



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FLOOD AFFECTED VILLAGES OF BAGALAKOT DISTRICT

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## Abstract:

Climate change has played a major role in causing floods. The increase in the amount of extreme precipitation is due to the increase in the variability of monsoon winds. The damage caused to the field depends on the flood tide itself, the fixed characteristics of the field and the factory species cultivated.

The main cause of flood water is unreasonable fall, but its conditions are also caused by earthquakes, deforestation of upper waters, breaking of heads, senseless melting of snow, etc. no matter what kind of flood water, but the effect of flood water is really dangerous. It affects the life of all people. The present article tells about those who suffered from the cruel writing of fate. This composition tries to illuminate the change of life after the flood. Without prejudice with the poor, rich, upper class and caste who lost their homes, lands, influence and further relatives. The paper sets out the approach to know the affect of flood tide and how flood affected on socio-economic life of people.

**Key words: Flood, Relief, disaster**

## Introduction:

We are living in Globalization era. Thousand of trees are cut in the name of construction of a highway. They give an assurance that instead of cutting one tree, ten such trees will be planted. The forest is not only for the trees, but also for animals, insects, birds etc. Where is the awareness of sensitivity of the wind emitted by the tree, the frozen could, cloud, the rain falling from it, the water flowing from the rain. People of unsustainable development demolish an old building and build a hundred new ones in a couple of years, not a forest system. As a result, the presence or absence of trees changes the amount of water in surface, soil, or groundwater or the atmosphere, leading to soil erosion and changes in the amount of water available for ecosystem processes or human use. Forests are also affected by flooding in areas with heavy rainfall, which destroys the storage capacity of wet or wet woodland.

Parts of Belagavi, Bijapur, Raichur, Kalburg, Yadgir and Uttara Kannada in North Karnataka were heavily affected by the heavy water flow caused by the force. On August 8, Karnataka experienced nearly five times the normal fall, adding 12 parts to the ongoing cataract inflexibility that had killed 20 people by August 9, 2019. Excessive falls are the main potential factor that caused or exacerbated cataracts According to a report by government officials, each region can only control subsidence to a certain extent based on land use and land ownership (From Wikipedia). When this is achieved, a cataract occurs and also caused damage to hundreds of acres of crops growing in the surrounding areas.

## Review of Literature:

A case study done by **Sushmita Halavarthi et.al (2020)**, analyzes that Bagalkot is a large city surrounded by water. Flooding can be a common factor, but interested in an area that is not affected by natural water bodies, but by different reasons. Flood research begins with the search for causes, various causes are related to field visits, points, media and special monitoring. The most flooded area is the Bagalkot plant near Apmc. Field visits are being considered for the floodwater impact study area. The road that connects navanagar to many areas is the main area that is heavily affected by food. Researcher made several field visits and clearly found a miracle there, such as drainage blockage, misalignment, wrong protection, cultivation.

The purpose of the research is to analyze the manuscript and find out what needs to be done to ensure that the water flows smoothly and safely. Estimated monthly bill in 2015-2019, 5 times. This will help us design the drainage system. After the problem analysis is complete, review the many results. Some of very careful and practically simple recommendations and have come up with the best suggestions for nominal flood control.

**Borah, A.K. (2003)**, is a geographer with extensive experience in cataract research. His work on the Brahmaputra swash and its associated difficulties is of particular interest to current research. He discussed both the problems and solutions of Assam tide. He not only emphasized the causes of cataracts, but also focused on some possible solutions related to travel routes and authorities dealing with flood and tidal problems. His advice to flood zone residents is amazing as they need to develop their strength to adapt to the flood water scenario as living with cataracts is a miracle of nature. In northeastern India, he placed great emphasis on the landscape of gorges and rivers. Therefore, his contribution must be mentioned in the context of this study.

**Dhar and Nandrgi (1998)**, studied river floods in India and found that three main parts of the country, namely Northeast India, North India and Central India and the surrounding northern peninsula of India, are flooded during the summer monsoon season. Tendency Moreover, most of the floods are observed in Northeast India and North India.

According to **R. J. Garde (1998)**, who studied floods and flood control using an engineering method, government satellite technology has become crucial in providing a cost-effective, reliable and critical mechanism. For flood disaster prevention, preparedness and emergency management Remote control. Markings have a lot to offer besides tracking floods of various sizes. Potential for long-term flood and risk database Communications satellites have proven to be critical for assessment and management of emergency response. Provision of emergency communications to organize effective relief measures in a timely manner.

