

GEOGRAPHY

Unit

4

MIGRATION AND
URBANIZATION

Evaluation



I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- People move from _____ to _____ mainly in search of better jobs.
 a) Rural to Urban b) Urban to Rural
 c) Hills to plains d) Plains to hills **[Ans: a) Rural to Urban]**
- A person moves from his own country to another country is known as _____.
 a) Immigrant b) Refugee
 c) Emigrant d) Asylum seeker **[Ans: c) Emigrant]**
- The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is _____ migration
 a) Rural to Rural b) Rural to Urban
 c) Urban to Rural d) Urban to Urban **[Ans: a) Rural to Rural]**
- War is one of the _____ causes of human migration.
 a) Demographic b) Socio-Cultural
 c) Political d) Economic **[Ans: c) Political]**
- The main reason for the development of urbanisation in pre-historic period was _____.
 a) Production of food grains b) Domestication of cattle
 c) Fishing d) hunting

[Ans: a) Production of food grains]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- Urbanisation is determined by _____ number of factors.
[Ans: three]
- _____ is the major push factor operating in rural areas.
[Ans: Unemployment]

3. _____ Metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world. **[Ans: Delhi]**
4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called _____ migration. **[Ans: Voluntary]**
5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of _____. **[Ans: Industries]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Emigration | - | a) in migration |
| 2. Immigration | - | b) out migration |
| 3. Pull factor | - | c) employment |
| 4. Push factor | - | d) socio-cultural migration |
| 5. Marriage | - | e) employment opportunity |

[Ans: 1.b 2.a 3.c 4.e 5.d]

IV. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Slums are generally found in cities. **[Ans: False]**
Slums are generally found in urban areas.
2. Mass migration is absent in the modern period. **[Ans: True]**
3. The process of Urbanisation has a short history. **[Ans: False]**
The process of Urbanisation has a long history.
4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of environment. **[Ans: True]**
5. Transhumance is also referred as seasonal migration. **[Ans: True]**

V. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FROM THE GIVEN ONES.

Statement (A) : Urbanisation is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.

Reason (R) : Rural to Urban migration is not a predominant one.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) A is correct but R is incorrect | b) Both A and R are incorrect |
| c) Both A and R are correct | d) A is incorrect and R is correct |

[Ans: a) A is correct but R is incorrect]

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF.**1. Define "Migration".**

Migration is defined as the permanent or semi permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people over a significant distance. So, the term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

2. What are the causes of rural to urban migration?

Causes of rural to urban migration are:

- In search of employment
- In search of good education and
- For recreation facilities.

3. State the causes of the ecological or natural migration.

The causes of the ecological or natural migration

- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Drought etc.

These events force the people to leave their native places and settle in the new areas.

4. Name any two pull factors of migration.

Pull factor for migration are:

- Favourable climate and
- Potential for employment.

5. What is Urbanisation?

Urbanisation refers to the process in which there is an increase in the proportion of population living in towns and cities.

6. List out any four most populous cities in the world.

S.No.	Name of the cities	Population in million
1	Tokyo (<i>Japan</i>)	37
2	Delhi (<i>India</i>)	29
3	Shanghai (<i>China</i>)	26
4	Mexico City (<i>Mexico</i>)	22
5	Sao Paulo (<i>Brazil</i>)	22

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL.**1. What are the different types of migration? Explain.**

Migration can be classified in several ways. It is usually categorized as follows:

Based on the movement associated with administrative limits :**i) Internal migration :**

The movement of people within a country is known as internal migration. Further, the internal migration is classified into four categories on the basis of the place of origin and destination of migrants.

- Rural to Urban Migration is the movement of population from rural areas to growing towns and cities mainly in search of employment, education and recreation facilities.
- Urban to Urban Migration is the migration between one urban centre to the other like in search of higher salaries.
- Rural to Rural Migration is driven by fertile land for cultivation and other sociological factors like Marriage etc.
- Urban to Rural Migration is the movement from urban centres to rural areas to get rid-off the urban problems and returning to native places after retirement from jobs.

ii) International migration :

Migration that occurs across the national boundaries are known as international migration.

