

**R0430**

**Sub. Code**

**646101**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**BASIC CONCEPTS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND  
RISK GOVERNANCE**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. A sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life is termed to be (CO1, K5)  
(a) Hazard (b) Disaster  
(c) Earthquake (d) Tsunami
2. Which one is not a natural disaster? (CO1, K5)  
(a) Earthquake (b) Cyclone  
(c) Short Circuit (d) Landslide
3. Gaja cyclone hit Tamil Nadu coastal region on \_\_\_\_\_ 2018. (CO2, K2)  
(a) 10<sup>th</sup> Sep. (b) 10<sup>th</sup> Oct.  
(c) 10<sup>th</sup> Nov. (d) 10<sup>th</sup> Dec.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the maximum volume of precipitation in a small duration of time. (CO2, K2)  
(a) Cloudburst (b) Tsunami  
(c) Flood (d) Storms

5. Coronavirus disease is an infectious disease caused by the \_\_\_\_\_ Virus. (CO3, K4)
- (a) Bat (b) SARS-CoV-2  
(c) SARS (d) Cough
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is contamination of the indoor or outdoor environment by any chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere. (CO3, K4)
- (a) water pollution (b) air pollution  
(c) contamination (d) nuclear blast
7. PMNRF stands for \_\_\_\_\_. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Prime Minister National Relief Fund  
(b) Pradan Mandrika National Relief Fund  
(c) Prime Minister Nation Response Fund  
(d) Prime Minister National Response Force
8. \_\_\_\_\_ shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclones, drought, earthquakes, fire etc. (CO4, K2)
- (a) NDRF (b) SDRF  
(c) PMNRF (d) CMSRF
9. National Disaster Response Force was constituted under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. (CO5, K4)
- (a) 41 (b) 42  
(c) 43 (d) 44
10. False warning of disaster falls under the section \_\_\_\_\_ of DMA, 2005. (CO5, K4)
- (a) 51 (b) 54  
(c) 55 (d) 56

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Express the importance of Disaster Management.  
(CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Relate hazard, vulnerability and disaster. (CO1, K5)

12. (a) Outline the concept of Global Warming (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the disaster caused due to storm surges.  
(CO2, K2)

13. (a) Summarize nuclear disaster with an example.  
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Express the causes and consequences of deforestation.  
(CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain the functions of SDRF. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the beneficiaries of PMNRF. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Explain the institutional arrangement for setting EOCs at state level.  
(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the vision and mission of Centre for Excellence in Disaster Management. (CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the types of disasters with suitable examples. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the five stages of the disaster management cycle. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Explain the different forms of hydrological disasters. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize the causes and consequences of Gaja Cyclone 2018. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Explain in detail the biological disaster with a suitable case study. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the process of soil erosion and its effects. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Express the framework of Chief Minister Relief Fund and role. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Express the power and functions of the National Authority of Disaster Management. (CO4, K2)

20. (a) Explain the role of NGOs in Disaster Management. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the Management structure and organizational overview of NIDM. (CO5, K4)

**R0431**

**Sub. Code**

**646102**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary meaning of the organisation structure? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) The exact designated position of spaces and departments in an organisation
  - (b) The policies created and implemented by the firm
  - (c) The way different resources are distributed
  - (d) The manner in which activities are controlled and performed in a simplified manner
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are social inventions for accomplishing goals through group efforts. (CO1, K4)
  - (a) Management      (b) Organization
  - (c) Leadership      (d) Behavior

3. Which organization theory can be understood by IF and THEN relationship? (CO1, K4)
- (a) System approach (b) Contingency approach
- (c) Process approach (d) Scientific approach
4. Which of the following is NOT an important issue relating to goal-setting theory? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Goal specificity (b) Equity among workers
- (c) Feedback (d) Defining the goal
5. Concept of MBO was introduced by (CO2, K2)
- (a) Peter. F. Drucker (b) Mary Parker
- (c) Henry Fayol (d) Philip Kotler
6. As a manager, one of James's duties is to present awards to outstanding employees within his department. Which Mintzberg managerial role is James acting in when he does this? (CO2, K4)
- (a) leadership role (b) liaison role
- (c) monitor role (d) figurehead role
7. According to Katz, when managers have the mental ability to analyze and diagnose complex situations, they possess skills (CO2, K2)
- (a) Technical (b) Leadership
- (c) Problem-solving (d) Conceptual

8. According to operant conditioning, when behaviour is not reinforced, what happens to the probability of that behaviour occurring again? (CO2, K2)
- (a) It increases
  - (b) It declines
  - (c) It remains unchanged
  - (d) It becomes zero
9. \_\_\_\_\_ persons are easy going people and do not feel time urgency. (CO1, K2)
- (a) Authoritarianism (b) Dogmatism
  - (c) Type A (d) Type B
10. Beliefs, attitudes, traditions and expectations which are shared by group members is called (CO1, K4)
- (a) Group norms
  - (b) Group communication
  - (c) Group cohesiveness
  - (d) Group structure

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the need and importance of organizational Behaviour. (CO2, K2)
- Or
- (b) Explain in detail the contribution of disciplines to OB (CO2, K2)

12. (a) Describe the link between perception and individual decision making. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Define attitude. Explain the various ways of changing attitude. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Explain the aspect of group behaviour in an organization. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) What do you understand by Leadership? Discuss its Nature and explain its importance in Business Administration. (CO2, K4)

14. (a) What is informal power? Explain different types of informal power in the organization. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the tactics people adopt to gain power in organizations. (CO3, K2)

15. (a) Explain the key elements that determine the structure of the organization. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the determinants of sound organizational design. (CO3, K5)



**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) Describe the influence of socio-cultural, political and economic differences on Organizational behaviour. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyze the different levels of OB. (CO5, K2)
17. (a) 'People are similar yet they are different', Comment. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) How does McGregor's Theory X and Y of Human Behaviour help Motivation of Employees? Do you think an Integral Approach an Amalgam of these two Theories may be more effective in our Country? Comment. (CO2, K4)
18. (a) Explain the principles of Group Dynamics of Indian organizations. Give suitable examples. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) What are the various leadership styles in the grid? Which combination of style do you think is the best and why? (CO4, K4)
19. (a) What do you understand by Power? What are the types of Power? Explain. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) What are the skills which an executive must possess in order to be politically competent? Elaborate. (CO2, K2)

20. (a) Is it right that social, cultural and technological changes pave way to organizational change? Explain. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) What are the classifications of organization development intervention? (CO2, K5)
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**R0432**

**Sub. Code**

**646103**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. At which stage does the manager find out what kind of decisions will be required to be made to earn on the work of the organization? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Decision analysis
  - (b) Activities analysis
  - (c) Relations analysis
  - (d) Operation analysis
  
2. Frederick Winslow Taylor is best known for the introduction of which approach to job design? (CO1, K4)
  - (a) Behavioral approach
  - (b) Ergonomics
  - (c) Scientific management
  - (d) Division of Labour

3. Scientific management is comprised of which of the following two elements? (CO1, K4)
- (a) Technology assessment and environmental design
  - (b) Method study and work measurement
  - (c) Method study and job design
  - (d) Work measurement and job design
4. MBO offers the basis for assessing the \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K2)
- (a) Techniques            (b) Performance
  - (c) Authority            (d) Subject
5. Which of the below given option deals with division of labour and increases the employee's skills and efficiency? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Chain of command
  - (b) Span of control
  - (c) Work specialization
  - (d) Departmentalization
6. Planning lays down the overall objective, strategies and polices for the total enterprise is (CO2, K4)
- (a) corporate planning
  - (b) divisions planning
  - (c) unit planning
  - (d) department planning

7. The formal control deals with (CO2, K2)
- (a) Price and shared values
  - (b) Rules and Procedures
  - (c) Trust
  - (d) Competition (CO2, K2)
8. How many steps are there in the controlling process? (CO2, K2)
- (a) 2 (b) 3
  - (c) 4 (d) 5
9. Managerial ethics can be characterized by all of the following levels except (CO1, K2)
- (a) Immoral management
  - (b) Amoral management
  - (c) Demoral management
  - (d) Moral management
10. Business ethics is a form of (CO1, K4)
- (a) Corporate strategy
  - (b) Financial planning
  - (c) Programming language
  - (d) Applied Ethics

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the contribution of F.W. Taylor in the development of Scientific management. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the features of contingency approach. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) What is planning and its types? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the steps of management by objectives. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Enumerate the characteristics of organizing in management. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between formal and informal organization. (CO2, K4)

14. (a) List out the performance standards in management. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) How controlling function helps managers? (CO3, K2)

15. (a) Why are Business Ethics important? (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the different aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility. (CO3, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) What is Fayol's administrative management? Explain. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the contribution of human relations approach to management? Discuss its criticisms also. (CO5, K2)

17. (a) Describe the benefits and weakness of MBO and ways to overcome them. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast short term and long-term planning. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Explain the impact of technology on organizational design. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the different types of span of control in organizations. Mention the factors influencing it. (CO4, K4)

19. (a) How does Management by Exception works? Discuss in detail. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the process involved in controlling as a function of management. (CO2, K2)

20. (a) Explain the principles of Business ethics. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Describe the steps in conducting Ethical Audit.  
(CO2, K5)

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**R0433**

**Sub. Code**

**646104**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Want satisfying power of commodity is called (CO1, K2)  
(a) demand (b) utility  
(c) satisfaction (d) consumption
2. The income elasticity of demand is negative for a (CO1, K4)  
(a) positive good (b) normal good  
(c) elastic good (d) inferior good
3. If the income and substitution effect of a price increase works in the same direction the good whose price has changed is a (CO1, K4)  
(a) giffen goods (b) inferior goods  
(c) normal goods (d) superior

4. The word national in national income means (CO1, K2)
- (a) Goods produced by normal resident
  - (b) Goods produced in domestic territory
  - (c) Services produced by normal resident
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)
5. Which of the following is not a component of factor income? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Compensation of employees
  - (b) Operating surplus
  - (c) Sales of goods and services
  - (d) Mixed income of self employed
6. The primary purpose of the RBI monetary policy is to maintain (CO2, K4)
- (a) Wealth                      (b) Exchange rate
  - (c) Income equality      (d) Price stability
7. Which of the following statements about Duopoly is correct? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Duopoly is a special case for the oligopoly market structure
  - (b) Duopoly is a special case for the monopsony market structure
  - (c) Duopoly is a special case for the monopoly market structure
  - (d) Duopoly is a special case for the imperfect competition

