

## Module 5

### **SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:**

#### **1. State the legislations in India on Disaster Management.**

**Ans: DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT -2005**

- The act was passed by Rajya Sabha on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2005
- The act has 11 chapters and 79 sections
- The act provides effective management of disasters and the matters connected with it.
- The main focus of this act is to provide the people who are affected with disasters, their life back and helping them.

#### **2. Explain the interrelation of National Disaster Management Policy with other national Policies.**

**Ans:**

- The national disaster management policy has been prepared in accordance with the disaster management act 2005.
- NDMP provides the framework for handling disasters in a holistic manner.
- The policy covers all the aspects of disaster management covering institutional, legal and financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness; reconstruction and recovery etc..

#### **3. What are Tsunamis? How are they caused?**

**Ans:**

- A tsunami is a series of extremely long waves caused by a large and sudden displacement of the ocean, usually the result of an earthquake below or near the ocean floor. This force creates waves that radiate outward in all directions away from their source, sometimes crossing entire ocean basins.
- Tsunamis are caused by earthquakes on converging tectonic plate boundaries. According to the Global Historical Tsunami Database, since 1900, over 80% of likely tsunamis were generated by earthquakes. However, tsunamis can also be caused by landslides, volcanic activity and certain types of weather.

#### **4. Explain the earthquake zonation of India.**

**Ans:**

- The whole country has been divided into four zones viz. **zone V, IV, III and II** according to the seismic zoning map of India prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) based

on the historical seismicity and strong ground motions. Out of these zones, Zone V exhibits the highest seismic risk and zone II has the least.

**5. List out the common disaster types in India.**

**i. Water and Climate related disasters**

- a) Floods and drainage management
- b) Cyclones
- c) Tornadoes and Hurricanes
- d) Hailstorms
- e) Cloud burst
- f) Heat wave and Cold wave
- g) Snow avalanches
- h) Droughts
- i) Sea erosion
- j) Thunder and lighting
- k) Tsunami

**ii. Geological related disasters**

- a) Landslides and mudflows
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Dam failure/Dam bursts
- d) Mining disasters- monongah mine disaster 1907, hydrogen sulphide, explosive natural gas

**6. Summarize the Institutional arrangements for disaster management in India.**

**Ans:**

- a) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- b) National Executive Committee (NEC)
- c) State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
- d) District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
- e) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

**7. Describe the term ‘Sendai Framework’ in detail.**

**Ans:**

- Sendai framework was adopted at third UN world conference on disaster risk reduction in Sendai, Japan on March 18 2015.

- The Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030 is a 15 year voluntary non-binding agreement.
- Representative from 187 countries have adopted Sendai Framework.
- It aims to achieve subsequent reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihood and health and in economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business communities and countries over the next 15 years.

**8. Summarize the 4 priorities for action of Sendai framework.**

1. A thorough understanding of disaster risk.
2. Managing disaster risk through strengthened disaster risk governance.
3. Resilience can be achieved by investing in disaster risk reduction.
4. Providing effective preparation for disaster response and “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

**9. List out the 7 global targets of Sendai framework.**

1. The goal is to reduce the average worldwide disaster mortality rate by 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
2. In the decade 2020– 2030, reduce the number of people affected worldwide per 100,000, aiming to decrease this number compared to the period 2005– 2015.
3. Minimise global GDP (gross domestic product) losses related to direct economic losses by 2030.
4. Substantively reduce the damage due to disaster to critical infrastructure, disturbance of elementary services, health and educational facilities.
5. By 2020, make sure that national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are in place in more countries.
6. Improve international cooperation with emerging countries by complementing their national actions for implementation of the present framework significantly by 2030 through the provision of satisfactory and sustainable support.
7. Increase substantially the availability of early warning and risk assessment data on multi-hazard scenarios to people by 2030.

**10. Summarize any 6 guidelines of Sendai Framework.**

1. Each state has the Primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation.

2. DRR requires the responsibility to be shared between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders.
3. Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development
4. Engagement from all of society
5. Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels
6. Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate