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Subject : Disaster Management
(2nd Mid-term)

(Sec - C)

Ans. (3)

(i) Wide-Ranging Risks in Textile Industry :-

a) Financial Risk :- The textile industry faces various financial risks, from having lenient payment terms to negotiating weak contracts.

b) Operation risk :- These risks have a broad scope that covers elements like worker's health and safety, product quality, management externalities, and regulatory compliance.

c) Supply chain Risk :- A study by the Institute of Supply Management ~~refer~~ revealed that about 75 percent of organizations reported supply disruptions since the commencement of the pandemic.

(d) Industry Risk :- With a birds eye view of the entire industry, you must closely follow trade policies, competitive landscape disruptions, and macroeconomics developments.

(e) Compliance Risk :- To stay ahead of compliance risk, organisations in the textile industry must meticulously understand the regulations governing this sector, evaluate their adherence level with each, identify any control setbacks, and take relevant corrective measures.

ii) Role of Production people in Disaster Management :-

Disaster can be human, material, economic or environmental. Once occurred will leave a large impact on the lives of people.

(a) Incident of leakage of LG polymers at Vishakapatnam.

(b) Bhopal gas tragedy,

This issue is well known all over the country, leak of iso-cyanate led to a disastrous situation where people have to leave their home and area was not fit for living for a prolonged period of time. It affected soil, air, water in that area.

few disaster Management techniques can be,

- ↳ Regular inspection of working condition of equipment, proper shutdown.
- ↳ Knowing the climate changes, regularly following the updates of the weather forecast.
- ↳ Performing rigorous tests at lab scale for various combinations possible before implementing at large scale.
- ↳ Implementing stances like zero waste, on site wastewater treatment, treatment of acid sludges etc.
- ↳ Regular checks on assets and liabilities and regular formulation of income and balance sheet.

Ans ① Textile processing Industrial Hazards.

Hazards in Textile industries are varied and also encompasses many aspects, like hazards related to machinery, handling of materials including chemicals, use of ~~for~~ pressure vessels, fire hazards and overall working environment.

(a) Machine Related Hazards :-

Based on studies carried out it is learnt that unsafe conditions contribute to almost half the total accidents occurring in textile mill.

↳ Spinning Preparatory and Spinning :-
In the machine related hazardous there are number of nip points while one left unguarded. These points ~~are~~ could be identified as feed and calenders rollers of blow-room machinery, carding machines.

↳ Weaving Preparatory and Weaving :-
The conventional winding machines pose a hazard of trapping hands between the rotating drum and the cone/cheeze after each knotting.

↳ Processing and Finishing :-
In the shearing and cropping machine the exposed rotating cutters could pose a hazard when accessed. These cutters can be covered using transparent cover.

It would be far better to dry out the fabric outside the chamber to estimate most of volatile solvent before the fabric enters the chamber.

(b) Material Handling :- A follow up of each operation in Textile Industry would be indicate that, starting from raw material to fabric, the material handled in various shapes and sizes.

→ The chain blocks on mono rails and other lifting equipments in use should be examined periodically :

(a) Handling of Chemicals :-

The processing of Textile generally involves dilute acids and alkalines and bleach liquors like chlorine, hydrogen peroxide.

(b) Use of Pressure Vessels :-

It is necessary to consider the sizing cylinders, kieris and some extent calenders and drying range as pressure vessels through the pressure ranges are not very significants, all tests and examinations are to be considered out to ensure their performance.

(c) Fire hazards :- The godown where cotton bales are stacked should be well ventilated so that the hoop iron do not impart and generate sparks as source of ignition.

(Sec - B)

Ans. 1 Rapid onset hazardous occur quickly and with little warning. Volcanic eruptions, earthquake, flash floods, and landslides are examples of rapid onset hazards.

They all take lives, separate families and devastate communities.

Rapid onset hazards have claimed more than 2.8 million lives worldwide in the past 20 years.

Most of the natural disasters we hear about arrive rapidly and in the case of earthquakes, with no warning.

Cyclone, hurricane and typhoons - the same hazard with a different name in different parts of the world. - arrive with a few days warning, and annually we know when the cyclone season is likely to occur in specific regions, so that preparations can be made for their arrival.

Ans ② Strong winds, torrential downpours and storms surges are three elements of a cyclone that wreaks havoc in case you do not take sufficient precautionary steps. Natural disaster like cyclones are not easy to control.

①) Precautions Before a Cyclone :
Do's and Don'ts

↳ Ensure good condition of your house so that it can withstand strong winds.

↳ Trim down tree to make sure they do not fall over telephone or electricity lines during the storm.

②) Precautions to be taken During a cyclone :

↳ Be aware of the official cyclone warning by listening to radio or other communication.

↳ Install storm shutter or board up glass windows.

↳ Keep all the doors and windows closed.

