

## INTERNAL SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.


Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name HARSH SINGH

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. 

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

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Q1. The reforms in Indian Police system, though long pending, have been held hostage to political issues and executive's unwillingness to lose control over police system. However, there are some reforms at ground level to improve Police-public interface. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Police reforms are a *sine qua non* for robust criminal justice system.

Police reforms have been held hostage to state politics as law and order is a state subject and local politicians don't want to give up control of Police.

Politicization of police force has been rampant, needs of police politicians, compromised the objectivity. In Prakash Singh Case, Supreme Court gave guidelines for constitution of -

- ① State Security Commission - for depoliticization
- ② Security of tenure and operational autonomy for police officers
- ③ Police complaints authority for curbing police discretion and punishing erring officers

But these ~~are~~ have not been implemented in letter and spirit by

Remarks

The states, leading to inefficiency of Police forces.

But there are some ground level reforms that can improve Police public interface -

① Community Policing - by involving civil society and police to jointly safeguard law and order

eg - Jon Martin in Kerala helps in reducing fear of police and improves image

new → what steps are being taken precisely  
Building up on the lines of London's British Bobby - which is unarmed

Police, providing fair reducing discretion, and excessive powers which tend to be misused.

③ Improving salary of policemen & women, their working conditions, recruiting more staff, to reduce the overburdening. So Police needs to be restructured for 21st century

Remarks

democracy than being guided by colonial notion of control order.  
Indian Police Act, 1960

Bring out  
relevant  
points

One says  
Pol. - Police  
Kingdom

Q2. Make in India in defence was one of the most talked about development in recent time; however, there is limited implementation on ground level. Critically analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

Make in India in defence  
is key to boosting innovation, employment,  
Technology sovereignty

Recently there has been a buzz  
about it with government  
taking various steps like -

- ① Increasing FPI limit in defence sector to 100% (PPP)
- ② Unravelling the new Defence Procurement Policy 2016, to boost indigenous production.

- But various hurdles are -

- ① Lack of level playing field for private sector, because of bias towards defence PSOs.
- ② earlier low FPI limits below 50% led to lack of FPI as they had wanted ownership etc. Transfer technology

3

Remarks Why is it not!  
More success over the years made by the  
Country - esp. Navy!!

③ Lack of ease of doing business, with stringent labour laws, high taxes, red tape, delays.

④ Delays in indigenous products like Tejas aircraft which has been delayed by over 25 years.

⑤ India remaining the largest importer in the world country for over 70% of defence purchases.

But with latest DPP, 2016, increased FPI limits, Goods & Services Act, change from red tape to red carpet, boost

to startup India, ~~and~~ willingness shown by global majors like Lockheed Martin, there seems

to be an increasing push towards Make in India in defence and towards making India technology sovereign in defence sector.

Remarks

Q3. AFSPA shall be revoked from places which have shown low violence and militancy. Discuss in the context of judicial view and identify some regions where it can be revoked? (125 Marks)

AFSPA stands for the act that it used in disturbed areas giving judicial immunity to Army even when they kill a person to maintain law and order.

AFSPA was intended to be a short term measure to bring law and order & protect integrity of nation, but -

- ① It has continued in North East since last 60 years.
- ② Tevon Paddy committee asked for its revocation, as it violates the human rights.
- ③ Justice JS. Prasad committee recommended removing names against women from list of AFSPA exemptions.

Recently AFSPA has been removed from Tripura, after it showed ~~low~~ low violence & militancy, while it continues in

Remarks

- Answer all part of the question
- Give facts only to substantiate the arguments & not only facts!

other areas

Question  
 which asks  
 as reply

~~Areas~~ AFSPP can be revoked from areas in Kashmir, North East which so far have remained relatively peaceful.

But then the problem could arise that these areas could become the hideout spots of terrorists and affect operational autonomy of security forces in these areas.

So a calibrated approach is required by the deciding its phased removal by a committee comprising of civil society, members, armed forces, politicians of state, Further need for WHPM (Winning Hearts and Minds) through greater skill development, employment,

Remarks political & cultural autonomy, reconciliation, dialogue



Q4. India has many caste based regiments and region based corps, like Assam Rifles and Gorkha rifles. Analyse the need and rationale for their existence? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks:

Q5. The rise of various vigilante groups is both a reason and result of failure of law and order. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Vigilante groups try to take law & order in their hands to seek justice of Common People attacking minority, Dalits, Marals attacking CRP, Police & not civilians

There are a result of failure of law & order -

(i) In tribal areas, Tribals being exploited by contractors, policemen, denial of forest rights, administrative vacuum, inadequate land reforms

(ii) In Bihar due to failure of land reforms led to conflict between Powerful Sars & Marals

(iii) In North East, underdevelopment, alienation, drug & sex smuggling, unemployment led to rise of ethnic insurgency.

