

**R2187**

**Sub. Code**

**646101**

**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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. “Disaster is any sudden occurrence of an events that cause damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health service”. This is defined by \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K5)  
(a) WHO (b) NDRF  
(c) PMNRF (d) NIDM
2. Find the odd man out. (CO1, K5)  
(a) Meterological (b) Topographical  
(c) Environmental (d) Warfare
3. Tsunami hit Indian coastal region on \_\_\_\_\_ 2004. (CO2, K2)  
(a) 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec (b) 24<sup>th</sup> Dec  
(c) 25<sup>th</sup> Dec (d) 26<sup>th</sup> Dec

4. Earth quake is a ————— type of Disaster. (CO2, K2)  
 (a) Hydrological (b) Geological  
 (c) Win-related (d) Climate change
5. Epidemic and Pandemic are ————— forms of Disaster. (CO3, K4)  
 (a) Chemical (b) Radiological  
 (c) Biological (d) Medical
6. Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, Japan occurred in the year —————. (CO3, K4)  
 (a) 2019 (b) 1984  
 (c) 1876 (d) 2011
7. ————— supplements the SDRF in case of a disaster of a severe nature, provided adequate funds are not available in the SDRF. (CO4, K2)  
 (a) NDRF (b) SDRF  
 (c) PMNRF (d) CMSRF
8. ————— is the fund fully collected from the public and has no budgetary allocation from the government. (CO4, K2)  
 (a) NDRF (b) SDRF  
 (c) PMNRF (d) CMSRF
9. NDRF comprise of ————— no. of battalions. (CO5, K4)  
 (a) 9 (b) 10  
 (c) 11 (d) 12
10. Who supports the Disaster Management Centres (DMC's) in all state? (CO5, K4)  
 (a) NDRF (b) PMNRF  
 (c) NIDM (d) SEOCs

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Classify the types of disasters. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Outline the core elements of disaster resilience.  
(CO1, K5)

12. (a) Summarize the concept of Sea Level Rise. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the case study of Kerala Flood – 2018.  
(CO2, K2)

13. (a) Explain various types of pollution and its effects.  
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Outline the factors causing chemical disasters.  
(CO3, K4)

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

Or

- (b) Explain the national policy on disaster management.  
(CO4, K2)

15. (a) Express the functions of state-level EOCs. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Summarize the role/functions of NIDM in Disaster Management.  
(CO5, K4)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain the various effects of disaster in the concept of risk and resilience factors. (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Outline vulnerability and classify the type of vulnerability. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Explain Geological Disasters with example. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize the Great Bengal Famine that occurred in 1876. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Outline the concept of biological warfare. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the case study of Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Outline the framework of PMNRF. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Summarize the governing bodies and the features of the National Disaster Management Act 2005. (CO4, K2)

20. (a) Express the concept of capacity building for managing and reducing disaster risk. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the challenges in disaster management in India. (CO5, K4)

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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>646102</b>
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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. Organization structure primarily refers to (CO1, K2)
  - (a) how activities are co-ordinated and controlled
  - (b) how resources are allocated
  - (c) the location of departments and office space
  - (d) the policy statements developed by the firm
2. Organizations create \_\_\_\_\_ to standardize employee behavior. (CO1, K4)
  - (a) Terms
  - (b) Informal practices
  - (c) Values
  - (d) Formal regulations

3. Which of the following forms the basis for the autocratic model of OB? (CO1, K4)
- (a) Obedience (b) Authority
- (c) Power (d) Dependence on boss
4. \_\_\_\_\_ explains internal processes of choice among different behaviors. (CO1, K2)
- (a) Equity theory (b) Expectancy theory
- (c) Goal attainment theory (d) Goal setting theory
5. \_\_\_\_\_ need improves the confidence level of an employee when satisfied. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Social (b) Safety
- (c) Basic (d) Esteem
6. The statement “I don’t feel comfortable in crowd” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ component of attitude. (CO2, K4)
- (a) Behavioral (b) Cognitive
- (c) Affective (d) Positive
7. An informal group that attempts to influence people outside the group by pooling the resources and power of its members is known as (CO2, K2)
- (a) A coalition
- (b) An upward appeal
- (c) An ingratiation group
- (d) An impression management group

8. Which of the following is a political tactic? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Creating an unfavorable image
  - (b) Associating with influential people
  - (c) Creating information
  - (d) None of the above
9. The selection process helps sustain the organization's culture by \_\_\_\_\_. (CO1, K2)
- (a) establishing and enforcing norms
  - (b) hiring candidates who fit well within the organization
  - (c) socializing the new employees
  - (d) developing performance evaluation criteria
10. Which of the following is one of the three steps in the Lewin's three-step change model? (CO1, K4)
- (a) Analysis                      (b) Movement
  - (c) Evaluation                  (d) Dreaming

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define Organizational Behavior. How OB Knowledge can be used in organization? (CO2, K2)
- Or
- (b) Explain the framework of Organizational Behavior. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) Elaborate the factors influencing personality and its implication in business. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Enumerate the types of stress with suitable examples. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Describe the formation and development of groups. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) In your own words, briefly describe Alderfer's ERG Mode. (CO2, K4)

14. (a) How do organizational politics and power affect behavior? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Argue for and against the statement: "The use of power in organizations is unethical." (CO3, K2)

15. (a) What is culture? How can culture influence organizational effectiveness? (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the various types of organizational change with examples. (CO3, K5)



