

## 11th Geography Digest Chapter 9 Disaster Management Intext Questions and Answers

Try this.

Read about the following disasters which have occurred across the world and answer the following questions. (Textbook Page No. 97)  
Answer:

Major Disasters			
Year	Disaster	Location	No. of deaths/loss incurred (approx.)
1920	Earthquake	China	2,35,000
1923	Earthquake	Japan	1,42,000
1970	Bhola Cyclone	India and Bangladesh	5,00,000
1984	Release of gas Methyl Isocyanate	Bhopal, India	10,000; 5.5lakh affected
1985	Ruiz Volcanic Eruption	Colombia	25,000
1994	Land slide	Varandha Ghat, Maharashtra, India	20; Breaching of ghat road, Konkan Coast damaged to the extent of 1 km at several places
1995	Rail accident	Firozabad, India	400
1999	Cyclone	Odisha, India	10,000
2004	Tsunami	India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka	2,50,000
2005	Earthquake	India and Pakistan	80,000
2005	Flash Floods	Mumbai, India	1100
2014	Hailstorm	Maharashtra, India	Affected many standing crops, 2700 farm animals dead
2019	Cyclone Fani	Odisha, India	89

Question 1.

Classify these disasters into natural and man-made disasters.

Answer:

Natural Disasters	Man-made Disasters
Earthquake, Cyclone, Tsunami, Volcanic, eruption, Landslide, Flash Floods, Hailstorm	Landslide, Release of Gas Methyl Isocyanate. Rail Accident.

Question 2.

Which of these disasters occurred due to climatic conditions?

Answer:

Bhola Cyclone (India and Bangladesh), Cyclone of Odisha, India; Hailstorm in Maharashtra, India; Cyclone Fani in Odisha, India are disasters that occurred due to climatic conditions.

Question 3.

Which of these disasters occurred due to geological causes?

Answer:

Earthquakes (in China, India, Japan, Pakistan) Ruiz Volcanic Eruption (Colombia), Landslide (Varandha Ghats, Maharashtra, India), Tsunami (India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka) occurred due to geological causes.

Question 4.

Can you relate the location of a disaster with its cause?

Answer:

1. Release of gas Methyl Isocyanate during the Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984, India, was an Industrial accident caused by human mistake or carelessness.
2. Tsunami that affected India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka was caused by an earthquake that occurred in the sea-bed off the Indonesian shore.

Question 5.

Besides the number of deaths, what other losses might be occurring after the disasters?

Answer:

Breaching of ghat road, damage to coastal road in the Konkan, many standing crops were destroyed.

Question 6.

Comparing the cyclones of 1999 and 2019, can you think of the reasons behind the reduction in the number of deaths?

Answer:

In the two decades between 1999 and 2019, the capacity to cope with disasters, manage them, the ability of the people and organisations has undergone a huge improvement.

Question 7.

Which of these disasters can be predicted in advance?

Answer:

Cyclones and Tsunamis can be predicted in advance.

Question 8.

Of those disasters for which prediction can be made, can the people be evacuated from the area?

Answer:

Cyclones can be predicted in advance and the people can be evacuated in advance.

Question 9.

Why do some people get affected by the disaster in specific regions?

Answer:

Some people get affected by disasters in specific areas.

1. In case of a cyclone, people in the coastal areas of India are more likely to be affected than those in the interior.
2. People living in seismically active regions are prone to earthquakes.
3. The poor, the old people and children are more likely to be affected by disasters in the same region.
4. Densely populated areas are more likely to be affected than sparsely populated areas.
5. Sometimes due to social, economic and political conditions, people are more likely to be affected by disaster in some regions. E.g. poor people are more likely to be affected by disasters.

[Can you tell? \(Textbook Page No. 99\)](#)

If an earthquake occurs with a magnitude of more than 6 in Sahara Desert area which is totally uninhabited by humans and a similar one occurs in Assam, which one would you call a disaster?

