

Disaster Management in India: A Case Study of Odisha

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ABSTRACTS

According to Tuner, a disaster is an event, concentrated in time and space, which threatens a society or a relatively self sufficient sub-division of a society with major unwaned consequences as a result of the collapse of precaution which had neither to been culturally accepted as adequate. Disaster management is nothing but the sufficient use of resources to coordinate the processes of relief, recovery and reconstruction.

Odisha is vulnerable to frequent disasters such as drought, floods and cyclones. From 1820 to 2010, the state suffered from 70 major floods, 43 cyclones, 56 drought and 5 tornadoes. Before the people of Odisha could manage to recover from one disaster, they faced another. In 1999 Odisha faced two cyclones 2001 witnessed super floods. The recurring nature of disaster partly account for the slow pace of economic development. It is estimated that the cost of loss and damage due to disasters is about 20 times the cost of preparedness. It is estimated that the cost of loss and damage due to disasters is about 20 times the cost of preparedness initiatives. The present paper tries to study different measures taken by OSDMA and assess their impact in disaster mitigation and management.

Keywords: hazard vulnerability, spatial extent, impacts, mitigation, management.