

FREE SAMPLE SET | IGNOU GUESS PAPER | DECEMBER 2026 TEE

BPAG-171 Disaster Management

Five official papers compared: vulnerability came back every time, and three repeat themes are solved in full

Course: BPAG-171 Disaster Management, 6 credits
(Common Prospectus July 2026)

December 2026 paper: Wednesday 2 December 2026,
2 PM to 5 PM (IGNOU tentative date sheet dated 21
September 2026)

Programme: BAG, BA (Honours) Public Administration
(BAPAH) and other programmes that prescribe it

Built from: IGNOU BPAG-171 papers of June 2022,
December 2022, December 2023, June 2024 and June
2025, read on IGNOU's servers, and a copy of
December 2025 on another website, read on 29
September 2026

STUDY REFERENCE

WRITE IN YOUR OWN WORDS

NOT AN IGNOU PUBLICATION

How IGNOU sets the BPAG-171 paper

- **Time and marks.** 3 hours for 100 marks.
- **Two sections.** Section I covers concepts, hazards and institutions. Section II covers assessment, recovery, community and development.
- **What you write.** Five answers of about 400 words, choosing at least two questions from each section. Each question carries 20 marks; some are split into two short notes of 10 marks each.
- **Plan for both sections.** Keep at least three topics ready in each, because the two-and-two rule removes free choice.

Repeat map: five official papers

The December 2025 column is from a copy on another website, not IGNOU's own file.

Theme	Jun 22	Dec 22	Dec 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Dec 25 (copy)
Vulnerability: factors, or India's vulnerability profile	Q2	Q1, Q2	Q1	Q2	Q2	yes
Types of disasters: natural, man-made, climatological	Q1	none	Q3	Q1	Q1, Q4	yes
The Disaster Management Act framework; Centre, State and district roles	Q3	none	Q2	Q3	Q3	yes
Damage assessment	Q5	Q5	Q5	none	none	yes
Community-based disaster management and risk assessment	Q8	none	none	Q7	Q7	none
Indigenous knowledge and coping	none	Q7	Q8	none	Q8	none
Disaster and development; mainstreaming risk reduction	Q7	none	Q7	none	Q8	none
Response, relief, search and rescue	none	Q4	Q4	none	Q4	none
Climate change and vulnerability	Q6	none	Q6	none	none	yes
Preparedness: types and components	Q4	none	none	Q4	none	none

Theme	Jun 22	Dec 22	Dec 23	Jun 24	Jun 25	Dec 25 (copy)
Rehabilitation and funding for reconstruction	none	Q6	none	Q5	none	none
International frameworks (Hyogo)	none	Q8	none	none	none	yes

Three repeat themes, solved

1. Discuss the factors of vulnerability, with reference to India's vulnerability profile.

Vulnerability was asked in all five official papers: as its factors (June 2022, December 2022, December 2023, June 2025) or as India's profile (December 2022, June 2024).

Meaning. Vulnerability is the set of conditions that make people, places and systems likely to suffer harm from a hazard. A hazard becomes a disaster when it meets vulnerable people who lack the capacity to cope. That is why risk is often described as hazard combined with vulnerability, reduced by capacity.

Factors of vulnerability.

1. *Physical*: location in flood plains, coasts or seismic zones; unsafe buildings and weak infrastructure.
2. *Social*: poverty, illiteracy, gender, age, disability and caste, which limit access to warning, shelter and relief.
3. *Economic*: dependence on a single livelihood such as rain-fed farming or fishing; no savings or insurance.
4. *Environmental*: deforestation, degraded land and unplanned urban growth, which magnify floods and landslides.
5. *Institutional and political*: weak planning, poor enforcement of building codes, and gaps in coordination.
6. *Attitudinal*: low awareness and fatalism, and a lack of preparedness culture.

India's vulnerability profile. The National Policy on Disaster Management (2009) sets out a wide exposure:

- over half the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity;
- about 40 million hectares are prone to floods and river erosion;
- most of the coastline of about 7,500 km is exposed to cyclones and tsunamis;
- about two-thirds of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought;
- hilly regions face landslides and avalanches.

Dense population, poverty and rapid urbanisation raise this exposure further.

Reducing vulnerability. Safer building codes, land-use planning, early warning, livelihood diversification, insurance, awareness and strong local institutions reduce vulnerability before a hazard strikes.

Conclusion. Disasters are not only natural events; they are shaped by vulnerability. Reducing vulnerability is the most lasting form of disaster management.

ignouproject.com

Free sample by ignouproject.com (Shri Chakradhar Publication Pvt. Ltd.) | Complete set: ₹49 PDF, ₹100 printed | WhatsApp +91 93546 37830

Set ID IPT-GP26-BPAG171 | For personal study. Selling this set or uploading it to another website is not permitted.

2. Describe the institutional framework under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, and the roles of the Central, State and district governments.

June 2022, December 2023, June 2024 and June 2025, and the December 2025 copy (with district administration).

Introduction. The Disaster Management Act, 2005, shifted India's approach from relief after a disaster to a holistic approach covering prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. It created a three-tier institutional framework.

National level.

- *National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)*: chaired by the Prime Minister; lays down policies, plans and guidelines.
- *National Executive Committee*: chaired by the Union Home Secretary; coordinates and implements the national plan.
- *National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)*: training, research and capacity building.
- *National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)*: specialist force for response.
- *Ministry of Home Affairs*: the nodal ministry for most disasters.

State level. The State Disaster Management Authority, chaired by the Chief Minister, prepares the state plan. A State Executive Committee coordinates implementation. State Disaster Response Forces add response capacity.

District level. The District Disaster Management Authority is chaired by the Collector, District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, with an elected representative of the local authority as co-chairperson. It prepares the district plan and leads response on the ground.

