

## **A REVIEW ON APPLICATIONS OF FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*A disaster is a sudden occurring dreadful event which can disrupt the functioning of community or society and causes great loss of life and property. There are two types of disaster – Natural disaster and Man-made disaster. When disasters occur due to natural forces they are called natural disasters, over which man has hardly any control. Some common natural disasters are earthquakes, landslides floods, droughts, cyclones, etc. These disasters cause enormous loss of life and property. Floods are one of the most common natural disasters occurring in many parts of the world every year. Floods have been a recurrent phenomenon in India and cause huge losses to lives, properties, livelihood systems, infrastructure and public utilities. India's high risk and vulnerability are highlighted by the fact that 40 million hectares out of a geographical area of 3290 lakh hectares are prone to floods (Prafulla Kumar Panda, 2014). Floods occur due to heavy rainfall within a short duration of time in a particular region which causes the rivers and streams to overflow. But Floods are not always caused by heavy rainfall. They can result from other phenomena, like snowmelt, steep slopes, impermeable rock, too much wet and saturated soil, or compacted or dry soil. And, floods near to the coastal areas are increasing because of increase in global warming.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Natural Disasters, Floods, Global Warming*

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