8. The United States automobile industry is a good example of (CO2, K2)
- (a) A monopoly
  - (b) A competitive market
  - (c) An oligopoly
  - (d) An unconcentrated industry
9. Which of the following serves to limit market power? (CO1, K2)
- (a) patents
  - (b) economies of scale
  - (c) import competition
  - (d) limit pricing
10. At what point the primary deficit under the government budget tends to be zero? (CO1, K4)
- (a) When the revenue deficit tends to be zero
  - (b) When the net interest payment is zero
  - (c) Fiscal deficit = interest payment
  - (d) Zero fiscal deficit

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Discuss the scope of managerial economics.(CO2, K2)
- Or
- (b) Describe the factors influencing demand. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) What are the determinants of national income in economics? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) The national income growth rate fluctuates with fluctuations in agriculture. Give your opinion. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Enumerate the causes of increase in public expenditure. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Under what conditions will a firm operating in a perfectly competitive industry choose to leave the industry? (CO2, K4)

14. (a) Discuss the usefulness of cash budget. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the function of Public Accounts Committee. (CO3, K2)

15. (a) What are the fiscal functions and role of government? (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) What do you mean by fiscal imbalance? (CO3, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) 'Managerial Economics is often used to help business students integrate the knowledge of economic theory with business practice'. How is this integration accomplished in your point of view?  
(CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the income effect and substitution effect with help of suitable examples. (CO5, K2)
17. (a) Discuss one method of computing national income. Is this measurement precise? Why? (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) What is fiscal policy? How does it affect the economy? (CO2, K4)
18. (a) Describe the types of public expenditure. Examine the principles governing public expenditure.  
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) If all firms in a monopolistic competitive industry were to merge would that firm produce as many different brands or just one brand? (CO4, K4)
19. (a) What are the methods of raising capital for a company? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Examine the difference between cash budget and working capital budget. (CO2, K2)

20. (a) Describe the three ways by which central government can finance the fiscal deficit. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Describe the intergovernmental fiscal transfer among various countries. (CO2, K5)

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**R0434**

**Sub. Code**

**646501**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**Elective : DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Disaster Management includes (CO1, K2)  
(a) Mitigation (b) Reconstruction  
(c) Rehabilitation (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard? (CO1, K2)  
(a) Leakage of Toxic waste  
(b) Wars and Civil Strife  
(c) Drought  
(d) Environmental pollution
3. Effective hazard management largely rely on (CO2, K2)  
(a) Govt. agencies  
(b) Emergency responses  
(c) Pre-disaster planning  
(d) Volcanoes

4. The extent to which a community, structure, services or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard is termed as (CO2, K2)  
(a) Capacity (b) Vulnerability  
(c) Risk (d) Hazard assessment
5. Floods can be prevented by (CO3, K2)  
(a) Afforestation (b) Cutting the forest  
(c) Tilling the land (d) Removing the top soil
6. In India, Cyclone is tracked through which satellite? (CO3, K2)  
(a) INSAT (b) IRS  
(c) Ocean SAT (d) None of the above
7. The total flood prone area in India is (CO4, K2)  
(a) 30% (b) 20%  
(c) 12% (d) 10%
8. The cycle of disaster consists of the following components (CO4, K2)  
(a) Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery  
(b) Preparedness, Vulnerability Assessment, Risk Assessment, Recovery  
(c) Mitigation, Risk assessment, Response and Recovery  
(d) None of the above
9. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is headed by (CO5, K2)  
(a) Prime Minister of India  
(b) President of India  
(c) Governor of States  
(d) Chief Minister of States
10. The Disaster Management Act was made in (CO5, K2)  
(a) 2006 (b) 2003  
(c) 2005 (d) 2009



**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the various strategies of Risk Reduction.  
(CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Summaries the role of science and technology in Disaster Risk Reduction.  
(CO1, K4)

12. (a) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of impact of globalization.  
(CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the participatory risk assessment methods for cyclone.  
(CO2, K4)

13. (a) Illustrate the mapping of risk assessment and analysis using GIS.  
(CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the various problem in Risk Assessment.  
(CO3, K2)

14. (a) Explain the Logistics Management for Risk Prevention.  
(CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Summaries the Disaster Site Management for Flood.  
(CO4, K5)

15. (a) Discuss about the Non-Degradable Material Risk in Urban Areas.  
(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Summaries the Recent Initiatives in Drought Risk Reduction in India.  
(CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the International Mobilization of Risk Reduction. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Summaries the Various Strategies of Risk Reduction and Management. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Explain the Activities and Roles for the Community Action in Biological Risk Reduction. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Express the Role of Civil Society Organizations for the Biological Hazard and Risk Reduction. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Summaries the Disaster Risk Reduction: A Decision-Making support Tool Based on the Morphological Analysis. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the Mapping of Landslide Risk Assessment and Analysis using GIS. (CO3, K2)

19. (a) Explain the Various Stages for the Medical Preparedness Plane and Logistic Management in Risk Prevention. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Compare the Role of GOs and NGOs in Disaster site Management Plans. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Summaries the Risk Reduction Mapping and Planning for Costal Vulnerable Areas in India. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the roles and responsibility of Disaster Management in India. (CO5, K4)

**R0435**

**Sub. Code**

**646502**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**Elective : ECOSYSTEMS AND HABITAT**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which term refers to the interactions between living organisms and their physical environment, including abiotic factors? (CO1, K2)  
(a) Biodiversity            (b) Trophic pyramid  
(c) Ecosystem            (d) Adaptation
  
2. Which of the following terms refers to the cycling of materials in ecosystems? (CO1, K2)  
(a) Trophic pyramids  
(b) Ecosystem function  
(c) Cycling of materials  
(d) Acid rain

3. The hydrosphere encompasses which of the following?  
(CO2, K2)
- (a) Terrestrial ecosystems
  - (b) Atmospheric layers
  - (c) Water bodies
  - (d) Tropical forests
4. What process involves the continuous movement of water between the Earth's surface, atmosphere, and groundwater?  
(CO2, K2)
- (a) Photosynthesis
  - (b) Nitrogen fixation
  - (c) Water cycle
  - (d) Carbon sequestration
5. Which type of forest is characterized by adaptations to saline environments?  
(CO3, K2)
- (a) Rainforest
  - (b) Desert
  - (c) Wetland
  - (d) Mangrove
6. What term refers to the gradual change in plant and animal communities over time in a particular area?  
(CO3, K2)
- (a) Biogeochemical cycle
  - (b) Succession
  - (c) Trophic pyramid
  - (d) Biodiversity
7. Which legal measure in India focuses on safeguarding indigenous forest rights?  
(CO4, K2)
- (a) Environmental Protection Act 1986
  - (b) Forest Rights Act 2006
  - (c) Wildlife Protection Act 1972
  - (d) Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

8. The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification aims to regulate and protect which of the following areas? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Forest reserves      (b) Coastal regions  
(c) Urban areas          (d) Mountain ranges
9. The Sea Turtle Conservation project primarily aims to (CO5, K2)
- (a) Develop tourist attractions  
(b) Promote fishing practices  
(c) Protect sea turtle habitats  
(d) Control pollution in the oceans
10. Which of the following is a challenge associated with balancing conservation and livelihoods? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Economic development without environmental impacts  
(b) Focusing solely on conservation efforts  
(c) Ignoring local community perspectives  
(d) Underestimating the value of biodiversity

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the significance of trophic pyramids in ecosystems. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the implications of global warming on the Ozone hole. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Analyze the challenges faced by aquatic ecosystems in the context of estuarine and marine environments. (CO2, K4)

Or

(b) Analyze the estuarine ecosystem characteristics contribution to the high biodiversity and ecological importance of estuaries. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Discuss the adaptations of deciduous forests in terrestrial ecosystems. (CO3, K4)

Or

(b) Examine the ecological importance of mangrove ecosystems and their role in coastal protection and biodiversity conservation. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Evaluate the impacts of Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications on coastal conservation. (CO4, K4)

Or

(b) Explain the key provisions of the Environmental Protection Act of 1986 in India. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Illustrate the spatial distribution of marine litter in Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Analyze the conservation efforts in Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the cycling of materials in ecosystems, focusing on water, carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorous. (CO1, K3)

Or

(b) Discuss the consequences of acid rain on terrestrial and aquatic environments. (CO1, K3)

17. (a) Describe the different subdivisions of aquatic systems and its contribution to the overall health and diversity of these ecosystems. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Highlight the potential impacts of human activities on the water cycle and suggest measures for sustainable water management in these ecosystems. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Evaluate the challenges faced by tropical rainforests due to deforestation, habitat fragmentation and climate change. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Formulate a comprehensive plan that combines policy interventions, scientific research, and community participation to ensure the preservation and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Evaluate the evolution of forest conservation laws in India, focusing on the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and the Forest Rights Act of 2006. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Construct a timeline highlighting the key legal battles and court judgments related to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Evaluate the biodiversity significance of Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the interactions between conservation efforts and local livelihoods in Mudumalai National Park. (CO5, K5)
-



**R0436**

**Sub. Code**

**646301**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**Third Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary goal of Disaster Preparedness Measures? (CO2, K1)
  - (a) To prevent disasters from occurring
  - (b) To respond immediately during a disaster
  - (c) To mitigate the impact of disasters and enhance readiness
  - (d) To provide long-term recovery assistance
  
2. Which of the following is NOT a key component of Institutional Mechanism for Disaster Preparedness? (CO2, K2)
  - (a) Early warning systems
  - (b) Disaster management agencies
  - (c) Disaster risk reduction plans
  - (d) Search and rescue teams

3. What is the primary purpose of a Disaster Preparedness Plan? (CO4, K3)
  - (a) To predict the exact time and location of disasters
  - (b) To ensure that disasters never occur
  - (c) To provide a structured approach for responding to disasters
  - (d) To allocate blame for disaster impacts
4. What is the role of prediction and early warnings in disaster preparedness? (CO4, K3)
  - (a) To prevent disasters from occurring
  - (b) To provide real-time updates during a disaster
  - (c) To raise awareness about disaster risks
  - (d) To enable timely evacuation and preparedness actions
5. Which technology is commonly used for capturing high-resolution images of disaster affected areas from above, aiding in disaster mapping and assessment? (CO4, K4)
  - (a) Remote sensing
  - (b) Aerial photography
  - (c) Wireless communication
  - (d) Land use zoning
6. What role do wireless and radio technologies play in disaster management? (CO4, K4)
  - (a) They enable real-time disaster prediction
  - (b) They provide high-resolution satellite imagery
  - (c) They facilitate communication among first responders and affected communities
  - (d) They track the location of disaster survivors

