

# ASSAM DOWNTOWN UNIVERSITY



## Assignment - 2

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# Disaster Management

classmate

## Assignment - 2

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1. Explain the different types of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) with suitable examples.

⇒ Disaster Risk Management has three main types:

(i) Pre Disaster (Prevention and Mitigation):

Action to reduce risk before a disaster happens.

Example: Building flood barriers, earthquake-resistant houses.

(ii) During Disaster (Response):

Immediate actions to save lives and provide relief.

Example: Evacuating people during a cyclone, sending rescue teams.

(iii) Post Disaster (Recovery and Reconstruction):

Steps taken to restore normal life and rebuild.

Example: Rebuilding roads and houses after an earthquake.

2. What is community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)? Discuss its importance and role in local disaster planning.

⇒ CBDRM means involving local people in disaster planning and management.

It focuses on local knowledge, participation, and action.

Importance:

(i) People know their area and risks better.

(ii) Increases awareness and preparedness.

(iii) Builds trust between community and government.



### Role in Local Planning:

- (i) Identify local hazards.
- (ii) Forming local disaster committees.
- (iii) Training people for first aid and evacuation.

Example: Villagers preparing flood shelters and warning systems in flood prone areas.

### 3. Describe the phases of the Disaster Management cycle (DMC) with appropriate example.

⇒ Mitigation: Reduce impact of disasters.

Example: Building dams to prevent floods.

(ii) Preparedness: Get ready before disaster strikes.

Example: Mock drills, storing food and medicines.

(iii) Response: Immediate help during disaster.

Example: Rescue operations, providing food and shelter.

(iv) Recovery: Long term rebuilding after disaster.

Example: Rebuilding homes and restoring livelihoods.

### 4. Explain the key components and techniques of effective crisis management in disaster-prone organizations.

⇒ Key components:

(i) Crisis Plan: Clear steps to follow during a crisis.

(ii) Communication: Fast and accurate information sharing.



- (iii) Leadership: Strong decision making team.
- (iv) Resources: Availability of emergency supplies.

### Techniques:

- (i) Risk assessment and training.
- (ii) Emergency drills.
- (iii) Crisis communication systems.

Example: A company near a coastal area preparing a cyclone evacuation plan.

5. Discuss the role of indigenous knowledge and local practices in disaster risk management. Provide examples.

⇒ Local people have traditional ways to predict, prevent and handle disasters.

### Examples:

- (i) Fishermen predicting storms by observing sky and sea patterns.
- (ii) Farmers building raised houses to avoid floods.
- (iii) Tribal communities using local materials for earthquake resistant huts.

### Importance:

- (i) Cost effective and practical
- (ii) Helps design better disaster plans.
- (iii) Builds trust in local communities.