



Impacts of Flood: A Geographical Study of Karad Tehsil of Satara District (Maharashtra)

Dr. Smt. Sunita M. Chavan¹ & Smt. P. M. Ghadge²

¹*Venutai Chavan College, Karad*

²*Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad*

Corresponding Author - Dr. Smt. Sunita M. Chavan

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Abstract:

The present research paper is to study the socio economic impact of flood on Karad tahsil of Satara District of Maharashtra. The flood condition occurrence in Karad tahsil in the time of monsoon rainy season. Study area is situated on the confluence of Krishna & Konya Rivers, which is flood prone area. The aim of this study is to identify the impact of flood on socio economic development. This study is based on secondary data of Panchayat Samiti offices of Karad tahsil.

Key Words: Flood, Impact, House.

Introduction:

Natural hazards are physical events that can cause significant damages to the natural and human environment. Floods are physical phenomena active in geological time and the results of excess runoff. When rivers overtop their banks, the excess water goes to the floodplain.

In the month of July and August, the study area faced natural flood condition. Krishna and Koyana rivers are the backbone of study area. In Monsoon season, July-August 2019, study area is minimum 10 days under flood hazard. In the study area 22 villages under flood condition.

Study Area:

Study area selected for the present study work is Karad tahsil of Satara district, Maharashtra state, India .The study area is situated on confluence of Krishna and Koyana River. The study area lies between 17⁰ 18' N to 17⁰ 38' N latitudes and 73⁰ 52' E to 74⁰ 16'E longitudes

Objectives:

For present research work main objective is to find out the effects of flood on socio-economic status of the study area.

Methodology:

For the present investigation data collected from secondary sources. All the

information has collected from Karad tehsil offices of Panchyat samiti.

Results and Analysis:

Reoccurrence of flood is common during the monsoon season. The flood damage situation is further divided into two parts, damage of physical and social assets. We are focused on social assets. Flood recurrently damage physical infrastructures like houses, schools, roads etc. flood also damage the productive agriculture land and livestock.

Impacts on housing:

The damage of housing is more visible and prominent. It was found that unlike roofs. In the study area, damage houses are 1.28% (Table.1). During the monsoon period continuous period continuous rain water is makes the house wall softer and loos. The thatched houses are severely damage after flooding, whereas houses with cemented pillars, brick wall and concrete houses are partially damage from the flood.

Table 1 Damaged houses in study area (2019)

Sr.No	Title	Number	Percentage
1.	Total Damage houses	27	1.28%
2.	Half Damaged houses	2084	98.12%

In the study area 1.28 per cent houses are totally damage (Table.1) and 98.72 per cent houses area half damage condition due to water of flood. For increasing the flood water level shifted from around to higher place inside the houses temporarily. 1360 families are shifted because of flood increasing and 5955 peoples are also shifted on another place.

Impact on livestock:

The flood also caused of the livestock like goat/sheep buffalo and cow etc. As the animal husbandry is the second largest income of livelihood after agricultural, sweeping of some of the livestock and deaths by flood of many other from unidentified disease after the flood had impact on the livelihood of hot

people while chicken suffered maximum health related problems, buffalo suffered the food crisis in the last and recent year's floods. Food crisis of the livestock is one of the major problems during any floods in these study areas. When the water level of flood was increased day by the livestock was shifted in the higher place of the house as well as some respondents said they also shifted their animal of the nearest embankment.

During flood time the livestock suffer from different types of health related problems very frequently, and it is very difficult to manage the medical service for sick livestock sometime these cattle need to be shifted at animal hospital for from the locality.

In the study area, the time of flood 0.094 % percent livestock (cow and

buffalo) are death (Table No2) 0.047 percent shops are damaged, 0.080% goats are death and on the high scale that is 99.72 percent chicken livestock birds are dead.

Table No.2 Damaged livestock's in study area (2019)

Sr. No.	Live stocks	Percentage
1.	Cow, Buffalo livestock	0.094
2.	Goats	0.080
3.	Chicken livestock birds	99.72

One half of the population is dependent on their livestock as their supporting income source. Some families from the study area are totally depending on the income from their cattle. But the major problem for the flood of lot damage of the animal house.

Impact on Educational Sector:

The education sector was the seriously affected during any flood. In the study area government was declared the holiday in the period of flood. In the study area flood water entered in the Karad city, and on the roads. Therefore, all educational institutes were closed down during flood period. All types of exams, classes were stopped as well as the maximum educational institutes used as a flood shelter. For this region transport and social communication were much more difficult.

Impact on Roads and Transport:

The flood has damaged the existing canal for water pass. Almost in every year, during the monsoon period heavy rainfall enhance a massive damage in all local roads. The National Highway No 4(Pune-Bangalore) also closed in floods condition. The people totally depend enhance a massive damage on the local village in bazar and the weekly village market for their income. The people living in the char use the local market to buy and sell their products. During monsoon period, flood period the village, collages, market is closed most of the day because of overflow of water at the market place.

Conclusion:

As discussed, it clears the floods have adverse impact on the socio-economic status of livelihood for people damaged in the study area. For flood, 1.28 percent housed is damage during the study area. For educational sectorial schools, colleges, etc. and other institutes were closed at the time of flood. Market facilities are damaged because of the road and transport routes are damaged due to flood. In addition, school affordance was disrupted due to the impassable roads, as discussed under the education sector.

Recommendation:

We can approach to some ways or solutions, some policy consideration, practical orientations and as well an awareness building which, if implemented, could play an important role in flood risk management. There should be

a deliberate policy to compel communities, to build house using the durable material and away from the flood prone area as well as height from and tree plantation on must be considered.

Construction of dams should be considered to trap the excess water. This could be wed for imitation. Tree plantation need to be encouraged among the village people outside the community areas that should protect or minimize the flood impacts.

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