SNJB. KKHA ARTS, SMGL COMMERS and SPHJ SCIENCE COLLEGE CHANDWAD.
D. Nasik, M.H.

ENVIRONMENT PROJECT -

NATURAL - DISASTER

NAME - MULANI SANA RASHID.

CLASS - S.Y.B.A. Sub. ENG.

PROJECT NAME - NATURAL DISASTER.

GUIDENCE TEACHER - Mr. KUDANAR SIR.

Exam no.
परीक्षा क्र.

CERTIFICATE प्रमाणपत्र

This is to certify that Mr. / Miss Mulani
असे प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की कु / कुमारी

Sana Rashid of class S.Y.B.A. spe.eng.
ह्याचा / हिचा वर्ग

Div. A तुकडी Roll no. ____ अनुक्रमांक has satisfactorily असुन

completed the project work of 'Natural Disasters' during the academic year
या विषयात त्याने / तिने प्रकल्प कार्य पुर्ण केले

2018 - 2019

Date
दिनांक

Project Guide
प्रकल्प मार्गदर्शक

very good

College / school stamp
कॉलेज / शाळेचा शिक्का

Head Master /Principal
मुख्याध्यापक / प्राचार्य

Guidelines for project (प्रकल्पासाठी मार्गदर्शन)

1) Selection of subject of the project :It is done by discussion with teacher,then write introduction
प्रकल्प विषयाची निवड : शिक्षकांबरोबर चर्चा करून प्रकल्पाचा विषय ठरवणे विषयाचे शिर्षक लिहावे व त्याखाली त्याची प्रस्तावना लिहावी.

2) Objectives :Write the purpose of selecting this project (sources,effects,process,advantages , disadvantages,control measures) उद्दिष्टे: प्रकल्प समस्यासंबंधी कारणे व उद्दिष्टे ठरवणे.

3) Review of related literature :
संबंधित माहितीचा आढावा: वर्तमान पेपर, मॅगेझिन, शासकिय, गॅजेट, चित्रे, फोटोग्राफस, मुलाखती, दुरदर्शन, इंटरनेट, संदर्भ ग्रंथ या माध्यमातून प्रकल्पा संबंधीची माहिती मिळवावी.

4) Relevance : प्रासंगिकता : समाजाच्या विकासासाठी, भवितव्यासाठी, पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीने उपयोगी प्रकल्प हवा.

5) Proposed methodology : संशोधन पध्दती :

i) Field visit :
क्षेत्रभेट प्रत्यक्ष स्थळाला भेट देऊन प्रकल्प विषयासंबंधी माहिती मिळवावी. तेथील छायाचित्रे संकलित करणे

ii) Survey method :
सर्वेक्षण पध्दत - यात प्रकल्पासंबंधीत प्रश्नावली तयार करून त्यांची उत्तरे समाजातील विविध घटकांकडून घेऊन सांख्यिकी पध्दतीने माहिती संकलित करावी.

iii) Experiment method :
प्रायोगिक पध्दती प्रकल्प विषयाशी संबंधी समस्या यावर प्रयोग करून समस्याचे निराकरण होते काय ते पहावे.

iv) ऐतिहासिक पध्दती जसे नाणे स्टॅम्प इतिहासकालिन छायाचित्रे यांचे संकलन करून माहिती मिळवणे.

6) Description of followed methodology :
वापरलेल्या पध्दतीचे विवेचन : क्षेत्रभेट,सर्वेक्षण, प्रयोग माहिती छायांकित चित्रे ,नकाशे , प्रश्नावली यांचे सखोल विवेचन करावे.

7) Observations :Note the observations made. निरीक्षण : निरीक्षण करून नोंदी करणे

8) Analysis : Analyse collected data,find inter relations amongst them.
विश्लेषण : मिळालेल्या माहितीचे वर्गीकरण करणे त्यांचे मधील परस्पर संबंध पाहणे.

9) Results / conclusion / findings : Conclude from observations ,analysis &find solutions.
निष्कर्ष/निष्पत्ती/फलित:निरक्षिण,विश्लेषणवरून निष्कर्ष काढावा.त्यावर उपाय सुचवावेत.

10) Report writing : Write points from 1 to 9 in a project report,atlast writeBibliography.
अहवाल:अहवाल लेखनात वरील 1 ते 9 कमांकाचे मुद्दे लिहून शेवटी संदर्भ सुची लिहावी.

11) Oral मौखिक परिक्षा: तुम्ही पुर्ण केलेल्या प्रकल्पाचे आकलन पुर्ण झालेले आहे की नाही त्यासाठी कोणता प्रकल्प निवडला ? तोच का निवडला ? त्यामागचा हेतू काय ? त्याची उपयोगिता काय ? किती क्षेत्रभेटी घेतल्या ? कोणते प्रयोग केले ? कोणता निष्कर्ष काढला ? त्यावर कोणते उपाय सुचविले ? असे प्रश्न परिक्षक विचारतात.

Introductions

Project Name.

NATURAL DISASTER.

Save the earth and stop global warming.

Index-2 peges

INTRODUCION

Name — Mulani Sana Rashid.

College Name — SNJB's KKHA Arts, SMGL commerce and SPHJ science. college chandlwad.

Class — S.Y. B.A. spe- English.

Sub — Environment project.

Project Name - Natural — Disaster.

Guidence Teacher- M.r. kudnar sir.

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INDEX.

Sr. No	Project topic Name.
	Project Name –
1	Selection of the subject of the project.
2	Objectives –
3	Review of Related literature.
4	Relevance
5	Disaster- Deeply Information
6	Types of disaster.
	(i) Earthquake.
	(ii) Landslide
	(iii) Tsunami
	(iv) volcano
	(v) flood.
	(vi) Storm's.
	(vii) Epidemic
	(viii) cyclone
	(ix) Drought.
7	Analysis –
8	Conclusion.
9	Thank-You.

Save the earth and stop global warming.

selection of sub of the projects.

Selection of subject of the project.

* Why the 'natural disaster' sub is important for study ?

There are verious natural hazards. If We examine only those Which are of the planetary origin, Then it could be differed geophysical hazards [earthquake, volcano, hillslop processes], climatogical hazards [extreme temperature, drought, hail storm, Wildfire], Meteorological hazards [tomado, tropical cyclone], hydrological hazards [floods, avalanches]. The commen thing is that they are equally dangerous for man' life respectively, they often turn into natural disaster

Every days life can be disturbed by natural disasters. for that reason, It is very important to study them in order to improve their prediction, to allay their consequeness. so aim of this project- explain the role and importance of geographers towards the society, With prevention and reclaiming of natural disasters

OBJECTIVES.

The following is a list of general objectives departments should consider When creating an information disaster prevantion and recovery plan-

1. Ensure that the safety of all employees and visitors at the site/ facility.
2. protect vital information and records.
3. secure business sites and facilities.
4. Reduce the risk of disaster caused by human error, deliberate distruction, and building or equipment failures.
5. Be better prepared to recover from a major natural catastroph.
6. Ensure the organizations ability to continue operating after a disaster.
7. Recover lost or damaged records or information after a disaster.

review of related liturature.

Review OF Related Liturature

* I have using the following resources by making thise project*.

① News papers →
The times of India. The Hindu.
* Related books → text book.
② Magazin →; India today. geography point.
③ Images →
④ photographs →
⑤ Interview →
⑥ Television →
⑦ Internate → use some Websites.
(i) WWW. nationalgeographic. com.
(ii) WWW. quora. com.
(iii) WWW. cdc. gov. com.
(iv) WWW. gdacs. org. com.
(v) WWW. factomonster. com.