7. What does disaster risk mitigation primarily aim to achieve? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Predict the exact timing of disasters
  - (b) Prevent disasters from ever occurring
  - (c) Provide immediate relief to disaster victims
  - (d) Reduce the impact of disasters on people and their livelihoods
8. How does disaster risk relate to livelihood security? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Disaster risk has no impact on livelihood security
  - (b) Disaster risk can enhance livelihood security by creating jobs in disaster response
  - (c) High disaster risk can threaten livelihood security by damaging assets and resources
  - (d) Livelihood security is solely determined by government policies.
9. Which of the following is a mitigation strategy specifically designed to cope with the impact of floods? (CO5, K4)
- (a) Building earthquake-resistant structures
  - (b) Creating drought-resistant crops
  - (c) Constructing flood barriers and levees
  - (d) Implementing early warning systems for famine
10. How can livelihood and employment strategies contribute to disaster mitigation? (CO5, K5)
- (a) By ensuring that people have jobs unrelated to disaster preparedness
  - (b) By creating economic stability, reducing vulnerability, and improving resilience
  - (c) By limiting access to essential resources
  - (d) By encouraging people to move to disaster-prone areas

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the concept of disaster preparedness and its significance in the context of disaster management. (CO2, K1)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of government policies and programmes in disaster preparedness. (CO2, K2)
12. (a) Explain the concept of a Disaster Preparedness Plan and its significance in disaster management. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the roles and responsibilities of various levels of authority in the context of disaster management. (CO4, K4)
13. (a) Explain the role of remote sensing technology in disaster management. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyse the importance of wireless and radio communication technologies in disaster scenarios. (CO4, K4)
14. (a) Explain the concept of disaster risk and its implications for sustainable development. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyse the relationship between disaster risks and livelihood security. (CO2, K2)

15. (a) Explain the coping strategies employed in mitigating the impact of one of the following disasters: flood, famine, earthquake, drought, or desertification. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explore the concept of multi-hazard mitigation strategies. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Discuss the significance of disaster preparedness in the context of disaster management. Provide examples of successful disaster preparedness initiatives and their impact on disaster response and recovery. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of government policies and programs in disaster preparedness. Describe the key components of a comprehensive disaster preparedness policy. (CO2, K2)

17. (a) Explain the concept of a Disaster Preparedness Plan and its fundamental significance in disaster management. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of prediction, early warnings, and safety measures in disaster preparedness. (CO4, K4)

18. (a) Provide examples of how remote sensing has been used in disaster mapping and its impact on disaster response and recovery efforts (CO4, K3)

Or

(b) Analyze the importance of wireless and radio communication technologies in disaster scenarios, particularly in areas with limited infrastructure. (CO4, K4)

19. (a) Discuss the inter linkages between social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities in the context of disaster risk. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Analyze the relationship between disaster risks and livelihood security for communities. Discuss the ways in which disasters can disrupt livelihoods and income sources. (CO5, K5)

20. (a) Explain the specific coping strategies employed to mitigate the impact of the chosen disaster - Select one of the following disasters flood, famine, earthquake, drought, or desertification. (CO2, K2)

Or

(b) Explain how communities can diversify their income sources and employment opportunities to become more resilient to disasters. (CO2, K2)

**R0437**

**Sub. Code**

**646302**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**Third Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS –2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions  
by choosing correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT a part of the electromagnetic radiation (EMR) spectrum? (CO2, K1)  
(a) Infrared                      (b) Ultraviolet  
(c) Microwave                    (d) Topographic
  
2. What is the significance of “atmospheric windows” in remote sensing? (CO2, K2)  
(a) They are transparent regions in the atmosphere that allow certain wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation to pass through.  
(b) They are specific geographic locations where remote sensing data is collected.  
(c) They are the areas on a map where various cartographic elements are placed.  
(d) They are the points in the EMR spectrum where radiation interacts most strongly with matter.

3. Which of the following is NOT an Earth Resources Satellite? (CO4, K3)
- (a) LANDSAT (b) SPOT  
(c) IRS (d) NOAA
4. What is the primary goal of visual interpretation in remote sensing? (CO4, K4)
- (a) To correct atmospheric distortions in satellite images  
(b) To analyze radiometric properties of the Earth's surface  
(c) To identify and classify objects and features in imagery  
(d) To process raw remote sensing data
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the common GIS data types? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Variables (b) Points  
(c) Lines (d) Weather patterns
6. Which segment of the GPS Satellite Navigation System is responsible for providing positioning and navigation signals to users on Earth? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Space Segment (b) Control Segment  
(c) User Segment (d) Ground Segment
7. Which phase of disaster risk management involves identifying potential hazards and assessing their impact? (CO2, K1)
- (a) Risk Reduction (b) Risk Identification  
(c) Risk Management (d) Land use planning



8. What are the key components of risk analysis in disaster management? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Hazard assessment, vulnerability assessment, and capacity assessment
  - (b) Response coordination, damage assessment, and resource allocation
  - (c) Public awareness campaigns, evacuation plans, and early warning systems
  - (d) Geoinformatics. GIS, and mobile technology
9. Which of the following is NOT a component of Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Data collection
  - (b) Data storage
  - (c) Data analysis
  - (d) Data dissemination
10. In disaster management, what are case studies typically used for? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Predicting future disasters
  - (b) Analyzing historical disaster data
  - (c) Developing GIS-based Decision Support Systems
  - (d) Studying space-based resources

