

REV-01
BSW/16/04

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
SIXTH SEMESTER
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
BSW – 603
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

2024/05

SET
B

Duration: 3hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Hazard mapping primarily focuses on:
 - Predicting the occurrence of disasters.
 - Identifying vulnerable areas.
 - Assessing the impact of disasters.
 - Evaluating disaster response effectiveness.
- Community-based disaster preparedness programs aim to:
 - Shift responsibility to individuals entirely.
 - Build resilience and reduce vulnerability.
 - Eliminate the need for government intervention.
 - Increase insurance premiums for affected areas.
- What aspect is emphasized in training for post-disaster emergency response?
 - Stockpiling resources for future disasters.
 - Centralized command and control structures.
 - Community-based decision-making.
 - Rapid assessment and effective action.
- In disaster logistics, what is critical for efficient resource utilization?
 - Hoarding resources for strategic purposes.
 - Widespread dissemination of resources without coordination.
 - Centralized control of all resources.
 - Timely distribution based on needs assessment.
- What is a fundamental principle of first-aid training?
 - Administering treatment without assessing the situation.
 - Ignoring victims until professional medical help arrives.
 - Providing immediate assistance within one's level of training.
 - Relying solely on improvised solutions.

6. The coordination between government, NGOs, donor agencies and other stakeholders is crucial during which stage of disaster management?
 - a. Preparedness.
 - b. Mitigation.
 - c. Response.
 - d. Recovery.
7. What is the primary focus of disaster-related intervention?
 - a. Pre-disaster planning.
 - b. Immediate response.
 - c. Long-term rehabilitation.
 - d. Environmental conservation.
8. Which year marked the World Conference on Disaster Reduction?
 - a. 1990
 - b. 2000
 - c. 2005
 - d. 2010
9. Which aspect is emphasized in the National Disaster Management Policy 2009?
 - a. Immediate relief distribution.
 - b. Long-term rehabilitation.
 - c. Risk assessment and mitigation.
 - d. International coordination.
10. Which framework focuses on disaster risk reduction and spans from 2015 to 2030?
 - a. Kyoto Protocol.
 - b. Sendai Framework.
 - c. Paris Agreement.
 - d. Hyogo Framework.
11. What is the difference between hazard and disaster?
 - a. Hazards refer to potential threats, while disasters are the actual occurrence of such threats.
 - b. Hazards are unpredictable events, while disasters are predictable.
 - c. Hazards are natural, while disasters are man-made.
 - d. Hazards are manageable, while disasters are not.
12. Which of the following is a characteristic of a hurricane?
 - a. It originates over land.
 - b. It is also known as a typhoon in the Atlantic region.
 - c. It is a low-pressure system with high winds.
 - d. It occurs primarily in arid regions.
13. Which of the following is a potential consequence of a radiological disaster?
 - a. Crop failure.
 - b. Ground water contamination.
 - c. Air pollution.
 - d. Soil erosion.
14. The economic impact of disasters may include:
 - a. Increase in tourism revenue.
 - b. Rise in property values.
 - c. Disruption of supply chains.
 - d. Expansion of businesses.

15. What is the primary factor that determines the magnitude of an earthquake disaster?
- a. Depth of the earthquake's focus.
 - b. Distance from the epicenter.
 - c. Type of fault line.
 - d. Intensity of the shaking.
16. What does disaster management primarily focus on?
- a. Reacting to disasters after they occur.
 - b. Preventing disasters from happening.
 - c. Recovering from the aftermath of disasters.
 - d. Mitigating the impact of disasters.
17. Which aspect of disaster management focuses on rebuilding communities and restoring well-being?
- a. Mitigation.
 - b. Preparedness.
 - c. Recovery.
 - d. Response.
18. Which act governs disaster management in India and provides for the establishment of national, state and district disaster management authorities?
- a. Disaster Management Act, 2005.
 - b. Emergency Response and Preparedness Act, 2010.
 - c. Natural Calamity Prevention Act, 2012.
 - d. Crisis Management and Relief Act, 2008.
19. Which ministry is responsible for overseeing disaster management activities in India?
- a. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
 - b. Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - c. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 - d. Ministry of Rural Development.
20. What role does the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) play in disaster management in India?
- a. It oversees disaster management at the district level.
 - b. It provides international aid during disasters.
 - c. It formulates policies and guidelines for disaster management.
 - d. It focuses solely on disaster recovery efforts.

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks: 50

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

1. What do you understand by disaster? Discuss the different types of disaster. 3+7=10
2. Define human induced disaster and mention its different impacts in detail. 3+7=10
3. What do you mean by disaster management? Discuss its different aspects in detail. 3+7=10
4. What is Community Based Disaster Risk Management? Explain its important components in detail. 3+7=10
5. Write a detail account about the components of disaster prevention and preparedness. 10
6. Write down the scope of social work intervention at different stages of disaster. 10
7. Discuss briefly about National Disaster Management plan 2019 and explain its components. 3+7=10
8. Write short note on any two of the followings. 5+5=10
 - a. Natural disaster
 - b. Mitigation and prevention,
 - c. Disaster Risk Reduction
 - d. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

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