

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 693036

Name

Email ID

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper
- All Questions are Compulsory
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important

- Answers must be attempted in the OCA Booklet only
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Covid-19 pandemic impacted the whole globe. recently there is a news of 4th wave (possible) in China.

Technology | helped in | management

1. Information dissemination through internet, news website,
2. RFID ~~and~~ thermal check $\Rightarrow$ used to detect and affected persons.
3. contactless sanitation drive $\rightarrow$ prevented further spread
4. Fast production of vaccine, PPE kits, etc.
5. Technology $\rightarrow$ some of help in distancing during lockdown.

6. Army, Vha word, MRI etc to run infection
7. Inter country movement after electronic check. (screening)
8. Contact Tracing.
9. Apps for Information dissemination
10. Clinical management unit artificial intelligence.

home technology reduces or helps in mitigation of pandemic
(word 19)

Overall Grading (V)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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Q.2)

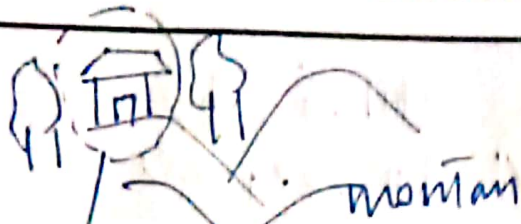
vulnerability is the ability to
withstand a hazard or to respond
when a disaster has occurred.

underpinning of vulnerability

- ↳ depends on person age/health
 Ex. old more affected
- ↳ local environment dependence
- ↳ sanitation relation
- ↳ quality / state of local building
- location of disaster.
 Ex. floods near river

Types

1. Physical vulnerability
 depends on geographical
 proximity to the source and
 origin of disaster



wooden home vulnerable to fires
more than Earthquake

2. social vulnerability

vulnerable and marginalised not
capable to deal with hazard
ex old age $\rightarrow$ covid-19 (died).

3. Economic vulnerability.

Economic status $\propto$ Disaster impact

Ex poor families $\rightarrow$ squatter settlements
can't afford safe places.

4. environmental vulnerability

Natural resource depletion and
resource degradation key aspect.
ex nutrients into wetlands $\rightarrow$ eutrophication

5. Attitudinal vulnerability

negative towards change and dependent
on external support.
ex victims of conflicts

Overall Grading ($\checkmark$)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

Disaster risk reduction is the policy objective of anticipating and reducing risk.

Measures

Before Sendai
Framework

- never existed DMO, 2005
- earlier responsive/reactionist approach
- national policy on disaster ~~management~~ ^{management} 2009
- Top-down approach more
- —

After Sendai
Framework

- First ever national disaster management plan
- now mainstreaming RRR + governance
- investing + preparedness + build back better.
- regional approach and development planning
- phase wise implementation
- Early warning system etc. for agencies involved
- UNDRR

Hyogo

Sendai

2015-30

1. First ever
plan for
disaster
management

2. 5 priorities
of government
and risk
identification

1. Successor of
Hyogo
(2005-15)

2. State - primary
role to
reduce disaster
with sharing
from local govt
private etc.

3. 4 priorities

→ understand disaster
risk.

→ strengthen government

→ investment in
disaster risk
reduction for
resilience

→ improving disaster
preparedness - emergency
response, recovery,
reconstruction, rehabilitation

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Sudden shaking of earth
can be referred as earthquake

Vulnerability of India to
Earthquake related hazards

- ① All, to BIS ~ 50% landmass
→ prone to earthquake
(moderate to very high)

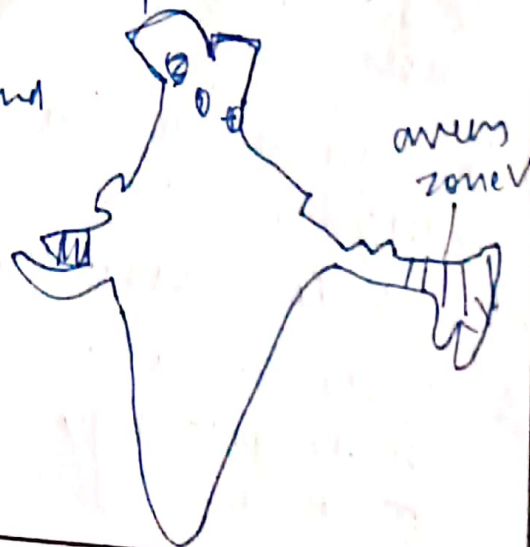
Port Kallari earthquake / 1993 →
Seismic Zone 1 merged with
Seismic Zone 2

