

MA DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Third Semester
Community Based Disaster Management
(MDM - 14)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer any five from the following:

2×5= 10

- a) How did the Red cross encourage community based disaster preparedness?
- b) Apart from the people who live in a certain location, what else is included in the term "community"?
- c) Why is vulnerability and capacity Analysis (VCA) conducted at the community level?
- d) What are the four important question that Disaster risk reduction through participation addresses?
- e) Which is the first step towards marketing the concept of CBDM and creating a demand locally for disaster reduction efforts?
- f) Name the organization that encouraged community based disaster preparedness by encouraging people to prepare local preparedness plans and undertake mitigation measures.
- g) How is capacity building carried out?

2. Write short notes on any five from the following:

3×5= 15

- a) Cooperation and capacity building.
- b) World Disaster Report .
- c) Local Government Units (LGU).
- d) Concept of community.
- e) Public Awareness in Disaster management.
- f) Concept of participation.
- g) Natural Disaster Mitigation partnership.

3. Answer any five from the following in details:

5×5= 25

- a) Describe Public Awareness as a strategy of Community based Disaster Management (CBDM).
- b) Explain the importance of Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA) as a factor of CBDM.
- c) Describe the basic principles on which CBDM stands.
- d) Explain the concept of community based Disaster management CBDM).
- e) Discuss about the heightening awareness of the need for Disaster Risk Reduction in Afghanistan.
- f) What are the measures taken up by Local people to reduce and mitigate the impact of Disaster in areas concern? Discuss.
- g) "Community preparedness can be thought of as the advance capacity of a community to respond to the consequences of an adverse event by having plans in place so that people know what to do and where to go if a warning is issued or a hazard is observed". Discuss.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Stages of persuasive communication are-

- a) Awareness → Understanding → Acceptance → Behaviour change
- b) Understanding → Awareness → Acceptance → Behaviour change
- c) Acceptance → Awareness → Understanding → Behaviour Change
- d) Behaviour Change → Awareness → Acceptance → Understanding

2. World disaster report was published in-

- a) 2004 b) 2005 c) 2003 d) 2006

3. River dyke construction, mangrove protection and tree planting are examples of-

- a) Disaster preparedness b) Disaster mitigation
- c) Disaster prevention d) All of these

4. LGU stands for-

- a) Local government unit b) Local governance unit
- c) Legislative government undertaking d) Local government undertaking

5. The other term of resilience or strength is-

- a) Capacities b) Vulnerability c) Participation d) None of these

6. A feeling that members have a belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another is connected to term-

- a) Participation b) Community c) Capacity analysis d) Vulnerability analysis

7. Vulnerable communities can be best identified by –

- a) Cross categorization method b) Simple categorization method
- c) Non categorization method d) Spatial mapping technique

8. Community based disaster management (CBDM) finds its roots in-

- a) Local practices b) Traditional community practices
- c) Stakeholders interest d) All of these

9. 'Imminent' means-

- a) Inherent or within something b) About to happen or threatening to happen
- c) What has happened d) None of these

10. Gujrat earthquake occurred in-
 a) 2001 b) 2000 c) 2002 d) 1999
11. Key to success of CBDM is-
 a) Involvement of people in recovery process b) Involvement of government
 c) Involvement of NGO d) All of these
12. What support does local government require-
 a) Funding b) Legislative framework c) Fire-fighting equipment d) All of these
13. Which of the following countries are selected as a community member for Hyogo Trust Fund Action Research Project-
 a) Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka & Turkey b) Turkey, Bangladesh, Nepal & Srilanka
 c) Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Bhutan d) Nepal, Turkey, Bhutan & Pakistan
14. The concept of good governance demands that
 a) Government must be representative
 b) Government must be responsive
 c) People should have a substantive role to participate in decision making and implementation
 d) All of these
15. 'Community' includes not only the people who live in a certain location, but also includes
 a) the local government b) local business sector
 c) Academic bodies and the NGO d) All of the above
16. Which of the following statements is correct?
 a) CBDM has to rise from the ground up
 b) The most appropriate catalyst for CBDM is the state
 c) CBDM can be put into effect through a government order only
 d) None of the above
17. The Alakananda tragedy is associated with
 a) Gujarat earthquake b) Chipko movement
 c) Vietnam earthquake d) None of the above
18. Contact details for media outlets includes
 a) Radio b) Television c) Newspaper d) All of the above
19. In order to make CBDM an accepted and recognised process for disaster management intervention is needed in the areas of
 a) Co-operation and capacity building b) sustainability and upscaling
 c) Integration of policy issues d) All of the above
20. The key questions on disaster management which the CBDM approach attempts to address are
 a) How can communities live with disasters, rather than fighting them?
 b) What local measures can be taken to effectively mitigate the impact of disasters?
 c) How can preparedness initiatives be sustained over long periods?
 d) All of the above
