PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER
"GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF FLOOD AFFECTED SETTLEMENTS IN DHULE DISTRICT. (M.S.)"

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ABSTRACT:
Floors are one of the most widespread and destructive natural disasters. It is an
overflow of an expanse of water that submerges land. The paper presents Geographical
study of flood affected settlement in Dhule district. The district consists of 8061 square
kilometer area with a population of 1707947. (2001) The district having 04 tahasils with
678 total villages. With the help of data available in daily news paper ‘Sakal’ dated 12th
April 2007. There are 30 Villages mostly affected by the floods in 2007.

KEYWORDS: –
Floors, Settlement, Ghats, Gully erosion, Ravine erosion.

OBJECTIVES:
The main object of the present study is to assess the floods affections on settlement
of the study area.

HYPOTHESIS:
Floors are greatly affected on the settlement.

STUDY AREA:
Study area is located in Northern part of Maharashtra state spread between Latitude
20°38 to 21°16 N. and Longitude 73°50 to 75°11 E. Dhule district is bounded by the
district, Jalgaon is located to the East, Nashik to the South, Gujar State and Nandurbar
district is located to the North-West. It is Located at the crossing of three National Highways
namely NH-6 (Surat-Nagpur), NH-3 (Mumbai-Agra), and NH-211 (Dhule-Solapur),
Because of the Satpuda ranges. Dhule district is separated from Madhya Pradesh. Satmala
ranges also separate it from Western Maharashtra. Dhule district has an area of 8061 sq.kms,
and contributes 2.62% area of the Maharashtra State. The height of the district varies from
300 to 1200 Meters above mean sea level. Dhule district With it’s headquarter at Dhule
includes four tahsils namely, 1) Dhule 2) Sakri 3) Shindkheda 4) Shirpur.
Dhule district forms a distinct geographical unit as it occupied by ‘Satpuda’ ranges in the north, ‘Satmala’ in the South and central Part is occupied by Tapi basin with its major tributaries like Panzhara, Burai and Arunawati.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:
Most part of the Sakri and Dhule Tahasil is occupied by Dhanora and Galana hills. Hanuman is the highest peak on Galana hills, Kondaibari and Laling bari are minor ghats in the district. ‘Babakuvur’ is the highest peak in Shirpur Tahasil (811 M.) Bijasan Ghat is the North East of Shirpur Tahsil. Central and Eastern part of Dhule district is occupied by fertile plain. Shindkheda, Shirpur and Dhule Tahsil are included in central fertile plain. (Fig. 1)

DRAINAGE:
Tapi is the major river in the study area. It enters from Jalgaon District and flows from East to West. Aner and Arunavati are the major tributaries join from Western bank, where as Panzara, Burai, Amaravati Join to the Tapi from the southern bank. Panzara is the largest tributary of the river Tapi. Therefore most part of the Dhule District is made fertile by the tributaries of Tapi river. The river Tapi not only discourages human concentration on its bank but also erodes both the bank heavily. The force and velocity of water is considerable resulting in deep entrenched valet leaving the banks very high. Sometimes the river banks are 20 to 30 meter high. The river banks are characterized by gully erosion and badland development is observed at several places. (Fig. 2)
SOIL:

soil of the Dhule District is fertile black cotton. The area along Tapi and her tributaries shows deposition of black cotton soil. Mountainous region of the hilly west having sandy soil. Soils of the study area is divided in to three major types: (Fig. 3)

1) Deep Black Cotton soil
2) Medium Black soil
3) Coarse Shallow soil.

1) **Deep Black Cotton Soil**:

These soils occur in a narrow strip of land around 3 km on both the sides of the river Tapi and her major tributaries. The local name for it is ‘Bharikali’. The soil is deep black in color and highly fertile, which generally supports excellent vegetation growth. The average depth of the soil in this region does not exceed 3 meters. This soil has a tendency to develop deep cracks in summer and tends to be waterlogged in the rainy season.

2. **Medium Black Soil**: 

A major part of Tapi basin is covered by this type of soil. It is found in the plain and also the undulating areas of the southern zone and along the rivers and streams in extensive patches. The soil is fertile. It is granular to sub-granular and loamy to clayey in structure.
3. **Coarse Shallow Soil:**

This type of soil is confined only to the hilly areas. The slope and foot hills of the Shirpur ranges, Galana hills and Dhanora hills are covered by these soils. These soils are formed of the disintegrated basaltic rock. These rocks produce ‘Murum’ as a result of disintegration which ultimately produces soils of varying depth, colour and texture. These soils are often very gravelly and at places are mixed with gravels.

