

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

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 70

{ Part : A (Objective) = 20 }  
{ Part : B (Descriptive) = 50 }

[ PART-B :Descriptive ]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

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

1. What do you mean by hazard, vulnerability, capacity and disaster? (10)  
What are the inter connections?
2. What are different hazards in India? Write about causes and (4+3+3=10)  
preventive measures of floods in Northeast India.
3. What are the causes of earthquake? Write about safety measures (4+6=10)  
before, during and after an earthquake.
4. What is drought? What are the causes and impacts of droughts in (3+3+4=10)  
India?
5. What do you mean by occupational hazards? What are different (4+6=10)  
types of occupational hazards?
6. Discuss briefly how disaster prevention can be done through (10)  
sustainable development and community participation.
7. Write about concept of mitigation and preparedness in hazard and (2+4+4=10)  
disaster management with suitable examples.
8. Write a note on: (5+5=10)  
(a) Progress in the International Decade for Natural Disaster  
Reduction and  
(b) Hyogo framework

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**[ PART-A :Objective ]**

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. The Cycle of Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness in Disaster Management is the phase of:  
a. Early-Disaster  
 b. Post- Disaster  
c. Hazard cycle  
d. Pre-disaster
2. Gigantic waves or series of waves that smash into the shore, caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruptions or landslides under the sea:  
a. L-wave  
 b. Hurricanes  
c. Tsunami  
d. Earthquake
3. To support the activities of IDNDR, Secretariat was established at United nations Office in:  
a. Kathmandu  
 b. France  
c. Mexico  
d. Geneva
4. How many major plates are there on earth?  
a. 5  
 b. 7  
c. 10  
d. 21
5. In SIRD, 'D' stands for:  
a. Disaster  
 b. Development  
c. Density  
d. None of above

6. Major portion of Northeast India is in seismic zone:  
a. II  
 b. III  
c. IV  
d. V
7. P wave and S waves are two divisions of:  
a. Ocean wave  
b. Seismic surface wave  
c. Seismic body wave  
d. All of above
8. Full form of ICT is:  
a. Information and Communication Technologies  
b. Instruction and Capacity Transformation  
c. Institutional Capacity Technologies  
d. None of above
9. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in:  
a. Kobe, Hyogo  
b. Awaji Island, Hyogo  
c. Sumoto, Hyogo  
d. Akashi, Hyogo
10. An International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, launched by the United Nations began on:  
a. 1 January 1989  
b. 1 January 1990  
c. 1 January 1991  
d. 1 January 2001
11. Disaster preparedness effectiveness includes:  
a. Mapping and preparedness of disaster prone areas  
b. Study of nature, magnitude and severity of hazards and disasters  
c. Risk mapping  
d. All of above
12. The disaster Management Bill was passed by Indian Parliament in the year:  
a. 2003  
b. 2004  
c. 2005  
d. 2006

13. The institutional and organizational structures under Disaster Management Act:

- a. NDMA                      b. NFDM  
c. NIDM                      d. All the above

14. .... % of the total flood prone areas is in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin.

- a. 40%                      b. 50%                      c. 80%                      d. 90%

15. The worst effected country from flood:

- a. China                      b. India  
c. Bangladesh              d. Bhutan

16. According to latest findings, source of the Brahmaputra River is:

- a. Manasarovar lake  
b. Chemayungdong glacier  
c. Angsi glacier  
d. Siang River

17. The super continent consisting of Earth's all landmasses was named:

- a. Plate tectonic  
b. Pangaea  
c. Laurasia  
d. Gondwanaland

18. Major hazard in India:

- a. Earthquake  
b. Flood  
c. Drought  
d. Cyclone

19. Identify the wrong statement:

- a. The outer core of the earth is made up of molten iron  
b. Continental drift hypothesis is new compared to plate tectonics.  
c. Earthquakes are measured by Seismographs  
d. Richter scale is used to measure magnitude of an earthquake

20. What are the two types of disasters along a river?

- a. Flood and erosion  
b. Flood and drought  
c. Big dam and flood  
d. All of above

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# UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA



## Question Paper CUM Answer Sheet

### [PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]

Serial no. of the main  
Answer sheet

Course : .....

Semester : ..... Roll No : .....

Enrollment No : ..... Course code : .....

Course Title : .....

Session : 2016-17 Date : .....

#### Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- The student shall write the answer in the box where it is provided.
- The student shall not overwrite / erase any answer and no mark shall be given for such act.
- Hand over the question paper cum answer sheet (Objective) within the allotted time (20 minutes / 10 minutes) to the invigilator.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained	Remarks
20		

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature