

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(DIMA 5116)**

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks : 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

**Group – A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
 - (i) Disaster Management includes

(a) mitigation	(b) reconstruction
(c) rehabilitation	(d) all of these.
 - (ii) United Nation Disaster Management is responsible for solving disaster related problem in

(a) Asia	(b) Australia
(c) Africa	(d) in all continents.
 - (iii) National Institute of Disaster Management is at

(a) Manipur	(b) Punjab
(c) Hyderabad	(d) New Delhi.
 - (iv) The Disaster Management Act of India was made in

(a) 2006	(b) 2003	(c) 2005	(d) 2009.
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 - (v) Which of the following best defines a disaster?

(a) Any event that results in multiple deaths	(b) Devastation that cannot be relieved without assistance
(c) Devastation that covers a broad geographical area	(d) When the event results in multiple injuries and deaths as well as property damage.
 - (vi) Instrument used to measure earthquake is known as

(a) quake meter	(b) quake graph
(c) seismograph	(d) panic graph.
 - (vii) What is a tsunami?

(a) A type of fish	(b) A series of huge waves
(c) A kind of volcano	(d) Earthquake.

- (viii) Amateur Radio is also known as?

(a) Ham radio	(b) Home radio
(c) Pocket radio	(d) Silent radio.
- (ix) What is the rank of India in the world for natural disasters after China as per UNISDR?

(a) Third	(b) Second	(c) Seventh	(d) Eighth.
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- (x) The chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority is

(a) Human Resource Development	(b) Prime Minister
(c) Home Minister	(d) Vice President.

Group – B

2. (a) Define Disaster.
- (b) Classify with example various types of disaster. What are the phenomena observed in a community just before the onset of a disaster without warning?
3 + (5 + 4) = 12
3. (a) What is disaster management? What are the various components of disaster management? Why disaster management steps are referred as a cycle?
- (b) What is NIDM? Which day is observed as “Disaster Reduction Day”?
(2 + 4 + 2) + (2 + 2) = 12

Group – C

4. (a) What is biological disaster? Explain the following terms with example: (i) Epidemic (ii) Pandemic.
- (b) Which type of disaster is “Chernobyl disaster”? What kind of health hazard was faced by the affected community after “Chernobyl disaster”?
(4 + 2 + 2) + (2 + 2) = 12
5. (a) What are the activities performed during preparedness phase? What do you mean by community preparedness?
- (b) What is Mitigation? In which phase of disaster (pre, during, post) is it performed?
(4 + 4) + (2 + 2) = 12

Group - D

6. (a) What are the challenges faced by the disaster management authorities in post-disaster scenario?
(b) How does an Emergency Management System (EMS) help to overcome those challenges? What are the basic components of an EMS?
4 + (4 + 4) = 12
7. (a) What are the advantages of using information crowd sourcing method for situational data collection? What are the various methods of crowd sourcing?
(b) What are the drawbacks of gathering situational information through crowd sourcing? Justify your answer with example.
(4 + 4) + (2 + 2) = 12

Group - E

8. (a) Discuss the features of SAHANA Disaster Management application.
(b) What is the full form of IDRN? Justify its role in disaster management.
6 + (2 + 4) = 12
9. (a) What is Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction?
(b) What are the four action priorities set in Sendai Framework? What are the seven global targets set for assessing the global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?
4 + (4 + 4) = 12