

Adoption of Better Technology for Flood and Drought Control

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Abstract

Odisha is a maritime state. It is regarded as one of the economically backward states in spite of being naturally resourceful with abundant surface and ground water and wide spread river networks, mines, minerals, 480km long shore line and rich in commercially exploitable fish, the vast forest area which is 1/3rd of the geographical area of the state, and an arable fertile land of 61.65 Lakh Ha. It is known for its proneness to natural disasters like flood, cyclone, drought etc. which can be due to its geo-physical location. The frequent attack of these multifarious calamities is the main cause for perennial poverty of the state.

Keywords: Maritime, shoreline, Perennial, River basin, Catchment area, frequency, flood, Super-cyclone, phailin, Hudhud, draught, calamities