

NAME:- KRUNAL RAJESHBHAI RANK

CLASS:- BTECH 3RD YEAR, 6TH SEMESTER

BRANCH:- COMPUTER ENGINEERING

SUBJECT:- DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ADM. No:- U18C0081

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Ans 1: Disaster Management can be defined as the organisation and management of resources and responsibilities before, during and after the occurrence of a disaster, for dealing with all kinds of emergencies leading to from it.

Ans 2: The main features of disaster are as follows:-

- Urgent
- Unpredictable
- Uncertain
- Threat
- Unfamiliar
- Speed

Risk

Ans 3: The main objectives of Disaster^{Risk} Management Programme are as follows:-

- National Capacity building support to the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Environment building, education, awareness programme and strengthening the capacity at all levels in national disaster risk management and recovery.
- Multi hazard preparedness response and mitigation plans for the programme at state, district, block and village/ward levels in state programmes and districts.
- Networking knowledge on effective approaches, methods and tools for national disaster risk management, developing and promoting policy frameworks.

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Ans 4: India has been vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of natural as well as human made disasters on account of geo climatic and socio economic conditions.

It is highly vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fires.

Out of 36 states and union territories combined, 27 of them are disaster prone.

Almost ~~57~~ 58.67 percent of landmass is prone to earthquakes, over 40 million hectares of land is prone to flood; of 7516 km coastline, 5700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of cultivable area is prone to draught, and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches.

Ans 5: Some of the main Institutional Arrangements for disaster management are as follows:-

→ At National Level:-

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Crisis Management Group (CMG)

~~etc~~

→ At State level:-

- Delhi Disaster Management Authority
- Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
- Many more for each state.
- State Emergency Operation Centre

→ At district level:-

- District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Ans 6₂: Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management is identified as one of the main ways of substantially reducing disaster losses.

Capacity Development is the process through which individuals, organisations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.

This concept was highlighted extensively and the framework calls for accelerated efforts to build community and national level capacities to manage and reduce risks.

These include:-

- Ensuring that disaster reduction is a national level and local priority.
- Identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks.
- Using education, knowledge and innovation to build a culture of safety.
- Reducing underlying risk factors.
- Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.