This article examines the camp as a space of autonomy in the context of the Makhmour refugee camp in Iraqi Kurdistan. It explores the relationship between the camp and autonomy by inverting the concept of exception. Based on the theoretical opening of **Khaled Furan (2014)**, the work develops a critical understanding of the exception, which does not result from the autonomous decision of the state and its legal composition, but from the ability of political subjects to form an independent cooperative. Life struggle with the state, against the state and beyond it. Changing the place of exception from the autonomous state to the government enables a new generalization of the camp as a basis of autonomy. Makhmour's experience points to what call the spatiality of the emerging refugee camp as "counter-camp," bringing theoretical and empirical observation to an important conceptualization of the camp. Although the anti-camp is the political embodiment of the world tree of independent will, it is a process characterized by constant robbery, concession and contestation with the statist form of time and space.

### **Objective:**

The main objective of study is to know the Socio-economic conditions of flood affected villages of Bagalakot district.

## Methodology:

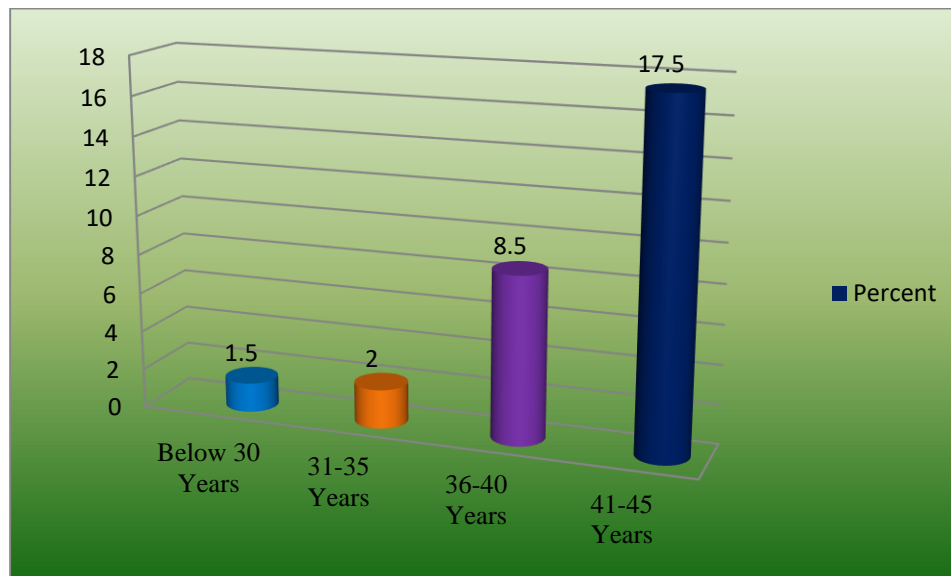
The study was conducted in heavily flooded areas of Bagalkot district. The interview method was chosen to obtain in-depth information. This helps to understand their problems during and after the flood. In order to explore the conditions of villagers of different ages, castes, financial status and about cultivation, how they are leading their life now. Many of them were dependent on agriculture. After the flood affect villages and suddenly changed unbelievably.

Information was collected from 400 respondents from flood affected villages of Bagalakot district through interview method and collected data is analyzed using appropriate statistical tools, such as percentages. Many of respondents are illiterate and they comfortable in their regional language (Kannada). So researcher translated and convinced the questionnaire in Kannada and collected data.

**Table. No-1: Age**

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 30 Years	6	1.5
31-35 Years	8	2.0
36-40 Years	34	8.5
41-45 Years	70	17.5
46 Years and above	274	68.5
Not Answered	8	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Data**