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each

11. (a) Describe the principles of remote sensing and Provide a brief overview of the electromagnetic spectrum. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Elaborate on the concept of spectral signatures in remote sensing. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) Explore the role of Earth Resources Satellites such as LANDSAT, SPOT, IRS, and IKONOS in remote sensing. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss meteorological satellites such as INSAT, NOAA, and GOES. Explain their significance in monitoring weather patterns and climate and how their data is used for forecasting and analysis. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Explore the various areas of GIS application. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Enumerate and elaborate on the diverse applications of GPS technology. (CO4, K4)

14. (a) Describe the role of geoinformatics in disaster risk and vulnerability management. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Define risk analysis and its components. (CO2, K2)

15. (a) Define Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) and its role in disaster management. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Highlight a real-world example where satellite imagery, remote sensing data, or GPS technology significantly aided disaster response and recovery efforts. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Explore the different regions of the EMR spectrum and their applications in remote sensing. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explore contemporary technologies in cartography, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), digital mapping, and web-based mapping platforms. (CO2, K3)

17. (a) Compare and contrast geo-stationary and sun-synchronous satellites. Discuss their orbits, advantages, and disadvantages, and provide examples of their usage in remote sensing and meteorology. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the basic principles of visual interpretation in remote sensing. Discuss the equipment and techniques used for visual interpretation and the importance of data preprocessing and corrections (atmospheric, radiometric, geometric) in enhancing the quality of remotely sensed images. (CO4, K4)

18. (a) Compare and contrast the areas of application for (GIS and GPS technology, emphasizing their advantages and limitations in various domains. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Differentiate between points, lines, and polygons as fundamental GIS data types. Provide real-world examples of how each data type can be applied in GIS projects. (CO4, K4)

19. (a) Describe the key stages in the risk reduction process within disaster management. How does land use planning contribute to disaster risk reduction? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of collaborative mapping and mobile GIS in disaster risk and vulnerability Assessment. (CO2, K2)
20. (a) Define Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) and its role in disaster management. Discuss the key components and benefits of establishing SDI systems for enhancing disaster preparedness and response. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of space based disaster management support. How do remote sensing and satellite technologies contribute to disaster monitoring, early warning, and response? Provide case studies or examples of space-based technologies being utilized effectively in disaster management scenarios. (CO5, K5)
-

**R0438**

**Sub. Code**

**646303**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**Third Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary focus of environmental economics?  
(CO2, K1)
  - (a) Studying the history of environmental issues
  - (b) Analyzing the relationship between economics and the environment
  - (c) Exploring ecological theories
  - (d) Assessing social justice in resource allocation
  
2. Which economic concept is closely associated with the idea of balancing present and future needs for environmental resources?  
(CO2, K2)
  - (a) Inflation                      (b) Opportunity cost
  - (c) Discount rate                (d) Fiscal policy

3. What are externalities in economics? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Transactions that occur between two parties in a market
  - (b) Costs or benefits that spill over to third parties not directly involved in a transaction
  - (c) A type of market where goods are bought and sold internationally
  - (d) The external factors that determine market prices
4. Which concept emphasizes the importance of property rights in addressing externalities? (CO4, K4)
- (a) Non-convexities
  - (b) Lindahl's equilibrium
  - (c) Property revelation
  - (d) Coase theorem
5. Which environmental valuation method assesses the economic value of environmental quality by examining how property prices are influenced by environmental factors? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Travel cost method
  - (b) Hedonic property values
  - (c) Contingent valuation method
  - (d) Household production model
6. In the context of environmental valuation, what does the "contingent valuation method" involve? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Estimating the travel costs associated with visiting natural areas
  - (b) Analyzing household production functions
  - (c) Surveying individuals to determine their willingness to pay for environmental improvements
  - (d) Measuring the economic impact of pollution on human health

7. Which of the following is a significant source of air pollution in India? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Agricultural runoff
  - (b) Industrial emissions
  - (c) Marine oil spills
  - (d) Soil erosion
8. What is the primary purpose of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) in India? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Regulating industrial emissions
  - (b) Promoting sustainable agriculture
  - (c) Coordinating environmental planning and policies
  - (d) Managing marine pollution
9. What is the Chipko Movement in India primarily known for? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Advocating for the use of pesticides in agriculture
  - (b) Promoting industrialization in rural areas
  - (c) Hugging trees to prevent deforestation
  - (d) Advocating for air quality improvement in cities
10. What is the common characteristic of grassroots environmental movements? (CO2, K2)
- (a) They are initiated and led by government authorities
  - (b) They primarily focus on global environmental issues
  - (c) They are driven by local communities and individuals at the grassroots level
  - (d) They advocate for large-scale industrialization

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the Meaning and Significance of Environmental Economics. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Examine the Concept of Sustainable Development and Its Role in Environmental Economics. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) Explain the Concept of Externalities and Their Role in Market Inefficiency. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine Non-Convexities and Their Impact on Externalities and Market Behavior. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Discuss the Various Approaches to Environmental Valuation and Their Application. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyze the Interplay Between Environment and Trade and Its Consequences. (CO2, K3)

14. (a) Discuss the Nature and Sources of Pollution in India, with a Focus on Air and Water Pollution. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Examine Marine Pollution and Its Impact on India's Coastal Areas. (CO5, K5)



