

Inclusion Monitoring in Thane Cyclone Tamil Nadu, 2011

National Dalit Watch-
National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights, New Delhi

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Author: P. Joseph Victor Raj, Puducherry (Consultant)

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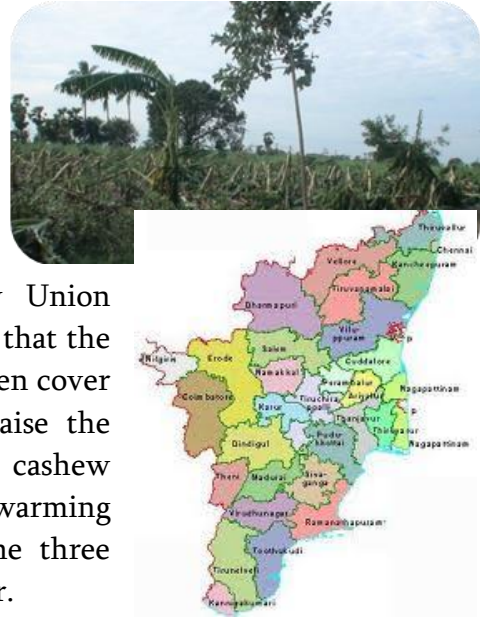
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CHAPTER I

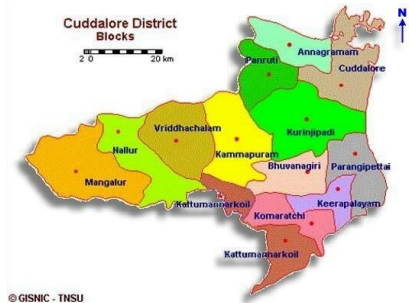
1. Introduction:

The Cyclone Thane of 30th December 2011 had devastated Cuddalore and Villupuram districts in Tamil Nadu State and Puducherry district in Puducherry Union Territory. The devastation was so severe, it is presumed that the loss to livelihood especially in agriculture, the loss of green cover would take a minimum of 5 years to 10 years to raise the commercial crops like coconut, jack fruit and cashew plantations and the green cover. Already the global warming effect has been experienced by the community in the three districts due to the loss of plantations and the green cover.



Cuddalore District:

In 2011, Cuddalore had population of 2,600,880 of which male and female were 1,311,151 and 1,289,729 respectively. There was change of 13.80 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Cuddalore District recorded increase of 7.66 percent to its population compared to 1991. The initial provisional data suggest a density of 702 in 2011 compared to 617 of 2001. Average literacy rate of Cuddalore in 2011 were 79.04 compared to 71.01 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 86.84 and 71.20 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 81.64 and 60.27 in Cuddalore District. Total literate in Cuddalore District were 1,849,805 of which male and female were 1,019,160 and 830,645 respectively. In 2001, Cuddalore District had 1,420,488 in its total region. With regards to Sex Ratio in Cuddalore, it stood at 984 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 986.



Villupuram District:

In 2011, Villupuram district had population of 3,463,284 of which male and female were 1,744,832 and 1,718,452 respectively. There was change of 16.99 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Villupuram District recorded increase of 7.43 percent to its population compared to 1991. The initial provisional data suggest a density of 482 in 2011 compared to 412 of 2001. Average



literacy rate of Viluppuram in 2011 were 72.08 compared to 63.80 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 80.58 and 63.51 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 75.06 and 52.38 in Viluppuram District. Total literate in Viluppuram District were 2,223,605 of which male and female were 1,248,606 and 974,999 respectively. In 2001, Viluppuram District had 1,650,528 in its total region. With regards to Sex Ratio in Viluppuram, it stood at 985 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 984. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

Puducherry District:

As per details from Census 2011, Puducherry has population of 12.44 Lakh, an increase from figure of 9.74 Lakh in 2001 census. Total population of Puducherry as per 2011 census is 1,244,464 of which male and female are 610,485 and 633,979 respectively. In 2001, total population was 974,345 in which males were 486,961 while females were 487,384. The total population growth in this decade was 27.72 percent while in previous decade it was 20.56 percent. The population of Puducherry forms 0.10 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 0.09 percent.



In the three districts, the Dalit population is around 13.8%. Socio economic and political discrimination was widespread and the same is prevailing in some of the so called upper caste dominated villages in the three districts, since the Dalit and the STs have almost no land ownership and are dependant on the upper caste communities for their livelihood as farm workers and casual labourers.

2. Background:

To those in interior south India, Cyclone Thane might be just another cold, wet day to grumble about. On the east coast of India, Cyclone Thane's fury was at its peak at about 9 AM, on 30th December 2011, when Cyclone Thane made landfall between Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu State and Puducherry (UT) on India's eastern coastline. Winds, at speeds of 145 kph, tore avenue trees off the ground, hurled dustbins afar, snapped coconut palms like matchsticks, uprooted the jack fruit trees, mowed down the banana plantations, ripped windows of the houses and blown the roof of the huts and tiled houses out of their hinges, and tossed catamarans and fishing boats ashore.



Very Severe *Cyclonic Storm Thane* named by Burma, was the strongest tropical cyclone of 2011, which caused uprooting of trees and debris dumped all over. The death toll in Cuddalore had gone up to 31 including then women and two children. The severe cyclonic storm has claimed 40 lives in Tamil Nadu. Besides Cuddalore, deaths have been reported from Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Chennai and Theni. Seven people died in Puducherry. The cyclone has resulted in extensive damage with the loss being estimated at over Rs 2,000 crore. 'Thane' left a trail of destruction majorly in Cuddalore district and Puducherry and also impacted Villupuram and Nagapattinam districts in Tamil Nadu.



Both the Fishing and the agrarian communities in the three districts living especially in the nearby coastal areas had been devastated with uprooted trees blocking accessibility in all areas, contamination and pollution of potable water, snapping of electrical lines/wires, damage to transformers etc and almost total devastation of food and cash crops in Cuddalore district.



The affected community especially living in thatched mud houses were deprived of their dwellings with roofs flown off, walls collapse, no electricity and drinking water for days together, dry ration like rice, cooking oil, personal hygiene kits of coconut oil, soaps and candles and matches to light the same.



Socio economic and political discrimination of the Dalit and other marginalized and oppressed communities by the higher caste people, apathy of the Government Officials, marginalization in providing early warning about the disaster, evacuation, providing shelter, relief and rehabilitation etc are prevailing throughout India and Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are not an exception.

3. Cyclone Thane Damages:

i. Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts (Tamil Nadu State):

S.#	Type of damages	Units
1	Agriculture Crops	80609 hectares
2	Horticulture Crops	28090 hectares
3	Thatched houses	267925

4	Tiled Houses	81292
5	Roadways	1458 Kms
6	Human lives lost	46
7	Cattle (Cows, Ox, Buffalo, Goat)	519
8	Chickens	52938
9	Ducks	285
10	Dove and Kadai	6200
11	Fishing Boats	4600
12	Fishnets	194949
13	Electrical Posts	45460
14	Transformers	4500
15	High level towers	27
16	Electrical lines	12100 Kms

ii. Puducherry District (Puducherry Union Territory):

<i>S.#</i>	<i>Type of damages</i>	<i>Units</i>
1	Agriculture Crops	17012
2	Green Cover Trees	35500
3	Thatched houses	66430
4	Tiled Houses	12875
5	Roadways	542 kms
6	Human lives lost	02
7	Cattle (Cows, Ox, Buffalo, Goat)	213
8	Chickens	12470
11	Fishing Boats	2299
12	Fishnets	5466
13	Electrical Posts	1290
14	Transformers	124
15	High level towers	07
16	Electrical lines	1985 Kms

(Source: A study of thane cyclone and its impacts in Tamil Nadu, India using geographic information system - By J. Punithavathi, S. Tamilenthil and R. Baskaran - Department of Earth Science, Tamil University, Thanjavur)*

4. Review of Literature:

Caste discrimination study:

A preliminary report of an investigation into caste discrimination with regard to Cyclone Thane by **National Dalit Watch-National Campaign for Dalit Rights** conducted on 18, 19 January 2012.

The Social Assessment team comprising of *Venkatachandrika Radhakrishnan, Ramesh Nathan, Viswesh Sekhar, Revathy Radhakrishnan, Bobby Kunhu* after their visit to Sathamangalam Pet in Villianur Commune, Puducherry District, Palur in Panruti block, Cuddalore district and Sornavur in Kandamangalam block, Villupuram district, had concluded that socio economic and political discrimination was practiced by the other caste people including some government officials and the PRI representatives to a great extent.

It was observed by the Social Assessment Team that *“it was quite clear that disaster has triggered violence along already existing caste fault-lines. Scarcity of resources during natural disasters exacerbates the caste fault lines particularly with respect to access to relief. Part of the fault is located in not taking into consideration existing strong caste hegemonies in disaster preparedness and mitigation. Across the board in Cyclone Thane it appears that already vulnerable and marginalized communities were rendered more vulnerable as a result of the natural disaster.”*

National Dalit Watch, supported by Oxfam India and Cordaid had embarked upon the collection of data on the status of the Cyclone Thane devastated Dalit community and especially the discrimination prevailing in the Cyclone Thane affected villages at the time of Early Warning, Relief and Rehabilitation periods in Cuddalore, Villupuram districts in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry district in Puducherry Union Territory.

5. Objective of the Study:

To study whether the Dalit Community were included and benefited from the Cyclone Thane Early warning, Relief and Rehabilitation operations in Cuddalore, Villupuram districts in Tamil Nadu State and Puducherry district in Puducherry UT

6. Research Methodology:

6.1 Sample Size:

Though the plan was to study 1000 households in Cuddalore and 1000 households in Villupuram District, due to judicious use of the available resources, 1064 families in Villupuram, 1144 families in Cuddalore were studied. In addition, 78 families in Puducherry districts had also been taken for the study.

6.2 Tools for Data collection:

The tool for data collection was prepared based on the Tool prepared by Andhra Pradesh Dalit Watch to study the post-flood situation. It was translated into Tamil;

discussed in detail with the Research Team during the Orientation Programme; consensus was arrived at by explaining to them, taking their suggestions, etc.

The schedule had Nine dimensions with a pattern as following.

<i>S.#</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Question No's</i>
1.	Family Profile	I - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
2.	Accessibility (Early warning, Rescue)	II - 1, 2, 3
3.	Economics (Damages and Loss impact)	III - 1, 2, 3, 4
4.	Relief	IV - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
5.	Social impact	V - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
6.	Gender Equity	I - 9, 10; II - 1, 2, 3 and III - 1, 2, 3, 4
7.	Children	VII - 1, 2, 3
8.	Students	VIII - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
9.	Water and Sanitation	VIII - 1, 2, 3, 4
	Government Survey	VI - 1, 2, 3, 4 and IX - 1, 2, 3
	Discrimination	X - 1, 2
		I - 8, 9, 10; II - 1, 2, 3; III - 1, 2, 3, 4; IV - 8, 9, 16, 17; V - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; VI - 1, 2, 3, 4; VII - 1, 2, 3; VIII A - 3, 4, 5; B - 1, 2, 3, 4; IX - 1, 2, 3; X - 1, 2

6.3 Analysis of Data:

The collected data had been analyzed and tabulated.

- The first step in data processing was the preparation of the Code Book, which was prepared on the basis of the questionnaire.
- The second step was the preparation of the Master Sheet. The response of the respondent was entered into the Master Sheet.
- The third step was the preparation of the Tables for analysis and Charts for interpretation of the data collected

6.4 Timeline:

23rd February	Orientation to Volunteers – Cuddalore & Villupuram
25 th February	Data Collection starting in Cuddalore
26 th February	Data Collection starting in Villupuram
3 rd March	Collection of Survey Forms and Application Forms from Villupuram
4 th March	Collection of Survey Forms from Cuddalore
5 th March	Data Entry started for Villupuram
6 th March	Orientation to Volunteers – Puducherry
7 th March	Data collection starting in Puducherry
19 th March	Data Entry started for Cuddalore and Puducherry
29 th March	Data Analysis for Villupuram
10 th April	Data Analysis for Cuddalore
15 th April	Data Analysis for Puducherry
15 th April	Reporting starts

7. Scope of the Study:

The scope of the study was restricted to the Cyclone Thane affected Dalit dominant villages in Cuddalore, Villupuram and Puducherry (HOPE) districts

8. Limitations:

In the initial stages the respondents hesitated to respond and part with the information. The Researcher had to convince and make them to realize the true purpose of the study.

9. Findings, Results and Suggestions/Recommendations:

The findings, results had been listed out. The suggestions/ recommendations had been listed out also.

10. Chapertization:

- The First Chapter deals with the introduction and background information related to the study
- Second Chapter deals with the Analysis and Interpretation of the data
- The Third Chapter presents the Major Findings, Suggestions and Summary of the study

CHAPTER II

Analysis and Interpretation

Introduction:

In this Chapter II, the Researcher has attempted to analyse and interpret the data collected. The chapter highlights the findings of the study in keeping with the objectives. The whole chapter has been divided into Six sections.

The First Section presents the Socio Demographic details of the Respondents. The Second Section deals with the Physical impact of alcoholism. The Third Section presents the Psychological impact of Alcoholism. The Fourth Section gives the Economic impact of Alcoholism. The Fifth Section deals with the Loss of Human Values and Rights and the Sixth Section presents the Adverse impact on Children.

A. Socio Demographic Profile:

This section comprises of the age, education, occupation, income details, total income of the family, number of children, husband occupation, type of house etc. The total respondents were 2283 (Cuddalore – 1144; Villupuram – 1061 and Puducherry – 78)

Table No. 1.1

Distribution of the Respondents by Age

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	20- 30	161	7
2	31- 40	642	28
3	41- 50	700	31
4	51-60	448	20
5	61 70	202	9
6	71 -80	55	2
7	81 – N	75	3
	Total	2283	100

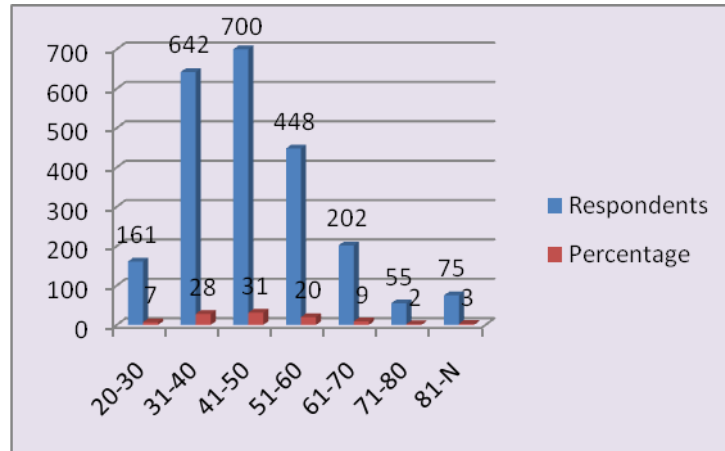


Table 1.1 highlights the age of the respondents. **Majority (31%) of the respondents belongs to the age group of 41 to 50 years** and followed by 28% of the respondents belong to the age group of 31 to 40 years, 20% of the respondents belong to the age group of 51 to 60 years and 9% of the respondents belong to the age group 61 to 70 years, 7% belong to 21 to 30 years, 3% to 81 to N years and 2% belongs to 71 to 80 years.

