

**Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari**

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

**National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

**Topic: Setting Up of Relief Camp During  
Disaster Management**

**NCC - Common Subject  
B/C Certificate Examination**

**Instructor**

**Lt. Durgesh Mani Tewari**

**ANO- 4/25 COY.**

[dmtewari@gmail.com](mailto:dmtewari@gmail.com)

Q.6

TOPIC

DM 7: SETTING UP OF RELIEF CAMP DURING DISASTER MANAGEMENT

GoodLuck Page No.

Date

PART-

ANS to Q.6

Introduction.

1. Relief measures in the aftermath of disasters cover search, rescue and evacuation, relief for livestock, clearance of debris, disposal of dead, control of fires, damage assessment and shelter for victims.
2. The NCC cadets, as trained and organized youth, can contribute immensely for conditioning and helping the locals, in mitigating affects of natural disasters by providing assistance in setting up of relief camps.

Criteria for site selection.

3. Social needs. once a site is located, it is wise to determine the reason to select or reject and examine whether the reason would exclude use by displaced people.
4. Water. The single most important site selection criteria is the availability of an adequate amount of water. ~~Also~~ where water is readily available, drainage often becomes the key criterion.
5. Open space. The site must provide a sufficient amount of usable space for the

- displaced population. WHO recommends a minimum of 30 sqm per person, plus the necessary land for communal and agricultural activities and livestock.
6. Accessibility. The site must be accessible by vehicles and close to communication links, sources of supplies and services such as food, cooking fuel, shelter material, and national community services.
  7. Environment. The area should be free of major environmental health hazards, potential diseases and harmful insects such as mosquitos.
  8. Soil and Ground Cover. The soil should allow for water absorption. Rocky sites should be avoided.
  9. Land Rights. Any use of the land must be based on formal legal arrangements in accordance with the laws of the country.
  10. Transit Centre. There may be a need to set up a reception or transit centre, through which displaced people pass on the way to a long-term settlement site.

### Site planning

11. At the onset of an emergency, the immediate provision of essential goods and services is important. Following are the important aspects:
  - (a) Site planning should take potential need for expansion into account.

(b) site planning should first consider the characteristics and needs of the individual families.

(c) particular care will be required to ensure that special needs are met.

(d) the overall physical layout of a site should reflect a decentralised community-based approach focusing on family, village or ethnic groups.

Conclusion

12. Emergency shelters should be built by the displaced people themselves provided adequate organization and material support is given.

13. Work by displaced people will reduce their sense of dependence and can cut costs considerably.

— o —