![Diagram of Dhule District: Soils](image)

**Fig-3**

**DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

The present work is carried out by using following methodology. The data regarding floods and location of settlement is obtained from Dhule District, Census Handbook 1991, Census of India 2001, Daily News Paper- Sakal.

A) **Literature Survey:**

The available literature on the above topic of research is scanned from various research papers and books.

B) **Laboratory Work:**

The laboratory work includes the demarcation of Settlement, Location, Height from MSL. and suggest new sites for the re-habitation. Maps of the study area are representing relief, drainage; soil, climate and location of flood affected settlement are also prepared.

**ANALYSIS OF FLOOD AFFECTED SETTLEMENTS:**

In the floods of 2007 there are 30 settlements which are located in Shindkheda and Shirpur tahsil are greatly affected by the floods.

Table No.1 Shows the Name of the Village, code no., Height from M.S.L. (meter) and sites of the flood affected settlement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the villages</th>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Height from M.S.L. (meter)</th>
<th>Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shindkhede Tehsil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Achhi</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Akadshe</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chavalde</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hispur</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jasane</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kalgao</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kodade</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kumbhare (P.N.)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>June kodare</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lohgaon</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mudavad</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>Panjhra-Tapi Duab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ranjane</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sahur</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Shewade</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Arunawati R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sonewadi</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Vasmane</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Newade</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Vadode</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vadali</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shipur Tehsil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Adhe</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Anturtli</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bhaver</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Aner – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pimpale</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Aner – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Rudawali</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Savde</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tekwade</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tonde</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Londhare</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Uparpind</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Varaval</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tapi – R.B.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source – Compiled by the researcher
At present there are several settlements in district which have been located below H.F.L. (High flood level). During the heavy floods these settlements get flooded. All these settlements are located on the banks of Panjhara, Arunavati, Tapi, Burai and Aner rivers. During the floods of 2007 nearly thirty villages located on the river banks were flooded. (Fig. No. 4)

All these 30 villages (Table No. 1) located below the height of 140 m from M.S.L., except the villages Mudavad (156), Vadode (153), Bhaver, Pimpale (170) and Tonde (180). These villages are located at high elevation even though they are affected by flood water because of the area around the site of these settlements is highly eroded. The process of ravine is steel going on. As the soils of the above sites are alluvial, they content high percentage of calcium, potassium and sodium. As a result such soils become friable and easily erodible by the agents of erosion due to the chemical composition of soil (Patil, 1993). As a result ravine erosion, gully erosion is common process on the river banks. Though the settlements of river bank site are located at much above from H.F.L., due to the ravine and gully erosion they get encircled by the flood water and they loose their contact with the surrounding region. They do not only loose the contact with the surrounding region but they also disturbed social, cultural, as well as economy of the people. floods are greatly affected on houses, agriculture, man and animal also. After the flood settlers are loose their agricultural practices, infrastructure and animal also. Therefore such sites are require their immediate rehabilitation in safe areas, which are free from flood, gully and ravine erosion.
CONCLUSION:
As per the above study it is clearly concluded that there is a need of immediate rehabilitation of the flood affected settlements in the area which are free from flood, gully and ravine erosion.

REFERENCES:

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SITES OF SETTLEMENT – A CASE STUDY OF DHULE DISTRICT (M.S.)

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Abstract:

The present paper is the Systematic inquiry of site of settlements in the district. The selection of sites for the habitation of people is guided by various physico-cultural and environmental factors. The district consists of 8061 square kilometer area with a population of 2, 048,781. (2011). the district having 04 tehsils with 678 total villages. These settlements are located at spring, streams, River bank, Foot hills and Hill tops sites. The sites are scanned from the SOI toposheet.

Keywords: Sites, Spring, Streams, River bank, Foot hills, Hill tops

Introduction:

The settlement may be temporary or permanent and from rural settlement may be acquire the status of urban settlements. Dhule district reveals remarkable variability in forms and distributional patterns of rural settlements, which are closely related to their sitting, the later influencing there shape and size. On the one hand the pattern has been guided by the physical, environmental factors such as relief, sources of water supply, drainage, soil conditions etc. On the other hand it is closely related to various socio-economic conditions such as landuse, land tenure, crop tenure, crop association, means of transport and communication and density of population. In the early period, settlements developed mostly by the side of water bodies such as rivers. These rivers provided natural barriers from the security point of view and served as means of transportation as well.

Objectives:

The main object of the present study is to identify the sites of settlement in the district.

Hypothesis:

The Sites of the settlement is guided by various physico-cultural and environmental factors.

