



## G.D.GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

**Subject: Social Science**

**Aspect: Supported**

**Topic: Disaster And Management**

**Date:15-11-2021**

**Name: .....**

**Grade/Sec.: VIII.....**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- Acquaint students with the disasters that India is vulnerable to, and with the hazard maps that enable them to see the natural vulnerabilities in their areas
- Emphasize effects rather than causes (because the geographical reasons behind natural hazards are dealt with in Geography)
- Introduce some key concepts in Disaster Management, in simple terms, to orient learners to disaster-related vocabulary used in analyses and the media
- Introduce the concept of being prepared for disasters through simple do's and don'ts that everyone can follow and spread to families and the community
- Learn how preparedness leads to reduced vulnerability and possibly reduced impact on lives, livelihoods, and property

### Causes of Earthquakes

- The earth's crust is made up of massive interlocking blocks called *tectonic plates* that float over boiling semi-liquid rock called the *mantle*.
- The mantle causes the continental plates to move against or relative to each other and as they collide or move, pressure builds up.
- This pressure is released when plates slip or slide against or with each other, resulting in faults on the surface. These movements cause vibrations in the earth that move in the form of waves.
- Earthquakes are natural phenomena and occur without warning. Unlike cyclones and floods, they are neither predictable nor preventable.

### Effects of Earthquakes on People

- A lot of damage is caused in areas such as *cities and towns* where people live close together in tall buildings.
- Earthquakes are the most dangerous when they happen at nights, because *people are usually asleep* during the fore-shocks so they don't feel them, and because *they are lying down*, there are more chances of them being hit by falling objects.
- The most damage caused is in areas surrounding the epicentre. Earthquakes can also result in *landslides, fires, tsunamis*, etc.
- Many people are at a higher risk just because of where they live or because of their socio-economic situation; poor and unprepared people are affected more than rich and well-trained ones.

- Earthquakes commonly occur along geological faults, and vibrations last longer and stronger in unconsolidated surface material, such as in *compact fills and river soil* than in *hard bedrocks*.
- When earthquakes strike, the poor are the most affected. They build houses on steep slopes, river beds, and areas that are available for free. And they use basic raw materials for their houses which are not earthquake-proof.

After studying the above information list simple do's and don'ts in the event of an earthquake.