**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Describe the various approaches towards organizational behavior. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the future trends and challenges for organizational behavior. (CO5, K2)

17. (a) Discuss the components of learning. Explain the learning process in detail. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Write note on different types of motivation. Suggest ways to improve the motivation of workers. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) How do norms influence the behavior of individuals in group? Highlight the salient features of norms. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the influence of process on the outcomes in dealing with conflict in organizations. (CO4, K4)

19. (a) What is the role of Power and Politics in organizations? Does it hinder organization performance or is it inevitable in today's context, for survival? Discuss. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Do you think the positional power is the most powerful power in the organization? Why so? Explain different types of formal power in the organization. (CO2, K2)

20. (a) Thought it is said that change is the only permanent thing, a majority of us still have a tendency to resist it. Why? What can organizations do to overcome this resistance? (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Outline the universal perspectives of organization design. (CO2, K5)
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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>646103</b>
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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. The principals of management are significant because of  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) increase in efficiency
  - (b) initiative
  - (c) optimum utilization of resources
  - (d) adaptation of changing technology
  
2. Scientific analysis of work under scientific management  
requires \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1, K4)
  - (a) time study                      (b) motion study
  - (c) both (a) and (b)              (d) work study

3. Unity of Command is related to (CO1, K4)
- (a) Superiors and subordinates
  - (b) Management and workers
  - (c) Planned actions
  - (d) Cooperation among employees
4. \_\_\_\_\_ denotes concentration of authority at the top level. (CO1, K2)
- (a) Decentralization (b) Centralization
  - (c) Coordination (d) Delegation
5. In which pace of the planning process, two sides of a coin of each alternative are examined. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Setting up Objective
  - (b) Developing Premises
  - (c) Selecting an alternative premise
  - (d) Evaluating alternatives course of action
6. The plan that involves some procedure and rule is known as: (CO2, K4)
- (a) Programme
  - (b) Strategy
  - (c) Budget
  - (d) All of the options are correct

7. Controlling function finds out how far \_\_\_\_\_ deviates from standards. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Actual performance
  - (b) Improvement
  - (c) Corrective actions
  - (d) Cost
8. Which of the following is a traditional technique of managerial control? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Personal observation
  - (b) Breakeven analysis
  - (c) Budgetary control
  - (d) All of the above
9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to certain norms governing the conduct of workers involved in a work situation (CO1, K2)
- (a) team work                      (b) work ethos
  - (c) work group                      (d) work\_management
10. \_\_\_\_\_ term includes employees, customers, suppliers and the wider community (CO1, K4)
- (a) stock holder                      (b) stake holder
  - (c) both of these                      (d) none of these

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the role of manager in an organization.  
(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of conceptual skills for long term survival of an organization. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) Discuss the objectives of planning. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between short term and long-term objectives. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) What do you understand by levels in the organization? (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the factors that influence decentralization. (CO2, K4)

14. (a) What are the requirements of an effective control system? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Out of planning and control, what is budgeting more important for and why? (CO3, K2)

15. (a) Discuss the concept of ethical decision making.  
(CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the importance of ethical leadership.  
(CO3, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) “Management is oldest of the arts and youngest of the sciences”. Discuss.  
(CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the different levels in management and how the scope of authority and responsibility varies from one level to the other.  
(CO5, K2)
17. (a) Take any two Indian companies and examine how they have succeeded or failed due to poor strategic planning.  
(CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain steps involved in the rational decision-making process.  
(CO2, K4)
18. (a) Explain the statement: “A matrix structure is a hybrid form of organization, containing characteristics of both product and functional structure”.  
(CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Distinguish between Mechanistic design and Organic design.  
(CO4, K4)

19. (a) “The controlling function of management is similar to the function of the thermostat in a refrigerator”.  
Comment. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) How much do you find poor planning and control in Indian SMEs to be a reason for their weak financial performance? (CO2, K2)
20. (a) Describe the sustainable business practices followed in any two organizations of your choice. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the principles of Environmental Ethics. Mention its types with suitable examples. (CO2, K5)
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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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<b>646104</b>
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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. A utility function shows the relation between \_\_\_\_\_  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) the amount of goods consumed and a consumer utility
  - (b) income and a consumer utility
  - (c) prices and consumers utility
  - (d) maximum utility and the price and income facing a consumer
  
2. If the income elasticity of demand is that one, the good is a. \_\_\_\_\_  
(CO1, K4)
  - (a) necessity                      (b) luxury
  - (c) substitute                      (d) complement

3. What effect is working when the price of a good falls and consumers tend to buy it instead of other goods?(CO1, K4)
- (a) income effect      (b) substitution effect
- (c) price effect      (d) none of these
4. Basic economic tools of managerial economics do not include. (CO1, K2)
- (a) principle of time perspective
- (b) equi-marginal principle
- (c) incremental principle
- (d) none of these
5. In business cycle concept, the period of “long wave” is of; (CO2, K2)
- (a) 25 years      (b) 50 years
- (c) 100 years      (d) 200 years
6. The architect of the theory of monopolistic competition. (CO2, K4)
- (a) Rosenstein rodén (b) Jr hicks
- (c) Karl Marx      (d) Chamberlin
7. Which organization is accountable for calculating the Gross Domestic Product of India? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Indian Statistical Institute
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) National Statistical Office
- (d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

