

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 60

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 05 questions. All questions are compulsory. The marks carried by a question is indicated against it. Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
175		

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name UttamRoll No. 57128

Mobile No. _____

Date 7 Dec. 2021Signature Uttam

REMARKS

GS SCORE

--	--

MAJ13

SCIF2

CO13190020

1 COE. 50A F

MAJ13

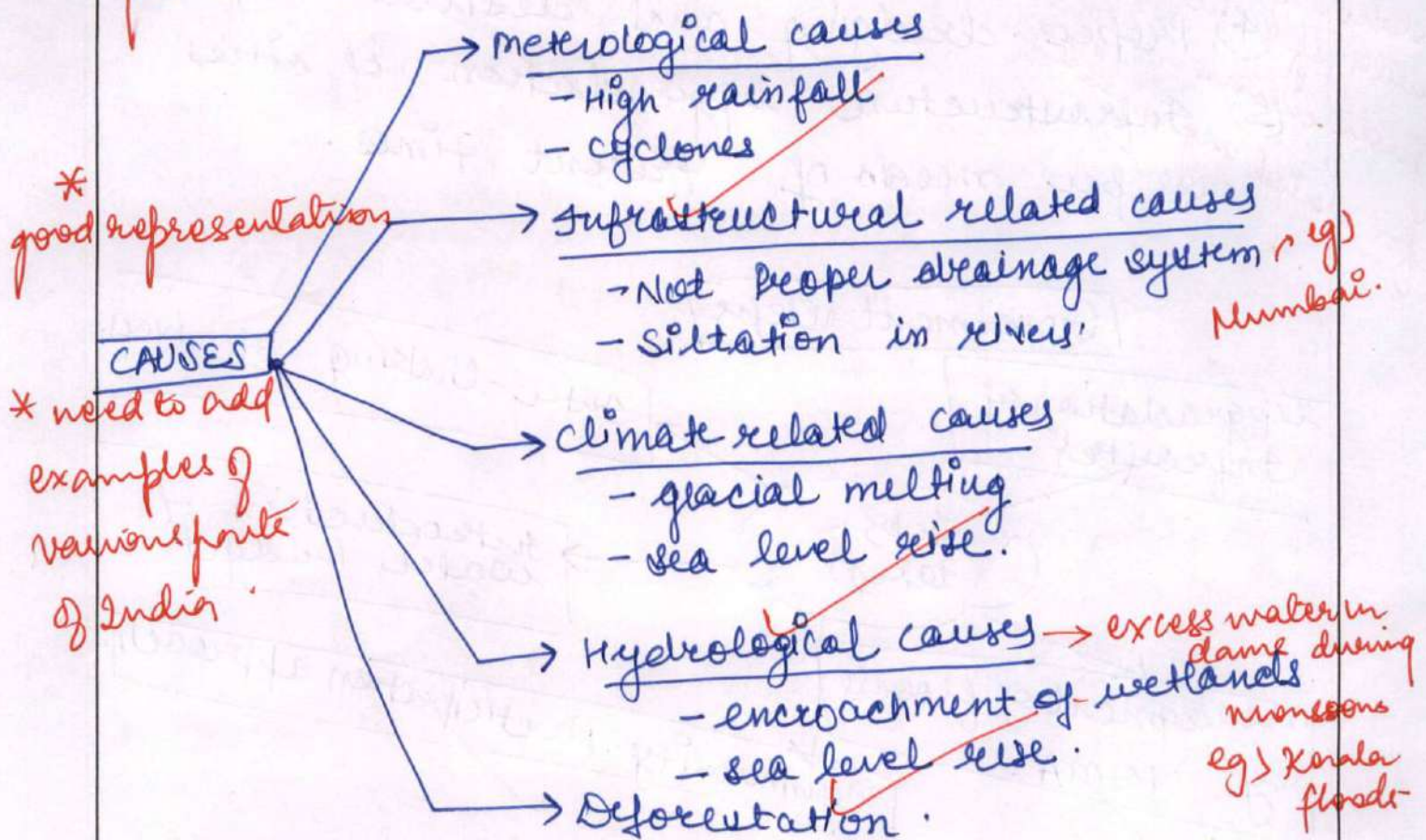
12/1

Q1. Why are floods such recurrent features in many parts of India? Elaborate on the measures taken by the Government for flood control in recent times.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Floods 45% of Indian landscape is vulnerable to floods. In past few year intensity and frequency of floods in India has increased.

Floods are caused by both natural as well as anthropogenic factors as described below.



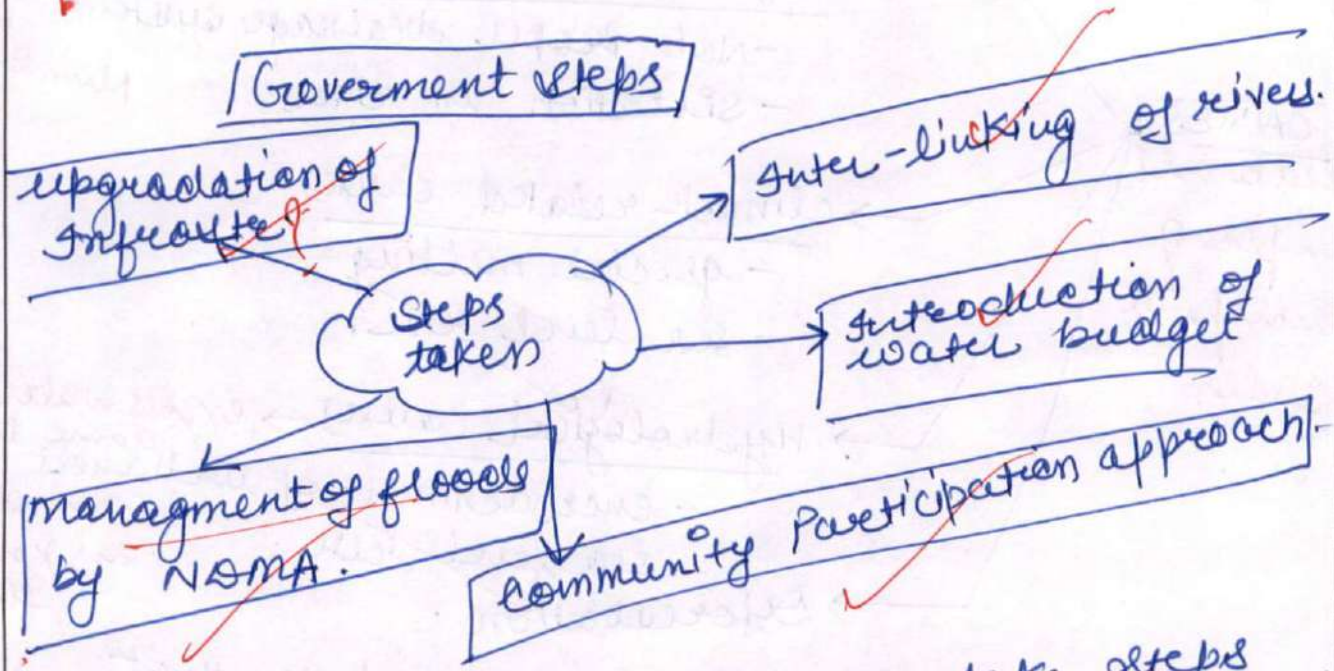
Above mentioned causes points that multi-dimensional solution would be required to resolve these problems.

Remarks

(1) Adoption of sponge cities (where water bodies and wetlands are managed properly to absorb excess water)

understand the concept properly
 (2) Dam and ^{post} reservoir usage (storing extra during monsoons and releasing it during deficiency period)

elaborate with specific justifications for stated
 (3) watershed management of areas
 (4) Proper dredging and desiltation of rivers
 (5) Infrastructure ^{important} upgradation of cities as per needs of present times.



