Disaster Management · GS - III

Discuss the challenges involved in managing rain-triggered landslides in India. Suggest measures to improve preparedness, rescue operations and rehabilitation.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 02/11/2026	GS - III	Disaster Management

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

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Answer Hint

Rainfall-induced slope failure; hazard mapping; early-warning systems; NDRF and state response forces; search-and-rescue technology; community preparedness; resilient infrastructure; rehabilitation

Model Answer

Introduction

Rain-triggered landslides can cause fatalities, destroy infrastructure and disrupt livelihoods. Their impact increases when intense rainfall coincides with vulnerable slopes, inadequate drainage and settlements in hazard-prone areas.

Major Challenges

1. Difficult Terrain: Unstable slopes, damaged roads and continuing rainfall can delay access to affected locations.

2. Limited Warning: Localised rainfall and inadequate monitoring may leave communities with little time to evacuate.

3. Rescue Constraints: Debris, unstable structures and communication failures complicate search operations and increase risks to rescue personnel.

Measures to Improve Disaster Management

1. Risk Reduction: Map landslide-prone zones, regulate construction on unstable slopes and improve drainage and slope stabilisation.

2. Early Warning: Strengthen rainfall monitoring, local alerts and evacuation plans in vulnerable settlements.

3. Coordinated Response: Improve coordination among NDRF, state disaster response forces, police, armed forces and district administrations. Deploy suitable detection equipment and maintain emergency communication systems.

4. Community Preparedness: Conduct evacuation drills, train local volunteers and establish accessible shelters and emergency supplies.

5. Rehabilitation: Provide timely relief, transparent damage assessment, livelihood support and resilient reconstruction.

Conclusion

Effective landslide management requires prevention, early warning, coordinated rescue and long-term rehabilitation, supported by scientific risk assessment and community participation.

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