Based on the willingness of the migrants for migration :

- Voluntary migration: If the migration takes place on person's free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place and to improve their financial status, the migration is said to be voluntary.
- Involuntary or forced migration: If the migration takes place against the will of migrants, the migration is termed as involuntary migration.

Based on the duration of stay of migrants in the place of destination :**i) Short term migration:**

In this kind of migration, the migrants stay outside only for a short duration before returning to the place of origin. The duration may be from a few days to few months.

ii) Long term migration:

It is a kind of migration in which the migrants stay outside at least for a few years.

iii) Seasonal migration:

In this type of migration usually a group of people migrates from their native places during a particular season and return after end of that season.

2. Explain in detail about the various causes of migration.

The various causes which are responsible for human migration is categorized under five groups as follows.

a) Ecological or Natural Causes of Migration :

- The causes operate under this category are natural ones.
- They include volcanic eruption, earthquake, flood, drought etc.
- These events force the people to leave their native places and settle in the new areas.
- The conditions like the availability of water resources, areas free from hazards, pollution etc., attract the migrants.

b) Economic causes of Migration :

- Economy is one of the most important causes of human migration from one area to another.
- Various economic causes determine the level and direction of migration.
- The availability of fertile agricultural land, employment opportunities, development of technology etc., are some of the economic causes that attract the migration.
- The mass poverty and unemployment force the people to move out from their native places to the places where the better employment opportunities are available.

c) Socio-cultural causes of Migration :

- Socio-cultural causes also play some roles in the process of migration. Migration of women after marriage and migration associated with pilgrimage are based on the socio-cultural customs.

d) Demographic causes of Migration :

- In demographic sense, the population composition like age and sex, over population and under population are the major causes of migration.
- Adults are more migratory than any other age-groups. Women mostly migrate after their marriage.

e) Political causes of Migration :

- Various political causes like colonization, wars, government policies etc. have always been playing important role in human migration from time to time.
- Wars have been one of the significant causes of migration since ancient time.

3. Discuss the problems of urbanisation.**a) Housing and Slums:**

- There is a lack of space for housing and a marked reduction in the quality of housing in the urban areas due to increase in population.
- This problem may increase in the years to come. Rapid rate of urbanisation results in the development of slums.

b) Over Crowding:

- Over-crowding leads to unhealthy environment in the urban areas.
- It is also the cause of many diseases and riots.

c) Water supply, Drainage and Sanitation:

- No city has round the clock water supply in the world.
- Drainage situation is equally bad.
- The removal of garbage is a Himalayan task for urban local bodies.

d) Transportation and Traffic:

- Absence of planned and adequate arrangements for traffic and transport is another problem in urban centres.
- The increasing number of two wheelers and cars make the traffic problem worse. They cause air pollution as well.

e) Pollution :

- Towns and cities are the major polluters of environment.
- Industries in and around the urban centres pollute the atmosphere with smoke, toxic gases and effluents.

VIII. MAP STUDY.

On the outline map of the world mark the following places :

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Tokyo | 2. New Delhi | 3. Mexico city | 4. Shanghai | 5. Sao Paulo |
| 6. Oceania | 7. Latin America | 8. Paris | 9. London | 10. Cairo |

**IX. ACTIVITIES.**

- List out and analyze the reason for migration of people in your locality.**
- Student Self Activity -
- Collect the pictures and information regarding the effects of urbanisation and make an album.**
- Student Self Activity -