How relevant?

Remarks

— head about vigilante groups !!

(10) Due to lack of law and order machinery in Punjab, Communist Movement turned to Sikh military. It is also a reason for failure —

- ① Area from Tirupati to Poshupali is now a red corridor, Naxal affected area, with conflict
- ② In North East in many Ethnic insurgent hit areas parallel government have been formed eg Bodoland, Nagas, Khasi
- ③ Linkage of these groups with organized crime like drugs, arms, human trafficking, ~~smuggling~~ leading to deterioration of law & order.
- ④ Maoist attacks attacking ministers resulting in alienation of ministers, radicalization of youth, increase in terrorist attacks

Remarks

So it's a two way process. one needs to be tackled with fair approach. Police modernization, crackdown on vigilantes to establish rule of law

- Q6. Drug abuse has become pandemic in certain parts of India; however, there have been no serious efforts on the part of government. Suggest a roadmap to address the issue given the present constraints? (12.5 Marks)

Drug abuse has become a pandemic, even highlighted by recent movie Udta Punjab

Various reasons for this are -

- ① After green revolution has started producing in Punjab, there is widespread employment due to lack of industrialization.
- ② Nexus between organized crime & politicians leading to police not being able to take strong action against drug smugglers.
- ③ Crackdown more on small scale drug sellers than on big fish.
- ④ Peer to peer pressure & not enough awareness in youth to say no to drugs at first stage.
- ⑤ In North East, due to porous borders & drugs being smuggled.

Remarks: -

from Golden Triangle (i.e. Thailand, Laos, Myanmar) routes via Punjab from Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan)

② Links of drug smugglers with ethnic insurgents, leading to various North East various steps to curb this menace.

① Police modernization, reforms, de-politicization, crackdown on drug lords through human intelligence.

There are more steps we should take

② Skill development of youth, provide them employment avenues in Food Processing sector, credit through MUDRA, startup India.

③ Mass media campaign, use of social media, celebrities e.g. promoting body building, championship, promoting idea of body as temple, introduction of Church, not to be corrupted by drugs.

Remarks

Youth is the future of society and with huge demographic dividend we need to protect our youth from evil of drugs.

Q7. The order by US Supreme court goes a long way to establish the supremacy of privacy of people over the information scanning needs of security agencies. Analyse its implications on law enforcement agencies world-over? (12.5 Marks)

US Supreme Court order justifying privacy over govt government right of surveillance marks a paradigm shift with greater individual freedom.

US government has been criticized for using surveillance programmes to curb the human rights in the cover of protecting National security, violating individual privacy.

Recently in Apple Vs FBI case, Apple refused to decrypt a terrorist's phone citing the right to privacy. Supreme Court judgement

Remarks

- Make your point — don't give only story !!
- Answer what is asked !!

supported the argument of Apple, asking U.S. government to not to force Apple to do so.

But this judgement led to U.S. government decrypting the terrorist's phone through Israeli a software company. But it set a precedent for individual's right to freedom.

Remarks



Q8. 'The Peshawar school kids massacre and everyday violence in Pakistan shows that keeping snakes in backyard is not a risk for neighbours only, it bites family members more often.' Elaborate the reasons why Pakistan lost the control over militants and is unable to use them as strategic assets? (12.5 Marks)

Pakistan has been using terrorism as an instrument of state policy to attain its objectives of gaining strategic depth in Afghanistan and capturing Kashmir.

But evidence shows that the state scribe of terrorism has bitten Pakistan from its neighbours with over 60,000 Pakistanis killed in terror related violence since 9/11.

Reason why Pakistan lost the control of terrorists are -

- The ~~are~~ distinction between good terrorist (Afghan Taliban, Haqqani group) & bad ~~for~~ terrorist (Tehrik-e-Taliban) led to conflict between Tehrik-e-Taliban & Pakistan leading to many suicide attacks like one on Sri Lankan players, on US embassy,

Remarks

on Karachi Airport.