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RELEVANCE

This project present the natural disaster, and his effects, management causes and all. describe this project. The first part provides comprehensive background information about natural disasters, Why hazards can turn into disasters, and the impacts they have. It also explain Why developing countries and poor people are more valuble to natural hazards and suffer the greatest losses in terms of lives and livelihoods.

This project has been present the Work on improving the knowledge based about natural hazards and disasters in developing countries; HOW disaster's are addressed, future directions, and good practices in disaster reduction. So In that project I have added some important natural disaster's information.

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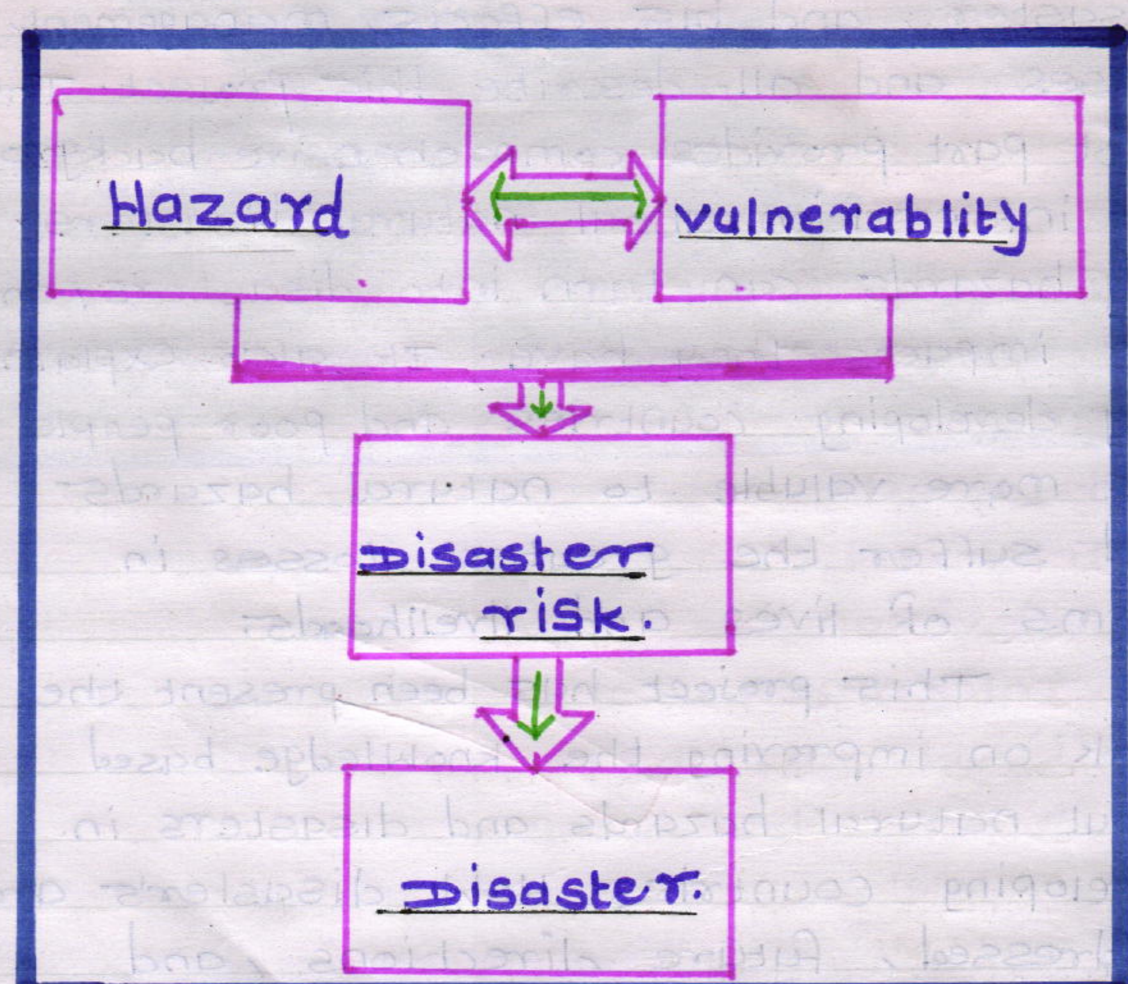
RELEVANCE



Natural disaster as a function of hazard and vulnerablity.

DISASTER.

Defining disaster-

There are various definitions of disaster which are below.
geographers also use the followed word by disaster - like hazard, hazard event, Natural hazard, and natural disaster.
Hazards → is a threat [Whether natural or humen].
Disaster →: "A threat [Whether natural or human) that has the potential to causes loss of life, injury, property damage, socio-economic discruption or environmental degradation"
Therefore, the hazard is a phenomena With the potential for causing damage.

Natural disaster-

A natural disaster is the adverse result of the impact of a natural hazard on a socioeconomic system With given level of Vulnerability and resilience, Which prevents the affected society form coping adequately With the impact Withouthe H assistance from outside.

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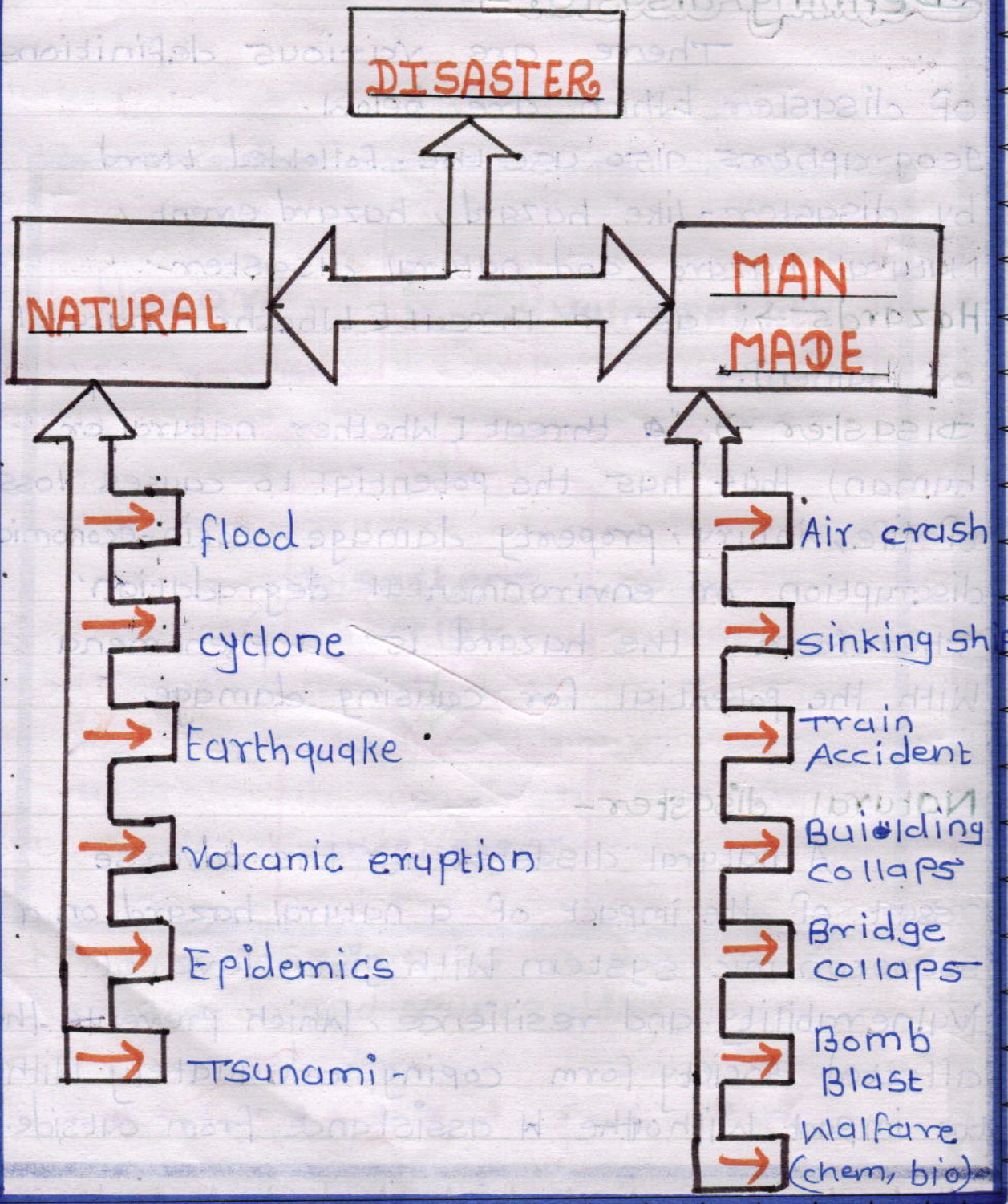
Types of Disaster



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TYPES of DISASTER

The following types of Disaster.