Additional Questions

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- Common pattern of migration is from _____.
 a) urban to rural b) rural to urban
 c) rural to plains d) hills to plains **[Ans: b) rural to urban]**
- A migration in which a person or a group of people move into a new country is _____.
 a) emigration b) migrant
 c) immigration d) urbanisation **[Ans: c) immigration]**
- The _____ number of two wheelers and cars make the traffic problems worse.
 a) increasing b) decreasing
 c) planning d) polluting **[Ans: a) increasing]**
- Overcrowding loads to _____ environment.
 a) healthy b) drainage
 c) transport d) unhealthy **[Ans: d) unhealthy]**
- Migration affects areas of origin and areas of _____.
 a) destination b) population
 c) urbanisation d) brain drain **[Ans: a) destination]**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- Brain drain is also known as _____. **[Ans: back wash effect]**
- One of the most important aspects of social science is _____. **[Ans: human migration]**
- Migration refers to movement of people from one place to _____. **[Ans: another]**
- _____ migrants outnumber _____ migrants in Europe. **[Ans: Female, male]**
- Brain drain is a consequence of _____. **[Ans: migration]**
- Rapid rate of _____ results in the development of slums. **[Ans: urbanisation]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Duala | - | a) Greece |
| 2. Babylon | - | b) India |
| 3. Sev Paulo | - | c) Africa |
| 4. Harappa | - | d) Brazil |
| 5. Athens | - | e) Mesopotomia |

[Ans: 1.e 2.d 3.a 4.c 5.b]**IV. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.**

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The river valley regions gave rise to agrarian communities. | [Ans: True] |
| 2. Absence of planned arrangements for traffic and transport is a problem in urban areas. | [Ans: True] |
| 3. The lack of space for housing and rising land costs create towns. | [Ans: False] |
| 4. Women migrate less compared to men. | [Ans: False] |
| 5. People migrate to hill stations during summer. | [Ans: True] |

V. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FROM THE GIVEN ONES.

Statement (A) : The industrial revolution in the 19th century accelerated the growth of towns and cities.

Reason (R) : The modern means of transport and communication the development of new trade routes had strengthened the trade centres.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| i) A is correct R is wrong | ii) A is wrong R is correct |
| iii) A is correct R is correct explanation of A | iv) Both A and R are wrong |

[Ans: iii) A is correct, R is correct explanation of A]**VI. ANSWER IN BRIEF.****1. What is Transhumance?**

Transhumance is also called seasonal migration where farmer move with their herds seasonally between plain and mountain.

2. Write short note on causes of urbanisation.

Urbanisation is driven by three factors natural population growth, rural to urban migration and reclassification of rural areas into urban areas.

3. What were the important cities found in Europe in medieval period?

At the end of the thirteenth century Paris, London, Geneva, Milan and Venice were the important cities found in Europe.

4. Short note on Brain Drain.

Brain Drain refers to the migration in which skilled people from economically backward countries move to developed countries in search of better opportunities.

5. What is voluntary migration?

If the migration takes place on the persons free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place and improve their financial status it is a voluntary migration.

6. What is internal migration?

The movement of people within a country is known as internal migration.

7. What are known as pull factors and push factors?**Pull factors**

The factors that can be grouped under the heads of favourable factors towards a location are called pull factors.

Push factors

The unfavourable factors which make the people to move out from a location are called push factors.

8. How does UNO define migration?

UNO defines migration as a form of geographical mobility of population between a geographical unit to another, generally involving a permanent change of residence.

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. What are the reasons for migration?****Pull factors**

- Health care
- Peace
- Education
- Money
- Food
- City life
- Jobs

Push factors

- Climatic disaster
- Farmer's life
- War
- Poverty
- Natural disasters

2. What are the consequences of migration? Explain.

- i) Demographic consequences
- ii) Social consequences

- iii) Economic consequences
- iv) Environmental consequences

Demographic consequences

- It changes age and sex composition of population.
- Migration of females leads to difference in population.
- Migration of male workers in search of jobs decrease the independent population.

Social consequences

- Migration of people from different regions towards an urban area leads to formation of plural society.
- It helps people to come out of narrow mindedness and people became generous.

Economic consequences

- The migration of people results in imbalance of resources.
- It influences the occupational structure of population of an area.
- Brain drain is a consequence of migration.

Environmental consequences

- Large scale movement of people from rural to urban areas cause overcrowding in cities.
- Lack of space for housing and rising of land costs lead to formation of slums.

3. Give an account of origin and growth of world urbanisation.

The process of World Urbanisation in the world has a long history.

Ancient period :

- The increase in the number and size of urban centres occurred.
- During the Greek colonizing period, the expansion of trade promoted the growth of towns and cities.

