Disaster Management · GS - III

Examine the challenges of managing large-scale flooding caused by cyclones in coastal regions. Suggest measures to strengthen India's disaster preparedness and response.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 30/10/2026	GS - III	Disaster Management

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Cyclone-induced flooding; coastal vulnerability; early warning systems; evacuation; relief and rehabilitation; resilient infrastructure; inter-agency coordination; community preparedness

Model Answer

Introduction

Cyclone-induced flooding creates multiple hazards in coastal regions, including displacement, infrastructure damage, disruption of transport and loss of livelihoods. The reported flooding in Ichchapuram illustrates the importance of coordinated disaster management.

Major Challenges

- **Population displacement:** Large numbers of people require safe evacuation, shelter, food, drinking water and healthcare.
- **Infrastructure disruption:** Flooded highways and damaged bridges obstruct rescue operations and supply chains.
- **Public health risks:** Contaminated water and overcrowded relief camps increase disease risks.
- **Livelihood losses:** Agriculture, fisheries and small businesses face prolonged disruption.

Measures for Better Preparedness

- Strengthen IMD-based early warning and last-mile communication.
- Improve evacuation planning and cyclone-resilient relief shelters.
- Ensure coordination among NDMA, SDMAs, NDRF and local authorities.
- Protect critical infrastructure through flood-resilient design.
- Restore livelihoods and provide transparent post-disaster compensation.

Conclusion

India needs a shift from relief-centred responses towards anticipatory, resilient and community-based disaster risk reduction.