We can categorize disaster many Ways- ① Natural Disaster-
② Man made disaster-

① Natural Disaster- Which is happening naturally like Floods, Earthauake, Tsunami, Draughts, Heavy Rain etc..... The disaster that affects people and being cause of death, Hunger and livelihood problems.... There is not control over these Jarurat disaster but humen being can be reduce it.....

② Humen made Disaster- A disaster Which is made by humen mistakes or Errors or their unawareness..... Many Disaster like- Nuclear dister, Bomb blast, Terrorism, many Dams Which is made by humen to generate electricity but it be the reason of floods of Earthauake

So We can say that there is many Ways to describe the Disaster is kind of tragedy that effects people and change their Routine too.....

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Below some natural disaster type and its simply meaning—

① Floods — significant rise of water level in stream, lake, reservoir or costal region.

② Droughts — period of deficeancy of moisture in the soid such that there is inadequate water required for plans, animals and human beings.

③ Landslides — In general, all varieties of slope movement, under the influence of gravity. More strictly refers to down-slope movement of rock and/or earth masses along one or several slide surfaces.

④ Storms — Wind with a speed between 48 — 55 knots.

⑤ Tidal Waves — Abrupt rise of tidal water [caused by atmospheric activities] moving rapidly inland from the mouth of an estuamy or from the coast.

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NO. Of people killed by Earthquake disaster.

Sr.No	countries Name.	killed people-No.
(1)	Afaganistan	~~629~~ 8663
(2)	Angola	~~13~~ 0
(3)	China	980
(4)	kenya	0
(5)	Nigeria	180
(6)	pakistan	473
(7)	Bangladesh	31
(8)	Nepal	0
(9)	uganda-	~~20~~ 7

1990-2005.

* Types of Earthquake *

Types	Depth of focus (K.M)
(1) shallow Earthquake	60 K.M
(2) Intermediate Earthquake	60-300 K.M
(3) Deep. Earthquake-	>300 K.M.

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① Earthquake

* The definition of an ① Earthquake

There are many scientific terms that are difficult to understand, but once in a while scientist actually use word that make sense!

The word earthquake literally means ground-shaking. Geologist also use the term in a broader sense. When they talk about what happens below ground that produced the energy that causes the shaking.

② Types of Earthquake

An earthquake, simply, defined as the shaking of the earth's surface. on the besis of depth of focus: earthquakes are classified into three types. following are the three types of earthquakes

① EARTHQUAKE

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③ Causes of Earthquake-

(i) valcanic eruptions.
(ii) Tectonic Movement-
(iii) Geological faults -
(iv) Man made [Interference of man]
(v) Minor causes-
(vi) folding and faulting-
(vii) plate tectonics
(viii) Humen interference With nature-

④ Effects of Earthquake-

(i) primary effects -

collapsing buildings, roads, and bridges people being killed by being trapped in their homes, places of Work and cars.

(ii) secondary effects -

Thise are the after effects, such as fires tsunamis, landslides and disease-

* fires are caused by earthquakes fracturing gas pipes and bringing down electricity Wires firs spread quickly in crease of poor quality housing.
* Tsunamis are giant sea Waves caused by an earthquake on see floor and are really dangerous for People living along low

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lying coasts-

* Landslides are most likely on steep slopes and in areas of weak rocks such as a sands and clays.

* Diseases such as typhold and cholara spread easily When burst pipes lead to shortages of fresh Water and to contamination from seltage

(5) Management of Earthquake

(i) Internal changes of engg transformation in earth.

(ii) changes of earthquake Waves.

(iii) Afer earthquake some birds, Animals changes his action- like ~~hi~~ its voice. Therefore people considered.

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② LANDSLIDE

① Defination of Landslide—

(i) The usually rapid downward movement of mass of rock, earth, or artificial fill on a slop.

(ii) a large mass of rocks and earth that suddenly and quickly moves down the side of a mountain or hill.

(iii) An election in which the winner gets a much greater number of votes than the loser.

② Types of Landslide—

There are landslide that are describe as falls and topples, which sum up what happens when a boulder comes down the slop. Translational slides happen when a less stable soil type on the surface slides of a stronger layer below. lateral spread or flow landslide. There are two types of landslide.

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③ LANDSLIDE

Sr. No.	Countries Name	affected People-
1	Afaganistan	629
2	Angola	13
3	china	1649
4	Kenya	16
5	Nigeria	32
7	Pakistan	167
8	Bangladesh	0
9	Nepal	844
10	Uganda-	20

③ Causes of landslide

There are two types of causes below -

Ⓐ geological causes —

(i) Weak substrate
(ii) Weathring of Material
(iii) Jointed and /or sheared substrates.
(iv) Contrast between the stability and permeability of layers of material.
(v) Contrast (discontinuity in the outcrop.

