n=18) respondents replied that Mock Drill had been organized in their villages and 7.02% (n=12) respondents didn't know about anything whether the Mock Drills had been organized in their villages or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents replied that Mock Drills have not been ever organized in their villages though these were very important Tool for awareness generation for Disaster Mitigation.

Table No: - 34. Table showing the frequency of Arrangements of Mock Drills

N= 18

FREQUENCY OF MOCK DRILLS		
FREQUENCY OF MOCK DRILLS	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	3	16.67
One time	15	83.33
Total	18	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 83.33% (n=15) respondents said that Mock Drills have been organized one time in their villages, while 16.67% (n=3) respondents didn't know that how many times the Mock drills have been organized.

Thus majority of the respondents said that only one time the Mock drills have been organized.

Table No: - 35. Table showing whether respondents have given education to their family members and children about disasters

Education to Family & children About Disasters		
Education About Disasters	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	435	96.45
No	16	3.55
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 96.45% (n=435) respondents educated their family members and children about disasters, while only 3.55% (n=16) respondents did not educated their family members and children about disasters.

Thus majority of the respondents educated their family members and children about disasters because it is very much important at the time of disasters and they take correct steps during disasters.

Table No: - 36. Table showing whether respondents had plan for seasonal crops or not

N=326

PLANING FOR SEASONAL CROP		
Planning for Seasonal Crop	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	249	76.38
No	77	23.62
Total	326	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 76.38% (n=249) respondents had prepared plan for seasonal crop while 23.62% (n=77) respondents had not prepared plan for seasonal crop.

Thus, majority of the respondents had prepared plan for seasonal crop as they knew that they lived in Flood Prone Areas and there is more possibility of it may be swept by floods.

Table No: - 37. Table showing kinds of planning for crops of respondents

N=249

Kinds of Planning for Crops		
Kinds of Planning for Crops	Frequency	Percentage
Which Require More Water	203	81.53
Which Require less Water	46	18.47
Total	249	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 81.53% (n=203) respondents had chosen to plant such kinds of crops which required more water like Paddy, banana etc. while 18.47% (n=46) respondents had chosen to plant such kinds of crops which required less water like cotton, ground nuts etc.

Thus majority of the respondents had plant such kinds of crops which required more water like Paddy and banana etc. as these areas were near the river bank.

DURING DISASTER:

Table No: - 38. Table showing Awareness regarding Search

Awareness Regarding Search		
Awareness Regarding Search	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	356	78.94
No	95	21.06
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 78.94% (n=356) respondents were aware about Search operation while 21.06% (n=95) respondents were not aware about search operation.

Thus, majority of the respondents were aware about search operation as they are the members of VDMC of their villages.

Table No: - 39. Table showing Types of Search Operation.

N=356

Types of Search		
Types of Search	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	85	23.88
Physical Search	263	73.88
Canine Search	47	13.20
Electronic Search	7	1.97

*Multiple Answers were Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 73.88% (n=263) respondents were aware about Physical Search in which the swimmers or villagers saved the victims, 23.88% (n= 85) respondents were not aware about types of search, 13.20 (n=47) respondents were aware about Canine search which could be done by Dogs, 1.97 (n=7) respondents were aware about Electronic Search which could be done by Electronic machines.

Thus, majority of the respondents were aware about Physical Search which had been done by local swimmers.

Table No: - 40. Table showing the group of people who were engaged for search operation

N= 263

Helping Group for Search Operation		
Helping Group for Search Operation	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	79	30.04
With the help of trained swimmer	187	71.10
With the help of villagers	67	25.48

*Multiple Answers were Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 71.10% (n=187) respondents had searched victims with the help of Trained swimmers, 30.04% (n=79) respondents did not know that how they have searched victims and 25.48% (n=67) respondents searched victims with the help of villagers.

Thus, majority of the respondents had searched victims with the help of trained swimmers because it was safe for them also.

Table No: - 41. Table showing the role of Respondents in Search Operations

N=356

Role in Search Operation		
Role in Search Operation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	167	46.91
No	189	53.09
Total	356	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 53.09% (n=189) respondents had played role in Search Operation and 46.91% (n=167) respondents had not involved Search Operation.

Thus, majority of the respondents had not involved in search Operations.

Table No: - 42. Table Showing Type of Role in Search Operations

N=167

Type of Role in Search Operations		
Type of Role in Search Operations	Frequency	Percentage
Identification of Area	56	33.53
Send message to villagers	24	14.37
Present at the vulnerable areas	34	20.36
Search with the help of swimmers	43	25.75
Provides necessary measures	28	16.77
Informs higher authority	47	28.14

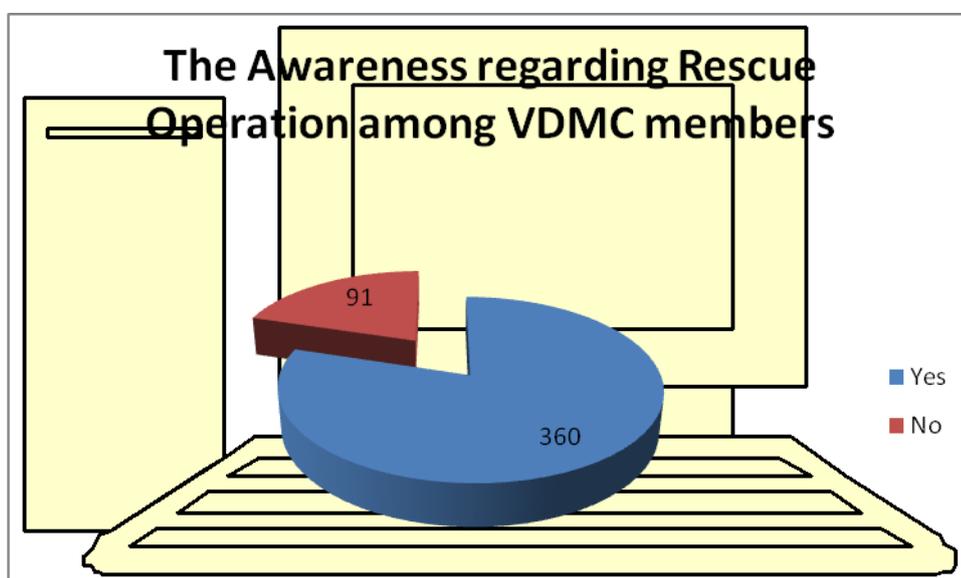
*Multiple Answers were Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 33.53% (n=56) respondents had helped to identify the area as a part of Search Operation, 28.14% (n=47) respondents had informed higher authority in Government , 25.75% (n=43) respondents had searched out victims with the help of swimmers, 20.36% (n=34) respondents had given their presence to vulnerable areas during search operation, 16.77% (n=28) respondents had provided mitigation measures for searching out the trapped victims and 14.37% (n=24) respondents had sent message of flood to villagers as a part of search operation.

Thus, majority of the respondents had helped to identify the area where the victims had been trapped and search operation was needed.

Table No: - 43 Table showing the Awareness regarding Rescue Operation among VDMC members

Awareness Regarding Rescue Operation		
Awareness Regarding Rescue Operation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	360	79.82
No	91	20.18
Total	451	100.0



From the above table it can be seen that 79.82% (n=360) respondents were aware about rescue operation and 20.18% (n=91) respondents were not aware about rescue operations, though they were the members of VDMC.

Thus, majority of the respondents were aware about Rescue Operation as they all were members of VDMC members.

Table No: - 44 Table showing whether respondents had played any role in rescue operation or not.

N=360

Played role as rescuer or not		
Role of Rescuer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	242	67.22
No	118	32.78
Total	360	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 67.22% (n=242) respondents had played role in Rescue Operation while 32.78% (n=118) respondents had not played any role in Rescue Operations.

Thus majority of the respondents from who were aware about rescue operation had played role in Rescue Operations.

Table No: - 45. Table showing the type of role played by respondents in rescue and relief operations.

N= 242

Type of Role in Rescue Operations		
Type of Role	Frequency	Percentage
As a Rescuer	123	50.82
Rescue operation with the help of swimmer	178	73.55
Distribute food packet	96	39.67
Provide first aid	109	45.04
Present at the vulnerable Place	76	31.40

*Multiple Answers were Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 73.55% (n=178) respondents had done rescue operation with the help of swimmers, 50.82% (n=123) respondents had done rescue operation by their own, 45.04% (n=109) respondents had provided first aid to victims as a part of relief operation, 39.67% (n=96) respondents had distributed food packets as a part of relief operation and 31.40% (n=76) respondents were present at vulnerable place during rescue and relief operations.

Thus, majority of the respondents had rescue operation with the help of swimmers.

Table No: - 46. Table showing the awareness regarding Warning Signals used at the time of Flood.

Awareness Regarding Warning Signals For Flood		
Awareness Regarding Warning Signals	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	146	32.37
No	305	67.63
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 67.63% (n=305) respondents were not aware about the Warning Signals which are used for prior evacuation at the time of Flood, while 32.37% (n=146) respondents were not aware about the Warning Signals which are used for prior evacuation.

Thus, majority of the respondents were not aware about Warning Signals which are used at the time of Flood, though they were members of VDMC.

Table No: - 47. Table showing the awareness regarding white signal which symbolize Alert used in the situation of flood.

N=146

Awareness Regarding White Warning Signal		
Awareness of White Signal	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	32.88
No	98	67.12
Total	146	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 67.12% (n=98) respondents were not aware about that White warning system indicating ‘Alert’, while 32.88% (n=48) respondents were aware about White Warning System indicating ‘Alert’.

Thus, majority of the respondents were not aware about that White Warning Signal Indicating ‘Alert’, though they all were members of VDMC.

Table No: - 48. Table showing the awareness regarding the Usage of Blue Warning Signal

N=146

Awareness Regarding Blue Warning Signal		
Awareness Regarding Blue Warning Signal	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	59	40.41
No	87	59.59
Total	146	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 59.59% (n=87) respondents were not aware about Blue Warning Signal which indicates “Alert for evacuation” while 40.41% (n=59) respondents were aware about Blue Warning Signal which indicates “Alert for evacuation”.

Thus majority of the respondents were not aware about Blue Warning Signal which indicates “Alert for evacuation” though the respondents were the members of VDMC.

Table No: - 49. Table showing the awareness regarding the Usage of Red Warning Signal

N=146

Awareness Regarding Red Warning Signal		
Awareness Regarding Red Warning Signal	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	105	71.92
No	41	28.08
Total	146	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 71.92% (n=105) respondents were aware about Red Warning Signal which indicating “Emergency evacuation” and 28.08% (n=41) respondents were not aware about Red Warning Signal which Indicated “Emergency evacuation”.

Thus, majority of the respondents were aware about Red Warning Signal which indicating “Emergency Evacuation” so, as a member of VDMC members they were only aware about Red Signal.

Table No: - 50. Table showing the Percentage of Water level which declared as a High Alert by concern Authority

Percentage of Water level declared as a High Alert		
Percentage of Water level	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	30	6.65
60%	119	26.39
70%	129	28.60
80%	122	27.05
90%	51	11.30
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 28.60% (n=129) respondents believed that 70% water level in water resources have been declared as a high alert by concern Authority, 27.05% (n=122) respondents believed that 80% water level in water resources have been declared as a high alert by concerned Authority, 26.39% (n=119) respondents believed that 60% water level in water resources have been declared as a high alert by concern Authority, 11.30% (n=51) respondents believed that 90% water level in water resources have been declared as a high alert by concerned Authority and 6.65% (n=30) respondents did not know anything about at which level of water in water resources have been declared as a high alert by the concerned Authority.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that 70% water level in water resources have been declared as a high alert by concerned Authority; it indicated that they were actually not aware about water level.

Table No: - 51. Table showing awareness regarding whether 70% water level is considering as a ‘Warning Stage’ or not.

70% water level as a Warning Stage		
Warning Stage	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	30	6.65
True	42	9.31
False	379	84.04
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 84.04% (n=379) respondents believed that 70% water level in water resources did not indicate Warning stage, 9.31% (n=42) respondents believed that 70% water level in water resources indicates Warning stage and 6.65% (n=30) respondents did not know anything about 70% water level in water resources indicates warning stage.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that 70% water level in water resources did not indicate Warning stage though this information is very much necessary for VDMC members and for giving evacuation warning.

Table No: - 52 Table showing awareness regarding whether 80% water level is considering as a ‘Alert Stage’ or not.

80% water level as a Alert Stage		
Alert Stage	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	30	6.65
True	392	86.92
False	29	6.43
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 86.92% (n=392) respondents believed that 80% water level in water resources indicates Alert Stage, 6.43% (n=29) respondents believed that 80% water level in water resources did not indicate Alert Stage and 6.65% (n=30) respondents did not know anything about 80% water level in water resources indicates Alert Stage.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that 80% water level in water resources indicated Alert Stage.