- ② Population density, construction
(unsufficient), unplanned urbaniza-
tion → increase hazards
- ③ Andaman Nicobar → Frequent
earthquakes → situated on
inter-plate boundary.
- ④ underground construction,
high technology use →
susceptible to moderate ground
shaking.
- ⑤ Himalaya → Earthquake land slides
etc.

major disaster in 7 decade

1. 1993 Latur : 6.2 magnitude
Reason debatable - collision of
plate boundaries
here.
2. 1999 Chamoli : - Reason : Thrust
etc. surface
rupture + landslide fault
3. 2001 Bhuj : reactivated fault +
on mind for construction
4. 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami -
under seismic activity → flood
5. 2005 Kashmir 7.6 magnitude
Indian vs Eurasian plate

ASTUTE handling and
long term planning
were Bhuj after
2001 needed.

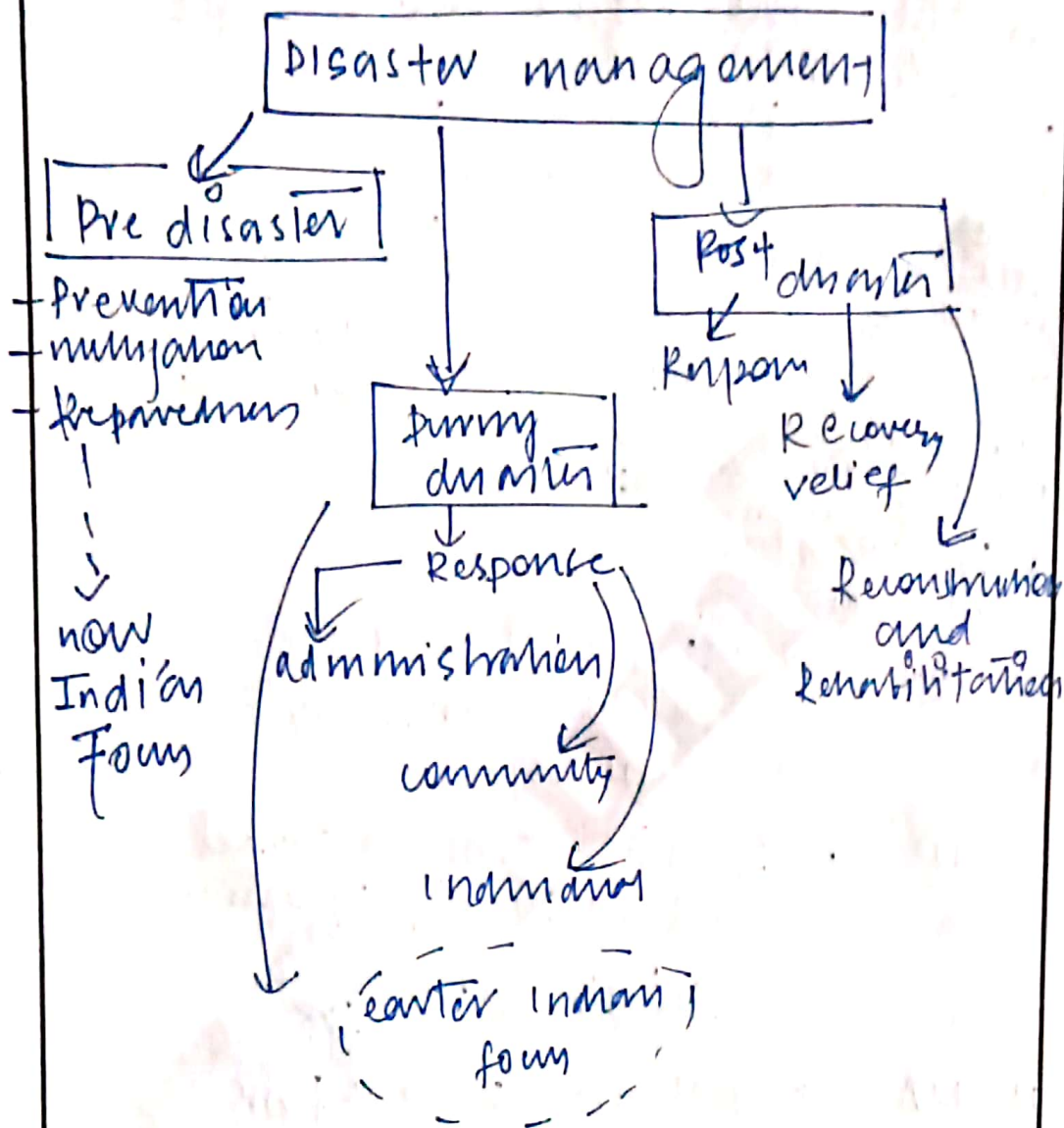


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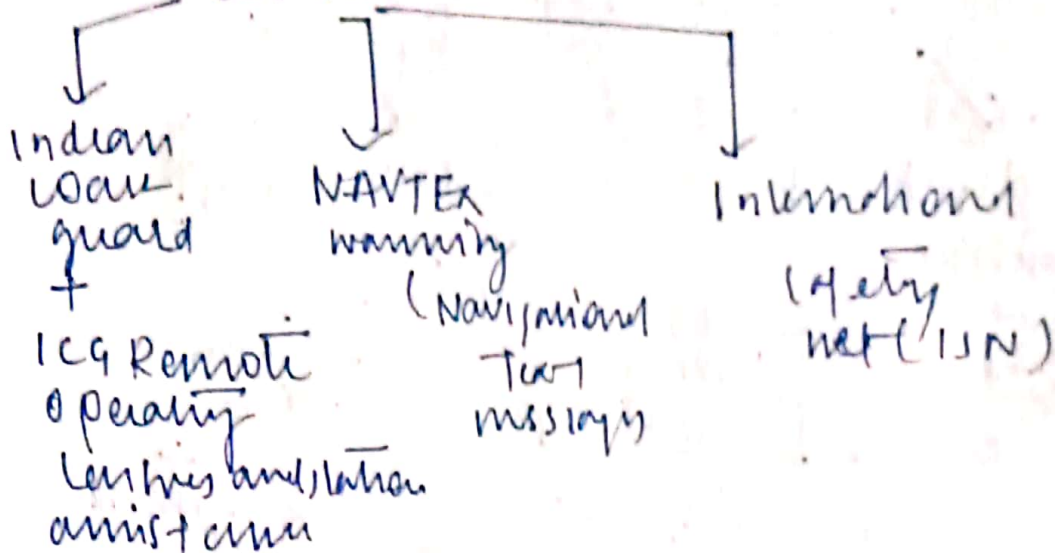
Q.5)



RECENT MEASURES

1. Global coalition for disaster Resilient infrastructure
 investment in disaster resilient infrastructure + collaborative steps by members

2. Maritime Rescue coordination centres



Case study : saved life during cyclone anphong, Nisarga.