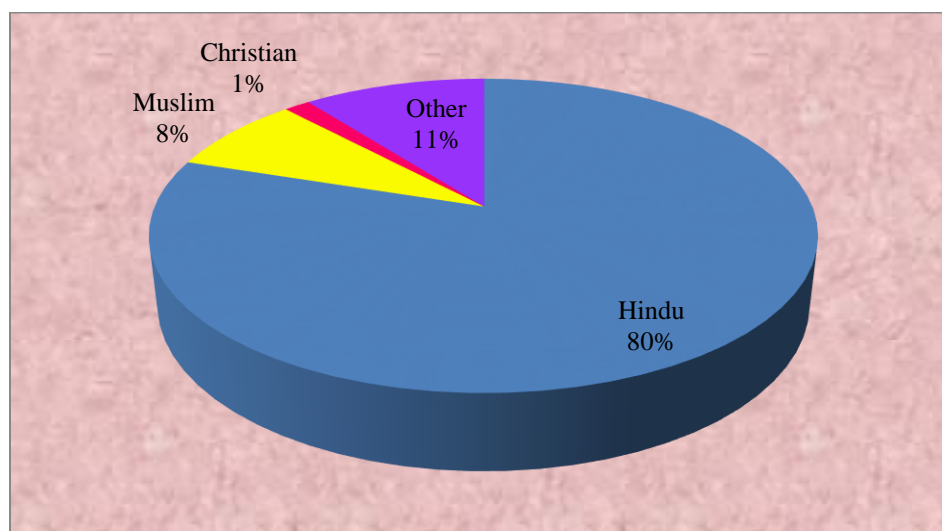
**Graph. No-1:Age**

The table above describes the age structure of those interviewed who were victims of the floods. The majority of those surveyed (68.5%) is 46 years of age or older. 17.5 per cent of respondents between 41 and 45 years old. A minimum 1.5 per cent of respondents are under 30 years of age.

**Table. No-2: Religion**

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Hindu	320	80.0
Muslim	32	8.0
Christian	6	1.5
Other	42	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data

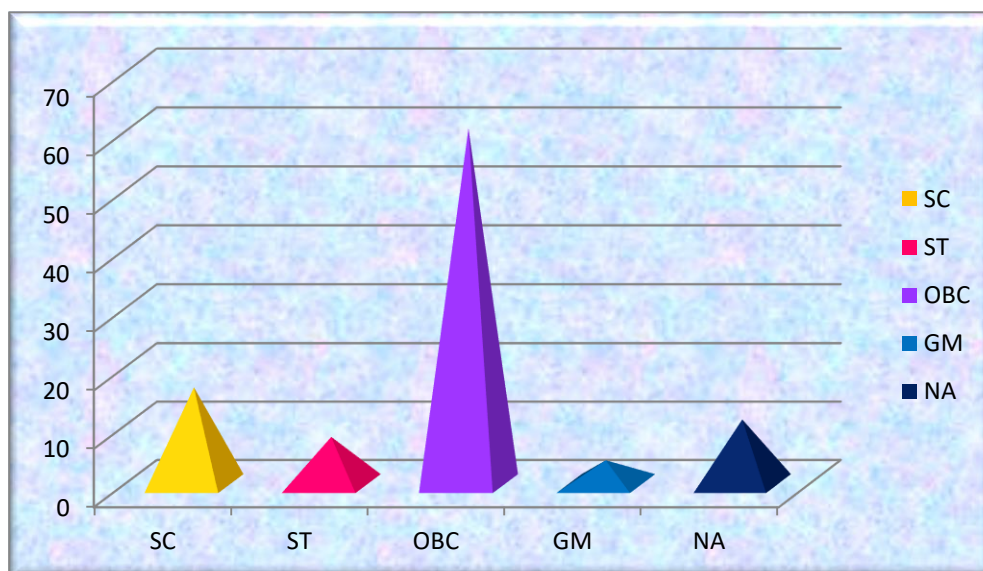
**Graph. No-2: Religion**

In Indian society, religion has a significant role in the life of an individual. But the flood situation brings all religions, castes, greatness and at least beyond all, bringing everybody under one roof. When faced with a flood of people carrying rituals and beliefs according to their religion, they inevitably have to forget everything and mingle with everyone. In the above table majority of the respondents selected for the study i.e 80.5 percent are belongs to Hindu religion. 8 percent of belongs to Muslim religion while the lowest i.e. 1.5 percent belongs to the Christian religion.

**Table. No-3: Caste**

Caste	Frequency	Percent
SC	66	16.5
ST	32	8.0
OBC	242	60.5
GM	16	4.0
NA	44	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Data**

**Graph. No-3: Caste**

Caste affects everyone's life, but flood comes regardless of caste. But in flood people of all castes who were there had to suffer the consequences among such it was seen that most of the 60.5 percent respondents are belongs to Other Backward Communities. 16.5 percent of respondents belong to Scheduled caste a least 4.0 percent people belong to GM (General Merit). All of them had to stay in the porridge centers, schools and shelter centers that were scattered in the event of floods. Then there were those who were different from the caste and spent their days shying away in their minds. All castes were hit by the heat of the overall flood.

