

## 10. Disaster Management

**Q. Which type of disaster is described in the following statements ? (1 M each)**

1. On 26<sup>th</sup> July 2005, entire suburban Mumbai was water logged

Ans- Cloud bursting and severe downpour.

2. Elephants in the Bandipur forest started running helter and skater due to smoke.

Ans- Forest Fire.

3. Many innocent people died in the bomb blast that occurred on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2006 In local trains.

Ans- Bomb Explosion – Terrorism

4. In Kutch, suddenly many school children were buried under the rubble.

Ans- Earthquake

5. Because of lack of grains, people From Vidarbha are migrating to other regions.

Ans- Dry famine.

6. The huge waves in Chennai engulfed many human lives in December 2004.

Ans- Tsunami.

**Q. Find the correlation (1 M each)**

7. Earthquake in recent times : Gujarat, Latur :: Devastating floods in 2018 : \_\_\_\_\_

Ans- Kerala / Assam

8. Toxic gas leakage : Accidental disaster : : War : \_\_\_\_\_

Ans- International.

9. Sun spots : Atmospheres type of disaster : : Salinization : \_\_\_\_\_

Ans – Geological type of disaster.

10. Pre-disaster management : Preparation and warning : :  
Post- disaster Management : \_\_\_\_\_

Ans- Resurgence and restoration.

**Q. Match the columns (1 M each)**

Column A

Column B

1. Earthquake and volcano

a. Economical

2. Terrorism

b. Social

- |                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3.Collapsing of transport system | c. Geological     |
| 4.Shortage of funds              | d. Intentional    |
| 5.Rift due to religions          | e. Administrative |
|                                  | f. Environment    |

Ans-

- |                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Earthquake and volcano        | = c. Geological     |
| 2. Terrorism                     | = d. Intentional    |
| 3.Collapsing of transport system | = e. Administrative |
| 4.Shortage of funds              | = a. Economical     |
| 5.Rift due to religions          | = b. Social         |

**Q. State whether the following statements are True or False. If false, write the correct statement. (1 M each)**

1. Meteorite is a geological disaster.

Ans- False. Meteorite is a geological disaster.

2. Floods result in collapsing of bridges.

Ans- True.

3. Direct participation of citizens in disaster management is highly necessary.

Ans- True.

4. Disaster is a very slow process.

Ans- False. Disaster is very fast process.

5. The division's of national disaster response force are working in army.

Ans- True.

Q. Answer the following questions in one sentence(1M each)

1. Write down the definition of disaster management as given by united nations

Ans- United nations has defined disaster as the sudden event that leads to the huge loss of life and property.

2. What are the effects of flood?

Ans- The flood water interns the coastal regions, the bridges collapse and the shortage of food grains arise due to floods.

3. What are the effects of earthquake?

Ans- Earthquakes cause major loss to the property and life as the houses are collapsed and there are cracks developed in the land.

4. What are the effects produced on health due to disasters?

Ans- Due to disasters following effects are produced on the health viz. injuries, emotional and mental stress, outbreak of epidemics, mortality of victims.

5. Which disaster happened in district of pune in 2014?

Ans- In 2014, there was a huge land slide in the village malign in tal. Ambegaon of district of pune, killing many people and destroying large numbers of houses.

6. What is first aid?

Ans- First aid is the primary help given to a sick or injured person until full medical treatment is available.

7. How can we offer first aid to victims of any disaster? (2M)

Ans- The injured person should be helped and kept in a resting position in which he or she is at ease. Depending upon the nature of the disaster, first aid given may be different but the most important is timely rescue which can help the victim to survive.

8. Which are the destructive effects of flood? (2M)

Ans- The flood waters uproot the trees, the houses collapse due to surge of water. The fields get water logged. The water does not Reade the cattle die of asphyxiation by drowning , since everything is under water, the process of decomposition begins at a higher rate. this may spread the epidemics of the disease.

9. Which are the effects of dry famine? (2M)

Ans- In dry famine, there is scarcity of water the crops die as there is no proper irrigation there is severe food shortage . Due to dearth of water, the cattle die and human beings are forced to migrate.

10. Which are the destructive effects of earthquake? (2M)

Ans- The earthquake is responsible for large scale devastation. The houses collapse, The road are damaged making the transportation impossible. The electricity and water supply is disrupted due to damage. There is large scale damage to lives and property.

11. What is forest fire? What is its effect on environment? (2M)

Ans- The largely spread fire of the dry grass, shrubs and trees in the forest due to heightened temperature is called as forest fire. The effect of forest fire on the environment is greatly devastating, Bio diversity is lost plants and animals die due to fire. The vegetation becomes died as the plants turn into ash. The atmosphere is full of smoke and hence cause air pollution.

12. Which are two main types of disasters? (1M)

Ans- According to preliminary classification on of disasters there are two main types of disasters, natural and man mode.

13. What are the objectives of mock drill? (3 M)

Ans- Objectives of mock drill:

- i. Evaluating the response of the common people to the disaster.
- ii. improving the co-ordination between various departments that work for the disaster control.
- iii. Identifying ones own abilities at the time of disaster.
- iv. Developing the ability to respond quickly to disaster.
- v. Checking the competency of the planned actions.
- vi. Assessing the possible errors and risks.

14. Explain the role of district disaster control unit after occurrence of any disaster. (4 M)

Ans- District control unit looks after the disaster management of the district.

- It is immediately formed either after the impact of disaster or if warning is given about the same upcoming disaster.

- District wise disaster control unit performs following role:
  - i. The review of various aspect of disasters is done.
  - ii. Through the disaster control unit there is continuous contact established with various agencies like army, air force, navy telecommunication department, paramilitary forces.etc for obtaining help.
  - iii. The unit also co-ordinate with various voluntary organizations for their help in disaster management.

15. Which are the objectives of disaster management :- (4M)

Ans- Objectives of disaster Management :-

- i. To save human life form disasters to help them for moving away from the place of disasters by.
- ii. To supply essential commodities to the affected people. This helps to reduce the gravity of disasters. People are given grains, water and clothes and other basic necessities under this objective.
- iii. To bring back the conditions of affected people to normally.
- iv. To rehabilitate the affected and displaced victims.
- v. To think and execute the protective measures in order to develop capability to face the disasters in future.



16. Why is it essential to get the training of first aid? (4M)

Ans- When there is a disaster, we need to immediately help the victim. Till the medical help arrives, one should be in position to treat the injured and save his or her life. In such cases, knowing first aid is essential. Such kind of a need may arise in case of our parents, our siblings at home or with friends in school. Those at home or with friends in school. Those who are injured should be treated at once. If we know about techniques of first aid, we can save such person before the medical help arrives. Therefore, it is essential to get the training of the first aid.

17. Explain that why is it said like that ? Mock drill is useful. (4M)

Ans- Mock drill is the practice to check whether there is preparedness for dealing with the sudden attack of disaster for this purpose virtual or apparent situations that simulate the disaster is checked by such activity. In the presence of trained personnel, the execution of the rescue plans are observed. People also understand their responsibilities at the time of actual disaster. The experts also check execution of plan designed for disaster redressal. By such mock drills, the efficiency of the system can be understood. In future, when actual calamity strikes, there is already preparation for disaster redressal. Therefore, mock drill is useful.

18. Which different methods are used for transportation of patients? Why? (5M)

Ans- For the transportation of patients following methods are used:

- i. Cradle Method : This method is used for children and person with less weight.
- ii. carrying piggy back : This method is useful in carrying the unconscious persons.
- iii. Human Crutch method : If one leg of the person is injured, then the victim is supported with minimum load on the other leg. This is called human crutch Method.
- iv. Pulling or lifting method : For carrying on unconscious person for a short distance this method is used.
- v. Carrying on four hand chair : This method is used when the support is needed for a part below waist region.
- vi. Carrying on two-hand chair : Patients that cannot use their hands but can hold their body upright, are carried by such method.
- vii. Stretcher : By making temporary stretcher in case of emergency, the unconscious patient can be moved. Such temporary stretchers are made by using bamboos blanket etc.

19. Which different aspects of disaster management would you check for your school? Why ? (5M)

Ans- For the pre-disaster management at school following aspects would be inspected.

- i. Are the telephones of the school working properly ?
- ii. Is there a first-aid box in each class?
- iii. Are there any basic medicines in the school?
- iv. Is the team ready for rescue of smaller children from lower classes?
- v. Has monitor or prefect participated in a mock drill? Does he/she know about first-aid?
- vi. Is the contact of parent representative available in emergency situations?
- vii. Is the medical officer/ doctor present on the school campus?
- viii. Is there enough drinking water and some dry snacks available in the school?
- ix. Are the staircases and corridors suitable for quick evacuation of the children?

20. Write down the names of international organizations that work for disaster management.

Ans- Following international organizations work for disaster management.

- i. United Nations Disaster relief organization
- ii. United Nations Centre for human settlements.
- iii. Asian Disaster reduction centre.
- iv. Asian Disaster preparedness centre.
- v. world health organization.
- vi. United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural organization.

**Q. Identify the types of disaster and describe the effects of the same in brief. (2M each)**

21. Terrorism :

Ans- Manmade, intentional

- Due to the activities of terrorism, many innocent lives are lost many are seriously injured.
- Some become crippled for their entire life buildings, monuments, vehicles everything is completely destroyed.
- There is rift between religions or etc. The peaceful atmosphere is disturbed. The entire society is under the constant fear of insecurity.

## 22. Soil Erosion :-

Ans- Natural, geophysical, geological

- when the upper fertile layer of soil is lost, it becomes barren.
- The trees are uprooted the fertility of the area is lost. The land becomes unsuitable for cultivation or farming.
- Due to wind, flowing water or grazing animals the naturally occurring soil erosion becomes hazardous for the environment.

## 23. Hepatitis :-

Ans- Natural, biological, animal origin

- hepatitis is a viral disease which spreads through the contaminated food and water.
- The outbreak of epidemic of hepatitis is difficult to control as in big cities the quality of roadside food is often consumed, the spread of hepatitis is fast.
- People suffer due to hepatitis.

## 24. Forest fire :

Ans- Natural, biological, plant-origin

- Due to heat and wind, the dry grass and the shrubs catch fire in the forests, resulting into forest fires.

- Such rapidly spreading forest fire can finish the biodiversity with in a very short span of time.
- It is difficult to extinguish the naturally lit forest fires.
- Many trees and other vegetation, animals and birds along with their habitats are destroyed due to forest fire.

## 25. Famine :

Ans- Natural, climatic

- Due to famine there is severe water scarcity.
- In absence of water, the fields and farms become barren as the crops can not grow without water.
- There is shortage of food grains. The cattle dies due to want of water and grass.
- Local people have to migrate in search of food, water and shelter.

## 26. Theft :

Ans- Man-made, Intentional

- Theft causes economical loss for the one whose money or valuables are looted.
- The person who suffers the loss also undergo mental and emotional shock sometimes the theft may also cause physical harm.
- It may cost on life too.

## 27. Accident at Chernobyl :

Ans- Man-made, unintentional

- At Chernobyl in Russia there was the atomic energy plant, where disastrous accident took place.
- The radiations emitted through the reactors caused tremendous radiation pollution.
- These hazardous effects are even seen today.

**Q. Write short Note on : (4M each)**

## 28. Disaster Management Authority.

Ans - Disaster Management Authority is the body that works at the level of government from national level to village level.

- This work is basically about management of any disaster and looking after the problems of the affected people. At national level there is national disaster management authority for which the prime minister is the chairman.
- For every state there is state disaster management authority, where the chief minister of every state is the chairman.
- Under the state level, there are district level units where district collector is responsible for disaster management and implementation of rehabilitation schemes.
- Below district level authority there are Taluka and then village disaster management committees.

- The Tahsildar is the chairman for Taluka level while the sarpanch of the village is responsible for management of disasters at village level collector of each district helps in planning, co-coordinating and controlling the implementation of rehabilitation program and also gives essential instructions and reviews the entire system.

### 29. Nature of disaster management.

Ans- Disaster management involves either prevention of disasters or creating preparedness to face them.

- The action plans are prepared for managing disaster.
- This is done after studying the different aspects such as preventing measure, rehabilitation and reconstruction plans. The disasters are tackled by executing action plans in the following steps : Preparation, redemption, preparedness, action during actual disaster, response, resurgence and restoration.
- At every level there are other voluntary organizations and government meteorological institutions for their help.

### 30. Disaster management act 2005.

Ans- Government of India has made disaster management act in 2005.

- The affected people are given all necessary help as per this act. With the humanitarian view, people are rehabilitated



and helped them to come back to normalcy after the disaster.

- As per this Act, national disaster response force has been established.
- This force consists of 12 divisions in entire india which are attached with indian army.
- The head quarter is located in delhi, but the action is taken all over the country with the help of army. As per the act, in Maharashtra National Disaster Response Force is in action through state reserve police Force.
- The personnel of this force are trained accordingly, and they take part in the rescue work during different disasters.