Table 1.2

Distribution of the Respondents by Caste

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	SC – 1	2263	99
2	ST – 2	1	0.1
3	MBC – 3	1	0.1
4	OBC – 4	13	0.6
5	General – 5	5	0.2
	Total	2283	100

Table 1.2 shows that SC (Dalit) constitutes 99%, ST 0.1%, MBC 1%, OBC 0.6% and General (Others) constitute 0.2% of the population sample interviewed.

Table 1.3

Distribution of the Respondents by Sub Caste

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Adi Dravidar - 1	2170	95
2	Arundadhiyar - 2	1	0.1

3	Others - 3	112	4.9
	Total	2283	100

Table 1.2 shows that SC (Dalit) constitutes 90%, ST 0.1%, MBC 1%, OBC 0.6% and General (Others) constitute 0.2% of the population sample interviewed.

Table 1.4
Distribution of the Respondents by Occupation

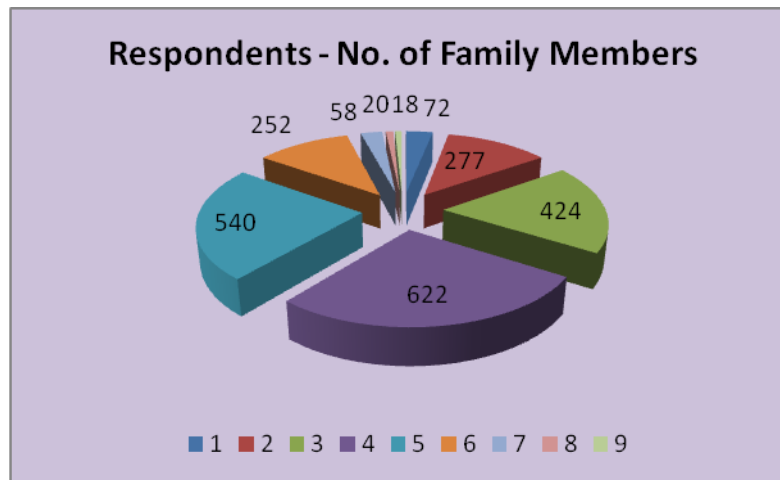
S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily Labour	1924	84
2	Farmer	332	15
3	Fishing	2	00
4	Others	25	1
	Total	2283	100

The figure 1.4 explains about the occupation of the respondents. It is evident that majority (84%) of the respondents were Daily Labors, followed by 15% of the respondents engaged as Farmers and 1% of the respondents pursuing other occupations. Only two out of the 2283 respondents were pursuing inland fishing as occupation.

Table 1.5
Distribution of the Respondents by Family Size

S. No	Family Size	Respondents	Percentage
1	01	72	3
2	02	277	12
3	03	424	19
4	04	622	27
5	05	540	24
6	06	252	11

7	07	58	2
8	08	20	1
9	09	18	1
	Total	2283	100%



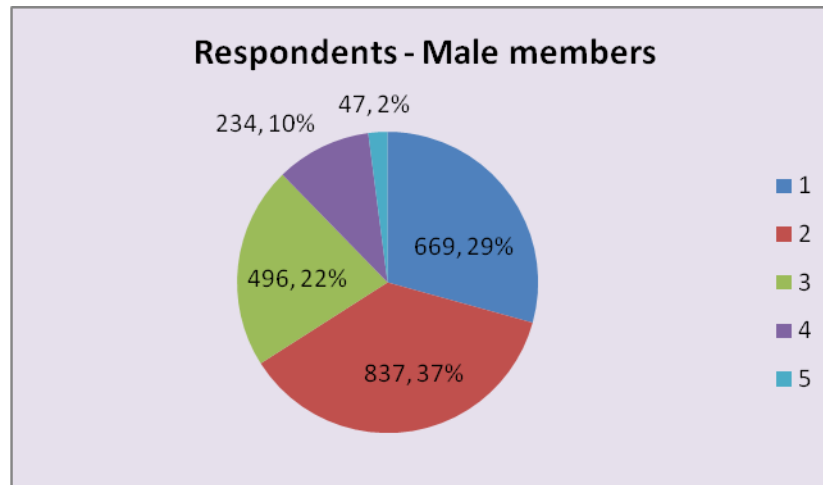
The figure 1.5 explains about the number of family members in the respondents households. 27% of the respondents have a family size of 4 members, followed by 24% having 5, 19% having 3, 12% having 2, 11% having 6, 3% having 1, 2% having 7 and 1% having 8 and 9 members respectively.

Table 1.6
Distribution of Respondents – Family Members Categories

a. Male

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	01	669	29
2	02	837	37
3	03	496	22
4	04	234	10
5	05	47	2

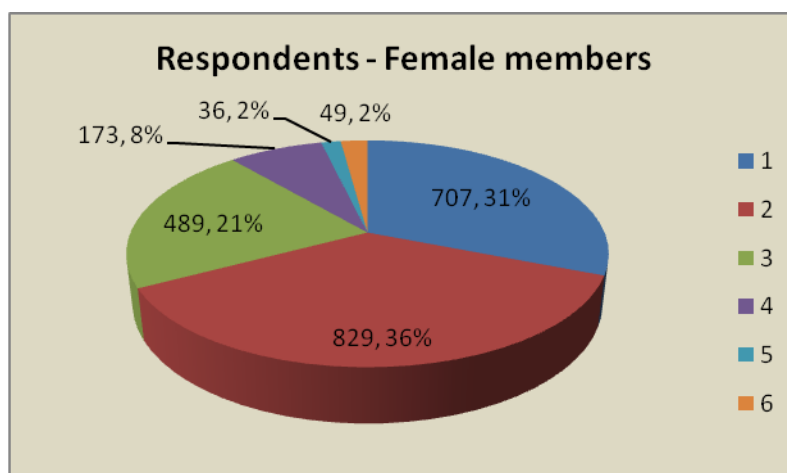
	Total	2283	100%
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The figure 1.6. a explains about the male members in the respondents families. It is evident that majority (37%) of the respondents were having 2 male members, 29% having 1, 22% having 3, 10% having 4 and 2% having 5 male members in the families.

b. Female:

S. No	Description	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	01	707	31
2	02	829	37
3	03	489	22
4	04	173	7
5	05	36	2
6	N	49	1
	Total	2283	100%

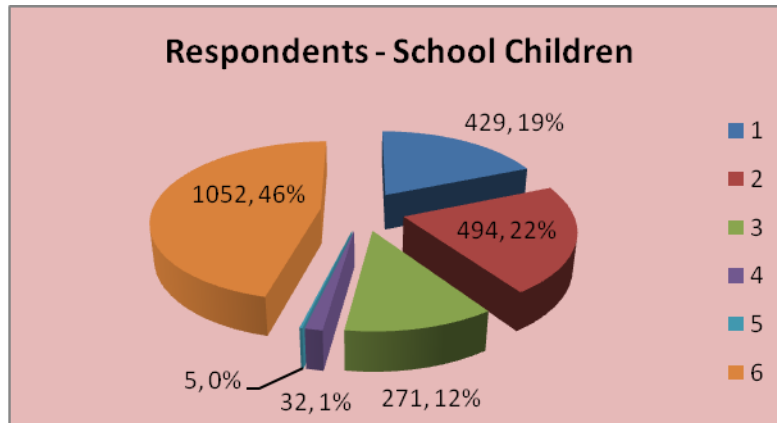


The figure 1.6. b. explains about the female members in the respondents families. It is evident that majority (37%) of the respondents were having 2 female members, 22% having 1, 22% having 3, 105 having 4 and 2% having 5 female members in the families.

c.

School Children:

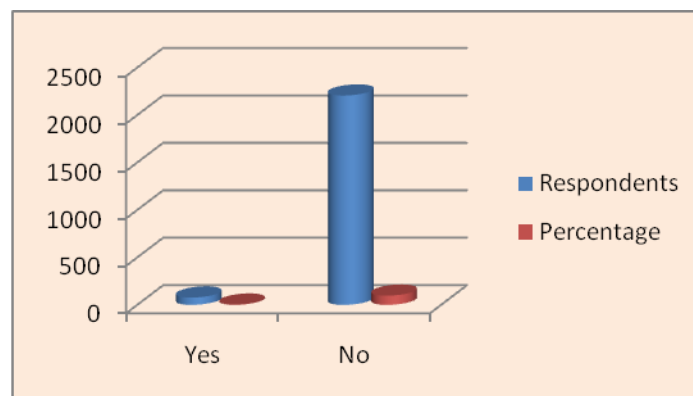
S. No	Description	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	01	429	19
2	02	494	22
3	03	271	12
4	04	32	1
5	05	5	0
6	N	1052	46
	Total	2283	100%



The figure 1.6. c. explains about the school going children in the respondents families. It is evident that majority (22%) of the respondents were having 2 school going children, 19% having 1, 12% having 3, 1% having 4 and 46% having no school going children in the families.

d. Persons with Disability:

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	77	3
2	No	2206	97
	Total	2283	100



The figure 1.6. d. explains about the disabled status. 77 families (3%) reported PwDs and 2206 (97%) reported no PwDs in the respondents families.

e. Pregnant Women:

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	2	0.08
2	No	2281	99.92
	Total	2283	100

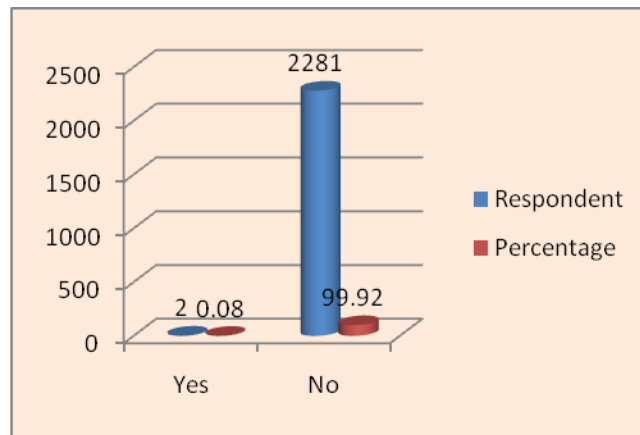


Table 1.6.e shows that pregnant women constituted 99.92% and the non pregnant women constituted only 0.08%.

f. Lactating Mothers:

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	4	0.18
2	No	2279	99.82
	Total	2283	100

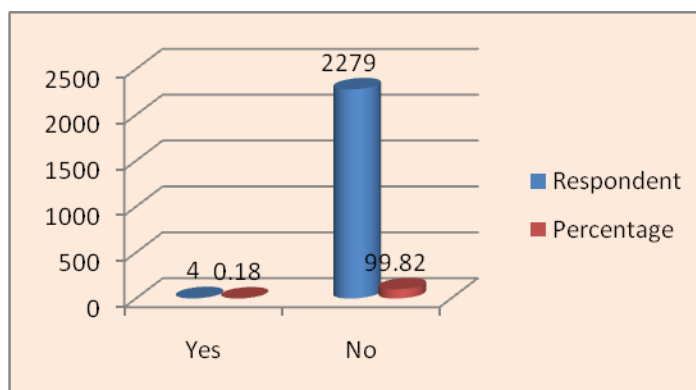
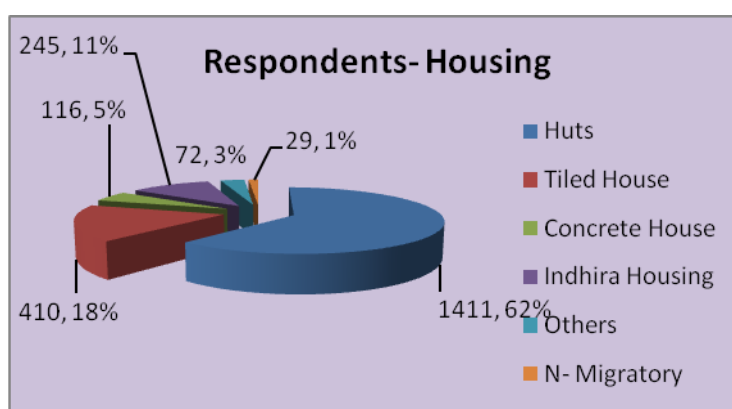


Table 1.6.f shows that non lactating mothers constituted 99.82% and the lactating mothers constituted only 0.18%.

Table 1.7
Distribution of the Respondents by Type of House

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Huts	1411	62
2	Tiled House	410	18
3	Concrete Houses	116	5
4	Indhira Housing	245	11
5	Other	72	3
6	N - migratory	29	1
	Total	2283	100%

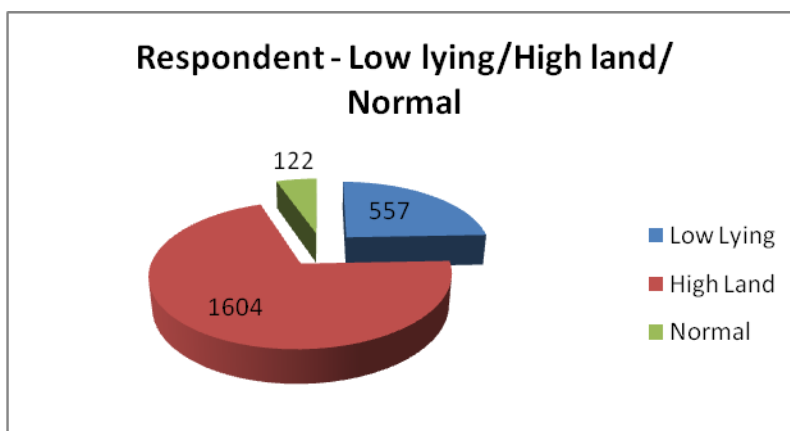


The figure 1.7 explains about the dwellings of the respondents. It is evident that majority, 62% of the respondents live in huts, 18% in Tiled houses, 5% in Concrete houses, 11% in

Indhira (Cluster) houses, 3% in Other type of houses and 1% was on migration always with no houses to live in.

Table 1.8
Distribution of Respondents by Location of the Houses – Low Lying or High Land

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Low Lying	557	25
2	High Land	1604	70
3	Normal	122	5
	Total	2283	100%



The figure 1.8 explains about the location of the dwellings of the respondents. It is evident that majority, 70% of the respondents live in highlands, 25% in Low lying areas and 5% in normal areas.