① The encouragement given to religious fundamentalists, led to radicalization of youth and led to killing of a Pakistani governor for criticizing Blasphemy law.

② Failure to separate religion from politics led to religion dominating public sphere.

③ deep state (military + ISI) able to control the political class, leading to lack of democratic ethos & strong civil society.

④ Country international criticism for fossil terrorism emanating from Pakistan, has led to dilemma whether its support or withdrawal in Pakista

Remarks

There is need for strong civil society and no ending distinction between good & bad terrorism to wary people in the region.

Q9. Internet piracy has been in news off-late, partly because of concentrated efforts of USA law authorities to close down torrent sites? Discuss the negative impacts of torrents and their legal status? (12.5 Marks)

Internet piracy has led to violation of the creators Intellectual Property Rights and leads to monetary losses for the content developers.

U.S. authorities clamp down on the torrent websites which marks strong state action against the violation of the IPR.

Various negative impacts of torrents are-

- ① Monetary loss to developers
- ② Disincentives creativity and ~~is~~ poor leads to market corruption for those who watch pirated movies.
- ③ In India, the movie industry has suffered huge losses.

Remarks

32

due to piracy example - Uddu Pappu movies / pirated copies were released on torrent before the movies release.

India IT Act and recently released Intellectual Property rights <sup>policy</sup> discourage piracy and seek to boost creativity & innovation.

Torrents legal status varies according to country, in some like US they have been banned while in others they are not illegal eg - Bolivia,

& with Open Source movement supports torrents as part of democratization of internet and information.

So there is need to permit oversight through reasonable

Remarks

Power for content but also - Crackdown on illegal piracy.

Be about June  
about platform  
should be

Recent  
2016

Q10. Cyber security world over has been subject to tyranny of few hackers groups, which are indirectly funded by the government agencies or criminal syndicates? Given that most of these groups are protected in their safe heavens, what steps could be undertaken to safeguard key information assets? (12.5 Marks)

Cyber Security is an emerging as 5<sup>th</sup> domain after land, sea, air, space.

But given that at given chance of anonymity, vested interest and non state actors are acting in sync in state to attack systems of other nations.

Attacks in form of sending malware, hacking of important documents, disrupting of essential supplies like water, transport is now possible by these attackers.

Hacking of Home Ministry computers by Chinese based hackers, or hacking United States system recently are example of such groups representing the unruly cyber armies.

(3)

Remarks

— Bring out specific steps like → encryption, air gapping, dumb servers, capacity building, L4D, etc

As most of these groups are in safe heaven, so various steps that could be taken are-

- ① Upholding multistakeholder governance model of Internet, with representatives of states, civil society, private sector.
- ② Naming & shaming of country from where their cyber arms are operating.
- ③ Need for global conventions like court of justice to punish the guilty.
- ④ Greater cooperation b/w state and private security for creating robust security, promoting open source software, like UNIX.
- ⑤ Awareness generation through social media, Radio, TV, want need to keep changing passwords, no telling it to anyone.
- ⑥ Need for information system audit by third party to verify its security.

Remarks

Cyber security needs to be reinforced through robust state and individual participation and awareness.

Q11. India has often ignored some of its key strategic assets like ISRO for collaboration in arms development, discuss the reasons and suggest what shall be done? (12.5 Marks)

Institution like ISRO ~~is~~  
 have the ~~and~~ cornerstone of India's  
 Science & Technology success story  
 with successful launches like  
 Global Satellite launch vehicle, GSLV,  
 Cryogenic engine, launching 20 satellites  
 at a time, it proves that  
 it could also boost ~~and~~ India's  
 arms sector with its R&D.

But it has not been done

① GSLV could help India develop  
 intercontinental ballistic missiles  
 which could strike deep  
 into China

② Further it can help save  
 huge foreign exchange by  
 developing latest aircraft by  
 developing its own technology

Remarks

One says India ignored assets like ISRO -  
 why -> bring out reason?  
 - Still ISRO is complementary in some sense  
 but not that too -> lead to lead  
 Answer.

③ Its scientists ~~can~~ could help develop night vision device, artillery, helicopters, most of which India imports

~~But~~ So steps which can boost ~~ISRO's~~ ISRO's contribution to army development are -

① Bringing some of scientists from ISRO to DRDO (Defence Research Organization)

② Working of both DRDO & ISRO on projects like Intercontinental missile, surface to air missile

eg Holam APT Kalan come from ISRO to DRDO and at this gave major push to Missile Development Programme (Agni, Prithvi) this success could be replicated in other areas like small arms,

Remarks

Night vision devices too.