**Table. No-4: Marital Status**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	14	3.5
Married	322	80.5
Widow	54	13.5
Divorcee	4	1.0
Separated	6	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data



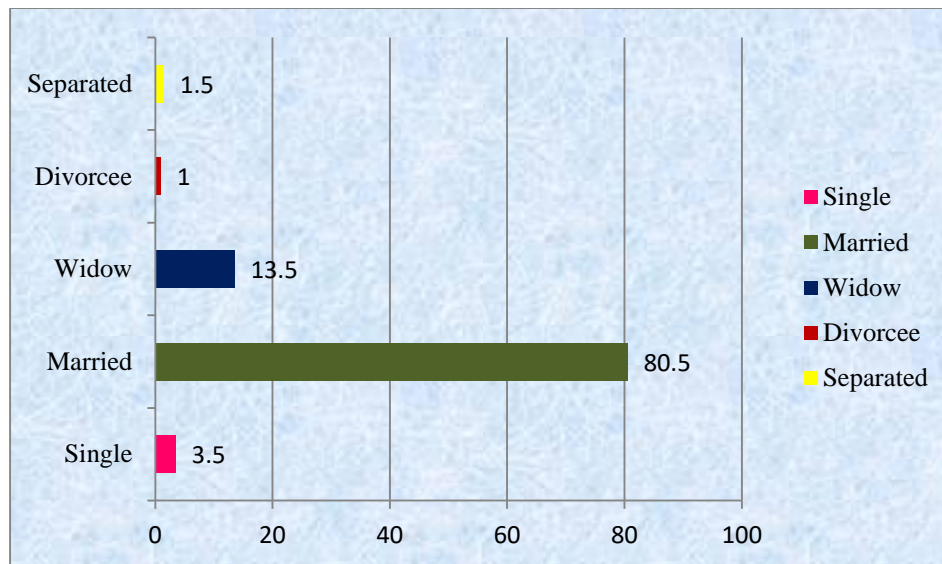
**Graph. No-4: Marital Status**

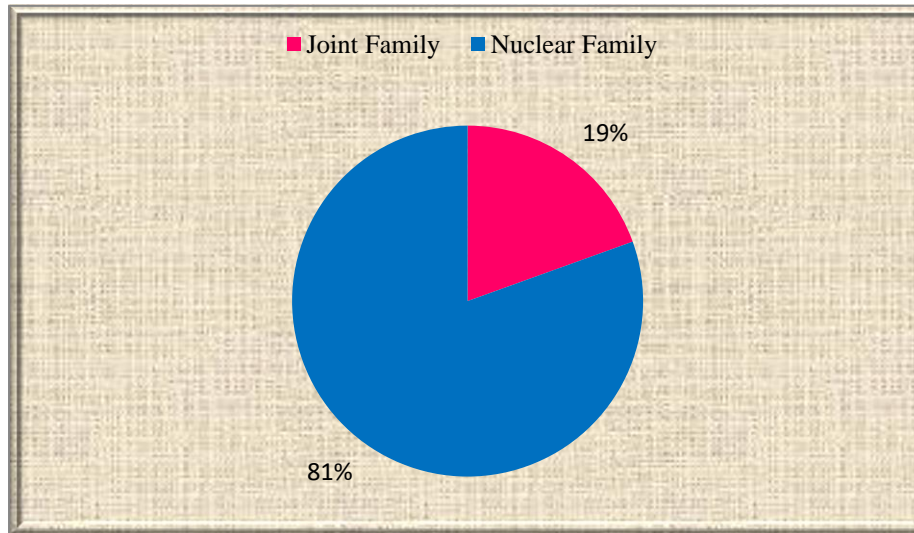
Table no.4 focuses the marital status of the respondents of the flood victim villages. The majority of 80.5 percent of the respondents are married. 13.5 percent of respondents are widow and only 1 percent of respondents are divorcee.

**Table. No-5: Type of Family**

Type of Family	Frequency	Percent
Joint Family	78	19.5
Nuclear Family	322	80.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Data**



**Graph. No-5: Type of Family**

The above table shows that maximum of 80.5 percent of the respondents are living in nuclear families. Some of the parents of these respondent's live in form houses, these respondents live semi urban and urban regions. 78% of respondents still live in joint families with two or more generations of family members. It was very difficult to rescue the joint family members rather than the nuclear family. In joint families, many of them are old age, can't able to run or protect themselves. In a situation of overflowing water was very dangerous for them.

