

## Flood Management - Part II

### Why in news?

Recently, North India including Delhi witnessed heavy rainfall resulting in flood.

To Know about Part-I - [Click Here](#).

### What is flood?

- Flooding is an *overflowing of water* onto land that is normally dry.
- **Types of Flood**
  - **Flash floods** - It is caused by rapid and excessive rainfall that raises water heights quickly, and rivers, streams, channels or roads may be overtaken.
  - **River floods** - It is caused when consistent rain or snow melt forces a river to exceed capacity.
  - **Coastal floods** - It is caused by storm surges associated with tropical cyclones and tsunami.

*Urban flooding* refers to the inundation of property in a built environment, particularly in more densely populated areas, caused by rain falling on increased amounts of impervious surfaces and overwhelming the capacity of drainage systems.

### What affects the rainfall pattern?

- Extreme rainfall events are increasing both in intensity and frequency as [climate change is heavily impacting the monsoon pattern in India](#).
- **Longer rainy season** - In recent times, rainfall in India is increasingly taking place in short, intense bursts.
- **Persistent warmer ocean currents** - Due to climate change oceans continue to remain warm even after the traditional monsoon season is over.
- **Global warming** - It is the reason for extreme rainfall events as the warm atmosphere can hold more water which may result in heavy downpour of rain.
- **Persistence of intense La-Nina** - It is further worsened by negative Indian Ocean dipole, warming of East Indian Ocean which results in prolonged monsoon.
- **Warming of Arabian Sea** - Due to global warming, temperature is 1.2-1.4 °C higher than the temperature witnessed four decades ago.
  - **Example**- In 2023 Gujarat witnessed heavy rainfall due to Cyclone Biparjoy which was formed in Arabian Sea.

## What are the consequences?

- **Human loss and property loss** - Every year, millions of people become homeless and washed away due to floods.
- **Spread of communicable diseases** - Waterborne diseases (cholera, typhoid fever etc.), vector-borne diseases (dengue, malaria etc.) are caused during flood.
- **Impact on agriculture** - Floods destroy a large number of crops impacts the food security of the country. Livestock also gets displaced during floods.
- **Disruption of communication** - Flood damages transportation links such as bridges, rail, and power plants thus causing communication disruption.
- **Economic and social disruption** - The economy comes to a standstill as people are forced to move to another place.

## What efforts were taken regarding flood management?

### Government measures

- Flood management falls under the purview of ***State Government***.
- The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promote financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.
- **NDMA** - National Disaster Management Authority was set up in 2005 for prevention and mitigation effects of disasters including flood disasters.
- **Central Water Commission (CWC)** - It was set up in 1945 for achieving the goal of furthering and promoting measures of flood control, conservation and utilization of water resources.
- **Ganga Flood Control Commission** - It was set up in 1972 for preparation of comprehensive plan of flood control for Ganga Basin States
- **Brahmaputra Board** - The Government set up Brahmaputra Board under Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980 to survey and conduct investigations in Brahmaputra and Barak valley.
- **National Water Policy (2012)** - It suggested that through reservoir operation, the flood cushion can be set up to reduce the trapping of sediment during the flood season.
- **National Hydrology Project (2016)** - World Bank funded Central sector scheme which gathers hydro-meteorological data that will be stored and analyzed on a real-time basis.
- **Flood Management and Border Areas Program (2017-20)** - It is implemented for effective flood management, and soil and anti-sea erosion.

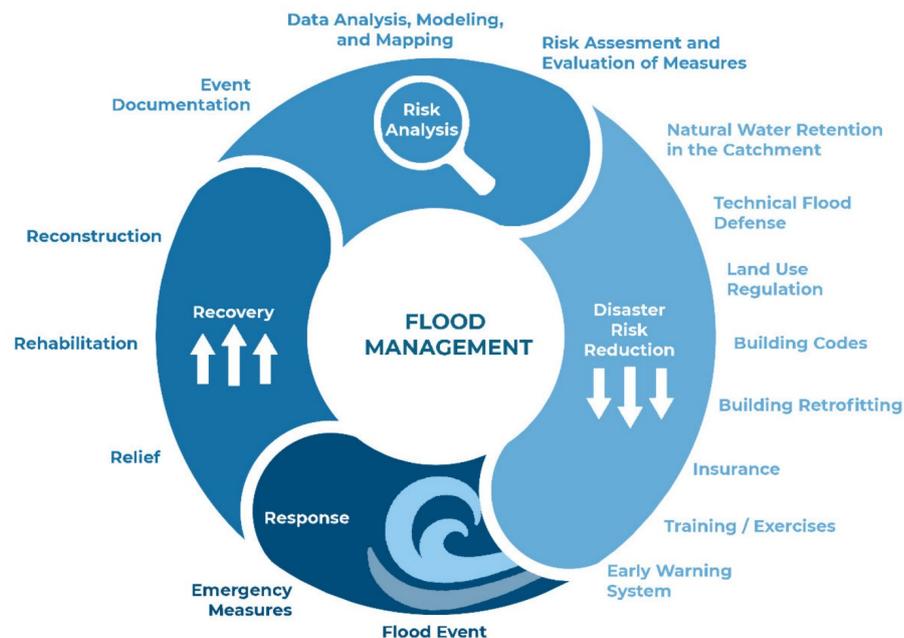
### Engineering /Structural Measures

- **Dams** - Example - Idukki dam across river Periyar, Gandhi sagar dam across river Chambal etc.,
- **Dykes** - Dikes, also called levees, are earthen embankments that are raised parallel to the river flow at some suitable distance from the deep river.
- **Reservoirs** - Reservoir is formed upstream when a dam or a bund is built across a

river. Such a reservoir will store ample water that enters the river upstream of the dam.

## Administrative / Non-structural Measures

- **Early warning system** - It will help in timely evacuation of people and movable property to safer grounds.
- **Flood plain zoning** - Flood-plain zoning measures aim at demarcating zones or areas likely to be affected by floods of different magnitudes or frequencies and probability levels.



## What lies ahead?

- National Flood Commission (Rashtriya Barh Ayog 1980) had recommended solutions covering the entire gamut of the flood problem in the country like data collection, legislation enforcement, flood plain zoning etc.,
- Conducting monsoon audits regularly can mitigate the flood effects.
- Greening the cities is the need of the hour.
  - **East Kolkata's wetlands** have been an effective flood defence mechanism that help treat a large share of the city's sewage, produce half of the city's fresh vegetables.
- Adopt best practices from state like **Tamilnadu**, which is successful in implementing **Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)** structures.

## References

1. [Indian Express| Prevent disruptions by flood](#)
2. [WHO| About Flood](#)
3. [NDMA| Flood Management in India](#)
4. [Indiawris| Flood Management](#)



**SHANKAR**  
**IAS PARLIAMENT**  
*Information is Empowering*