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# "Flood Control & Management System on Panchaganga River in Kolhapur District"

***Ms. Sridevi J Nayar[1], Ms. Gouravi T sawant[2], Ms. Tejaswini S Kamble[3],Mr. Appaso B Sonalkar[4], Mr. Rhituraj K Patil[5], Mr. Macchindranath N Kumbhar[6] Mr. Mahesh T Tirale[7]***

Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe Institute of Engineering and Technology, Kolhapur, India.416003
Students ([1, 2, 3]) Lecturer ([4, 5, 6, 7]) in Civil Engineering Department.

ABSTRACT :

Flooding in the Panchaganga River in Kolhapur district is a periodic challenge, causing significantly damage to life, property, and agriculture. This study explores a comprehensive flood control and management system aimed at alleviates flood risks and enhancing resilience. The proposed system integrates structural and non-structural measures, including embankments, barrages, dredging, improved drainage systems, and real-time flood monitoring with advanced hydrological models. Additionally, early warning systems, community awareness programs, and land-use planning are considered essential components. Remote sensing and GIS technology play a vital role in flood mapping and forecasting, aiding in prompt decision-making. The implementation of ecological water management practices, such as watershed management and forest regeneration in upstream areas, is also emphasized to regulate river flow. This study underscores the importance of coordinated efforts between government authorities, local communities, and technological advancements in ensuring effective flood alleviation and ecological river basin management in the Kolhapur district. Improper research in this field will lead to huge maintenance difficulties and other related problems. This paper mainly focuses on presenting the concepts of sponge city construction along with its pathway. Not only does it focus on Sponge city's benefits, but also its challenges are also stated, which leads to better understanding about its scope of continuing for future

**Keywords**: ecological, flood alleviation, remote sensing, forest regeneration, GIS technology

## Introduction :

Innovation itself appears left largely to chance, despite the significant flood risks that our countries face now and are forecast for the future. With a better understanding of these issues we can perhaps help to enhance the pace of that innovation and thereby improve further the future management of flood risk in the Maharashtra. Flooding is one of the most significant environmental threats to the Maharashtra. We also hope to add to the large literature on innovation which has rarely been researched. The sponge city concept is an innovative urban design approach aimed at managing storm water and enhancing urban resilience to flooding. It integrates natural and artificial systems to absorb, store, and purify rainwater. Key features include green roofs, permeable pavements, bios wales, and wetlands, which collectively help reduce runoff, improve water quality, and restore natural hydrological processes. This concept not only mitigates flooding risks but also promotes biodiversity, improves air quality, and enhances the overall livability of urban areas. By mimicking natural ecosystems, sponge cities aim to create sustainable urban environments that adapt to climate change impacts. Green infrastructure technologies involve elements that allow greater permeability in the soil for rainwater absorption. Among them we can highlight: parks, drainage pavements, rain gardens, infiltration and retention wells, urban gardens and plantations, green walls and roofs. In addition, all these elements can be combined with the road system and buildings built in the city - which, in this case, complies with a collective social agenda - to assist in the natural flow of water in case it is not completely retained.

## Literature Review:

a) **Smith et al. (2014) – Innovations in flood risk management: The role of levees and flood barriers:** The paper by Smith et al. (2014) explores innovations in flood risk management, focusing on the role of levees and flood barriers. It examines how traditional flood defenses like levees have evolved with new technologies and approaches to reduce flood risks in vulnerable areas. The paper emphasizes the importance of integrating structural measures, such as flood barriers, with non-structural strategies, including land-use planning and early warning systems. Case studies of various flood-prone regions are used to illustrate the effectiveness of these innovations, highlighting the need for adaptive, resilient solutions to manage flood risks in the face of climate change.

b) **Pender and Faulkner (2011) – Flood hazard management: Balancing engineering and environmental approaches:** The paper by Pender and Faulkner (2011) examines flood hazard management strategies, emphasizing the need to balance engineering solutions with environmental approaches. It discusses traditional flood defenses, such as dams and levees, and compares them with more ecological,

nature-based solutions like wetland restoration and riverbank reforestation. The authors argue that relying solely on engineering methods can lead to unintended environmental impacts and that integrating ecological approaches can provide more holistic and resilient flood management. The paper advocates for a multi-disciplinary approach, combining technological innovation with environmental stewardship to effectively manage flood risks.

c) **Lietal. (2016)** – Sponge city construction to mitigate urban flooding in ChinaThe paper by Li et al. (2016) discusses the "sponge city" concept, a ecological urban water management strategy designed to mitigate urban flooding in China. The approach emphasizes the use of permeable materials, green spaces, and natural water retention systems to absorb, store, and release rainwater efficiently. The goal is to reduce the impact of urbanization on natural hydrological cycles, prevent flooding, and improve water quality. The paper highlights case studies and technical solutions for implementing sponge cities, promoting a balance between urban development and environmental protection.

d) **Flood prediction & disaster risk analysis using Geographical Information System (GIS) of Panchganga River in Kolhapur District Kumbhar Macchindranath Nagoji, Prof. G .N. Kanade**
Flood is defined as the overflow of areas that are normally submerged with water or a stream that has broken its normal confines or has accumulated due to lack of drainage. Floods are among the most common and destructive natural hazards causing significantly damage to Framework, public and private services, the Environment, the economy and devastation to human settlements. The flood creates significant impact on life & livelihoods due to its destructive effects. The human beings living in this area cannot accurately predict the extreme event of flood risk. Normal floods are expected and generally welcomed in many parts of the world as they provide rich soil, water and a means of transport, but flooding at an unexpected scale (damaging flood) and with excessive frequency causes damage to life, livelihoods and the environment. Over the past decades, the pattern of floods across all continents has been changing, becoming more frequent, intense and unpredictable for local people.

## 3. Objectives:

- To minimize Flood Risk
- To improve Water Management Systems
- To protect Human Life and Property
- To promote Ecological and Environmentally Friendly Solutions
- To enhance Community Preparedness and Resilience

## 4. Methodology:

- Assessment and Data Collection
- Design of Sponge City Features
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Implementation Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Maintenance and Adaptation

## 5. Scope:

- Integration of Green Framework: Develop and implement green Framework elements such as permeable pavements, green roofs, rain gardens, and urban wetlands to enhance water absorption and reduce surface runoff during heavy rainfall.
- Urban Planning and Community Engagement: Incorporate sponge city principles into urban planning to ensure ecological land use and effective flood risk management while engaging local communities in awareness and adaptive practices for flood resilience.

## 6. Conclusion:

High rainfall is not the only reason for urban flooding. The combined action of rainfall, the urbanization, and the low capacity of drainage systems and also the high intensity human activities result in an urban flooding disaster. The implementation of a *Flood Control & Management System* using the *sponge technique* for the *Panchaganga River in Kolhapur district* presents an ecological and effective solution to mitigate recurring flood risks. A sponge city could reduce urban water logging, but won't be able to eradicate fully, and the effect of sponge city construction depends on its infiltration and storage capacity. The sponge city construction can play a positive influence on the management of urban water resources, urban flood control, ecological construction, and land use.

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