**Table. No-6: Respondent Occupation**

Respondent Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Government employees	12	3.0
Agricultural Labour	118	29.5
Construction Labour	8	2.0
Farmer	218	54.5
Businessman	16	4.0
Dairy farming	2	0.5
Others	26	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data

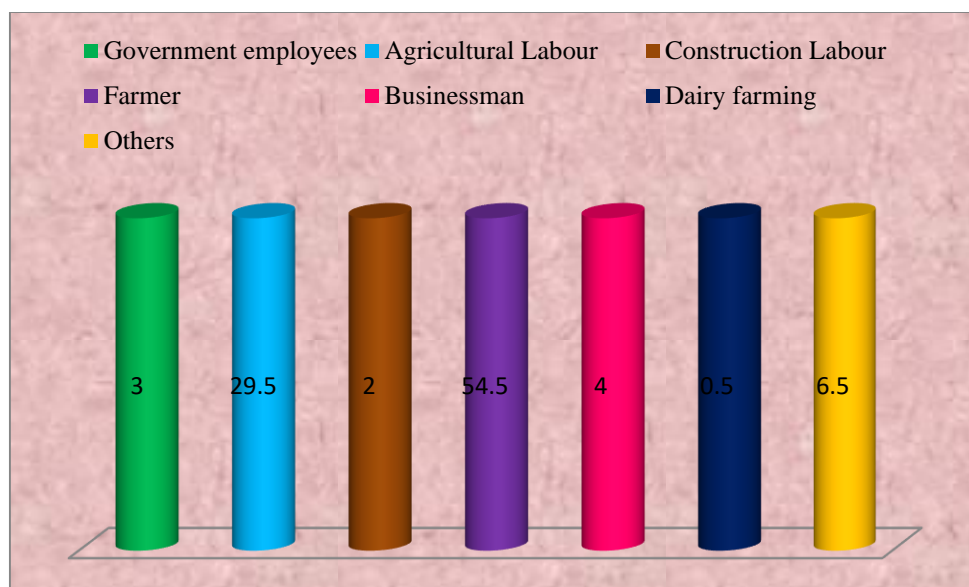
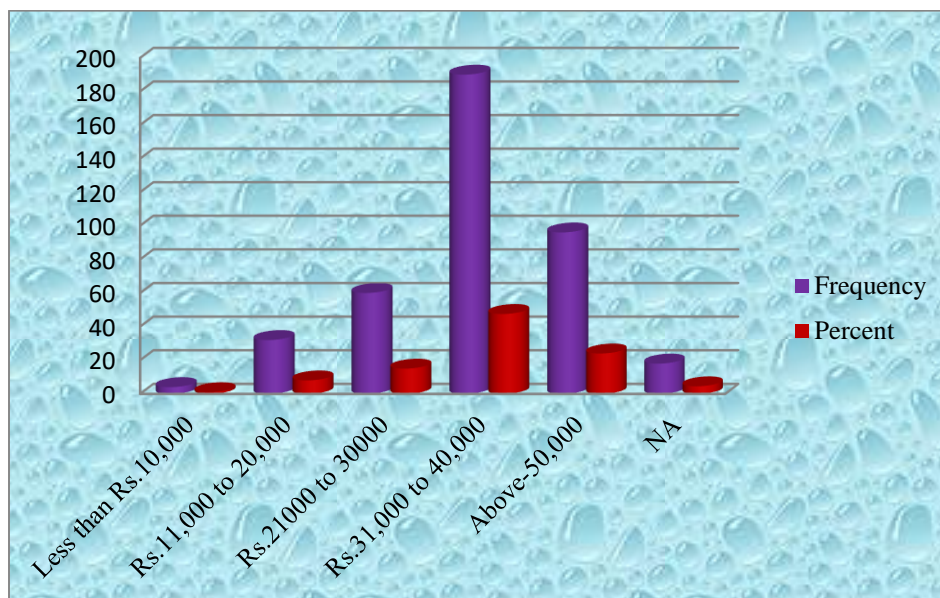
**Graph. No-6:**

Table 6 provides an overview of respondents' occupations. More than half, 54.5 percent of respondents farmers having own lands. 29.5 percent of respondents are agricultural labourers working on the land of others with daily wages. For a while gets jawar, wheat or vegetables as salary. Only 3 percent of respondents are government servants. Very less 0.5 percent of respondents depend on dairy farming having buffalos, sheep, ox etc. At the time of flood these respondents searched their cattle and saved their lives because these cattle are the source of their income.