03/2

Government should also take steps for implementation of water agreements with neighbouring countries like China to reduce floods in N-E region.

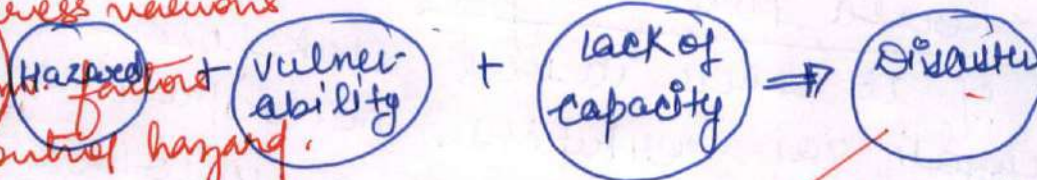
Q2. Every hazard is unique in terms of local socio-environment factors that control it, social response it generates and the way each social group deals with it. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

* better intro can be given.

Hazard is defined as potential challenge to life, livelihood, property and infrastructure

* address various

socio-environmental factors that control hazard.

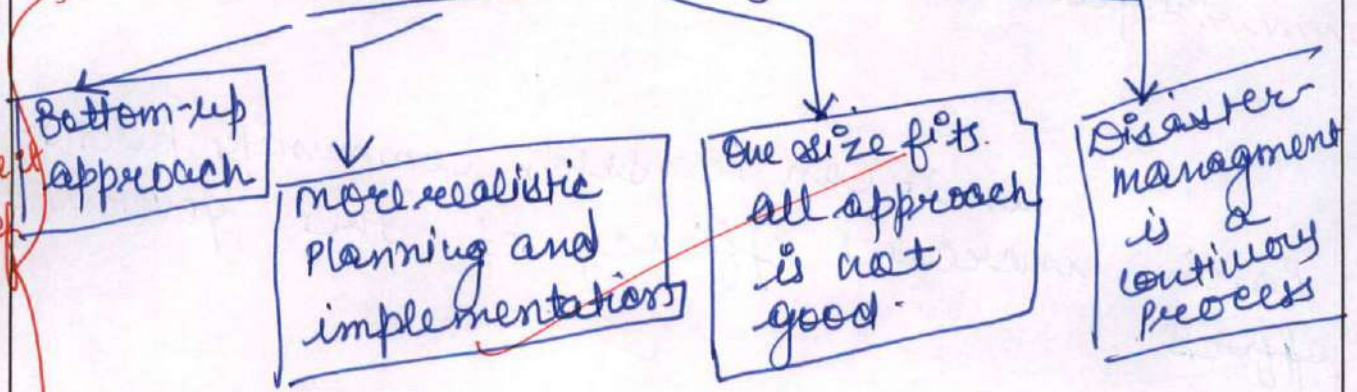


Disasters are hazards when local capacity of society (inability to deal with) is low and outside support is required.

Importance of community participation was recognised after 1995 Kobe earthquake. when 85% of rescue was done by the local people themselves.

Need of community participation:

* make it brief



In Andhra, 2nd ARC has also recommended for increasing participation of PRT's and local bodies for effective implementation of disaster management plan.