3. IMD → Dynamic + impact based cyclone warning system
↓
minimise economic loss.

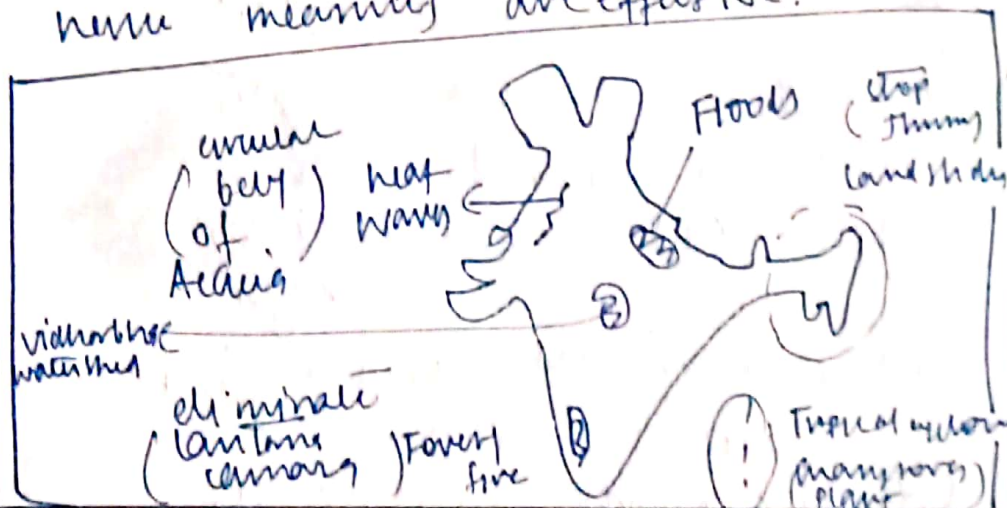
4. NDMA → National cyclone risk mitigation project
↓
web based dynamic comprehensive risk atlas being developed.

5. Institutions ^{study for} → controlling the situation
not just respond
Ex National Fire service college
and National Disaster
response force.

6. NDRF → said to achieve all
Benchmarks and Sendai Framework
for disaster risk reduction.

7. Disaster management plan by
Ministry of PRAKASH SINGH Raj →
increase capability at local level.

1999 Odisha Super cyclone Took
10000 lives recent fam + 00K by 100
new measures are effective.



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Q.6)

Hazard Zonation Mapping refers to the division of the land in homogenous areas and their ranking according to the degree of potential hazard caused by a disaster.

How to map the zones

- Frequent Ground shaking areas (Earthquakes) → high risk
ex. Uttarakhand, Himalayas.
- Intense human activities area ex. road, dam construction — moderate to high.
- high rainfall regions with steep slopes
ex. Mizoram, Himalayas, Andamans, Nicobars, western ghats, Nilgiris.

→ maps for individual
districts / roads / routes
using GIS, aerial photographs
etc.

Ex ISRO had prepared → for
pilgrim routes.

How Zoning helps

→ early information → better
planning and preparedness.

↳ Ex rains → ^{can} divert pilgrims
or halt
mummy.

→ Deployment of forces if
potential risk (NDRF, SDRF
on stand by)

→ construction activities can be
postponed / stopped for a time.

→ limiting agriculture to valley
and areas with moderate
slopes OR encourage

Terrace farming instead of
thinning.

→ high risk areas, large scale
afforestation and bund construction
→ reduces water flow.

→ school, village → disaster drills
in priority areas based on
map.

hence hazard zonation map
can reduce long term relative
impact on economic growth and
human development due to landslides



Overall Grading (✓)

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Q7)

Tsunami is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.

