

II. Write short notes on **any five**.

(5×1=5)

1. Anthropogenic disaster
2. Causes of landslide
3. Role of armed forces in disaster management
4. Bhuj earthquake
5. Importance of mock drill
6. Early warning system for cyclone
7. Preventive measures for fire disaster
8. Community participation in disaster preparedness

PART B – DESCRIPTIVEAnswer **any five** of the following questions.

(5×5=25)

1. Differentiate risk and vulnerability. Briefly explain with examples.
2. Based on field study on fire disaster in Dimapur, state the required preventive measures at the government and individual level for fire disaster management.
3. Explain the role of State government in disaster management.
4. State the causes and effects of flood disaster.
5. Explain briefly the three stages in disaster management cycle.
6. What are the key aspects covered in National Building Code for earthquake prone zone in India.
7. Discuss on the role of media in disaster management.
8. Define Tsunami. State the major lessons learnt from the Tsunami 2004 that occurred in the Indian Ocean.
9. What are the major causes and effects of nuclear disaster?

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2025

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Paper Code : SEC-3

(**Disaster Management**)*Full Marks : 37.5**Pass Marks : 40%**Time: 2 Hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***PART A – OBJECTIVE**

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

(½×15=7½)

1. The extent to which a community, structure or geographic area is likely to be damaged by a hazard is called
 - a. risk
 - b. threat
 - c. vulnerability
 - d. disaster
2. Biological hazard management is challenging because of which nature of pathogens?
 - a. Diverse in nature.
 - b. They can spread easily
 - c. Multiple routes of transmission
 - d. all of the above

(2)

3. Which among the following is an accident related hazard?
 - a. Food poisoning
 - b. Pest attack
 - c. Oil spill
 - d. Nuclear disaster
4. What is the main cause of industrial accidents?
 - a. Technical
 - b. Low quality technology
 - c. Human error
 - d. Natural disaster
5. Which of the following apex body is responsible for disaster management in Nagaland?
 - a. Nagaland Disaster Response Force
 - b. Nagaland State Disaster Authority
 - c. Nagaland Disaster Management Authority
 - d. Nagaland Disaster Management Board
6. Creating disaster resilient structures and communities is prioritized in which stage of disaster management cycle?
 - a. Pre disaster
 - b. During disaster
 - c. Post disaster
 - d. All of the above
7. Seismic retrofitting in highly seismic zones is done
 - a. to make existing structures more resistant.
 - b. to make new structures seismic resistant.
 - c. to make structures cyclone resistant
 - d. all of the above
8. Who is the head of the National Disaster Management Authority?
 - a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Chief secretary
 - d. Vice President

(Continued)

(3)

9. Disaster response in any disaster management means
 - a. evacuation
 - b. search and rescue mission
 - c. emergency assistance
 - d. all of the above
10. In which level of disaster, the state will need assistance from the central government?
 - a. L0
 - b. L1
 - c. L2
 - d. L3
11. Satellite imageries used as base data for monitoring, forecasting and warning in cyclone disaster in India is provided by
 - a. ISRO
 - b. NDMA
 - c. VSAT
 - d. NASA
12. What is the role of media in disaster management?
 - a. Real time updates
 - b. Understanding severity
 - c. Strengthen safety
 - d. All of the above
13. Bhopal gas tragedy is related to which gas?
 - a. Methyl isocyanate
 - b. Methyl isocyanide
 - c. Methyl oxide
 - d. Methyl cyanide
14. In which year was National Disaster Management Plan published?
 - a. 2005
 - b. 2009
 - c. 2004
 - d. 2003
15. The full form of PPE is
 - a. Personal Protective Enhancement
 - b. Protective Personal Equipment
 - c. Personal Protection Equipment
 - d. Protective Personal Enhancement

(Turn Over)