



A Brief Survey on Impact of Flood on Children, Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Kashmir Valley

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ABSTRACT

Considerable rainfall raises the water level. When the water level is higher than the conduit bank, the water diverts out from the stream, there will surge. Surges are caused by atmosphere ponders and events that pass on more precipitation to a waste bowl that can be immediately absorbed or secured inside the bowl. Surges can be caused by typical, natural or anthropogenic factors. There are a couple of purposes behind surges and change from region to area. Flood is coming to fruition in view of unprecedented geophysical event to make an astounding danger to human life and property. Surge occurring in thickly populated locale can do most extraordinary mischief to life and property. Country practices and deforestation have altogether changed the condition in whole stream bowls. Passing, disease, harm, expulsion of people and fiscal hardship are the standard consequences of surge. So the purpose of this examination work is to research the effect of flooding on children, water sanitation and cleanliness.

Keywords-- Flood, Rainfall, Children, Water hygiene and Sanitation

I. INTRODUCTION

Floods are a standout amongst the most far reaching and dangerous cataclysmic events. It is a flood of a scope of water that submerges arrives. A flood or immersion that originates from a stream or other waterway: cause or debilitates to harm. Any moderately high stream is over fixing the common or counterfeit banks in any scope of a stream. Substantial rainfall raises the water level. At the point when the water level is higher than the waterway bank, the water turns out from the stream, there will flood. Floods are caused by climate wonders and occasions that convey more precipitation to a

waste bowl that can be promptly assimilated or put away inside the bowl. Floods can be caused by normal, biological or anthropogenic variables. There are a few reasons for floods and vary from district to area.

Flood is coming about because of extraordinary geophysical occasion to make a surprising risk to human life and property. Flood happening in thickly populated region have the ability to do most extreme harm to life and property. Rural practices and deforestation have significantly changed the circumstance in entire stream bowls. Passing, illness, damage, removal of individuals and monetary misfortune are the standard results of flood. So the point of this examination work is to investigate the impact of flooding on children, water sanitation and hygiene.

II. OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data has been obtained from both the primary and secondary sources. Other primary data were obtained from the District Planning Office, Ground Water Survey and Development Agency, Survey of India, Geological Survey of India. Height of settlements from the mean sea level (MSL) was derived from topographical maps. Secondary data in connection with settlements and population has been taken from district census handbook. The data regarding SC population, and ST population were obtained from socio-economic reviews, published by district statistical officer, pulwama and Srinagar. Data about rehabilitated villages have collected from newspapers.

Intensive field work has been carried out in number of visits to complete this work. For this purpose numbers of sites were visited along banks of Jhelum river. Settlements visited for the study of settlement patterns,

types and house types of the study area. Photographs of flood affected settlements, and the study area, sites, size and pattern and house types of flood affected settlements, has been taken into consideration for the detailed study.

The main objective of this study assessed the impact of flood on settlements of these districts. The specific objectives of this present work are as follows.

- 1) To examine the impact of floods on children.
- 2) To study the impact of flood on water sanitation and hygiene.

III. SEPTEMBER FLOOD DISASTER

The dark period that begins on sixth of September, 2014, Jammu and Kashmir saw monstrous floods that left thousands stranded inside their submerged houses. By the night of the main day of goliath flooding, 2500 towns crosswise over Kashmir had been influenced, 160 individuals had kicked the bucket and many houses were annihilated. The floods intensified over the next couple of days because of ceaseless rains and flooding flood channels. By nineteenth, September, the loss of life had moved to 277 (official) with the numbers still on the ascent as bodies were all the while being recouped from distinctive zones of Kashmir; numerous individuals were all the while missing. By 25th, September it moved to 285 (official) and crossed 300 (as indicated by different sources) before the month's over. One can scarcely observe the magnificent Chinars, the fragrant pine trees and the lush sobbing willows that gave harbor to those struck by the destinies. The captivating magnificence of Mughal gardens, reviving springs and stunning cascades weep over the condition of the torn separated land, the contaminated streams, and the torment individuals.

The circumstance was compounded as almost all the real healing facilities were unfavorably influenced and rendered outdated. Almost 10 days after the floods, three noteworthy healing facilities in the city still stayed shut for patients while too somewhat continued their administrations to a few patients (outpatient mind just). As the waters declined to retreat rapidly, there have been real concerns with respect to flare-up of pestilences due to the stale water. The following couple of months will be extremely essential for the general population of Kashmir as the harm is evaluated and revamping, recovery and recreation endeavors are started. Jammu and Kashmir is an average size state arranged in the northern part of India. As indicated by the 2011 state statistics, there are 6,651 towns, 104 urban territories and 8 urban agglomerations in the state. These towns furthermore, towns are appropriated in 22 regions and 82 sub-areas. The populace of the state was recorded at 1.25 crores or 12.25 million. The floods straightforwardly influenced in excess of 2,600 towns in the state and submerged 30 percent of the urban zones. Out of the 2,600 towns, just about 400 towns were totally

submerged and 2,225 incompletely submerged with in excess of 300 towns totally cut off (difficult to reach). In the urban zones, the water levels ascended to 20 feet while numerous towns were sliced off because of demolition of the main extensions and streets driving into these towns. Ceaseless terrible climate made protect activities relatively incomprehensible for the initial few days and the administration attempted to show up to help the individuals. As far as locale, 10 out of the 22 regions were seriously hit with the areas in South Kashmir encountering serious demolition.

1. Impact on Children

The approaching risk and the unconventionality of harm caused by calamities, regular or man-made, transform them into feared events with expansive results over substantial areas of the populace. Long periods of advancement comes slamming down in a matter of hours or some of the time even minutes, decimating the physical and unique framework of a given topographical region. The huge harm to economy, employment, haven and fundamental enhancements is a proof of the broad effect of debacles and to cite illustrations we don't have to return exceptionally far in time.

The floods in Jammu and Kashmir are plentiful verification of how a catastrophe has no respect forever, legacy, framework or improvement. Anyway the primary reaction to any fiasco is coordinated, legitimately, to protect, recovery of safe house, sustenance, and different parts of survival for all influenced without first recognizing who are the most helpless among those influenced who require particular consideration. Youngsters can securely be named the most defenseless gathering amid fiascos, given their reliance on grown-ups for satisfaction of essential needs of wellbeing, safe house and nourishment. In the late 1990s the quantity of youngsters influenced by catastrophes was assessed at 66.5 million every year; environmental change impacts are anticipated to build this to upwards of 175 million every year in the coming decade.

In any case, the all the more stressing actuality is that youngsters are seen through a grown-up crystal which trusts that they will have the capacity to adapt to fiascos as they are youthful and lighthearted. Anyway given the mental improvement organize the youngsters are in, injury and mental unevenness is destined to influence them. In setting of the ongoing pulverizing floods of 2014 in Jammu and Kashmir, expanded levels of injury, aggravated schedule, feeling of misfortune and dread among the youngsters was seen by psychosocial advocates of IGSSS working with kids.

In social orders with very much protected family structure, for example, in Kashmir, the prosperity of kids is straightforwardly connected to those of their folks. For this situation also, the misfortunes brought about post calamity brought about pressure and animosity among grown-ups which were regularly exchanged to the youngsters, who

were not able express or vent their own particular misery and uneasiness. Amid cooperation's with youngsters it was discovered that the loss of normal and commonplace structures, for example, homes, schools, and playing fields unexpectedly had left the kids in a mental limbo and overburdened them with obligation to revamp lives.

The youngsters wound up being dealt with as grown-ups with a part in monetary and physical recreation of asylum and pay. Guardians and educators likewise watched changed conduct, hostility, exasperates rest design and a propensity to get into battles with other youngsters among those influenced by floods, obviously demonstrating a feeling of misfortune and a failure to adapt to the catastrophe. As it may be, youngsters in Kashmir additionally happen to be a 'warning' gathering having confronted awful circumstances in the progressing strife. Having a place with low wage families, particularly those living in provincial regions, the loss of safe spaces for kids in floods was a worry which left them presented to plausible physical, mental and sexual manhandle. The World Wellbeing report, 'Viciousness and Calamities', states youngster mishandle, disregard, sexual misuse and trafficking as issues confronting kids after debacles. In spite of the fact that there were no such reports post floods in Kashmir, the way that youngsters were being dealt with by obscure grown-ups ought to be a reason for concern, particularly when the level of mindfulness about manhandle among kids is inauspiciously low both among kids and grown-ups in Kashmir.