Table 1.9
Distribution of Respondents by Land holding

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Own - 1	99	4.33
2	Lease - 2	14	0.61
3	Other - 3	7	0.30
4	No land - N	2162	94.7
	Total	2283	100%

The Table reveals the Land holdings status of the respondents. It is evident that majority, 94.7% of the respondents have no land holdings, 4.33% have own lands, 0.61 have lease lands and 0.31 have been holding Government Poramboke lands.

Table 1.10
Distribution of Respondents by Family Income

S.#	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	12000 -15000	1015	44
2	15001 - 20000	846	37
3	20001- 25000	47	2
4	No Income	375	17
	Total	2283	100%

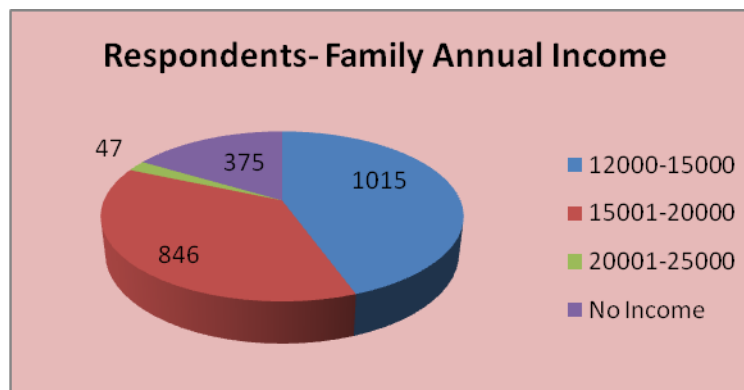


Table 1.10 highlights about the Income details of the respondents. This table shows that majority (44%) of the respondents earn around Rs 12000 to 15000 followed by 37% of the respondents who earn Rs. 15001 to 20000, 2% of the respondents earn Rs. 20001 to 25000 and 17% of the respondents are not earning any money.

B. Discrimination during Cyclone Thane

Table 2.1
Distribution of the Respondents by Early Warning Awareness

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No Awareness (N)	2115	93
2	Known (Y)	168	7
	Total	2283	100%

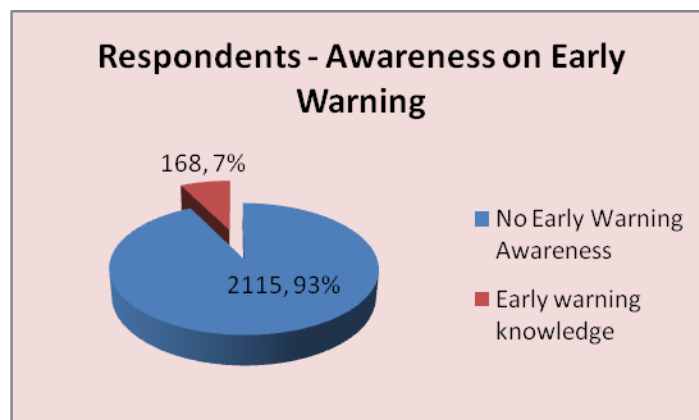


Table 2.1 shows that majority (93%) of the respondents had no awareness on Early Warning of the disasters and only 7% had awareness on Disaster Early Warning.

Table 2.2
Distribution of the Respondents by Early Warning from the Government

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Not Received (N)	2211	97
2	Received (Y)	72	3
	Total	2283	100%

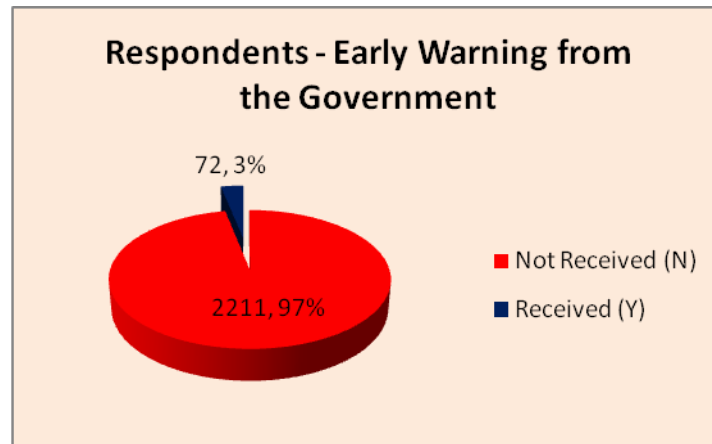


Table 2.2 points out the laxity on the part of the Government in giving early warning of the disaster in time. 97% of the respondents had not received any Early warning message from the Government. Only 3% had received the early warning.

Table 2.3

Distribution of the Respondents by Shift to Safer Locations

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Before the Cyclone	44	2
2	After the Cyclone	1596	70
3	No shifting	643	28
	Total	2283	100%

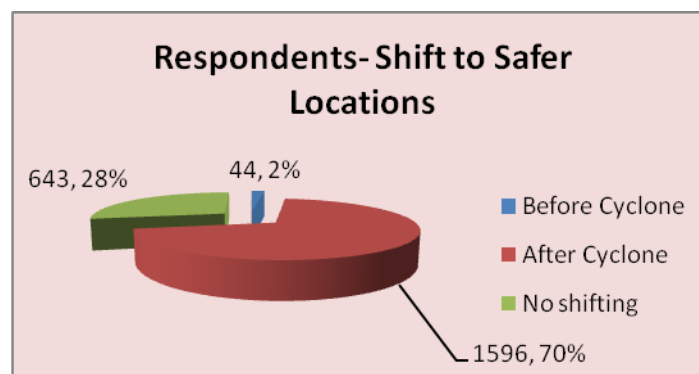


Table 2.3 shows that 70% of the respondents shifted to safer locations after the cyclone, 2% shifted before the cyclone and 28% had not shifted from their dwellings.

Table 3.1
Distribution of the Respondents by Access to Government Evacuation Services

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	791	35
2	No	1492	65
	Total	2283	100%

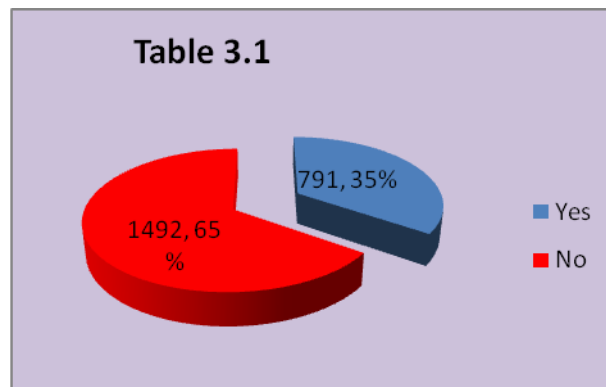


Table 3.1 highlights the number of people shifted to safer locations with the support of the NGOs (70%), on their own (28%) and Government (2%).

Table 3.2
Distribution of the Respondents by Accessibility to Private Evacuation Services

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	546	24
2	No	1737	76
	Total	2283	100%

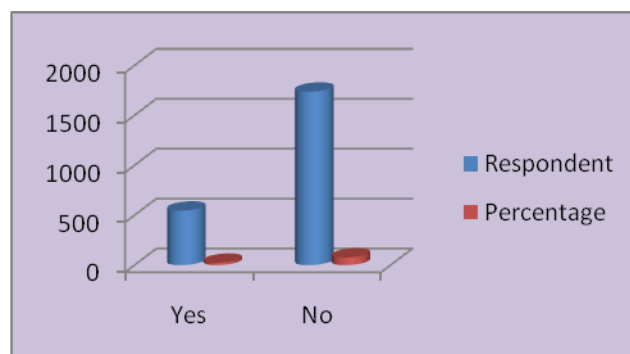


Table 3.2 highlights the number of people able to access private evacuation services. 76% respondents were unable to avail the private evacuation services whereas 24% respondents were able to avail the private evacuation services.

Table 3.3
Distribution of the Respondents by Private Free Evacuation Services

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	512	22
2	No	1771	78
	Total	2283	100%



Table 3.3 highlights the status of Private Free Evacuation services. Out of 2283 people only 512 (22%) availed the free private evacuation and 78% numbering 1771 people paid the private evacuation services.

Table 3.4
Distribution of Respondents by Support to Elders and Children

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Own support	1839	81
2	Outside support	444	19
	Total	2283	100%

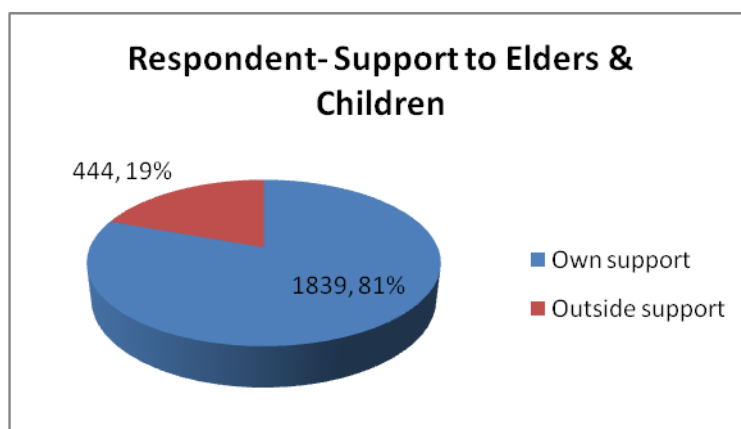


Table 3.4 narrates the status of the support to elders and children. 81% of the respondents responded with the statement that they themselves had taken care of the elders and children. Only 19% of the respondents talked about the government support.

Table 4.1
Distribution of the Respondents by Loss of Lives

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Family member death	10	0.44
2	No death	2273	99.56
	Total	2283	100%

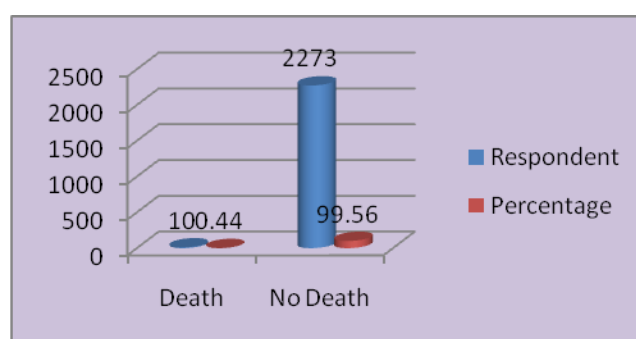


Table 4.1 highlights the human lives lost. 10 persons (0.44%) were dead and 99.56% had no deaths in the families on account of Cyclone Thane.

Table 4.3
Distribution of the Respondents by Injured member with hospitalization

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
-------	-------------	-------------	------------

1	More than a week - M	18	0.79
2	Less than a week -L	14	0.61
3	No Injury	2251	98.6
	Total	2283	100%

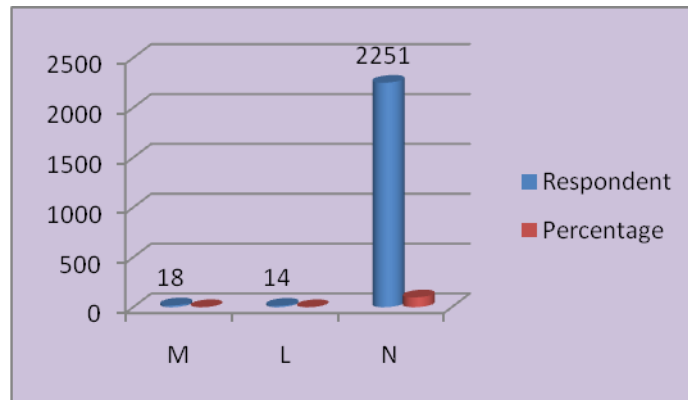


Table 4.3 highlights the status of the injured family members who was hospitalized. 0.79% (18 Persons) spent more than a week in the hospital, followed by 0.61% (14) spent under a week and 98.6% (2251) had no injured members in their families.

Table 4.4
Distribution of the Respondents by Loss of Clothing

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No Loss	741	70
2	Yes	320	30
	Total	1061	100%

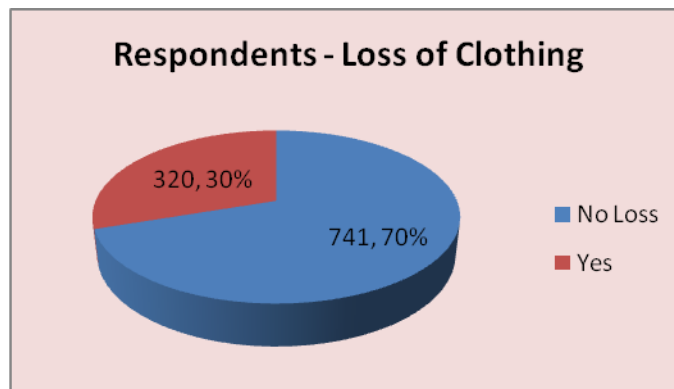


Table 4.4 highlights the number of people (70%) suffered clothing losses and only 30% suffered no loss of clothing.

Table 4.5
Distribution of the Respondents by Loss of Utensils

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No Loss	772	73
2	Yes	289	27
	Total	1061	100%

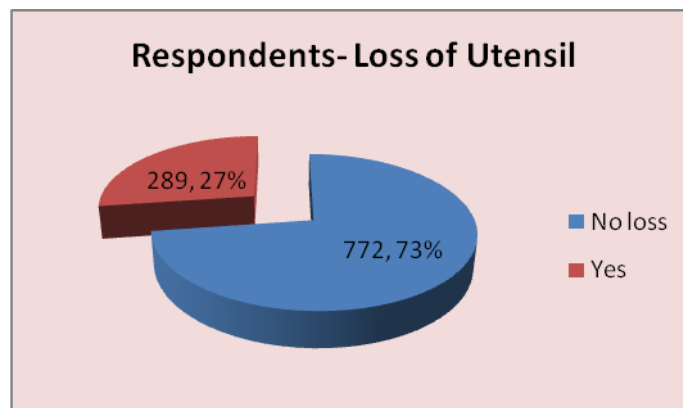


Table 4.5 highlights the loss to utensil in the households. 27% respondents reported loss of utensil and 73% respondents reported no loss of utensil.