8. In business cycle concept, the period of “Kit Chin Cycle” is of: (CO2, K2)
- (a) 5 years (b) 10 months  
(c) 2 years (d) 4 months
9. Which of the following items is classified as a Capital Receipt in the budget for the Government of India? (CO1, K2)
- (a) The receipts from the collection of income tax  
(b) The borrowings made by the government from the public  
(c) The dividends and profits received from the public sector units  
(d) The interest receipts for loans given by the government to its debtors
10. Which of the following is included as a part of the capital budget for the government of India? (CO1, K4)
- (a) Loans provided to foreign governments  
(b) Financial assistance provided by institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund  
(c) Expenditure made towards acquiring of foreign aircrafts  
(d) All of the above

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What role do you think does the managerial economics play in shaping managerial decisions? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Define ‘demand’. Discuss different types of demand. (CO2, K2)

12. (a) Think and enlist the problems that you might face when comparing national income with other countries. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the purpose of economic indicators. (CO4, K4)

13. (a) Why are firms operating under conditions of perfect competition depicted as having a horizontal demand curve? (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) What is price leadership? Explain price leadership with the help of real-world examples. (CO2, K4)

14. (a) What is the procedure for passing the different bills in the parliament? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the role of monetary management. (CO3, K2)

15. (a) What are the different criteria for the transfer of resources from union to state? (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) What are the effects of fiscal imbalance? (CO3, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) “Why does the entire managerial economics revolve around what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce? Give examples to support your answer. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the downward sloping shape of demand curve. (CO5, K2)
17. (a) Describe the methods of measuring national income. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Elaborate the phases of business cycle with suitable examples. (CO2, K4)
18. (a) Discuss the relation between the average revenue curve and the marginal revenue curve under simple monopoly. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) China has overtaken the UK to be the world's fourth largest economy. What this means is that the GDP of China is larger than UK. But do the Chinese people have a higher standard of living than the British or the French? Why/ why not? (CO4, K4)

19. (a) Enumerate the difference between money bill and ordinary bill. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Brief the types of capital with suitable examples. (CO2, K2)

20. (a) What is the role of finance ministry in fiscal policy? (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) What are the mechanisms of fiscal transfer between central and state? (CO2, K5)

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<b>Sub. Code</b>
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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 type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which of the following is an essential element of risk management? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Vulnerability
  - (b) Cost-benefit analysis
  - (c) Strategy formulation
  - (d) All of the above
2. What does “Mainstreaming Risk” in disaster risk reduction refer to? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Ignoring risks in policies
  - (b) Integrating risk considerations into all development strategies
  - (c) Developing a new field of study
  - (d) Focusing on recovery after disasters

3. What is the primary goal of participatory risk assessment? (CO1, K2)
- (a) Community development
  - (b) Economic growth
  - (c) Risk reduction
  - (d) Political awareness
4. What is the primary goal of community action in disaster risk reduction? (CO1, K3)
- (a) To reduce government involvement
  - (b) To create local economic growth
  - (c) To mitigate local risks and enhance community resilience
  - (d) To oppose international aid
5. What is the most critical aspect of analytical systems in risk assessment? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Collection of qualitative data
  - (b) Effective decision-making
  - (c) Mitigating risk through prediction
  - (d) Minimizing hazard frequency
6. Which of the following best describes GIS in the context of risk assessment? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Data visualization tool
  - (b) Software to eliminate risks
  - (c) Only used for hazard mapping
  - (d) Mapping tool used for spatial data analysis



7. What is the primary challenge in implementing a medical preparedness plan in remote areas? (CO4, K3)
- (a) Lack of personnel
  - (b) Inadequate infrastructure and access
  - (c) High cost of medical supplies
  - (d) Miscommunication between healthcare professionals
8. Disaster site management primarily involves: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Planning reconstruction activities
  - (b) Coordinating immediate response and recovery operations
  - (c) Relocating people from unaffected areas
  - (d) Conducting routine inspections of public buildings
9. What is the primary focus of risk reduction mapping? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Identifying and assessing vulnerable areas
  - (b) Mapping of evacuation centers
  - (c) Tracking emergency vehicles
  - (d) Managing financial resources for disasters
10. One of the primary goals of disaster management in India is: (CO3, K3)
- (a) Relocating urban populations
  - (b) Reducing the loss of life and property
  - (c) Controlling population growth
  - (d) Expanding healthcare services

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the basic concept of risk management in the context of disaster management. (CO1, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of international mobilization in reducing disaster risks with relevant examples. (CO1, K4)

12. (a) Explain the importance of people's participation in participatory risk assessment. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Analyze the importance of community action in risk reduction. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Explain the basic process of risk assessment and why it is essential in disaster management. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the key problems faced in risk assessment and suggest how these problems can be mitigated. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Discuss the importance of a Medical Preparedness Plan in mitigating the effects of disasters. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) How does disaster site management contribute to reducing the impact of disasters? (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Discuss some key initiatives for risk reduction in India. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the key issues in urban planning that contribute to increasing disaster risk. (CO5, K4)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the different strategies for disaster risk reduction. How do these strategies vary for different types of hazards? (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework on global risk reduction efforts. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) Evaluate the long-term impact of participatory risk assessment on community resilience. (CO2, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the various participatory risk assessment methods used in disaster risk reduction. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Discuss the steps involved in the process of risk assessment. How do analytical systems enhance the accuracy of risk assessment? (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of using GIS for risk assessment and improving the accuracy of multi-hazard risk evaluations. (CO3, K5)