**Table. No-7: Per month income of the family**

Per month income of the family	Frequency	Percent
Less than Rs.10,000	4	1.0
Rs.11,000 to 20,000	32	8.0
Rs.21000 to 30000	60	15.0
Rs.31,000 to 40,000	190	47.5
Above-50,000	96	24.0
NA	18	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Data**

**Graph. No-7: Per month income of the family**

The above table reveals about the income of the family. Less than half, 47.5 per cent of the respondent's income is 31,000 to 40,000/- it includes all income such as sales, dairy forming, daily and monthly wages and monthly income of employees. 24 percent of respondents are getting 50, 000/- and above, per month. Only 1 percent of respondents receive less than 10,000/- survival of their family. The flood did not affect much, on government employees, but other workers as the workers affect many who lost their land, homes and other properties in the floods. Few of those victims were landlords, but the floods make them servants and work together with their workers.

**Table.No.8: Problem faced by family during flood**

<b>Problem faced by family during flood</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family disturbance	22	5.5
Low income	238	59.5
Unemployment	56	14
Health problems	84	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data

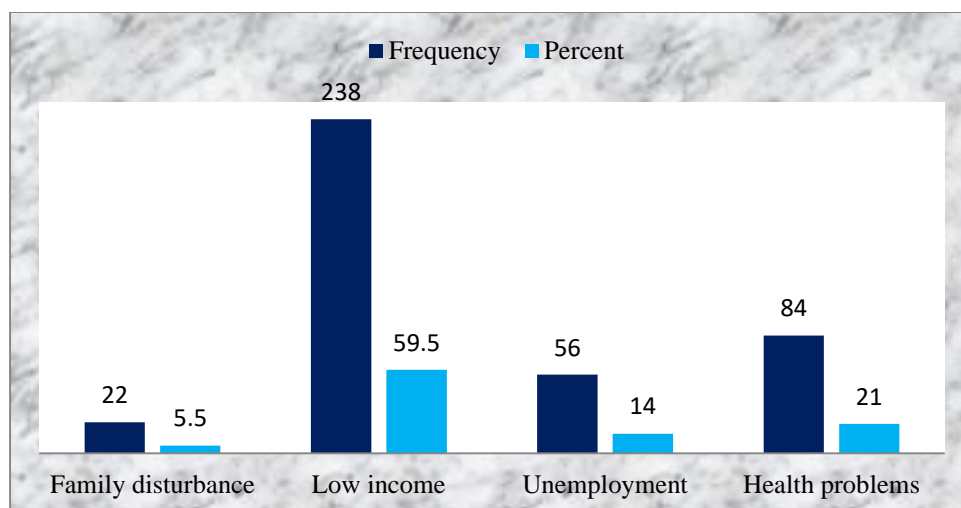
**Graph.No.8: Problem faced by family during flood**

Table no. 8 explains about the problems faced by family during flood. Of course flood is a natural hazard can come any time. Whatever may be the reasons but whenever it comes create some problems in day today life of flood victim villages. When people lost their mental strength it may harm to their personal life as well. When people lost their crops, homes, things like their professional tools and other properties, it is very difficult get employment, before flood they settled and adjusted with their as usual life, when there is source of income obviously get small jobs and get low income. More than half, 59.5 percent of the respondents get low income after and during the flood. Low income is very major problem faced by family during flood. 21 percent of respondents faced health problems like, breathing, allergy, fever, skin problems etc. 14 percent of respondents faced unemployment problem. Because they lost their professional tool kits, machines, lands and other things which helps for their self employment. After flood also faced unemployment problem because shifted to other places, getting job in new places is not so easy. New owners hesitate to keep these people for jobs. 5.5 percent respondents faced family disturbance. Adjusting with new place, job, compromising with availability was big task them during flood.

### Conclusion:

The flood was a big thing. Those who have been there and have experienced its effects know how many difficulties they have to face. The people who are somehow making a living with the things that they have. All of a sudden, this kind of situation happened, and it didn't happen. On the one hand there is confusion, which should be given priority, to children, the elderly, the disabled, cattle, and on the other hand, to save one's own life and dependents from difficulties. Whether a flood is big or small, its impact is inevitable. There were hundreds of changes in everyday life. Stay off the farm and find work somewhere. Flood victims had to suffer

from many problems such as daily survival, lack of income, health problems, unemployment is not so easy to face.

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