**CLASS 9TH**

**SUBJECT ECONOMICS**

**SESSION: 2019-2020**

**TERM 1ST.**

**Lesson 3**

**NATURAL DISASTER**

**Fill in the blanks:-**

1. Disasters that are caused by nature are called as natural disasters.
2. The earthquake zoning map divides India into fourth seismic zones.
3. The state of Jammu and Kashmir falls in seismic zone 4and 5.
4. Avalanche is a large mass of snow that moves rapidly down a mountain slope.
5. Drought can be defined as a lack or shortage of water for an unusually long period.
6. A Famine is a wide spread scarcity of food in an area.
7. Storing rain water on the roofs of the house is called as rain water harvesting.
8. Cloud burst is a disastrous weather event in which, the heavy rainfall occurs over a localized area.
9. An earth quake is a natural disaster in which the sudden shaking of earth’s surface is involved.
10. Instrument used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake is called as seismograph.

**One Word Answers**

1. Which disaster hit Muzaffarabad region in year 2005?

Ans:- Earthquake.

1. Which disaster involves the movement of a mass of soil, rock or debris down the slope?

Ans:- Land Slides.

1. Which disaster hit the famous Kedarnath Shrine area at Uttarakhand in June, 2013?

Ans:- Floods

4. Which disaster devastated the normal life in Leh on 6th August 2010?

Ans:- Cloud burst .

5. Which disaster hit the Bhaderweh area in year 2013?

Ans:- Earthquake.

**Short Answer Type**

**Q1:- What is the difference between hazard and disaster?**

Ans:- Hazard is a situation that poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment while as disaster occurs when hazards meet vulnerable situations. Disaster can destroy the economic, social and cultural life of people.

**Q2:- What do you understand by natural disaster? Enlist few?**

Ans:- A natural disaster is an event that is caused by natural hazard and leads to loss of life and damage to physical infrastructure and environment. For example 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2005 Waltengo snow avalanche, 2010 cloud burst in Leh etc.

**Q3:- Write down some event of earthquakes in India?**

Ans:- Some important earthquakes in India are :

Assam 1897 8.7 magnitude

Arunachal Pradesh 1950 8.5magnitude

Kutch Gujarat 2001 7.7 magnitude

Indonesia 2004 9.3 magnitude

(Indian Ocean Tsunami)

Sikkim 2011 6.9 magnitude

**Q4 :what is difference between drought and famine?**

Ans:-Drought is a lack or shortage of water for an unusual long period. A situation of drought occurs generally when a region receives consistently below average precipitation while as a famine is a wide spread scarcity of food, caused by several factors including crop failure, population imbalance or government policies.

**Q5:- Illustrate briefly how an earthquake occurs?**

Ans:- An earthquake is a sudden shaking of earth’s surface due to release of energy in the earth’s crust. This energy is released when two parts of the rockmasses move suddenly in relation to each other along a fault.

Earthquake is the most destructive natural hazard and its occurrence is usually sudden with little or no warning, damage to infrastructure and environment and loss of life.

**Long Answer Type**

**Q1:- What do we understand by Mitigation?**

Ans:- Mitigation is an effort to reduce loss of life and property by reducing the impact of disaster. Mitigation is taking preventive actions before the next disaster happens in order to reduce human and financial consequences.

Some of the examples are:

1. Construction of embankments or flood walls.
2. Construction of any kind of building on higher areas in flood prone areas.
3. Cleaning of storage reservoirs regularly before the onset of monsoon season.
4. Mapping of flood prone areas is the basic exercise in reducing the risk hazard.

**Q2:- List some of the major natural disasters that are likely to occur in hilly regions. Elaborate any one of these.**

Ans:- Some of the major natural disaster that are likely to occur in hilly regions are:Land slide, Snow avalanches, floods etc.

Avalanches: - It means down slope movement of snow. It is a large mass of snow that moves rapidly down a mountain slope sweeping and grinding everything in its path. Avalanches can occur anywhere with steep slopes and unstable snow. These are generated by an external disturbance such as a person or animal passing over a slope, due to warming or due to structural failures, through layers of snow.

**Q3:- What is a drought? Describe how it can be prevented?**

Ans:- Drought can be defined as a lack or shortage of water for an unusually long period. A drought is an extended period of months or years when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply. A situation of drought occurs generally when a region receives consistently below average precipitation. It can be prevented by adopting the following measures Theseare:

1. Construction of dams/Check dams to store water.
2. Watershed management.
3. Proper solution of drought resistant crops for drought affected areas.
4. Soil conservation techniques.
5. Rain water harvesting.
6. Reducing deforestation and cutting of fire wood in affected areas.
7. Education and awareness to people.

**Q4:- What are the relief steps that need to be taken in the aftermath of landslide or snow avalanche?**

Ans: -Some of the relief steps that can be taken in the aftermath of landslide or avalanches are as:

1. Construction of concrete retaining walls prevents the slippage from slopes.
2. Growing more and more plants along the landslide zones helps in total or maximum arrest of the slippage.
3. Stopping indiscriminate mining and quarrying in mountain areas which may lead to avalanches during winter.
4. Modifying the slopes removing unstable material through engineering measures.
5. People should be educated about various signs and caution boards installed at various land slide risk zones.

**Q5:- Describe some of the safety measures that should be adopted during an earthquake.**

Ans:-Some of the safety measures that should be adopted during an earthquake are:

1. Remaincalm, reassure others to derive an action plan.
2. If you are inside a building, watch for falling plaster/bricks/stones, light fixturesand other objects and hide under the table if available with your head covered by your arms.
3. Watch for high book cases, shelves and other cabinets which might slide or topple.
4. Stay away from glass, window, mirrors and chimneys.
5. If in an automobile, stop at a safe place available, preferably an open area.
6. Do not use elevators while coming out of a building instead use staircases.