15. (a) Examine the Significance of Environmental Movements in Advancing Environmentalism. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the Save Silent Valley Movement and Its Implications for Biodiversity Conservation. (CO2, K3)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Define environmental economics and its role in addressing environmental challenges. Highlight the importance of considering environmental factors in economic decision making. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the challenges and opportunities associated with achieving sustainability in economic activities. Highlight policies or initiatives that exemplify sustainable development principles. (CO4, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate the various approaches and policy measures that governments can employ to address these market inefficiencies, emphasizing the role of regulation, taxation, and subsidies. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss scenarios where non-convexities are particularly relevant and the difficulties they pose for market participants and policymakers. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Describe various valuation approaches, such as hedonic property values, household production models (e.g., travel cost method and health production function), and contingent valuation methods. (CO5, K5)

Or

(b) Discuss how trade can have both positive (e.g., technology transfer, green trade) and negative (e.g., resource exploitation, pollution) effects on the environment. (CO5, K5)

19. (a) Discuss the key factors contributing to different types of pollution and their respective environmental and health impacts. Evaluate the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives in addressing these pollution issues. (CO2, K2)

Or

(b) Discuss the Roles and Functions of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC), Department of Environment (DOE), and Pollution Control Board (PCB) in Environmental Governance. (CO2, K3)

20. (a) Discuss the significance of environmental movements in promoting environmentalism, advocating for sustainable practices, and raising awareness of ecological issues. (CO2, K2)

Or

(b) Describe the Save Silent Valley Movement and its focus on protecting a unique rainforest ecosystem. Analyze the environmental concerns that prompted the movement and the strategies used to raise awareness and influence decision-making. (CO2, K3)

**R0439**

**Sub. Code**

**646507**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**Third Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**Elective – DISASTER ECONOMICS AND FINANCING**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions

choosing correct option

1. What does the term “intangible costs” refer to in the context of disaster economics? (CO4, K1)
  - (a) Costs that can be easily quantified and measured.
  - (b) Costs associated with physical damages to infrastructure.
  - (c) Costs that are difficult to quantify, such as emotional trauma and social disruption.
  - (d) Costs related to direct financial losses.

2. What is one of the key objectives of conducting a “Risk identification and assessment” in disaster economics?  
(CO4, K2)
- (a) Determining the exact time and date of a disaster occurrence.
  - (b) Evaluating the potential consequences of a disaster on human lives.
  - (c) Identifying vulnerabilities and potential hazards before disasters strike.
  - (d) Estimating the overall economic losses after a disaster has occurred.
3. In the context of disaster economics management, what is the primary role of a manager?  
(CO2, K2)
- (a) Conducting damage assessments.
  - (b) Calculating the financial losses incurred.
  - (c) Coordinating and overseeing response and recovery efforts.
  - (d) Identifying potential hazards before disasters occur.
4. Which of the following is a key aspect of managing organizations during disaster response and recovery?  
(CO2, K2)
- (a) Maximizing individual financial gains.
  - (b) Implementing a hierarchical decision making structure.
  - (c) Ensuring open and transparent communications.
  - (d) Minimizing coordination with external agencies.

5. What is the primary objective of environmental infrastructure development in the context of sustainable development? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Maximizing short-time economic gains.
  - (b) Enhancing the quality of life for current and future generations.
  - (c) Accelerating industrial growth without considering environmental impacts.
  - (d) Focusing solely on immediate infrastructure needs.
6. Why is there a need for a new paradigm infrastructure development? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Because existing infrastructure is already sufficient for future needs.
  - (b) To better align infrastructure development with sustainable and resilient principles.
  - (c) To prioritize economic development at the expense of environmental concerns.
  - (d) To reduce investments in infrastructure projects.
7. What is the primary objective of India's disaster financing framework? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Maximizing profits for the government
  - (b) Allocating funds for routine development projects.
  - (c) Ensuring sufficient financial resources for disaster response and recovery.
  - (d) Reducing investments in disaster preparedness.

8. What is one of the primary functions of the Finance Commission in the context of disaster financing?  
(CO5, K3)
- (a) Allocating funds for routine government expenditures.
  - (b) Monitoring disaster recovery efforts at the district level.
  - (c) Recommending grants to states for disaster management.
  - (d) Managing international disaster relief funds.
9. Which international agency plays a crucial role in disaster mitigation and response, especially through its specialized agencies like UNICEF and WHO? (CO2, K2)
- (a) World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - (b) United Nations (UN)
  - (c) International Monetary Fund (IMP)
  - (d) World Bank (WB)
10. What is a common government policy regarding international assistance in the aftermath of a disaster?  
(CO2, K2)
- (a) Rejecting all foreign aid to maintain national sovereignty.
  - (b) Accepting any form of aid, regardless of the source or conditions.
  - (c) Prioritizing domestic resources over international assistance.
  - (d) Seeking international assistance while ensuring alignment with national priorities.

