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# A Review on Flood Management and Distribution of Water to Draught Area

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**ABSTRACT:** As per civil engineering is concerned it is very important to know the water demand and relatively the storage capacity of a hydraulic structure. Meanwhile the flood situation offers a condition of treating the rain water accumulated through rivers, dams etc. this paper focuses on prevention the over-flow of river water above the HFL and also distribution of river water to drought and needy area. Development and management play a vital role in agriculture production. Flood impact is one most significant disaster in the world.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Heavy rainfall is a main reason for flood situation. When there is more rain than soil can absorb the excess water quickly runs into rivers and creeks over whelming storm drain which causing flood heavy rainfall can lead to numerous hazards including it can also lead to dam failure.

### Objectives-

- 1] To avoid the flood distract
- 2] To save the human life, animal life and nature.
- 3] To convey the water
- 4] To cultivate the draught by using crop

## II. METHODOLOGY

To study the sources of water and collect the information about the precipitation of every decade

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Water resources and Management in India(2018)

The author states that water is one of the most essential natural resources for sustaining life is water. It helps in reduction, environmental sustenance and sustainable economic development. In view of the rapid increase in population the demand for water for meeting various requirements continuously increasing therefore we are facing numerous challenges in the water sector. Less planning is required for dependable yield. Better irrigation practice.

### 2. Economic of flood protection in India(2003)

The author states that the peculiar rainfall pattern in Indiarenders the country highly vulnerable to floods. Forty million hectares of land roughlyone eighth of the country geographical area is prone to flood each year flood cause extensive damage to life and property losses being exacerbated by rapid population growth unplanned development and unchecked environmental degradation.

The dams, drainage channels and reservoirs that prevent floodwater from reaching potential damage center.

### 3. Flood occurrences damage and management challenge in Indian ( 2017)

The author states thatIndia is one of the most flood prone countries in theworld after Bangladesh .floods in Indiaarecaused by rainfall that occurs in association with the movement of monsoon depressions and cyclonic storm duringsummer monsoon period of June to September.Therefore large floods on most of the Indian River are a direct



result of monsoon situation. The preparedness to flood by keeping people away from flood waters institutional and legal setup to mitigate.

#### 4. Flood and Drought management through water resources development in India(2007)

The author states that drought and floods is a common feature and their co-existence poses a potent threat which cannot be eradicated but has to be managed. Transfer of the surplus monsoon water to areas of water deficit is a potential possibility. This would also help create additional irrigational potential the generation of hydropower as well as overcoming regional imbalances. The flood is caused by the inadequate capacity with the banks of the river to contain the high flow brought down from the upper catchment due to heavy rainfall and more significant than the loss of life and damage to property is the sense of people living in the flood.

#### 5. Floods and drought: Sustainable Prevention and management (2003)

1. the author states that In the past decades natural disaster around the world have been apparently due to water-related extreme flood and drought events. The lack of precipitation as well as heavy downpours causes disasters of different types ranging from extreme drought to unprecedented flood. Climate changes, environmental degradation, population growth, urbanization and augmenting poverty cause human society to be more vulnerable to flood and drought disasters. They cause serious destruction to the agriculture area

2. Provide local drainage, if necessary using dikes to exclude overflow-provision of local flood storage natural depression and drainage capacity. Land use regulation, enhancing the effectiveness of existing reservoirs and development of a new reservoir operating rule that gives the fullest practical recognition of the objective

#### 6. Flood Detection and Management (2015)

The author states that Out of the country total geographical area of 329 million hectares about 45 million hectares is floods prone. The rivers in India can be broadly divided into the following four regions for a study of flood problem.

1. Brahmaputra Region
2. Ganga Region
3. North West Region and Central India And Deccan region

### IV. CONCLUSION

- 1) It recharges ground water.
- 2) Boost in food production for bird.
- 3) Flood management prevents damage hazard.
- 4) Floods can be prevented if soil condition improve
- 5) flood will be affected by climate change due to changes in rainfall, temperature, sea level and river

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