

20. Disasters and Management

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Question

Which natural disaster does not occur in India?

- A. Earthquake
- B. Flood
- C. Landslide
- D. Volcano

Answer

- a) Earthquake is quite common in India especially in the Northern mountain ranges like The Himalayas
- b) Flood is common in India due to heavy rainfalls in places like Cherrapunji.
- c) Landslide is common in India especially in the Western Ghats and the Himalayas
- d) Volcanoes do not occur in India because there is no active mountain in India.

2. Question

Where do earthquakes mostly occur in India?

- A. Southern Plateau
- B. In the Himalaya range
- C. Middle India
- D. Coastal Areas in India

Answer

- a) Southern Plateaus have no new fold mountains or there is no nearby plate.
- b) In the Himalaya range there are new fold mountains, no balance are set up so it leads to frequent earthquakes.
- c) Middle India no new fold mountains or there is no nearby plate.
- d) Coastal Areas in India no new fold mountains or there is no nearby plate.

3. Question

In which mountain area, leading can be seen mostly?

- A. Aravalli region
- B. Himalaya region
- C. Satpura range
- D. In Vindhyachal range

Answer

The Himalaya Mountains are young fold mountains. As a result due to improper balance, earthquakes are common in those areas. Due to earthquakes, the bold rocks become loose and they crash down the slope which results into a landslide.

3. Question

Which river is called the 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

- A. Kasi
- B. Damodar
- C. Ganga
- D. Subarnarekha

Answer

Damodar River in Bengal is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it floods its nearby districts like Bardhaman, Hoogly, Medinipur and causes a lot of damage.

5. Question

Where is drought commonly occur in India?

- A. Northern plain
- B. Western area
- C. Eastern area
- D. Coastal area

Answer

In Western parts of India like Rajasthan, eastern Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh experience severe drought due to lack of rainfall.

Very Short Answer

1. Question

What are natural disasters? Give example.

Answer

The disaster which are caused due to change in the nature for a short time are known as natural disasters. Example- Earthquake, Drought, Volcano.

2. Question

What is an earthquake?

Answer

Earthquake is the shaking of the earth due to inner disturbances in the Earth which cause due to release of seismic waves. It is a natural disaster.

3. Question

What do you mean by landslide?

Answer

The process of moving, falling or crashing down of soil and rock downward from slopes is known as landslide.

4. Question

What is a flood?

Answer

When there is surcharge of water which leads of overflow or breakdown of river banks and spreading all over the place, this is called flood. It causes due to heavy rainfall.

5. Question

Which river is called the Sorrow of Bengal?

Answer

Damodar River in Bengal is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it floods its nearby districts lie Bardhaman, Hoogly, Medinipur and causes a lot of damage.

6. Question

Which river is called the Sorrow of Bihar?

Answer

Kosi River is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar' because it floods nearly 21,000 sq km and destroys the agricultural land.

7. Question

What is the main cause of a drought?

Answer

Lack of Rainfall or uneven rainfall is the main cause of a drought.

Short Answer

1. Question

What do you mean by Disaster Management?

Answer

Disaster Management is the proper way to giving a relief to the people after a certain disaster takes place. It should be taken care that the proper lifestyle is returned as fast as possible. The main things include:-

- a) Financial condition.
- b) Food and Home
- c) Social help
- d) Transport and communication sources
- e) Positive thoughts.

2. Question

In which area of India does earthquake mostly occur and why?

Answer

In India, the main earthquake occur in the Himalayan Range. These are new fold mountains and are in a position of rising up. So due to uneven balance, frequent earthquakes occur in these areas.

3. Question

Mention the flood affected areas in India.

Answer

In India, most floods occur in the north-eastern regions like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam. Rivers like Kosi, Damodar, Ghagra, Ganga flood their banks due to large amount of rainfall and flood is very common in those areas.

4. Question

What is 'Trikal'? Explain.

Answer

In Severe drought, if the rainfall is so less that there is no grain, fooder or sufficient water, that state is known as 'Trikal'. The 'Trikal' of Vikram Samvat 1956 is considered as the greatest famine.

5. Question

In 1984 in which city of India incident of chemical gas leakage took place?

Answer

Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984 was one of the greatest man-made disasters in India. Around 3000 people died due to leakage in the Union Carbide Gas chamber which was being used to make pesticides.

6. Question

In which country, the death by Anthrax took place?

Answer

Anthrax is an infection caused by germ. It is studied that 100 gram of Anthrax can kill 30 lakh people of a city. In USA 2001, two postmen died due to infection of Anthrax.

Essay Type

1. Question

How can the natural disaster like earthquake be faced?

Answer

The following steps should be followed to face earthquake:-

- The government should provide quick, relief assistance after the disaster.
- In earthquake prone areas special type of houses must be built to prevent a huge damage
- Quick shelter, food and water supply must be provided to the citizens
- Frequent awareness camps must be organised to make people cautious.
- During an earthquake all people should come under an open space
- Pet animals should be free
- Electric and gas ovens should be cut off
- Immediate medical assistance must be provided to the victims.

2. Question

Describe the main causes of landslides?

Answer

The main causes of landslides are as follows:-

A) Natural Causes:

- **Climate**- A change in climate has an impact on soil stability. If the soil is loosely bounded then by a heavy precipitation, it may result in a landslide.
- **Earthquakes**- Earthquakes in young fold mountains loosen the rocks and the steep becomes more.
- **Weathering and Erosion**- Weathering is brought about by chemical action of air, water, plants and bacteria. Erosion is the wearing away of soil particles by water and air currents, which leads to destruction of land and increase in landslide

B) Human Causes:

- **Mining**- Blasting of mines hugely increases the chances of landslide.
- **Deforestation**- As trees are cut down, the firm grip on the soil particles decreases resulting in a landslide.
- **Construction**- The construction of roads, bridges, tunnels, dams promotes landslides.

3. Question

Describe the main causes of floods in India every year?

Answer

The main causes of floods are as follows:-

- Due to heavy rain which causes overflow of river banks and breaking of dams
- Lack of proper drainage system which causes the water to clog in the place.
- Destruction of forest and grassland which causes the soil to swept along with water leading to landslide along with flood.
- Unplanned construction of roads, canals, water reservoirs.

4. Question

What type of management are done to fight famine?

Answer

Steps that should be taken to fight against famine:-

- Water should be used religiously and should not be wasted.
- Proper building of Canals, Irrigation tanks, Wells which can store water.
- Introduction of many river programs like 'Bhagirathi' which provides food to heavy rainfall areas and water to less rainfall areas.
- Rainwater harvesting should be encouraged.
- Provide food and water to the victims of famine.
- Awareness camps on water management should be held.

5. Question

Highlight the problem of flood affected areas and on their solutions.

Answer

Flood is caused due to heavy rainfall. The north-eastern part of India receives heavy rainfall. Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghra, Kosi in Bihar, Damodar in West Bengal overflow their banks and causes a great flood which leads to immense destruction. The Brahmaputra River Valley floods its area in every rainy season.

Solution to floods:-

- Tanks, irrigation canals, deep wells should be built in the areas which can store the water
- High Dams should be built to check the water and prevent the main river from flooding.
- Before rainfall, the capacity of the river should be increased, the embankments must be made strong so that they don't break.
- Planting of more trees to check soil erosion.
- Protective houses should be made to rescue the people who are in need.
- Food, dairy, water and clothes should be provided to the victims.

6. Question

Explain Man-made Disasters.

Answer

Man-made disasters are those which are caused to some doings of man which leads to these mishaps.

- **Fire**- Fire is a very devastating disaster which is caused due to some silly mistakes. It can lead to loss of huge number of lives and property.

