



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

10<sup>th</sup>-Assignment

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Q1. Write in detail the role of search and rescue team during a disaster?

**Ans.** The first thing before taking in search and rescue operation is to make sure that you do not put yourself at risk by unnecessary exposing yourself to a hazard. If the search and rescue operation needs you to enter or go near a structure, you should first assess the stability of the structure. Uncontrolled movement on or around the structure could further destabilize. The structure causing more damage to the people who might be already trapped beneath the debris as well as causing damage to rescuers.

#### Role of the Leader of Search and Rescue team:

To assess the disaster area and collect information on extent of damage.

To find the safest approach to the disaster area.

To take all precautions to safeguard search and rescue team.

To issue time to time instructions depending on the situation.

#### Role of Team members of Search and Rescue Team:

To stay cool and calm and be optimistic.

To obey the commands of the team leader.

Put on all safety equipments including helmet.

Not to touch or pull blocked doors.

Treat all the wires and cables as live wires.

Be careful in all your actions.

Take maximum safety while removing debris from the vicinity of the victim.

Boost the morale of the victim.

### Q2. What should be the approach to help a fire burnt patient?

**Ans.** Following measures should be taken to help a fire burnt patient:

1. Extinguishing flames on clothes by immediately pouring water is best practice because it reduces the degree of burn and reduce the pain also.
2. If water is not available then wrap the body with thick clean cloth.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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10<sup>th</sup>-Assignment

3. Immediately remove the tight clothing and constrictive jewellery like rings, angles before swelling and blisters.
4. Keep on giving plenty of fluids to drink till the victim reaches hospital. Oral rehydration solution ORS should be added in water to compensate the mineral loss in burns. This also prevents damage to the kidneys.
5. In electric burns, first snap off electric power supply then give first aid to the patient.

### **Q3. Explain in detail the first, second and third degree of burns.**

**Ans.** Burn is defined as damage to skin caused by direct contact with dry heat, fire flames, steam, hot liquids, hot metals, sunlight, electricity or chemical, radiological and nuclear. Following are the degrees of burns:

1. First Degree Burn: these are superficial burns involving top layer of the skin. Skin appears red and very painful.
2. Second Degree Burn: these are partial thickness burns involving two layers named epidermis and dermis. The skin is red having blisters, very painful and the tissues are swollen and wet.
3. Third Degree Burns: these are called full thickness burns and involve all the layers of skin along with deep structures like muscles, vessels and nerves. The burn areas are charred and look brown and comparatively less painful.

### **Q4. What is safe construction practice?**

**Ans.** Safe construction practice is that practice in which buildings are built earthquake resistant. However, preparedness and safe building construction practices can certainly reduce the extent of damage and loss. It is therefore necessary to have some elementary knowledge about construction and designing of disaster resistant buildings. Using these disaster resistant practices shall have an additional burden of only a few thousands of rupees, but will definitely not more precious than the life of our family members. There are certain steps, which need to be taken into consideration at the stage of planning, designing and construction of the building to make it an earthquake resistant structure.

1. Soil testing is very important tool in safe construction of building.
2. The building should have a simple rectangular plan.
3. Long walls should be supported by reinforced concrete columns.
4. Doors and window should be small and centrally located.
5. Material strength and quality of construction should be good and accurate.



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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10<sup>th</sup>-Assignment

6. Vertical steel bar at each corner and T junction of walls must be laid.

7. Seismic bands at plinth level, doors-windows and lintel must be laid.

## Q5. What should be the role of community during a disaster?

**Ans.** The community is an institution in itself, emerging as the most powerful in entire mechanism of disaster management. During a disaster community should help in maintenance of essential services. To regularize the supply of food, water, medicines and other immediately needed material. Community should provide large buildings which can be used as shelter for the victims.

## SHORT ANSWERS

### 1. What equipments should be carried by a rescuer?

**Ans.** Following equipments should be carried by a rescuer:

- a) Equipment for personal safety: these include helmet, life jacket, gumboots, torch and whistle.
- b) Equipment for safety of victims: these include ladders, ropes, pulley, small cutting tools, hammer, stretches, first aid kit, bamboo sticks, etc.
- c) Ultra Modern search Equipments: these include infra red cameras, acoustic devices, bio-radars and life locators.

### 2. What is ABC formula in disaster management?

**Ans.** ABC formula in disaster management is made for providing first aid to the victim. To save life by maintaining vital functions ABC (Airways, Breathing, and Circulations). During disaster, practicing ABC of life support helps victims condition from becoming bad to worse.

### 3. What should be the constituents of First Aid Kit?

**Ans.** First Aid is defined as “provision of initial care for the illness or injured not with an idea of cure but to prevent further harm to the victim till medical help is received”.

The following should be the constituents of First Aid Kit:

- a) Adhesive bandages and sticking plasters.
- b) Moleskin for blister treatment
- c) Dressings
- d) Saline
- e) Soap
- f) Medicines
- g) Antiseptic wipes or sprays
- h) Disposable gloves



# HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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10<sup>th</sup>-Assignment

- i) Plastic tweezers      j) Air way      k) Small towel      l) ORS  
m) Antiseptic solution, sprit etc.

## 4. What is heat stroke?

**Ans.** Heat stroke is defined as sudden temporary loss of consciousness because the temperature regulating system of the body fails in hot and dry environment.

## Q. What are the ill effects of Polythene?

**Ans.** Plastic bags tend to disrupt the environment in a serious way. They get into soil and slowly release toxic chemicals. They eventually break down into the soil, with the unfortunate result being that animals eat them and often choke and die. Polythene bags are difficult and costly to recycle and most end up on landfill sites where they take around 300 years to photo degrade . They break down into tiny toxic particles that contaminate the soil and waterways and enter the food chains of organism. It litter the landscape, kills animals and aquatic life, is non-biodegradable and causes many health hazards.

Control to Avoid Polythene:

- Use of tote (shopper) bags for carrying shopping goods.
- Use of wooden made shopping baskets.
- Use of jute bags for carrying goods.
- Use of self made paper bags/cloth bags.
- Not to burn the polythene as its combustion releases harmful gases.
- To educate the masses regarding minimizing the use of polythene.

## Q. What are Seismic Bands?

**Ans.** Seismic Bands are constructed using either reinforced concrete (RC) or timber. Proper placement and continuity of bands is must. These bands act like a ring or belt. Seismic bands can be provided as the following levels:

- a) Plinth band: is a band provided at plinth level of walls on top of the foundation wall. This is to be provided where the soil is either soft or uneven in its properties as frequently happens in hill tracts.
- b) Lintel Band: is a band provided at door/window lintel level on all load bearing internal, external, and longitudinal and cross walls.
- c) Eave band: is a band provided on top of walls just below the sloping roof of rafters or trusses to which they will be securely fixed through nails and iron straps.