Causes of Tsunami

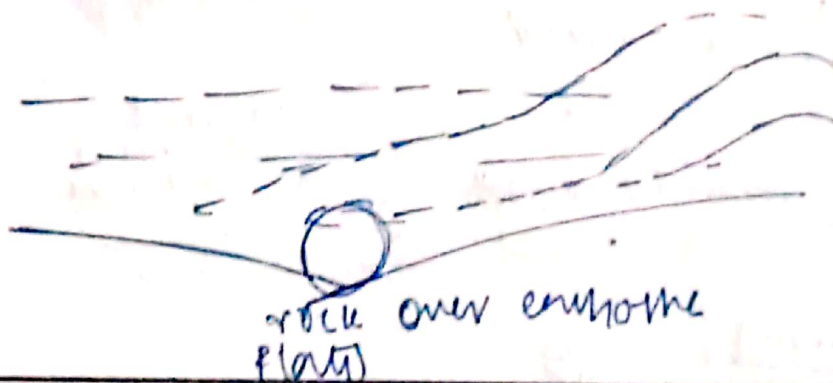
① Earth Quakes → on sea floor

Tsunami, 2004
Reason

causing
water
moves

slabs of rock
moves
past each other

causing waves move away
from the source

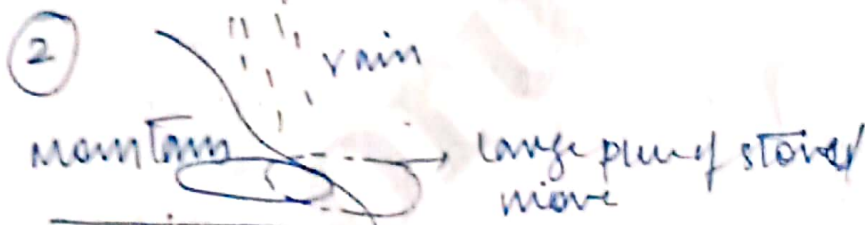
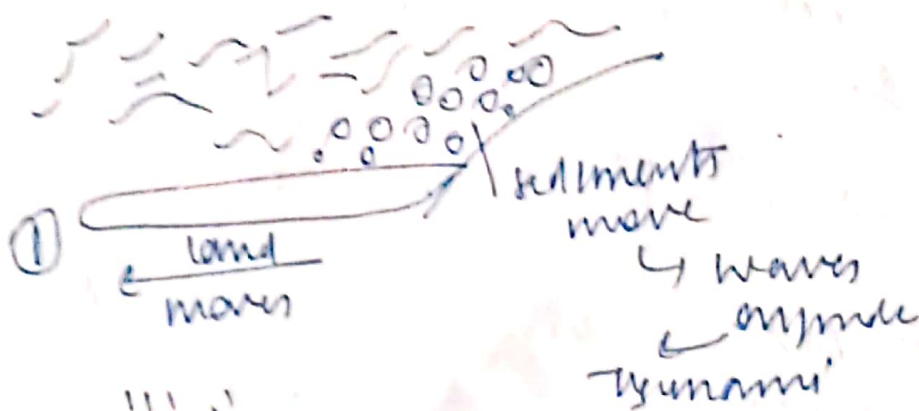


② Landslides

seafloor
A

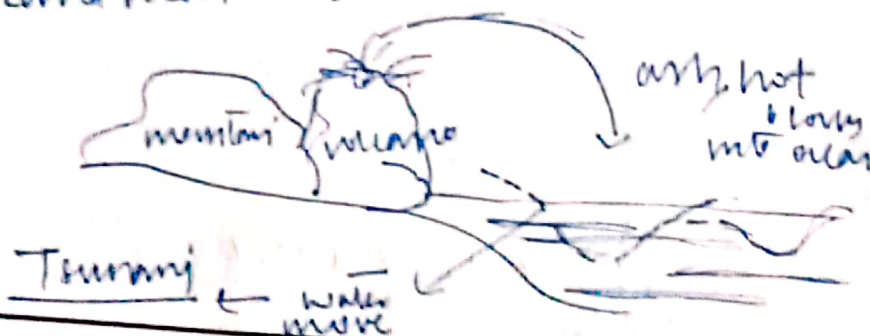
land
B

A+B
anywhere
can happen



③ Volcanic eruption :- less common

disruptive collapse of coastal island, underwater volcanoes
→ Land may sink

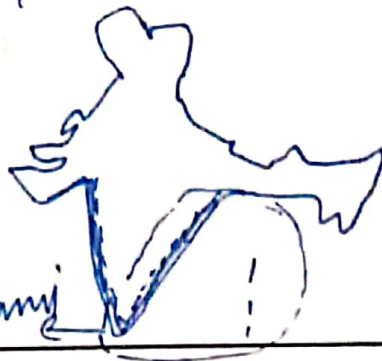


NDMA guidelines (2010) for preparedness

1. Route maps at strategic points.
Barricading facility to manage crowd, unauthorised parking management, CTV availability.
2. Security plans for VIP security.
3. Medical facilities at event venues.
4. Disaster preparedness plan with local government admin.
5. involve CSO, NGO.
6. Capacity building :- regular drills at office, school etc.
7. Early warning systems availability.
(INCOIS).

Tsunami ready communities way forward

affected Area
2004
Tsunami



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