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B. Pharmacy 2nd Semester Examination

Disaster Management (CBS) June-16

HS-103

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.

Note : Candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting one question from each of the sections A, B, C, and D of the question paper and all the subparts of the questions in section E.

SECTION - A

1. (a) Define and describe disaster management. Identify and describe the types of natural and non-natural disasters and the implications of disasters on your region and environment. (2+6=8)
- (b) What are landslides and how can they be controlled? (4)
2. What are cyclones? What are its general characteristics and also discuss different stages of cyclones? What is the possible risk reduction measure that has to be practiced in a country that is prone to cyclonic disaster? (2+5+5=12)

SECTION - B

3. (a) Define and explain the various phases of the disaster management cycle. (6)

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- (b) What are the importances of information systems for disaster management? (6)

4. Define Emergency Management Systems (EMS); Identify how the EMS assists in hazardous material management, emergency medical services, and response and recovery operations. (12)

SECTION - C

5. Write down the merits and demerits of mega Dams in India. (12)
6. Discuss the renewable and non-renewable energy sources in Indian context. (12)

SECTION - D

7. Discuss linkages between Green-House effect', Ozone depletion, and Global Climate Change. (12)
8. "Global warming is due to burning of fossil fuel"- Comment on the statement. What is the present trend in Global Warming? (6+6=12)

SECTION - E

9. Choose the correct option from the following:
 - (i) All of the following are TRUE about disaster, EXCEPT
 - (a) A disaster may be domestic or international
 - (b) A disaster may be caused by nature or have human origins
 - (c) A disaster always receives widespread media coverage.
 - (d) A disaster may have a known and gradual onset

- (ii) Which event produces the biggest tsunami?
 (a) Earthquake
 (b) Underwater landslides
 (c) Hurricanes
 (d) Impacts of asteroids and comets Volcanoes
- (iii) Deforestation can lead to
 (a) Industrial disaster (b) Famine
 (c) Epidemics (d) Landslides
- (iv) Water logging results in
 (a) Fertile soils (b) More greenery
 (c) Less dissolved salts (d) Flood
- (v) Vulnerability of disaster is proportional to
 (a) Nature of hazard (b) Population density
 (c) Predictability (d) Mitigation strategies
- (vi) Soil transportation is a process of
 (a) Erosion (b) Deposition
 (c) Both (d) None
- (vii) IMD stands for
 (a) Indian management drive
 (b) Indian meteorological department
 (c) Indian mapping department
 (d) International mapping department

- (viii) Disaster mapping can be done by using
 (a) Past records
 (b) Getting prepared for any hazard
 (c) Both a and b
 (d) Warning systems
- (ix) Which one of the following is a post disaster management strategy?
 (a) Predictability (b) Land use zoning
 (c) Disaster mapping (d) Mitigation
- (x) What are the alternatives of CFC?
- (xi) Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?
 (a) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (b) Methane
 (c) CO₂ (d) SO₂
- (xii) The meaning of the global warming is
 (a) Increase in the temperature of Earth
 (b) A planet hotter than Earth
 (c) Solar radiation
 (d) Cooling effect. (1×12=12)