Medieval period :

- During this period the European countries increased their overseas trade.
- This played an important role in the revival of European towns and cities.

Modern period :

- The third phase of industrial development.
- This accelerated the growth of towns and cities.
- The latest development was noticed in the continent of Africa.

UNIT TEST - 4

MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct answer.

2×1=2

- War is one of the _____ causes of human migration.
 - demographic
 - socio-cultural
 - political
 - economic
- Migration affects areas of origin and areas of _____.
 - destination
 - population
 - urbanisation
 - brain drain

II Fill in the blanks.

6×1=6

- Urbanisation is determined by _____ numbers of factors.
- _____ is the major push factor operating in rural areas.
- In modern times urban growth was accelerated by the development of _____.
- _____ metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world.
- Brain drain is also known as _____.
- Rapid rate of _____ results in the development of slums.

III Answer the following.

6×2=12

- How does UNO define migration?
- What is transhumance?
- What is internal migration?
- State the causes of the ecological or natural migration.
- What is urbanisation?

*** **

GEOGRAPHY

Unit

5

HAZARDS

Evaluation

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- _____ percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.
a) 78.09 %
b) 74.08 %
c) 80.07 %
d) 76.63 %
[Ans: a) 78.09 %]
- Tsunami in Indian Ocean took place in the year _____.
a) 1990
b) 2004
c) 2005
d) 2008
[Ans: b) 2004]
- The word tsunami is derived from _____ language.
a) Hindi
b) French
c) Japanese
d) German
[Ans: c) Japanese]
- The example of surface water is
a) Artesian well
b) Groundwater
c) Subsurface water
d) Lake
[Ans: d) Lake]
- Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.
a) Condensation
b) Drought
c) Evaporation
d) Precipitation
[Ans: b) Drought]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Hazards may lead to _____. **[Ans: Disaster]**
2. Landslide is an example of _____ hazard. **[Ans: Natural]**
3. On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into _____ categories. **[Ans: 8]**
4. Terrorism is an example of _____ hazard. **[Ans: Human - made]**
5. Oxides of Nitrogen are _____ pollutants which affects the human beings. **[Ans.: Primary]**

6. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in _____.

[Ans: 1986]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

List I

1. Primary pollutant
2. Hazardous waste
3. Earthquake
4. Meteorological drought
5. Human induced hazard

List II

- a) Terrorism
- b) Tsunami
- c) Outdated drugs
- d) Oxides of Sulphur
- e) Reduction in rainfall

[Ans: 1.d 2.c 3.b 4.e 5.a]

IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF.

1. Define 'hazard'.

Hazards are defined as a thing, person, event or factor that poses a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster. They could be either human-made or naturally occurring in the environment.

2. What are the major types of hazards?

Hazards are classified as follows.

I. Based on their causes of occurrence.

- Natural hazards
- Human-made hazards
- Socio-natural hazards (Quasi-natural hazards)

II. Based on their origin.

- Atmospheric hazard
- Geologic/Seismic hazard
- Hydrologic hazard
- Volcanic hazard
- Environmental hazard
- Biological hazard
- Technological hazard
- Human-induced hazard

3. Write a brief note on hazardous wastes.

The wastes that may or tend to cause adverse health effects on the ecosystem and human beings are called hazardous wastes.

The following are the major hazardous wastes.

- **Radioactive substance:** tools and unused fuel rods of nuclear power plants.
- **Chemicals:** synthetic organics, inorganic metals, salts, acids and bases, and flammables and explosives.
- **Biomedical wastes:** hypodermic needles, bandages and outdated drugs.
- **Flammable wastes:** organic solvents, oils, plasticisers and organic sludges.
- **Explosives:** the wastes resulting from ordnance manufacturing and some industrial gases.
- **Household hazardous wastes:** pesticides, waste oil, automobile battery and household battery.

4. List out the major flood prone areas of our country.

The following are the major flood prone areas in India.

The major flood prone areas in north and northeast India.

- Gangetic plains covering the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and West Bengal.
- Brahmaputra valley.

Other regions are:

- Coastal Andhra Pradesh
- Odisha and
- Southern Gujarat
- Mention the types of drought.

5. Mention the types of drought.

The drought can be classified into three major types as,

- Meteorological drought
- Hydrological drought
- Agricultural drought

6. Why should not we construct houses at foothill areas?

As the foothills areas are highly prone to landslide, we should not construct houses at foothill areas.

V. DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING.**1. Hazards and disasters.**

	Hazards	Disasters
1.	Hazards are defined as a thing, person, event or factor that poses a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster.	A disaster is a hazardous event that occurs over a limited time span in a defined area and causes great damage to property/ loss of life, also needs assistance from others.

2. Natural hazard and human-made hazard.

	Natural hazard	Human-made hazard
1.	A natural hazard is a natural process and event that is a potential threat to human life and property.	These are the results of natural processes and man has no role to play in such hazards.
2.	The examples of natural hazards are earthquakes, floods, cyclonic storms, droughts, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.	The examples of human-made hazards are explosions, hazardous wastes, pollution of air, water and land, dam failures, wars or civil conflicts and terrorism.

3. Flood and drought.

	Flood	Drought
1.	Flood is an event in which a part of the earth's surface gets inundated.	Any lack of water to satisfy the normal needs of agriculture, livestock, industry or human population may be termed as a drought.
2.	Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are the common causes of flood.	Low to very low monsoon rainfall is the cause for drought.

4. Earthquake and tsunami.

	Earthquake	Tsunami
1.	Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.	Tsunami refers to huge ocean waves caused by an earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption.
2.	The primary effects of earthquakes are ground shaking, ground rupture, landslides, tsunamis, and liquefaction.	Tsunamis pose serious danger to the inhabitants of the coastal areas.

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH.**1. Write an essay on air pollution.**

- Air is a mixture of several gases.
- The main gases are nitrogen (78.09%) for forming products such as, fertilisers for plants and for making the air inert, oxygen (20.95%) for breathing and carbon dioxide (0.03%) for photosynthesis.
- Some other gases like argon, neon, helium, krypton, hydrogen, ozone, xenon and methane are also present. Besides, water vapour and dust particles make their presence felt in one way or the other.
- Air pollution is the contamination of the indoor or outdoor air by a range of gases and solids that modify its natural characteristics and percentage.
- Air pollutants can be categorised into primary and secondary pollutants.

Primary Pollutants :

A primary pollutant is an air pollutant emitted directly from a source.

- Oxides of Sulphur
- Oxides of Nitrogen
- Oxides of Carbon
- Particulate Matter
- Other Primary Pollutants

Secondary Pollutants :

A secondary pollutant is not directly emitted as such, but forms when other pollutants (primary pollutants) react in the atmosphere.

- Ground Level Ozone
- Smog

2. Define earthquake and list out its effects.

Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.

- They cause loss of human life due to collapse of buildings.
- Transport is affected due to disruption of railway and road systems.
- Infrastructure like buildings, dams and bridges develop cracks due to earthquakes
- Earthquakes have economic effects like setback in trade and agriculture. Assets like houses and other buildings are also destroyed.

- Problems arise due to shortage of electricity. At the same time, underlying cables are disturbed leading to disruption of communication systems.
- It becomes difficult to meet basic necessities of people like food and water.
- Water shortage also leads to rise of epidemics due to lack of proper sanitation.
- It causes Tsunami which can pose serious danger to the inhabitants of the coastal areas.

3. Give a detailed explanation on the causes of landslides.

Landslide is a rapid downward movement of rock, soil and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity. Landslides are generally sudden and infrequent.

I. Natural Causes of Landslides

- **Climate :**
A significant upsurge in precipitation or ground saturation would dramatically increase the level of ground water. When sloped areas are completely saturated with water, landslides can occur.
- **Earthquakes :**
When earthquakes strike areas with steep slopes, on numerous occasion, the soil slips leading to landslides.
- **Weathering :**
Weathering is the natural procedure of rock deterioration that leads to weak, landslide-susceptive materials. When the rocks are weak enough, they slip away causing landslides.
- **Erosion :**
Erosion caused by sporadic running water such as streams, rivers, wind, currents, ice and waves wipes out latent and lateral slope support enabling landslides to occur easily.
- **Volcanoes :**
Volcanic eruptions can trigger landslides. If an eruption occurs in a wet condition, the soil will start to move downhill instigating a landslide.

