



SOFT SKILL

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ASSIGNMENT-1

(CULTURAL AWARENESS)

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

GARAMBA NATIONAL PARK

- Garamba, one of Africa's oldest national parks and a World Heritage Site, is the last stronghold for the largest population of elephants and the last remaining Kordofan giraffe in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) .
- Garamba National Park spans 5,133 km², with 9,662 km² of adjacent domaines de chasse, and is situated in the north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) bordering South Sudan. It is one of Africa's oldest national parks, designated in 1938,



- The park's immense savannahs, grasslands and woodlands, interspersed with gallery forests along the river banks and the swampy depressions, are home to four large mammals: the elephant, giraffe, hippopotamus and



rhinoc



BEST TIME TO VISIT & HOW TO REACH :

- The best time to visit Garamba National Park is from January to June, when the grass is still short enough to allow for good game visibility.
- First, visitors must find a domestic flight to [Aru](#), at which point they will have to switch to a charter prop plane for a 50-minute ride to **Nagero**, the launch point for expeditions into the park. It's theoretically possible to travel by land from Aru to Nagero, but you would have to be crazy to try, both due to the impassibility of the roads and the ever-present security dangers posed by instability in the northeast DRC.
- The principal activities are day-long drives at US\$70/vehicle, and guided hikes for as little as US\$10/day, which presumably would be an incredible way to experience this remotest of remote African bushland. The so-called "Aerial Safari" is the other thrilling option at US\$420/hour in a Cessna 206, from which you'll be able to view herds of elephants, solitary giraffes, and the landscapes from a unique view, while generally living out Robert Redford *Out of Africa* fantasies.



ASSIGNMENT-2

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

EARTHQUAKE :

- Earthquake is one of the major natural disasters. Every year it causes a huge loss of life and property all around the world. Proper strategies and awareness about disaster management is the need of the hour. This will protect us from the losses and help to cope up with the disaster. However, in order to reduce the destructions and occurrences the disaster management requires some safety measures.



• What is an Earthquake?

→ An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the earth due to the sudden release of energy in the earth's crust. As a result, seismic waves (also known as S waves) are created. The seismic activities in an area determine the type and intensity of the earthquake.

• What Causes an Earthquake?

→ Earthquakes are caused due to sudden tectonic movements in the earth's crust. When the tectonic plates slide over one another, there is a cause of orogeny which results in earthquakes and volcanoes. These disturbances cause vibrations that spread in all directions. As there is a **relative motion** of these plates, there is stress built up, which breaks by releasing the stored energy known as shock waves.


• What to do During an Earthquake?

→ Before the disaster:

- Connections of gas lines and appliances must be made flexible.
- An earthquake readiness plan must be kept ready, including locating a shelter house, canned food and up to date first aid kit, gallons of water, dust masks, goggles, firefighting equipment, a torch, and a working battery-operated radio.
- Architects and structural engineers must be consulted before laying the foundation of buildings in earthquake-prone areas. Also the building must be manufactured as per the rules and regulations laid by the disaster management committee.
- Awareness must be spread among friends and family members about the above-mentioned measures.



-> After the disaster:

- The following are the measures that must be undertaken after the calamity is over.
 - First aid kits must be used to tend to persons with minor injuries such as bleeding and bruises. Whereas seriously injured individuals must not be moved until they are out of danger and proper medical help has arrived.
 - If the person is not breathing, rescue breathing must be administered. If the person has no pulse, CPR must be given.
 - Tumbling shelves and falling items must be taken care of and damaged walls made of bricks must be avoided.
 - Main gas valves must be checked for leaks. The main power switch must be turned off if there is a possibility of damage. Broken appliances must be unplugged until the damage is repaired.
 - One must stay away from downed power lines and any object or appliance in contact with it.
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Dos and Dont's:

- One must stay indoors until the shaking stops and it's officially announced that it is safe to exit.
- One must stay away from bookcases, furniture, and heavy appliances that may fall.
- The shelter must be under a table or bed, and hold on to a post or any other fixture.
- If one is outdoors, the shelter must be taken in a clear stop away from buildings, trees, and power lines.

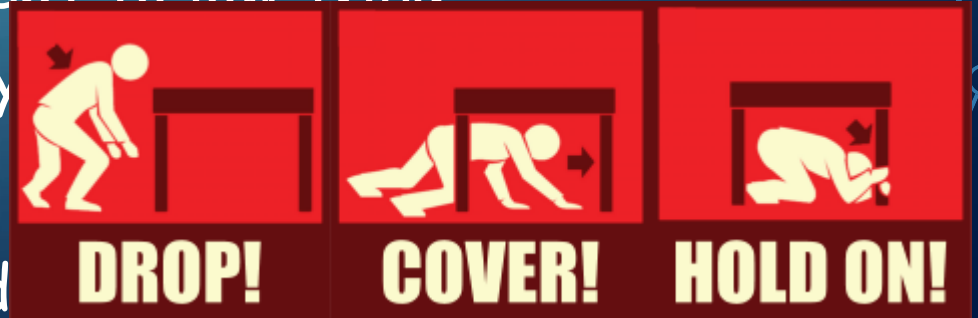
WHAT TO DO TO KEEP YOURSELF AND YOUR LOVED ONES SAFE DURING AN EARTHQUAKE:

- In most situations, you can protect yourself if you immediately:
- Drop! Cover! Hold On!

✓ DROP down onto your hands and knees before the earthquake knocks you down. This position protects you from falling but allows you to still move if necessary.

✓ COVER your head and neck (and your entire body if possible) underneath a sturdy table or desk. If there is no shelter nearby, get down near an interior wall or next to low-lying furniture that won't fall on you, and cover your head with your arms and hands.

✓ HOLD ON to your shelter (or to your head)





Thank
You