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, not more than 500 words each

11. (a) Explain the concept of “intangible costs” in the context of disaster economics. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the key components of a “Damage Loss and Needs Assessment” in disaster management. (CO4, K4)

12. (a) Discuss the role and functions of a disaster economics manager in the context of disaster management. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyze the importance of effective management of organizations involved in disaster response and recovery. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Examine the role of environmental infrastructure development in promoting sustainable development. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the need for a new paradigm in infrastructure development, considering the changing global landscape, environmental concerns, and technological advancements. (CO2, K3)

14. (a) Examine the key elements of India’s disaster financing framework. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role and importance of the Finance Commission in disaster financing in India. (CO5, K5)

15. (a) Examine the role and importance of international financial institutions in disaster mitigation and response. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the government's policy for international assistance in disaster situations. (CO2, K3)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Discuss the concepts of “tangible costs” and “intangible costs” in the context of disaster economics. How do these costs influence decision-making in disaster response and recovery efforts? (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the methodologies and tools used to identify and assess risks and explain how this information can inform economic decision-making at the community and government levels. (CO4, K4)

17. (a) Examine the critical role and functions of a disaster economics manager in the various bases of disaster management. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the Incident Command System (ICS) as a managerial tool in disaster response. Describe its key components, principles and functions and discuss how it facilitates communication, coordination, and resource allocation during disaster situations. (CO2, K3)



18. (a) Explain how sustainable infrastructure projects can mitigate environmental risks, promote long-term resilience, and contribute to the overall well-being of communities. Provide examples of successful sustainable infrastructure initiatives. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the need for a new paradigm in infrastructure development, considering the evolving global landscape, environmental concerns and technological advancements. (CO2, K3)
19. (a) Examine the evolution of India's disaster financing framework and policy. How has this framework adapted to the changing disaster landscape in India? (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse the interplay between disaster and development in the Indian context. How do disaster events impact economic development? (CO5, K5)
20. (a) Examine the critical role played by international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and IMP, in disaster finance. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyse the government's policy for international assistance in disaster situations. Discuss the benefits and potential drawbacks of international cooperation in disaster financing and response. (CO2, K2)

**R0440**

**Sub. Code**

**646508**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2023**

**Third Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**Elective — OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

**(CBCS – 2022 onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ aims to ensure the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation of health-related challenges in the face of natural and man-made disasters. (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Institutional Mechanism for Preparedness Management
  - (b) Institutional Mechanism for Response Management
  - (c) Institutional Mechanism for Mitigation Management
  - (d) Institutional Mechanism for Disaster Health Care Management

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are disasters, either man-made or natural, in which local management agencies and the healthcare system are overwhelmed. (CO1, K2)
- (a) Local healthcare system
  - (b) Mass casualty incidents
  - (c) Mass healthcare system
  - (d) Local management agencies
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ specialist is the liaison between and partner to the medical contingency planner, the emergency management professional, the incident command system, government and policy makers. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Disaster medicine
  - (b) Disaster Emergency
  - (c) Disaster Policy
  - (d) Disaster Command
4. The preliminary assessment of patients or casualties in order to determine the urgency of their need for treatment and the nature of treatment required.(CO2, K2)
- (a) Check up                      (b) Triage
  - (c) Rescue                        (d) Preparedness
5. The effects from \_\_\_\_\_ disaster include ground shaking, surface faulting and ground failure. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Flood                         (b) Forest Fire
  - (c) Earthquakes                (d) Cyclones
6. \_\_\_\_\_ produce torrential flooding, damaging winds, tornadic activity, erosion, hail, storm surge, and coastal flooding. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Tropical cyclones    (b) Earthquake
  - (c) Forest fire                (d) Soil Erosion

7. Long-term planning involves measures for (CO4, K2)  
(a) Escape, Rescue and save  
(b) Prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation  
(c) Rescue, save and stabilization  
(d) Save, Escape and Rescue
8. \_\_\_\_\_ planning involves processes that take 12 months or less. (CO4, K2)  
(a) Short-term (b) Long-term  
(c) Medium-term (d) Year-term
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are usually first responders in every disaster. (CO5, K2)  
(a) Govt. officials (b) Police Personal  
(c) Fire Fighters (d) Communities
10. \_\_\_\_\_ problems during disasters are diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid, cough, pneumonia, cholera, and conjunctivitis. (CO5, K2)  
(a) Common health (b) Common Earth  
(c) Common Economy (d) Common Social

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the Psycho-Social and Mental Health Issues. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the Institution Mechanism for Disaster Health Care Management. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Discuss about Triage and Emergency Treatment. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain about Mandatory Components of Health Operations. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Narrate the Medical and Health response to Cyclones. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss about the Flood and its Medical and Health Response Requirements. (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Discuss about the importance of Health Planning during Disaster. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain Disaster Preparedness with refercare to Health Planning. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Explain the guidelines for a composite long term Disaster Health Plan. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Impact of Direct and Indirect Health Consequences during Disaster. (CO5, K2)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) Describe the National Guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management.  
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Enumerate Hospital Disaster Management Plan with example. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Illustrate the Protocol of first aid with an example.  
(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe Emergency Health Operation with a Case Study. (CO2, K2)
18. (a) Analyse the Medical and Health Response to Fires.  
(CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Assess the requirements of Medical and Health Response to Earth Quake. (CO3, K2)
19. (a) Elucidate the role of Planner in Health Planning during Disasters. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Enumerate the concept of short term and long term planning in Disaster Preparedness. (CO4, K2)

20. (a) Illustrate the Common Health Problems and Injuries during Disaster. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Develop a Mitigation Plan for Health Problems in any Disaster as an example. (CO5, K2)
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