II. Human causes of landslides

- **Mining :**
Mining activities that utilize blasting techniques contribute mightily to landslides. Vibrations emanating from the blasts can weaken soils in other areas susceptible to landslides. The weakening of soil means a landslide can occur anytime.
- **Deforestation :**
Deforestation can also cause natural disasters like landslides. This is due to the fact that there is no forest trees left to hold the soil after deforestation.

4. Elaborately discuss the effects water pollution.

- **Effects of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) :**
Aerobic bacteria utilizes the dissolved oxygen to decompose the organic wastes thereby depleting the dissolved oxygen concentration. In polluted water, due to abundant growth of algae, the oxygen content becomes lesser, causing the death of fishes and other organisms.
- **Effects of Pesticides, Detergents and Synthetic Fertilizers:**
Pesticides are synthetic chemicals used for pest control. A major source of pesticides in water bodies is the runoff from agricultural fields. Pesticides adversely affect a wide range of organisms including insects and fish.
- **Effects of Hazardous Pollutants (Toxic Metals and Other Chemicals):**
Inorganic pollutants include arsenic and the metals cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, zinc and copper. These can kill or sicken fish and other aquatic animals.
- **Effects of oil spills (Marine Pollution):**
Oil and grease are also considered serious pollutants of water. Oil spills are a major problem in many coastal waters and can kill or adversely affect fish, phytoplankton and zoo plankton, and birds and mammals.
- **Effects of Thermal Pollution:**
A large number of industrial plants use cold water from the rivers and discharge it hot. It may cause direct mortality of fish and other desirable organisms.
- **Effect of Eutrophication:**
Eutrophication means the excessive growth of aquatic plants, both rooted and planktonic, to levels that are considered to be an interference with desirable water uses.

IX. ACTIVITIES.

1. Name the hazards which you have identified.

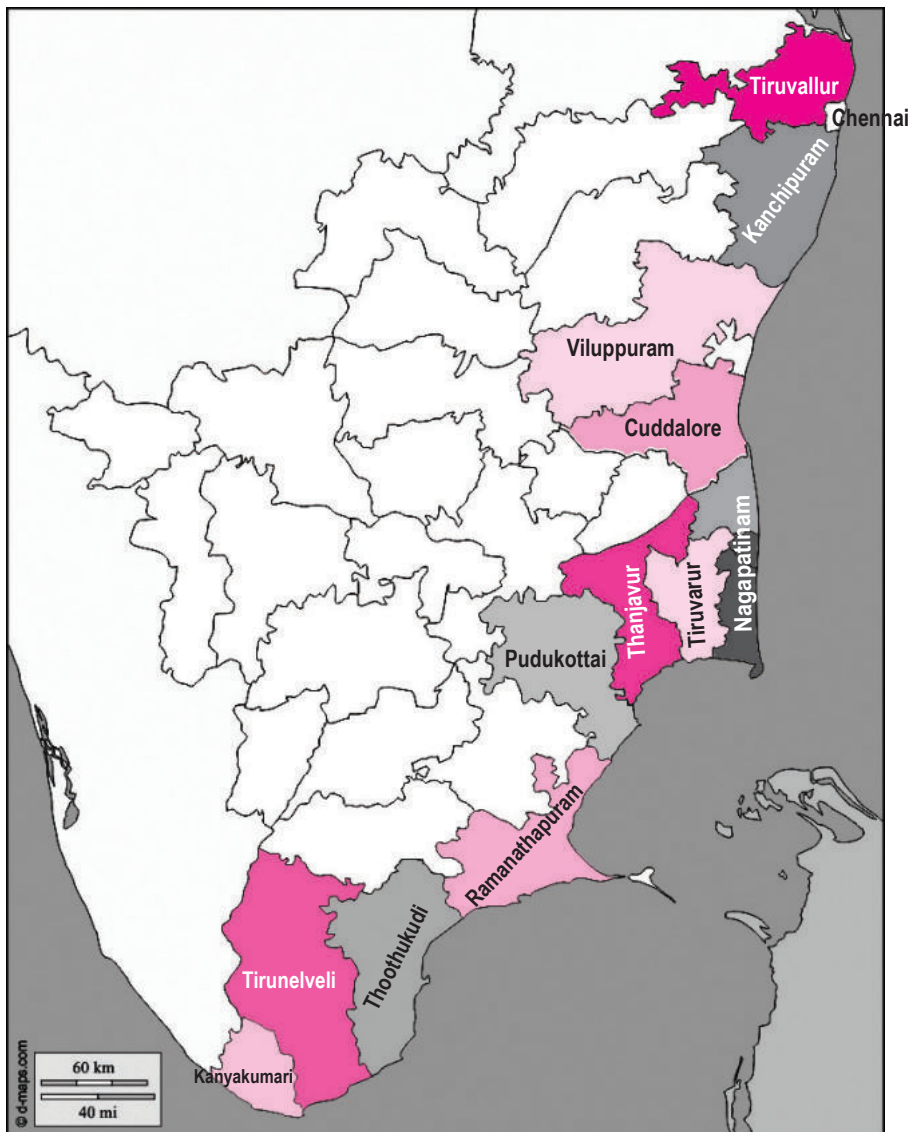
Item	In and around your school	In your residential environs	On the way to school from home
1.	Hazardous factory / Industry		
2.	Roads of heavy traffic		
3.	Tall buildings		
4.	Things which burn easily		
5.	Open drainage / Septic tank		
6.	Others		

