HOW FAR NATURAL FLOOD VECTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASING TREND OF FLOOD INTENSITY? - A STUDY ON DWARKA RIVER BASIN IN EASTERN INDIA

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ABSTRACT
Modern flood is the combination of natural system and human interaction system (Kates, 1971). Over the last 100 years river behaviour also has changed spectacularly due to intrusive human activities (Dunbar and Acreman, 2001, Wohl, 2000b). Similarly flood is undoubtedly the most dreadful natural calamity of Eastern India where it becomes almost an annual phenomenon. The worst affected state of this part of India is West Bengal where 55.43 percent of total geographical area is flood prone. But now due to desperate intervention of human being through various anthropogenic activities such as construction of barrage across river, embankment along river banks, khadan construction on the upper catchment area etc. to draw immediate profit from river and river command area, the Dwarka river has changed its character in diversified ways. But many Natural Flood Vector such as Massive Downpour within Very Short Range of Time, Poor Drainage Condition, Huge Siltation and Sand Deposition in the Wetland and River Bed, Channel shape etc. are also responsible for increasing trend of flood intensity. In this paper I am going to described the only natural flood vectors.

KEY WORDS: Natural Flood Vector, Siltation, bypass route, valley morphology, back thrust.

References

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