

Social Science
Class V
Chapter – 14
When the Earth Shook.
Notes on Natural Disaster-1

Natural Disaster

A natural disaster is the damage or destruction caused by Natural forces. It results in great loss of life and property.

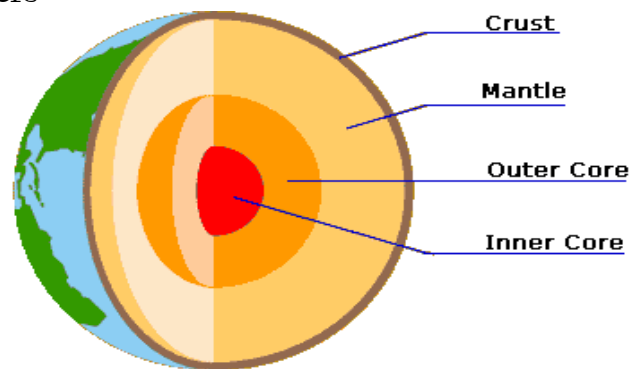
Definition: A sudden event in the nature that cause large damage and loss of life and property is known as natural disaster.

Example- Earthquake, Tsunami, Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Landslide etc...

THE EARTH'S STRUCTURE

The earth's structure can be classified into 3 layers-

1. The crust -outermost layer
2. The mantle -middle layer
3. The core- inner most layer



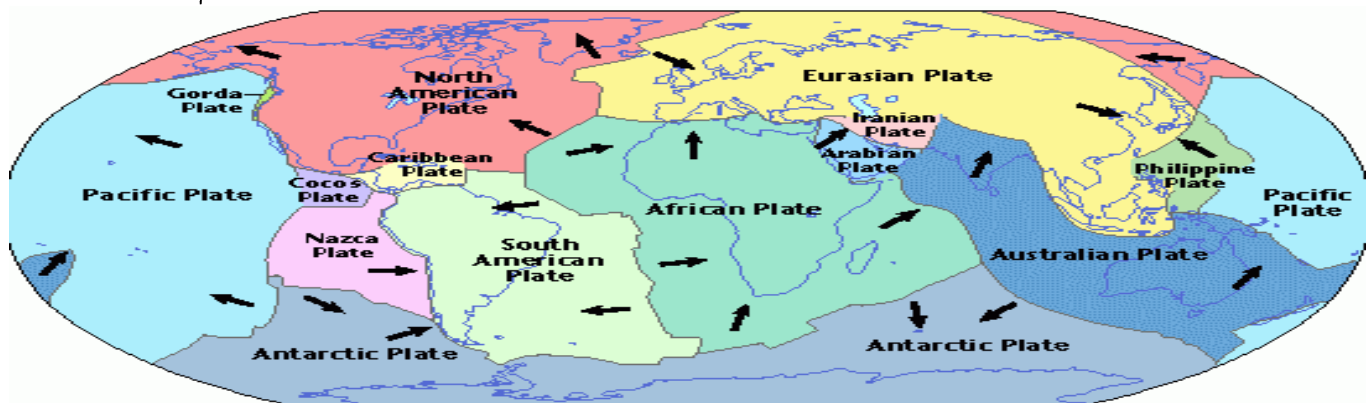
The crust

This is the outside layer of the earth and is made of solid rock, mostly basalt and granite. There are two types of crust; oceanic and continental. Oceanic crust is denser and thinner. Continental crust is less dense.

The mantle

The mantle lies below the crust and is up to 2900 km thick. It consists of hot, dense, iron and magnesium-rich solid rock. The crust and the upper part of the mantle make up the lithosphere, which is broken into plates, both large and small.

Our earth is made up of 7 large tectonic plates which is in continuous motion. These plates contain both continents and oceans. Many physical features of earth are formed due to these plates.



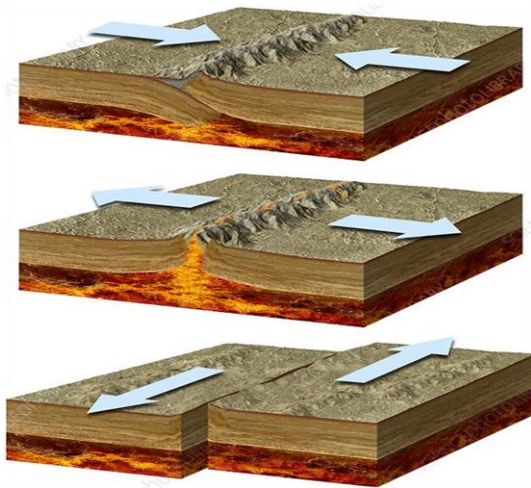
The core

The core is the center of the earth and is made up of two parts: the liquid outer core and solid inner core. The outer core is made of nickel, iron and molten rock. Temperature here can reach up to 50,000 C.

EARTHQUAKE

- An earth quake is a natural disaster which causes sudden shaking and trembling of earth surface.
- It may further lead to other disasters, such as landslide and tsunami.

Causes of Earthquake



- Earth quake occurs due to internal pressure within the earth.
- It occurs when two interlocking plates subside, separate , or collide in earth's crust.
- This tectonic activity releases a lot of energy which travels in the form of waves, when these waves reach the earth surface, they cause an earthquake.

Consequences of Earthquake

- It causes a great loss of life and property.
- An earthquake that takes place under the ocean can give rise to tsunami
- Transport and communication links may be disrupted. Water pipes may burst and water supplies may be contaminated.

In case of earthquake

- We should run to an open area or ground.
- If inside the building, we should take shelter under anything which is strong.
- In areas which are prone to earthquake houses are made of light materials and high raised buildings are avoided.
- Awareness campaigns should be conducted to prepare the people for emergency.

So far, there have been sixty-two earthquakes in India. The first recorded earthquake in India was on 6th June 1505 it occurred in Saldang, Karnali zone. And the most recent one happened in India as on 31st January 2018 and occurred in Kashmir, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan.

Here is a look at the five major earthquakes to have struck India in the past.

- BIHAR. Magnitude: 8.1. Date: January 15, 1934.
- GUJARAT. Magnitude: 7.7. Date: January 26, 2001.
- MARASHTRA. Magnitude: 6.4. Date: September 30, 1993.
- ASSAM. Magnitude: 8.6. Date: August 15, 1950.
- UTTARKASHI. Magnitude 6.1. Date: October 20, 1991.