Q12. What do we understand by enclaves in context of India-Bangladesh land boundary? Elaborate on the developments regarding enclaves after the historic land swap agreement with Bangladesh? (12.5 Marks)

Enclaves were adverse possession of India & Bangladesh with each other's territory after partition by Poindexter line in 1947.

The citizens in these enclaves in adjoining areas of West Bengal, Meghalay, Assam has now to access to respective states retains. Under the land swap about 11000 acres of land was transferred to India while 17000 acres of land was transferred to Bangladesh.

Further right chance has been provided to inhabitants to choose to stay in either India or Pakistan Bangladesh.

The land swap agreement has clarified the borders, and this would help

Bring out clearly here.

(12/2)

Answer what is asked!

Remarks

Question specifically asks → developments regarding enclaves after Agreement → bring out more developments going on there!!

in providing services of state like health, education, security,

Further it would help in preventing illegal migration, drug, arms and human trafficking, due to better law enforcement and coordination between

BSP & Bangladesh Rifles.

This has also saved India goodwill in Bangladesh, far surrendering more area in spirit of Gujarat doctrine.

- This has also boosted hands of Sheikh Hasina, who has looked down on extremist element of Fanatic Islam and terrorists.

This cooperation can be given further boost by Treaty/agreement signing.

Remarks

Treaty/agreement for goods & people from Kolkata to North East via Bangladesh to save time & cost and foster ~~for~~ mutual prosperity.

Q13. Patriotism has been an issue of debate in India recently, particularly regarding the imposition of sedition act? Do you think imposition of such laws is relevant in 21st century; provide reasons in support of your answers? (12.5 Marks)

~~Patriotism~~ Patriotism & Nationalism has been an issue of debate with recently, sedition charge being used on JNU students like Konrayy Kumar.

Questions have been raised whether raising Anti-India slogan amounts to sedition. Also about what ~~sedition~~ defines. Restrictions in 21st century, should not debate & dissent be allowed as an integral part of democracy.

Recently that Sedition Act has been used by the ruling parties to ~~silence~~ silence the voice of cartoonist Aseem Trivedi, or Kashmiri students supporting Pakistani cricket team in protest.

Arguments against imposition of such law in 21st century are -

Remarks

- ① It being a non-cognizable, non-bailable has a chilling effect on free speech.
- ② A Colonial law, then removed by England in its rule book.
- ③ Even Candhi was charged under section to curb National freedom movement.
- ④ Gives too much much discretion to Police, misused.

But recently country has been facing threats from Naxalism, ethnic insurgency in north-east, secessionist movements in Kashmir, either in Punjab.

So this law acts as a deterrent for secessionist elements and could also help in curbing hate speech.

But in line with the spirit of moderation judgement there is need for as it just a law only when words speech write violence. Further a civil

Remarks

Society committee could decide what are fit for section. Also term of life imprisonment and Police discretion needs to be reduced.

Q14. The defence minister recently issued a statement that 'do not expect us to use stones in exchange of stones, our soldiers belong to 21st century and not pre-medieval times'. Discuss the statement in context of Kashmir civil strife and analyze the government strategy for peacekeeping in Jammu and Kashmir? (12.5 Marks)

For during the recent unrest in Kashmir, the separatists used small kids, teenagers to pelt stones on security forces.

In response, the security forces have shown utmost restraint, but the use of pellet gas has caused death & disability of some protesters.

A 21st century force will not use stones in return but we now have better technology opt options for crowd control

like Sonic weapon, chill grenades, tear gas, which disperse large crowds without with minimal injury.

Food died 3000 security forces have been injured by the protests of after killing of

(37)

Remarks

terrorist Burhan Uddin. But Security forces at times need to use disproportionate force to restore order, and protect integrity & sovereignty of the nation.

Regarding recent strife government has adopted the policy of Hushniyat, Tamizniyat, Insaniyat by sending All Party delegation and ready to talk even with the separatists to find a political solution.

But Hushniyat boosted by Pakistan's support has been admitted on strikes, protest shutdown leading to loss of life and property.

Political solution also needs to provide more political autonomy under Article 370, skill development under schemes like USTED, Naya Manzil.

