Disaster Management · GS - III

Examine the role of weather-warning systems and community preparedness in reducing the impact of cyclones and associated heavy rainfall.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 01/11/2026	GS - III	Disaster Management

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Early-warning systems; IMD colour alerts; cyclone preparedness; urban flooding; community awareness; disaster risk reduction

Model Answer

Introduction

Cyclones and associated rainfall can cause flooding, infrastructure damage, power disruption and loss of life. Timely warnings and coordinated preparedness are essential for reducing disaster impacts.

Role of Early Warnings

The India Meteorological Department issues forecasts and colour-coded alerts to communicate the severity of expected weather. Yellow alerts encourage awareness, while orange alerts signal the need for greater preparedness and timely action.

Preparedness Measures

Government Action: District authorities should activate control rooms, coordinate emergency services, identify vulnerable settlements and prepare shelters where necessary.

Community Awareness: Citizens should follow official advisories, avoid flooded roads, secure loose objects and keep emergency supplies ready.

Infrastructure Resilience: Drainage maintenance, resilient power systems and protection of critical facilities can reduce damage from heavy rainfall and strong winds.

Challenges and Way Forward

Forecast uncertainty, communication gaps and inadequate urban drainage can limit preparedness. Authorities should improve localised forecasts, last-mile communication, evacuation planning and coordination among departments.

Conclusion

Early warnings save lives only when they lead to timely action. Combining reliable forecasts, resilient infrastructure and community participation strengthens disaster preparedness and reduces cyclone-related losses.

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