19. (a) Discuss the challenges and solutions in remote area planning for risk prevention during disasters.  
(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the long-term effectiveness of health management training in preventing disaster-related casualties.  
(CO4, K5)
20. (a) Illustrate the importance of community involvement in risk reduction mapping and planning for vulnerable areas.  
(CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the long-term impact of risk reduction initiatives on disaster management in India.  
(CO5, K5)
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<b>646503</b>
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**First Semester**

**Disaster Management**

**Elective: LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN  
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. Which of the following best describes the role of logistics in a competitive strategy? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Logistics focuses solely on transportation.
  - (b) Logistics ensures that goods are produced efficiently.
  - (c) Logistics provides the right product, at the right place, at the right time, to the right customer.
  - (d) Logistics manages customer relationships
2. Which of the following is a key element in a successful competitive logistics strategy? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Minimizing customer service
  - (b) Increasing inventory costs
  - (c) Enhancing supply chain collaboration
  - (d) Reducing warehouse efficiency

3. Which aspect of logistics has the most direct impact on customer service? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Fleet management
  - (b) Inventory management
  - (c) Marketing strategies
  - (d) Employee training
4. Which key metric is often used in logistics to measure the effectiveness of customer service? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Cost per unit produced
  - (b) Fill rate
  - (c) Return on investment (ROI)
  - (d) Employee satisfaction
5. The principle of “the right product, at the right time, in the right condition” refers to which aspect of logistics? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Inventory management
  - (b) Order fulfillment
  - (c) Transportation management
  - (d) Customer service
6. Which of the following is the largest component of total logistics costs in most supply chains? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Warehousing costs
  - (b) Inventory carrying costs
  - (c) Transportation costs
  - (d) Order processing costs

7. Which of the following is NOT a primary component of a supply chain? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Suppliers                      (b) Manufacturers
- (c) Customers                      (d) Human Resources
8. Which driver of supply chain performance directly influences the speed and reliability of deliveries? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Transportation              (b) Sourcing
- (c) Facilities                      (d) Information
9. Which decision-making model focuses on optimizing the overall supply chain by balancing cost, quality, and customer service? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model
- (b) Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) model
- (c) Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) model
- (d) ABC Analysis model
10. Which supply chain model aims to reduce waste by producing goods only when needed and in the required quantities? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Just-in-Time (JIT)
- (b) Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)
- (c) Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)
- (d) ABC Analysis

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Why is logistics considered a competitive advantage? (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) How does the logistics mission address customer needs and expectations? (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Summarize the variety of customer service in logistics. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Relate how marketing and logistics collaborate to improve customer service. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Show the different ways to reduce the logistics cost. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate how logistics and marketing working together to ensure that CSR commitments are met and communicated to customers. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Elucidate the objectives of supply chain. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Write note on concept of supply chain management. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Outline the purpose of supply forecasting. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Correlate the relationship of marketing and supply chain. (CO5, K5)



**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain the competitive framework of logistics and highlight the various competitive strategies.  
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Elaborate logistics environment with suitable examples. (CO1, K2)
17. (a) Describe the key performance indicators (KPIs) are used to track the effectiveness of the service-driven logistics system. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the service standards to be implemented in logistics and the criteria for choosing it. (CO2, K4)
18. (a) Discuss the principles involved in logistics costing. (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Determine the steps in customer profitability analysis. Highlight its key features. (CO3, K4)
19. (a) Compose the components of supply chain with suitable examples. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the various drivers of supply chain and their impact in achieving competitive advantage. (CO4, K2)

20. (a) Describe the supply chain forecasting methods in detail. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Classify the different models for supply chain decision making. (CO5, K5)
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<b>646301</b>
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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 type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Why is disaster preparedness for special needs/vulnerable groups important? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) To exclude them from disaster response efforts
  - (b) To ensure equal access to disaster-related information and assistance
  - (c) Because they are less affected by disasters
  - (d) To reduce government expenditure on disaster relief
2. What is the significance of understanding the nature of disasters in disaster preparedness? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) It assists in identifying vulnerabilities and risks associated with specific types of disasters.
  - (b) It helps in predicting the exact time and location of disasters
  - (c) It allows for the immediate deployment of relief teams
  - (d) It determines the financial assistance provided to affected communities

3. Which of the following is NOT an essential component of a Disaster Preparedness Plan? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Early warning systems
  - (b) Community involvement
  - (c) Post-disaster recovery plans
  - (d) Material relief stockpiles
4. In disaster preparedness, what is the primary purpose of establishing a communication network? (CO2, K3)
- (a) To share disaster-related memes on social media
  - (b) To enable coordination among response agencies and affected communities
  - (c) To spread panic and fear among the population
  - (d) To report disasters after they have already occurred
5. What is the primary purpose of disaster mapping using remote sensing technology? (CO3, K4)
- (a) To predict future disasters
  - (b) To assess disaster impacts and monitor changes in affected areas
  - (c) To communicate with affected populations
  - (d) To provide immediate relief to disaster victims
6. In disaster management, what is the primary purpose of HAM radio technology? (CO3, K4)
- (a) To broadcast disaster warnings to the general public
  - (b) To conduct aerial surveillance
  - (c) To coordinate communication among amateur radio operators during emergencies
  - (d) To analyse land use patterns in disaster prone regions

