

# CHAPTER 03 NATURAL DISASTERS

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

I. Fill in the blanks

- Ans. 1. Natural disaster 2. Four 3. iv and v  
4. Avalanche 5. Drought 6. Famine  
7. Roof Top rain water harvesting  
8. Cloud burst 9. earthquake 10. Seismograph.

II. One word Answers.

- Ans. 1. An earthquake 6.76 on Richter scale.  
2. Landslide  
3. Landslides  
4. Cloud burst  
5. Avalanche.

## VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Ans:- A hazard causes damage to life, health, property or environment. A hazard becomes a disaster when wide spread loss of life etc. occurs.

Q. Ans: A natural disaster is an event that  
(1)

Caused by natural elements and leads to loss of life and environment.

Examples.

- (i) 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.
- (ii) 2005 Muraffarabad earthquake.
- (iii) 2005 Walinggo Snow avalanche
- (iv) 2010 cloud burst in Leh.

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③ Ans:

Area	Year	Magnitude
(i) Assam	1897	8.7
(ii) Kangra	1905	8.0
(iii) Kutch	2001	7.7
(iv) Indian Ocean (Tsunami)	2004	9.3

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④ Ans. Drought is defined as a lack or shortage of water for a long period. A famine is widespread scarcity of food caused due to crop failure.

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⑤ Ans. An earthquake is a sudden shaking of earth's surface due to release of energy in the Earth's crust. This energy is released when two ~~top~~ parts of the

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rock masses move suddenly in relation to each other along a fault.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 Ans.: Mitigation is an effort to reduce the loss of life and property by reducing the impact of disasters. Mitigation is taking preventive actions before the next disaster happens in order to reduce human and financial consequences. Some examples of mitigation are:

- a) The buildings or houses should be designed and built in a way that these can withstand ground shaking.
- b) Architectural and engineering inputs need to be put together to improve building design and construction purpose.
- c) Soil types must be analyzed before construction.
- d) Building or houses should not be constructed very close to each other in earthquake prone areas.

Q. 2 Ans.: Natural disasters of earthquake, landslides, avalanche are likely to occur in hilly areas.

Earthquake of Morarjabad :- on 8th October,

2005 at 9:20 a.m, an earthquake with magnitude of 7.6 on Richter scale and epicenter near Muzaffarabad, struck the northwestern part of the Himalaya causing heavy damage to buildings and infrastructure and loss to life. The earthquake devastated about 40,000 km<sup>2</sup> in both parts of J & K and Northern Pakistan and killed more than 80,000 people and injured about one lac. The earthquake affected more than 500,000 families. About 3.5 million people got displaced including about 1.6 million children. Besides, more than 3100 schools got damaged, 20000 children got killed and 250,000 farm animals died due to collapse of stone barns.

③ Ans:- Drought can be defined as a lack or shortage of water for an unusually long period. A drought is an extended period of months or years when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply. It can be prevented by the following ways:

- a) Building more water storage i.e. dams,
- b) Use less water - low flow toilets and showers, fix leaky pipes, charge more for water, encourage low water use landscaping.
- c) Re-cycling water - clean sewage back

To drinkable and reinject the clean water back into the system.

④ Landslides are mostly observed to affect hilly areas and are recurring phenomenon occurring in all parts of India, from Kerala to Himalayas. Areas prone to landslides include the Eastern and Western Ghats, the Nilgiris, the Vindhyas, mountains of the northern and north-eastern states throughout the Himalayan range. The incidence of landslides mostly occurs during and after spells of heavy rains.

In order to prevent or minimise this infiltration, natural drains should be strengthened to allow the smooth flow of water which otherwise gets stranded and infiltrated.

Construction of concrete retaining walls prevents the slippage from slopes.

⑤ Ans Mitigation (safety) measures during an earthquake:

- (i) Remain calm, try to be calm and reassure others to drive an action plan.
- (ii) If you inside a building, watch for falling plaster/bricks/stones, light fixtures and other objects.

(5)

- (iii) Watch for high book cases, shelves and other cabinets which might slide or topple.
- (iv) Stay away from glass, windows, mirrors and chimneys
- (v) If in danger get under a table, desk or bed in a corner away from the window with your head covered by your arms.

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Completed T1 Syllabus-

CHAPTER 1. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

QUESTIONS

1. Ans: The circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France

(a) SOCIAL CAUSE:

- (i) The French Revolution was an uprising of the French people against autocracy and aristocracy. The French society was a feudal one ridden with inequalities.
- (ii) The clergy and the nobles enjoyed certain privileges by birth. They were exempted from paying taxes.
- (iii) The middle class comprising lawyers, doctors, teachers, traders were wealthy and wise. But they were deprived of the political rights. They had to suffer humiliation at the hands of clergy and nobles.

(b) POLITICAL CAUSE:

- (i) The kings of France were absolute rulers. They ~~but~~ claimed themselves to be the representatives of God on earth.

- (ii) The king of France Louis XVI and his queen Marie Antoinette spend the State revenue on ~~luxuries~~ luxuries.
- (iii) There were different laws in different areas. People were really fed up with such a rotten system of government.

