

DISASTER:-

Disaster:-“Disaster” means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area;

Management of disaster :- It means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for— (i) prevention of danger or threat of any disaster; (ii) mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences; (iii) capacity-building; (iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster; (v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster; (vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster; (vii) evacuation, rescue and relief; (viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;

There are five major categories of the disasters arising from natural factors i.e.

Natural Disaster:-

Geophysical:-Earthquake/Mass movement of earth materials, Volcano, Tsunami

Hydrological: - Flood • Landslides • Wave Action

Meteorological: Cyclone, Storm Surge, Tornado, Convective Storm, Extra tropical Storm, Wind • Cold Wave, Derecho • Extreme Temperature, Fog, Frost, Freeze, Hail, Heat-wave • Lightning, Heavy Rain • Sand-Storm, Dust-Storm • Snow, Ice, Winter Storm, Blizzard

Climatological:- Unusual, extreme weather conditions related to long-lived,- • Drought • Extreme hot/cold conditions • Forest/Wildfire Fires

Biological:- Exposure to germs and toxic substances- • Epidemics: viral, bacterial, parasitic, fungal, or prion infections • Insect infestations • Animal stampedes

Human-induced Disasters: - Chemical (Industrial) Disaster, Nuclear and Radiological Emergency (NRE), Fire Risk,

Chhattisgarh State Disaster Response Force

The State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted in the state in the year 2016 to overcome with various disasters, in which there are 7 Teams. In each team, there shall be 01 Platoon Commander. 01 Havaldar, 03 Naik, 03 Lance Naik, 02 Vehicle Driver, 02 Cooks and 24 Sainiks thus there shall be total 36 members. The above said 7 Teams have been trained to deal with various disasters / emergencies activities. 98 Soldiers of the team were given Diving Training in Bay of Bengal.

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EARTHQUAKE:-

Drop, cover and hold on when an earthquake hits

In most situations, you will reduce your chance of injury if you

DROP where you are, onto your hands and knees. This position protects you from being knocked down and also allows you to stay low and crawl to shelter if nearby.

COVER your head and neck with one arm and hand

- If a sturdy table or desk is nearby, crawl underneath it for shelter
- If no shelter

HOLD ON until shaking stops

- Under shelter: hold on to it with one hand; be ready to move with your shelter if it shifts
- No shelter: hold on to your head and neck with both arms and hands.
- is nearby, crawl next to an interior wall (away from windows)

Stay on your knees; bend over to protect vital organs

HOLD ON until shaking stops

Ensure you do the following if you are indoors during an earthquake:

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Do not use a doorway except if you know it is a strongly supported, load-bearing doorway and it is close to you. Many inside doorways are lightly constructed and do not offer protection.

- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Do not exit a building during the shaking. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- DO NOT use the elevators.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.

Ensure you do the following if you are outdoors during an earthquake:

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits and alongside exterior walls.

Ensure you do the following if you are in a moving vehicle during an earthquake:

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

Ensure you do the following if you are trapped under debris during or after an earthquake:

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move around or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.

Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK:-

An electrical shock may cause burns, or it may leave no visible mark on the skin. In either case, an electrical current passing through the body can cause internal damage, cardiac arrest or other injury. Under certain circumstances, even a small amount of electricity can be fatal. The danger from an electrical shock depends on the type of current, how high the voltage is, how the current travelled through the body, the person's overall health and how quickly the person is treated.

1. Separate the Person from Current's Source

To turn off power:

- Unplug an appliance if plug is undamaged or shut off power via circuit breaker, fuse box, or outside switch.

If you can't turn off power:

- Stand on something dry and non-conductive, such as dry newspapers, telephone book, or wooden board.
- Try to separate the person from current using non-conductive object such as wooden or plastic broom handle, chair, or rubber doormat.

If high voltage lines are involved:

- The local power company must shut them off.
- Do not try to separate the person from current if you feel a tingling sensation in your legs and lower body. Hop on one foot to a safe place where you can wait for lines to be disconnected.

Caution

- Don't touch the injured person if he or she is still in contact with the electrical current.
- Call the on duty electrician of the estate office. Don't get near high-voltage wires until the power is turned off.

Take these actions immediately while waiting for medical help:

- Turn off the source of electricity, if possible. If not, move the source away from you and the person, using a dry, non-conducting object made of cardboard, plastic or wood.
- Begin CPR if the person shows no signs of circulation, such as breathing, coughing or movement.
- Try to prevent the injured person from becoming chilled.
- Apply a bandage. Cover any burned areas with a sterile gauze bandage, if available, or a clean cloth. Don't use a blanket or towel, because loose fibers can stick to the burns.