

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : 693036 (#24)

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 QCA 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.

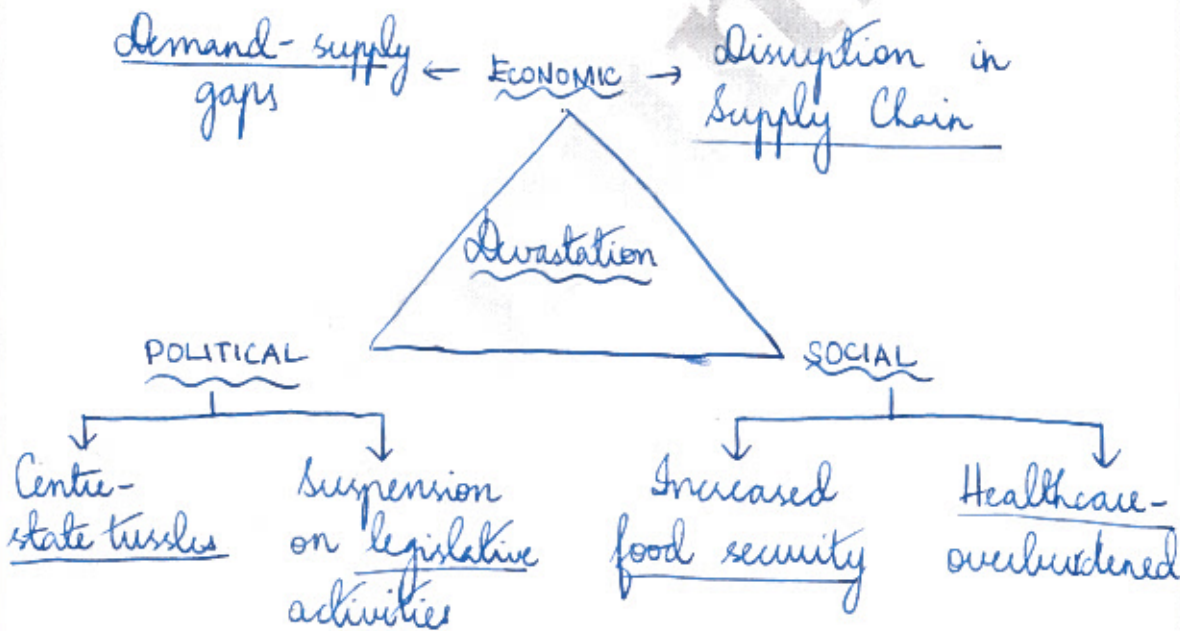
Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1) The Covid 19 pandemic has caused unprecedented devastation worldwide. However technological advancements are being availed readily to win over the crisis. Give an account of how technology was sought to aid management of the Pandemic.

The Covid 19 pandemic caused unprecedented devastation in the political, social, economic lives of people worldwide.



Technology as an aid

(i) CoWIN app

For effectively rolling out the Covid 19 vaccine

distribution to reduce wastage at national level

(ii) Aarogya Setu app

For tracking Covid-19 patients in one's neighbourhood

(iii) PM eVIDYA, e-PATHSHALA

To enable online education to ensure continued access to education

(iv) OTT Platforms

Platforms like Netflix provided online entertainment to relieve people from the uncertainty of the Pandemic

(v) Centre for Augmenting War with Covid-19 Health Crisis (CAVACH)

To extend support to startups for innovations to control Covid-19

not only

Technology, helped in managing the pandemic in a timely and easy manner but also gave birth to new opportunities to society

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Vulnerability is an essential elements for defining disaster impacts and their threat to people. How and in what ways can vulnerability to disasters be characterised? Discuss different types of vulnerability with reference to disasters.

Vulnerability refers to the inability to respond or resist a disaster. Its importance in defining disaster impact can be seen through the following equation

$$\frac{\text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Hazard}}{\text{Capacity}} = \text{Disaster}$$

Vulnerability can be characterised by 2 approaches

Scientific
approach
eg. Disaster
research

Policy
approach
eg. Preparation of
contingency plans

Types of Vulnerability

(i) Physical vulnerability

Wooden homes are more vulnerable to fire but less likely to collapse in an earthquake

(ii) Social vulnerability

When flooding occurs, elderly, pregnant women and children are more vulnerable

(iii) Economic vulnerability

People living in slums are more vulnerable than people in gated communities - Seen during Covid-19

(iv) Attitudinal vulnerability

A community which is hopeless about change tends to be more vulnerable

(v) Environmental vulnerability

Wetlands are more sensitive to salinity from sea water

(vi) Technological vulnerability

Countries equipped with state of the art technology tend to be better prepared.

Through good risk management and by planning effectively, the intensity of vulnerabilities can be reduced.

