

**CLASS- VIII**

**SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER-4 (NATURAL & MAN-MADE DISASTER)**

1. Very short answer type questions:

a) What do you mean by disaster?

Ans) Disaster is a natural or man-made event which results in great damage or loss of life.

b) Name the most vulnerable sections of society.

Ans) Economically and socially weaker section of the society, women and children are more vulnerable section of society.

c) Name any two natural disasters.

Ans) Flood, Earthquake.

d) What is man-made disaster?

Ans) Disasters which occur because of human activities or ignorance are called man-made disasters.

e) Who responds to a disaster situation first?

Ans) The people, Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies come forward with quick response.

2. Short answer type questions:

a) What safety measures should be taken during an earthquake?

Ans)

- Do not use lift during an earthquake.
- Run away from construction areas.
- During an earthquake, do not sit inside a car.

b) Describe three causes that led to the flood conditions in Assam?

Ans)

- Due to heavy rains, the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries flow above the danger mark.
- Drainage congestion due to manmade embankments.
- Geology and Geomorphology of Assam

c) Discuss the effect of floods on the life and environment of Assam.

Ans)

- Houses and other constructed areas get damaged.
- Boats and different fishing equipment may get lost in coastal areas.
- Clean drinking water gets contaminated which leads to serious illnesses.

d) With the help of a flow chart show different types of disaster.

Ans) Page No. 49 – **Types of Disaster** (do in your copy)

e) Name the main heads of disaster management.

Ans) The main heads are Preparedness, Response, Recovery, Prevention and Mitigation measures.

3. Long answer type questions:

a) Discuss the major steps of disaster management.

Ans) Preparedness: it is the first step in which some specific measures are taken before a disaster strike.

Relief & Response: The people, governmental and non-governmental agencies distribute food, clothes, shelter to those who are affected.

Recovery: Houses, roads, railways etc. are constructed for the affected areas.

Prevention and Mitigation: the mitigation measures are carried out to minimize the impact of potential disaster.

b) What is the role of government in disaster management?

Ans) The Government aims at:

- To make the disaster management plans effective.
- To ensure the measures for prevention and mitigation effects of disaster.
- To undertake a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation.

c) “ We must take suitable safety measures to minimize the effects of floods and fire conditions”. What are these measures?

Ans) Safety measures to minimize the effects of flood:

- Keep a first aid kit handy.
- Stock of clean water and dry food items should be kept.

Safety measures to minimize fire conditions:

- Do not keep flammable liquids in the house.
- Keep a fire extinguisher at home and learn how to use it.

4. Think and answer:

a) “ The river Brahmaputra is the main cause of floods in Assam”.  
How? Elaborate your answer with suitable example.

Ans) River Brahmaputra is the world's sixth largest in terms of water resources carrying  $629.05 \text{ km}^3$ / year. The river has 41 tributaries. The excessive water level causes severe floods along its route, especially in the lower area of Assam.

b) Economically weaker sections, women & children are more vulnerable to a disaster. Why?

Ans) Poor people including women & children are more likely to live and work in areas exposed to potential hazards, while they are less likely to have the resources to cope when a disaster strikes.

5. State whether true or false:

(a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False (e) False

6. Match the following:

- a) Mountains – Disaster-prone area
- b) Floods – Natural disaster
- c) Dam Failure – Man-made disaster
- d) River Brahmaputra – Assam
- e) NIDM - Delhi