7. Where are disaster risks more likely to occur in rural or urban settings? (CO4, K1)
- (a) Both rural and urban settings are equally prone to disaster risks
  - (b) Urban settings, due to better infrastructure and planning
  - (c) Rural settings, because they are more isolated from hazards
  - (d) Trans-boundary settings, as they are more interconnected
8. Which of the following is a key principle of disaster risk mitigation? (CO4, K2)
- (a) Relying solely on emergency response measures
  - (b) Ignoring social vulnerabilities in disaster planning
  - (c) Recognizing the interconnectedness of risk factors
  - (d) Prioritizing economic development over risk reduction
9. In the context of disaster mitigation, what is the primary goal of coping strategies? (CO5 K4)
- (a) To prevent disasters from occurring
  - (b) To provide immediate relief during a disaster
  - (c) To reduce the impact of disasters on affected communities
  - (d) To assess the environmental impact of disasters
10. Which of the following is NOT an example of a coping strategy for earthquake mitigation? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Retrofitting buildings to withstand seismic activity
  - (b) Developing early warning systems for tsunamis
  - (c) Promoting earthquake-resistant construction practices
  - (d) Providing disaster relief after an earthquake has occurred

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the institutional mechanism for disaster preparedness. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Highlight the key elements that should be included in Disaster Preparedness policy to effectively enhance a nation's disaster resilience. (CO1, K2)
12. (a) Outline the steps involved in preparing manpower for disaster response. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the hierarchy setup and the direction of communication in disaster management authority. (CO2, K4)
13. (a) How does aerial photography contribute to the creation of accurate disaster maps and what role does it play in disaster preparedness and response? (CO3, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the use of HAM radio in disaster communication. (CO3, K4)
14. (a) Compare and contrast disaster risks in rural and urban settings. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the role of community-based mitigation strategies in reducing disaster risks. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) How short-term and long-term strategies be employed to mitigate the impact of famines on vulnerable populations? (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Highlight the importance of sustainable land management practices to prevent desertification and its associated consequences. (CO5, K5)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Describe the institutional mechanisms and structures involved in disaster preparedness at the national and local levels. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of government leadership and community involvement in the development and implementation of effective disaster preparedness policies. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Describe the key components of a CBDPP and explain the unique advantages of involving communities in disaster preparedness. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Elaborate on the material and relief requirements that are typically necessary during and after disasters. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Explain the role of remote sensing in disaster management, highlighting its applications in disaster mapping and response. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Explain how emerging technologies can be leveraged to improve land use zoning practices for better disaster resilience and urban planning. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Highlight the importance of tailored mitigation strategies for addressing the unique characteristics of rural and urban areas. (CO4 K5)

Or

- (b) Explain how mitigation strategies can be designed to protect and enhance livelihood security in the face of disasters. (CO4 K5)

20. (a) Highlight both short-term and long-term mitigation measures, considering environmental, economic, and social aspects. Provide examples to illustrate the effectiveness of these strategies. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives in implementing these strategies. (CO5, K2)

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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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 objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary focus of the introduction to remote sensing? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Satellite technologies
  - (b) Principles of cartography
  - (c) Understanding electromagnetic radiation
  - (d) Defining the field and its history
2. In the context of cartography, what does the term “map composition” refer to? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) The process of creating maps using remote sensing data
  - (b) The arrangement and organization of map elements
  - (c) The study of different types of maps
  - (d) The measurement of electromagnetic radiation

3. Which type of satellites are known for their geostationary orbit, providing continuous coverage of a fixed area on Earth's surface? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Sun-synchronous satellites
  - (b) Earth Resources Satellites
  - (c) GeoEye satellites
  - (d) Geo-stationery satellites
4. Which type of correction is applied to remote sensing data to compensate for variations in sensor sensitivity and atmospheric conditions? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Radiometric correction
  - (b) Geometric correction
  - (c) Visual interpretation
  - (d) Data pre-processing
5. What does GIS stand for in the context of remote sensing and cartography? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Geographic Imaging System
  - (b) Geospatial Information Science
  - (c) Global Information System
  - (d) Geographic Information System
6. In GIS, what is meant by "spatial data"? (CO3, K4)
- (a) Data related to geographic locations and features
  - (b) Data related to variables and statistics
  - (c) Data collected from satellites
  - (d) Data with attribute information only

7. In the context of disaster risk management, what does “geoinformatics” primarily refer to? (CO4, K1)
- (a) Studying geological processes
  - (b) Using geographic information systems (GIS) for disaster analysis
  - (c) Analysing meteorological data
  - (d) Managing disaster response teams
8. How does collaborative mapping contribute to disaster risk management? (CO4, K2)
- (a) It creates hazard maps for specific regions
  - (b) It allows multiple stakeholders to share and update geographic information
  - (c) It assesses the financial cost of disasters
  - (d) It predicts the exact timing of disasters
9. What are the two primary approaches to multi-hazard risk assessment? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Qualitative and quantitative
  - (b) Local and global
  - (c) Spatial and temporal
  - (d) Geospatial and geological
10. Which type of risk assessment approach involves assigning numerical values to different risk factors? (CO5, K5)
- (a) Qualitative approach
  - (b) Quantitative approach
  - (c) Spatial approach
  - (d) Temporal approach

