

YOUR SCHOOL / COLLEGE NAME

ASSIGNMENT 07

Disaster Management

Preparedness, response and recovery

SUBMITTED BY

Riya Singh · Roll No. 23

SUBJECT

Social Science

SUBMITTED TO

Mrs. A. Kapoor

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01 INTRODUCTION

A disaster is a sudden event that causes serious loss of life and property. India faces floods, cyclones, earthquakes, droughts and landslides, so disaster management is vital.

02 TYPES OF DISASTERS

Disasters may be natural or man-made.

- Natural: floods, earthquakes, cyclones, droughts
- Man-made: fires, industrial accidents, building collapse

Disaster	Warning signs	Safety step
Earthquake	Usually none	Drop, cover and hold
Flood	Heavy continuous rain	Move to higher ground
Cyclone	Official alerts	Stay indoors, away from windows
Fire	Smoke, alarm	Use stairs, not lifts

03 THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE

Disaster management is a continuous cycle rather than a single response.

- Mitigation – reducing risk (safe buildings)
- Preparedness – plans, drills, warning systems

- Response – rescue and relief
- Recovery – rebuilding and rehabilitation

Remember

Preparedness before a disaster saves far more lives than relief after it.

04 ROLE OF STUDENTS AND COMMUNITIES

Students can learn first aid, take part in mock drills and spread awareness about safety plans at home and school.

- Know emergency numbers
- Prepare a family emergency kit
- Follow official warnings

05 CONCLUSION

With awareness, preparation and cooperation, communities can reduce the impact of disasters and recover faster.

06 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- NCERT textbook, relevant chapter (latest edition).
- Reference book on the subject, standard edition.
- Class notes provided by the teacher.