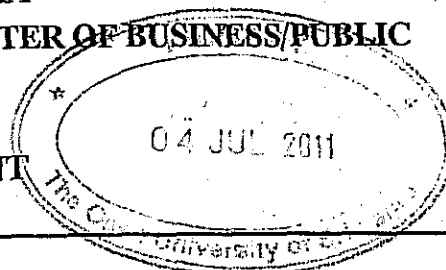


**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**  
**COMMONWEALTH EXECUTIVE MASTER OF BUSINESS/PUBLIC**  
**ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION 2010 /11**  
**MCP2609 - DISASTER MANAGEMENT**  
**DURATION THREE (03) HOURS**



**DATE: 16<sup>th</sup> December 2010**

**TIME: 9.30am to 12.30pm**

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer question No.1 and any three (03) questions from others.
- Total four (04) questions.

**01. Use the following passage as a guide and answer all questions (a –g)**

Disaster, whether natural or manmade, are like unwelcome guests & most of countries have played unfortunate host to them innumerable times. A tough mesh of poverty, unplanned urbanization, chronic malnutrition & population densities trap its people. The most part of the country is vulnerable to floods, droughts, landslides, cyclones, earth tremors, tsunami as well as various environmental degradations. Since time immemorial, natural disasters regularly take toll of the human, social & physical capital of a country. Frequent occurrence of natural disasters is one of the major factors that impede the general progress of the country.

Consequences upon each disaster, the government, NGO, Community bodies etc. undertake extensive relief and rehabilitation operations. Yet the outcome of such operations remains far from satisfactory and the benefits seldom reach direct victims. Community participation and proactive approach are, of late, being practiced as the basic elements necessary for any disaster mitigation or risk deduction activity to succeed. Only then the economic development and progress of the country be ensured.

Mainly disaster occurs as part of natural events as well as human induced events affecting people, their livelihoods, economy and infrastructure.

Without people there would be no disasters. Disaster events occur in different manner and in different degrees of severity.

Because of the crucial role people should play in disaster reduction, whether as government or non government organizations, private, business sectors or the community itself, it is of great importance that they are aware of and are trained and helped in their efforts to fulfill their responsibilities.

To ensure the success of disaster reduction plans, the community must be encouraged and helped to play their complementary & fundamental role which calls for increasing their self-reliance and self help both, in preparedness and in response when disaster strikes. This may achieve through programmes of education, public awareness, information dissemination & training conducted at the community level.

Awareness of prevention, preparedness and response for disasters is very important. The factors influence to health, hygiene and sanitation, safety, the importance of clean drinking water are essential at the family level for controlling the outbreak of diseases and infections which frequently accompany with disasters. The importance of environmental conservation and management can be impressed upon the community as part of such awareness and training programme encouraging it to contribute towards reducing environmental pollution, land degradation and floods.

Although people and communities are the first victims of disaster their contribution through self help community action and self reliance must be the first step in disaster risk reduction programmes.

*Extracted from a Local News paper-2007*

- (a) Identify basic reasons for disaster vulnerability.
- (b) How do disasters impede a country's general progress? Explain with examples.
- (c) Who are the main actors involved in disaster management? Explain briefly.
- (d) Who are the 1<sup>st</sup> victims of a disaster? Explain why?
- (e) What do you understand by "Proactive Approach" to disaster management? Discuss.
- (f) How would you improve the success of disaster reduction plans? Explain.
- (g) Identify ways and means of building awareness among the community in relation to sustainable disaster risk reduction programmes.

(34 marks)

**Answer any three of the following questions. Each will carry 22 marks.**

**02. (i) Distinguish between the following terms using an example for each.**

- (a) Hazard and Disaster
- (b) Vulnerability and Risk
- (c) Preparedness and Mitigation

**(ii) Explain the Tri party process of Disaster Management, emphasizing on a natural or a man induced hazard.**

03. Assume that you have been appointed as a Manager in a newly established manufacturing company producing fruit juice called Golden Sunny. The company is located in a flood prone area. The Head of the Company has asked you to prepare a Disaster preparedness plan for the company.  
Prepare a Disaster Preparedness Plan for your company and explain the main criteria to be considered in preparing of this plan.
04. (i) Could sustainable development be achieved without considering hazard, risk and vulnerability? Discuss with special reference to Sri Lanka.  
(ii) What do you understand by 'Structural Mitigation' and 'Non Structural Mitigation'? Explain with examples.
05. (i) Explain the terms Education, Training and Capacity building in the context of Disaster Management.  
(ii) Discuss how and why training is important in Disaster Management arena.
06. (i) Name three important phases of an emergency situation.  
(ii) What is meant by an Emergency Operation Centre –EOC and explain basic functions of EOC.  
(iii) Identify the advantages of Incident Command System as an emergency response mechanism in relation to Sri Lanka.

(Copy rights reserved)