Table No: - 53. Table showing awareness regarding whether 90% water level is considering as a ‘High Alert Stage’ or not.

90% water level as a High Alert Stage		
High Alert Stage	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	30	6.65
True	396	87.80
False	25	5.54
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 87.80% (n=396) respondents believed that 90% water level in water resources indicates High Alert Stage, 5.54% (n=25) respondents believed that 90% water level in water resources did not indicate High Alert Stage and 6.65% (n=30) respondents did not know anything about 90% water level in water resources indicates High Alert Stage.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that 90% water level in water resources indicated High Alert Stage.

Table No: - 54. Table showing respondents' opinion regarding visit of unknown Place at the time of Flood

Visited Unknown Area During Flood		
Visited Unknown Area During Flood	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	3	0.67
True	64	14.19
False	384	85.14
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 85.14% (n=384) respondents said that one should not visit unknown place during flood situation, 14.19% (n=64) respondents said that one can visit unknown area during flood and 0.67% (n=3) respondents didn't know anything whether one should go or not to unknown area or place during Flood. Thus, majority of the respondents said that one should not visit unknown place during flood situations as it was very dangerous.

Table No: - 55. Table showing whether the respondents had used flood water as drinking water or not

Using Flood Water as a Drinking Water		
Using Flood Water	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	2	0.44
Yes	40	8.87
No	409	90.69
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 90.69% (n=409) respondents did not drink flood water at the time of flood, 8.87% (n=40) respondents drank flood water at the time of flood and 0.44% (n=2) respondents did not know the same.

Thus, majority of the respondents did not drink flood water at the time of flood, which indicated that VDMC members were aware that flood water could be harmful and not fit to drink.

Table No: - 56. Table showing whether rescue team of village saved trapped victims or not

Rescue Team Saved Trapped Victims		
Rescue Team saved Trapped Victims	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	9	2.0
Yes	392	86.92
No	50	11.08
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 86.92% (n=392) respondents said that Village Rescue Team saved trapped Victims, 11.08% (n=50) respondents said that Village Rescue Team did not save trapped Victims and 2% (n=9) respondents did not know that Village Rescue Team Saved the trapped Victims or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Village Rescue Team saved trapped Victims as they are team of local people who were familiar with the local areas.

Table No: - 57. Table showing whether Rescue equipment – boat was available in the villages of respondents or not

Availability of Rescue Equipment- Boat		
Availability of Boat	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	2	0.44
Yes	103	22.84
No	346	76.72
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 76.72% (n=346) respondents said that they did not have the Rescue equipment- Boat in their villages, 22.84% (n=103) respondents said that they had the Rescue equipment – boat in their villages and 0.44% (n=2) respondents did not know whether the Rescue equipment – boat was available at their villages or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that they did not have the Rescue Equipments – Boat in their villages, though these villages were highly vulnerable for flood.

Table No: - 58. Table showing whether the Rescue Equipment's like live jackets, ropes and tubes were available in the villages of respondents or not.

Availability of Rescue Equipments like live Jackets, Ropes and Tubes		
Availability of Rescue Equipment	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	5	1.10
Yes	425	94.24
No	21	4.66
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 94.24% (n=425) respondents said that they had the Rescue equipments like live jackets, ropes and tubes in their villages, 4.66% (n=21) respondents said that they did not have the Rescue equipment like live jackets, ropes and tubes in their villages and 1.10% (n=5) respondents did not know whether the Rescue equipment – live jackets, ropes and tubes were available at their villages or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that they had the Rescue Equipments like live jackets, ropes and tubes in their villages, as these villages were highly vulnerable for flood and government had provided these Rescue Equipments to Gram Panchayat.

Table No: - 59. Table showing whether respondents had evacuated at safer place or not

Evacuation at Safer Place		
Evacuation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	346	76.72
No	105	23.28
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 76.72% (n=346) respondents had to evacuate at the time of flood while 23.28% (n=105) respondents had not evacuated to the safer place at the time of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents had to evacuate to the safer place because their living areas became unfit for stay.

Table No: - 60. Table showing the Evacuation Place for villagers

N=346

Evacuation Place for Respondents		
Evacuation Place	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Panchayat	186	53.76
School	95	27.46
Dairy	8	2.31
Temple	4	1.16
Another village	53	15.31
Total	346	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 53.76% (n=186) respondents had evacuated to Gram Panchayat at the time of severe flood situation, 27.46% (n=95) respondents had evacuated to School at the time of severe flood situation, 15.31% (n=53) respondents had evacuated to another villages at the time of Flood because the whole villages had been drained in flood water and there was not a single safer place for evacuation, 2.31% (n=8) respondents had evacuated to Dairy at the time of the flood and 1.15% (n=4) respondents had evacuated to temple at the time of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents had evacuated to Gram Panchayat at the time of flood.

Table No: - 61. Table showing the speedy channel of communication for Flood Warning

Speedy Channel Of Communication For Flood Warning		
Speedy Channel for Flood Warning	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Panchayat	257	56.98
Television, Radio	110	24.39
Villagers	28	6.21
Telecom or Mobile	46	10.20
Others	10	2.22
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 56.98% (n=257) respondents believed that Gram Panchayat was the fastest means of communication for flood warning at the time of Flood, 24.39% (n=110) respondents believed that Television, Radio were the fastest means of communication for flood warning at the time of Flood, 10.20% (n=46) respondents believed that Telecom or Mobile were the fastest means of communication for flood warning at the time of Flood, 6.21% (n=28) respondents believed that villagers were the fastest means of communication for flood warning at the time of Flood and 2.22% (n=10) respondents believed that others means like announcement from dairy were the fastest means of communication for flood warning at the time of Flood.

Table No: - 62. Table showing the first preference to saved be given by respondents in the situation of flood.

First Preference for saving at the time of Flood		
Preference of Saving	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	8	1.77
Younger & Family members	327	72.51
House Equipments	59	13.08
Aged	17	3.77
Others	40	8.87
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 72.51% (n=327) respondents had given first preference to Younger and Family members to be saved at the time of flood, 13.08% (n=59) respondents had given first preference to house equipments to be saved at the time of flood, 8.87% (n=40) respondents had given first preference to others like Gold, important documents and other villagers to be saved at the time of flood, 3.77% (n=17) respondents had given first preference to Younger and Family members to be saved at the time of flood and 1.77% (n=8) respondents did not know to whom they had given preference means they were little bit confused for giving preference.

