

CLASS : 5

SUBJECT : SOCIALSCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 15

CHAPTER NAME : NATURAL DISASTERS

**SUBTOPIC : CYCLONES, PRECAUTIONS, DROUGHTS, PREVENTION, TSUNAMI,
RELIEF WORK DURING A NATURAL CALAMITY**

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To enable the learner to know about:

- **The foundations of hazards.**
- **The disasters and associated natural/social phenomena.**
- **The familiarity with disaster management theory.**
- **The actions to reduce their vulnerability to disaster.**

Recapitulation

- Events caused by forces of nature that cause heavy destruction to life and property are called natural disasters or natural calamities.
- The most common natural disasters are earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, and tsunamis.
- An earthquake is the sudden trembling or shaking of the surface of the earth.
- Move out to open areas through emergency exit doors.
- Avoid using lifts and elevators.
- Stay away from solid structures, like lamp posts, and electric transformers.
- If stuck indoors, take shelter under a sturdy table or desk.
- Floods occur when the water in rivers rises and overflows on to the river banks.
- Place sand bags in front of the house to prevent water from entering the house.
- Move to higher ground where the water cannot reach.
- In flood-prone areas, all the dams should be checked and maintained on regular basis.
- More trees should be planted along river banks to control the flow of water.

CYCLONES



- A cyclone is a massive storm that brings with it fierce winds and heavy rain.
- The winds in a cyclone can reach speeds of over 60 k per hour.
- Cyclones usually form over warm oceans and seas in the tropical regions.
- They suck up moist air as they spiral towards land with great force and speed.
- When they hit the coast, they cause widespread destruction.

The effects of cyclones

- Cyclones damage standing crops, and property.
- Severe cyclones can cause massive waves which flood coastal areas leading to loss of lives and destruction of property.

Precautions

- If a warning for cyclone has been issued, people should listen to the television or radio for further updates.
- The shortest and fastest routes to reach the safe shelters should be identified.
- People living in cyclone prone areas should always have an emergency kit ready.
- People should not venture in or near oceans and seas if a warning for cyclone has been issued.

Precautions during Cyclones

Trees will need regular trimmings.

Keep the storm water drains free from any blocks.

You should take refuge at the strongest part of your home like where you have the concrete columns.

Don't stand beneath ceiling fans and chandeliers which may fall down.

Avoid phone as there will be lightning

At the same time you should be prepared to leave your home sufficiently in advance to safety. Then you must always have a safety kit or you must train yourself to make the kit in a short time.

If cyclone is likely to cross your journey way, take shelter in a safe place.

If after the cyclone is over, you may have the danger of being hit by some falling objects.

DROUGHTS

- A drought is caused by the lack of water due to very little or no rainfall over a long period.
- The drought prone areas in India are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
- Sometimes drought can be human made.
- When trees are cut indiscriminately, the land often becomes dry and drought prone.







The effects of drought

- Animal and people start dying due to lack of water.
- Drought can lead to famine-widespread hunger because crops fail due to the lack of water.

Precautions

- More number of trees should be planted.
- Rainwater harvesting should be adopted in drought prone areas.
- Drought resistant crops, such as millets and maize, should be cultivated.
- Crops stored by the government can be used to feed the hungry and thus avoid famine.

Drought Safety Tips

-  Use caution when using grills, matches, candles or open flames outdoors
-  Be mindful of proper disposal of smoking materials
-  Heed local orders and restrictions
-  Take all necessary precautions to prevent fires that may spread quickly



TSUNAMI



- Tsunamis are giant waves caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or landslides that occur on the ocean floor.
- The word “tsunami” means “harbour waves” in Japanese.
- In the deep ocean, these waves are not big, and cause no damage.
- As they approach the shallow waters of the coast the waves become bigger and more dangerous.
- Tsunamis can cause tremendous damage when they reach land.

The effects of tsunamis

- A tsunami can cause loss of human and animal life, and damage property. It also contaminates land and water. The water becomes salty and unfit to drink, while the soil is destroyed by the sea water.
- After the tsunami retreats, the dirty water left behind can cause diseases and epidemics.

Precautions

If you are caught up in a tsunami:

- Try to reach higher grounds.
- Try to learn the warning signs of a tsunami, such as the sudden retreat of the sea following an earthquake.
- Never return to the affected area, until declared safe by the authorities.

Tsunami safety tips

- When in coastal areas, stay alert for tsunami warnings
- Plan a evacuation route that leads to higher ground
- Warning signs for a tsunami; rapidly rising or falling coastal waters and rumblings of an offshore earthquake
- Never stay on shore to watch a tsunami come
- Do not return to an affected coastal area until authorities say it is safe



RELIEF WORK DURING A NATURAL CALAMITY

- Taking care of a disaster, and taking steps to prevent its recurrence, is called disaster management.
- This responsibility is mainly shared by the Government and voluntary agencies called Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

How to Help

- Find out what kind of help people need.
- Get others to join you.
- Get together to talk about the plan.
- Plan what you'll do, and make it happen.



SUMMING UP

- A cyclone is a massive storm that brings with it fierce winds and heavy rain.
- If a warning for cyclone has been issued, people should listen to the television or radio for further updates.
- The shortest and fastest routes to reach the safe shelters should be identified.
- People living in cyclone prone areas should always have an emergency kit ready.
- People should not venture in or near oceans and seas if a warning for cyclone has been issued.
- A drought is caused by the lack of water due to very little or no rainfall over a long period.
- More number of trees should be planted.
- Rainwater harvesting should be adopted in drought prone areas.
- Drought resistant crops, such as millets and maize, should be cultivated.
- Crops stored by the government can be used to feed the hungry and thus avoid famine.
- Tsunamis are giant waves caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or landslides that occur on the ocean floor.
- If you are caught up in a tsunami:
 - Try to reach higher grounds.
 - Try to learn the warning signs of a tsunami, such as the sudden retreat of the sea following an earthquake.
 - Never return to the affected area, until declared safe by the authorities.
- Taking care of a disaster, and taking steps to prevent its recurrence, is called disaster management.

VEDIO ON CYCLONE, DROUGHT & TSUNAMI

<https://youtu.be/SmHXT10xccM>

<https://youtu.be/O5a6yHSI0L0>

<https://youtu.be/Wx9vPv-T51I>

QUIZ

The word "QUIZ" is rendered in large, bold, 3D red letters with a slight shadow underneath. It is surrounded by several question marks of various colors (green, yellow, purple, orange, blue, red) scattered around it, some appearing to float or be in motion.

<https://quizizz.com/join/quiz/5dfb4235b59583001b4079f1/start?studentShare=true>

HOME WORK

Draw and write three steps on the basic precautions to be taken during an earthquake in the project record.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to :

- **Know about the foundations of hazards.**
- **Know about the disasters and associated natural/social phenomena.**
- **Know about the familiarity with disaster management theory.**
- **Know about the actions to reduce their vulnerability to disaster.**

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL
GROUP