Study Area:

Study area is located in Northern part of Maharashtra state spread between Latitude 20° 38 to 21° 16 N. and Longitude 73° 50 to 75° 11 E. Dhule district is bounded by the district, Jalgaoon is located to the East, Nashik to the South, Gujarat State and Nandurbar district is located to the North-West. Dhule district has an area of 8061 sq.kms, and contributes 2.62% area of the Maharashtra State. The height of the district varies from 300 to 1200 Meters above mean sea level. Dhule district with it’s headquarter at Dhule includes four tahsils namely, 1) Dhule 2) Sakri 3) Shindkheda 4) Shirpur.

Physiography:

Most part of the Sakri and Dhule Tahasil is occupied by Dhanora and Galana hills. Hanuman is the highest peak on Galana hills, Kondaibari and Laling bari are minor ghats in the district. ‘Babakuvar’ is the highest peak in Shirpur Tahasil (811 M.) Bijasan Ghat is the North East of Shirpur Tahsil. Central and Eastern part of the district is occupied by fertile plain. Shindkheda, Shirpur and Dhule Tahsil are included in central fertile plain. (Fig. 1)
Drainage:
Tapi is the major river in the study area. It enters from Jalgaon District and flows from East to West. Ancr and Arunavati are the major tributaries join from Western bank, where as Panzara, Burai, Amaravati Join to the Tapi from the southern bank. Panzara is the largest tributary of the river Tapi. Therefore most part of Dhule District is made fertile by the tributaries of Tapi river. (Fig. 2)

Soil:
Soil of the district is fertile black cotton. The area along Tapi and her tributaries shows deposition of black cotton soil. Mountainous region of the hilly area are sandy soil. Soil of the study area is divided into three major types: 1) Deep Black Cotton soil 2) Medium Black soil 3) Course Shallow soil. (Fig. 3)

Database And Methodology:
The data is collected from both primary and secondary sources. The present work is carried out by using following methodology.

A) Literature Survey:
The available literature on the above topic of research is scanned from various research papers and books.
B) Laboratory Work:
The laboratory work includes the demarcation of Settlement, Location, and sites of settlements. Sites are scanned from SOI toposheet. Maps of the study area are representing relief, drainage; soil, climate and sites of settlement are also prepared.

Sites of Settlement:

The following are some of the important sites, where settlements are mainly located in Dhule district.

1. The settlements located near spring.
2. The settlements located along the streams.
3. The settlements located along the river banks.
4. The settlements located along the foot hills.
5. The settlements located along the on hill tops.

Table No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Tehsils</th>
<th>Spring site A</th>
<th>River site B</th>
<th>A + B</th>
<th>Stream site C</th>
<th>Total A+B+C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhule</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhri</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>70.06</td>
<td>92.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirpur</td>
<td>No 01</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 0.45</td>
<td>19.11</td>
<td>19.36</td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td>71.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shindkhede</td>
<td>No 02</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 1.38</td>
<td>27.59</td>
<td>28.97</td>
<td>56.62</td>
<td>87.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>No 03</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 0.44</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>27.44</td>
<td>54.41</td>
<td>85.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source – Compiled by the researcher.

Sites of rural settlements reveal the fact that in the study area nearly 85.55 percent settlements are wet point settlements (Table No. 1). They are located near the river stream and spring.

Table No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Tehsils</th>
<th>Foot Hill Site (A)</th>
<th>Hill top site (B)</th>
<th>Total A + B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhule</td>
<td>No 12</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 7.19</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhri</td>
<td>No 57</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 25.33</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>28.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirpur</td>
<td>No 12</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 8.27</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>12.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shindkhede</td>
<td>No 04</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 2.84</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>No 85</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% 12.54</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>14.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source – Compiled by the researcher.

In the hilly areas the settlements are located near water points. It is also observed that nearly 14.45 percent settlements are located in the hilly sites, either on hill tops or foot hills (Table No. 2).
1) Spring Site Settlements:

Springs Site Settlements

![Fig-4](image)

Usually settlements were founded near rivers and springs where water could be easily obtained. In the study area, one settlement in Sakri tehsil and two settlements in Shirpur tehsil are located near springs. The spring site settlements in the district contribute for 0.44% of the total rural settlement. It is observed that in the hilly area, settlements take the advantage of various physical factors and select the site for location of settlement. In hilly area availability of water for drinking purpose is the major requirement of settlements. Therefore, rural settlements are located near the spring in hilly areas. In the study area, Mahadeo Dondwade, Lakadonga Hanuman and Indve are three important rural settlements located near the spring (Fig. No. 4).

2) Stream Site Settlements:

Water is the most necessity of human needs and examples of settlements which are not located near water are very rare indeed. Water is the basic need of the man. For the assured supply of water throughout the year, man developed his settlements along the streams.