Thus, majority of the respondents had given first preference to Younger and Family members to be saved at the time of flood.

Table No: - 63 Table showing the Emergency Number used during disasters

Knowledge about Emergency number used at the time of Disasters		
Emergency Number	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	14	3.10
1077	36	7.98
1070	15	3.33
100	186	41.24
108	200	44.35
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 44.35% (n=200) respondents said that 108 is the emergency number which is used at the time of any disaster, 41.24% (n=186) respondents said that 100 is the emergency number which is used at the time of any disaster, 7.98% (n=36) respondents said that 1077 is the emergency number which is used at the time of any disaster, 3.33% (n=15) respondents said that 1070 is the emergency number which is used at the time of any disaster, 3.10% (n=14) respondents did not know that which one was the emergency number used at the time of Disasters.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that 108 is the Emergency Number at the time of any disasters. It showed that majority VDMC members were not aware about actual Emergency number which used at the time of Disaster.

Table No: - 64. Table showing the help from Gram Panchayat taken by respondents at the time of Flood.

Help taken From Panchayat		
Help taken From Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	28	6.21
Yes	393	87.14
No	30	6.65
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 87.14% (n=393) respondents agreed that, they had taken help from Gram Panchayat at the time of flood, 6.65% (n=30) respondents agreed that, they had not taken any help from Gram Panchayat and 6.21% (n=28) respondents did not know whether the Gram Panchayat had given help to them or not at the time of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents agreed that they had taken help from Gram Panchayat at the time of flood as it is the local authority of the village.

Table No: - 65. Table showing the type of Help taken by Respondents from Gram Panchayat at the time of Flood

N=423

Types of Help From Gram Panchayat		
Types of Help	Frequency	Percentage
Warn people	257	60.76
Provide mitigate measures	108	25.53
Provide relief material	291	68.79
Others	11	2.60

*Multiple answers are valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 68.79% (n=291) respondents said that the Gram Panchayat had provided relief materials at the time of flood, 25.53% (n=108) respondents said that the Gram Panchayat had provided mitigate measures at the time of flood, 60.76% (n=257) respondents said that the Gram Panchayat had warned people at the time of flood and 2.60% (n=11) respondents had taken other types of help like provided cashdols etc. at the time of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that the Gram Panchayat had provided relief materials at the time of flood.

Table No: - 66. The Table showing the types of Institution who had given help at the time of Flood

Institution Coming for Help		
Types of Institution	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	21	4.66
GSDMA	331	73.39
NGOs	13	2.88
Religious Institutions	86	19.07
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 73.39% (n=331) respondents said that GSDMA had given help to victims of Flood, 19.07% (n=86) respondents said that Religious Institutions had given help to victims of Flood, 4.66% (n=21) respondents did not know which institutions were coming for help at the time of flood and 2.88% (n=13) respondents said that NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations) had given help to victims of Flood.

Thus majority of the respondents had taken help like gave some rescue & relief material, provided temporary shelters etc. from GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority) which was established in the year 2004 for mitigating the disasters in the best manner.

Table No: - 67. Table showing the name of the Religious Institutions and NGOs involved in relief work at the time of flood.

N=99

Name of Institutions involved in Relief Work		
Name of Institutions	Frequency	Percentage
Swaminarayan Sampraday	67	67.68
Navsarjan	13	13.13
Jain sampraday	19	19.19
Total	99	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 67.68% (n=67) respondents said that Swaminarayan Sampraday (BAPS) - religious institution had given relief to victims at the time of flood, 19.19% (n=19) respondents said that Jain Sampraday - religious institution had given relief to victims at the time of flood, 13.13% (n= 13) respondents said that Navsarjan – NGO(Non Governmental Institution) had given relief to victims at the time of flood.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Swaminarayan Sampraday (BAPS) - religious institution had given relief to victims at the time of flood and they have very large and dedicated manpower.

Post Disaster:

Table No: - 68. Table showing the awareness regarding Evacuation among respondents

Awareness about Evacuation		
Awareness about Evacuation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	393	87.14
No	58	12.86
Total	451	100.0

From the Above table it can be seen that 87.14% (n=393) respondents were aware about evacuation while 12.86% (n=58) respondents were not aware about evacuation. Thus, majority of the respondents were aware about evacuation.

Table No: - 69. Table showing the Types of Evacuation

N=393

Types of Evacuation		
Types of Evacuation	Frequency	Percentage
Pre evacuation	94	23.92
Post evacuation	273	69.47
Emergency evacuation	40	10.18

*Multiple Answers were valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 69.47% (n=273) respondents were aware about Post Evacuation, 23.92% (n=94) respondents were aware about Pre Evacuation and 10.18% (n=40) respondents were aware about Emergency Evacuation.

Thus, majority of the respondents were aware about Post Evacuation which was done after the flood or any disasters.

Table No: - 70. Table showing Belief of respondents for sense of belongingness among villagers after Disasters

Belief for Strong Sense of Belongingness Among Villages After Disasters		
Strong Sense of Belongingness	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	4	0.88
Yes	426	94.46
No	21	4.66
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 94.5% (n=426) respondents believed that the Sense of belongingness became stronger among villagers after disasters, 4.66% (n=21) respondents did not believe that the Sense of belongingness became stronger among villagers after disasters and 0.88% (n=4) respondents did not know anything about Sense of belongingness after disasters.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that the Sense of belongingness became stronger among villagers after disasters because in the critical situations all were coming help one another.

Table No: - 71. Table showing the effects on Children’s education at the time of flood

Effects of Flood on Children’s Education		
Effect on Children’s Education	Frequency	Percentage
Don’t Know	4	0.89
Yes	328	72.73
No	119	26.39
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 72.7% (n=328) respondents believed that flood had affected Children’s education, 26.39% (n=119) respondents believed that Flood did not affect children’s education and 0.89% (n=4) respondents did not know that flood had affected Children’s Education.

Thus, majority of the respondents believed that flood had affected Children’s education because they could not go for school due to contaminated water and many areas of villages were inundated for long time at the time of flood.

