


Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2021

Course Name : Disaster Management	Semester : I
Programme Name : MSc. Clinical Research, Microbiology, Nutrition and Dietetics	Time : 3 Hrs.
Course Code : HSFS7021	Max. Marks : 100

Instructions: Please attempt all questions.

SECTION A – 30 Marks

	MCQ's /Fill in the blanks/ T&F (1.5 marks each)	MM	CO
1	A hazard caused by short-lived, micro- to meso-scale extreme weather and atmospheric conditions that last from minutes to two days is known as -----	1.5	CO1
2	About 50 per cent of the forest fires are caused by human beings, especially to promote new flush of grasses, collection of minor forest produce or to prepare land for shifting cultivation : True / False	1.5	CO1
3	Disaster risk will be a combination of the----- and the ----- of a place to that event.	1.5	CO2
4	In the riparian zone near rivers and streams erosion control measures can be taken to try and slow down or reverse the natural forces that cause many waterways to meander over long periods of time : True or False?	1.5	CO1
5	Identify the most common forest fires that burn undergrowth and dead material along the floor of the forest. i) Surface fire ii) Crown fire iii) Ground fire iv) None of these	1.5	CO2
6	Identify the type of flood which may occur within minutes or a few hours after heavy rainfall, tropical storm, failure of dams or releases of ice dams and it causes the greatest damages to society. i) Flash Floods ii) River floods iii) Coastal Floods iv) Urban Flood	1.5	CO2
7	Identify the process that embraces measures that enables governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively.	1.5	CO1

8	-----Southern Oscillation (ENSO) make drought a regular recurring feature of the Americas along the Midwest and Australia.	1.5	CO1
9	Name any two organization of India which are associated with drought assessment and monitoring.	1.5	CO1
10	Cyclones are monitored with the help of -----, ----- and ----- ocean-based and space-based observational systems	1.5	CO1
11	Tsunami affects distant shores, originated by rapid displacement of water from the lake or the sea either by seismic activity, landslides, volcanic eruptions or large meteoroid impacts : True / False	1.5	CO2
12	Shallow focus earthquakes are more common and are less damaging as compare to deep focus earthquake : True / False	1.5	CO1
13	----- vibrate the ground horizontally and vertically. These long period waves cause swaying of tall buildings and slight waves motion in bodies of water even at great distances from the epicenter	1.5	CO1
14	Recognizing the need to contribute to disaster response and recovery efforts, the United Nations established in the year ----- its own mechanism to provide international assistance to governments when such governments elevate a request for humanitarian assistance.	1.5	CO1
15	----- is a gradual downward movement of wet soil along the slopes under the influence of gravity.	1.5	CO1
16	The first initiative towards formulating a systematic, comprehensive and holistic approach to all disasters was the setting up of a ----- in August 1999 under the Chairmanship of Shri J.C. Pant.	1.5	CO1
17	----- are the greatest killers of a cyclone, by which sea water inundates low lying areas of coastal regions and causes heavy floods, erodes beaches and embankments, destroys vegetation and reduces soil fertility.	1.5	CO1
18	The general superintendence, direction, and control of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is vested in and will be exercised by the -----.	1.5	CO1
19	----- on global climate change points to the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.	1.5	CO1

20	The Sendai Framework was adopted by UN Member States on ----- at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)	1.5	CO1
SECTION B (5 marks each question) : 20 Marks			
	Short Answer Type Question (5 marks each) Scan and Upload 4 questions 5 marks. Word limit (100-120)		
Q.1.	Explain the various steps of Key Disaster Phase which you shall implement in your locality to prevent Disasters.	5	CO3
Q.2.	Describe the various effects of Flood in India.	5	CO4
Q.3.	Identify any five organization which are associated with drought assessment and monitoring in India.	5	CO2
Q.4	Explain the various effects of wild fires India.	5	CO3
Section C (15 x2 = 30 Marks)			
Q.1	a) Compare the drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation. (7 Marks) b) Evaluate the various approaches and measures which are used for long , short term protection from floods in India. (8 Marks)	15	CO4 CO4
Q.2	Differentiate between: a) L wave and P wave (3 Marks) b) Solifluction and soil creep (3 Marks) c) Cyclone and Tsunami (3 Marks) d) Flash flood and coastal flood 3 Marks) e) Detention reservoir and retarding reservoir 3 Marks)	15	CO3
SECTION- D 10 X 2 = 20 marks			
	Long Answer type Questions Scan and Upload (10 marks each) Word limit 200-250		
Q.1	Describe the various mitigation measures which can be used to control and to prevent Tsunami in different part of the world.	10	CO4

Q.2	Evaluate the various mitigation strategies which you will implement to control and prevent landslide in different part of Himalayan region of India.	10	CO4
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