

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)
EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2024
SEMESTER - III
Sub.: Disaster Management (BBA15-316)

Date : 26/12/2024**Total Marks : 60****Time: 2.00 pm to 4.30pm**

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)**
1. Which of the following is considered a terrorist attack?_____
 - a) A natural disaster
 - b) A bombing in a crowded area
 - c) A traffic accident
 - d) A power outage
 2. What is the primary goal of disaster management?
 - a) To respond to disasters when they occur
 - b) To prevent all disasters
 - c) To prepare and reduce the impact of disasters
 - d) To increase economic growth
 3. Who is primarily responsible for disaster response in a country?
 - a) Local businesses
 - b) School teachers
 - c) Armed Forces and Police
 - d) Community members only
 4. What is an important aspect of disaster preparedness?
 - a) Ignoring potential risks
 - b) Waiting for government assistance
 - c) Having an emergency kit ready
 - d) Reducing communication
 5. What is considered hazardous waste?
 - a) Regular household trash
 - b) Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment
 - c) Organic compost
 - d) Recyclable materials
- Q. 2. State True / False (05)**
1. Social problems can contribute to the occurrence of disasters.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 2. Disaster mitigation strategies aim to enhance the impact of disasters.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 3. The National Disaster Management Act was enacted in 2004.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 4. Motivation plays no role in disaster preparedness.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 5. Psychological effects, such as trauma and stress, are common after a disaster.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)**
1. Role and Responsibilities of NGO's in disaster preparedness .
 2. Principal Causes of Disasters – Natural Disasters.
 3. Pollution.
 4. National Disaster Management Act 2005.
 5. Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS.

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two)

1. Enlist all the manmade disasters and explain any 2 in detail.
2. Explain Disaster Mitigation strategies.
3. Analyze application of modern technology for emergency communication.
4. Explain National Disaster Management Act 2005 and Main Provisions of National Disaster Management Act, 2005.

(20)

Q. 5. Case study

Role and Responsibilities of Central, State, District, and Local Administration in Disaster Management

In the wake of Cyclone Amphan, which struck the eastern coast of India in May 2020, the roles and responsibilities of the Central, State, District, and Local administrations became critically important in managing the disaster's impact. The Central Government, through the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), coordinated national-level preparedness and response strategies. It provided necessary resources, including financial assistance, equipment, and technical support to the affected states, ensuring that effective disaster response mechanisms were in place. This centralized approach facilitated a unified response across the country, enhancing the efficiency of relief operations.

(15)

At the state level, the West Bengal government took proactive measures by establishing the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) to oversee the emergency response. The state administration was responsible for issuing early warnings, conducting evacuation operations, and setting up relief camps for displaced populations. They collaborated with the Central Government to mobilize additional resources and deployed teams to assess damage and restore essential services. The state's quick response in coordinating with various departments ensured that relief reached the affected communities promptly.

The district and local administrations played a crucial role in implementing on-ground disaster management strategies. District Collectors led the coordination of relief efforts, ensuring that local resources were utilized effectively. They worked closely with local self-governments to disseminate information, conduct assessments, and provide immediate relief services. Grassroots organizations and community volunteers were mobilized to assist in distribution and rehabilitation efforts. This multi-tiered approach, with clear delineation of responsibilities across different levels of administration, underscored the importance of collaboration and communication in effective disaster management, ultimately aiding in the swift recovery of the affected regions.

Questions:

1. What role did the Central Government play in managing the impact of Cyclone Amphan, and which authority was responsible for coordinating national-level disaster response strategies?
2. How did the West Bengal state administration respond to Cyclone Amphan, and what was the role of the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)?
3. What responsibilities did district and local administrations have in the disaster response, and how did they facilitate on-ground relief efforts?