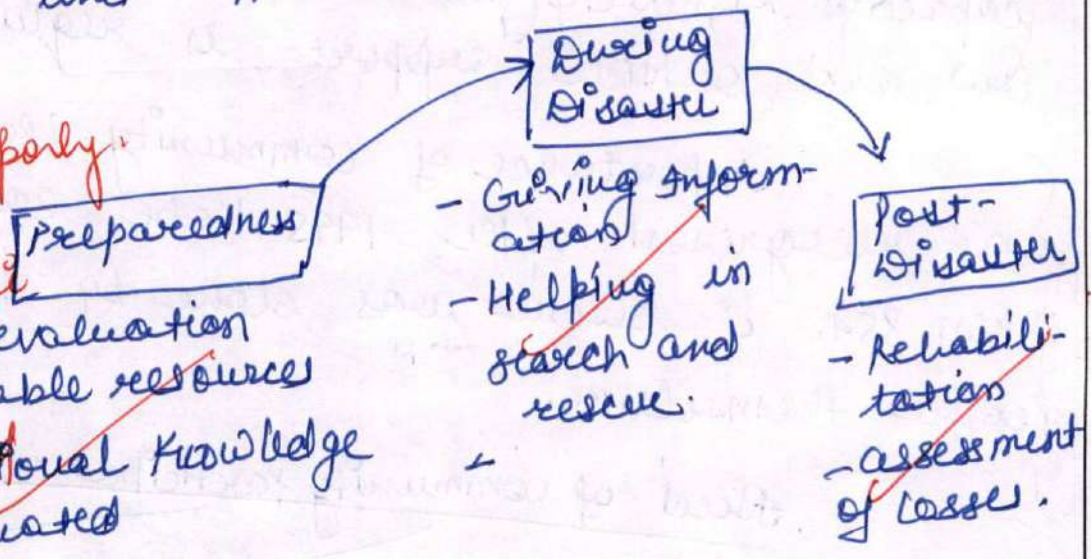
good

Kerala flood mitigation is an important example of it where various stakeholders like Panchayati raj institutions, municipalities, NGOs, state government gave a collaborative approach and minimised the impact

** represent properly*

** write specific*

provide w.h.t. local govt and community



So, it can be said, community participation increases efficacy of the government efforts.

** need to give more case studies*

OB

Q3. What is Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding (GLOF)? Evaluate the preparedness of India to deal with GLOF. Suggest measures to deal with it. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Glacial lake outburst flooding is flood caused due to overflowing of water from glacial lake. Western 2015 floods are an example of it.