The significant worry that developed post floods was an expanded drop-out rate among youngsters, particularly in the age amasses 9-14 among young men, as announced by teachers. The real reason for this was observed to be the inclusion of these young men in labor to help with the financial reproduction of their lives. A comparative drop-out rate among young ladies was seen in all age gatherings; young ladies were kept down at homes to help with household tasks and were engaged with physical work at home. The devastation of school foundation likewise added to the low participation in schools post floods, with kids, particularly youthful youngsters, detailing injury and dread. The kids likewise functioned as easygoing work in Srinagar city for low wages in this manner making ready for their monetary abuse, aside from the loss of scholarly normal. The entrance to fundamental pleasantries among kids has been believed to shift in specific debacles of low effect, with the post calamity mediation really clearing path for better offices. In any case, this situation remains a remarkable, however attractive pattern. The situation in Kashmir was in opposition to this with no or inconsequential change in access of youngsters to essential luxuries, particularly in the rustic territories where the entrance to fundamental conveniences is as of now poor. The decimation of neighborhood toilets (known as dry lavatories) constrained kids and particularly female youngsters to poop in the open

notwithstanding amid evenings, disregarding their security as well as imperiling their wellbeing also. In any case, it is additionally relevant to take note of, that concentrating just on kids amid and present catastrophes can demonstrate to be as nearsighted as incorporating them in the general masses. A more adjusted and comprehensive approach would take a gander at the nonattendance of research and far reaching strategies for youngsters that different them from the general grown-up populace. To react to a helpless gathering that is extremely presented to physical and mental dangers, it is essential that youngsters be seen for their genuine powerlessness instead of for the apparent weakness, by grown-ups. To be set up to spare youngsters from huge repercussions of catastrophes, they should be a need gather for any crisis reaction. The part of organizations working for tyke welfare is obviously characterized here; grassroots information in association with administration systems can result in defensive and rehabilitative arrangements and projects for youngsters in a debacles.

2. Impact on Cleanliness and Water Sanitation

The significant water sources are bore well, regular springs, pipe water supply. The normal bore well uses Check – II hand pump; there are additionally famous – VI hand draws in the valley. Which were all submerged totally in water logged zones – for instance in South Kashmir locale (Anantnag and Pulwama) and Srinagar. The other sort of water source is government supply framework through pipelines which are directly useless because of immersion and clogging. The third kind of source is underground aquifer with exhausting and common stream of water to surface without engine pump; the turbidity of a portion of these sources is observed to be high. Large segments of flood influenced zones keep on being waterlogged. Sanitation is a primary issue in Srinagar city and northern influenced areas particularly when individuals have just begun cleaning their homes In Srinagar the whole water filtration and dispersion frameworks in every significant doctor's facility was incapacitated but then to be completely useful. As regulatory workplaces were additionally submerged, the flotsam and jetsam cleaning process began moderate and later. This has an extreme potential for wellbeing perils 53% of towns showed that water sources had been harmed. Before the flood 63% of towns utilized funneled water as the essential wellspring of water, though after the flooding this was down to 17%. As of now 13% of towns utilize wells, 29% lakes, 30% tubewells, and 12% different sources. 85% of towns showed that sanitation offices had been harmed and 59% of the towns are principally honing open.

In a littler example of towns where water testing was done in South Kashmir, turbidity of water close by pumps and exhausting underground water is high, between 50 NTU to 300 NTU. Add up to Broke down Strong (TDS) is observed to be in the scope of 394 to 550 – in

higher side. Press content is high in some hand pumps. Drinking water has been circulated by unaffected networks from neighboring towns, General Wellbeing Building Office (PHE) and armed force. Turbidity is observed to be inside the satisfactory level in such water supply. The water appropriated by PHE and armed force for drinking reason for existing is not chlorinated. Nonetheless, chlorine tablets for high volume of water are accounted for to be conveyed by the office. An assortment of water treatment frameworks (chlorine and halogen) are being given to the networks the general population water conveyance framework is yet to be reestablished in most influenced towns in three South Kashmir regions. PHE division is probably going to take no less than multi month to reestablish the significant conveyance frameworks. In Sri Nagar, numerous pockets are accomplished reestablished water supply line yet the cut off where significant ruptures happened (amid the floods and post) will require around 2-3 weeks before appropriate supply is reestablished – (territories like Kursu, Natipora, Rajbagh and so on.) the lingering chlorine levels in the official water supply lines has enhanced (25-27 Sept) General practices of putting away water are: in metal pitchers (Kolshi), Jerry can, plastic jugs and cans and other family utensils. Water taking care of training is seen to be not by any means protected as it is presented to defilement through different means. A few family units have little water tank. No water medications are being utilized or accessible to family units at introduce. The water dispersion through tankers is additionally prone to get debased amid hazardous taking care of. 53% of towns demonstrated that they didn't have enough water stockpiling compartments.

Over the urban pockets, most asylums had restroom structures, which are currently harmed or washed away. There are no brief restrooms are accessible to influenced populace who are still in their towns. Lavatories in the camps are not adequate and after use for longer period, a large number of those are topped off. Open poop is being drilled now generally because of inaccessibility of offices, particularly in low lying towns in Pulwama, Anantnag and furthermore in influenced regions of Bandipora and Baramulla. For ladies especially this is issue and issue of poise. A few family units have fabricated brief washing spaces however a great many people don't have. The real difficulties are cleaning the houses, pumping of the dormant water and garbage cleaning and transfer. Individuals have begun cleaning their homes after water retreated. They are washing the family things particularly the outfitting in flood waters. Be that as it may, the towns which are low lying will require broad flotsam and jetsam cleaning and at some point with machines. There is no activity from government at introduce for flotsam and jetsam cleaning. Several corpses of poultry, stray pooches and different creatures are in the water in Srinagar. Field evaluations over the city of Sri

Nagar, in Kursu, Hamdania state, Lasjan, Bemna province, Natipura, Naugam, Kinhama demonstrated that the vast majority of the septic tanks were silted, the families have not had sufficient energy or the specialized help to investigate such structures as they are occupied with other basic activities of flotsam and jetsam clearing and washing of the premises, once the power and water supply is reestablished, the utilization of the restrooms and family unit water based use will significantly expand putting an overwhelming burden on the seepage and sewerage structures. This is turning out as an exceptionally basic need as the accessibility of bowzers to get out the defecation is restricted and with the winter short of what multi month away this is a basic activity.

The majority of the influenced urban pockets because of the high thickness have had water source sully because of the blending of the over streaming sewerage and subsequently the greater part of the surveyed water sources were endangered. Hand washing materials are not accessible at introduce. Amid interviews ladies had communicated requirement for clean cushion which they don't approach at present. There is likewise requirement for cleanser, and diapers for kids. Ladies getting to sustenance and sanitation offices in Armed force camps communicated that they don't feel good to go there to utilize lavatory and showering places. A few sections of Srinagar (Lalchowk, Jowaharnagar, Bemina) region keep on watering logged even following 17 long stretches of the floods and in danger of illness episode. Flood water is stagnated and subsiding gradually in many low lying towns in South Kashmir; anyway a few sections of influenced North Kashmir areas and Srinagar are still submerged. Siltation has happened in towns close to the Waterway Jhelum. Because of the overwhelming testimony of sediment, which is up to 3 feet in couple of towns in Pulwama locale, clearing of flotsam and jetsam is representing a noteworthy issue. Town level foundations like schools have additionally not begun in many towns because of flotsam and jetsam kept in the foundations. Numerous nearby shops and business are submerged for over about fourteen days now. Other than the present compassionate needs, individuals are stressed over the long haul effect of this debacle in their lives. Poor menstrual cleanliness – utilization of material for the most part currently; washing and toilets is an issue in camps and in water logged regions. A WASH Reconnaissance network should be set up critically to caution any infection episode particularly in the nearby urban pockets and the remote zones as both these groups are in high danger of fast spread and no revealing individually. In the example towns, 59% of ladies utilize fabric, and 38% utilize clean napkins for menstrual cleanliness.

IV. CONCLUSION

The legislature must make the taskforce for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority to co-ordinate the revamping program. Taking full favorable position of logical advances especially in MET Sciences, Information Technology and remaking the urban areas/towns is an unpreventable need. Network based research is required to gauge the horribleness because of mental infections as a outcome of surges. Additionally, the effect of the catastrophe on the psychological wellness of youngsters and youthful grown-ups ought to be a need. Genuine endeavors are required to make catastrophe readiness a critical motivation of administration.

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