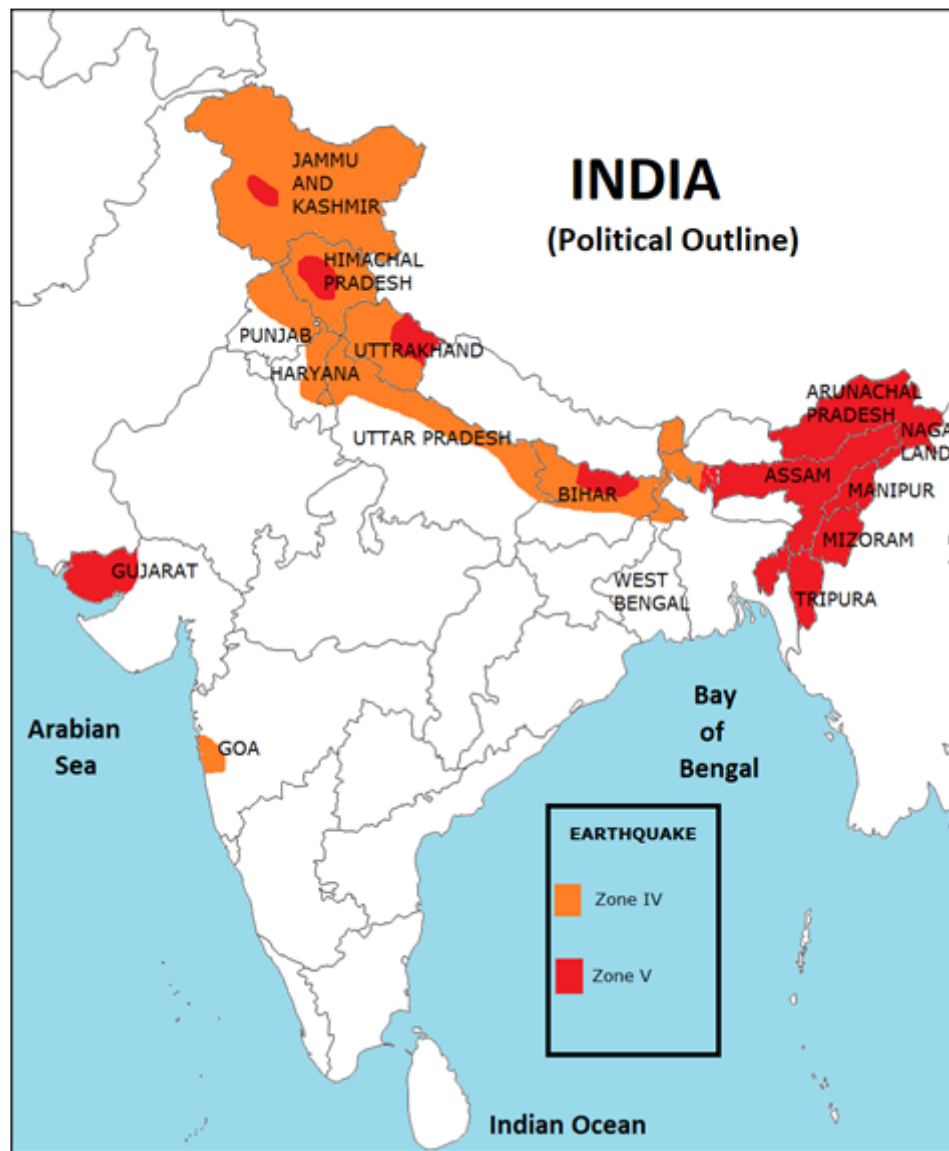
- **Road Accidents-** Road accidents are very common now-a-days. As the roads have been improved, the road accidents due to reckless driving, drinking and driving, speeding have increased to a great extent. It leads to loss of many lives.
- **Air Accidents-** Air accidents is caused to a very minor mistake which leads to loss of around 300-400 lives. It is caused to some technical fault, clashing with birds, plane hijack, terrorist attack etc.
- **Railway Accidents-** Although railway has emerged as the cheapest means of travel, the accident rate has also increased. These are normally caused due to some technical error like over speeding, damage of railway tracks, loss of fish-plate. Now-a-days, terrorist activities are quite common in the railway which leads to derail of the train thereby claiming more than 300 lives.
- **Destructive weapons-** With the advancement of technology, stronger and destructive weapons are also built which claim lakhs of lives as well as convert the whole city into a graveyard. Such kinds of weapons are used in the war.
- **Nuclear accidents-** Nuclear accidents are one of the most destructive man-made accidents. A core melt down in nuclear plant may result into a loss of a whole city and future generations are also affected by the deadly radiations.
- **Chemical and industrial Accidents-** Various chemicals are made which are used in many research activities, daily lives, water purification, farming. But mishandling those chemicals or careless faults may lead to a large casualty. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a burning example of these industrial hazards.
- **Biological Disasters-** Biological weapons can be made easily which is also known as the atom bomb of the poor. A deadly infectious bacteria or germ can be sprayed in some locality and a huge calamity breaks out. In USA 2001, Anthrax (caused by bacteria) claimed the life of two postmen.