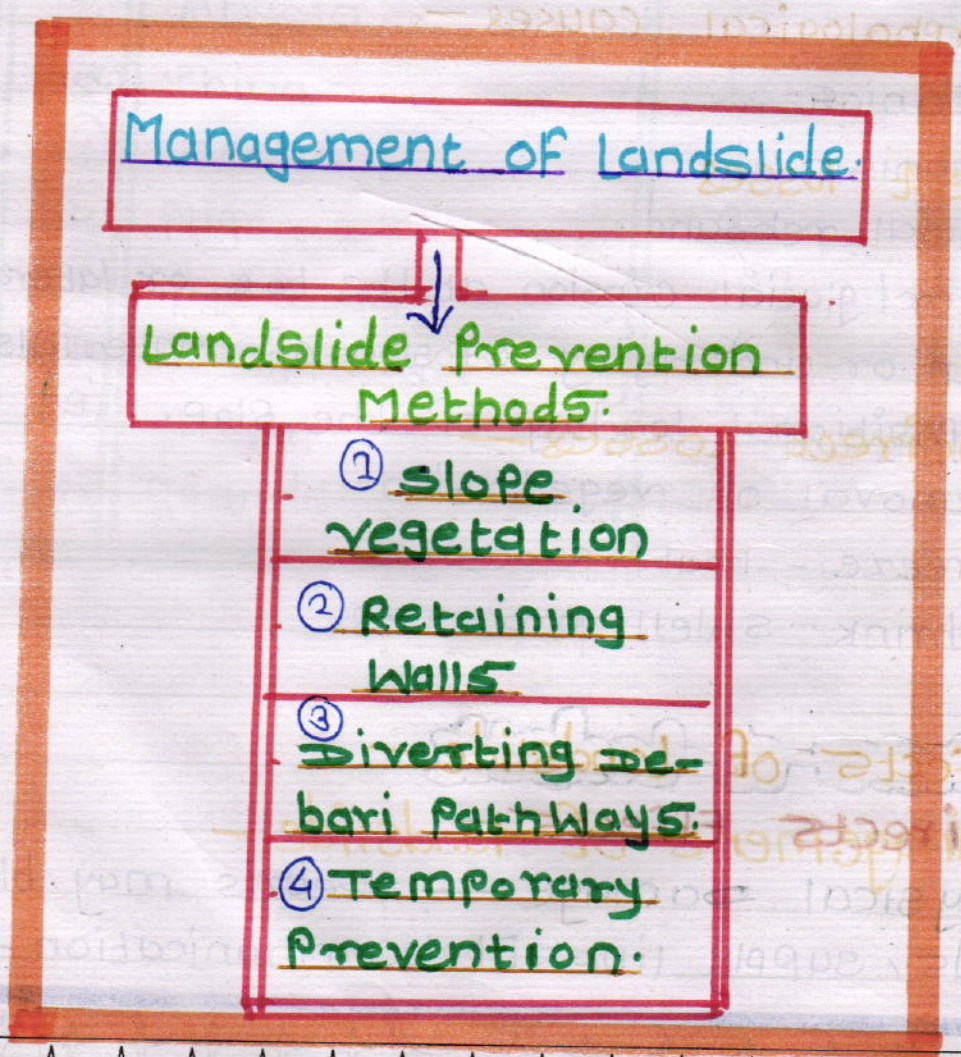
Ⓑ Morphological causes —

(i) Tectonics -
(ii) volcanism
(iii) Glacial rebound.
(iv) Water / glacial erosion at the toe or lateral margins.
(v) Deep or underlying erosion of Materials.
(vi) Disfositional loading of the slop.
(vii) Removal of vegetation
(viii) freeze - thaw processes.
(ix) shrink - shell processes.

④ Effects of Landslide —

Ⓐ Directs Effects —

(i) Physical damage — Debris may block roads, supply lines [telecommunication —



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electricity, Water, etc.] and Waterways.

(ii) causalities — deaths and injuries to people and animals.

(B) Indirect Effects —

(i) Influence of landslide in dam safety — failure of the slopes bordering the reservoir flooding caused by movements of large masses of soil into the reservoir.

(ii) Landslide and flooding — Debris flow can cause flooding by blocking valleys and stream channels, foreigng large amounts of Water to backup causing backup/ flash flood.

(C) Direct losses —

Loss of life, property, Infrastructure and lifeline facilities, Resources, farmland and places of cultural importance.

(D) Indirect Losses — Loss in productivity of agricultural or forest lands, Reduced property values, loss of revenue, Increased cost, Adverse effect on Water quality and loss of human productivity.

(5) Management of landslide —

③ TSUNAMI

① Definitions for tsunami -

① - a large, often destructive, sea wave produced by a submarine earthquake, subsidence or volcanic eruption. sometimes incorrectly called a tidal waves

② A sudden increase in or overwhelming number or volume of: the tsunami of olympic visitors.

② Word origin for tsunami -

from Japanese, from tsu port + nami wave

③ Types of tsunami

There are ~~two~~ three types of Tsunami disaster →

① local Tsunami disaster.
② Regional Tsunami disaster.
③ Distant Tsunami disaster.

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TSUNAMI ③

Land use type	Tsunami affected Area	
	Ha	%
① urban and built up land	278	6.1
② Mangrove forests	7	0.2
③ Beach forests	600	13.2
④ Mixed orchard	400	8.8
⑤ perrinnial	316	7.0
⑥ Rubber	132	2.9
⑦ fishery and aquaculture	63	1.4
⑧ Water bodies	468	10.3
⑨ Miscellaneous -	2276	50.1
	4540	100.0

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(4) Causes of Tsunami –

(i) Earthquake – Most of the Tsunamis are caused by large earthquake on the sea floor When slabs of rock move past each other suddenly causing the overlying Water to move.

(ii) Landslides – Underwater landslides can cause tsunami When soil barrels into the ocean edge. Kicking up a large Wave. They are called 'surprise tsunami' because they begin undetected under the ocean.

(iii) Volcanic Eruptions – Thought volcanic eruptions rarely initiate tsunami, these occur in several Ways, destructive collaps of coastal

(iv) Meteorite Impact – Large Tsunamies are sometimes caused by meteorite impact, The distruction varies on the speed and size of the impact.

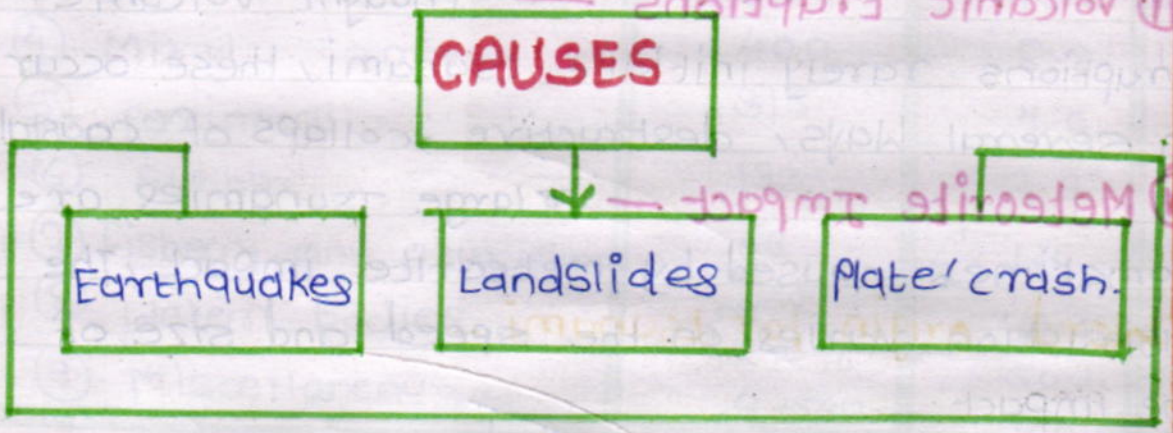
(iv) Tsunami cab be generated When the see floor abruptly deforms and vartically displaces the overlying Water.

(5) Effects of Tsunami's.

Tsunamis cause damage by two Mechanisms

(1) the smashing force of a Wall of Water travelling at high speed;

TSUNAMIS.


CAUSES
Earthquakes
Landslides
Plate crash.

Dead
destruction
Effects
poverty

② The destructive power of a large volume of water draining off the land and carrying all with it, even if the wave did not look long

⑥ Management of Tsunami —

A Tsunami is a sea waves that may become one or more massive waves of water that hits the shore with killing speed and force.