Table 4.6
Distribution of the Respondents by House Damages

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Partial Damage - 1	210	20
2	Major Damage - 2	467	44
3	Complete Damage - 3	292	28
4	No Damage	92	8
	Total		100%

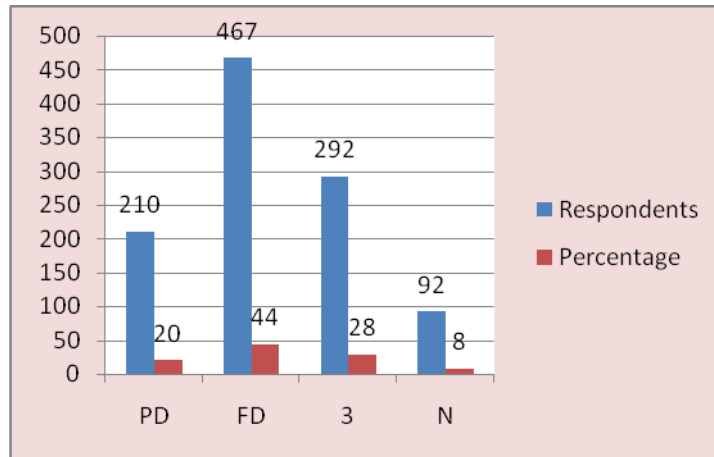


Table 4.6 highlights the number of people who had house damages. 44% respondents suffered major damages of the houses, 20% with partial damage to the houses. 28% experienced complete damage and only 8% suffered no damages to the houses.

Table 4.7

Distribution of the Respondents by Loss of other assets

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	661	29
2	No	1622	71
	Total	2283	100%

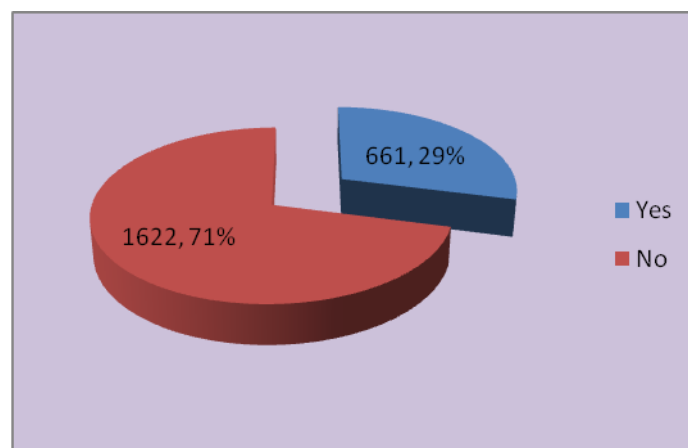


Table 4.7 highlights the status of the loss of other assets. 29% (661 Persons) reported loss of family assets and 71% (1622) reported no loss of assets.

Table 4.8
Distribution of the Respondents by Electricity Reconnection

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	1 – 15 days - A	551	24
2	16 – 30 days-B	1234	54
3	31 days above- C	418	18
4	No electricity - N	80	4
	Total	2283	100%

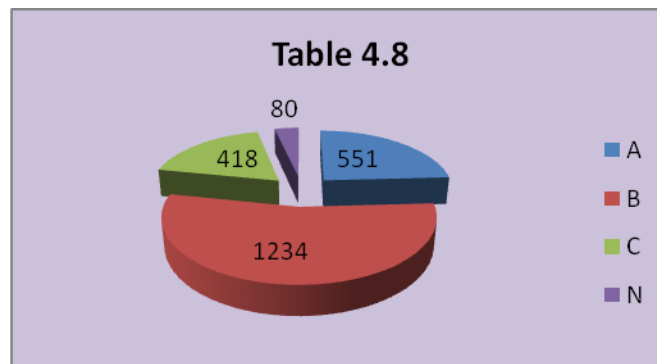


Table 4.8 highlights the status of the Electricity reconnection 24% (551) reported electricity reconnection within 15 days, 54% (1234) reported electricity reconnection within 30 days, 18% (418) reported reconnection after 30 days and 4% (80 Persons) had reported no electricity connection at all.

Table 4.9
Distribution of the Respondents by Water Supply

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	1 – 7 days - A	909	40
2	8 – 30 days-B	1233	54
3	31 days above- C	76	3
4	No Water - N	65	3
	Total	2283	100%

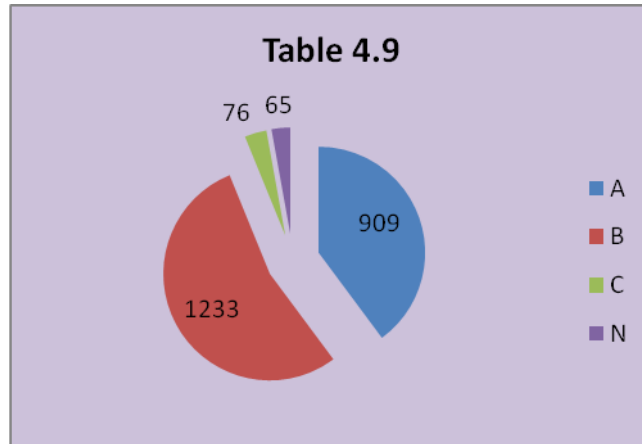


Table 4.9 highlights the status of the water supply reconnection 40% (909) reported reconnection within 7 days, 54% (1234) reported reconnection within 30 days, 3% (418) reported reconnection after 30 days and 3% (65) had no connection at all.

Table 4.10
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Cow/Buffalo

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	81	4
2	No	2202	96
	Total	2283	100%

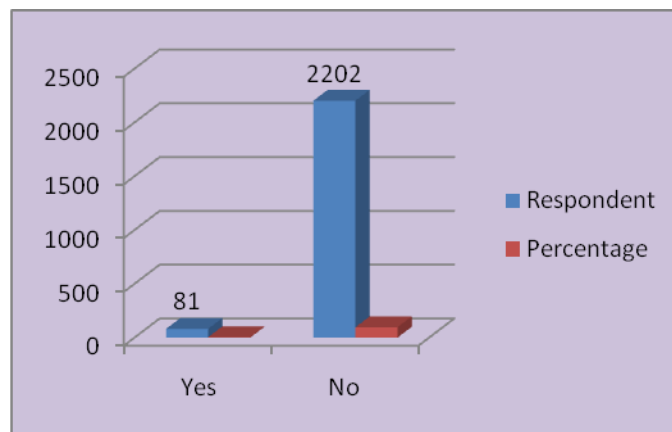


Table 4.10 highlights that 4% (81 persons) lost cow/buffalo and 96% (2202) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.11
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Sheep/Goat

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	235	10
2	No	2048	90
	Total	2283	100%

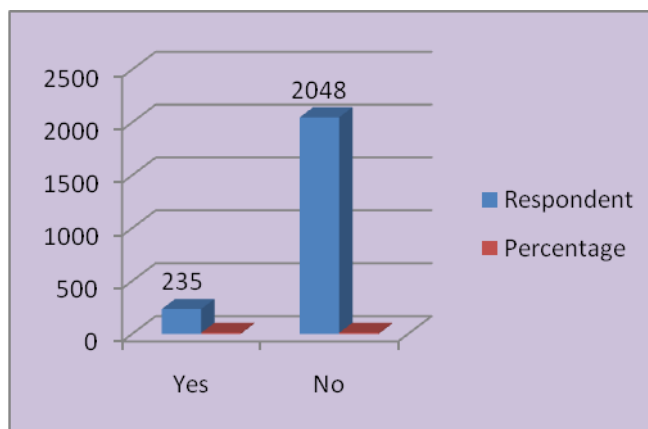


Table 4.11 highlights that 10% (235 persons) reported loss of sheep/goat and 90% (2048) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.12
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Bullock

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	18	1
2	No	2265	99
	Total	2283	100%

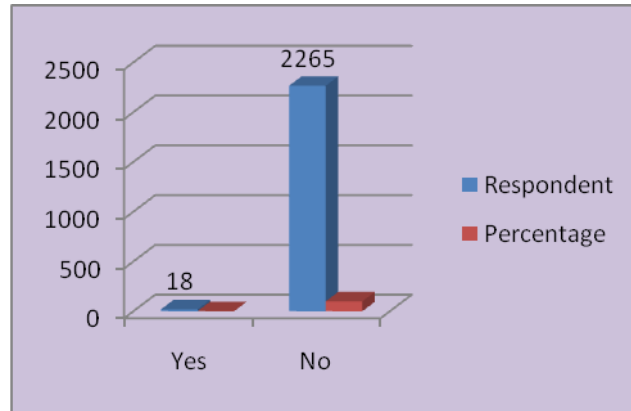


Table 4.12 highlights that 1% (18 persons) lost bullock and 99% (2265) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.13
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Calf/Donkey

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	54	2
2	No	2229	98
	Total	2283	100%

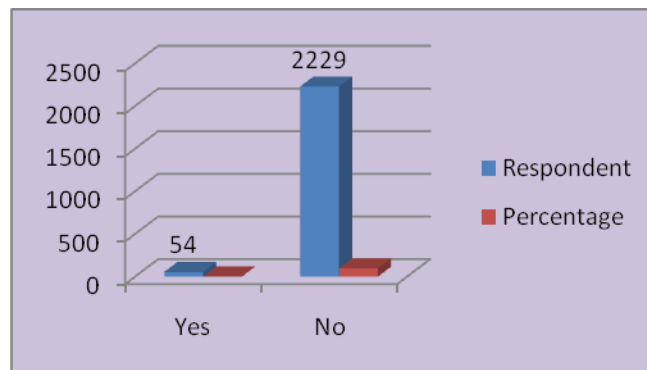


Table 4.13 highlights that 2% (54 persons) lost calf/donkey and 98% (2229) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.14
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Poultry Birds

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	169	7

2	No	2114	93
	Total	2283	100%

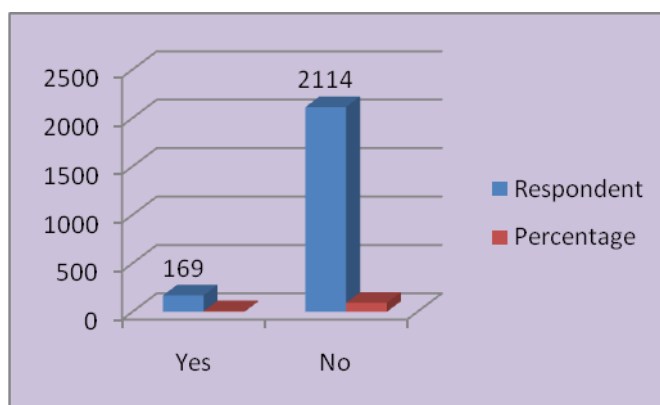


Table 4.14 highlights that 7% (169 persons) reported loss of poultry birds and 93% (2114) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.15
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Cattle Feed

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	124	5
2	No	2159	95
	Total	2283	100%

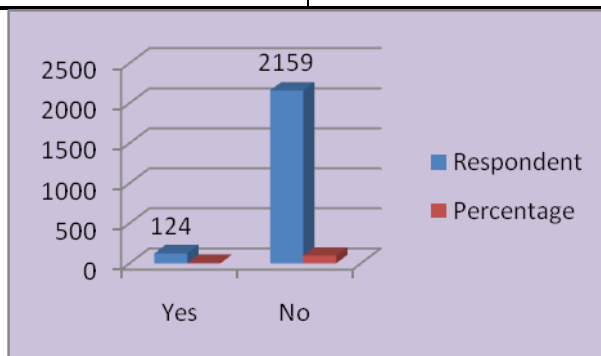


Table 4.15 highlights that 5% (124 persons) lost cattle feed and 95% (2159) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.16
Distribution of Respondents by Water availability to Cattle

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	169	7
2	No	2114	93
	Total	2283	100%

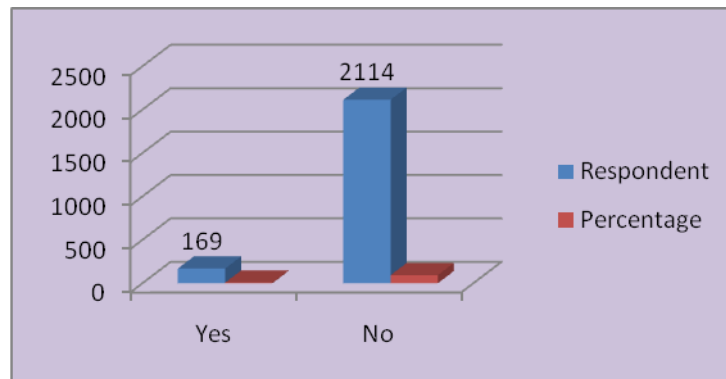


Table 4.16 highlights the water availability. 7% (169 persons) reported sufficient water and 93% (2202) had reported no water availability to the Cattle.

Table 4.17
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Land/Crops

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	97	4
2	No	2186	96
	Total	2283	100%

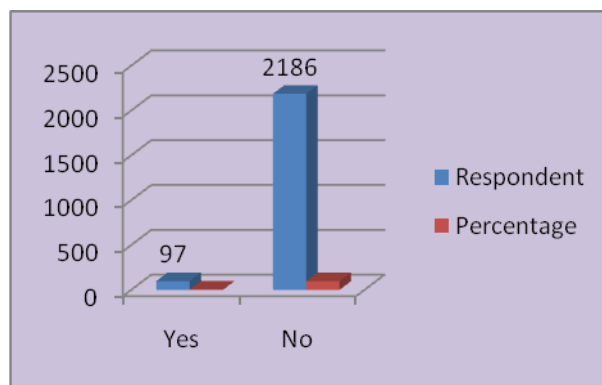


Table 4.17 highlights that 4% (97 persons) lost crops and 96% (2186) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.18
Distribution of Respondents by Loss of Students Books/Notes

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	203	9
2	No	2080	91
	Total	2283	100%

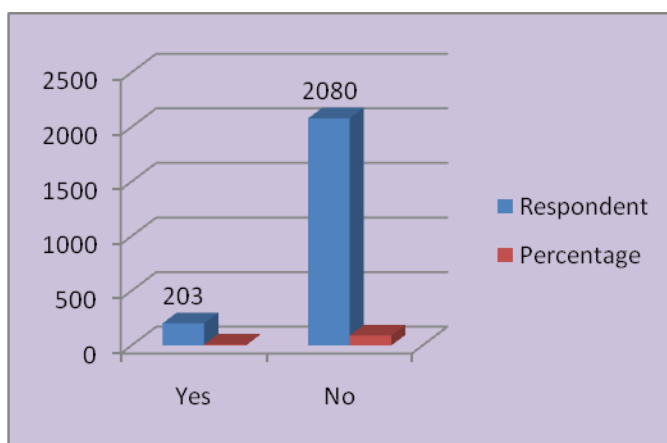


Table 4.18 highlights that 9% (203 respondents) reported loss of books and note books of their children and 91% (2080) had reported no such loss.