Remarks - economic development, lead to Terrorism. Foreign schemes like Hushniyat, making LoC - Line of Control Cooperation.

Not on our side  
people  
which  
institutions  
be  
Confid

There are  
many  
things  
to  
be  
done

Q15. There is a fear among law enforcement agencies that opening of IMT highway and BCIM corridor may give boost to narcotics trade in north-east, which already has higher rate of drug abuse. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

North East region is suffering from drugs & arms smuggling due to porous borders between ~~the~~ smugglers & insurgent groups like ULFA, NSCN (IM) (Khoplang).

It is of borders of North east states touch foreign countries, like Myanmar, China, Bangladesh, helping the smugglers.

- So fear among law enforcement agencies about BCIM Corridor, IMT (Myanmar, Thailand - Indochina Highway) could give further boost to drugs smuggling from golden triangle (Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam).

Only  
out  
area  
discuss

Remarks:

- What conditions make NEP vulnerable for drug abuse? → How these initiatives counter it?

On the other hand with  
 these highways, the North east  
 will become more connected  
 with South-East Asia, giving  
 boost to Trade, leading to  
 employment generation for youth,  
 which could curb Drug addiction

Further there needs to  
 be greater cooperation & intelligence  
 sharing between Thailand, Myanmar,  
China, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan  
 and joint action against organized  
 crime to prevent the Drug  
menace.

Further with use of mass  
 media, civil society the youth  
 needs to be encouraged to  
Say No to drugs, with promotion  
 to sports, body building,  
Karate. Further celebrities like  
 & Moby Com, local government

Other Suggest  
 with this  
 viz!

Remarks

could be used to promote  
 message of saying No to drugs



Q16. Better monsoon in India almost always means floods in some regions, discuss if there is any long-term solution to this problem? Similarly in short-run, agencies are always caught-unprepared in wake of such disaster and armed forces have to be deployed. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

concentrated in rainfall at India in 3 months, leading to floods in Bihar, Assam, Haryana, Chennai  
Long term solution to problem of floods are -

- ① use of ~~green~~ green ~~to~~ parks to act as sinks for absorbing rainwater, wetland, coahls, reducing concretization
- ② Flowing storm water drainage like that in v/ Seal (S. Korea) in urban areas
- ③ Flood-plain zoning, preventing any construction in flood plains or wetlands
- ④ Restricting sand mining as it is leading to a depletion in the water absorption capacity
- ⑤ Early Warning System like Doppler Radar to ~~provide~~ give warning to people eg -

Remarks

- Second part of answer needed more focus → critical analysis!!

need was felt as in case of  
Uttarakhand Floods ~~flash floods~~

Further in Short Term there is  
 need for capacity building of  
local bodies at district level with  
 training & ~~satellite~~ satellite phones,  
 walkie talkie.

Further needs to be  
 construct warehouses to stock  
 food, essential medicines,  
 evacuating old, children through  
 airlift by district authorities.

In Chennai & Uttarakhand  
 floods revealed weakness of  
 disaster management at  
 local levels & Army had  
 to be called.

So need to be for  
 greater decentralization of disaster  
 management. Central Ministry

Remarks: funds, functions, functional for  
 short term relief & rehabilitation,  
 and mitigation in long term.

Q17. The most of climate threats are global issues and are held hostage to the lack of international cooperation. However, there still are many local issues, which be addressed by a country a relatively low economic cost. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Climate change is a global threat which could lead to crisis of food security, rising sea levels could lead to climate refugees, heat waves could increase mortality of poor population distress leading to farmer suicides.

Climate change negotiations as have become hostage to partisan politics due to -

① Developed countries not transferring technology or funds in spirit of climate justice. Common but differentiated responsibilities

② Deadlock over how to reduce carbon emission, with 25% of India's population lacking access to electricity, but being asked to reduce emission.

(5)

There has been access at global level about

Remarks

- Good structure

But still many dead issues can be addressed at low cost like

- ① Promoting energy efficiency through LED under Ujala scheme, Atherva charges to switch off lights when not in use
- ② Solar revolution through use of roof top solar cell, solar water heaters, solar water pumps, solar cooker can be promoted by Panchayats
- ③ Reducing wastage of electricity in agriculture through Kisan Royal Commission Udyogeshon Yojana
- ④ Moving to BHARATI VI stage of emission to reduce carbon dioxide emissions
- ⑤ Promoting Electric Vehicles under National Electromobility Plan

Remarks

- ⑥ Promoting Public transport, through Metro Rail, Ola Cab,

Q18. Whenever there are heavy rains in metro cities, it leads to water clogging and traffic issues, recently routine office work was disrupted for few days in the cyber city Gurgaon. Discuss and elaborate if there shall be a national level agency to deal with water clogging issues and monitor the drainage and cleaning system in pre-monsoon season.

