

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)

1. Disaster Preparedness: Concept & Nature
2. Role of NGO in Disaster Management
3. Application of Modern Technologies for the Emergency communication
4. Disaster Mitigation
5. Role of IT in Disaster Preparedness

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two) (20)

1. Explain the Role and Responsibilities of Central, State, District and local administration in disaster management.
2. Explain the applications of GIS and Remote Sensing in various disasters.
3. Elucidate the Do's & Don'ts during Earthquake.

Q. 5. Case study (Any One) (15)

Case 1:

Latur earthquake was one of the deadliest earthquakes Maharashtra has seen till date. The earthquake struck at about 3.56 am on September 30, 1993. In the intraplate earthquake about 52 villages were destroyed, over 30,000 were injured and approximately 10,000 were killed. The earthquake left a huge hollow at Killari, which was also the epicentre, remains in place till date.

The earthquake in Maharashtra mainly affected the districts of Latur and Osmanabad. About 52 villages were demolished in the intraplate earthquake. The earthquake measured 6.2 on the moment magnitude scale. Over 10,000 people died, whilst another 30,000 were injured.

The area of Latur was densely populated so, the toll of those who were killed and injured was very high. Since the earthquake's focus was 12 kilometre deep, the shock waves caused more damage. The epicentre of the quake was Killari. The large crater can be seen at the place even today.

Several foreign and local donors reacted immediately to the tragedy by sending relief teams and rescue workers. The first convoy of over 120 trucks loaded with relief material such as tents, blankets, food and clothing, medical supplies and temporary shelters were given by international donors.

The Indian Army, State Reserve Police Force, Central Reserve Police Force and other law enforcement agencies too reacted immediately and rushed their personnel to the earthquake hit area.

The earthquake hit at about 4:00 in the morning so, the villagers of Latur and nearby areas had no warning and many of them were crushed to death under the wreckage of their houses which collapsed as a result of the quake. The number of deaths included many women and children. After the damage was understood in numbers, World Bank also offered assistance and funding for the reconstruction at Latur.

The Handicapped persons were provided financial assistance of 46.55 lakh rupees 1,26,132 agricultural apparatuses were also provided to the farmers. 299 beneficiaries have been provided cattle for the cattle lost in earthquake. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was also set up after the Latur earthquake.

Q.1: Explain the type of disaster in this case with the reasons for heavy loss?

Q.2: Explain the loss and the damage caused by this disaster.

Q.3: How the government agencies played its role in this disaster? Explain.

Case 2:

Twenty-one years ago, on December 13, the Indian Parliament building was attacked by the terrorists of Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-E-Mohammed (JeM). The terrorists opened fire at the building, leaving ten people dead and several injured.

Kamlesh Kumari was appointed to the CRPF in 1994 with Allahabad's elite 104 Rapid Action Force (RAF). In 2001, she was posted at 88 Mahila Battalion, and soon after, she became a member of the Bravo Company – a group that looked after security at the Parliament when it was in session.

Kamlesh, on December 13, 2001, was deployed at Iron Gate number 1 of the parliament building, states CRPF. This gate was then used by Union Ministers, Members of Parliament (MPs), and other political dignitaries. Her task that day was to assist the watch and ward staff as they checked visitors and frisked them as part of security measures. While on duty, a white ambassador car with a red light on the roof and licence plate number DL 3C J 1527 entered gate number 11, which was meant for the entry of the Vice President of India. Krishan Kant held the position in 2001.

On entering the gate, the terrorists inside the car got down and opened heavy fire. Kamlesh immediately noticed the attack and pursued the terrorists. Seeing her movements, the terrorists attacked Kamlesh, yet, she didn't stop following them. Undeterred and equipped with nothing but a walkie-talkie, Kamlesh ran after the terrorists while informing other CRPF officials about the attack and giving them important updates. The CRPF, with the help of updates from Kamlesh, gunned down the terrorists soon after.

If it weren't for Kamlesh's instincts and foresight, the terrorists would have entered the Parliament unstopped and caused much more damage. Instead, they opened fire at Kamlesh and other employees near the gate. The terrorists shot eleven bullets into Kamlesh's stomach, killing her instantly.

Q.1: Who was Kamlesh Kumari? How Kamlesh Kumari handled the terrorist attack?

Q.2: Explain the type of disaster in this case and comment on the Preparedness and Response to the terrorist attack.

Q.3: Can such type of terrorist attacks be avoided? Give your expert comments.