* write correct fact

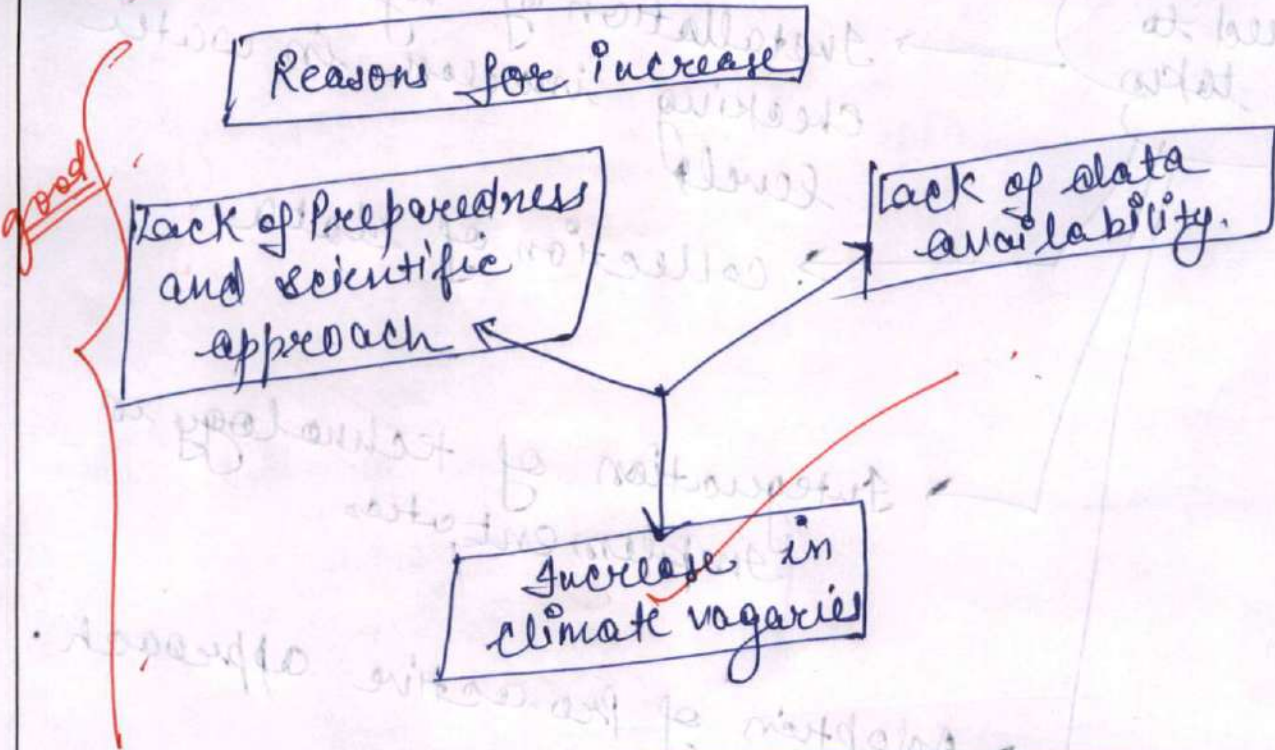


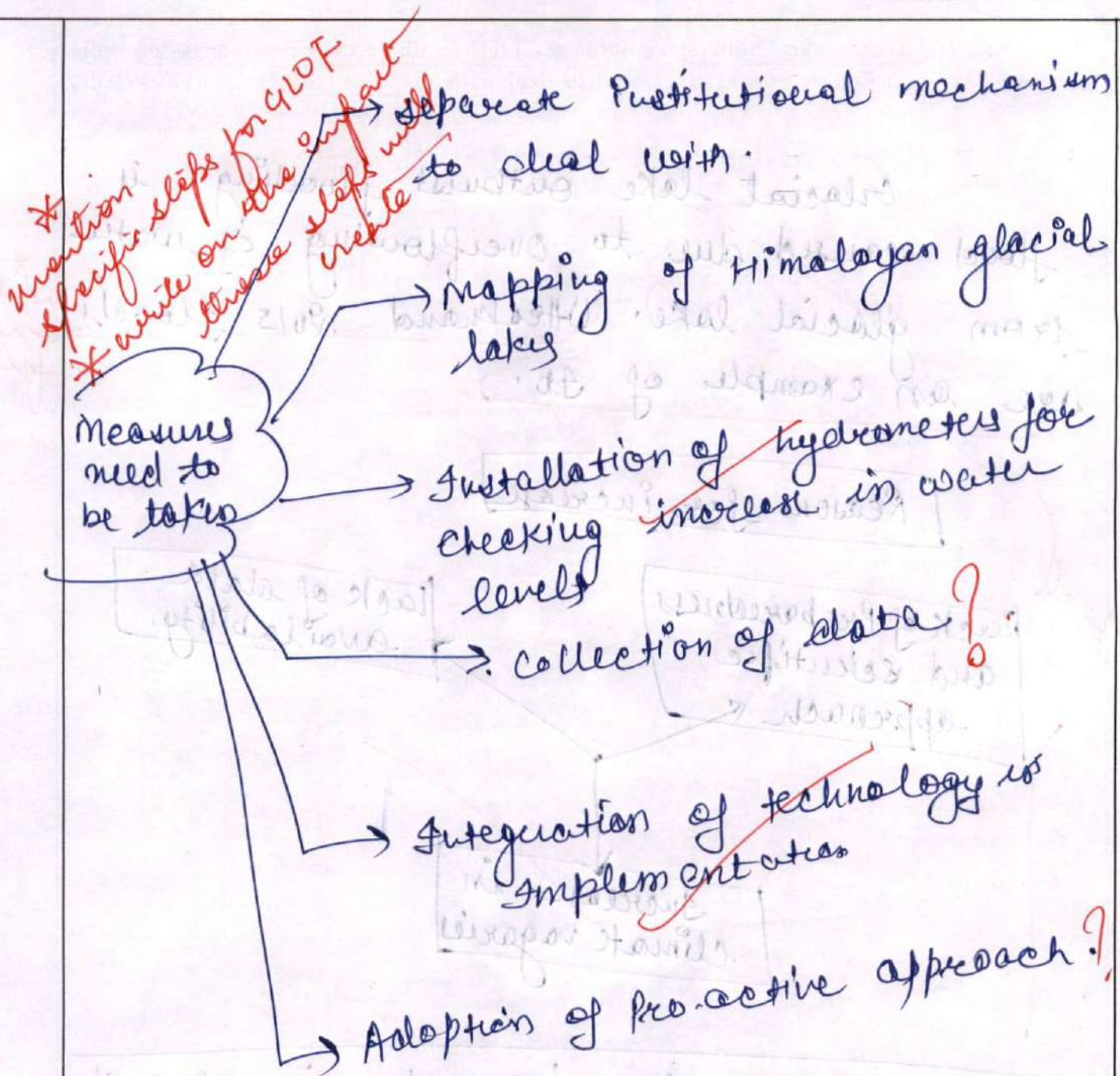
Fig: Reasons for increase in glacial lake outburst flooding.

* need to elaborate

India's preparedness level is low due to ~~to~~ structural, non-structural reasons.

* discuss preparedness.

Remarks



Conclusion ?

03

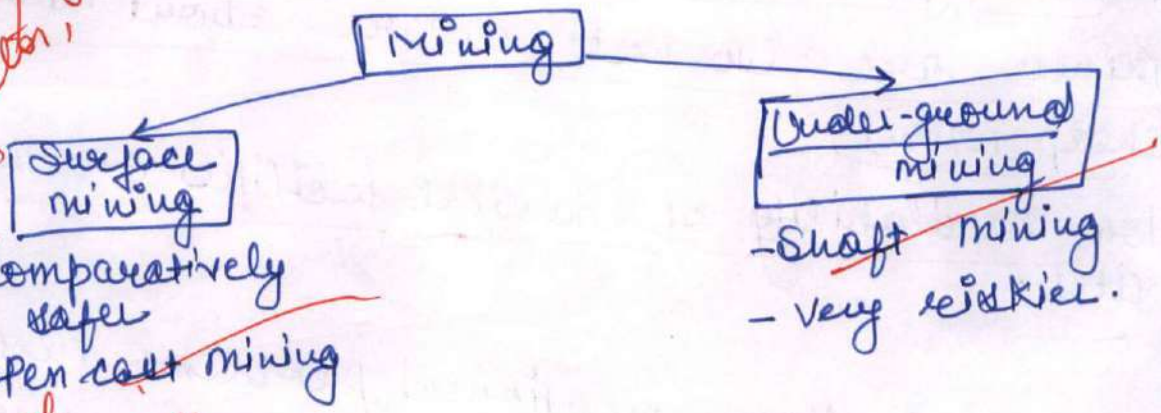
Q4. Mining sector in India needs a great amount of attention in terms of safety of operations. Elaborate on the occupational hazards associated with the mining industry and the institutional mechanism in place to deal with safety of workers.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

** Employee is an active challenge in sector*

In Meghalaya, almost 15 mines died carrying out rat-hole mining. Mining is a primary activity and done at large scale in India.

** makes brief * no need for mentioning*



Risk associated

Mining is associated with numerous occupational hazards as mentioned below.

(1) Health related hazards

- various disease (silicosis, black-foot disease.)
- lung and respiratory problems
- longevity decrease.

(2) Safety equipments and kits are not provided to mines → *how it impacts?!*

Remarks

(3) Death of miners and no social security provisions to them.

* While
specific
health
hazards
eg)
vibrations
in mining
activity
↓
dead sites.

(4) Collapse induced earthquakes.

(5) polluting the nearby water and air, creating health issue to all.

(6) No safe evacuation mechanism for miners at time of accident

(7) miners are also not aware about hazards

(8) cheap wages

(9) Non-availability of medical facilities on the

And Above mentioned problems insoli-
cate need for taking some measures.

(1) Environment protection act, 1986 - Under

* Discuss
specific
steps for
workers
like
DMF,
PMKY.

which mining which are hazardous to
health, need to be banned.

(2) NGT, Act, 2010 Under NGT has even
banned the Hot-hole mining in
meghalaya

(3) Public liability insurance Act. for
giving relief measures.