Overall Grading (✓)

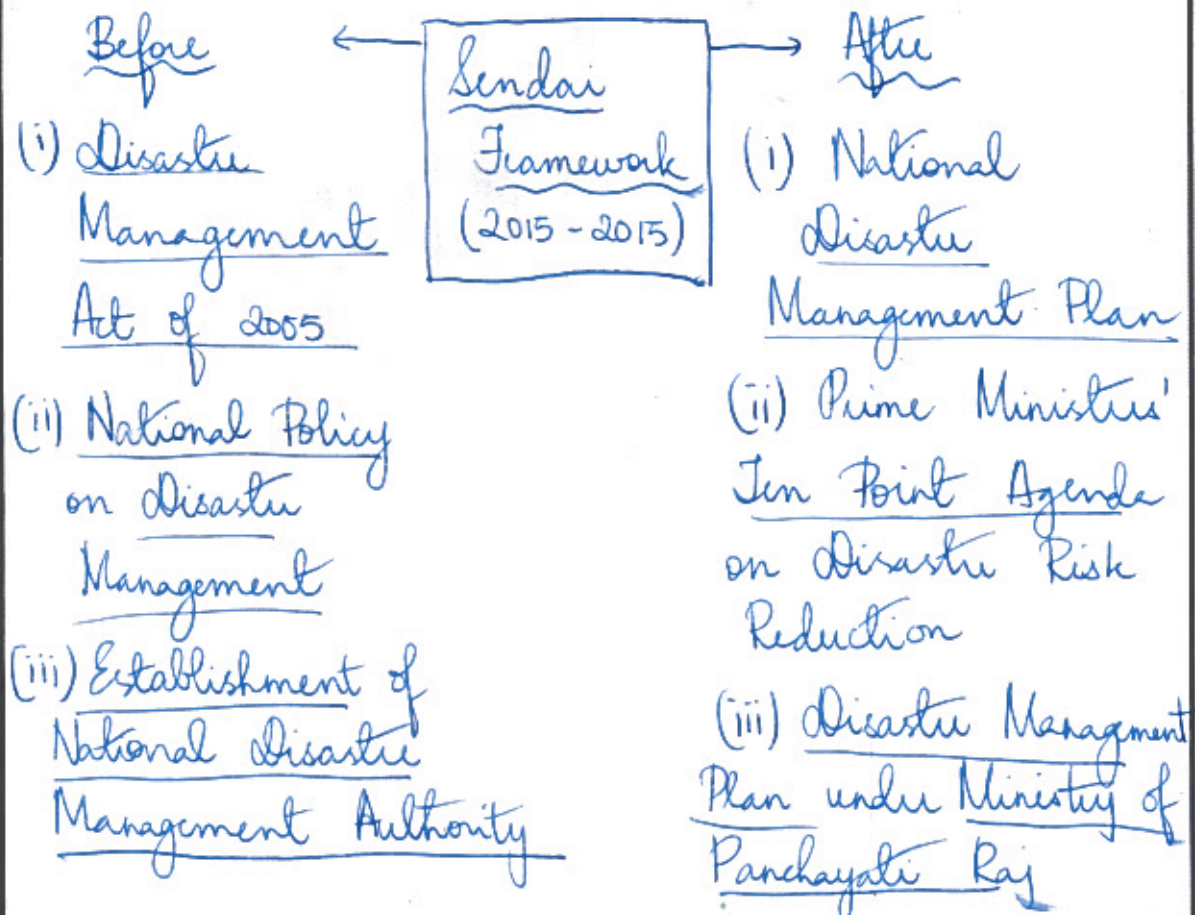
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Q.3)

Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing "Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)". How is this framework different from the 'Hyogo framework for Action 2005'?

The Sendai Framework was adopted by the UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks.

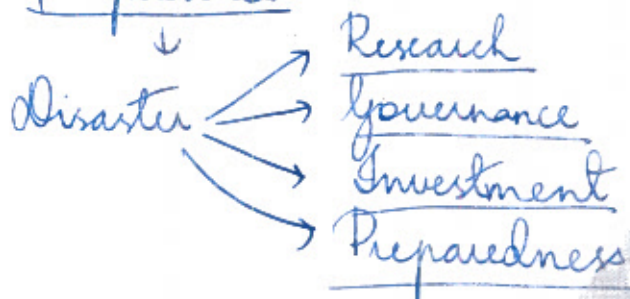
Measures taken by India



With adoption of Sendai Framework, India developed multi level planning and local level strategies.

Difference from Hyogo framework

- (i) Sendai framework places emphasis on 4 priorities



- (ii) Sendai framework (2015-2030) is the successor instrument of Hyogo framework (2005-2015)

- | <u>Sendai</u> | <u>Hyogo</u> |
|--|--|
| <u>Reduction in Disaster Risk</u> — <u>Primary aim</u> | <u>Building resilience of Nations</u> — <u>Primary aim</u> |

The Sendai Framework has contributed to enriching India's Disaster Preparedness with focus on "Build Back Better".

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Discuss about the vulnerability of India to earthquake related hazards. Give examples including the salient features of major disasters caused by earthquakes in different parts of India during last three decades.

