

Date -17.7.2020

Class 8B&8E

Subject C.C.A

Instruction: Read the following passage throughly and try to understand and give the answer of the given question.

Flood

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. India is one of the highly flood prone countries in the world. Around 40 million hectares of land in India is prone to floods as per National Flood Commission report. Floods cause damage to houses, industries, public utilities and property resulting in huge economic losses, apart from loss of lives. Though it is not possible to control the flood disaster totally, by adopting suitable structural and non-structural measures the flood damages can be minimised. For planning any flood management measure latest, reliable, accurate and timely information is required. In this context satellite remote sensing plays an important role.

Rescue & Evacuation

Evacuation is a pre-emptive move to protect life and property, where as rescue is a post-disaster phenomenon of helping people to move from areas that have been hit by disaster to a safer place. However, the situation of evacuation and rescue comes along with numerous unanswered queries in mind. Very often, due to lack of information or in haste, living during evacuation and rescue becomes difficult and painful. However, during such the situations, following precautionary norms should be kept in mind.

Preparing for a Flood

Here are some basic steps to take to prepare for the flood:

Contact the local geologist or town planning department or meteorology department to find out if your home is located in a flash-flood-prone area or landslide-prone area.

Learn about your community's emergency plans, warning signals, evacuation routes, and locations of emergency shelters.

Plan and practice a flood evacuation route with your family. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to be the "family contact" in case your family is separated during a flood. Make sure everyone in your family knows the name, address, and phone number of this contact person.

Post emergency phone numbers at every phone.

Inform local authorities about any special needs, i.e., elderly or bedridden people, or anyone with a

disability.

Identify potential home hazards and know how to secure or protect them before the flood strikes. Be prepared to turn off electrical power when there is standing water, fallen power lines etc. Turn off gas and water supplies before you evacuate. Secure structurally unstable building materials. Buy a fire extinguisher and make sure your family knows where it is and how to use it.

Buy and install sump pumps with back-up power.

Have a licensed electrician to raise electric components (switches, sockets, circuit breakers and wiring) at least 12" above your home's projected flood elevation.

For drains, toilets, and other sewer connections, install backflow valves or plugs to prevent floodwaters from entering.

Anchor fuel tanks which can contaminate your basement if torn free. An unanchored tank outside can be swept downstream and damage other houses.

If you are under a flood watch or warning:

Gather the emergency supplies you previously stocked in your home and stay tuned to local radio or television station for updates.

Turn off all utilities at the main power switch and close the main gas valve if evacuation appears necessary.

Have your immunization records handy or be aware of your last tetanus shot, in case you should receive a puncture wound or a wound becomes contaminated during or after the flood.

Fill bathtubs, sinks and plastic soda bottles with clean water. Sanitize the sinks and tubs first by using bleach. Rinse and fill with clean water.

Bring outdoor possessions, such as lawn furniture, grills and trash cans inside or tie them down securely.

Emergency Supplies You Will Need

You should stock your home with supplies that may be needed during the emergency period. At a minimum, these supplies should include:

Several clean containers for water, large enough for a 3-5 day supply of water (about five gallons for each person).

A 3-5 day supply of non-perishable food and a non-electric can opener.

A first aid kit and manual and prescription medicines and special medical needs.

A battery-powered radio, flashlights, and extra batteries.

Sleeping bags or extra blankets.

Water-purifying supplies, such as chlorine or iodine tablets or unscented, ordinary household chlorine bleach.

Baby food and/or prepared formula, diapers, and other baby supplies.

Disposable cleaning cloths, such as "baby wipes" for the whole family to use in case bathing facilities are not available.

Personal hygiene supplies, such as soap, toothpaste, sanitary napkins, etc.

An emergency kit for your car with food, flares, booster cables, maps, tools, a first aid kit, fire extinguisher, sleeping bags, etc.

Rubber boots, sturdy shoes, and waterproof gloves.

Insect repellent containing DEET, screens, or long-sleeved and long-legged clothing for protection from mosquitoes which may gather in pooled water remaining after the flood.

Preparing to Evacuate

Expect the need to evacuate and prepare for it. When a flood watch is issued, you should:

Fill your vehicle's gas tank and make sure the emergency kit for your car is ready.

If no vehicle is available, make arrangements with friends or family for transportation.

Fill your clean water containers.

Review your emergency plans and supplies, checking to see if any items are missing.

Tune in the radio or television for weather updates.

Listen for disaster sirens and warning signals.

Put livestock and family pets in a safe area. Due to food and sanitation requirements, emergency shelters cannot accept animals.

Adjust the thermostat on refrigerators and freezers to the coolest possible temperature.

If You Are Ordered to Evacuate

You should never ignore an evacuation order. Authorities will direct you to leave if you are in a low-lying area, or within the greatest potential path of the rising waters. If a flood warning is issued for your area or you are directed by authorities to evacuate the area, follow the below mentioned checklists:

Take only essential items with you.

If you have time, turn off the gas, electricity, and water.

Disconnect appliances to prevent electrical shock when power is restored.

Follow the designated evacuation routes and expect heavy traffic.

Do not attempt to drive or walk across creeks or flooded roads.

If You Are Ordered NOT to Evacuate

To get through the storm in the safest possible manner:

Monitor the radio or television for weather updates.

Prepare to evacuate to a shelter or to a neighbour's home if your home is damaged, or if you are instructed to do so by emergency personnel

Safety and Security

Any natural calamities espouse itself with serious devastation to transportation, communication chaneel, supply of electricity etc. Hence, in the immediate aftermath of any calamity, the surrounding environment becomes dangerous and unsafe due to it's exposure to toxic and harmful objects. This becomes more important for children as they are usually overlooked by the parents during the calamity or in the immediate aftermath of it. The following safety and security guidelines can be kept in mind:

Q.1.What is the Flood?

Q.2.What is the Cause of Flood?

Q.3.How we prevent Flood?

Q.4.Write the Flood affected areas of Bihar.

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