↳ Switch off the electrical main in your home.

③ Post cyclone Measures :-

↳ Eat fresh dry food and keep it away from pests and flies.

↳ Boil water before drinking and cooking.

↳ Keep your surrounding clean using disinfectants.

↳ Cover drains holes to prevent backflow of sewage.

↳ Do not go near loose electric wires.

Ans. ③ Four types of Droughts :-

i) Meteorological drought :- It is defined usually on the basis of degree and duration of dry period.

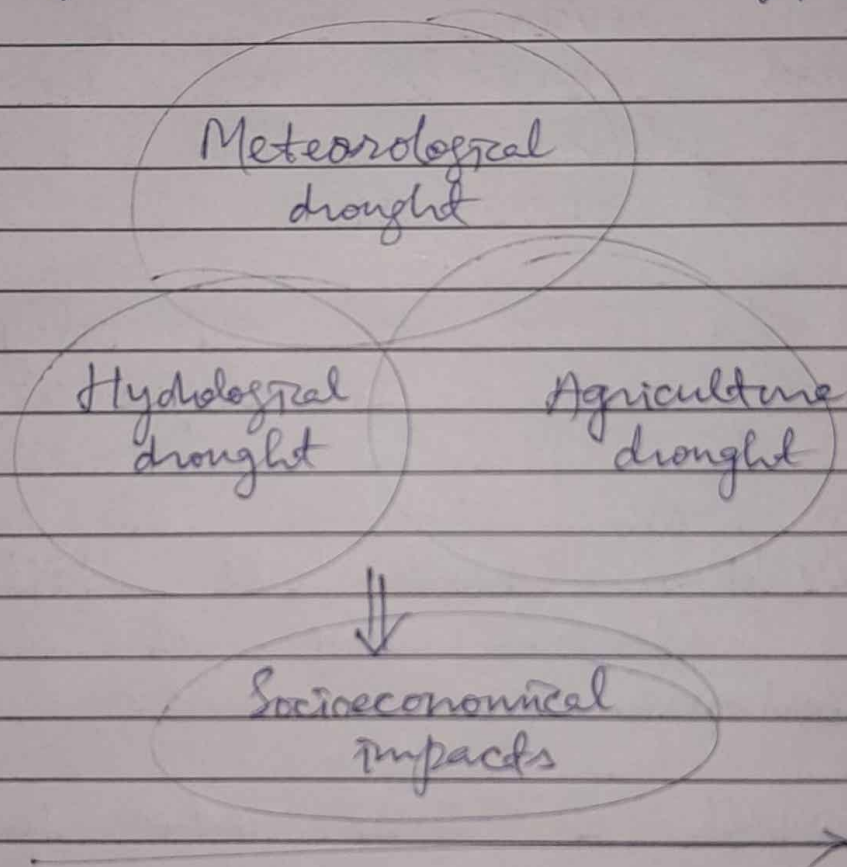
For example, some definitions of meteorological droughts identify periods of drought on the basis of the number of days with precipitation less than some specified threshold.

ii) Agriculture drought :-

Definition of agriculture drought should be able to account for variable susceptibility of crops during different stages of crop development.

iii) Hydrological drought :- It is associated with the effects of periods of precipitation shortfall on surface or subsurface water supply. (i.e., streamflow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater).

(iv) Socioeconomic drought :- It occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of weather-related shortfall in water supply.



Ans (6) Cloud-Burst :- It is a sudden, very heavy rainfall, usually local in nature and of brief duration. Most so-called cloud-bursts occur in connection with thunderstorms. In these storms there are violent uprushes of air, which at times prevents the condensing

raindrops from falling to the ground.

A large amount of water may thus accumulate at high levels, and if the upward currents are weak the whole of this water falls at one time.

Cloudbursts are especially common in mountainous areas. This is probably because the warm air currents of a thunderstorm tend to follow the upward slope of a mountain.

A rainfall of 2.47 inches in 3 minutes was registered in by an automatic rain gauge at Porto Bello, Panama, on November 29, ~~20~~ 1911. ~~and~~

(Sec-A)

Ans ① Disaster Management measures can help removing people and property from a threatened location by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation at the place of disaster thereby reducing loss by property, protecting people and reducing trauma among people.

Ans ② Disaster preparedness consists of a set of measures undertaken by governments, organizations, communities or individuals to better respond and cope with a immediate aftermath of a disaster, whether it be human-made or caused by natural hazards. The objective is to reduce loss of life and livelihoods.

Ans ③ The approach seeks communities at risk to get engaged in all its phases :- prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Ans ④ The four objectives of disaster management are :-

- i) Encouraging culture of disaster preparedness.
- ii) Institutionalisation of disaster management.
- iii) Safety and quick decision making.
- iv) Post disaster medical help and first aid.

Ans ⑤ A quantitative or quant qualitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.