

Anekant Education Society's
Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati
(Autonomous)
Department of Geography
Question Bank (2019-2020)
M.A/M.Sc. Geography
Geog: 4213 Geography of Disaster Management

Objectives Questions

1. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of
 - a. Natural disaster
 - b. Manmade disaster
 - c. None of the above

2. What is Ring of Fire?
 - a. Belt of volcanoes in the Circum Pacific region
 - b. Belt of volcanoes in the mid-continental region
 - c. Belt of volcanoes in the mid-atlantic region
 - d. None of the above

3. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is headed by
 - a. Prime Minister of India
 - b. President of India
 - c. Governor of States
 - d. Chief Minister of States

4. Volcanoes are generally found where
 - a. Intraplates pull apart or are coming together
 - b. Tectonic plates pull apart or are coming together

- c. Earth's crust pull apart or are coming together
 - d. None of these pull apart or are coming together
5. Volcanic erupted material when inside the hill/earth/mountain it is called
- a. Lava b. Magma c. Lahars d. None of these
6. International Tsunami information Center is located in
- a. Honolulu b. Goa c. Jakarta d. Puducherry
7. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?
- a. Leakage of Toxic waste b. Wars and Civil Strife
 - c. Drought d. Environmental pollution
8. Cyclones occurring in North Atlantic ocean are called
- a. Typhoon b. Hurricanes c. Tornado d. None of the above
9. Disaster Management includes:
- a. Mitigation b. Reconstruction c. Rehabilitation d. All of the above
10. Tsunami's can occur only during
- a. Evening b. Afternoon c. Any time of the day or night d. Morning
11. In India National Institute of Disaster Management is located at
- a. Manipur b. Punjab c. Hyderabad d. New Delhi
12. The Disaster Management Act was made in
- a. 2006 b. 2003 c. 2005 d. 2009
13. Effective hazard management largely rely on
- a. Govt. agencies b. Emergency responses c. Pre-disaster planning d. Volcanoes
14. Which of the following is seasonally related hazard
- a. Earthquake b. Volcanic eruption c. Terrorist attack d. None of the above

15. The level of harm by a hazard is governed by
- a. Magnitude of the hazard
 - b. Frequency of the hazard
 - c. Intensity at the impact point
 - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following is not an atmospheric hazard
- a. Epidemic in human
 - b. Hail
 - c. Heavy rainfall
 - d. hurricanes
16. The level of risk of a disaster depends on
- a. Nature of the hazard
 - b. Vulnerability of the elements which are affected
 - c. Economic value of the elements which are affected
 - d. All of the above
17. The extent to which a community ,structure , services or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard is termed as
- a. Capacity
 - b. Vulnerability
 - c. Risk
 - d. Hazard assessment
18. The Richter scale expresses an earthquakes
- a. Magnitude
 - b. Location
 - c. Duration
 - d. Depth
19. The point of the earth's surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called the:
- a. Focus
 - b. Epicenter
 - c. Fracture
 - d. Fault
20. Which of the following is a man-made disaster
- a. Terrorism
 - b. Major fire
 - c. Pollution
 - d. All of the above
21. Vulnerability analysis comes in which part of the Disaster Management Cycle
- a. Mitigation
 - b. Preparedness
 - c. Response
 - d. Recovery
22. Floods can be prevented by
- a. Afforestation
 - b. Cutting the forest
 - c. Tilling the land
 - d. Removing the top soil

23. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of
- a. Natural disaster
 - b. Manmade disaster
 - c. None of the above
24. The word disaster comes from
- a. Greek word
 - b. Latin word
 - c. French word
 - d. German
25. High vulnerability and high hazard are associated with
- a. Low disaster risk
 - b. medium disaster risk
 - c. high disaster risk
 - d. None of the above
26. Which of the following organization is the apex authority of disaster management in India?
- a. NDA
 - b. NDMA
 - c. CDMA
 - d. INDR
27. Which of the following is not a component of disaster management cycle
- a. Preparedness
 - b. Response
 - c. Construction
 - d. Recovery
28. Intensity of an earthquake is measured by
- a. Modified Mercalli scale
 - b. Richter scale
 - c. Seismograph
 - d. None of the above
29. About 2/3rd of the cyclones that occur in the Indian coastline occur in the
- a. Bay of Bengal
 - b. Coastal area of south India
 - c. Coastal area of west India
 - d. None of the above
30. DDMA is headed by
- a. District magistrate
 - b. Chief secretary
 - c. BDO
 - d. None of the above

Answer in One Sentence:

1. Define hazard.
2. What is Disaster?
3. What is disaster management?
4. Define risk.
5. State the Vulnerability.
6. What is resilience?
7. Define Natural disaster.
8. What is manmade disaster?
9. What is earthquake/
10. Define landslide.
11. Define volcano.
12. What is subduction zone?
13. Define cyclone.
14. State the tsunami.
15. What is flood?
16. Give the types of flood?
17. Mention any two reason of earthquake.
18. State any two types of landslide.
19. What is epicenter?
20. State the focus point of an earthquake.
21. What is long form of NIDM?
22. Who is the chairman of NDMA?
23. What is long form of NDRF?
24. When did the Disaster Management Act implemented?
25. Where is the location of NDRF battalion in Pune district?
26. What is the structural measures of disaster management?
27. Which state is more affected by cyclone on the east coast of India?
28. State the Ferrel's law.
29. Mention the phases of disaster management.
30. Mention any two major manmade disaster of India.

Short notes

1. Classification of Natural Disaster.
2. Natural Disaster.
3. Manmade Disaster.
4. Mitigation.
5. Earthquake.
6. Volcano.
7. Tsunami.
8. Landslide.
9. Flood.
10. Drought.
11. Terrorism.
12. Mitigation for Earthquake.
13. NDRF.
14. NDMA.
15. Disaster Management Act.

Short Answers

1. Define Disaster. Explain classification of Disaster.
2. Explain the difference between disaster and hazard with suitable examples.
3. Explain the structure of disaster management.
4. Define flood and mention the causes of flood in details.
5. Explain the role of media in disaster management.
6. Give the causes of droughts.
7. Explain the role of GIS in disaster management.
8. Give the causes of Earthquake.
9. Give the different mitigation strategies for earthquake.
10. explain the role of NDRF in disaster management.

Long Answers

1. Define cyclone and explain the causes, effects and management of cyclone.
2. Define disaster management and discuss phases of disaster cycle.
3. Explain in brief standard operating procedure of disaster management at governmental level.
4. Give the brief summary on major manmade disaster in india.
5. Define Earthquake and explain the causes, effects and mitigation of earthquake.