Table 4.19
Distribution of Respondents by Functioning of Schools

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	136	6
2	No	2147	94
	Total	2283	100%

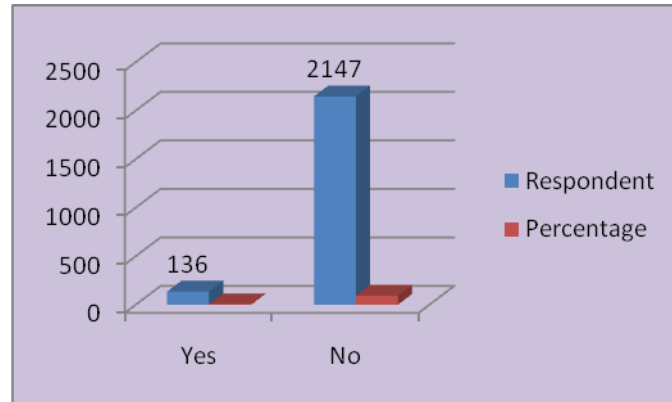


Table 4.19 shows that 6% (136 respondents) reported functioning of schools and 2147 respondents (94%) had reported no functioning of schools.

Table 4.20
Distribution of Respondents by Damages to Toilets/Bathrooms

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	571	25
2	No	1712	75
	Total	2283	100%

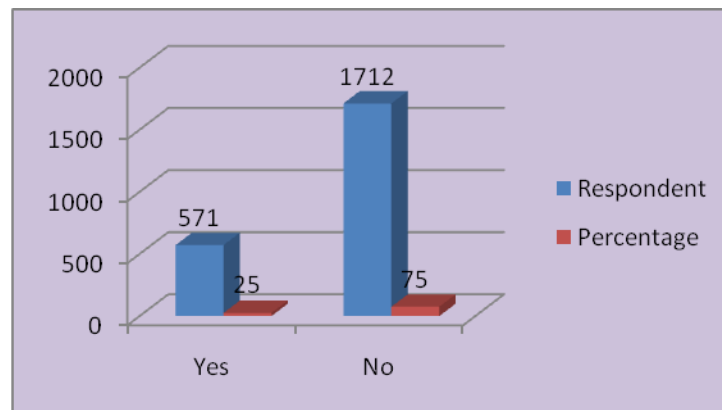


Table 4.20 shows that 25% (571 respondents) reported damages to toilets/ bathrooms s and 1712 respondents (75%) had reported no such damages.

Table 5.1
Distribution of Respondents by Relief Measures

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Not received - N	746	33
2	Government - G	1289	56
3	Others - O	248	11
	Total	2283	100%

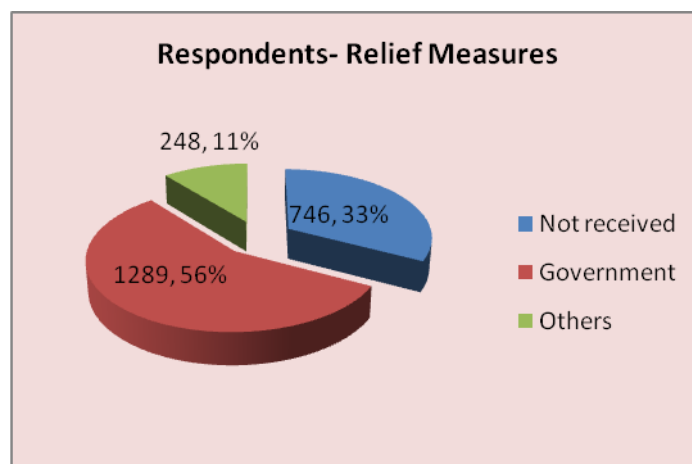


Table 5.1 shows the percentage of respondents who had received/not received the relief measures. 33% (746 respondents) reported not in receipt on any relief, 56% (1289) received relief from Government and 11% received relief from other sources.

Table 5.2
Distribution of Respondents by Timely Relief Measures

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	780	34
2	No	1503	66
	Total	2283	100%

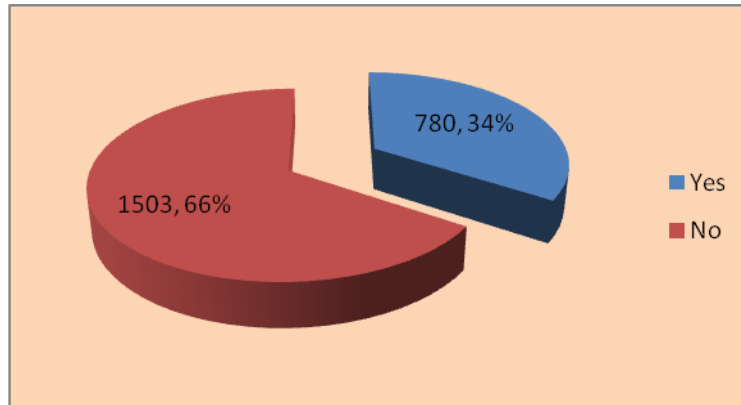


Table 5.2 shows the percentage of respondents who had received the relief in time. 34% (780 respondents) reported the receipt of relief in time and 66% received relief not in time.

Table 5.3
Distribution of Respondents by Opening of Relief Camps

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Not known	1760	77
2	Known	523	23
	Total	2283	100%

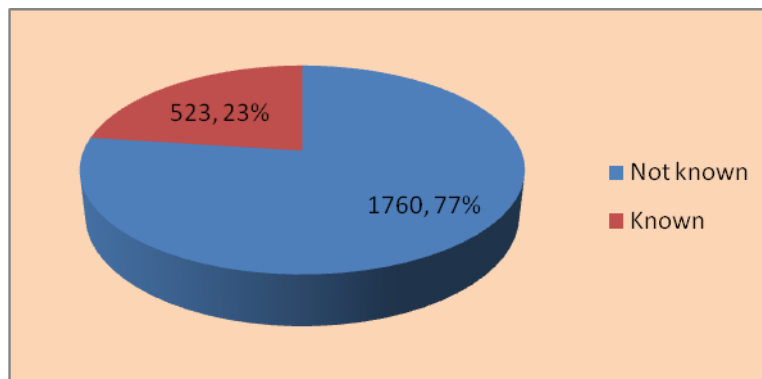


Table 5.3 shows the percentage of respondents who had knowledge/ not known on the opening of relief camps. 77% (1760 respondents) reported no knowledge and 23% reported the knowledge of opening of the relief camps.

Table 5.4
Distribution of Respondents by Closing of Relief Camps

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Not known	1744	76

2	Known	539	24
	Total	2283	100%

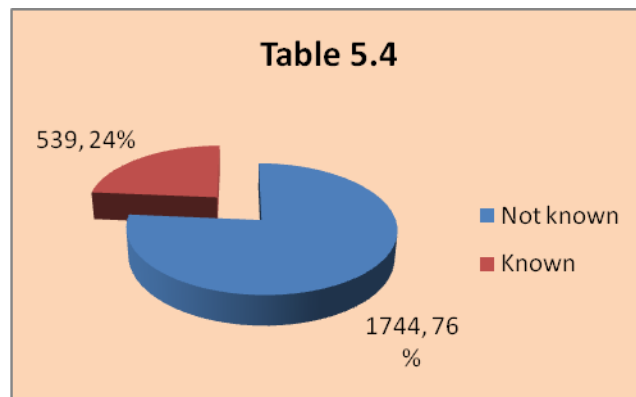


Table 5.4 shows the percentage of respondents who had knowledge/no knowledge on the closing of the relief camps. 76% (1744 respondents) reported no knowledge and only 24% (539) on the closing of the relief camps.

Table 5.5
Distribution of Respondents by accessibility to the facilities at Relief Camps

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	631	28
2	No	1652	72
	Total	2283	100%

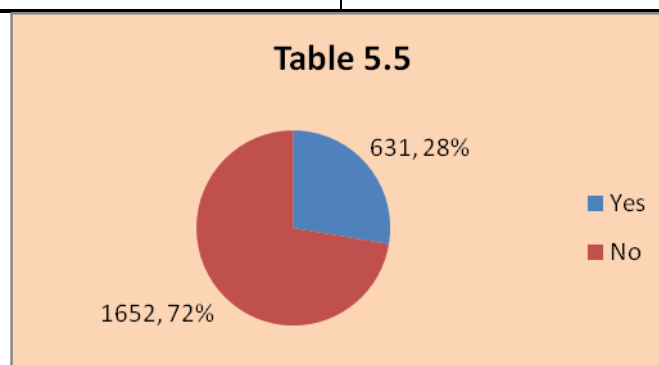


Table 5.5 highlights the percentage of accessibility to the relief camp facilities. 28% (631 respondents) reported accessibility to facilities in relief camps and 72% (1652) reported no accessibility to facilities in relief camps.

Table 5.6
Distribution of Respondents by Reason for not getting Relief Camp facilities

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Not known	2239	98
2	Excluded	44	2
	Total	2283	100%

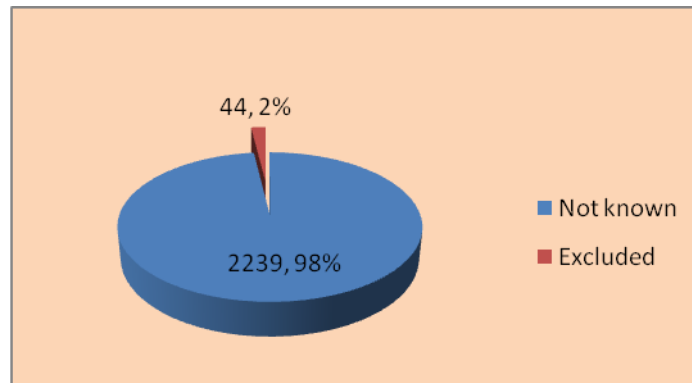


Table 5.6 highlights the percentage of non accessibility to the relief camp facilities. 98% (2239 respondents) reported reason for non accessibility as Not Known and 2% (44) reported the reason for non accessibility as Socially Excluded.

Table 5.7
Distribution of Respondents by Caste discrimination in relief distribution

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	26	1
2	No	2257	99
	Total	2283	100%

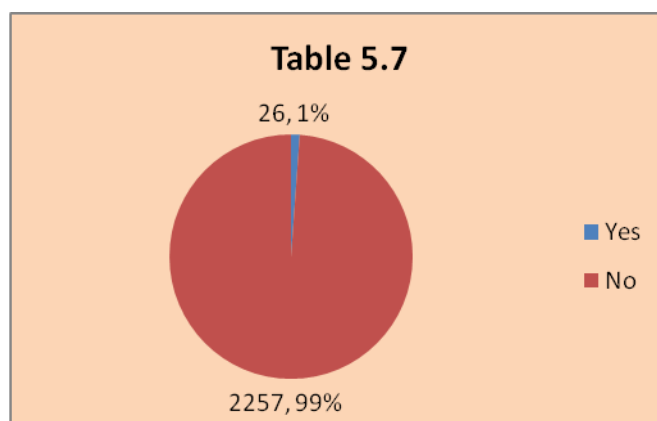


Table 5.7 highlights the matter of experiencing caste discrimination in the relief camps. 1% (26 respondents) reported discrimination on caste grounds and 99% (2257) reported no such discrimination.

Table 5.9
Distribution of Respondents by Food served by Government

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Not enough	1964	86
2	Enough	319	14
	Total	2283	100%

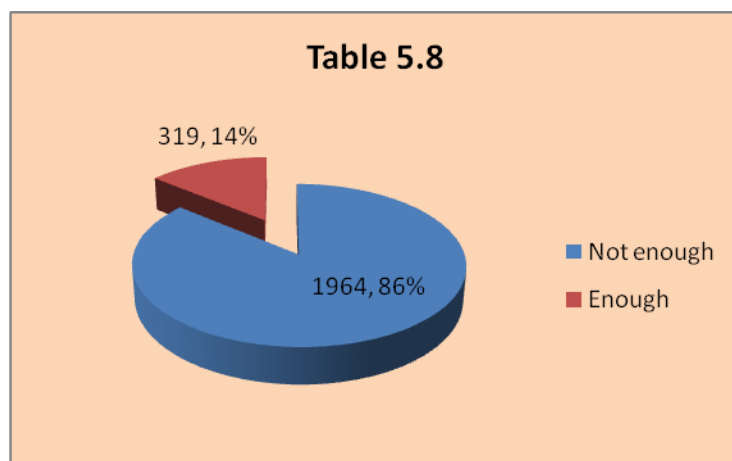


Table 5.8 highlights the matter of food provided by the government. 86% (1964 respondents) reported the food as not enough and 14% (319) reported that the food supplied by the Government was enough for them.

Table 5.10
Distribution of Respondents by Number of times food distributed

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Three times	313	14
2	Two times	392	17
3	One time	135	6
4	Not regular	1433	63
	Total	2283	100%

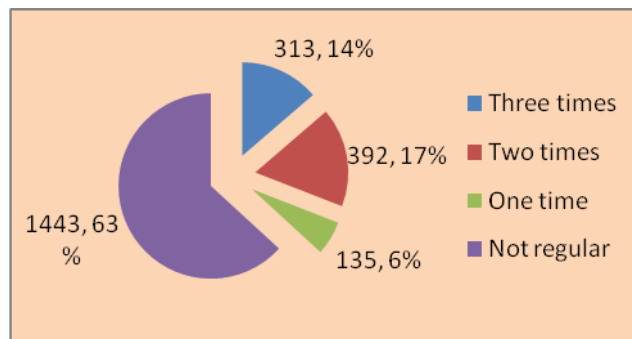


Table 5.10 highlights the number of times food was served in the relief camps. 14% (313 respondents) reported three times food supply, 17% reported two times, 6% reported one time and 63% reported no food supply at all in the relief camps.

Table 5.11
Distribution of Respondents by Food varieties distributed

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Rice, Dhal -1	557	25
2	Rice, Dhal, Curry -2	46	2
3	Rice, Curry - 3	143	6
4	None	1537	67
	Total	2283	100%

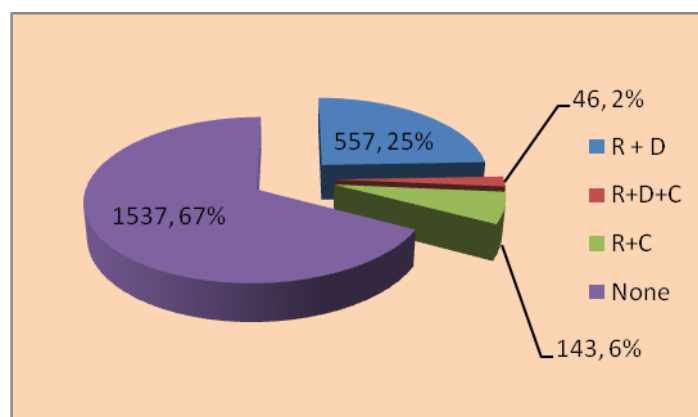


Table 5.11 narrates the composition of the food served in the relief camps. 557 (25%) reported Rice with Dhal, 2% reported Rice, Dhal and Curry, 6% reported Rice with Curry and 67% reported no food supply at all.

