

◆ **Objective / Very Short Answer (1 Mark)**

- 1. Define Disaster.** **Answer:** A disaster is a sudden event that causes enormous loss of life and property.
 - 2. Give two examples of 'Geophysical' disasters.** **Answer:** Earthquakes and Volcanos.
 - 3. Identify the type of disaster: "Terrorism".** **Answer:** Man-made (Intentional).
 - 4. What is the full form of NDRF?** **Answer:** National Disaster Response Force.
 - 5. Name the Act passed by the Government of India in 2005.** **Answer:** Disaster Management Act, 2005.
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◆ **Short Answer (2-3 Marks)**

- 6. Distinguish between Pre-disaster management and Post-disaster management.** **Answer:** *
Pre-disaster: Focuses on identifying disaster-prone areas and planning to minimize damage (prevention and preparedness).
 - **Post-disaster:** Focuses on providing immediate help to victims, rehabilitation, and bringing life back to normalcy.
 - 7. What are the objectives of Disaster Management?** **Answer:** * Saving human lives and moving people away from danger.
 - Supplying essential commodities to affected people.
 - Rehabilitating victims and restoring normalcy in the region.
 - 8. Explain the importance of a 'Mock Drill'.** **Answer:** It is a practice to check the preparedness of facing a disaster. It helps in evaluating reaction time, identifying errors in the plan, and improving coordination between various departments.
 - 9. List any four methods of transporting patients used in First Aid.** **Answer:** 1. Cradle method (for children/less weight). 2. Carrying piggyback (for unconscious persons). 3. Human crutch (if one leg is injured). 4. Stretcher (for emergency movement).
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Brief / Long Answer (3-5 Marks)

10. Describe the six sensitive phases of Disaster Management. Answer:

1. Pre-disaster Phase

This is the planning stage. It involves identifying areas that are prone to disasters (like flood zones or earthquake belts). The focus is on **prevention and preparedness**, such as building dams, earthquake-resistant buildings, and educating the public.

2. Warning Phase

This occurs when a disaster is imminent. Information is gathered through technology (like satellites or weather sensors), and the administration issues **alerts or warnings** to the public via radio, television, or sirens to move to safer locations.

3. Emergency Phase

This is the most critical phase where the disaster is actually happening. The primary goal is **saving lives**.

Actions: Search and rescue operations, providing medical first aid, and evacuating people to shelters.

Nature: This phase requires high speed and coordination.

4. Rehabilitation Phase

Once the immediate danger has passed, this phase begins. It involves providing the basic necessities to those who have lost their homes or livelihoods.

Actions: Supplying food, clean water, and medicines; setting up temporary housing; and restoring psychological health.

5. Recovery Phase

This is a transitional stage where efforts are made to bring life back to normal.

Actions: Clearing debris and repairing essential infrastructure like broken electricity lines, water pipes, and communication networks.

6. Reconstruction Phase

This is the final, long-term phase. It focuses on permanent solutions.

Actions: Rebuilding houses, schools, and roads. It also involves helping farmers and businessmen restart their work so the local economy can recover.

◆ **Diagrams & Charts to Study**

- **Classification of Disasters:** (Geophysical, Biological, Man-made).
- **Disaster Management Cycle:** (Preparation, Redemption, Preparedness, Impact, Response, Resurgence, Restoration).
- **First Aid Symbols:** (Be able to identify and explain symbols for "Danger," "Explosive," "Flammable," etc.).