Table No: - 72. Table showing whether the diseases spread after flood or not

Spread Diseases or Not		
Spread Diseases	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	5	1.11
Yes	425	94.24
No	21	4.66
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 94.24% (n=425) respondents said that diseases had been spread after flood, 4.66% (n=21) respondents said that diseases had not been spread after flood and 1.11% (n=5) respondents did not know whether the diseases had spread after flood or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that diseases had been spread after flood due to contamination of water and breeding of mosquitoes.

Table No: - 73. Table showing the steps taken by respondents to prevent diseases

N= 425

Steps to Prevent Disease		
Steps to Prevent Disease	Frequency	Percentage
Cleanliness and Sprinkling DDT	102	24
Vaccination and distribution of medicine	235	55.29
Chlorination of water	89	20.94
Inform PHC	45	10.59
Home Visit	65	15.29

*Multiple answers were valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 55.29% (n=235) respondents had given help in Vaccination and distribution of medicines, 24% (n=102) respondents had given help in Cleanliness and Sprinkling DDT, 20.94% (n=89) respondents had given help in Chlorination of Water, 15.29% (n=65) respondents had done home visits for counseling of the villagers about prevention of diseases, 10.59% (n=45) respondents had informed PHC about the vulnerable areas.

Thus, majority of the respondents had given help in Vaccination and distribution of medicines.

Table No: - 74. Table showing the participation level of respondents in developmental activities of villages

Participation in Developmental Activities		
Participation in Developmental Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	421	93.35
No	30	6.65
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 93.35% (n=421) respondents had participated in the developmental activities of the villages and 6.65% (n=30) respondents had not participated in the developmental activities of the villages.

Thus, majority of the respondents had participated in the developmental activities of the villages as majority respondents (VDMC) members were key persons of the village.

Table No: - 75. Table showing requirement of Proper Drainage System in the villages of respondents

Requirement of Proper Drainage System		
Requirement of Proper Drainage System	Frequency	Percentage
Don't Know	9	2.0
Yes	323	71.62
No	119	26.38
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 71.62% (n=323) respondents felt that there should be proper drainage facilities for development of Villages, 26.38% (n=119) respondents felt that proper drainage facilities should not needed for development of Villages. 2% (n=9) respondents did not know anything about requirement of drainage system.

Thus, majority of the respondents felt that there should be proper drainage facilities for development of villages.

Table No: - 76. Table showing whether the Irrigation & Canal facilities were needed for development of villages of respondents

Requirement of Irrigation & Canal facilities		
Irrigation & Canal facilities	Frequency	Percent
Don't Know	5	1.10
Yes	136	30.16
No	310	68.74
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 68.74% (n=310) respondents did not require the Irrigation and Canal facilities because they already had these kinds of facilities, 30.16% (n=136) respondents required the Irrigation and Canal facilities because for development of the villages because of these facilities the crops would be give more yield and 1.10% (n=5) respondents did not know anything whether Irrigation and Canal facilities were required for development of villages or not.

Thus, majority of the respondents did not require the Irrigation and Canal facilities because they already had these kinds of facilities under Narmada Yojana.

Section: F

Information Related VDMP (Village Disaster Management Plan)

Table No: - 77. Table showing the awareness level of respondents regarding Village Level Disaster Management Plan (VDMP)

Awareness Regarding VDMP		
Awareness Regarding VDMP	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	146	32.37
No	305	67.63
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 67.6% (n=305) respondents were not aware about VDMP (Village Level Disaster Management Plan) and only 32.37% (n=146) respondents were aware about VDMP(Village Level Disaster Management Plan).

Thus, majority of the respondents were not aware about VDMP(Village Level Disaster Management Plan), though they are the part of this plan and their involvement was very much important while preparing this plan(VDMP).

Table No: - 78. Table showing awareness of VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committee) among respondents

Awareness Regarding VDMC		
Awareness Regarding VDMC	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	146	32.37
No	305	67.63
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 67.63% (n=305) respondents were not aware about VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committee) of their villages, while 32.37% (n=146) respondents were aware about VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committee) of their villages.

Thus, majority of the respondents were not aware about VDMC (Village Level Disaster Management Committee), though they were the members of that committee. Respondents were knowing that they have to work at the time of disasters and they were doing these all work but they did not know the Formal committee had been formed at village level and they were the part of it.

Table No: - 79. Table showing Awareness level of respondents about Name of VDMC

N=146

Awareness For Name of the Committee		
Name of the Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Warning team	102	69.86
Search & rescue team	72	49.32
First aid & Medical team	23	15.75
Relief , Self shelter and Coordination team	37	25.34
Water & sanitation	7	4.79
Damage assessment team	4	2.74
Counselors	2	1.37

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 69.86% (n=102) respondents were aware about the Name of Warning Team, 49.32% (n=72) respondents were aware about the Name of Search & Rescue Team, 25.34% (n=37) respondents were aware about the Name of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team, 15.75% (n=23) respondents were aware about the Name of First Aid & Medical Team, 4.79% (n=7) respondents were aware about the Name of Water & Sanitation Team, 2.74% (n=4) respondents were aware about the Name of Damage Assessment Team, 1.37% (n=2) respondents were aware about the Name of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team

Thus, majority of the respondents were about the name of Warning Team. Actually the respondents were doing a great job but they did not know that their work had been under which heading or not able to formalize their work.

Table No: - 80. Table showing the name of committee in which the respondents were members.

N=146

Name of the committee in which respondents were members		
Name of the Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Warning Team	123	84.25
Search & rescue Team	56	38.36
First aid & Medical Team	18	12.33
Relief , Self shelter and Coordination Team	37	25.34
Water & sanitation Team	15	10.27
Damage assessment Team	5	3.42
Counselling Team	2	1.37

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 84.25% (n=123) respondents were the members of Warning Team, 38.36% (n=56) respondents were the members of Search & Rescue Team, 25.34% (n=37) respondents were the members of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team, 12.33% (n=18) respondents were the members of First Aid & Medical Team, 3.42% (n=5) respondents were the members of Damage Assessment Team and 1.37% (n=2) respondents were the members of Counselling Team.

Thus, majority of the respondents were the members of Warning Team as they warn villagers at the time of flood.

Table No: - 81. Table showing Functions of Warning committee.

N=143

Functions of Warning Committee		
Functions of Warning Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Warn the villagers	139	97.20
Emphasis on pre evacuation	107	74.83

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 97.20% (n=139) respondents said that Warn People was the function of Warning Committee and 74.83% (n=107) respondents said that the function of Warning Committee was to emphasis on Pre Evacuation.