Table 5.12
Distribution of Respondents by Supply of Cattle Feed

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	CF Supplied	20	1
2	Not supplied	2263	99
	Total	2283	100%

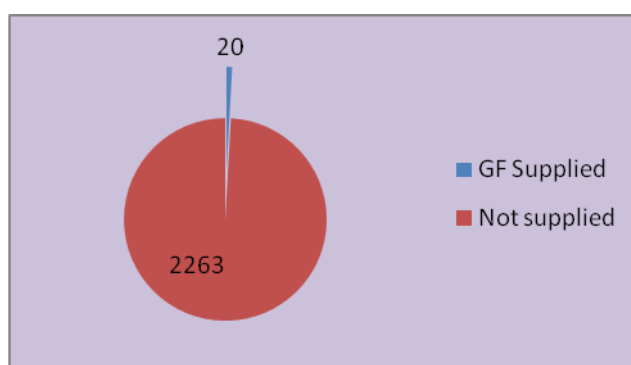


Table 5.12 narrates the composition of the cattle feed supplied/ not supplied. Only 20 (1%) reported supply of Cattle feed and 99% (2263) respondents reported non supply of Cattle feed to them.

VI. Water and Sanitation at the Relief Camps:

Table 6.1
Distribution of Respondents by Access to Clean water

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	1226	54
2	No	1057	46
	Total	2283	100%

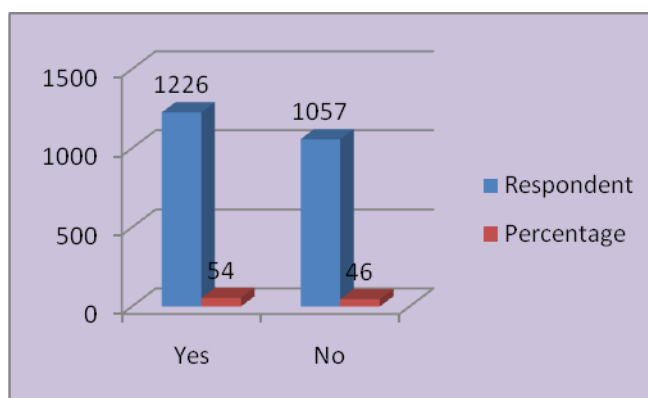


Table 6.1 depicts the accessibility to clean water status. 54% (1226) respondents reported accessibility to clean water in the camps whereas 46% reported non availability of clean water in the relief camps.

Table 6.2
Distribution of Respondents by Mode of water supply

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Packaged water	1	0
2	Tube well Taps	140	6
3	Tank Taps	960	42
4	No water	1182	52
	Total	2283	100%

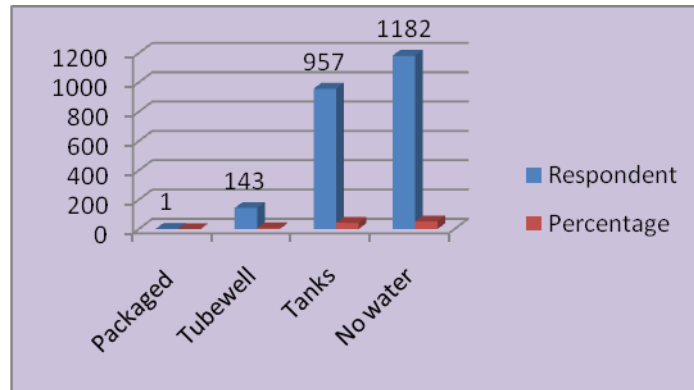


Table 6.2 highlights the mode of water supplied in the camps. 1182 respondents (52%) reported no water facility, 42% (957) reported water from Tanks, 6% reported water supply from Tubewells and 1% reported packaged water supply.

Table 6.3
Distribution of Respondents by Proper maintenance of Hygiene

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	257	11
2	No	2026	89
	Total	2283	100%

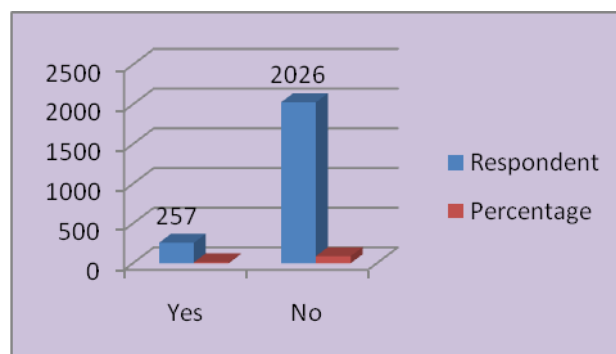


Table 6.2 highlights the status of hygiene at the camps. Only 257 respondents (11%) reported the maintenance of hygiene conditions and 2026 (89%) reported non maintenance of hygiene in the camps.

Table 6.4
Distribution of Respondents by Toilet facilities

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	90	4
2	No	2193	96
	Total	2283	100%

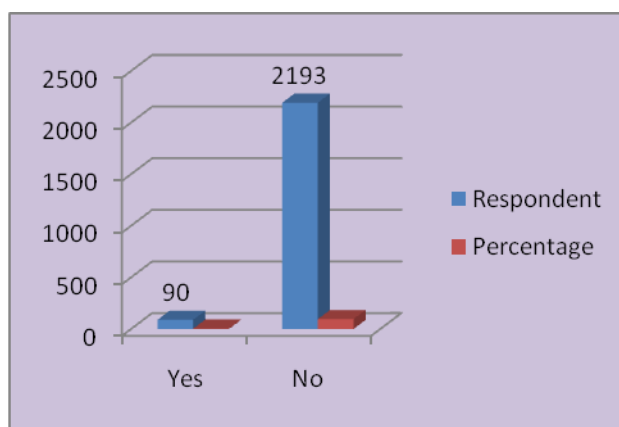


Table 6.4 highlights the availability of toilet facilities in the camps. Only 90 respondents (4%) reported toilet facilities and 96% (2193) reported no such facilities in the relief camps.

VII. Gender Justice in Relief and Rehabilitation measures:

Distribution of Respondents by Special Needs of the Women

a. Sanitary Napkins for the Adolescent Girls

Table 7.1.a

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	2	0
2	No	2281	100
	Total	2283	100%

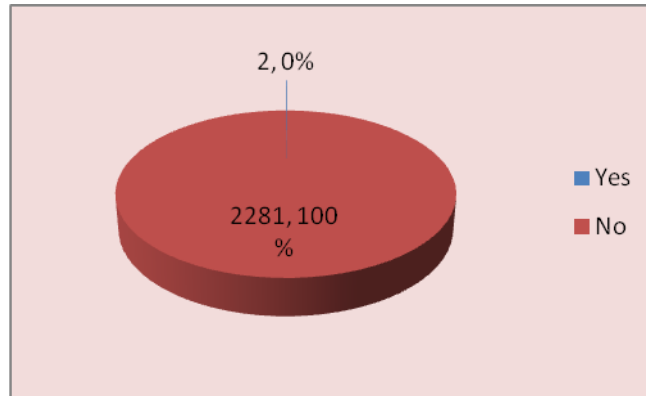


Table 7.1.a highlights the supply of sanitary napkins to adolescent girls in the camps. mode of water supplied in the camps. Only 2 had received the sanitary napkins and 2281 had reported no such supply in the camps.

b. Number of Toilets allotted for women:

Table 7.1.b

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Allotted	90	4
2	Not allotted	2193	96
	Total	2283	100%

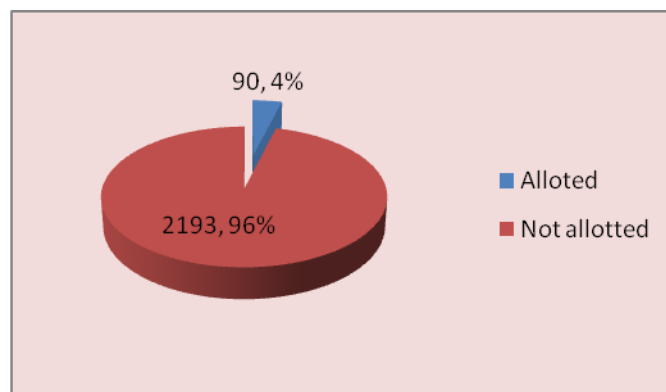


Table 7.1.b highlights the number of toilets allotted exclusively for the women. Only 90 respondents (4%) reported exclusive toilet facilities for women and 2193 (96%) reported no such separate facilities for women.

c. Number of Bathrooms with enclosures:

Table 7.1.c

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No bathrooms	2219	97
2	Bathrooms	64	3
	Total	2283	100%

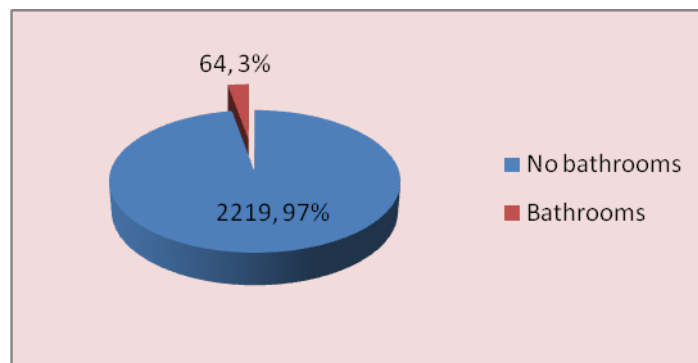


Table 7.1.c highlights the number of bathrooms with enclosures for women. Only 3% respondents (64) reported enclosed bathrooms for women and 2219 (97%) reported no such separate facilities for women.

d. Special Medical Camps for Pregnant Women:

Table 7.1.d

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No	2283	100
2	Yes	0	0
	Total	2283	100%

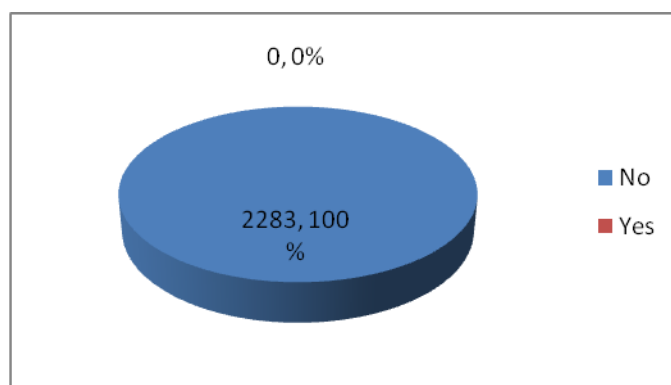


Table 7.1.d reveals that no special medical camps had been organized in the relief camps. 100% respondents (2283) reported no such camps.

e. Labour Room facilities:

Table 7.1.e

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No	2283	100
2	Yes	0	0
	Total	2283	100%

Table 7.1.e reveals that no labour room facilities had been organized in the relief camps. 100% respondents (2283) reported no such labour rooms.

f. Additional Nutrition to Pregnant and Lactating Women:

Table 7.1.f

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0
2	No	2283	100
	Total	2283	100%

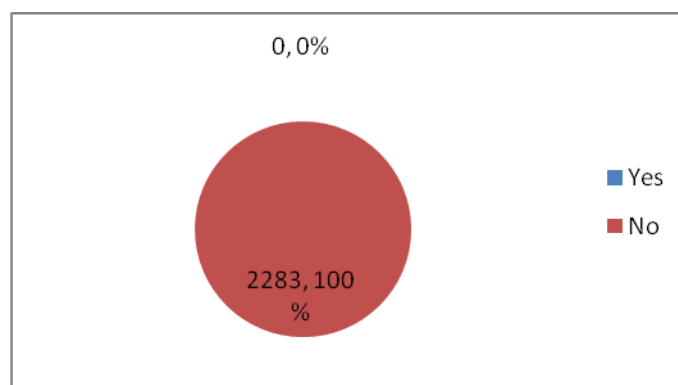


Table 7.1.f reveals that no additional nutrition was provided to the pregnant and lactating women in the relief camps.

Table 7.2
Distribution of Respondents by Post Cyclone Women Specific Programmes

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	44	2
2	No	2239	98
	Total	2283	100%

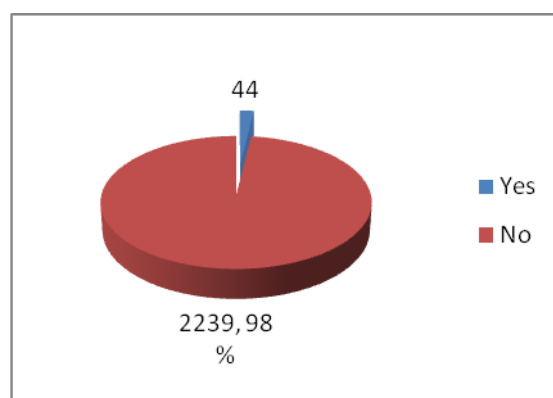


Table 7.2 reveals that only a small number of respondents knows about cyclone affected women specific programmes. 98% respondents (2283) reported no knowledge and only 2% (44) reported about the women specific programmes.