Map Reading

1. Question

Show earthquake affected areas on the map of India.

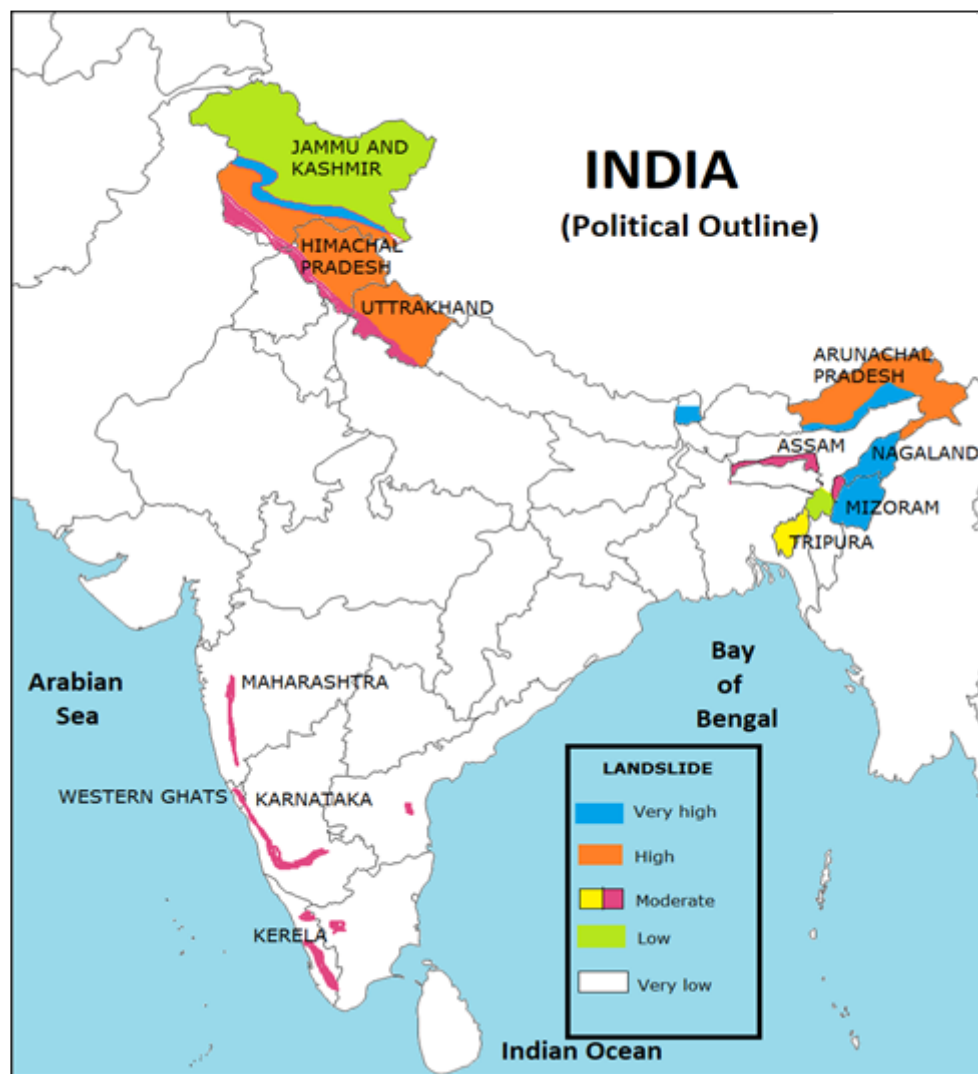
Answer



2. Question

Show landslide affected areas on the map of India.