(4) District mineral fund → 9 → districts

Although measures are put in place but laxity in implementation poses challenges.

Recently formulated act occupational safety, health and hazardous act also covers to some extent the mining operations and safety to workers.

* mention initiative under which these actions

Government through various tools

information awareness communication

strict implementation of law

using participatory approach

medical facilities on-site

Above mentioned provisions may help to reduce such menace and SSG goals like (SSG 4, SSG 11, SSG 15) would be fulfilled.

5

Q5. The effects of disaster are aggravated further due to failures of the disaster management system to act timely and adequately. Analyse the post-crisis management along with suggestions to improve it. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

* ^{Mgt} (Disaster ~~see~~ is not see) *

Disaster management is a very comprehensive approach. Generally categorised into 3 stages. India with adoption of National disaster management Act, 2005 adopted this



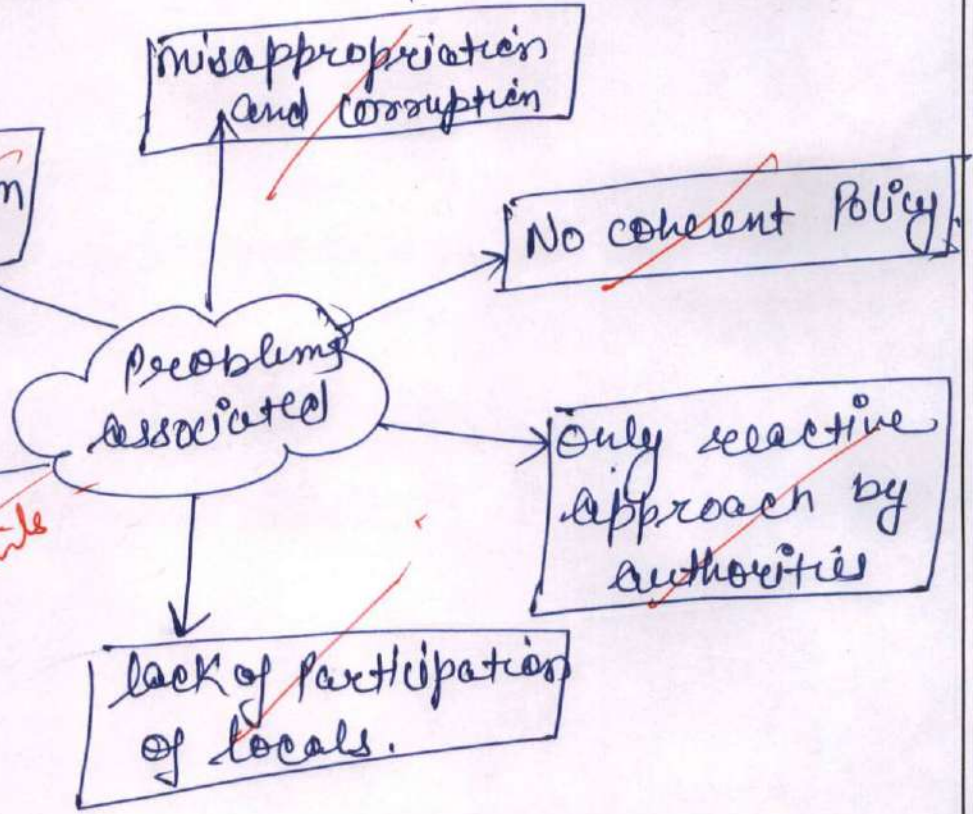
Disaster management approach.

CAG has pointed out that floods of Uttarakhand and Chennai 2015 could have been either avoided or better managed if proactive approach by the system would have followed.

