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1 (Sem–3/FYUGP) GGY42MJ

2025

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GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : GGY4300204 MJ

(Geography of Disaster)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following questions : 1×8=8

(i) Which of the following is ***not*** a natural disaster ?

(a) Earthquake

(b) Cyclone

(c) Chemical leak

(d) Tsunami

(ii) A "hazard" becomes a "disaster" when :

(a) It occurs close to settlements

(b) It causes significant loss of life and property

(c) It occurs frequently

(d) It is predicted by scientists

(iii) Which region in India is most prone to earthquakes (Zone V) ?

(a) Western Ghats

(b) Indo-Gangetic Plain

(c) North-East India

(d) Deccan Plateau

(iv) Which hazard is associated with subduction zone boundaries ?

(a) Tornadoes

(b) Volcanoes

(c) Heat waves

(d) Drought

(v) A hydro-meteorological disaster includes :

(a) Earthquake

(b) Landslide

(c) Cyclone

(d) Tsunami

(vi) Landslides are most common in :

(a) Alluvial plains

(b) Coastal plains

(c) Mountainous regions

(d) River deltas

(vii) Droughts are geophysical disasters. *(True/False)*

(viii) Human-induced disasters include nuclear accidents and oil spills. *(True/False)*

2. Answer the following questions : ***(any six)*** 2×6=12

(a) What are the major components of disaster management ?

(b) Differentiate between natural and man-made disaster.

(c) What do you mean by hydro-meteorological disaster ? Mention one hydro-meteorological disaster in India.

(d) What are the main elements of risk in disaster management ?

(e) Give *one* example each of geo-physical and man-made hazard.

(f) Define disaster risk and mention its main components.

(g) Mention *two* key features of India's National Disaster Management Policy, 2009.

(h) What is meant by resilience in disaster ? Cite *one* example.

(i) Differentiate between disaster and hazard.

(j) State *two* impacts of earthquakes on coastal areas.

3. Answer the following questions : ***(any four)*** 5×4=20

(i) Describe the role of early warning systems in reducing hydro-meteorological disaster risk.

(ii) Explain the structural and non-structural measures adopted for flood prevention and management in Assam.

(iii) How can geo-spatial technologies help in assessing disaster risk ?

(iv) Define community-based disaster management and state its significance.

(v) Examine the role of local communities and traditional knowledge in managing disasters.

(vi) Illustrate with examples how Community-based disaster management (CBDM) is successfully implemented in India and other developing countries.

(vii) Analyze the social and environmental impacts of large-scale development projects in India.

(viii) Critically evaluate the role of embankments and dams in flood control in the Brahmaputra valley.

4. Answer the following questions : ***(any two)*** 10×2=20

(a) 'Disasters are not equal for all'. Examine this statement with reference to impacts on tribal communities, women, and children within the disaster-prone areas in India.

(b) Evaluate the role of NGOs, community groups and local bodies in disaster preparedness and response.

(c) Discuss the major factors affecting vulnerability to disasters with emphasis on economic, political, and social contexts.

(d) Development without environmental consideration leads to disaster. Discuss with reference to India.

(e) Explain how climate change and land-use changes have worsened the flood situation in the Brahmaputra basin.

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