Around 55% of landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity.

Vulnerability to Earthquake related hazards
India is prone to earthquakes because

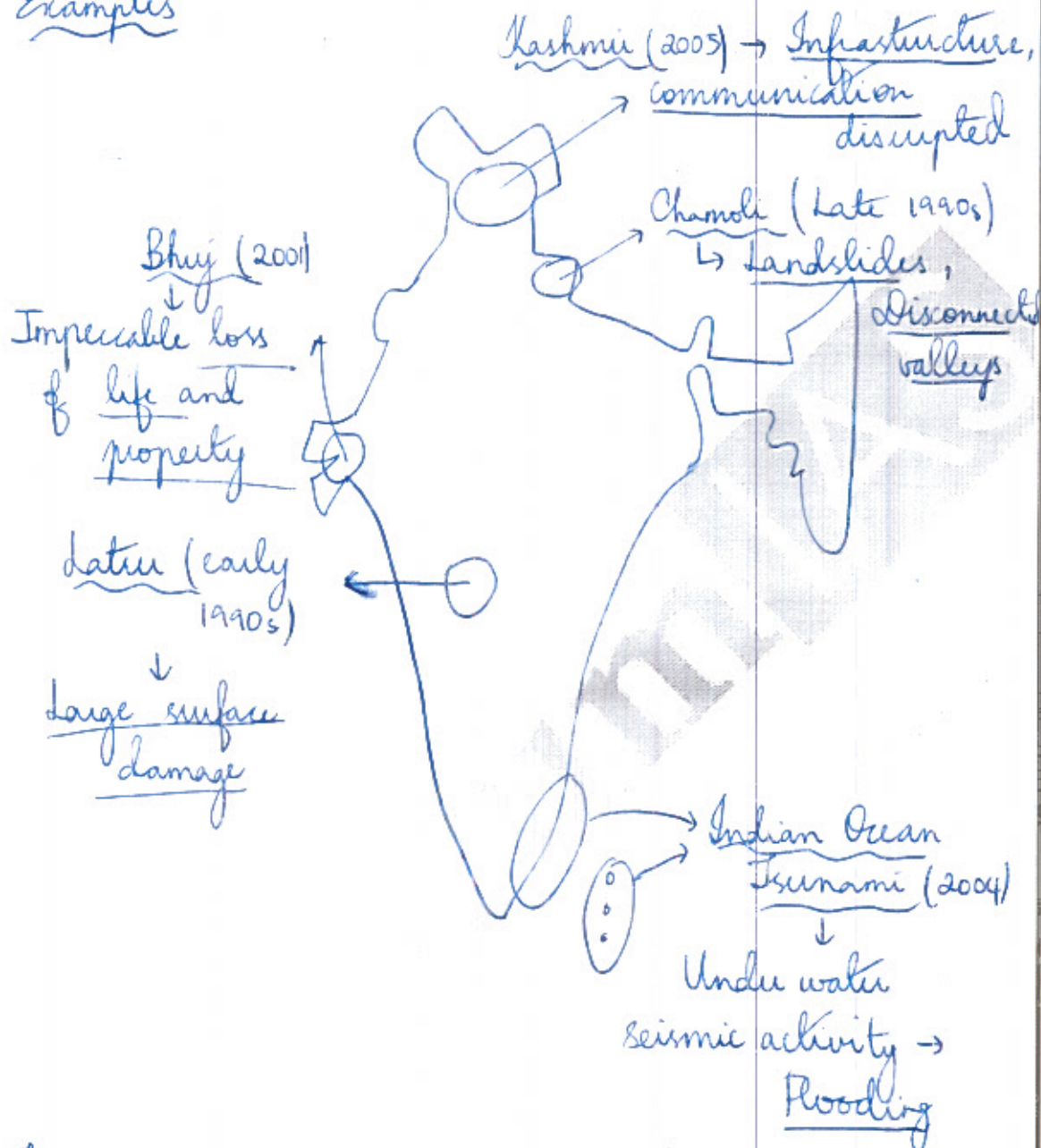
Geographical factors

- (i) Indian landmass penetrates in Eurasian plate
 - ↙ landslides ↘
 - ↘ liquefaction ↙
 - ↓ In regions around Himalayan foothills

Non-geographical factors

- (i) Unplanned urbanisation
- (ii) Densely populated
- (iii) Non earthquake proof construction

Examples



There is a lot more to be done to make India earthquake proof. Multi level planning and social mobilisation for disaster management is the need of the hour.