(12.5 Marks)

Heavy rains in metro cities have led to water clogging & traffic issues, various reasons for it are

- ① Unplanned urbanization, colonization of flood plains, destruction of wetlands
- ② Concrete pavement leading to decline in soil ground's water absorbing capacity
- ③ Poor drainage system leading to clogging
- ④ Lack of developed public transport, so too many vehicles on street leading to jams
- ⑤ Illegal sand mining, railway etc. water absorption capacity
- ⑥ Destruction of mangroves on beach affecting Bio-shield (Chennai flood)

2

undisturbed  
land  
of  
the

Remarks

Understand the context of the question and then give relevant answer → here it's about water logging due to drainage !!

- A National level agency can help in various ways -
- (i) enforcing proper land zoning norms, and not allowing colonization of flood plains
  - (ii) Development with green parks to act as sinks for absorbing rainwater, also developing stormwater harvesting structures
  - (iii) Preventing illegal land mining
  - (iv) Developing stormwater drainage system on scale of ~~the~~ Seoul in South Korea
  - (v) Desilting of rivers before monsoon to increase its water carrying capacity
  - (vi) Developing embankments, to prevent flow of excessive water
  - (vii) Promoting Public-Private Partnership; More taxes on ~~water~~ <sup>water</sup> usage. These elements need to be

Remarks

enforced by the authority, also need to make an integral part of AMRQ, a smart city for creating a flood resilient cities

Q19. What are elementary requirements regarding disaster management in Coastal area. Explain what practical difficulties are experienced by administration in managing disaster mitigation in Coastal areas in our country? (12.5 Marks)

India has a long coastline of 7500 Kilometers, which is densely populated and faced with threat of disasters like cyclone, tsunami, pollution, with tsunami of 2005, ocean marine pollution threatening the livelihood of fishermen, also rising sea level due to global warming.

Elementary requirements regarding

Disaster Management are —

- ① Need to evacuate the coastal population in event of cyclone, tsunami
- ② Need to protect the coastal barrier of mangroves, coral reefs which act as first line of defence in tsunami, cyclone
- ③ Need to regulate construction in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) to

Remarks

Protect local biodiversity, and livelihoods of fishermen.

(4) Install Early Warning System, to give warning - eg Tsunami early warning centre of Hyderabad.

(5) Need to stop the illegal sand mining on coast, leading to floods (eg Chennai floods).

Various difficulties are:

- (1) Old & disabled refusing to leave their homes.
- (2) Vested interests destroying the coastal ecology through sand mining, construction in coastal regulation zone, parking, mangroves.
- (3) Politicization and poor policies over environment conservation - eg overfishing - support by politics.
- (4) Weak disaster management machinery at local level, lacking funds, functions, functionalities.
- (5) Lack of awareness among local population.

Remarks:

Population ~~exp~~ about evacuation, lack of digital literacy among poor. There needs to be a paradigm shift to empower the local bodies to in S.M. efforts.



Q20. What is the significance of damage assessment in managing disasters. What are its essential features? (12.5 Marks)

The significance of damage assessment in managing disasters is the key to providing rehabilitation to victims, paying them compensation, helping to build back better & mainstreaming disaster management in schemes by greater understanding of its impact. eg after Chennai floods damage assessment can lead to understanding the unplanned urbanization has been a cause of floods. may lead to better land zoning norms to avoid such constructions in future. Further it could also help in finding out the true compensation that needs

Remarks

- Read model answer to get clarity on the issue about damage assessment

to be paid to those who have been displaced.

Further during earthquake assessment could point out that building codes were not adhered during the construction leading to the more casualties. Could lead to improvement in the house quality to make them more disaster resilient.

- Its essential features are:
- (i) Inspection
  - (ii) Measurement
  - (iii) Quantification in terms of monetary loss/harm, property and non monetary (to death, trauma)

(iii) Payment

Further payment system can be made more robust through

Remarks

Aadhaar & Direct Benefit Transfer  
reducing leakage