Thus majority of the respondents said that Warn People was the function of Warning Committee.

Table No: - 82. Table showing Functions of Search & Rescue committee

N=56

Functions of Search & Rescue Committee		
Functions of Search & Rescue Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Search Trapped victims	52	92.86
Save Trapped victims	43	76.79
Evacuate victims	41	73.21
Distribute food packet	13	23.21

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 92.86% (n=52) respondents said that Search Trapped Victims was the Function of Search & Rescue Committee, 76.79% (n=43) respondents said that Save Trapped Victims was the Function of Search & Rescue Committee, 73.21% (n=41) respondents said that Function of Search & Rescue Committee was make the victims for evacuation and 23.21% (n=13) respondents said that Distribute food packets was the Function of Search & Rescue Committee.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that searched out Trapped Victims is the Function of Search & Rescue Committee which was incomplete and this knowledge could be given through workshops, lectures, seminars etc. to the VDMC members.

Table No: - 83. Table showing the functions of First Aid & Medical committee

N=18

Functions of First Aid & Medical Committee		
Functions of First Aid & Medical committee	Frequency	Percentage
Provide Shelter	17	94.44
Provide Food Packet	15	83.33
Provide First Aid	13	72.22

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 94.44% (n=17) respondents said that provide Shelter was the Function of First Aid and Medical Committee, 83.33% (n=15) respondents said that Provide Food Packets was the Function of First Aid and Medical Committee, 72.22% (n=13) respondents said that Provide First Aids was the function of First Aid and Medical Committee.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Search Trapped Victims is the Function of First Aid and Medical Committee which were not correct response, and it was due to the lack of knowledge and awareness.

Table No: - 84. Table showing the functions of Relief, Self shelter and Coordination Team

N=37

Functions of Relief , Self shelter and Coordination Team		
Functions of Relief , Self shelter and Coordination Team	Frequency	Percentage
Provide Shelter	36	97.30
Provide Food Packets	27	72.97
All coordination	13	35.14

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 97.30% (n=36) respondents said that provided Shelter was the Function of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team, 72.97% (n=27) respondents said that Provided Food Packets was the Function of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team, 35.14% (n=13) respondents said all types of coordination were the function of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that provided Shelter was the Function of Relief, Self Shelter and Coordination Team and this was not the complete awareness among VDMC members so some Awareness Generation Programmes were required for more awareness.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Shelter Provision was the function of Relief, Self Shelter and Co-ordination Team.

Table No: - 85. Table showing the functions of Water and Sanitation committee

N=15

Functions of Water and Sanitation Committee		
Functions of Water and Sanitation Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Disposal of Waste	14	93.33
Sprinkling DDT	10	66.67
Chlorination of Water	8	53.33
Make drainage systems clean	12	80

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 93.33% (n=14) respondents said that Disposal of Waste was the Function of Water and Sanitation Committee, 80% (n=12) respondents said that made drainage system clean was the Function of Water and Sanitation Committee, 66.67% (n=10) respondents said that Sprinkling of DDT was the function of Water and Sanitation Committee, 53.33% (n=8) respondents said that Chlorination of Water was the Function of Search & Rescue Committee.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that respondents said that Disposal of Waste was the Function of Water and Sanitation Committee.

Table No: - 86. Table showing Functions of Damage Assessment Committee

N=5

Functions of Damage Assessment Committee		
Functions of Damage Assessment Committee	Frequency	Percentage
Provide case benefits victims	5	100
Survey of vulnerable areas	3	60

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be observed that 100% (n=5) respondents said that provided Case benefits to victims was the Function of Damage Assessment Committee and 60% (n=3) respondents said that did Survey of vulnerable areas was the function of Damage Assessment Committee.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that provided Case benefits to victims was the Function of Damage Assessment Committee as all the 5 members were Talatis so it was the duty of them to provide case benefits to victims after flood situation.

Section: G

Information Related Disaster Management Act 2005

Table No: - 87. Table showing the knowledge of respondents about Disaster Management Act 2005

Knowledge About Disaster Management Act 2005		
Knowledge About Disaster Management Act 2005	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	8.65
No	412	91.35
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 91.35% (n=412) respondents were not having knowledge of Disaster Management Act 2005 and 8.65% (n=39) respondents were having knowledge of Disaster Management Act 2005.

Thus, majority of the respondents were not having knowledge of Disaster Management Act 2005 as they were VDMC members and if they had the knowledge of Disaster Management Act 2005 and its provisions then they could help other people and took advantage of it.

Table No: - 88. Table showing the knowledge about provisions of Disaster Management Act 2005

N=39

Knowledge Regarding Provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005		
Disaster Management Act	Frequency	Percentage
Action Plan	22	56.41
Preparedness	35	89.74

*Multiple Answers are Valid.

From the above table it can be seen that 89.74% (n=35) respondents said that Preparedness was the major provision of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and 56.41% (n=22) respondents said that Action Plan was the major provision of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Thus, majority of the respondents said that Preparedness was the major provision of Disaster Management Act 2005.

**Table No: - 89. Table showing the consent of respondents about the slogan.....?”
Afat Same Ni Purva Taiyari Aj Sacho Upay”**

Consent of respondents about the slogan “Afat same ni purva taiyari aj sacho upay”		
Consent About Slogan	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	431	95.57
No	20	4.43
Total	451	100.0

From the above table it can be seen that 95.6% (n=431) respondents were agree with the slogan “Afat Same Ni Purva Taiyari Aj Sacho Upay” and 4.43% (n=20) respondents were not agree with the slogan “Afat Same Ni Purva Taiyari Aj Sacho Upay”.

Thus, majority of the respondents agreed with the slogan, “Afat Same Ni Purva Taiyari Aj Sacho Upay”. It indicated that local people understood the importance of Disaster Preparedness as well as the importance of Participation of Local people for the same.

CROSS TABULATION

Cross tabulation between Demographic Variables and Knowledge and Preparedness of VDMC Members for Flood.

Hypothesis 1 There is significant association between Age and Knowledge regarding flood.

Table 2.1. Table showing Cross Tabulation between Age and Information related flood.

