

Section-4

LIFE SAVING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Disaster management should be implemented in two phases. They are (i) Emergency management (ii) Long Term Management. At the time of disaster, it is life saving management whereas the main objective of long term management is to minimise the effect of expected disaster. The emergency management is the yard stick of success for administration. Its main objective is to give relief to the affected people immediately after the disaster has struck. In the emergency management of different types of natural disasters, there are different types of priorities.

(1) Emergency Management in Flood Situation :

Immediately after the arrival of floods animals, life and property find themselves in deep crisis. Therefore, the first priority is not to check floods but to save people from the floods. Only that management is appreciated which rescues people by boats or through swimmers who pulls the flood victims out of the flood water with the support of rubber tubes and drag them to safer place. After that animals and household goods are pulled out. This safe place could be higher land on embankments outside the village, roofs of the higher houses of the village or any other public constructed flood free area.

After arriving at the safer place, it is essential to make arrangements of food and drinking water. Arrangement of milk for the children, hot water as safety measure to prevent epidemics, hot food and creation of conducive atmosphere to live together in a small place is a part of emergency management. Arrangement of fodder for the animals is equally important. So is safety from snakes and scorpions who also come out in the higher open places. If the flood water remains stagnant for several days then there are chances of spread of epidemics.

Only that emergency management succeeds which remains prepared to counter above mentioned problems before the arrival of the disaster such as food materials, fodder, life saving medicines related to epidemics, materials for sprinkling, etc. The arrangement of all these materials before the arrival of the disaster makes the emergency management successful.

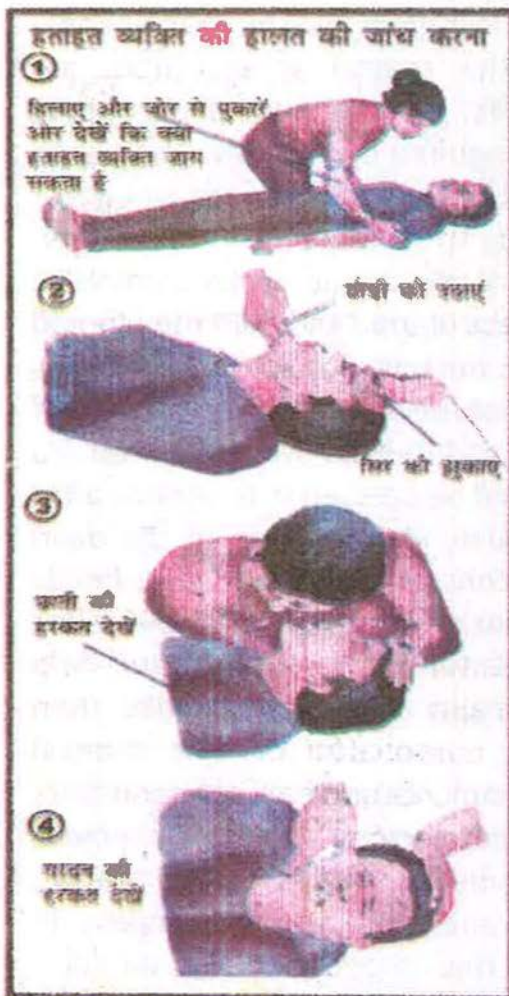
(1) Emergency Management in the event of Earthquake and Tsunami :

In the event of earthquake, the emergency management has to perform three major works (A) To take the surviving flood victims to the relief camps or make available all the essential facilities. (B) To pull out those people who are still buried under the debris. (C) To perform last rites of dead persons as per the belief of their religion and immediately bury dead animals. If this is not done then there are chances of spread of epidemics.

Do You Know?

Tsunami brings great disaster to the people living in the coastal areas. There are chances that people may drown, they could be engulfed by sea water and even get injured by the impact of the sea water that rises up to several meters. Therefore, the first priority should be to administer first aid to the injured and then they should be taken to the hospital. Also the traceless people should be searched with the help of Helicopter and Radar. Power operated sea boats should be pressed in to service after Tsunami. Also, identification of the dead and then consoling of the related family with all types of help along with counseling is also essential. If the trained self help person remains with these families then they can come out of the mental strain/disaster. Also to search the traceless persons, support of not only power operated boats but also of Radar, Helicopter and Satellites can be taken. In such works Navy support is also essential.

If the people buried under the debris are alive then they should be taken out immediately. Initially the sniffer dogs let us know about the alive persons under the debris. But at present we come to know about the people buried under the debris with the help of infra red camera and sound sensor equipments (Bio Radar). For this type of emergency management, it is very essential that the arrangement of such equipments should be made in village panchayats beforehand.