- Student Self Activity -

2. List out the hazards that occur frequently and occasionally in your place.

Frequent Hazards		Occasional Hazards	
1	Cyclones	1	Floods
2	Pollution of air	2	Accidents
3	Water pollution	3	Household wastes
4	Sewages	4	Smog
5	Solid wastes	5	Industrial effluents

3. On the map of Tamil Nadu shade the 13 coastal districts in different colours.



ACTIVITY

Discuss in the classroom about the actions to be taken before, during and after flood.

Measures to be taken before a flood.

- First ensure that all your family members are safe.
- Use sand-bags near the doors or create other embankments.
- Listen to the Radio or Television for information regarding the floods.
- Beware of flash floods move to higher places. Do not wait for instructions.
- Beware of streams, canals, rivers known to flood suddenly.
- If you have time evacuate with your valuables to safer places.
- Disconnect all the electrical equipments.

After floods

- Don't walk on flooded water.
- Stay away from damaged areas floods.
- You can assist emergency workers who have come to your rescue.
- Additional floods can occur so avoid moving out.
- Listen to latest news bulletins.
- Return home only when authorities ensure safety.
- Use extreme caution when entering building.
- Service damaged septic tank, pipe lines etc.
- Clean and disinfect everything that gets wet. It may spread infections.

Additional Questions

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. 'Hazard' owes its origin to the word 'hasart' in _____.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) German | b) French |
| c) Tamil | d) Latin |

[Ans: b) French]

2. _____ is a biological hazard.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Chicken pox | b) Soil pollution |
| c) Lava flow | d) Terrorism |

[Ans: a) Chicken pox]

3. Seismic Zone V has a _____ level of risk.

- a) low b) high
c) very high d) moderate **[Ans: c) very high]**

4. _____ district is more vulnerable to storm range.

- a) Cuddalore b) Salem
c) Coimbatore d) Vellore **[Ans: a) Cuddalore]**

5. The areas which get low to very low rainfall are affected by _____.

- a) tsunami b) floods
c) landslide d) drought **[Ans: d) drought]**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- _____ is a rapid downward movement of rock, soil and vegetation down the hill slope. **[Ans: Landslide]**
- The dry region lying in the Lweard side of the western ghats are prone to _____. **[Ans: drought]**
- A sudden rise of sea water due to tropical cyclone is called _____. **[Ans: storm surge]**
- Nature is emerging as a new weapon of _____ destruction. **[Ans: mass]**
- _____ nuclear disaster site has become an official tourist spot. **[Ans.: Chernobyl]**
- Pesticides are _____ hazardous waste. **[Ans: Pesticides]**
- _____ pose serious danger to the of tree coastal areas. **[Ans: Tsunami]**
- The word Tsunami is a _____ word. **[Ans: Japanese]**
- The areas that receive an annual rainfall of less than _____ are the drought prone regions of India. **[Ans: 60 cm]**
- Earthquake is a _____. **[Ans: Natural Hazard]**
- A cyclonic storm is a _____. **[Ans: strong wind]**
- Chernobyl is the largest _____ accident in history. **[Ans: nuclear]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. smog | - | a) chemical |
| 2. natural hazard | - | b) air pollution |
| 3. methane | - | c) floods |
| 4. explosives | - | d) secondary pollutants |
| 5. collapse of dams | - | e) earthquake |

[Ans: 1.d 2.e 3.a 4.b 5.c]**IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF.****1. What is a catastrophe?**

A catastrophe is a massive disaster that requires significant expenditure of money and a long time for recovery.

2. Write some examples for atmospheric hazard?

Tropical storm, thunderstorms, lightning, tornadoes, avalanches, heat waves, fog and forest fire.

3. What is Quasi natural hazard?

Socio-natural hazards are caused by the combined effect of natural forces and misdeeds of human.

4. What is human induced hazard?

Terrorism, mass shootings, war, transportation, accidents and civil disorders are human induced hazards.

5. Write a note on cyclonic storms.

- A cyclonic storm is a strong wind circulating around a low pressure area in the atmosphere.
- Tropical cyclones are characterised by destructive winds, storm surges and heavy rainfall which may cause flooding.

6. Mention the major areas prone to drought.

The major areas prone to drought are

- The arid and semi arid region from Ahmadabad to Kanpur.
- The dry regions lying on the leeward side of the western ghats.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. Explain the major types of droughts.**

The major types of droughts are:

a. meteorological drought:

It is a situation where there is a reduction in rainfall for a specific period below a specific level.

b. Hydrological drought:

It is associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs.

c. Agricultural drought:

It refers to the condition in which agricultural crops get affected due to lack of rainfall.

2. Write in detail about Tsunami.

- Tsunami refers to huge ocean waves caused by an earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption.
- Tsunamis pose serious danger to the inhabitants of the coastal areas.
- Tsunami killed atleast 2,25,000 people on December 26, 2004 when it hit Indonesia, Srilanka, India, Thailand, Somalia and Maldives.

3. What are air pollutants? How can it be classified?

- The substances that are responsible for causing air pollution are called air pollutants.
- They can be classified into primary pollutants and secondary pollutants.
- A primary pollutant is an air pollutant emitted directly from a source.
- A secondary pollutant is not directly emitted as such but form when other pollutants react in the atmosphere.

Primary pollutants are,

- oxides of sulphur
- oxides of nitrogen
- oxides of carbon etc.

Secondary pollutants are,

- ground level ozone
- smog

UNIT TEST - 4**HAZARDS**

Time: 45 mins

Marks: 20

I Fill in the blanks.**6×1=6**

1. Hazards may lead to _____.
2. Terrorism is an example of _____ hazard.
3. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in _____.
4. Earthquake is a _____.
5. Nature is emerging as a new weapon of _____ destruction.
6. The word tsunami is a _____ word.

II Match the following.**6×1=6**

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 7. collapse of dams | - | chemicals |
| 8. primary pollutant | - | tsunami |
| 9. methane | - | secondary pollutant |
| 10. earthquake | - | floods |
| 11. smog | - | terrorism |
| 12. human induced hazard | - | oxides of sulphur |

III Answer the following.**4×2=8**

13. What is Quasi natural hazard?
14. Write a brief note on hazardous waste?
15. Mention the types of drought?
16. What is human induced hazard?

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