### (C) Economic Cause:

- (i) Due to prolonged wars and extravagant habits of the Royal family, the French Government reached a state of bankruptcy.
- (ii) The clergy and nobility were able to pay taxes; but they were completely exempted from all taxes.
- (iii) The common people were too poor to pay taxes. The corrupt system of taxes made the people unhappy.

### (D) CONTRIBUTION OF PHILOSOPHERS:

- (i) The great French philosophers like Montesquieu, Rousseau and Voltaire wrote a lot against the monarchical system of government. They fanned the flame of revolution.

### (E) Immediate Cause:

- (i) On 5 May, 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. Third estates protested against this proposal but as each estate has one vote, the king



rejected this appeal. They walked out of the Assembly and French Revolution began.

2. Ans: It was the richer members of the Third estate who mostly benefitted from the French Revolution.

The clergy and the nobility were forced to relinquish power.

The poor class of the Third estate and women would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution as the promise of equality discussed during the revolution was not given. The poorer classes had no right to vote.

3) Ans: The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19th century, where feudal systems were abolished. It inspired the Germans, Italians, and Austrians to overthrow their oppressive regimes. It also inspired the struggling nations of Asia and Africa who were groaning under the oppression of European colonialism.

4) We can trace the origin of the following democratic rights we enjoy today to the French revolution:

→ Right to equality before law.

→ Right of freedom of speech and expression

- Right against exploitation
- Right to justice.

(5) Ans. Yes, the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions:

- Law is the expression of the general will.
- All citizens have the right to participate in its formation, personally or through their representatives.
- only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given voting right.
- The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens and were deprived of voting rights.

(6) Ans. In 1799, Napoleon became First Council after overthrowing the rule of Directory. He achieved numerous powers. He even even opted for plebiscite in which 99.99% people voted for his new administrative system. He not only conquered new areas but he even made peace treaties with the enemies. All of these works proved that he was an able administrator. He implemented many reforms from 1799 till 1804.

- (i) He stopped inflation through financial reforms.
- (ii) He established Bank of France.
- (iii) He resolved long time confrontation with Pope.

(iv) Later on he introduced Napoleonic code which became a base of future's French legal system.

(v) In December 1804, he was crowned as the King of France. In this way Napoleon rose to power.

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LESSON NO 02. Socialism in Europe AND The  
RUSSIAN Revolution

Q. Ans. Social Condition:- workers were a divided group, some had strong links with the villages, others had settled permanently in cities. workers were divided into skills. Division of workers showed themselves in dress and manners too.

Economic Condition:- Most industries were the private property of industrialists. Government supervised large factories. The industry was found in pockets. Many factories were set up in 1890's when Russia's railway network was extended, foreign investment in industry increased, coal production had doubled, iron and steel output quadrupled. Most industries were the private property of industrialists.

Political Condition:- Russia was an autocracy. Unlike other European countries, Tsar was not subject to Parliament. Liberals in Russia campaigned to end this state of affairs. Socialist Revolutionary Party struggled for peasants rights. 1905 was the year when the incident of Bloody Sunday took place. 100 workers were killed and about 300 were wounded.

2. Ans. The vast majority of Russia's population were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of Russian empires ~~Populatio~~ Population earned their living from Agriculture. This proportion was higher than in most European countries. In France and Germany, the proportion was between 40 per cent and 50 per cent. Cultivators produced for the markets as well as for their own needs and Russia was a major exporter of grain.

③ Ans. After 1905 most Trade unions and factory committees were declared illegal, there were restrictions on Political activity. Tsar dismissed the first 2 Dumas very quickly because he did not want his authority and powers to be questioned. The Third Duma was filled with conservative politicians. During the first world war the Tsar started taking unilateral decisions without consulting the Duma, and while retreating during the war large swathes of agricultural lands were burnt and buildings destroyed by Russian soldiers on the orders of Tsar, and millions of soldiers died in the battle. The large majority of the population were peasants and the land was under the control of a few private people. All these factors led to the rise of revolution and the collapse of Tsar autocracy.

④ Ans. Main events of February Revolution:

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- a) In February 1917 there was a shortage of food items in workers quarters.
- b) On Feb 22, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank. The workers in fifty factories called a strike, women played a very critical role in strikes. This day went on to be named as international women's day.
- c) On 25<sup>th</sup> Feb, Govt. suspended Duma.
- d) On 27<sup>th</sup> Feb, Police headquarters were ransacked, people were demonstrating and raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy.
- e) Petrograd Soviet was formed.
- f) Tsar abdicated on March 2, Monarchy was overthrown in Feb 1917.
- g) Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a provisional Govt. to run the country.

### Effects of February Revolution:

- 1) Restrictions on public meetings and associations were removed.
- 2) Soviets were set up everywhere, though no common system of election was followed.
- 3) The number of trade unions increased.
- 4) Soldiers committees were formed in the army.
- 5) ~~Peasants~~ Land committees were formed to handle redistribution of land.

