

II. Write short notes on **any five** (5×1=5)

1. What do you understand by disaster?
2. Role of state government in disaster management.
3. Seismic retrofitting
4. National Disaster Management Act
5. Importance of disaster management.
6. National Building Code
7. Role of media in disaster management

PART B – DESCRIPTIVEAnswer **any five** of the following questions. (5×5=25)

1. What is biological hazard? State the do's and don'ts for mosquito borne diseases.
2. Differentiate between natural and anthropogenic disaster with examples.
3. Write a short note on the impact of Bhopal gas tragedy. State the major lessons learnt from this disaster.
4. State the importance and effectiveness of early warning system in disaster management.
5. Discuss the role of space technology in disaster management.
6. What are the major causes and effects of flood in India?
7. Explain the causes and effect of oil spill on marine ecosystem.
8. Explain in brief the basic principles of disaster management.
9. Based on the conducted field work, what are the preventive measures that can be implemented to mitigate fire/flood disaster in Dimapur?

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2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

SEC

Paper Code : SEC 3

(**Disaster Management**)Full Marks : 37.5Pass Marks : 40%

Time: 2 Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***PART A – OBJECTIVE**

I. Multiple Choice Questions. (15 × ½ = 7½)

1. A physical phenomena that pose as threat to the people, structures or economic assets is called as
a) risk b) hazard c) vulnerability d) disaster
2. Which of the following human activity causes and exacerbate natural flood hazard
a) Deforestation
b) Unplan urbanization and poor drainage system
c) Storm surge
d) Only a and b
3. India has been divided into how many Seismic Risk Zones?
a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 6

(Turn Over)

(2)

4. The intentional release or threat of release of biologic agents in order to terrorize a civilian population or manipulate the government is called as
a) bio terrorism b) biohazard
c) bio weapon terrorism d) biologic hazard
5. Which of the following apex body is responsible for disaster management in India?
a) National Disaster Response Force
b) Central Disaster Management Authority
c) National Disaster Management Authority
d) National Disaster Management Board
6. In India, the special armed force allocated for disaster management is
a) National Disaster Response Force
b) Special Armed Force
c) National Response Armed Force
d) All of the above
7. Which natural disaster is the most frequent in India?
a) Landslide b) Cyclone
c) Earthquake d) Flood
8. Any action taken to minimize the extent of a disaster or potential disaster is
a) recovery b) mitigation
c) prevention d) preparedness
9. The expected damage or loss due to the combination of vulnerability and hazard is called
a) disaster b) risk
c) hazard risk d) risk assessment

(Continued)

(3)

10. Any radiation incident resulting in or having a potential to result in exposure and/or contamination of the workers or the public in excess of the respective permissible limits can lead to a
a) nuclear emergency b) nuclear accident
c) nuclear disaster d) all of the above
11. Which agency monitors and predicts cyclonic development over North Indian Ocean and provides early warning?
a) IMD b) IMMD c) MoES d) RMCs
12. What was the magnitude of the Bhuj earthquake that occurred in 2001?
a) 8 b) 7.7 c) 8.7 d) 6.5
13. What is the primary purpose of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in disaster management?
a) To decrease the cost of emergency management
b) To outline steps for long-term recovery only
c) To provide step-by-step instructions for emergency response
d) To prevent natural disasters from occurring
14. In which year was National Disaster Management Plan published?
a) 2005 b) 2009 c) 2004 d) 2003
15. What is the primary focus of rehabilitation in disaster management?
a) Providing immediate food and water
b) Restoring basic services and restoring livelihoods
c) Predicting the next disaster
d) Constructing temporary shelters

(Turn Over)