Overall Grading (✓)

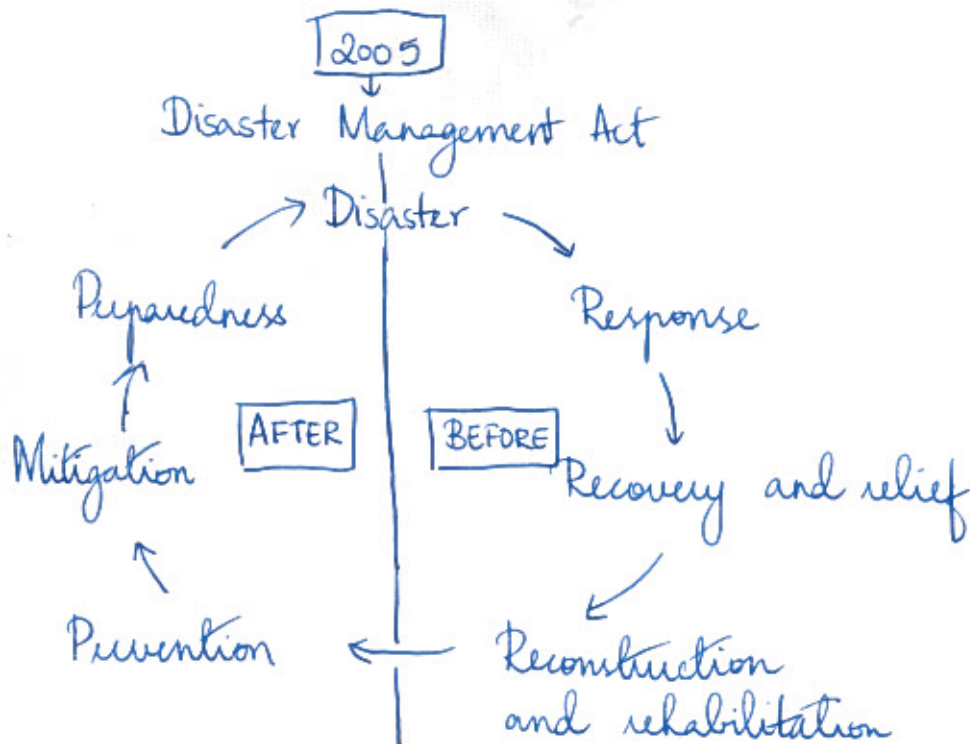
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Q.5)

Discuss the recent measures initiated in disaster management by Government of India departing from the earlier reactive approach.

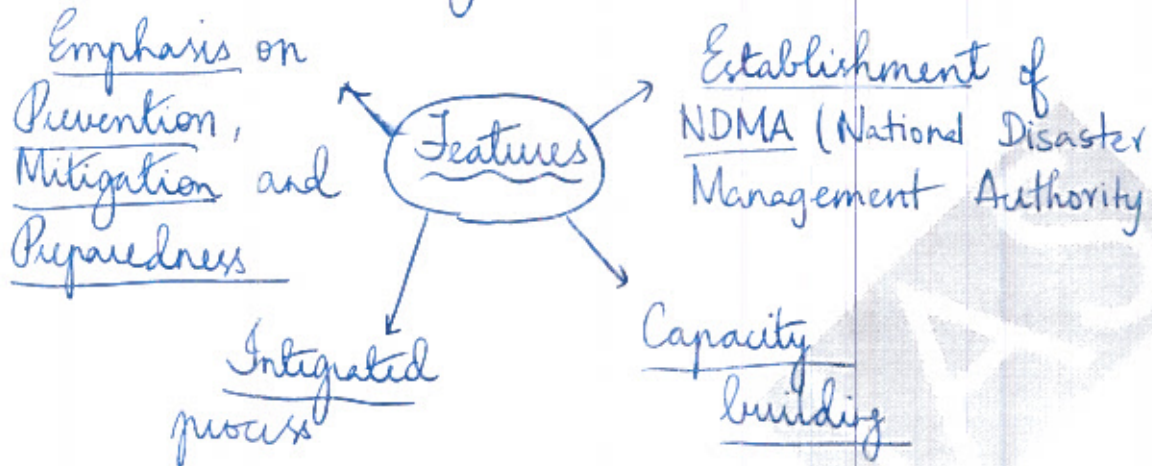
According to UN, disaster refers to a serious disruption in the functioning of a community, which involves human, material, economic and environmental impacts that exceed the ability of the affected community to cope.

Difference from Earlier approach



Recent measures

(i) Disaster Management Act 2005



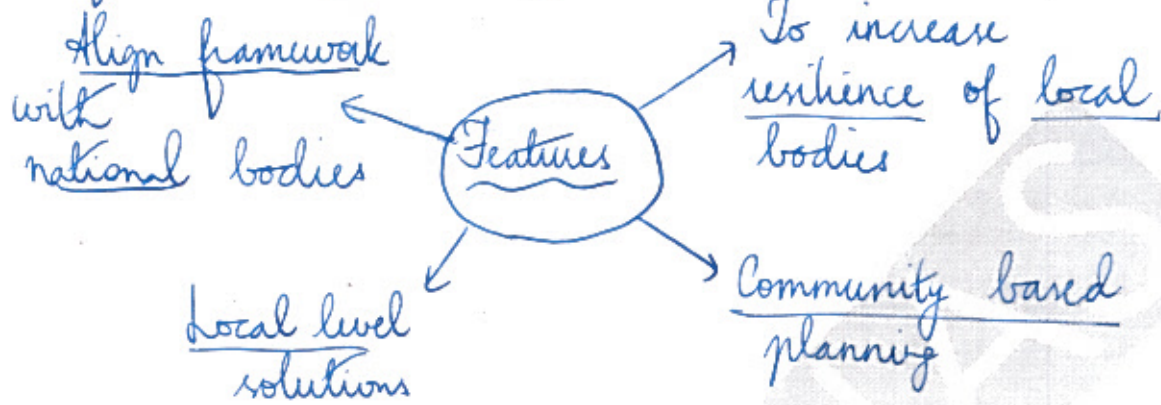
(ii) Prime Minister's 10 point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction



(iii) Sapta Mitra scheme of NDMA

↳ Training to community volunteers

(iv) Disaster Management Plan → Ministry of Panchayati Raj



(v) Institutions → Change in approach from relief centric to emphasis on Preparedness, Mitigation and Prevention

- State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
- National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)
- National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

A safe and resilient India can be built by leveraging technology and focusing on mitigation strategies.

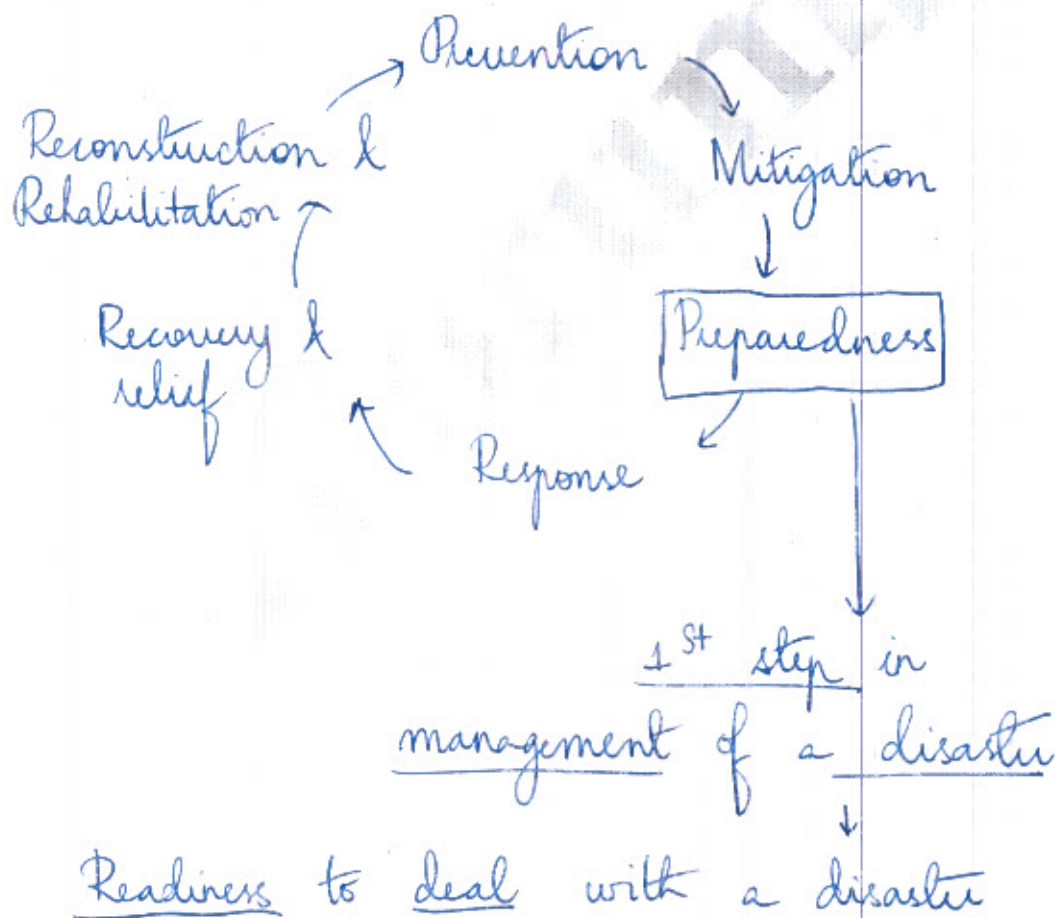
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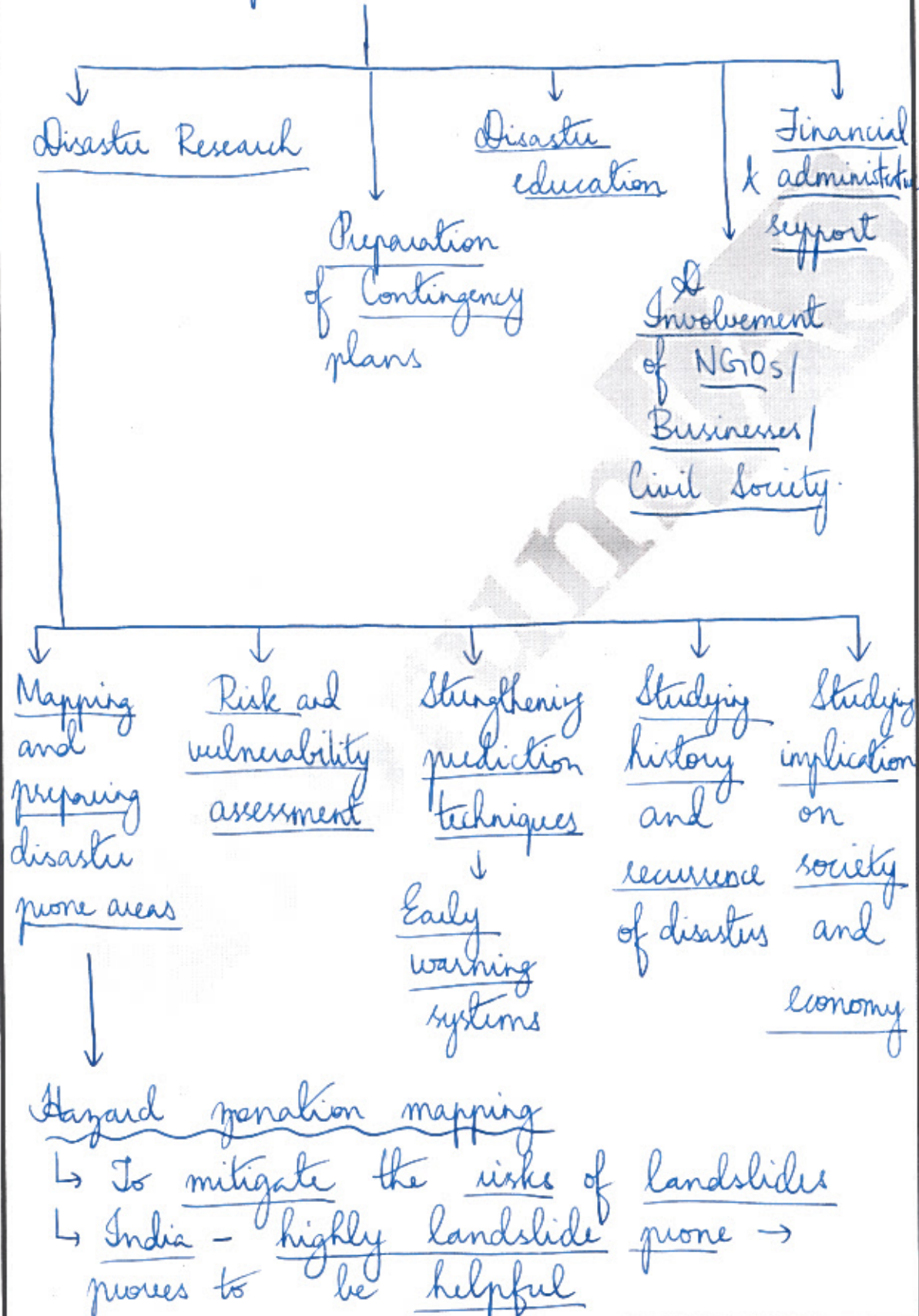
Q.6)

