



Organised by

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Website:  
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Seminar Date:  
17 -18 September,  
2019

Sponsored by Indian Council  
of Social Science Research  
(ICSSR) , New Delhi

## Call for Papers

### International Seminar on

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & COMMUNITY  
RESILIENCE: DEVELOPING POLICY OPTIONS**

Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research  
(ICSSR) , New Delhi

### Background of the Seminar

The increasing number of disasters in recent years has already exceeded the disastrous events predicted, and this upward trend has become even more apparent as over 200 million people are affected each year since 1994. Hence, understanding disasters are important to evaluate correctly the challenges that such cataclysms pose and the growing need to find appropriate ways to reduce disaster risk. The role of indigenous knowledge in managing this risk has been recognized in international frameworks for disaster risk reduction (**DRR**).

#### **Climate Change and livelihood risks of the marginalized:**

Climate change is accelerating and a universal agreement for reducing carbon dioxide emissions remains elusive. As of July 2014, atmospheric carbon dioxide emissions have been higher than the dangerous threshold of 400 PPM, the highest in recorded history, for three consecutive months. This heightens considerably the risk of catastrophic climate change. A manifestation of this is the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural calamities. A warmer climate can lead to increased levels of air pollutants, transmission of communicable diseases, lower agricultural productivity, food insecurity, and an increase in extreme weather events. Reduced livelihood opportunities and deteriorations in the health of the poor after a disaster create additional vulnerabilities for minorities and the excluded, particularly, the disabled, women and girls.

#### **The impact of climate change and assessment of significant economic risks:**

The proportion of the world's gross domestic product

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission  
3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2019

Decision on Abstract:

10<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

Full Paper Submission:  
30<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

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exposed to cyclones each year has increased from 3.6 in the 1970s to 4.3 percent in the 2000s. Small islands states are particularly vulnerable to climate change, in particular to rising sea levels. Even countries with significant financial resources dedicated to disaster risk management and recovery have found the increasing number of natural hazards and their severity to exceed countries' capabilities to mitigate and respond to disasters. Greater awareness of accelerating climate change and the inseparability of environmental stewardship from development has strengthened calls integrated approaches to human security, economic development, and combating the causes and impact of climate change.

India is one of the most disaster-prone nations on the earth. The unique sub-continental dimensions, geographical positions and the behaviour of the monsoon make India the most hazard prone countries in the world with floods being the most common natural disaster in India. Since the 1970s, the number of natural disasters has risen five-fold. 'At risk' populations have grown. For example, risk exposure has nearly tripled for those living in areas affected by cyclones. This increases the vulnerability of poor communities and particularly of those living in high risk zones. Climate change related to sea-level rise increases the vulnerability of the coastal ecosystem by posing a threat to many coastal cities, urban centers and coastal population in developing countries. India is no exception to this.

The report, *Decoding of Monsoon Floods*, co-authored by Delhi-based NGO, SEEDS, and Brussels-based Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), 2017 finds that floods are amongst the most damaging and recurrent of all disasters; floods make up the highest number of disaster events in 2000-2017 across Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal and 55 percent of the natural disasters to strike India since 2000 have been floods. India had a mean of 11 flood events per district over the last 18 years. Ninety eight percent of its 642 districts have received at least one flood event Flash floods that bring a level of unpredictability accounted for almost a sixth of the total. This has risked the lives and livelihood of the vulnerable most. 68% of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought in India.

**Convenor:**

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Members:  
Prof.Swarnamayee Tripathy  
Dr. Padamalaya Mahapatra  
Mrs Jyotirmayee Tudu

**Objectives of the International Seminar:**

Knowledge management is a new vital issue in the DRR strategies involving social constructions. Therefore, the International Seminar will focus on the following:

- Increase awareness about global trends and what disaster resilient organisations are doing elsewhere in the world.
- Identify strategies for maintaining services before, during and after a disaster.
- Explore the best practices in community resilience through improved local partnerships.
- Building strategies for Community-managed disaster risk-reduction.

**Sub-themes of the International Seminar:**

- 1- Community Resilience-Innovations in Development
- 2- Disaster laws: Emerging thresholds
- 3- Disaster and farmer's resilience
- 4- Women, community resilience and disaster
- 5- Disaster, livelihood and risk- reduction
- 6- Media and Disaster Risk Reduction

*Authors are free to choose any other topic of their interest*

**PUBLICATIONS:**

The Seminar will publish its proceedings in a book form with ISBN number from a reputed publisher for wider dissemination of the knowledge gathered and policy options evolved from the deliberations in the technical sessions.

Also, some of the papers will be published in the Journal

For more Information  
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‘Public Administrative Review’ with ISSN number.

### **Guidelines for Submission of Abstract and Full Paper**

Please send your Abstract on or before 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2019. Acceptance of abstract will be notified on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2019. The full paper for the selected abstract to be submitted on or before 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019 with following instructions given below

1. Abstract must be within 300 to 500 words in Times New Roman Font and 12’ point size
2. Paper must be original, in about 5000 words. It should be composed in MS-Word. Font size-12 in Times New Roman and follows UK English with APA referencing style.
3. Each paper must be accompanied by an Abstract in about 300 words. End notes and references are necessary. A brief bio-line about the author should accompany paper .
4. Abstract and full Paper should be submitted through e-mail at [internationalseminaruu2019@gmail.com](mailto:internationalseminaruu2019@gmail.com)
5. Few selected papers presented in the seminar will be considered for publication in an edited book with ISBN number by a reputed publisher.

### **Travel and Accommodations**

Limited travel grants (3AC rail fare) will be provided to few selected delegates ‘one-author per-paper’ basis in production of original tickets. Accommodation and local hospitality for all out-station participants will be arranged only on confirmation of participation.

***Target Group:*** The participants will include academicians, teachers, researchers, and students, representatives of NGO’s and Govt officials.

### **About the University**

The Utkal University, established in the year 1943, is the seventeenth oldest University in India. It is located at Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The Foundation stone of this

Campus was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India on 1st January 1958 and the Campus was inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the second President of India on 2nd January 1963. This is a teaching-cum-affiliating University. At present there are twenty-seven Post-Graduate Departments in various disciplines of Science, Humanities, Business Administration, Social Science, Law and Commerce.

### **About the Department**

**The Department of Public Administration** was created in 1996. The Department offers M.A., M.Phil and Ph.D Programme in Public Administration. In addition to it, the Department also offers M.A., and Ph.D Programme in Journalism & Mass Communication. The Department organizes Seminars, workshops and special lectures on issues of national importance at frequent intervals. It publishes a research journal entitled 'Public Administrative Review' on annual basis.