

HAZARDS & DISASTERS

29.07.2020

1) Define Hazards. Give example.

Hazards are the natural or man-made incidents that may lead to disasters which are major for loss of life and properties.

Eg - Drought, Atomic explosion, Earthquake etc.

2) What are the types of Hazards? Give example.

There are three types of Hazards.

i) Natural - Eg: Blizzard, Cyclone, Tsunami etc.

ii) Man-made - Eg: Chemical Explosion, wars etc.

iii) Quasi-natural - Eg: land erosion, flood etc.

3) Define Disaster. Give example.

Disaster is a geographical phenomenon occurring suddenly over a long period of time that causes great damage.

4) Classify disaster with example.

There are two types of disaster are.

i) Natural

a) Geological: Eg - Earthquake, Tsunami

b) Geomorphic: Eg - landslide, River bank erosion.

c) Atmospheric: Eg - Cyclone, Blizzard

d) Pedological: Eg - Salinisation

e) Forest: Eg - Forest fire

Name made

a) Technology

b) wars

c) For animal

d) Biological

5) What are

a) Heavy

b) Heavy sil

c) Capacity

i) strong

d) Construct

e) ? and slide

6) Name

the fire

West

valley

7) Albert

the

i) us

ii) us

iii) us

Name made

a) Technology - Eg - Chemical, Industrial

b) wars

c) For animal - Economic regression

d) Biological - cholera, Ebola fever

5) What are the causes of Flood?

Q The causes are

a) Heavy rainfall

b) Heavy siltation which reduces the water carrying

Q Capacity of the rivers / stream

c) Strong winds along with storm surge

d) Construction of dams and reservoirs on the course of a river

e) Landslides blocking the flow of the stream etc.

6) Name the flood prone areas in India

Q The flood prone areas in India are parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam valley, Brahmaputra valley, western part of Maharashtra

7) What are the causes of Drought?

Q The causes of drought are

i) less rainfall than expectation

ii) less humidity of soil due high rate of evaporation

8) Name the drought prone areas in India.
A) The drought prone areas in India are parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, western India that is parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

9) Define Earthquake.

A) Earthquake is the sudden shaking of earth's surface as it originates from the interior of the rock layers.

10) Name the instrument used to measure the intensity of earthquake.

A) Richter scale.

11) What is focus?

A) Focus means the point of origination lies in the interior of the rock layer from where the ^{earthquake} shaking starts.

12) What is Epicentre?

A) The point which is vertically above of the focus point where the maximum earthquake felt is called the epicentre.

13) What are landslides and what are the causes?

A) Along the slopes and foothills of a mountain portions of landmasses when slides down the

phenomenon

natural

The cause

i) Instability

ii) Deforestation

iii) Unscientific

iv) Construction

v) ^{roadways} Heavy rain

14) What are

ii) Burning

As forest

There are

i) ^{or} Ground

ii) Surface

iii) ~~Water~~

*) What are

A) The effects

i) Loss of

ii) Damage

iii) Destruction

iv) Deterioration

diseases

v) Economic cost

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phenomenon is known as landslide. It is a quasi-natural disaster.

The causes of landslides are

- i) Instability of hillslope, due to earthquakes
- ii) Deforestation on the mountains
- iii) Unscientific cultivation on the mountains
- iv) Constructional works like houses, bridges, canals, roadways

v) ^{due to} Heavy rain ^{the} soft ^{sediment} percolating into the rock may lower the ^{feature} of the rock.

14) What are forest fire? What are its types?

By burning of vast forests for a long time is known as forest fire.

There are three types of forest fire

- i) Ground fire
- ii) Surface fire
- iii) ~~Ground~~ Aerial fire

15) How are the effects of earthquakes? Hazard?

v) Food shortage

b) What are the causes of earthquakes?

A The causes of earthquakes are

- i) The ^{Natural} movements of plate.
- ii) Volcanism
- iii) Upliftment of the fold mountain
- iv) Construction of reservoir on weak rock strata
- v) Explosion of atomic bomb.

17) What is blizzard? Where it occurs?

A Blizzard are snow storm accompanied with sharp edges and ice particles

Blizzard occurs in the northern parts of Europe, northern parts of Canada.

18) What is Avalanche? Where it occurs

As the fall of large ice particles in high mountainous region is known as Avalanche

It occurs in high mountainous regions where glaciers are common

19) What are the causes of cyclone? Name the areas affected by Tropical cyclone.

cyclone occur in highly the areas of severe low pressure
As tropical cyclone occurs in 20° - 30° N and 5° latitude. It
mainly occurs due to

- Huge difference in temperature between water bodies and land areas in the coastal region.
 - Cyclone mainly occurs in the coastal region during summer period.
 - Due to formation of several low pressure on land, the wind blows with high velocity which also carry plenty amount of water vapour. Thus the tropical cyclone is associated with thunderstorm, lightning & heavy rainfalls.
- The areas affected by tropical cyclone are Eastern coastal part of India, Southern coast of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

20 Differentiate between Hazards and Disasters.

As The difference are as follows.

Hazards	Disasters
Natural or man-made incidents that disturb normal activities of human-made life.	Temporary or long term natural or man-made incident that is responsible for loss of life and properties as well as threat to sustainable environment.
Hazards are the cause of disasters.	Disasters are effects of hazards.

All hazards may not turn into disasters

Hazards are micro scale

Human activities may be disturbed due to hazards.

Wealth and properties are not lost

All disasters are hazards but all hazards are not disasters.

Disasters are macro scale.

Disasters result in loss of life

There is huge loss of properties.

2) What are the effects of Flood?

i) Houses, bridges, roads, etc get damaged by the flowing flood water

ii) Flood inundates a large area of agricultural land causing huge loss of crops which leads to shortage of food

iii) Flood causes loss of life

iv) Deterioration of health conditions due to waterborne diseases.

v) When flood water recedes, affected areas are often blanketed in silt, mud and sand.

2) What are the effects of earthquakes?
The effects are

- i) Due to severe earthquakes, the course of river change
- ii) There is a huge loss of property, vegetable, fruits
- iii) Vegetables, forests all are destroyed
- iv) Sea level may be ^{uplifted} raised due to earthquakes
- v) Landslides may occur due to earthquakes
- vi) High sea waves or Tsunami may ^{occur} occur due to ^{the} severe earthquakes on oceanic crust

3) Name the Tropical cyclones

As Nor' west or kalbaisakhi in North-western India
As ⁱⁿ ^{the} Bay of Bengal in West Bengal, Mango shower in
Karnataka, Aila in Bangladesh, Amphan in
West Bengal & Odisha

4) Write a short note on Tsunami.

The word Tsunami is derived from the Japanese word
'Tsu' meaning ^(harbour) port and 'nami' meaning harbour waves.
So Tsunami are huge waves that are actually originated
at sea or ocean bottom due to seaquake and strike
the coastal part or town. They are the physical disaster
that are closely connected with the volcanoes. Seaquake
developed when the seaquake developed at the sea or
ocean bottom, with an intensity above 8 richter produces

huge waves or Tsunamis. Tsunamis may also be produced by the huge ice chunks that fall on the sea or ocean from the nearby landmasses. ^{The average height is 12-13 feet} Due to Tsunami, ^{EP}numerable lives including animals are died and washed away in the coastal region, ships and boats are destroyed, ~~the~~ transportation and communication lines are destroyed near the sea coasts. Example- the seaquake at Indian Ocean with the intensity of 8.9 richter scale on 26th December, 2004 caused death of more than 3 lakh people in the adjoining ^{Trench} in 11 countries.

Q) What is volcanism? What are the causes of volcanism?
 A) Volcanism is the gushing out of hot molten magma from the earth's interior through cracks of the earth's crust or a volcano.

Volcanic Eruption mainly occurs due to the movement of continental and oceanic plates. When two plates diverge from each other, the interior hot and molten magma gushes out and deposit on the earth's surface which forms volcanic mountain also. When two plates converge each other one plate submerged and reached to the boiling point temperature. Then the boundaries of the plates starts melting. This molten material ultimately form magma.

Q) What are the causes of forest fire?

- 1) The causes
- 1) lightning
- ii) underground
- iii) Spontaneous

2) Define the

1) The types

- i) Ground wildfire as peat matter

ii) Surface

- litter
- put
- forest

ii) Aerial

... produces
the reason
to tsunami
and
ups and

- B The causes of forest fire are
- i) lightning & volcanic eruption
 - ii) underground coal fire
 - iii) Spontaneous forest fire