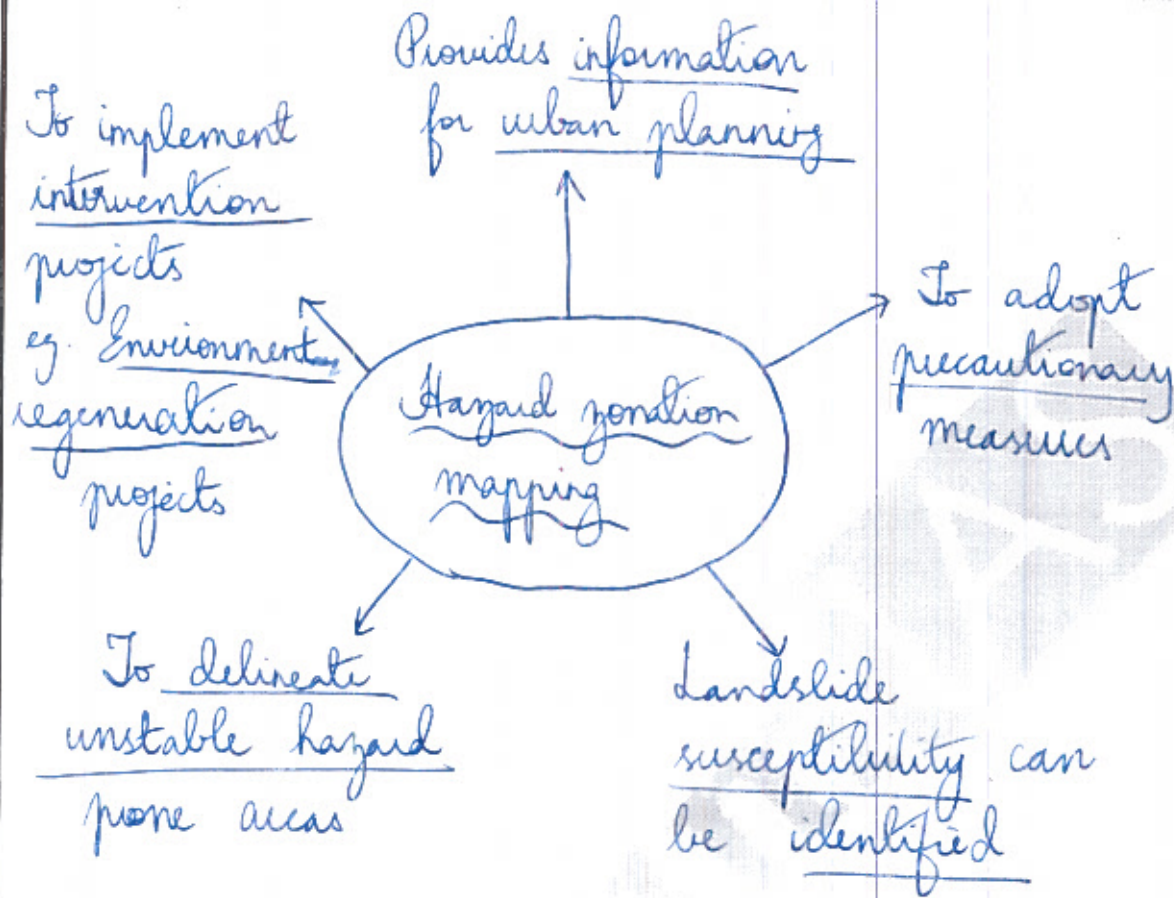
Disaster preparedness is the first step in any disaster management process. Explain how hazard zonation mapping will help disaster mitigation in case of landslides.

