

wave, cold wave and heavy winds affecting some areas of the country.

- Disaster risks in India are further intensified by increasing vulnerabilities related to changing demographic and socio-economic conditions, unplanned urbanization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, geological hazards,

epidemics and pandemics.

- The management of disasters in India is governed legally by the **Disaster Management Act 2005** and the **guidelines given by the National Disaster Management Authority** (a statutory authority under the DM Act 2005) which are specifically described in the subsequent sections.

Central Agencies designated for Natural Hazards

Hazard	Agency
Avalanches	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE)
Cyclone	India Meteorological Department (IMD)
Drought	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW)
Earthquake	India Meteorological Department (IMD)
Epidemics	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)
Floods	Central Water Commission (CWC)
Landslides	Geological Survey of India (GSI)
Tsunami	India National Centre for Oceanic Information Services (INCOIS)

Nodal Ministries for different disasters

Disaster	Ministry
Air Accidents	Ministry of Civil Aviation
Civil Strife	Ministry of Home Affairs
Railway Accidents	Ministry of Railways