

**ST. JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU -27**

**IV SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2023**

**(Examination conducted in May 2023)**

**SWOE4322: Disaster Management**

**Time: 60 mins Max Marks:60**

**This paper contains SIX printed page and ONE part**

**1. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was established on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. September 23, 2002 B. August 14, 2001

C. October 16, 2003 D. August 14, 2004

**2. In which city the National Institute of Disaster Management is situated?**

A. Kolkata B. New Delhi

C. Hyderabad D. Manipur

**3.** **India’s total cyclone-prone area is ……….**

 A. 15% B. 10%

C. 8% D. 20%

**4. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of**

A. Natural disaster B. Manmade disaster

C. None of the above D. All of the above

**5. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is headed by**

A. Prime Minister of India B. President of India

C. Governor of States D. Chief Minister of States

**6. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?**

A. Leakage of Toxic waste B. Wars and Civil Strife C. Drought D. Environmental pollution

**7. Disaster Management includes:**

A. Mitigation B. Reconstruction C. Rehabilitation D. All of the above

**8. United Nations disaster management team are responsible for solving problems resulting from disaster in**

A. Asia B. Africa

C. Australia D. All continents

**9. In India National Institute of Disaster Management is located at**

A. Manipur B. New Delhi C. Hyderabad D. Punjab

**10. The Disaster Management Act was made in**

A. 2006 B. 2003

C. 2005 D. 2009

**11.Effective hazard management largely rely on**

A. Govt. agencies B. Emergency responses C. Pre-disaster planning D. Volcanoes

**12. Which of the following is seasonally related hazard**

A. Earthquake B. Volcanic eruption C. Terrorist attack D. None of the above

**13. The level of harm by a hazard is governed by**

A. Magnitude of the hazard B. Frequency of the hazard C. Intensity at the impact point D. All of the above

**14. Floods can be prevented by**

A. Afforestation B. Cutting the forest C. Tilling the land D. Removing the top soil

15. **Which of the following organization is the apex authority of disaster management in India?**

A. NDA B. NDMA C. CDMA D. INDR

**16. Which of the following is not a component of disaster management cycle?**

A. Preparedness B. Response C. Construction D. Recovery

**17. The instrument which records earthquake wave is called**

A. Climograph B. Seismograph C. Hythergraph D. None of the above

**18. Which is known as seismic wave?**

A. Tsunami B. Hurricane C. El Nino D. Typhoon

**19. Which is the most landslide prone area in India?**

A. Ganges valley region B. South Indian plateau

C. Himalaya and north eastern hill D. None of the above

**20**. **How many steps are there in the disaster recovery process?**

A. 7 B. 4 C. 8 D. 5

**21.** **Which of the following is not the reason for Oil Spill:**

 A. Pipelines B. Refineries

 C. Drilling rigs D. None of the above

**22.** **Risk can be calculated using the following equation:**

 A. Risk = Probability of Hazard x Degree of Vulnerability

 B. Risk = Occurrence of Disaster x Intensity of Damage

 C. Risk = Vulnerability x Disaster

 D. Risk = Damage x Hazard

**23.** **Identify which is not a challenge in urbanisation:**

 A. Insufficient drainage system B. Water logging

 C. Planned housing D. Pollution

**24. The impact of disaster can be:**

 A. Physical B. Psychological

 C. Social D. All of the above

**25.** **What are the main prescribes procedures for standard operating?**

 A. Search and rescue B. Medical assistance

 C. Casualty management D. All of the above

**26. The terrorist attack in Mumbai took place on**

A.2005 B. 2008

C.2007 D. 2006

**27. Which one of the following is a geological disaster?**

 A. Tsunami B. Storm surge

 C. Flood D. Wild fire

**28. The State Disaster Management Authority is headed by**

 A. Governor B. Chief minister C. Chief Secretary of the State D. None of the above

**29. One of the main reasons for farmers commit suicide in India is**

 A. Crop failure B. Earthquake

 C. Tsunami D. All of the above

**30. Hazards and Disasters are mainly classified as**

 A. Physical and chemical B. Natural and Human induced

 C. Physical and Human D. Social and cultural

 **31. Disaster is an event arising out of**

A. Result of hazard event B. Causes of hazard event

 C. Causes of disaster event D. All of the above

**32. What are the consequences of disaster on a society?**

A. Loss of life B. Damage to property C. Environmental Damages D. All of the above

**33. What are the major consequences of Tropical cyclones?**

A. Fierce wind B. Heavy rain

C. Storm surge D. All of the above

**34. The point of the earth’s surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called the:**

A. Focus B. Epicenter

C. Fracture D. Fault

**35. Vulnerability analysis comes in which part of the Disaster Management Cycle?**

 A. Mitigation B. Preparedness

 C. Response D. Recovery

**36. High vulnerability and high hazard are associated with**

A. Low disaster risk B. Medium disaster risk

C. High disaster risk D. None of the above

**37. The role of which agency is important in disaster prevention?**

A. Media B. Police

C. Government officials D. Public

**38. What are the important measures to be taken in community level of disaster preparedness?**

A. Increased awareness B. Provision of early and timely warning

C. Land use planning D. All of the above

**39. Volcanic eruption are closely associated with:**

A. Mountain building and fracturing B. Deforestation

C. Landslides D. Heat budget

**40. Disaster management is aimed at**

A. Resettling people in the closest unaffected urban area

B. Collection of valuable data for future management objectives

C. Strengthening sewage and drinking water treatment facilities to resist the impact of a future disaster

D. Restoring a community’s services, facilities and residences to pre-disaster levels

**41. What are the roles of NGOs in disaster related preparedness stage?**

A. Public awareness and education B. Vulnerability and risk assessment

C. Both of these D. None of these

**42. It is argued that development enhanced disaster risks; on of ways to counter this is**

A. reduce development-oriented activities

B. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction strategies.