Disaster Management refers to an integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures that are necessary for managing a disaster.



Disaster Preparedness





Landslides affect huge populations as seen in Kerala. Therefore, Landslide hazard zonation mapping is important for an integrated disaster management.

Overall Grading (✓)

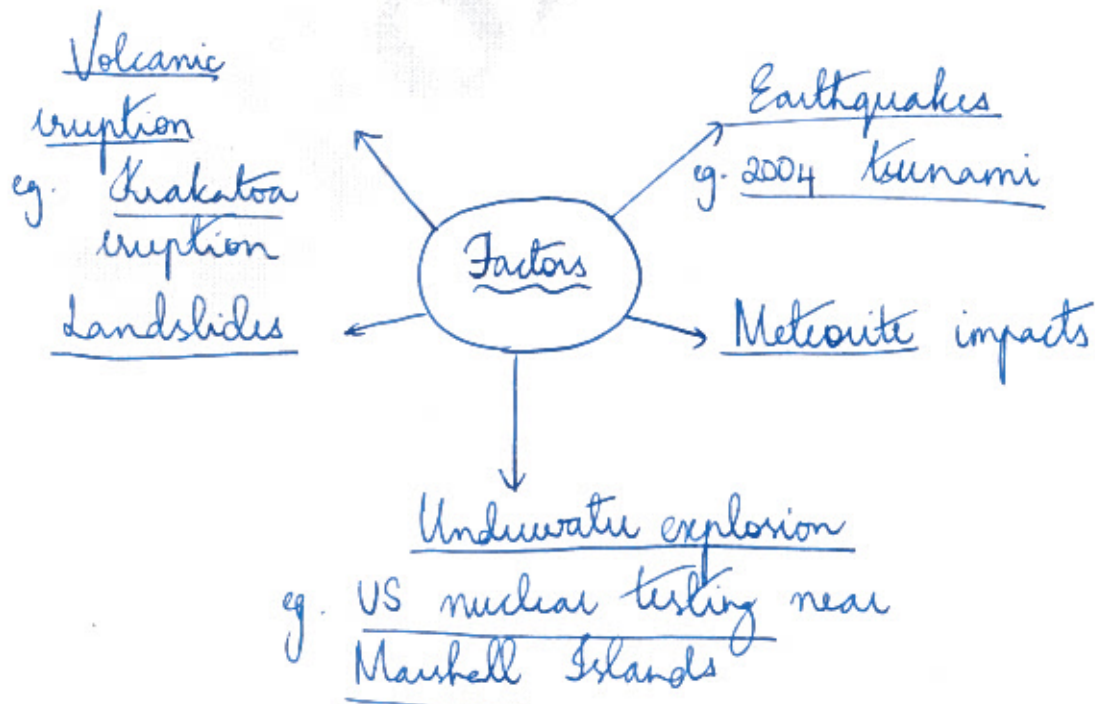
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Q.7)

On 6th December 2004, tsunami brought havoc to 14 countries including India. Discuss the factors responsible for occurrence of Tsunamis and their effects on life and economy. In the light of guidelines of NDMA (2010) describe the mechanisms for preparedness to reduce risk during such events.