Table 7.3
Distribution of Respondents by Sexual Harassment at the Relief Camps

a. Sexual Abuse:

Table 7.3.a

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	1	0.04
2	No	2282	99.06
	Total	2283	100%

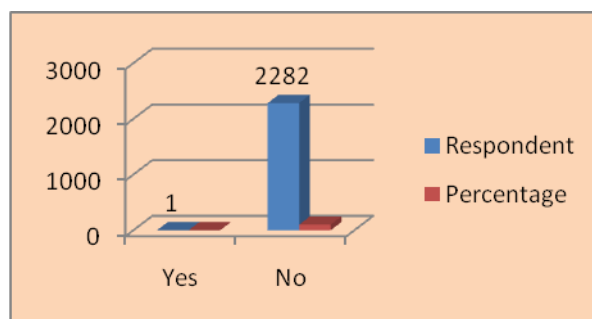


Table 7.3.a reveals that only one incidence of sexual abuse as reported by 0.04% (1) and 99.06% (2282) reported no such incidence.

b. Trafficking of Adolescent/Young Girls:

Table 7.3.b

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0
2	No	2283	100
	Total	2283	100%

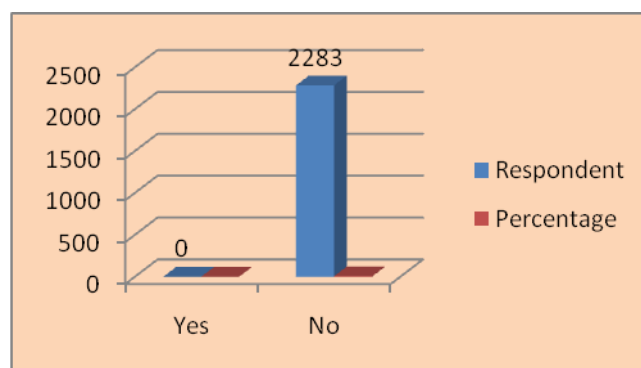


Table 7.3.b reveals that 1005 Of the respondents vouched that there was no trafficking of adolescent girls/ young women in the camps.

c. Child Trafficking:

Table 7.3.c

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	0	
2	No	2283	
	Total	2283	100%

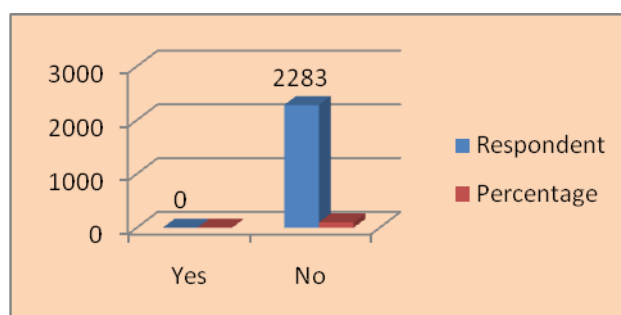


Table 7.3.c reveals that 100% of the respondents vouched that there was no child trafficking happened in the camps.

d. Child Labour:

Table 7.3.d

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	11	0.5
2	No	2272	99.5
	Total	2283	100%

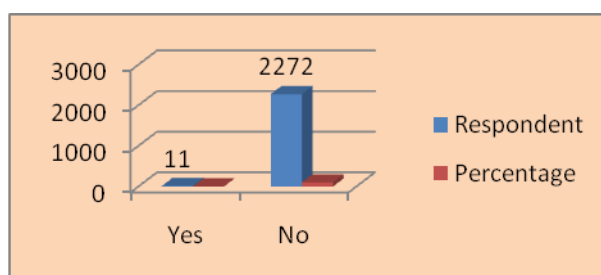


Table 7.3.b reveals that only 0.5% (11 respondents) reported child labour incidence in the relief camps and 99.5% of the respondents vouched that there was no child labour incidence in the camps.

VIII. A. Status of Children and Government Interventions:

Table 8 A.1

Distribution of Respondents by Health Status of Children – Injuries/Illness

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	562	25
2	No	1721	75
	Total	2283	100%

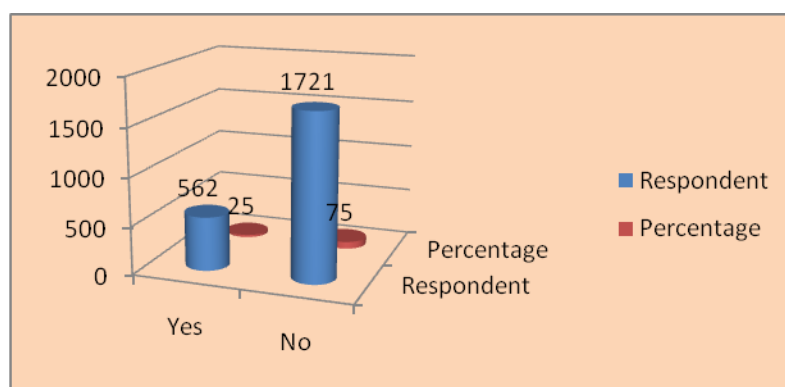


Table 8.A.1 reveals that 25% (562) respondents reported the injuries/ infections suffered by the children in the camps and 75% (1721) respondents reported no such incidences in their families at the camp.

Table 8. A. 2
Distribution of Respondents by Health Status of Children – Diagnosis

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Fever	478	20.94
2	Cough/Cold	214	9.37
3	Vomiting/ Diarrhea	20	0.88
4	Malaria	4	0.18
5	Typhoid	4	0.17
6	Dengu	1	0.04
7	No illness	1562	68.42
	Total	2283	100%

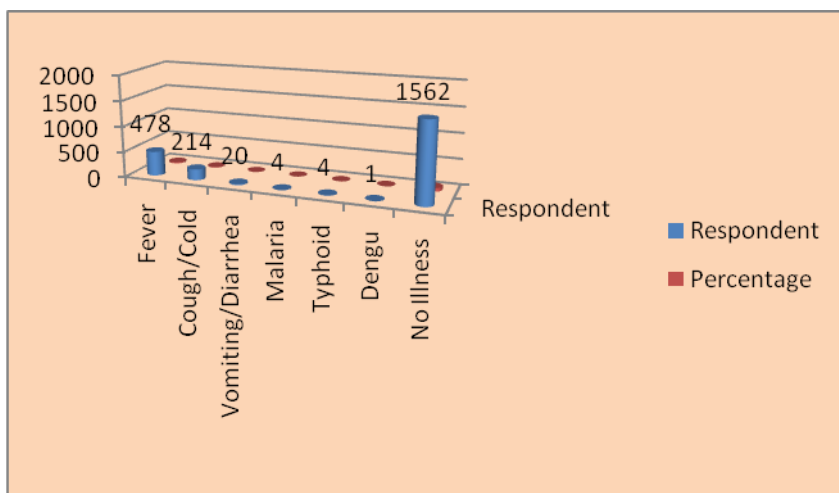


Table 8.A.2 reveals that 478 (20.93) suffered from fever, 214 (9.37) from Cough/cold, 20 (0.87) from Vomiting/ Diarrhea, 4 (0.17) from Malaria, 4 (0.17) from Dengu and 1562 children had no health problem at the camps.

Table 8.A. 3
Distribution of Respondents by Health Status of Children – Medical Treatment

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	323	14
2	No	1960	86
	Total	2283	100%

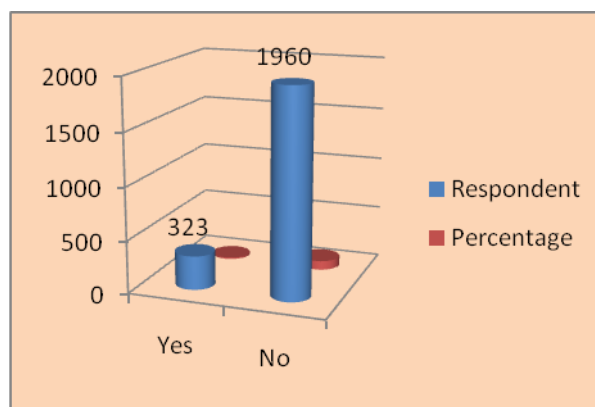


Table 8.A.3 reveals that 14% (323) respondents reported the availability of medical treatment to the children and 1960 (86%) reported non availability of medical facilities.

Table 8.A. 4

Distribution of Respondents by Health Status of Children – Access to treatment

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	262	11
2	No	2021	89
	Total	2283	100%

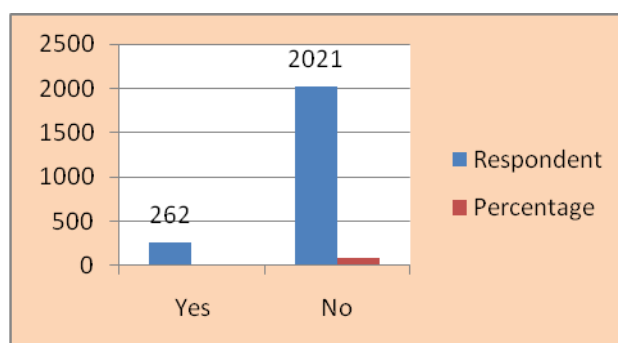


Table 8.A.4 reveals that 11% (262) respondents reported accessibility of medical treatment to the children and 2021 (89%) reported non accessibility of medical facilities.

Table 8.A. 5

Distribution of Respondents by Status of Children – Food, Milk, Feeding Bottles, Biscuit etc

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	284	12
2	No	1999	88
	Total	2283	100%

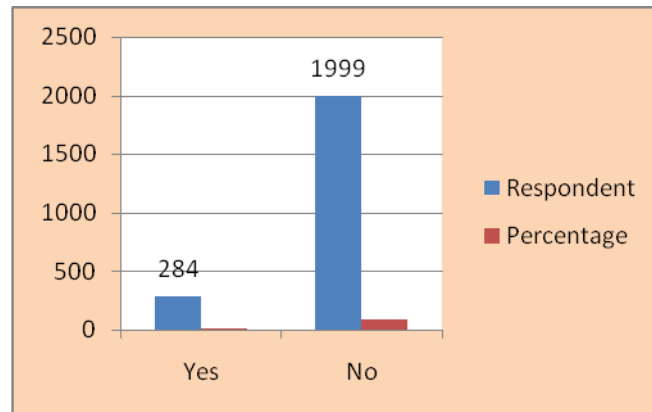


Table 8.A.5 reveals that 12% (284) respondents reported the supply of food, milk, feeding bottles etc to the babies and 1999 (88%) reported non supply of the said items to the babies.

C. Status of School Children:

Table 8.B. 1

Distribution of Respondents by Status of School Children attending Schools

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	11	0.5
2	No	2272	99.5
	Total	2283	100%

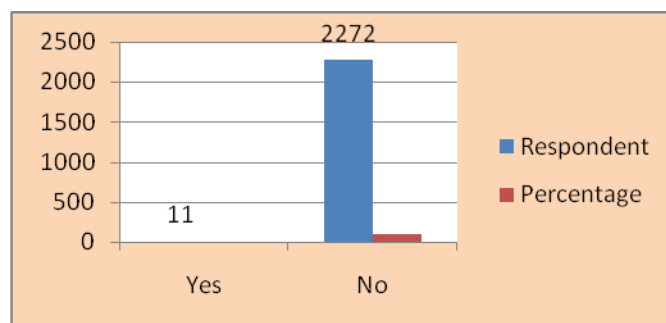


Table 8.B.1 reveals that 0.5% (11) respondents reported school attending children and 99.5% (2272) reported children not attending schools.

Table 8.B. 2
Distribution of Respondents by Status of Anganwadi/Schools Reopening

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	695	30
2	No	1588	70
	Total	2283	100%

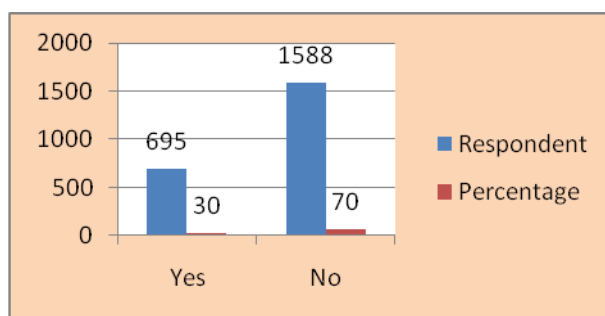


Table 8.B.2 reveals that 30% (695) respondents reported the opening of anganwadis and schools whereas 1588 (70%) reported no functioning of the anganwadi and schools.

Table 8.B. 3
Distribution of Respondents by Status of Children studying in Schools

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	1520	67
2	No	763	33
	Total	2283	100%

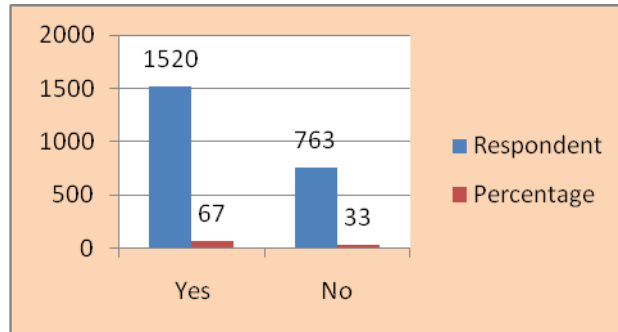


Table 8.B.3 reveals that 67% (1520) respondents reported children studying in schools and 763 (33%) reported no children studying in schools.

Table 8.B. 3
Distribution of Respondents by Status of Caste Discrimination in receiving Relief

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	42	2
2	No	2241	98
	Total	2283	100%

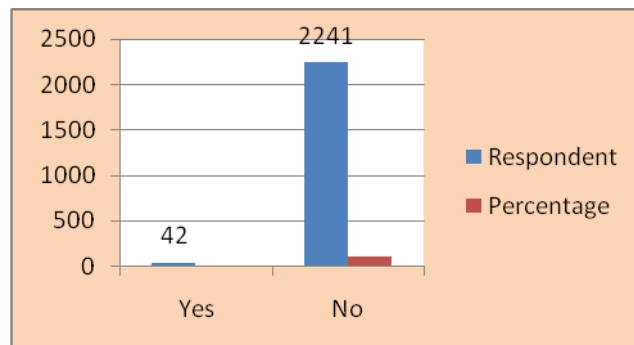


Table 8.B.3 reveals that only 2% (42) respondents revealed caste discrimination at the camps. 2241 (98%) reported no such discrimination.

IX. Health:

Table 9.1
Distribution of Respondents by Status of Health/ Medical camps

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	347	15
2	No	1936	85
	Total	2283	100%

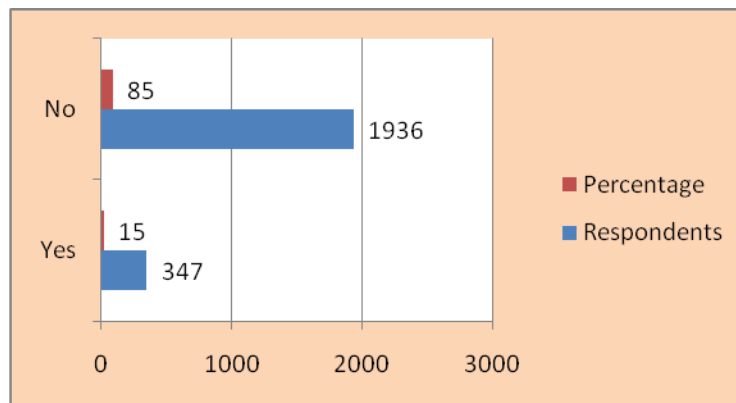


Table 9.1 reveals that 15% (347) respondents reported the health/medical camps at the camps whereas 1936 (85%) reported no such camps.