Remarks

discuss significance
post crisis management
Post-crisis management is related to recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction.

briefly elaborate these



clarify how fragmented approach justify on many points

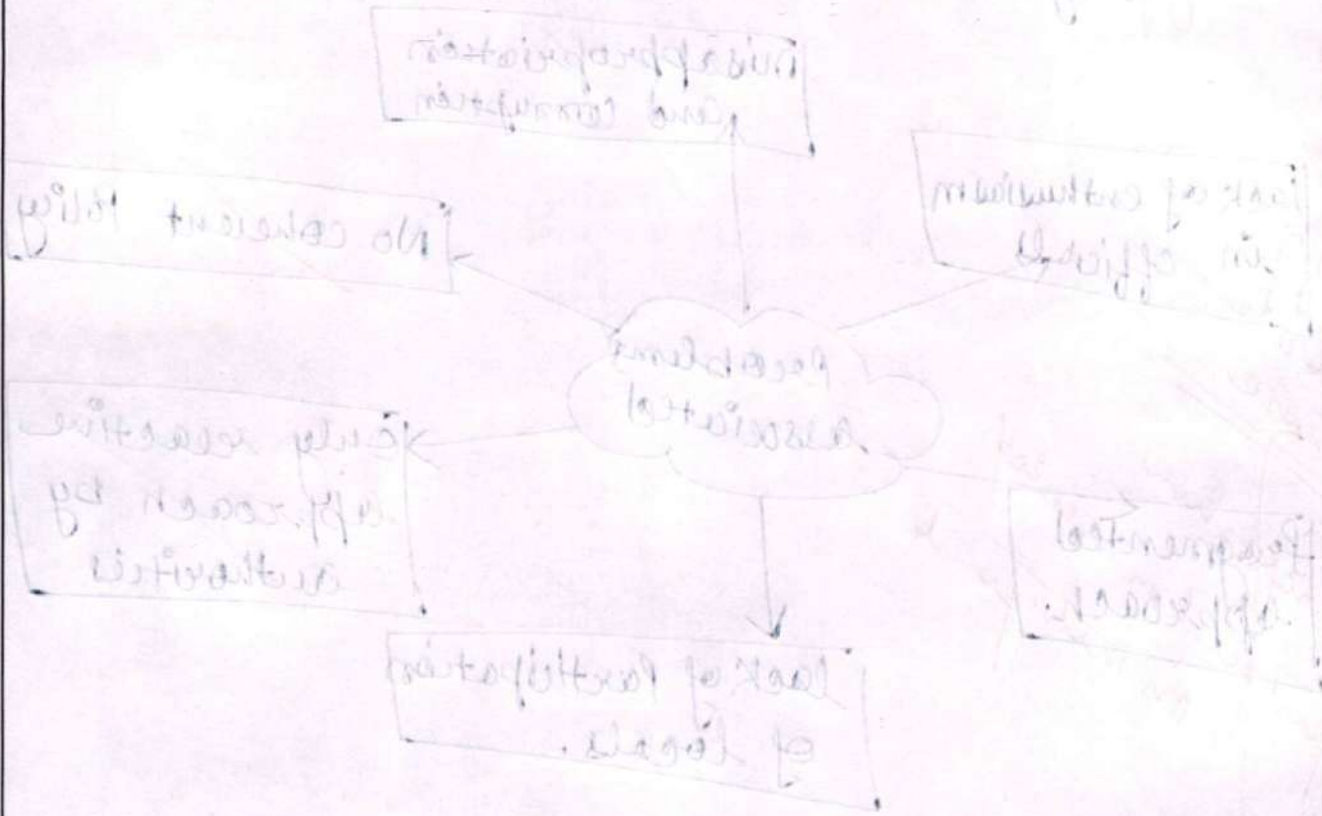
Steps to improve

discuss the preferable approach of these steps

- learning from international best practices
- Multi-stakeholder participatory approach
- Proactive approach
- Technology integration
- Local solutions, bottom-up approach.

add conclusion
(3)

at least in terms of investment in research & development, institutional arrangements.



steps to improve

- ← Learning from international best practice
- ← Multi-stakeholder participatory approach
- ← Proactive approach
- ← Technology adaptation
- ← Local solutions, bottom up approach

033

Remarks