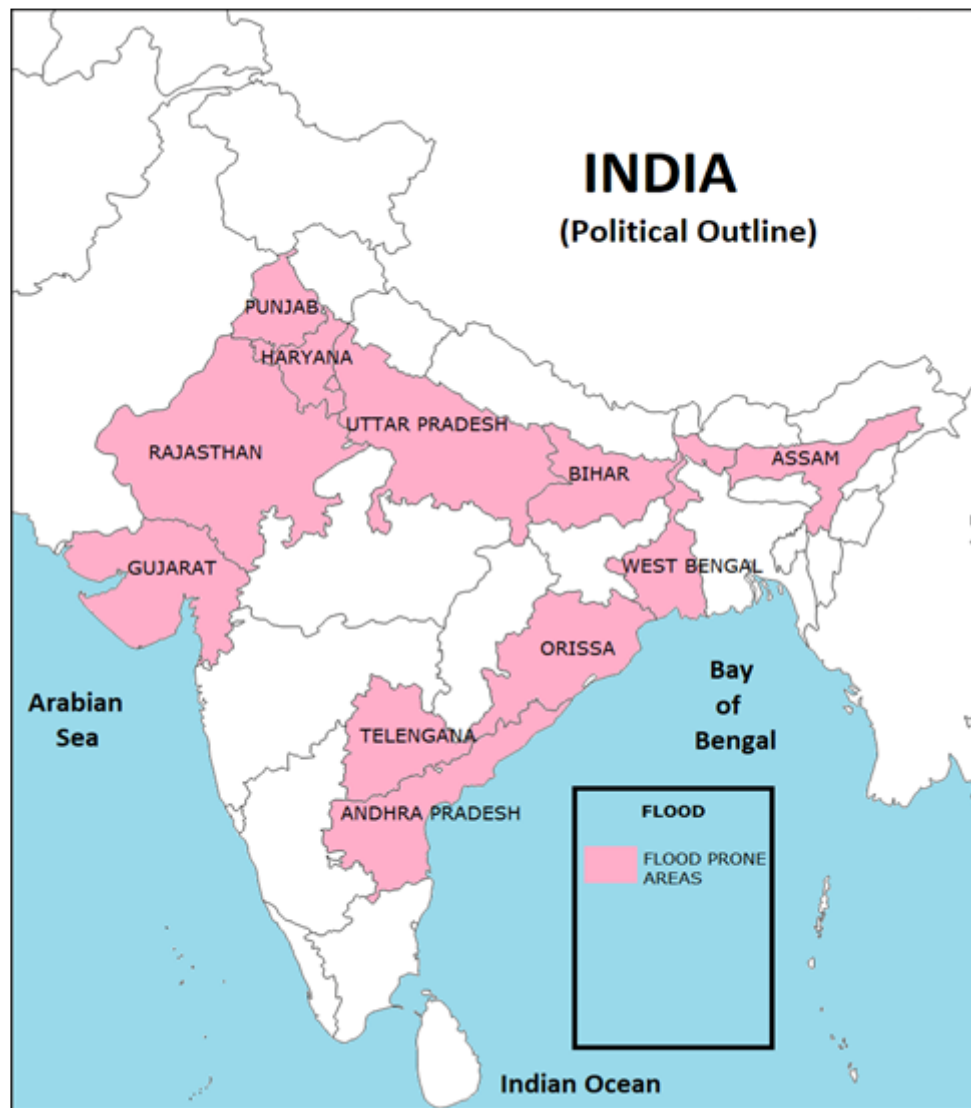
Answer



3. Question

Show flood affected areas on the map of India.

Answer



4. Question

Show drought affected areas on the map of India.

Answer

INDIA

(Political Outline)

