Disaster Management · GS - III

Radiological emergencies require effective coordination between scientific institutions, public health authorities and disaster management agencies. Examine the role of preventive preparedness and risk communication in mitigating their impact.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 11/11/2026	GS - III	Disaster Management

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Radiological hazards, nuclear safety, potassium iodide, thyroid protection, disaster preparedness, public health infrastructure, risk communication, inter-agency coordination, emergency response.

Model Answer

Introduction

Radiological emergencies arising from nuclear accidents or other radiation incidents can create serious public health and environmental risks. Preparedness is essential to minimise their consequences.

Role of Preventive Preparedness

- **Medical preparedness:** Strategic availability of potassium iodide tablets can reduce thyroid exposure to radioactive iodine when administered under official guidance.
- **Emergency planning:** Evacuation routes, shelter arrangements, radiation monitoring and emergency medical facilities should be established near vulnerable installations.
- **Institutional coordination:** Nuclear regulators, health departments, disaster management authorities and local administrations must maintain coordinated response mechanisms.

- **Public awareness:** Communities should receive clear instructions regarding protective measures and emergency procedures.

Importance of Risk Communication

Authorities must communicate verified information promptly, counter misinformation and explain the limitations of protective measures. Unsupervised consumption of iodine tablets should be discouraged.

Conclusion

A combination of scientific monitoring, institutional coordination and credible public communication strengthens radiological disaster resilience and protects public health.

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