- Management Techniques -

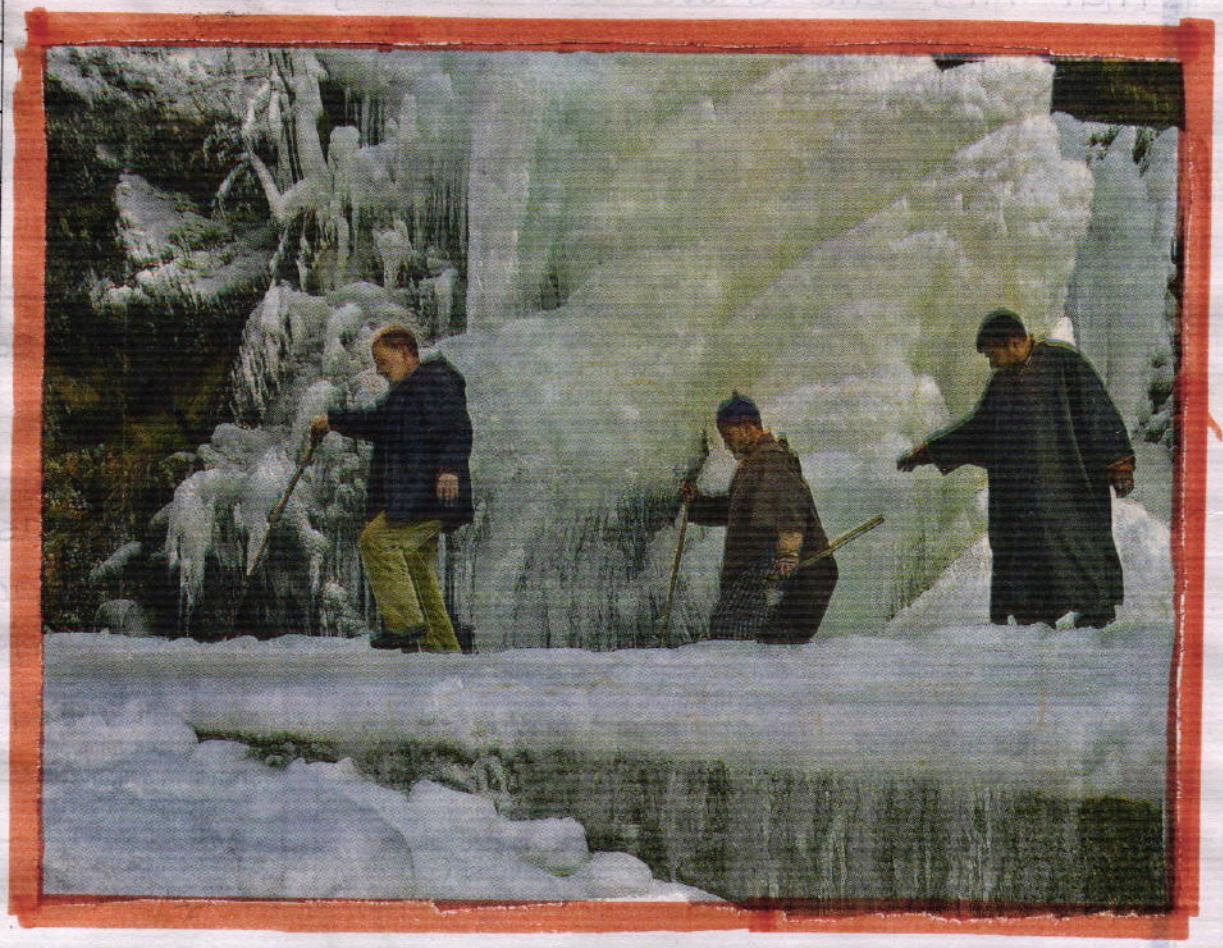
standards - education, planning, hazard maps, monitoring and prediction

Japan — Tsunami Walls (TSU)

Slope stabilisation

Mitigation - setting of smaller landslides to minimise risk of big ones!

Disaster management - It can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitirian aspects of emergencies, in perticular preperedness response and recovery in order to lesson the Impact of disaster.



Avoid throwing garbage at public places and in rivers.

EXPERIMENT NO. ·

Page No.
Date

④ VOLCANO

① Defination of volcano –

① A volcano is a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas - stream, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.

② An opening in the earths crust from which molten lava, rock fragments, ashes, dust and gases are ejected from below the earths surface.

② Word origin of 'volcano'.

From Italian, from Latin volcanus - Whose forges were believed to be responsible for volcanic rumblings.

③ Types of volcano –

There are four types of volcanoes :-

① Fissure volcano –
② ~~ee~~ cinder cone volcano
③ composite volcano
④ Sheid volcano -

Thise for types of volcano -

VOLCANO ④

S.No	country	year.	Number of people affected
1	Philippines	1991	1,036,065
2	Nicaragua	1992	300,075
3	Ecuador	2006	300,013
4	Indonesia	1982	300,000
5	Indonesia	1979	250,000
6	Comoros	2005	245,000
7	Philippines	1993	165,009
8	Papua New Guinea	1994	152,002
9	Ecuador	2002	128,150
10	Dem. Rep. Congo	2002	110,400.

Top ten volcanic eruptions Science 1900 by number of people affected.

EXPERIMENT NO.

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④ Causes of volcano —

① oceanic crust moves towards continental crust.
② The oceanic crust is forced under the continetal crust.
③ Friction and heat from the mantle melts the oceanic crust
④ Magma is forced upwards through weak points in the rock.
⑤ pressure build up leading to violent volcanic eruptions.
⑥ Release of pressure at local points.
⑦ Due to folding, faulting, other movements
⑧ semi- molten magma becomes molten.
⑨ Reduction in density causes magma to rise.
⑩ forces its way through weakness in the crust.

⑤ Effects of the volcano eruption —

The effects of volcanic eruptions can be divided into primary and secondary effect.

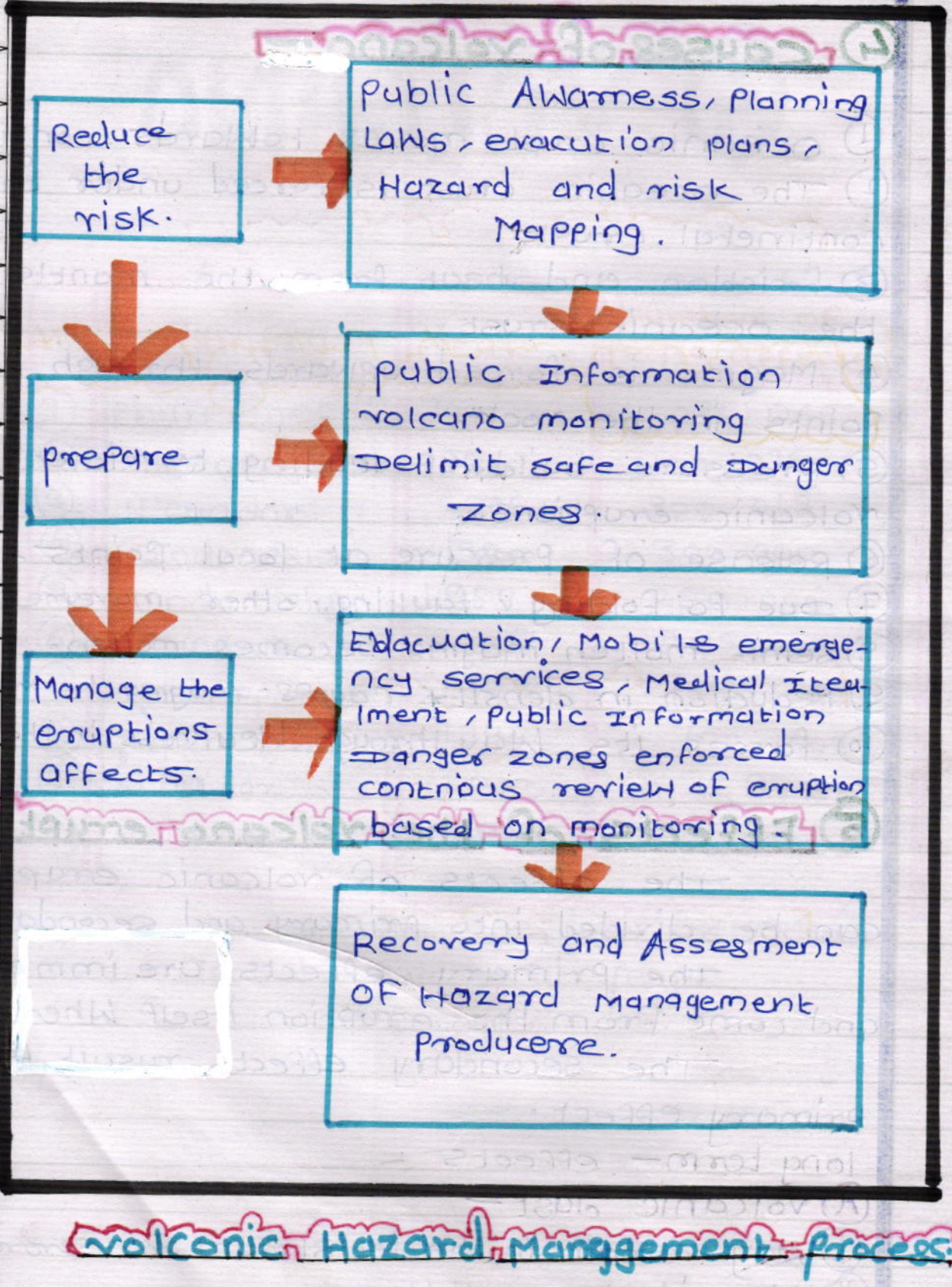
The primary effects are immediate and come from the eruption itself whereas.

The secondary effects rusult from the primary effect.

long term — effects —

Ⓐ volcanic dust —

(i) May remain in the jet stream for several years
(ii) May block sunlight.
(iii) May reduce the average temperature of the



volconic Hazard Manggement process.

Avoid noise/sound pollution in public places.

earth, which may reverse the greenhouse effect.

(ii) property destruction.
(iii) Loss of lives.
(iv) create fertile soil and increase new plant life.
(v) vivid sunsets.
(vi) Acid rain.

(6) What you can do during a volcano eruption?

(i) If indoor, close all windows and doors.

(ii) If outdoor, seek shelter.

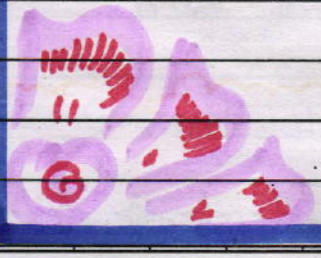
(iii) Avoid low lying areas.

(iv) Wear long sleeved shirts and long pants.

(v) use goggles to protect your eyes.

(vi) use dust marks.

(vii) Stay out of volcano areas.



year	places	type	Dead (Population)
1941	ganga side place	Storm	10,000
1943	Rajputana	salty rever	1700
1952	Himachal pradesh	Mansoon	1700
1955	punjab	Mansoon	1500
1959	Surat	Tapi river	1000
1961	Bihar	25 Ench - Rain	1000
1968	gujarat	Mansoon	—
1974	U.P.	Mansoon	900
1975	east India	Mansoon	450

Indian flood-

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⑤ FLOOD

① Definition of flood-

When Water innundates land that is normally dry this is called a flood. floods can be caused by a number of processes, but the dominant cause in Australia in rainfall. floods are natural process but man kinds activities affect flooding. floods occure at irregular intervals and vary in size area of extent and duration.

② Different types of floods-

There are four types of floods- beloW.

① Monsoon floods.

② Flash floods

③ Rainfall- induced floods

④ Tidal floods.

⑤ River flooding

⑥ GroundWater flooding.

⑦ Coastal flooding.

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③ causes of flood-

Ⓐ physical causes of flooding-

(i) intense precipitation-
(ii) prolonged rainfall-
(iii) snow Melt or ice Thaw-
(iv) Storm surges
(v) landslide
(vi) volcanic Eruptions.

Ⓑ Humanitic causes of flooding-

(i) changes in land use-
(ii) urbanisations-
(iii) climate change
(iv) poor dam construction
(v) Poverty.

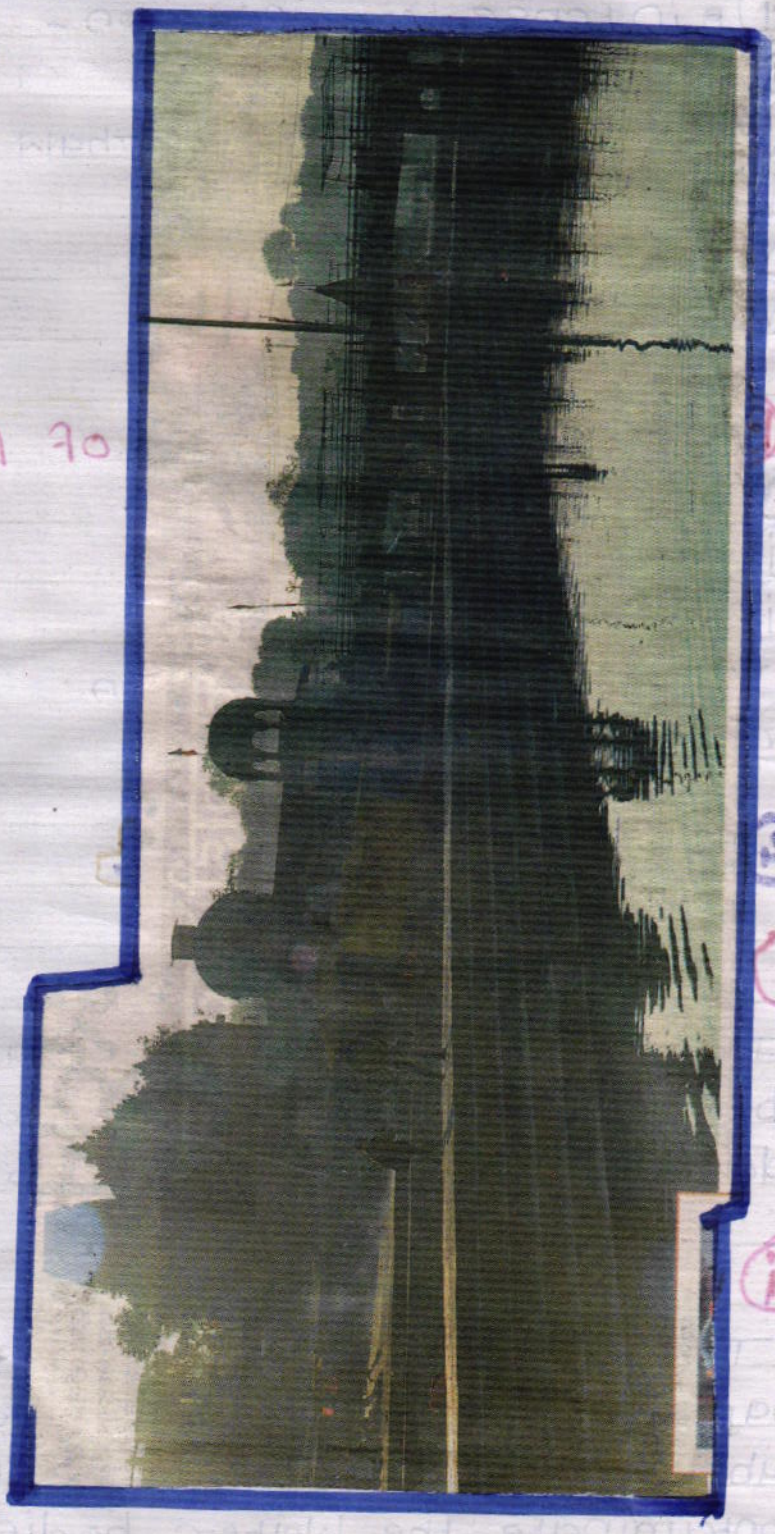
④ Effects of flood.

(i) Economic effects —

During floods [especially flash floods], roads bridges, farms, houses and automobiles are destroyed. people become homeless.

(ii) Environment —

The environment also suffers when floods happen. chemicals and other hazardous substances. end up in the water and eventually contaminate the water bodies that floods end up in.



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⑥ STORM'S

① Definition of Storm —

A violent desturbance of the atmosphere with strong Winds and usually rain / thunder lighting, or sholw.

A storm is coming! Storms are can be very dangerous, keep safe by getting inside and listening to the Weather. If the storm gets too dangerous, get Where there is no WindoWS and take cover Never go out side When there is a Storm.

② Types of Storms —

There are four types of Storms - belolw.

① Tornadoes.

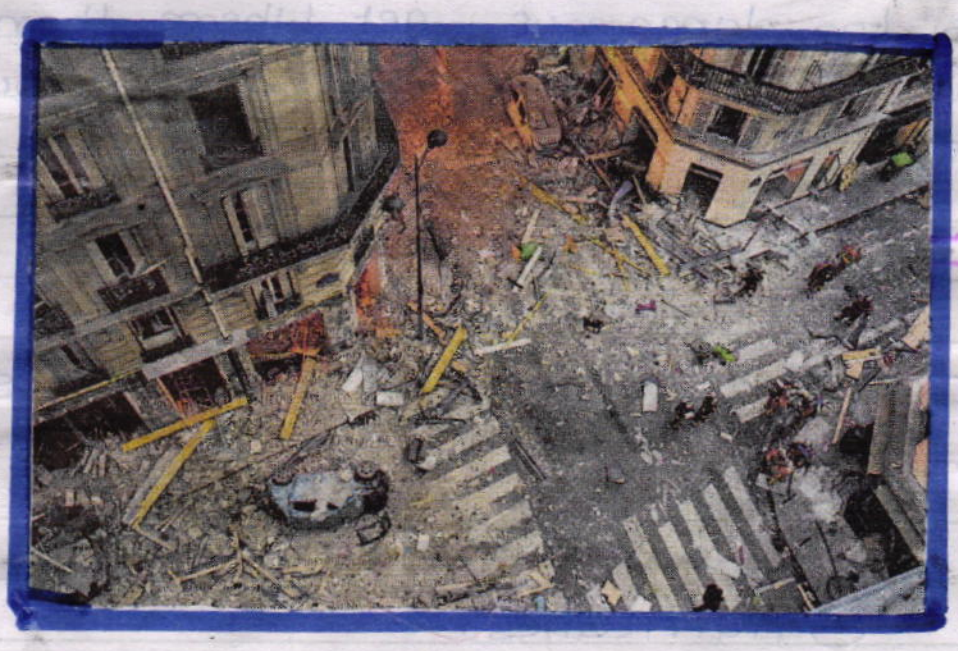
② Hurricanes.

③ Blizzards.

④ ThunderStorms.

These four type's of Storm -

6 STORMS



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③ Causes of Storm—

① Warm (over 27°C) moist air rises from the surface of the sea.
② As it rises it meets cooler air and condenses to make clouds and rain.
③ This condition ensation releases huge amounts of energy producing strong winds.
④ The winds are driven by the spin of the earth and go round and round.
⑤ As the earth rorates the winds are sucked violently upwards in a vortex which can be 1,000 K·M wide. Wind speed can be as high as 200 K·M per hour.
⑥ Thise storms are fuelled by damp air When they reach land, dry air is being sucked up and they loose energy.

④ Effects of Storms-

Lesson objectives-
①. All to know the effects of a tropical storm.
② Most to categories the effect into the primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.
③ Some to know the difference between the environmental, social and economic effects of tropical storm.
④ Effect on tourism: about 90% of Bocostels economy is dependent on tourism.

Important Indian Storms.

Years	Place	dead (Population)	Dead (Animals)
Octo - 1847	West Bengal	75000	6000
Octo - 1874	W. Bengal	80,000	4650
Nove - 1946	Andhra-	750	30,000
Dece - 1972.	Tamilanady	80	150
September 1976	W. Bengal	10	40,000
May - 1979	Orisa	84	2600
September 1985	orisa	84	2600
Nove - 1987	Andhra-coast	50	25800
June - 1989	Orisa	61	27000
May - 1990	Andra- coast	928	140
Nove - 1991	Tamilanady	185	540
April 1993	W. Bengal	100	03
Nov - 1996	Andhra-coast	1057	647
June 1998	Gujarat	1261	287
August 1919	Orisa -	10086	216.

Epidemic Season, 2001-2002.

Country	cases
Angola	604
Benin	13 1368
Burkina Faso	421
Burundii	~~89~~ 890
Cameroon	~~890~~
Chad	686
Congo	63
Cote D'volre	463
Democratic Republic of the Cango	1639 4191
Ethlopia	1783
Ghana	25
Kenya	
Mali	727
Mauritania	62
Niger	4787
Rhlanda	507
Senegal	132
Tanzania	573
Togo	868
Uganda.	124

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⑦ EPIDEMIC

① Definition of Epidemic —

(i) A large number of people or animal suffering from the same disease at the same time.

(ii) the appearance of particular desease in a large number of people at the same time.

(iii) A particular problem that seriously effects many people at the same time.

② Types of Epidemic —

① common-source epidemic—
- (i) Single source or point source epidemics.
- (ii) continuous or multiple exposure epidemics.

② propagated epidemics—
- (i) person to person.
- (ii) Arthropod vector.
- (iii) Animal reservoir.

③ slow (Modern) emidemics-

③ EPIDEMIC

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③ Causes of Epidemic —

plant disease epidemics develope as a result of the timely combination of.

① The same elements that result in plant disease.

② subceptible host plants.

③ A virulent pathogen

④ favourable environmental conditions over a realatively long period of time.

⑤ Humans may unwittingly help initiate and develop epidemics through some of their activities.

e.g. by topping or pruning plants in wet weather.

⑥ increased resistance of the population.

④ The Effect's of Epidemic —

① depends upon.

(i) reproductive potential of the pathgen

(ii) virulence of the pathgen.

(iii) susceptibillity of the best host.

(iv) conduciveness of environment.

② r is affected by —

(i) non specific disease resistance.

(ii) systemic fungicides

(iii) cultural practices that after environment.

(iv) removal of diseased plants.

③ Economic and social changs.
④ Decreased Trade.

⑤ Management of Epidemic.

① computer simulation of epidemics
② forecasting plant disease ~~of~~ epidemics
③ New tools in epidemiology.
④ Development And use of expert systems in plant pathology.
⑤ disease-Warning Systems.

⑥ prevention and control of epidemics

Three types of control measures.

① reduce or eliminate source or reservoir of infection.

② break connection between source and subceptible individual.

③ reduce number of subsceptible individuals.

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⑧ CYCLONE

1 Definition of cyclone-

①- A storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles [about 30 to 50] K.M. and hour, and often brings heavy rain.

② Any of various centrifugal devices for separating materials [such as solid particles for gases]

② Types of Cyclones-

①- Wave cyclone- mid and high latitudes.

② Tropical cyclone- low ~~at~~ latitudes.

③ Tornado- (small and very intense vortex].

③ Causes of cyclone-

8 CYCLONE

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(A) cyclones are caused by the warm air that the lies over open waters. It is heated by the sun and rises very quickly creating points with low air pressure.

(B) That warm air becomes transformed into moisture which is absorbed by thunder-clouds.

(C) Cool air rushes to fill the empty spaces left by the warm air.

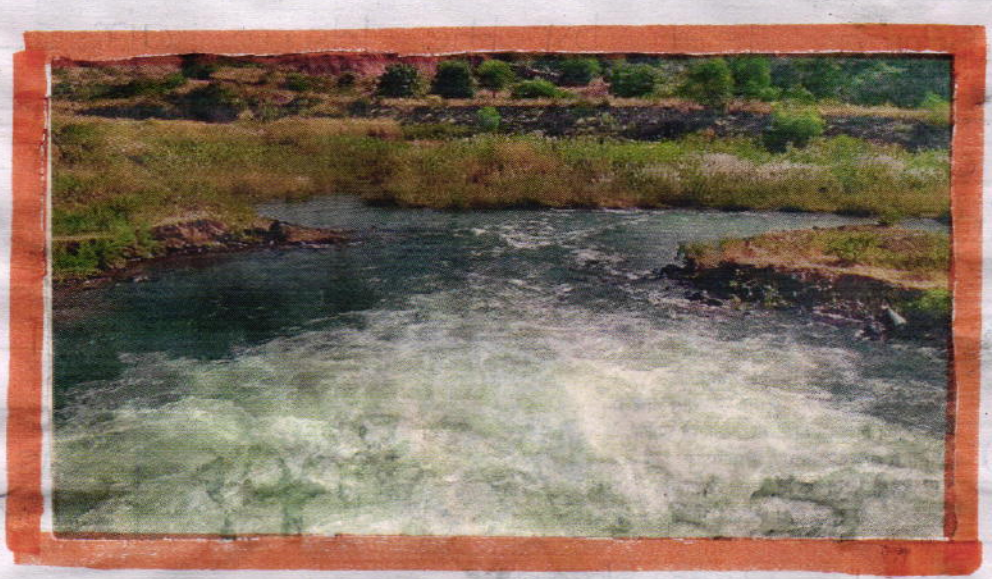
(D) cyclones occures when moist winds converge in a low pressure system.

(E) coriolis causes the winds to spiral inward.

(F) cyclones rotate clockwise in the North Hemisphere and counterclockwise in the South Hemishere.

(4) Effects of cyclone -

The main effects of cyclones of cy include heavy rain, strong wind, large storm, surges at landfall, and tornadoes. The destruction from a cyclone depends mainly on its intensity It's size and its location, cyclones act to remove forest canopy as well as change the landscape near coasal area by moving and



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and reshaping sand dunes and causing extensive erosion along the coast. even well inland heavy rainfall can lead to mudslides and land slides in mountainous areas. Their effects can be sensed over time by studying the concentration of the oxygen-18 isotop within caves within the vicinity of cyclones' paths.

Post-cyclone management=

(i) Evacuation and emergency shelter.
(ii) search and rescue.
(iii) Medical assistance.
(iv) Water purification.
(v) Re-establishment-
(vi) Legislation and communication network
(vii) disaster assessment.
(viii) Do not go out side until officially advice it is safe.
(ix) check for gas leak, do not use electrical appliance if Wet.
(x) Listen to local radio for official Warning and advice.....
(xi) Beware of fallen power line, damaged bridge, buildings, and tree and do not enter the flood Water.

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9 DROUGHT

Defination of Drought –

Drought means the naturally occuring phonomenon that exists when;
perecipitation has been significantly below long ~~time~~ term average of recorded levels
Which – Adversely affects water, soil and living creatures,
causes serious hydrological imbances;

2 Types of drought –

1. Meteorological drought –
2. Agricultural drought –
3. Hydrological drought –
4. Socioeconomic drought –

3 causes of drought –

1. Natural / physical causes –

A – Weather –

Indcreased amount of anticyclone

अ.क्र	State	1971	1981
1	Bihar-	2	9
2	gujarat	2	5
3	Kachch	2	5
4	West Rajasthan	3	7
5	Marathwada	2	3
6	orisa-	5	6.
year	Droughts year-		Droughts no
1801 TO 1825	1801, 1804, 1825-	1812, 1819	- 06.

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Weather (hot + dry) means air holds less moisture so you get less rain.

(B) Global Warming —
Weather patterns change.

(C) - Hotter Weather —
more evaporation than precipitation

(D) El Nino —
random Weather event that reverses normal Weather pattern.

(2) Humen causes —

(A) overpulation - too many people living in an area using too much Water.

(B) overcultivation — planting too many crops which use up too much Water.

(C) overextraction — removing too much Water from Wells so they dry up.

(D) Deforestation — cutting down trees which otherwise store Water + hold soil together.

(E) - politics — fighting over Water, or companies being greedy + talking too much Water to then sell on.

(4) Effects of Drought —

(1) Drought can Weaken an ecosystem by stressing plant and animal resources.

(2) flora and fauna not able to find adequate resources are more vulnerable to predation and desease.

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(3) Dry conditions can increase not just the number but the severity of fires

(4) Drought, of itself, is a devasting event, leading to crop loss and possible topsoil loss.

(5) Management of Drought -

Preventive measures -

(1) Dams/reservoirs and Wetlands to store Water
(2) Watershed management.
(3) Water rationing.
(4) cattle management.
(5) Proper selection of crop for drought affected areas.
(6) No levelling, soil-conservation techniques.
(7) Reducing deforestation and fire-wood cutting in the affected areas.
(8) Alternative land-use models for Water sustainability.
(9) checking of migration and providing alternate employment
(10) Education and training to the people.
(11) Participatory community programmes.

Analysis -

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ANALYSIS

Below discribe as a natural disaster projects analysis – some points throw We define the analysis of thise project.

(1) After the floods come the mosquitoes - but the desease risk is more difficult to project - — The more Water, the more mosquito eggs are laid, and the more mosquitoes end up buzzing about. But the spread disease to people, they first need to bite infected Wildlife.

In a project I have describe the some natural disaster. like flood, earth quake, cyclone, Tsunami, drought, ed epidemic, storm, volcano, landslide, these disasters I have describe in that project. even I have describe the- each disasters - definition [meaning, causes, effects, type and management] That points throw describe all project.

So lastly Analysis this project is - all describes disasters / hazards are so harmfull and dengerous. So many people looses his life, and also facing economic probles as Well as social problem. so its are analysis of natural disaster project -

Conclusion

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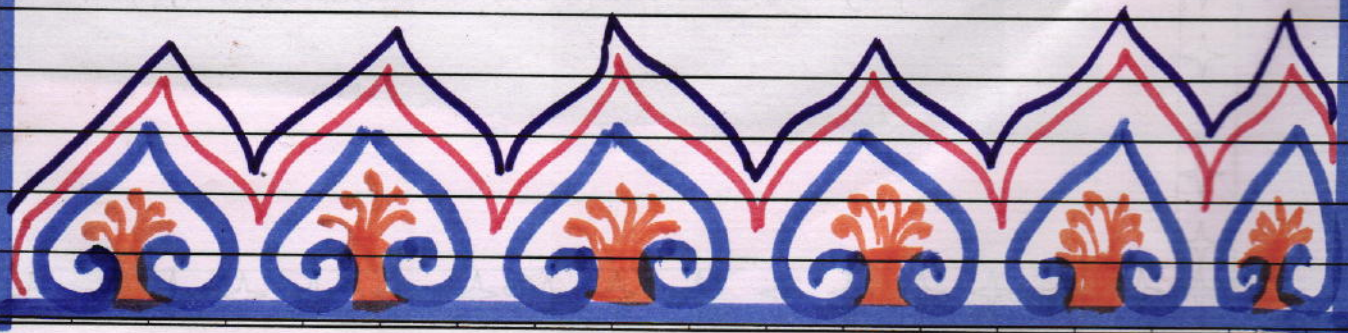
CONCLUSION.

This project explained the gaps in our knowledge of natural disaster losses and why these gaps should be filled. Poor knowledge of the resulting economic losses hinders implementation of effective disaster mitigation policies and emergency response programs. Better loss estimates would benefit federal, state, and local governments, insurers, scientists and researches, and private citizen.

It is clear that data on economic losses of natural disasters to the nation are incomplete and spread widely across the public and private sectors. Information on both direct and indirect coasts is lacking. However, in a large disaster they may be significant and, within the immediately affected regions, potentially greater than the direct losses due to physical destruction, especially in large disasters. So in these way we describe the conclusion of natural disaster project.

THANK YOU.



* We can not demand except by obeying her.

Francis Bacon

* Nature provides a free lunch , but only if we control our appetites.

- William Ruckelshaus

* We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.

- Thomus Fuller

* There is sufficiency in the world for mans need but not for man's greed.

Mohandas K. