

**M.Sc. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
FOURTH SEMESTER
HAZARDS & DISASTER MANAGEMENT
MEV-403 B**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time: 20 min.

Mark: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

IX20=20

1. Origin of the Brahmaputra River is:
 - a. Mansarovar lake
 - b. Chemayungdung glacier
 - c. Angsi glacier
 - d. All of above
2.% of the total flood prone areas in the country is in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Meghna basin.
 - a. 40
 - b. 50
 - c. 80
 - d. 90
3. The Brahmaputra River in Assam flows fromtodirection.
 - a. East, West
 - b. West, East
 - c. North, East
 - d. South, North
4. Major elements present in earth crust is:
 - a. Aluminium, Oxygen, Silicon
 - b. Aluminium, Magnesium
 - c. Silicon, Iron
 - d. Iron and Nickel
5. There aretypes of occupational hazards.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
6. Geotubes are used inprotection.
 - a. Flood
 - b. Erosion
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of above
7. Level of risk depends on:
 - a. Nature of the hazard and vulnerability of elements which are effected.
 - b. Economic value of elements which are effected.
 - c. Both (a) and (b).
 - d. None of above.
8. The term Tsunami has been derived from a..... term.
 - a. Chinese
 - b. Japanese
 - c. Sanskrit
 - d. None of above
9. Origin of 'Disaster' is aword "Desastre".
 - a. Greek
 - b. Arabic
 - c. Spanish
 - d. French

10. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held from:
 a. 18-22 January 2005 b. 18-22 January 2010
 c. 18-22 December 2005 d. 18-22 December 2010
11. Yokohama Strategy and Plan for Action for safer World formulated in the year:
 a. 2004 b. 1994
 c. 2005 d. 1995
12. IDNDR stands for:
 a. International Deformation for Natural Disaster Reduction.
 b. Indian Decade for Natural Disaster Rehabilitation.
 c. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.
 d. International Decade for Natural Disaster Rehabilitation.
13. United Nations Disaster Management Team is responsible for solving problem resulting from disaster in:
 a. Asia b. Australia
 c. Africa d. In all countries
14. National Institute of Disaster Management is at?
 a. Manipur b. Punjab
 c. Hyderabad d. New Delhi
15. The 'disaster' is derived from which of the following language?
 a. Greek b. Latin
 c. French d. Arabic
16. The disaster management Act was made in:
 a. 2006 b. 2003
 c. 2005 d. 2009
17. India's National Tsunami Warning System became operational in:
 a. 2003 b. 2007
 c. 2009 d. 2006
18. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre is at?
 a. Bangkok b. Kerala
 c. Surat d. Chennai
19. Which of the following activities is covered by disaster management before, during or after a disaster?
 a. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation b. Mitigation
 c. Emergency response d. All of them
20. International Tsunami Information Centre is in:
 a. Honolulu b. Goa
 c. Jakarta d. Pondicherry

(**PART-B: Descriptive**)

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What do you mean by Hazards, Vulnerability, Capacity, Risk and Disaster? Write about major hazards in India. 6+4=10
2. a. Discuss the earth processes causing earthquakes. 5+5=10
 b. Write a short note on seismic waves.
3. a. Discuss the causes of floods in Northeast India. 4+6=10
 b. Write about preventive measures of floods.
4. a. What is drought? What are the different types of droughts? 6+4=10
 b. Write about preventive measures of landslides.
5. a. Explain traditional and modern concept of disaster management. 5+5=10
 b. Describe Hyogo framework.
6. a. What do mean by mitigation and preparedness of disaster. 5+5=10
 b. Describe the role GIS and GPS in disaster management.
7. a. Why rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery are important for disaster? 5+5=10
 b. Explain different recovery aspects of disaster.
8. a. Describe social and economic rehabilitation of disaster. 5+5=10
 b. Examine the role of micro finance in disaster management.

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