Physical examination of injured person To improve the condition of injured person

(3) In the event of Fire : In the dry summers destruction of village after village by the fire is a form of disaster. In such disasters the emergency management has three big responsibilities:

- (A)** To bring out people to safety caught in fire,
- (B)** To administer first aid to the injured people and then take them to hospital. In the first aid putting cold water, rubbing ice and use of primary medicine such as Burnol on the wound gives relief to the fire victim from burning.
- (C)** To check the spread of fire use locally available sand, soil, and if pond is there then use of pond water, informing the fire brigade and if it is huts then uprooting the front huts so that the other huts may not be affected by fire. If the cause of fire is electric short -circuit, then the electricity line must be disconnected first. After this, above mentioned emergency management should be followed.

If somebody is stranded on the roof top at the time of fire then effort should be made to rescue him by putting ladder from outside. If that is not possible then he should be taken out by making him to wear helmet or fire resistant jacket.

First Aid Equipments and Treatment for Relief Personnel:

In the event of different types of disasters the primary management work can also be done by village or people from same locality. Therefore, it is essential for village Panchayats to form disaster management committee in every village. Self-help institutions should give them necessary training. Also, it is essential for state governments to make available some essential equipments and first aid materials to these committees. The essential equipments can be classified into two categories (A) Personal equipments for relief personnel (B) Equipments for relief team.

Personal equipment for relief personnel	Equipment for relief team	Equipment for first-aid
<input type="checkbox"/> Helmet	<input type="checkbox"/> Ladder	<input type="checkbox"/> Soap
<input type="checkbox"/> Life Jacket	<input type="checkbox"/> Rope	<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton
<input type="checkbox"/> Torch	<input type="checkbox"/> Pulley	<input type="checkbox"/> Insecticides
<input type="checkbox"/> Gum – Boot	<input type="checkbox"/> First-Aid Box	<input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer
<input type="checkbox"/> Whistle	<input type="checkbox"/> Hammer	<input type="checkbox"/> Scissors
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stretcher	<input type="checkbox"/> Gloves
		<input type="checkbox"/> O.R.S. Packet
		<input type="checkbox"/> Antacid
		<input type="checkbox"/> Bandage
		<input type="checkbox"/> Antiseptic
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crape bandage
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adhesive tape

Factors Affecting Emergency Management:

There are three main factors of emergency Management:-

- (1) Local Administration
- (2) Self Help Institution
- (3) Residents of village or Mohalla

In the front row of the management can be people living in village and mohalla. For this youth need to be trained in such a way that they become mentally tough and technically proficient. This work can be done by self help institutions. In fact it is necessary for the self help institutions that they not only motivate and train youth but also show people films or videos of brave deeds which impresses people and develop mental toughness to fight disasters.

It is essential to consider disaster management as a part of daily routine. It is essential to maintain cohesion between self-help institutions, village youth and panchayat management, only then

the emergency management can be successful. In such management there is no importance of caste, religion and gender. It is essential to spread the message to combat disaster collectively. Such type of message should also be spread amongst students of the school. This work can be done by self help institutions.

In the emergency management, the local administration has an important role to play. For this it is essential that they construct relief camps and make available all equipments and first-aid materials, must remain active in arranging Ambulance, Doctor and fire brigade etc. Without involving themselves in unnecessary paper work, by making available the relief fund and materials to the disaster victims the disaster management can be made easy and convenient.

QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. To which place one should go at the time of floods?
(a) At higher place (b) Outside Village
(c) Remain at the same place (d) In agricultural fields
2. Which instrument is used to locate persons buried under debris?
(a) Binoculars (b) Infra red camera
(c) Helicopter (d) Telescope
3. In burnt cases which first-aid should be given on burnt wounds?
(a) Putting cold water (b) Putting hot water
(b) Take patient to hospital (d) None of these
4. What should be done in the event of fire in locality/house?
(a) Call Fire Brigade (b) Close Doors-Windows
(c) Wait till the fire douses off (d) None of these
5. In which part does the Tsunami occur?
(a) Land (b) Sea
(c) Sky (d) None of the above

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What do you understand by life saving emergency management?
2. Describe briefly the emergency management measures to be adopted in the event of flood.

3. Discuss briefly the emergency management to be adopted in the event of earthquake and Tsunami.
4. Describe the role of local administration in emergency management.
5. Which management should be adopted in the case of fire. describe:

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What do you understand by life-saving emergency management?
2. Describe in detail the role of local administration and self-help institutions in emergency management.

