

GEOGRAPHY

CLASS 8

DISASTERS: NATURAL AND HUMAN MADE

CHAPTER NO.5

D/

Q1. What do you mean by the term 'disaster'?

Ans: A disaster can be defined as a sudden destructive event which causes loss of lives and property. These disasters have long term impacts on the socio economic conditions and environment of the affected area.

Q2. List a few examples of human made disasters?

Ans: Few examples of human made disaster are nuclear disaster, terrorism, biological and chemical warfare.

Q3. What is the main cause of the occurrence of earthquakes?

Ans. I) The movement of tectonic plates and molten rocks beneath the earth's crust causes earthquakes

ii) Volcanic eruption may also lead to earthquakes at times.

Q4. Name the different types of volcanoes.

Ans: Volcanoes are of three types: - active volcanoes, dormant volcanoes and extinct volcanoes.

Q5. When do the floods occur in India?

Ans: In India floods occur during the monsoon season.

Q6. What is the disaster management?

Ans: Disaster management includes those activities that are designed to control disasters and help people to avoid, reduce the effects of or recover from the impact of disaster.

Q7. State different stages of disaster management.

Ans: There are different phases of disaster management -

- response and relief
- rehabilitation and reconstruction
- mitigation
- preparedness

E/Q1: What is the difference between a natural hazard and a natural disaster?

| Natural hazard | Natural disaster |
|---|---|
| 1. It is a situation where there is a threat to life, health, environment and property. | 1. A disaster is an event which completely disrupts the normal way of community. It brings on human, economical and environment losses of the community which the community cannot bear on its own. |
| 2. Hazards are occurred at place which has less population. | 2. Disaster mainly occurs at over populated areas. |
| 3. Hazard is caused by negligence | 3. Disaster is the result of differential behaviour of nature due to many conditions. |
| 4. Hazards are natural or manmade phenomena that are feature of our planet and cannot be prevent. | 4. These hazard is termed as disaster when they cause wide spread destruction of property and human lives. |

Q4: What were the effects of Assam flood?

Ans) The effects of Assam flood were:-

1) Vast areas of cultivated lands are effected as the flood waters and the sediments deposited by them cause damage to the standing crops.

2) Houses in the low lying areas are washed away and people lose their lives and property

3) Many livestock as well as wildlife in the Kaziranga and Manas National Parks are lost in this floods.

Q5: Why is disaster management important?

Ans) Disaster management is important because:

1) Disaster management team can avert a disaster, organise quick rescue and relief operations and undertake rehabilitation programmes.

2) The worst effect of the disaster can thus be prevented by preparedness, early warning system and quick response.

F/

Q1: What are the causes of floods? List ways to minimise the risk of flood.

Ans) CAUSES OF FLOOD:-

1) Excessive rainfall

2) Global warming has result into the melting of glaciers which is also responsible for overflowing of rivers.

3) Silting of river beds and blocking of river channels also results in floods.

WAYS TO MINIMISE THE RISK OF FLOOD:-

1) Regular weather report should be aired on television and radio to keep the people well informed.

2) River embankments should be constructed to check the spread of flood water.

3) Make arrangements to evacuate people to safer places with the help of disaster management team

Q4: What were the cause and effects of the earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April 2015?

Ans) THE CAUSES ARE:-

The earthquake occurred along the major fault line where the Indian plate is slowly going underneath the Eurasian plate. It was caused by a sudden thrust as a result of stress relief.

THE EFFECTS ARE:- 1)The earthquake cause widespread devastation in terms of lives and lost and damage to property.

2) About 2000 people lost their lives ,several thousands were injured and rendered homeless.

3) Entire villages were flattened,especially those near the epicentre.

G/ Why do you think so?

1. Deforestation is one of the major environmental concerns at present as it is responsible for the occurrence of various hazards.

The lack of trees allows a greater amount of green house gasses to be released into the atmosphere, which result into the increase in temperature.

The trees also help to control the level of water in the atmosphere by helping to regulate the water cycle .Due to deforestation, there is less water in the air to be returned to the soil.

2. Community is the first responder in a case of disaster.

In case of disaster, all the responsibilities do not rest only in the hand of government .Local communities, being the first responder to a disaster; play an important in handling the situation of crisis. Other voluntary organisations also help a country to manage a disaster effectively.

3. Disasters are inevitable.

i) Disaster are inevitable and we cannot do anything to prevent them .Disaster preparedness however is in our hand.

ii) The worst effect of a disaster can thus be prevented by preparedness, early warning system and quick responses.

HOMEWORK:

QE/

2. List any three ways in which risk can be minimise during:

a) Earthquake

b) Volcano

3. Write a brief note on chemical disasters.

6. Write a short note on Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster.

QF/

2. Explain the role of government in disaster management.

3. Write a note on the nuclear disaster.