![Fig-5](image)

In the district 394 settlements are located along the stream and they contribute for 58.11 percent to total rural settlements (Table No.1). The tehsil wise study shows that in the district 394 settlements are located along stream are distributed in various tehsils. The numbers of such settlements in various tehsils are Dhule – 177, Sakri – 117, Shirpur – 85 and Shindkhede – 75. The Fig. No. 5 which has been prepared from the toposheet, illustrates stream site settlements in the district.

3) River Site Settlements:

The high water table as well as level and fertile plain area has favourable for settlements. River banks always attracted man since the ancient time. The first occupation of man was associated with water. The settlements which have just located on river bank and their locations are influenced by the river site are known as river site settlements. In the district along river valleys, region is plain with a thick deposit of fertile soil. These are the most attractive regions for agricultural practices.
According to Shinde (1998) the central Tapi basin is densely populated because it contains favorable ecological niches which enable the growth of surplus food-grains. About two-third of the people live in villages. Factors such as soils, availability of water, protection and other natural resources are important as they govern the physical arrangement of sites.

River Site Settlements

Therefore, there are 27.0 percent of total rural settlements located along the river bank. Such 183 settlements (Table No. 1) are located along the Tapi, Arunawati, Aner, Amaravati, Burai, Panjhora, Kan and Bori river banks. The main reason for such location is assured supply of water throughout the year and fertility of soil attracts people for their habitat. The Fig. No. 6 which has been prepared from the toposheet, illustrates the important river site settlements in Dhule district.

4) Foot Hill Site Settlements:

In the hilly areas where agricultural land is limited or in the fertile areas where agricultural land is valuable most of the settlements are located at the foot hill site. In Dhule, Sakri, Shirpur and Shindkhede tehsils 85 settlements are located at the foot hill site and they contribute for 12.54 percent of the total rural settlements (Table No. 2). The settlements like Laling, Songir, Bhander are located at the foot of Laling, Songir and Bhander fort (Fig. No.7). Protection is the main reason of location of such settlements. The numbers of foot hill settlements in various tehsils of Dhule district are Dhule – 12, Sakri – 57, Shirpur – 12, Shindkhede – 4. The highest number of foot hill settlements is recorded at Sakri tehsil. The numbers of such settlements is 57 and it contributes for 25.33 % of total rural settlements.

Foot Hill Site Settlements

Sakri tehsil is occupied by Galana and Dhanora hills, while in fertile plain of Shindkhede tehsil number of such settlements is only 4 and they contributes 2.84 % of the total rural settlements.

5) Hill Top Settlements:

In the hilly areas and fertile track of agriculturally developed region, agricultural land is limited as well as in the forest areas most of the settlements are located on hill tops. In Dhule district
there are 13 hill top sites which contribute for 1.92% of the total rural settlements. Fig. No. 8 which has been prepared from the toposheet, illustrates the some hill top settlements in the district. Hill top settlements are located in the northeastern part which is occupied by Satpura mountain ranges and western Hill Top Settlements. The reserve forest, Steep Mountain slopes, rugged topography, unfertile soil in the area have forced the people to shift to the hill tops. Settlements are dispersed to semi-sprinkled in nature.

Conclusion:
The above study focused on the present location and sites of the settlements. Now a day, sites for settlements may not be spontaneously chosen by the villagers themselves and this is often the case with planned settlements. New villages have been created and old villages replanned from the earliest times by landlords, conquerors or governments is almost independent of the natural features and does not resemble established villages. In the study area 85.55% settlements are located near water bodies, which are favorable for assured supply of water throughout the year. 14.45% settlements are located either hill top or foot hill.

References:
5) Survey of India Toposheet No’s- 46 G/16, H/13, K/4, K/7, K/8, K/11, K/12, K/14, K/15, K/16, L/1, L/5, L/9, L/10, L/13, L/14, O/2, O/3, O/4.
Floods In Dhule District (M.S)

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Abstract

The present Poster Presentation throws light on the floods in Dhule district. Floods are one of the most widespread and destructive natural disasters. It is an overflow of an expanse of water that submerges land. The study area comes under ‘Drought prone region’ but it experience high flood magnitudes occasionally.

The flood duration in the study area ranges between 6 to 10 days. This fact is highly hazardous for the district. The development and management plan Preparation process was identified for 92 of the 674 villages in the district spread in four talukas prone to floods. Flood occurring in densely populated area have the capacity to do maximum damage to life and property. Death, disease, injury, displacement of people and economic loss are the usual consequences of flood.