Disaster Management

DAILY PRACTICE 06/11/2026 · UPSC CSE · Disaster Management

Q1.

With reference to disaster management funding in India, consider the following statements:

1. The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
2. The SDRF is the primary fund available with State Governments for responding to notified disasters.
3. The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) supplements the SDRF in cases of severe disasters.
4. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) directly distributes all SDRF compensation to affected farmers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — Statements 1, 2 and 3 only.

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** SDRF is constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** SDRF is the primary fund for State-level disaster response.
3. **Statement 3 is correct:** NDRF provides supplementary assistance for severe disasters.
4. **Statement 4 is incorrect:** State authorities administer SDRF assistance; NDMA does not directly distribute all compensation.

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Q2.

With reference to urban disaster management and building safety in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides the legal framework for disaster management in India.
2. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
3. The National Building Code of India is a statutory Act passed by Parliament.
4. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is responsible for specialised response during disasters and major emergencies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 4 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — Statements 1, 2 and 4 only.

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** The Disaster Management Act, 2005 establishes India's disaster management framework.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairperson of the NDMA.
3. **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The National Building Code is a model code published by the Bureau of Indian Standards, not a parliamentary Act.
4. **Statement 4 is correct:** The NDRF provides specialised disaster response and rescue services.

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Q3.

With reference to cyclones, river flooding and flood-management measures in India, consider the following statements:

1. A barrage can regulate river flow by controlling the movement of water through gates.
2. Releasing surplus water downstream can reduce pressure on a barrage, but may increase flood risks in downstream settlements.
3. Cusec is a unit of water discharge representing one cubic foot of water flowing per second.
4. Closing irrigation canals during heavy rainfall necessarily eliminates the risk of flooding in the surrounding region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (B) — Statements 1, 2 and 3 only.

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** Barrages use gates to regulate water levels and discharge. Their operation depends on inflows, river conditions and downstream safety.

2. **Statement 2 is correct:** Controlled releases can help manage rising water levels upstream. However, downstream river levels may rise, requiring warnings and coordinated flood management.

3. **Statement 3 is correct:** One cusec equals one cubic foot per second, approximately 0.0283 cubic metres per second.

4. **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Closing canals may reduce additional water entering vulnerable areas through the canal network, but flooding can still occur because of river overflow, intense rainfall, drainage congestion or other factors.

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Q4.

With reference to tropical cyclones and their impact on coastal regions, consider the following statements:

1. Tropical cyclones over the Bay of Bengal can cause storm surges, coastal flooding and damage to infrastructure.
2. Heavy rainfall associated with a cyclone can cause flooding even after the system makes landfall.
3. Cyclones can provide rainfall to drought-prone regions but may simultaneously cause agricultural and infrastructural damage.
4. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is responsible for issuing cyclone forecasts and warnings in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1, 2, 3 and 4

D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct answer: Option C — 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — 1, 2, 3 and 4

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** Strong winds and low atmospheric pressure can contribute to storm surges, while heavy rainfall can inundate coastal areas.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** Rainfall may continue after landfall, and river flooding or waterlogging can persist even as a cyclone weakens.
3. **Statement 3 is correct:** Cyclone rainfall may replenish water resources, but excessive rain and strong winds can destroy standing crops, uproot trees and damage electricity infrastructure.
4. **Statement 4 is correct:** The IMD monitors weather systems and issues cyclone forecasts, warnings and associated meteorological advisories.

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Q5.

With reference to flash floods and disaster management, consider the following statements:

1. Flash floods can develop rapidly following intense rainfall, particularly in areas with limited infiltration or steep terrain.
2. Urbanisation can increase surface runoff by replacing permeable surfaces with concrete and asphalt.
3. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the statutory authority responsible for coordinating disaster management in the United States.
4. Flood-related emergencies can disrupt essential services, transportation networks and access to polling stations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 4 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 1, 2 and 4 only

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** Flash floods occur when water levels rise rapidly, often following intense rainfall, sudden runoff or the failure of water-retaining structures.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** Impervious surfaces reduce infiltration and increase the volume and speed of surface runoff, potentially worsening urban flooding.
3. **Statement 3 is incorrect:** India's NDMA functions under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. In the United States, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) plays a major federal role in disaster preparedness and response.
4. **Statement 4 is correct:** Flooding can damage roads, bridges, electricity networks and public facilities, disrupting essential services and access to polling stations.

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Q6.

With reference to disaster management in India, consider the following statements:

1. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
2. The Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) supports disaster response operations within Odisha.
3. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is chaired by the Union Home Minister.
4. Landslides can be triggered by intense rainfall, slope instability and human activities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 4 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 1, 2 and 4 only

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the constitution of the NDRF to respond to disaster situations.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** ODRAF is Odisha's specialised force for responding to disasters and conducting rescue operations.
3. **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Prime Minister of India chairs the NDMA, while the Union Home Minister is not its chairperson.
4. **Statement 4 is correct:** Heavy rainfall can saturate soil and weaken slopes, increasing the likelihood of landslides, especially in vulnerable terrain.

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Q7.

भारत में उष्णकटिबंधीय
चक्रवातों और आपदा प्रबंधन
के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित
कथनों पर विचार कीजिए :

1. बंगाल की खाड़ी का गर्म
समुद्री जल उष्णकटिबंधीय
चक्रवातों के विकास के लिए
ऊर्जा प्रदान करता है।
2. चक्रवात के कारण होने वाली
अत्यधिक वर्षा से शहरी
क्षेत्रों में जलभराव और
अचानक बाढ़ का खतरा बढ़ सकता
है।
3. भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
(IMD) चक्रवातों से संबंधित
मौसम पूर्वानुमान और
चेतावनियाँ जारी करता है।
4. चक्रवात के दौरान मछुआरों को
समुद्र में जाने से रोकने का
उद्देश्य केवल समुद्री
प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करना
है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन -
से सही हैं?

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A. □□□□ 1 □□ 2

B. □□□□ 1, 2 □□ 3

C. □□□□ 2, 3 □□ 4

D. 1, 2, 3 □□ 4

Correct answer: Option B — □□□□ 1, 2 □□ 3

Explanation

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1. □□□ **1** □□□ □□ **:** □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□
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Q8.

With reference to tropical cyclones and weather warnings in India, consider the following statements:

1. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues weather warnings to help authorities and citizens prepare for hazardous weather.
2. An orange alert generally indicates a higher level of preparedness than a yellow alert.
3. Tropical cyclones derive energy primarily from warm ocean waters and the release of latent heat during condensation.
4. A cyclone warning eliminates the need for evacuation and other disaster-preparedness measures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 1, 2 and 3 only

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** IMD provides weather forecasts and warnings that help governments, disaster-management authorities and the public prepare for hazardous conditions.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** In the standard IMD colour-warning framework, yellow indicates watchfulness, while orange signals a greater need for preparedness and action.
3. **Statement 3 is correct:** Tropical cyclones draw energy from warm ocean waters, with latent heat released as moist air rises and condenses.
4. **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Warnings must be followed by appropriate action, such as securing property, avoiding flooded roads and evacuating vulnerable areas when directed.

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Q9.

1.
2.
3. (IMD)
4. ,

?

A. केवल 1 और 2

B. केवल 1, 3 और 4

C. केवल 2 और 3

D. 1, 2, 3 और 4

Correct answer: Option B — केवल 1, 3 और 4

Explanation

सही उत्तर : (b) — केवल 1, 3 और 4

1. कथन 1 सही है: गर्म समुद्री जल, नमी और अनुकूल वायुमंडलीय परिस्थितियाँ
चक्रवात के विकास में सहायक होती हैं।
2. कथन 2 गलत है: चक्रवात तट पार करने के
बाद भी आंतरिक क्षेत्रों में भारी
वर्षा , बाढ़ और भूस्खलन जैसी स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं।
3. कथन 3 सही है: IMD मौसम निगरानी , चक्रवात पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनी जारी करने में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाता है।
4. कथन 4 सही है: पूर्व चेतावनी और समयबद्ध निकासी लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुँचाकर जान -माल की क्षति कम कर सकती
हैं।

Q10.

With reference to mountain tourism and disaster management, consider the following statements.

1. Shey-Phoksundo Lake is located in Nepal's Dolpa district.
2. Sudden weather changes, low temperatures and difficult terrain can increase risks during high-altitude trekking.
3. Search and rescue operations in remote mountainous areas may require coordination among local authorities, security personnel and trained rescue teams.
4. Mobile phone connectivity is guaranteed in all remote Himalayan trekking regions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 2 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 1, 2 and 3 only

1. **Statement 1 is correct:** Shey-Phoksundo Lake is situated in Nepal's Dolpa district, within Shey Phoksundo National Park.
2. **Statement 2 is correct:** Harsh weather, hypothermia, difficult trails and altitude-related problems can threaten trekkers' safety.
3. **Statement 3 is correct:** Mountain rescues often require coordinated teams, local knowledge, suitable equipment and, where possible, aerial support.
4. **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Network coverage can be limited or unavailable in remote mountainous areas.

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