Funds and plans. The Act provides for response funds at the national and state levels. The National Policy on Disaster Management (2009) and the National Disaster Management Plan guide action across ministries and levels.

Roles in practice.

- *The Centre*: sets policy, supplies specialised forces and supplements resources in severe disasters.
- *States*: bear the primary responsibility for response and relief.
- *Districts and local bodies*: act first and know the ground.

Conclusion. The Act gives India a clear chain from the Prime Minister to the district. Its success depends on preparedness and coordination before a disaster, not only on response after it.

ignouproject.com

Free sample by ignouproject.com (Shri Chakradhar Publication Pvt. Ltd.) | Complete set: ₹49 PDF, ₹100 printed | WhatsApp +91 93546 37830

Set ID IPT-GP26-BPAG171 | For personal study. Selling this set or uploading it to another website is not permitted.

3. Examine community-based disaster management and the role of indigenous knowledge.

Community-based management: June 2022, June 2024, June 2025. Indigenous knowledge: December 2022, December 2023, June 2025.

Meaning. Community-based disaster management (CBDM) puts the local community at the centre of reducing risk. The community is the real first responder, because it is present before outside help arrives.

Principles.

- Participation of all groups, including women, the elderly and the disabled.
- Use of local knowledge and resources.
- Ownership of the plan by the community.
- Partnership with panchayats, NGOs, self-help groups and government.

Community-based disaster risk assessment. Communities map hazards, identify who and what is vulnerable, and list the capacities they have: shelters, boats, skills and volunteers. Tools include hazard and resource maps, seasonal calendars, and transect walks through the area.

The community plan covers all three phases:

- *before a disaster:* warning systems, evacuation routes and task teams;
- *during it:* search and rescue, first aid and shelter management;
- *after it:* damage listing, relief distribution and recovery.

Indigenous knowledge and coping. Traditional knowledge has long reduced risk:

- houses on raised plinths or stilts in flood-prone areas;
- traditional water harvesting and grain storage for drought;
- reading signs in wind, sea and animal behaviour before cyclones;
- community sharing systems during scarcity.

Such knowledge is low-cost and trusted, so it adds to scientific warning rather than replacing it.

Conclusion. Communities that understand their risks, use their own knowledge and plan together suffer less and recover faster. That is why CBDM, including indigenous knowledge, sits at the heart of modern disaster management.

ignouproject.com

Free sample by ignouproject.com (Shri Chakradhar Publication Pvt. Ltd.) | Complete set: ₹49 PDF, ₹100 printed | WhatsApp +91 93546 37830

Set ID IPT-GP26-BPAG171 | For personal study. Selling this set or uploading it to another website is not permitted.

Answer plans for the other repeat themes

Types of disasters - *Natural hazards:* geological (earthquake, tsunami, landslide), hydro-meteorological and climatological (cyclone, flood, drought, heatwave, cold wave) and biological (epidemics). - *Man-made disasters:* industrial and chemical accidents, fires, and nuclear or transport accidents.

Damage assessment - A multi-disciplinary exercise covering houses, infrastructure, crops, livelihoods, health and environment. - Moves from a rapid initial assessment to detailed sectoral assessment. -

Feeds relief and reconstruction planning.

Disaster and development - Poor development raises risk, and disasters wipe out development gains. - Mainstreaming risk reduction into development plans; "building back better". - Disasters as an opportunity for safer rebuilding.

Response and relief - Early warning and evacuation. - Search and rescue. - Relief camps, food, water, health and sanitation. - Coordination of agencies.

Climate change and vulnerability - More intense rainfall, heatwaves and cyclones. - Sea-level rise; glacial lake outburst floods in the Himalaya.

Preparedness; rehabilitation and funding - Preparedness: plans, drills, stockpiles and training. - Rehabilitation: temporary and permanent housing, livelihoods and psychosocial care. - Funding: response funds, Finance Commission allocations, insurance and international loans.

The Odisha super-cyclone (1999) - Heavy loss of life led Odisha to set up a state disaster management authority (OSDMA). - Its later investment in cyclone shelters and evacuation became a national model.

ignouproject.com

Free sample by ignouproject.com (Shri Chakradhar Publication Pvt. Ltd.) | Complete set: ₹49 PDF, ₹100 printed | WhatsApp +91 93546 37830

Set ID IPT-GP26-BPAG171 | For personal study. Selling this set or uploading it to another website is not permitted.

Use this set in the last three weeks

- **Week 3:** write the three solved themes from memory, about 400 words each.
- **Week 2:** turn at least three answer plans into full answers, choosing from both sections.
- **Final week:** write one full paper in 3 hours, obeying the two-per-section rule.
- **Last two days:** read IGNOU's June 2026 BPAG-171 paper on ignou.ac.in.

What this free set is, and is not

This set covers the BPAG-171 themes that recurred across the five official papers above. The complete BPAG-171 set, with every repeat theme solved in English or Hindi medium, costs ₹49 as a PDF or ₹100 as a printed copy, plus a one-time ₹100 courier charge per printed order. Order on WhatsApp +91 93546 37830.

IGNOU does not publish guess papers, and no guess paper can tell you which questions will be set. Use the official study material and IGNOU's own past papers (ignou.ac.in, Student Services, Downloads, Previous Year Question Papers) as your first sources.

Prepared by ignouproject.com, published by Shri Chakradhar Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. Independent; not affiliated with or endorsed by IGNOU. Built 29 September 2026.

© 2026 Shri Chakradhar Publication Pvt. Ltd. Share this free set with classmates as it is; selling it or uploading it to another website is not permitted. Set ID IPT-GP26-BPAG171.