Table 9.2
Distribution of Respondents by Status of Refusal to treat at the camps

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	289	13
2	No	1994	87
	Total	2283	100%

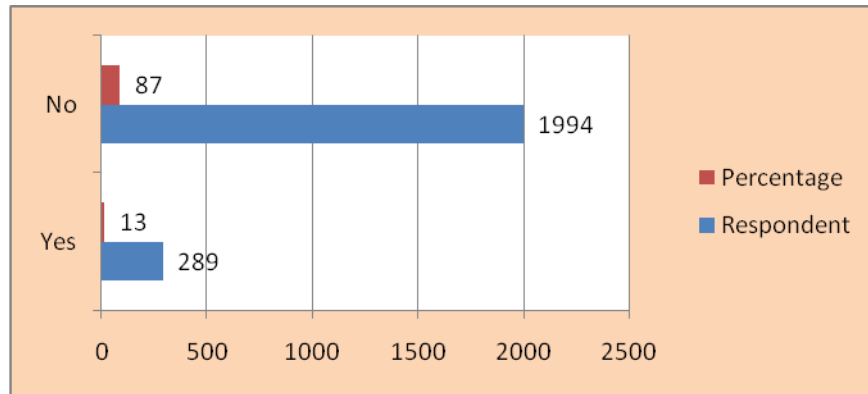


Table 9.2 reveals that 13% (347) respondents reported refusal by the medical officers to treat them and 1994 (87%) reported no such incidence in the relief camps.

Table 9.3
Distribution of Respondents by Status of accessibility of medicines at the camps

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	320	14
2	No	1963	86
	Total	2283	100%

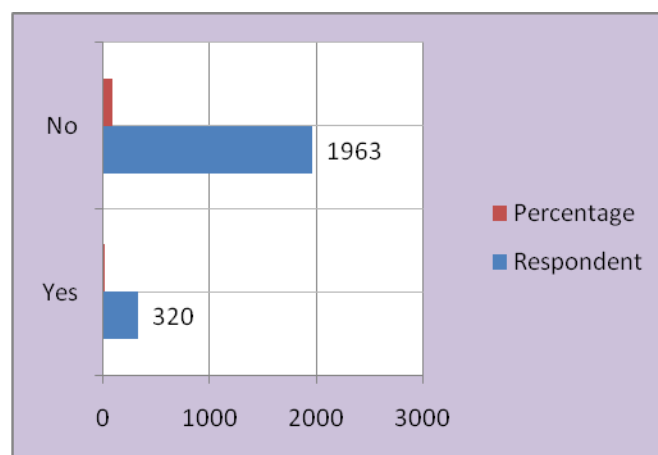


Table 9.1 reveals that 14% (320) respondents reported the accessibility of medicines, but 1963 (86%) refuted there was accessibility to medicines.

X. Government Officials Findings on Cyclone Damages:

Table 10.1
Distribution of Respondents by Status of Survey on Cyclone damages

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	799	35
2	No	1484	65
	Total	2283	100%

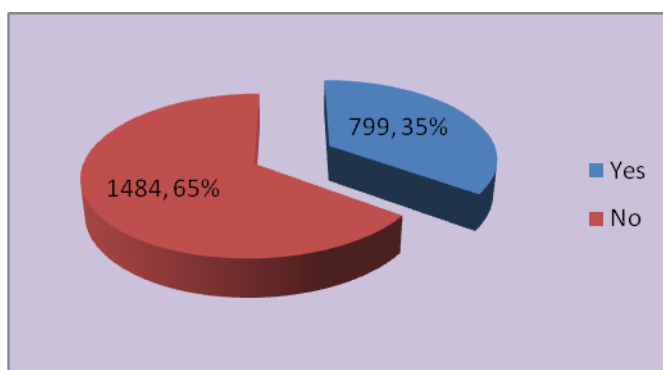


Table 10.1 reveals that 35% (799) respondents knowledge about the Government Survey on Cyclone damages and 65% (1484) reported no such surveys in their villages.

Table 10.2
Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for not conducting any data collection

S. No	Description	Respondents	Percentage
1	No idea	2212	97
2	Discrimination	71	3
	Total	2283	100%

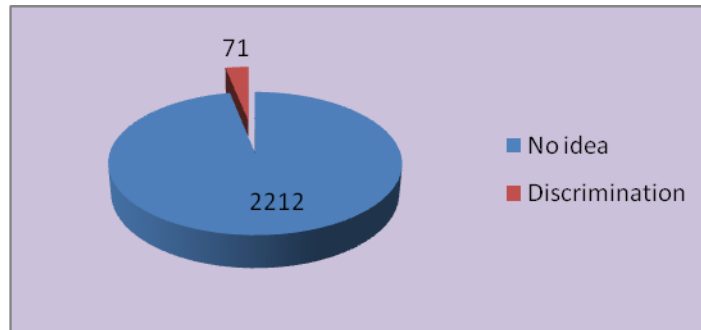


Table 10.2 reveals that 3% (71) respondents reported the discrimination as the reason for not conducting any Government survey in their areas but 2212 (97%) reported No idea for not conducting any survey.

CHAPTER III

Major Findings of the Study and Suggestions

1. Majority (31%) of the respondents belongs to the age group of 41 to 50 years
2. SC (Dalit) constitute 99%, ST 0.1%, MBC 1%, OBC 0.6% and General (Others) constitute 0.2% of the population
3. Majority (84%) of the respondents were Daily Labors, followed by 15% of the respondents engaged as Farmers
4. 27% of the respondents have a family size of 4 members, followed by 24% having 5 family members
5. Majority (37%) of the respondents were having 2 male members, 29% having 1, 22% having 3, 10% having 4 and 2% having 5 male members in the families.
6. Majority (37%) of the respondents were having 2 female members, 31% having 1, 22% having 3, 10% having 4 and 2% having 5 female members in the families.
7. Majority (22%) of the respondents were having 2 school going children, 19% having 1, 12% having 3, 1% having 4 and 46% having no school going children in the families
8. Pregnant women constituted 0.08% and the non pregnant women constituted only 99.92%.
9. Non lactating mothers constituted 99.82% and the lactating mothers constituted only 0.18%.
10. Majority, 62% of the respondents live in huts, 18% in Tiled houses, 5% in Concrete houses, 11% in Indhira (Cluster) houses, 3% in Other type of houses and 1% was on migration always with no houses to live in.
11. Majority, 70% of the respondents live in highlands, 25% in Low lying areas and 5% in normal areas.
12. Majority, 94.7% of the respondents have no land holdings, 4.33% have own lands, 0.61 have lease lands and 0.31 have been holding Government Poramboke lands.
13. Majority (44%) of the respondents earn around Rs 12000 to 15000 followed by 37% of the respondents who earn Rs. 15001 to 20000
14. Majority (93%) of the respondents had no awareness on Early Warning of the disasters and only 7% had awareness on Disaster Early Warning
15. 97% of the respondents had not received any Early warning message from the Government. Only 3% had received the early warning.
16. 70% of the respondents shifted to safer locations after the cyclone, 2% shifted before the cyclone and 28% had not shifted from their dwellings.
17. 70% with the help of NGOs and others, 28% on their own and only 3% with the Government help had shifted to Safer locations

18. 76% respondents were unable to avail the private evacuation services whereas 24% respondents were able to avail the private evacuation services.
19. 512 (22%) availed the free private evacuation and 78% numbering 1771 people paid the private evacuation services
20. 81% respondents supported the elders and children on their own and only 19% of them availed the Government services
21. 10 persons (0.44%) were dead and 99.56% had no deaths in the families on account of Cyclone Thane.
22. 0.79% (18 Persons) spent more than a week in the hospital, followed by 0.61% (14) spent under a week and 98.6% (2251) had no injured members in their families.
23. 320 (14%) respondents suffered clothing losses and 1963 (86%) respondents reported no loss of clothing
24. 30% (689) respondents reported loss of utensil and 73% (1594) respondents reported no loss of utensil.
25. 20% respondents suffered complete damages of the houses, 9% with partial damage to the houses. 13% experienced wall collapses and 58% suffered no damages to the houses.
26. 29% (661 Persons) reported loss of family assets and 0.61% (1622) reported no loss of assets
27. 24% (551) reported electricity reconnection within 15 days, 54% (1234) reported electricity reconnection within 30 days, 18% (418) reported reconnection after 30 days and 4% (80 Persons) had reported no electricity connection at all.
28. 40% (909) reported reconnection within 7 days, 54% (1234) reported reconnection within 30 days, 3% (418) reported reconnection after 30 days and 3% (65) had no water supply reconnection at all.
29. 4% (81 persons) lost cow/buffalo and 96% (2202) had reported no such loss.
30. 10% (235 persons) reported loss of sheep/goat and 90% (2048) had reported no such loss.
31. 1% (18 persons) lost bullock and 99% (2265) had reported no such loss.
32. 2% (54 persons) lost calf/donkey and 98% (2229) had reported no such loss.
33. 7% (169 persons) reported loss of poultry birds and 93% (2114) had reported no such loss
34. 5% (124 persons) lost cattle feed and 95% (2159) had reported no such loss.
35. 7% (169 persons) reported sufficient water and 93% (2202) had reported no water availability to the Cattle.
36. 4% (97 persons) lost crops and 96% (2186) had reported no such loss.
37. 9% (203 respondents) reported loss of books and note books of their children and 91% (2080) had reported no such loss
38. 6% (136 respondents) reported functioning of schools and 2147 respondents (94%) had reported no functioning of schools

39. 5% (571 respondents) reported damages to toilets/ bathrooms and 1712 respondents (75%) had reported no such damages.
40. 33% (746 respondents) reported not in receipt on any relief, 56% (1289) received relief from Government and 11% received relief from other sources.
41. 34% (780 respondents) reported the receipt of relief in time and 66% received relief not in time.
42. 77% (1760 respondents) reported no knowledge and 23% reported the knowledge of opening of the relief camps.
43. 76% (1744 respondents) reported no knowledge and only 24% (539) on the closing of the relief camps.
44. 28% (631 respondents) reported accessibility to facilities in relief camps and 72% (1652) reported no accessibility to facilities in relief camps.
45. 98% (2239 respondents) reported reason for non accessibility as Not Known and 2% (44) reported the reason for non accessibility as Socially Excluded.
46. 1% (26 respondents) reported discrimination on caste grounds and 99% (2257) reported no such discrimination
47. 86% (1964 respondents) reported the food as not enough and 14% (319) reported that the food supplied by the Government was enough for them.
48. 14% (313 respondents) reported three times food supply, 17% reported two times, 6% reported one time and 63% reported no food supply at all in the relief camps.
49. 557 (25%) reported Rice with Dhal, 2% reported Rice, Dhal and Curry, 6% reported Rice with Curry and 67% reported no food supply at all.
50. 20 (1%) reported supply of Cattle feed and 99% (2263) respondents reported non supply of Cattle feed to them.
51. 54% (1226) respondents reported accessibility to clean water in the camps whereas 46% reported non availability of clean water in the relief camps.
52. 1182 respondents (52%) reported no water facility, 42% (957) reported water from Tanks, 6% reported water supply from Tubewells and 1% reported packaged water supply
53. 257 respondents (11%) reported the maintenance of hygiene conditions and 2026 (89%) reported non maintenance of hygiene in the camps.
54. 90 respondents (4%) reported toilet facilities and 96% (2193) reported no such facilities in the relief camps.
55. 2 had received the sanitary napkins and 2281 had reported no such supply in the camps
56. 90 respondents (4%) reported exclusive toilet facilities for women and 2193 (96%) reported no such separate facilities for women.
57. 3% respondents (64) reported enclosed bathrooms for women and 2219 (97%) reported no such separate facilities for women.
58. No medical camps had been conducted in the relief camps as reported by 100% (2283) respondents

59. No labour room facility available at the camps as reported by 100% (2283) respondents
60. No additional nutrition supplied to the pregnant and lactating women as reported by 2283 respondents (100%)
61. 98% respondents (2283) reported no knowledge and only 2% (44) reported about the women specific programmes
62. One incidence of sexual abuse as reported by 0.04% (1) and 99.06% (2282) reported no such incidence
63. 100% of the respondents vouched that there was no trafficking of adolescent girls/ young women in the camps
64. 100% of the respondents vouched that there was no child trafficking happened in the camps.
65. 0.5% (11 respondents) reported child labour incidence in the relief camps and 99.5% of the respondents vouched that there was no child labour incidence in the camps.
66. 25% (562) respondents reported the injuries/ infections suffered by the children in the camps and 75% (1721) respondents reported no such incidences in their families at the camp.
67. 478 (20.93) suffered from fever, 214 (9.37) from Cough/cold, 20 (0.87) from Vomiting/ Diarrhea, 4 (0.17) from Malaria, 4 (0.17) from Dengue and 1562 children had no health problem at the camps.
68. 14% (323) respondents reported the availability of medical treatment to the children and 1960 (86%) reported non availability of medical facilities.
69. 11% (262) respondents reported accessibility of medical treatment to the children and 2021 (89%) reported non accessibility of medical facilities.
70. 12% (284) respondents reported the supply of food, milk, feeding bottles etc to the babies and 1999 (88%) reported non supply of the said items to the babies.
71. 0.5% (11) respondents reported school attending children and 99.5% (2272) reported children not attending schools.
72. 30% (695) respondents reported the opening of anganwadis and schools whereas 1588 (70%) reported no functioning of the anganwadi and schools.
73. 67% (1520) respondents reported children studying in schools and 763 (33%) reported no children studying in schools.
74. 2% (42) respondents revealed caste discrimination at the camps. 2241 (98%) reported no such discrimination
75. 15% (347) respondents reported the health/medical camps at the camps whereas 1936 (85%) reported no such camps.
76. 13% (347) respondents reported refusal by the medical officers to treat them and 1994 (87%) reported no such incidence in the relief camps.
77. 14% (320) respondents reported the accessibility of medicines, but 1963 (86%) refuted there was accessibility to medicines.

78. 35% (799) respondents knowledge about the Government Survey on Cyclone damages and 65% (1484) reported no such surveys in their villages.
79. 3% (71) respondents reported the discrimination as the reason for not conducting any Government survey in their areas but 2212 (97%) reported No idea for not conducting any survey

Conclusion:

1. The study revealed that the age group, the number of children, the occupation, income and the dwelling places of the respondents reveal the high vulnerability of the respondents towards the impact of disasters and also socio economic discrimination even at the time of disasters.
2. The Study also shows that the Government has practically not anything regarding Early Warning, Evacuation to safer places and providing Relief Services; these have not reached the Dalits.
3. Though loss of life and other assets at home is minimal, the maximum damage was to the huts and crops, which has affected the Dalits very badly, taking away their dwelling place and livelihood opportunity as the daily wage earner.
4. Though the people have expressed that there was no caste based discrimination during these services, most of them expressed that the Panchayat President has provided services to those, who were close to him/her.
5. During tsunami relief and rehabilitation, there were many players and we could easily trace and map where the services are provided more and where it is going less; but during Thane, there was also absence of services by NGOs and INGOs, who have hardly covered 5% of the affected population in Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts; and 1% of the affected population in Puducherry. Hence exclusion or discrimination was not visible.
6. The Government, INGOs and the Media should not measure the gravity of the disaster by the number of deaths; but by the loss of basic needs of the people food, shelter and clothing; and the livelihood.

* * * *