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the concept of remote sensing, its historical development, and its significance in various fields.  
(CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explore the technological advancements in cartography. Highlight at least two modern technologies that have revolutionized the field and explain how they have impacted map creation and interpretation.  
(CO1, K2)
12. (a) Explain the different types of platforms used for data acquisition in remote sensing.  
(CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Describe high-resolution satellites like GeoEye and Cartosat. Explain how their high resolution imagery benefits various industries and applications.  
(CO2, K4)
13. (a) Describe the three fundamental geometric entities in GIS: Points, lines and polygons.  
(CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Define the global Positioning System (GPS) and provide an overview of its development.  
(CO3, K4)
14. (a) Explain the concept of risk in the context of disaster management.  
(CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain how land use planning can contribute to disaster risk reduction and resilience-building.  
(CO4, K2)

15. (a) Explain the differences between qualitative and quantitative approaches in multi-hazard risk assessment. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Discuss the concept of GIS-based Decision Support Systems (DSS) in disaster management. (CO5, K5)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain the core principles of remote sensing and cartography. How do these principles guide the acquisition, analysis, and visualization of geospatial data? Illustrate your answer with practical applications. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of atmospheric windows in remote sensing. How do atmospheric conditions impact the quality of remote sensing data? Discuss strategies for mitigating atmospheric effects in data analysis. (CO1, K3)

17. (a) Explain the different types of Earth Resources Satellites, including LANDSAT, SPOT, IRS, and IKONOS satellite series. Discuss their characteristics and the applications they are best suited for. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the key characteristics and functions of high-resolution satellites like Geoeye and Cartosat. How do these satellites contribute to the field of Earth observation, and what are their unique capabilities? (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Discuss the importance of spatial and attribute data in GIS applications. Provide examples to illustrate your points. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss how GPS technology has revolutionized navigation and its applications in different fields. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Explain the concept of risk in the context of disaster management. Discuss the interplay between hazards, vulnerabilities and risk. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain how geoinformatics tools and techniques can be employed for risk analysis. (CO4, K2)

20. (a) Explain the differences between qualitative and quantitative approaches in multi-hazard risk assessment. Provide examples of when each approach is more suitable and discuss their respective strengths and limitations in assessing and mitigating disaster risks. (CO5, K5)

Or

- (b) Provide case studies or examples of successful applications of GIS-based DSS in disaster response and recovery efforts. (CO5, K5)

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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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 type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which term describes the capacity of the environment to absorb waste and pollution without degradation?  
(CO1, K1)
  - (a) Environmental resilience
  - (b) Sustainable development
  - (c) Environmental carrying capacity
  - (d) Ecological footprint
2. What does GDP stand for in the context of environmental economics?  
(CO1, K2)
  - (a) Gross Domestic Product
  - (b) Global Deforestation Program
  - (c) Green Development Process
  - (d) Growth-Driven Prosperity

3. How do externalities relate to missing markets? (CO2, K3)
- (a) Externalities cause markets to be more efficient
  - (b) Missing markets are a type of external cost
  - (c) Externalities can result in the absence of markets for certain goods and services
  - (d) Missing markets lead to the creation of external costs
4. In Lindahl's equilibrium, how are public goods financed? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Through government subsidies
  - (b) By the market forces of supply and demand
  - (c) By voluntary contributions from individuals
  - (d) By taxing individuals based on their willingness to pay
5. The "travel cost method" is commonly used to value: (CO3, K2)
- (a) Ecosystem services
  - (b) Pollution externalities
  - (c) Cultural heritage sites
  - (d) Health production functions
6. In the context of the "Cost of Environment," which term represents the expenses incurred to mitigate or clean up environmental pollution and damage? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Economic development
  - (b) Environmental externalities
  - (c) Environmental expenditures
  - (d) Greenhouse gas emissions



7. The contamination of rivers, lakes, and groundwater with harmful substances is known as: (CO4, K5)
- (a) Air pollution
  - (b) Water pollution
  - (c) Soil pollution
  - (d) Marine pollution
8. Which of the following is a key component of India's environmental policy framework? (CO4, K5)
- (a) The promotion of heavy industrialization
  - (b) Sustainable development and conservation of natural resources
  - (c) Elimination of all forms of agriculture
  - (d) Exclusively focusing on urban development
9. The Save Silent Valley Movement in India was primarily focused on: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Protecting a sacred mountain
  - (b) Preventing industrial pollution in a remote valley
  - (c) Conserving a biodiverse rainforest ecosystem
  - (d) Promoting tourism in a previously unexplored region
10. The term "Bachao" in Narmada Bachao Andolan translates to: (CO5, K2)
- (a) Prosperity
  - (b) Development
  - (c) Save or Rescue
  - (d) Industrialization

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the Theories of Optimal Resource Use in the Context of Exhaustible and Renewable Resources. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the Process of Economic Accounting and the Measurement of Environmentally Corrected GDP. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Discuss the Relationship Between Property Rights and Externalities. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Explore the Concept of Lindahl's Equilibrium and Its Application in Public Goods Provision. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Examine the Role of Natural Resources Accounting in Environmental Economics. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Assess the Cost of Environment, Pollution, and the Role of Life Cycle Assessment (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Analyze the Role and Efforts of the Indian Government in Controlling Pollution and Promoting Environmental Protection. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Roles and Functions of National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC), Department of Environment (DOE), and Pollution Control Board (PCB) in Environmental Governance. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Analyze the Chipko Movement in India and Its Contributions to Environmental Conservation. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Goals and Achievements of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) in the Context of Environmental Justice. (CO5, K3)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyze the economic theories and principles governing the optimal utilization of exhaustible and renewable resources. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the significance of incorporating environmental factors into economic assessments. Provide case studies or examples demonstrating how environmentally corrected GDP can inform policymaking and sustainability efforts. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Discuss how the assignment of property rights can help internalize external costs and benefits, reducing market failures. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the process of determining Lindahl prices and how they enable Pareto-efficient provision of public goods. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Define natural resources accounting and its relevance within the field of environmental economics. Discuss the fundamental concepts, methods, and empirical evidence associated with natural resources accounting. (CO3, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze the importance of integrating LCA into decision-making processes to minimize environmental costs. Provide examples of industries or cases where LCA has been instrumental in sustainability efforts. (CO3, K5)
19. (a) Describe the development of environmental policies in India and their evolution in response to changing environmental challenges. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the Effectiveness of Government Efforts in Controlling Pollution and Promoting Environmental Protection in India. (CO4, K3)
20. (a) Explore the historical context and significance of the Chipko Movement in India. Explain the goals and strategies employed by the movement. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the environmental justice aspects of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) movement, including displacement issues and indigenous rights. (CO5, K3)

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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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 by choosing the correct option.

1. In the field of disaster economics, what is the primary focus of “Damage Loss and Needs Assessment”? (CO1, K1)
  - (a) Identifying potential risks before disasters occur
  - (b) Estimating the costs of immediate response and recovery efforts
  - (c) Evaluating the long-term economic impact of disasters
  - (d) Assessing intangible costs associated with disasters
2. In the context of disaster economics, what distinguishes “tangible costs” from “intangible costs”? (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Tangible costs are related to direct financial losses, while intangible costs are emotional and psychological
  - (b) Tangible costs are easy to quantify, while intangible costs are difficult to measure
  - (c) Tangible costs are incurred by individuals, while intangible costs affect communities as a whole
  - (d) Tangible costs are associated with long-term recovery efforts, while intangible costs pertain to immediate response

3. Which of the following best describes the primary function of a disaster economics manager? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Assessing the emotional impact of a disaster on affected individuals
  - (b) Minimizing losses and optimizing resource allocation during and after a disaster
  - (c) Providing immediate medical care to disaster survivors
  - (d) Evaluating long-term environmental consequences of disasters
4. The Incident Command System (ICS) is primarily used for what purpose in disaster management? (CO2, K2)
- (a) Assessing the economic impact of disasters
  - (b) Managing the emotional well-being of disaster survivors
  - (c) Coordinating emergency response activities and resources
  - (d) Calculating the intangible costs associated with disasters
5. Which of the following best describes the concept of sustainable development? (CO3, K2)
- (a) Exploiting natural resources without regard for future generations
  - (b) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
  - (c) Achieving economic growth at any environmental cost
  - (d) Prioritizing immediate economic gains over long-term environmental concerns

6. How does the development of physical infrastructure contribute to sustainable development? (CO3, K2)
- (a) By depleting natural resources rapidly
  - (b) By improving the quality of life for current generations without considering the future
  - (c) By providing essential services while minimizing negative environmental impacts
  - (d) By prioritizing economic growth over social and environmental concerns
7. How does disaster financing in India contribute to the intersection of disaster and development? (CO4, K2)
- (a) By diverting resources away from development projects during disasters
  - (b) By prioritizing disaster response over long-term development goals
  - (c) By integrating disaster risk reduction into development planning and budgeting
  - (d) By minimizing the role of the Finance Commission in disaster financing
8. How does the Finance Commission ensure equitable distribution of disaster funds among states in India? (CO4, K3)
- (a) By allocating funds based on the population size of each state
  - (b) By prioritizing states with the least disaster risk
  - (c) By favoring economically advanced states
  - (d) By assessing states' disaster response capabilities

9. What is one of the primary roles of international financial institutions in disaster finance? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Providing immediate on-site rescue operations
  - (b) Offering long-term disaster insurance to affected nations
  - (c) Mobilizing financial resources for disaster response and recovery
  - (d) Coordinating domestic disaster preparedness efforts
10. In the context of disaster and international finance capital in the neoliberal world, what is a characteristic of neoliberal policies related to disaster management? (CO5, K2)
- (a) Focusing on public ownership of disaster response resources
  - (b) Emphasizing the role of government in providing disaster relief
  - (c) Promoting privatization and market-based approaches to disaster response and recovery
  - (d) Rejecting international cooperation in disaster mitigation

**Part B** (5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the difference between “direct costs” and “indirect costs” in disaster economics. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Examine the significance of “Risk identification and assessment” in disaster preparedness and management. (CO1, K4)



12. (a) Examine the concept of “risk” in disaster economics and its significance in decision-making. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the Incident Command System (ICS) as a managerial tool in disaster response. (CO2, K3)

13. (a) Discuss the challenges and benefits associated with integrating disaster risk reduction into development processes. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the importance of environmental and economic infrastructure development in fostering resilience to natural disasters. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Discuss the interplay between disaster and development in the Indian context. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze India’s policy for international assistance in disaster situations. (CO4, K5)

15. (a) Analyze the significance of interaction and coordination between international agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations in disaster situations. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss how economic ideologies and market-oriented policies influence the allocation of resources and the role of international financial institutions in disaster finance within this framework. (CO5, K3)