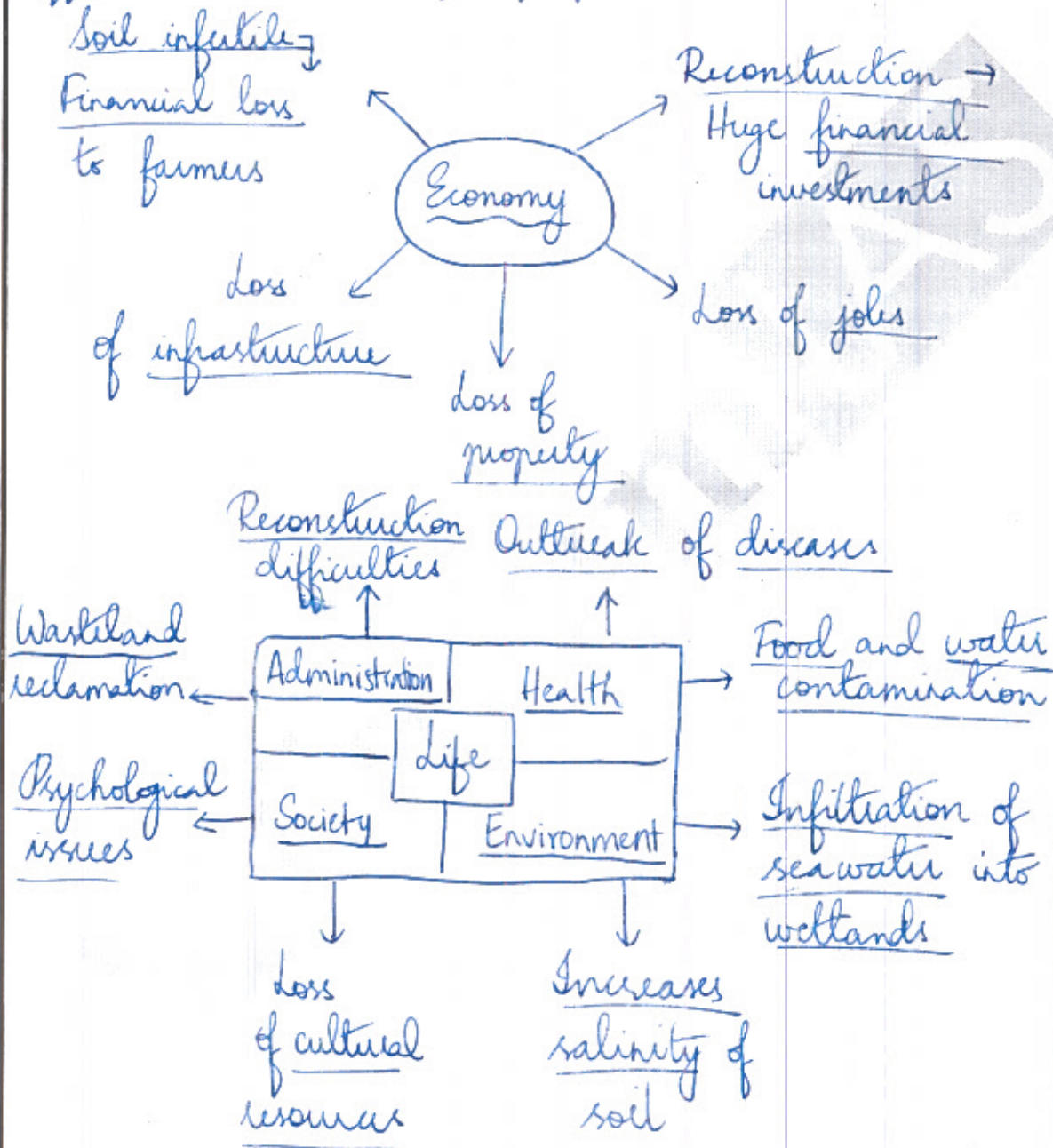
On Dec 2004, the tsunami was generated due to underwater seismic activity by the coast of Sumatra islands.

Factors responsible for occurrence of Tsunamis



Effects

Tsunamis can have impeccably drastic effects on lives of people



NDMA guidelines → Preparedness

Awareness

- Disaster research
- Effective dissemination of Tsunami alert messages
- Coordination with multiple stakeholders for spreading awareness

Structural measures

- On design and construction of structures
- Strategies for protecting lifeline structures
- Efficient land use practices
- Bioshields and Mangrove regeneration

A robust regime with state-of-the-art technology and community participation will help in management of Tsunamis

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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