Age * Information Related Flood Cross tabulation				
		Information Related Flood		Total
		Lower information related to flood	Higher information related to flood	
Age	20 - 30 years	25 (5.5)*	11 (2.4)*	36 (8.0)*
	30 - 40 years	115 (25.5)*	26 (5.8)*	141 (31.3)*
	40 - 50 years	169 (37.5)*	35 (7.8)*	204 (45.2)*
	50 - 60 years	46 (10.2)*	14 (3.1)*	60 (13.3)*
	60 - Above years	7 (1.6)*	3 (0.7)*	10 (2.2)*
Total		362 (80.3)*	89 (19.7)*	451 (100.0)*

$\chi^2 = 4.822$

df= 4

p=0.306

**figure in parentheses indicate percentage*

From the table 2.1 it can be said that there is statistically a non significant association (p=.306) between age of the VDMC Members and Information related flood. Looking to value it can be said that hypothesis is disproved.

Hypothesis 2 There is significant association between Age and Preparedness for Flood.

Table 2.2. Table showing Cross Tabulation between Age and Preparedness before the flood has occurred.

Age * Preparedness For Before Flood Cross tabulation				
		Preparedness For Before Flood		Total
		Average Preparation Before Flood	Good Preparation Before Flood	
Age	20 - 30 years	26 (5.8)*	10 (2.2)*	36 (8.0)*
	30 - 40 years	62 (13.7)*	79 (17.5)*	141 (31.3)*
	40 - 50 years	95 (21.1)*	109 (24.2)*	204 (45.2)*
	50 - 60 years	38 (8.4)*	22 (4.9)*	60 (13.3)*
	60 - Above years	5 (1.1)*	5 (1.1)*	10 (2.2)*
Total		226 (50.1)*	225 (49.9)*	451 (100.0)*

$\chi^2 = 14.386$

df= 4

p=0.006

**figure in parentheses indicate percentage*

From the table 2.2 it can be said that there is a statistically significant association is found between age of the VDMC Members and Preparedness before the flood has occurred as (p=.006). Looking to value it can be said that hypothesis is proved.

Hypothesis 3 There is significant association between Occupation and Knowledge regarding flood.

Table 2.3. Table showing Cross Tabulation between Occupation and Information related flood.

Occupation * Information Related Flood Cross tabulation				
		Information Related Flood		Total
		Lower information related to flood	Higher information related to flood	
Occupation	Job and Service	159 (35.3)*	56 (12.4)*	215 (47.7)*
	Business	25 (5.5)*	1 (0.2)*	26 (5.8)*
	Agriculture and Farming	156 (34.6)*	32 (7.1)*	188 (41.7)*
	Labor Work	10 (2.2)*	0 (0.0)*	10 (2.2)*
	Other Work	10 (2.2)*	0 (0.0)*	10 (2.2)*
Total		362 (80.3)*	89 (19.7)*	451 (100.0)*

$\chi^2 = 15.834$

df= 4

p=0.007

**figure in parentheses indicate percentage*

From the table 2.3 it can be said that there is a statistically significant association is found between occupation and information related flood as (p=.007). Looking to value it can be said that hypothesis is proved.

Hypothesis 4 There is significant association between Occupation and Preparedness for flood by VDMC Members.

Table 2.4. Table showing Cross Tabulation between Occupation and Preparedness for flood by VDMC Members.

Occupation * Preparedness For Before Flood Cross tabulation				
		Preparedness For Before Flood		Total
		Average Preparation Before Flood	Good Preparation Before Flood	
Occupation	Job and Service	118 (26.2)*	97 (21.5)*	215 (47.7)*
	Business	12 (2.7)*	14 (3.1)*	26 (5.8)*
	Agriculture and Farming	84 (18.6)*	104 (23.1)*	188 (41.7)*
	Labor Work	5 (1.1)*	5 (1.1)*	10 (2.2)*
	Other Work	7 (1.6)*	3 (0.7)*	10 (2.2)*
Total		226 (50.1)*	225 (49.9)*	451 (100.0)*

$\chi^2 = 7.930$

df= 5

p=0.160

**figure in parentheses indicate percentage*

From the table 2.4 it can be said that there is statistically a non significant association (p=.160) between occupation of the VDMC Members and Preparedness before flood. Looking to value it can be said that hypothesis is disproved.

Hypothesis 5 There is significant association between Education qualification and Knowledge regarding flood.

Table 2.5. Table showing Cross Tabulation between Education qualification and Information related flood.

Education Qualification * Information Related Flood Cross tabulation				
		Information Related Flood		Total
		Lower information related to flood	Higher information related to flood	
Education Qualification	Illiterate	15 (3.3)*	0 (0.0)*	15 (3.3)*
	Primary Education	86 (19.1)*	14 (3.1)*	100 (22.2)*
	Secondary Education	191 (42.4)*	42 (9.3)*	233 (51.7)*
	Higher Secondary Education	55 (12.2)*	27 (6.0)*	82 (18.2)*
	Graduate	6 (1.3)*	2 (0.4)*	8 (1.8)*
	Post Graduate	9 (2.0)*	4 (0.9)*	13 (2.9)*
Total		362 (80.3)*	89 (19.7)*	451 (100.0)*

$\chi^2 = 16.343$

df= 5

p=0.006

**figure in parentheses indicate percentage*

From the table 2.5 it can be said that there is a statistically significant association is found between Education qualification and information related flood as (p=.006). Looking to value it can be said that hypothesis is proved.

Hypothesis 6 There is significant association between Education qualification and Preparedness for flood by VDMC Members.

Table 2.6. Table showing Cross Tabulation between Education qualification and Preparedness for flood by VDMC Members.

Education Qualification * Preparedness For Before Flood Cross tabulation				
		Preparedness For Before Flood		Total
		Average Preparation Before Flood	Good Preparation Before Flood	
Education Qualification	Illiterate	3 (0.7)*	12 (2.7)*	15 (3.3)*
	Primary Education	52 (11.5)*	48 (10.6)*	100 (22.2)*
	Secondary Education	103 (22.8)*	130 (28.8)*	233 (51.7)*
	Higher Secondary Education	54 (12.0)*	28 (6.2)*	82 (18.2)*
	Graduate	6 (1.3)*	2 (0.4)*	8 (1.8)*
	Post Graduate	8 (1.8)*	5 (1.1)*	13 (2.9)*
Total		226 (50.1)*	225 (49.9)*	451 (100.0)*

$\chi^2 = 19.623$

df= 5

p=0.001

**figure in parentheses indicate percentage*

From the table 2.6 it can be said that there is a statistically significant association is found between Education qualification and preparedness before flood by respondents as (p=.001). Looking to value it can be said that hypothesis is proved.

FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of participants is guided by a moderator who introduce topics for discussion amongst them.

The strength of FGD relies on allowing the participants to agree or disagree with each other so that it provides an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of belief and their experiences and practices. The Focus Group Discussion is conducted among VDMC members of Flood affected villages. The discussion was focused on Knowledge and Preparedness about CBDP for Flood.

Number of Participants	16
Place/Village	PHC/Khanpur Village
Taluka	Anand
Name of River	Mahi
Time Frame	32 minutes
Topic Discussed	Knowledge and Preparedness of VDMC members for Flood

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSISTED OF:

DISASTERS IN LOCAL AREA IN THE PAST

1. To know about most prevalent natural hazards in the past 10 years in the village
2. To know about the different vulnerable areas in the village for flood.
3. To see the reoccurrence period of the Flood.
4. To find out the severity of Flood.
5. To know about the duration of stay of Flood Hazard.

IMPACT OF DISASTERS

1. To find out severely affected social group by the flood hazard.
2. To check the impact of Flood upon villagers.
3. To know about various social and economic development sectors which were severely affected by Flood.
4. To check the impact of flood upon the environment.

LOCAL LEVEL RESOURCES AND COPPING MECHANISM

1. To find the key stake holders involved in disaster response and recovery.
2. To know about capacities and resources of communities used to deal with the Disasters.
3. To know about types of trainings which are given to VDMC members.

DISCUSSION

People residing in Khanpur village had more experience of Flood Disasters in the past 10 years. They also have faced some other natural Disasters like Cyclone, Earthquake etc. Almost all areas of village were affected from flood but some areas like near Dairy, Panchayat and Vagharivas are most affected due to flood. According to VDMC members villagers of Khanpur village have repeatedly affected from the Flood. In 2005 alone the Flood had occurred 5 to 6 times in the village. Due to Flood all areas of villages have been affected as well as the major institutions like Panchayat, religious places like mosque, temples have been affected. Various diseases like Malaria, Dengue etc. spread due to contaminated water. Khanpur was severely affected village from Flood village remained in flood for 4 to 5 days.

IMPACT OF DISASTERS

Women, children and Aged were most vulnerable social groups at the time of Flood because they could not save themselves and easily came out from the affected areas. After the disaster they were in the traumatic situation.

Due to Disasters people could not go outside from their houses and did not have to basic facilities like electricity, Health etc. People could not go outside for purchasing basic commodities like vegetable, oil etc.

Children could not go for school for long time due to flood water. Transportation facility is also hamper due to flood water.

Many social and economic development sectors were severely affected from Disasters like Bank, shops, religious places etc due to flood.

According to villagers everything would be washed out at the time of flood. So many trees and plants had been washed out due to flood water. Due to debris and dead bodies of animals spoil the environment and spread air pollution.

LOCAL LEVEL RESOURCES AND COPPING MECHANISM

All villagers are helpful at the time of Disasters but some persons had given major contribution in response and recovery time like Medical officer of PHC, Sarpanch, Female Health Workers, Anganwadi workers, Talati and some Fishermen

Villagers generally used the local available resources like tractors, ropes, boats of fishermen etc. for rescue and relief work. But after flood situation PHC and Gram Panchayat had put great efforts for recovery. FHWs, ASHA workers and Anganwadi workers played a great role for awareness regarding different waterborne diseases and about preventive steps. Gram panchayat had given some cash doles to victims.

All members of VDMC members had not got any kind of training and particularly for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation but few members like Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, FHWs had taken some training as a part of their role. In villages fishermen were more involved in rescue work but still they had not got any training.

Number of Participants	16
Place/Village	GramPanchayat/Rinza Village
Taluka	Tarapur
Name of River	Sabarmati
Time Frame	32 minutes
Topic Discussed	Knowledge and Preparedness of VDMC members for Flood

FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

FOCUS GROUP

DISCUSSION CONSISTED OF:

PAST DISASTER PAST DISASTERS IN LOCAL AREA

People residing in Rinza village were more experienced the Flood Disasters in the past 10 years. They also had faced some other natural Disasters like Cyclone, Earthquake etc. Major parts of village had been inundated by the flood. People residing in Rinza village had to face flood disaster every year. Due to Flood all areas of Rinza village have inundated and every person had to evacuate at Tarapur. Flood Water have stay more than 5 days every years so situation could be worst. The Panchayat doesn't had the rescue equipments like live jackets, boats etc. Flood had frequently visited that Rinza village and approximately stay 7 days in some vulnerable areas.

IMPACT OF FLOOD

Pregnant women, Elderly were most vulnerable social groups at the time of Flood because they could not save themselves and easily come out from the affected areas. After disaster they are in the traumatic situation for a long time.

Due to Flood Villagers had to leave their own houses and evacuate to other places of Tarapur. They could not access the basic facilities like electricity, Health etc. People were vulnerable for getting food packets, clean drinking water and sanitation facilities. Women had to face major crisis at evacuation place. Everything including home appliances were washed out in flood water.

Children could not go for school for long time due to flood water. Transportation facility would be hampered due to flood water.

Many social and economic development sectors were severely affected from Disasters like Bank, shops, religious places, fields etc were affected due to flood the ready crops would be washed out in flood water and it is the big damage for community.

According to villagers everything would be washed out at the time of flood. Many trees and plants had been washed out due to flood water. Due to debris and dead bodies of animals spoil the nature and the air stinks.

LOCAL LEVEL RESOURCES AND COPPING MECHANISM

All villagers were helpful at the time of Disasters and moreover some persons had given major contribution in response and recovery time like Medical officer of PHC, Sarpanch, Female Health Workers, Anganwadi workers, Talati, local youth etc.

Villagers generally used the local available resources like tractors, ropes, etc for rescue and relief work. The help was given by collector office, mamladar office at the time of flood. They reached to vulnerable areas and saved people and live stocks from those areas. The main role was of cleaners after disaster because if the village was not properly cleaned the outburst of diseases was possible. But after the flood situation PHC and Gram Panchayat had put great efforts for recovery. FHWs, ASHA workers and Anganwadi workers had played a great role for awareness regarding different waterborne diseases and about preventive steps. Talati had given some cash doles to victims.

All members of VDMC members had not got any kind of training and particulaly for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation but few members like Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, FHWs had taken some training as a part of their profession. Youth would do good job if they were provided some rescue training, first Aid training etc.