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the methods and significance of conducting a “Damage Loss and Needs Assessment” after a disaster. Provide real-world examples of successful assessments. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Explore the multifaceted impact of disasters on both the humanitarian and economic fronts. Discuss the challenges and opportunities in addressing both aspects comprehensively in disaster management. (CO1, K4)
17. (a) Discuss the concept of “risk” in the context of disaster economics and management. How can a comprehensive understanding of risk contribute to better resource allocation and mitigation efforts. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the challenges and benefits of coordinating governmental and non-governmental organizations during disaster situations. How can managerial skills play a crucial role in ensuring a coordinated and efficient response? (CO2, K3)
18. (a) Examine the challenges and opportunities associated with incorporating disaster risk reduction into the development processes. (CO3, K2)

Or

- (b) Analyze the role of physical and economic infrastructure development in fostering resilience to natural disasters. Provide examples of how infrastructure development can contribute to disaster resilience. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Discuss the role and functions of the Finance Commission in India's disaster financing. Explain how the Finance Commission assesses and allocates funds for disaster management at the state and national levels. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Explain the principles and considerations that guide India's decision to seek international aid and how such aid is managed to complement domestic resources during disasters. (CO4, K5)
20. (a) Discuss the importance of effective interaction and coordination between international agencies, governmental bodies, and non-governmental organizations in disaster mitigation and response. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Explore the impact of international finance capital in the neoliberal world on disaster management. Provide insights into the implications of this influence for disaster prone regions. (CO5, K2)
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**M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER – 2024**

**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. \_\_\_\_\_ provides a vital role in triaging, stabilizing and transporting victims to definitive care during Mass casualty incidents. (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Emergency medical services
  - (b) Mass casualty system
  - (c) Mass casualty services
  - (d) Emergency casualty services
2. \_\_\_\_\_ provides the opportunity to plan, prepare and when needed enables a rational response in case of disasters/ mass casualty incidents. (CO1, K2)
  - (a) Hospital response management
  - (b) Hospital medical management
  - (c) Hospital disaster management
  - (d) Hospital causality management

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first and immediate assistance given to any person with either a minor or serious illness or injury. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Rescue (b) First aid  
(c) Rehabilitation (d) Reconstruction
4. \_\_\_\_\_ provide insight, guidance and expertise on the principles and practice of medicine both in the disaster impact area. (CO2, K2)
- (a) Disaster medicine specialists  
(b) Disaster guidance specialists  
(c) Disaster adventurous specialists  
(d) Disaster guidance specialists
5. Gastro Intestinal illnesses, skin infections, mosquito-borne illnesses, hepatitis, and Legionnaires' disease are some health issues you may be at risk for after a \_\_\_\_\_. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Cyclone (b) Flood  
(c) Tsunami (d) Earthquake
6. Asthma, sinusitis, upper respiratory diseases, laryngitis, nasal irritation, pharyngeal edema, bronchospasm, bronchiolitis, bronchorrhea and hoarseness can occur due \_\_\_\_\_. (CO3, K2)
- (a) Fire Accidents  
(b) Flood  
(c) Tsunami  
(d) Earthquake

7. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a set of measures undertaken in advance by governments, organizations, communities, or individuals to better respond and cope with the immediate aftermath of a disaster. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Disaster Response
  - (b) Disaster Risk
  - (c) Disaster Save
  - (d) Disaster preparedness
8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to creating strategic goals that may take a substantial duration to accomplish. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Short-term planning
  - (b) Long-term planning
  - (c) Medium-term Planning
  - (d) Quick-term planning
9. \_\_\_\_\_ during disasters are: Heads injuries, fractures, hemorrhages, shocks, burns. (CO5, K2)
- (a) Common injuries
  - (b) Common services
  - (c) Common requirement
  - (d) Common facilities
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. (CO5, K2)
- (a) Risk
  - (b) Hazard
  - (c) Mitigation
  - (d) Vulnerability

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain Mass Casualty Incidents. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss about National Guidelines on Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Assess the importance of First Aid during Disaster. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss about Disaster Medicine and its importance. (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Explain the Medical and Health response to Earthquake. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Assess the requirements of Medical and Health Response to Fires. (CO3, K4)

14. (a) Explain the concept of Health Planning during Disaster. (CO4, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss about the Role of Planner in Disaster Preparedness. (CO4, K3)

15. (a) Summarize the Common Health Problems and Injuries during Disaster. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Explain the Plan for Mitigation of Disaster Health Problems. (CO5, K3)

**Part C** (5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Criticize the Institutional Mechanism for Disaster Health Care Management in India. (CO1, K4)

Or

- (b) Enumerate the role of Health Services in Disaster. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Describe Triage and Emergency Treatment. (CO2, K3)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the Mandatory Components of Health Operations in Disasters. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Describe the Medical and Health Response to Cyclones. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Enumerate the Requirement of Medical and Response for Flood. (CO3, K4)



19. (a) Compare the Short Term and Long Term Health Planning for Disaster. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Illustrate the Health Planning in the Content of Disaster Preparedness with a Case Study. (CO4, K4)
20. (a) Elucidate the Guidelines for a Composite Long Term Disaster Health Plan. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Compare the Direct and Indirect Health Consequences during Disaster. (CO5, K5)
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