C. Use traditional practices in agriculture and industry.

D. Generate a campaign that development is important in spite of disaster risks.

**43. Arrange activities of disaster management cycle**

I Emergency response activities II Response and recovery activities III Mitigation and Preparedness.

A. III, II, I B. I, III, II

C. I, II, III D. II, III, I

**44. Mock drills exercise to create awareness among people are conducted at**

A. State level B. District level

C. District level D. All of the above

**45. Below average rainfall for a prolonged period of time is called**A. Famine B. Drought

C. Flood D. None of these

**46. United Nations Disaster Management Team is responsible for solving problem resulting from disaster in?**A. Asia B. Australia

C. Africa D. In all continents

**47. A flash flood is a flood that**

A. Is caused by heavy rain rather than from the flooding of a river

B. Occurs in urban areas

C. Occurs suddenly and unexpectedly and for a short duration

D. Is caused by the blocking of drains

**48. What is UNDAC**A. United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination

B. United Nations Disaster Assistance and Control

C. United Nations Disaster Affairs and Commission

D. United Nations Disaster Administration and Communications.  **49. When was HYOGO Framework for Action adopted?**

A. March 2008 B. January 2005

C. April 2005 D. June 2008  **50. What is NDRF**

A. National Disaster Relief Fund B. National Disaster Research Firm

C. National Disaster Response Force D. National Disaster Recovery Force

**51. When was the Disaster management Act Amended?**

A. 2005 B. 2010

C. 2015 D. 2018

**52. When was the Paris Agreement convened?**

A. 2002 B. 2015

B. 2018 D. 2020

**53. What is missing in the Disaster Management Cycle?**

**Preparedness , Response, Recovery , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. Mitigation B. Reconstruction

C. Rehabilitation D. Resettlemnet

**54. Which of the following organization is the apex authority of disaster management in India?**

A. NDA B**. NDMA**

C. CDMA D. INDR

**55. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, is a \_\_\_\_\_\_year global agreement**A. 10 B. 05

C. 15 D. 20

**56. UNISDR was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the UN General Assembly**

A. 2000 B. 2001

C. 2002 D. 2005

**57. Expand NPDM**

A. National Preparedness on Disaster Mitigation B. National Policy on Disaster Management

C. National Programme on Disaster management

D. None of the Above

**58. What is the vision of the Disaster Management Policy**

A. To build a safe and disaster resiliant India

B. To develop a holistic multi-disaster orianted strategry

C. Both A and B

D. Neither A nor B

**59. Which is not a mission of Diaster Management Policy?**

A. Mainstreaming disaster management into developmental planning process

B. Promoting productive partnership with media

C. Both A and B

D. Neither A nor B

**60. What helps in reducing level of actual stress and perceived stress among disaster affected community?**

A. Counselling B. Psychological Therapist

C. Psycho Social Support D. Medico Legal support

**Answer Key**

**1. D (August 14, 2004)**

**2. B (New Delhi)**

**3. C (8%)**

**4. B (Manmade)**

**5. A (Prime Minister of India)**

**6. C(Drought)**

**7. D (All of the above)**

**8. D (All continents)**

**9. B. (New Delhi)**

**10.C (2005)**

**11.C (Pre-disaster planning)**

**12. D (None of the above)**

**13. D (All of the above)**

**14. A (Afforestation)**

**15. B (NDMA)**

**16. C (Construction)**

**17. B (Seismograph)**

**18. A (Tsunami)**

**19. C (Himalaya and north eastern hill)**

**20. D (5)**

**21. D (None of the above)**

**22. A (Risk = Probability of Hazard x Degree of Vulnerability)**

**23. C (Planned housing)**

**24. D (All of the above)**

**25. D (All of the above)**

**26. B (2008)**

**27. A (Tsunami)**

**28. B (Chief minister)**

**29. A (Crop failure)**

**30. B (Natural and Human induced)**

**31. A (Result of hazard event)**

**32. D (All of the above)**

**33. D (All of the above)**

**34. B (Epicenter)**

**35. A (Mitigation)**

**36. C (High disaster risk)**

**37. A (Media)**

**38. D (All of the above)**

**39. C (Landslides)**

**40. D (Restoring a community’s services, facilities and residences to pre-disaster levels)**

**41. C (Both of these)**

**42. B (Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction strategies)**

**43. A (III)**

**44. D (All of the above)**

**45. C (Flood)**

**46. D (In all continents)**

**47. C (occurs suddenly and unexpectedly and for a short duration)**

**48. A (United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination)**

**49. B (January 2005)**

**50. C (National Disaster Response Force)**

**51. D(2018)**

**52. B (2015)**

**53. A (Mitigation)**

**54. B(NDMA)**

**55. C (15)**

**56. A (2000)**

**57. B (National Policy on Disaster Management)**

**58. C (Both A and B )**

**59. D (Neither A nor B)**

**60. C (Psycho Social Support)**