

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE**  
**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)**  
**EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2023**  
**SEMESTER - III**  
**Sub.: Disaster Management (BBA15-316)**

**Date : 19/12/2023**

**Total Marks : 60**

**Time: 2.00pm To 4.30pm**

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)**

1. Flood forecasts and warnings are issued by the Central Water Commission (CWC).....
  - a) Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI.
  - b) Ministry of Water Resources, GoI.
  - c) Ministry of Agriculture, GoI.
  - d) Ministry of Industry, GoI.
2. Which of the following is the “Secondary Mitigation” measure?
  - a) Reducing the presence of the hazard
  - b) Reducing the vulnerability
  - d) Reducing the EFFECTS of the Hazard
  - d) Reducing the loss
3. A ..... is a computer system that analyzes and displays geographically referenced information. It uses data that is attached to a unique location.
  - a) Geological Information System (GIS)
  - b) Global Positioning System (GPS)
  - c) Geographic Information System (GIS)
  - d) Cyclone Detection Radars (CDRs)
4. Disaster ..... measures are those that eliminate or reduce the impacts and risks of hazards through proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs.
  - a) response and recovery
  - b) mitigation
  - c) preparedness
  - d) All of the above
5. .... is the potential for natural or human-caused event to occur with negative consequences.
  - a) Emergency
  - b) Risk
  - c) Hazard
  - d) Disaster

**Q. 2. State True / False (05)**

1. The National Policy on Disaster Management was approved by the Government in November 2009.
  - a) True
  - b) False
2. GPS is a computer system that analyzes and displays geographically referenced information.
  - a) True
  - b) False
3. Remote sensing can gather data much faster than ground based observation, can cover large area at one time to give a synoptic view.
  - a) True
  - b) False
4. Traditional disaster preparedness emphasizes establishing a capital program to invest in assets that can better withstand and recover from extreme events.
  - a) True
  - b) False
5. During Earthquake disaster, you should place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
  - a) True
  - b) False

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

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

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

1. Explain the importance and various provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005.
2. Explain the Role and Responsibilities of Central, State, District and local administration in disaster management.
3. Elucidate the Do's & Don'ts during Floods.

**Q. 5. Case study (15)**

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.

**Questions:**

**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.