Answer:

An earthquake is a hazard but when it occurs in inhabited area, it is called disaster. An earthquake which occurs in Assam can be called a disaster because it is an inhabited area. But an earthquake in Sahara Desert area is not a disaster because it is not inhabited by people.

[Can you do it? \(Textbook Page No. 99\)](#)

Classify the above components of disaster management into pre-disaster and post-disaster.

Answer:

Pre-disaster	Post-disaster
(i) Preparedness	(i) Evacuation, search and rescue.
(ii) Monitoring, Early warning and mitigation	(ii) Providing relief in terms of medical help, basic needs such as food, clothes and shelter.
	(iii) Reconstruction and rehabilitation.

[Use your brain power! \(Textbook Page No. 100\)](#)

Question 1.

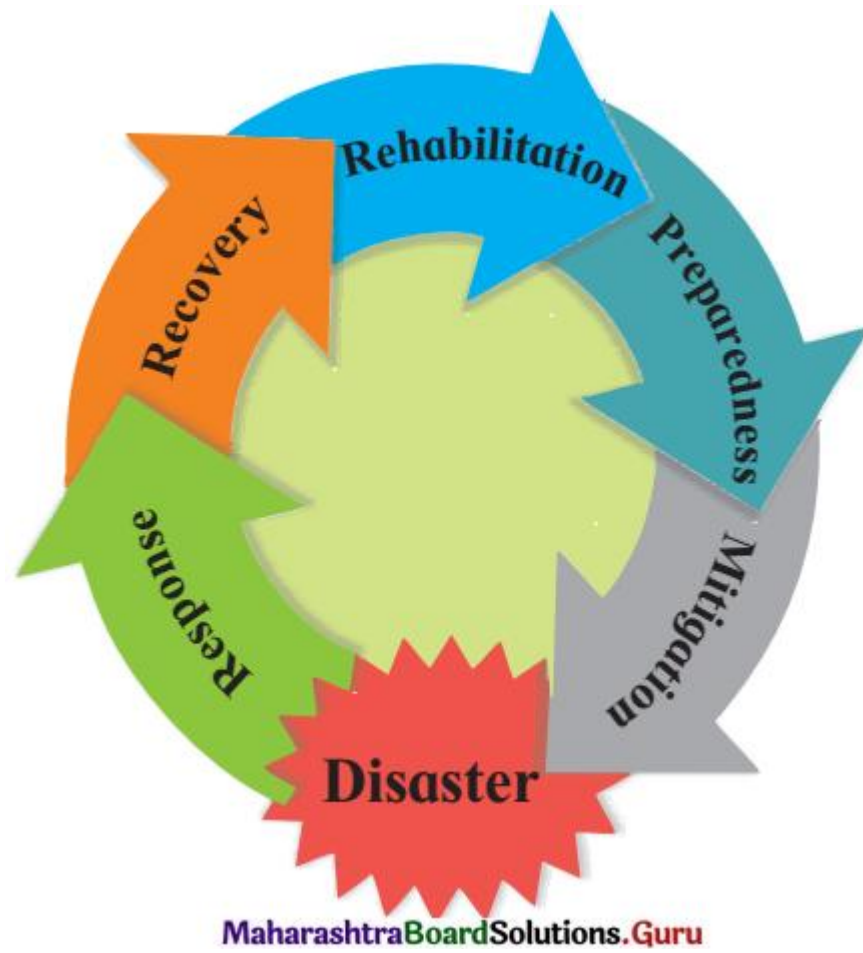
In 1988, an earthquake of magnitude 6.9 struck Armenia and took 25,000 lives. On the other hand, an earthquake in 1989 in California of magnitude 7 took only 63 lives. Can you think of the reason behind this difference?

Answer:

Armenia is densely populated whereas California has a lesser population. Hence, the damage and death caused in Armenia is much higher than that in California.

Question 2.

Why is disaster management called a cycle? See the figure given below. (extbook Page No. 101)



Answer:

The disaster preparedness, mitigation, disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation are the five stages of disaster management which are followed by one after another so it is called disaster management cycle.

[Give it a try. \(Textbook Page No. 101\)](#)

Given below are a list of measures taken for disaster. Write whether they are pre-disaster or post-disaster and structural or non-structural. Also write the name of the disaster for which they are used. Complete the table.



Sr. No.	Measures	Pre-disaster / Post-disaster	Structural / Non structural	Disaster/ (s) to which they are applicable
1	Conducting mock drills.	Pre- disaster	Non structural	Earthquake, landslides, fire
2	Discussions about disaster risks and community problems and solutions.			
3	Using art, documentaries, music and drama to portray the impact of disasters on communities.			
4	Inviting emergency services personnel to provide lectures/demonstrations.			
5	Making booklets on disaster related information.			
6	Retrofit old buildings.			
7	Constructing shelters and evacuation chambers .			
8	Making change in land use policy regarding construction of houses in low-lying areas.			
9	Constructing buildings and houses using disaster resistant material, design to comply with relevant BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) codes.			
10	Constructing proper drains.			
11	Carrying out plantation activities.			
12	Regular disaster related activities through radio, TV newspaper, etc.			
13	Using satellites for early warning.			
14	Evacuation routes in disaster management plans should be delineated.			

Answer:

Sr. No.	Measures	Pre-disaster/ Post-disaster	Structural / Non structural	Disaster/ (s) to which they are applicable
(1)	Conducting mock drills.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Earthquake, Landslides, Fire
(2)	Discussions about disaster risks and community problems and solutions.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Earthquake, Landslides, Fire, Cyclones
(3)	Using art, documentaries, music and drama to portray the impact of disasters on communities.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	All types of disasters.
(4)	Inviting emergency services personnel to provide lectures/ demonstrations.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Cyclones, Earthquakes Fires, Tsunamis.
(5)	Making booklets on disaster related information.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	All types of disasters.
(6)	Retrofit old buildings	Pre-disaster	Structural	Earthquakes
(7)	Constructing shelters and evacuation chambers.	Pre-disaster	Structural	Cyclones, Tsunamis, Earthquakes
(8)	Making change in land use policy regarding construction of houses in low-lying areas.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Floods, Tsunamis.
(9)	Constructing buildings and houses using disaster resistant material, designed to comply with relevant BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) codes.	Pre-disaster	Structural	Earthquakes, Fires.
(10)	Constructing proper drains.	Pre-disaster	Structural	Floods
(11)	Carrying out plantation activities.	Pre-disaster		Landslides
(12)	Regular disaster related activities through radio, TV newspaper, etc.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Cyclones, Floods, Tsunamis, Epidemics
(13)	Using satellites for early warning.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Cyclones, Flood, Tsunamis
(14)	Evacuation routes in disaster management plans should be delineated.	Pre-disaster	Non-structural	Cyclones, Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Fires.

[Find out! \(Textbook Page No. 102\)](#)

Question 1.

Who is responsible for looking after disaster management in our country?

Answer:

1. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the Prime Minister as the Chairperson heads the Disaster Management in our country.
2. Another institute is National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
3. Both are located in Delhi.
4. At the state level, the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is in charge.
5. There is also the National Crisis Management Committee which also functions at the centre with NDMA and NIDM.
6. Other agencies are Ministry of Agriculture (disasters such as drought); Military forces and para-military forces like Home Guards.
7. ISRO, NRSC (National Remote sensing Centre) also play an important role.



Question 2.

Find out about the role of the military and paramilitary forces in disaster management of India. (Textbook Page No. 103)

Answer:

Military and paramilitary forces evacuate people from the flood-affected areas. They distribute food packets and clothing in the flood-affected areas. They also help in cleaning debris.

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