### MAIN EVENTS OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

As the conflict between the provisional government and the Bolsheviks grew, Lenin feared the provisional

Government would set up a dictatorship. Lenin began discussions for an uprising against the Government. Bolshevik supporters in the Army, Soviets and factories were brought together. On 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A military revolutionary committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotsky to organize the seizure. The uprising began on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1917.

### Effects of October Revolution:-

- 1) Industries and Banks were nationalised by November 1917, Government took over ownership and management.
- 2) The land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- 3) In the cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partitioning of large houses according to family requirements.
- 4) Old titles of the aristocracy were banned.
- 5) New uniforms were designed for the army and officials.
- 6) Bolshevik Party was renamed as the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).

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- 5) New uniforms were designed for the army and officials.
- 6) Bolshevik Party was renamed as the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- 7) Bolsheviks conducted elections to the constituent assembly.
- 8) All Russian Congress of Soviets became Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state.

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## ⑥ KULAKS:

1. Wealthy Peasants who Stalin believed were hoarding the grains to gain more profit.
2. When the towns faced acute shortage of grains, Kulaks were thought to be responsible behind it.
3. Stalin thought it was necessary to eliminate them, so that farms could be modernised.

## The Dumas:

In 1905, Tsar allowed the creation of an elected Consultative Parliament or Duma. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and re-elected the second Duma within three months. The Tsar did not want anyone to question his authority.



The Tsar changed the voting laws and packed the Third Duma with Conservative politicians. Liberals and Revolutionaries were kept out.

Women workers b/w 1900 and 1930:

1. Their wages were less than the wages of men.
2. They formed 31% of the factory workforce.

The Liberals:

1. They considered all religions as equal.
2. They believed only men who have property had the right to vote.
3. They wanted an elected form of Parliamentary Government.

Stalin's Collectivisation Programme:

1. He began this program in 1929.
2. He believed this program would help in improving grain supplies.
3. All peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms called 'Kolkhoz'.
4. On the contrary, this worsened the food supply situation.

NAZISM AND RISE OF HITLER.

1 Ans: The problems faced by Weimer Republic were :-

- a) Versailles Treaty :- The Versailles Peace Treaty at the end of the first world war disappointed Germany of its territories, its resources and its pride as a nation. He also had to pay 6 billion pounds as war compensation. In spite of the harsh terms, the Weimer Republic accepted the humiliating treaty, thereby making it unpopular amongst the German masses.
- b) Economic Crisis :- The German state was financially crippled due to overwhelming war debts which had to be paid in gold. Subsequently gold reserves depleted and value of German mark fell. Prices of essential goods rose dramatically.
- c) Political defects :- The Weimer Republic was weak due to inherent constitutional irregularities. The democratic Parliamentary system seemed to give the people no solutions or benefits in the times of severe economic crisis.

② Ans Nazism became popular in Germany in 1930 due to following reasons:

- 1) The most apparent being the Great Depression. The Weimer Republic did little to remedy the country's economic downfall, and Hitler was

Presented as a Saviour To the humiliated German People living in economic and political crisis.

- 2) The powerful speeches of Hitler in which he sought to build great nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty, restore the dignity of German people and provide employment for all stirred hopes in people.
- 3) Nazi propaganda was unique. Red banners with the Swastika, Nazi Salute and the sounds of applause attracted the people making Nazism very popular.

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③ Ans: The Peculiar features of Nazi Thinking were

- a) A belief in racial hierarchy and Lebensraum or living space.
- b) Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while the Jews formed the lowest rung of the racial ladder.
- c) They believed that only the strongest race would survive and rule.
- d) New Territories must be gained for enhancing the natural resources and power of Germany.

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④ Ans: (1) The Nazis used the language and media effectively with great care. The racial theory put forward by the Nazis that the Jews belonged to a lower race and as such were undesirable.

(2) The traditional Christian hatred for the Jews,

because they were accused to have killed Christ, was fully exploited by the Nazis in order to make the Germany prejudicial against Jews.

- 3) The Nazis injected hatred against the Jews even in the minds of the children. The Teachers who were Jews were dismissed and Jews children were thrown out of the schools. Such methods and new ideological training to the new generation of children went a long way in making the Nazi's propaganda quite effective in creating hatred for the Jews.
- 4) Propaganda films were made to create hatred for the Jews.

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5) Ans: Role of women in Nazi society followed the roles of a largely patriarchal or male-dominated society. Hitler hailed women as "the most important citizen" in his Germany, but this was true for only Aryan women who bred pure-blood, "desirable" Aryans. Motherhood was the only goal they were taught to reach for, apart from performing the stereotypical functions of managing the household and being good wives. This was in stark contrast to the role of women in the French Revolution where women led movements and fought for rights to education and equal wages. They were allowed to form political clubs, and

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Schooling was made compulsory for them after the French Revolution.

⑥ Ans: The Nazis established control over its people by various means.

- 1) They used different propagandas through posters or films to glorify their behaviour.
- 2) Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularise it.
- 3) Nazism worked on the minds of the people, tapped their emotions and fanned their hatred and anger against those marked as 'undesirable'.
- 4) Special surveillance and security forces to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted, was created.
- 5) The police forces had powers to rule with impunity. Hence also created an atmosphere of fear and repression which helped them to establish total control over its people.

