
EconWorld2017@Paris

Assessment of Vulnerability towards Climate Change and Climate Induced Natural Disasters in Odisha

Subhashree Lenka¹

¹Ravenshaw University, India

ABSTRACT

Odisha is a coastal state situated at the head of the Bay of Bengal in the eastern coast of India. Agriculture is the largest employer in this state as majority of its population work in this sector either as farmers or agricultural labourers. Odisha has a 482-km long coastline which exposes the state to flood, cyclones and storm surges. The performance of the Agricultural Sector continues to be highly volatile mainly due to adverse impact of natural shocks such as cyclones, droughts and floods which visit the state with unfailing regularity. It is fast gaining the status of being India's disaster capital. A state where farmers have accepted the natural disaster and low productivity as an inherent part of agriculture, demands attention to be shifted to aid the farmers in ways, where they can successfully adapt and cope with the climatic disturbances. The lop-sided growth that the agricultural sector is facing, can be attributed to the steep differences in the agro-climatic environments existing in the state. Weather-adjusted growth rates, geographical targeting in agricultural policy formulation can be a right foot towards equipping the most burnt section of the society i.e. the farming society, with proper adaptive and coping measures towards climate change and recurrent CINDs.]

KEYWORDS Climate Change; CINDs; Weather Adjusted Growth Rate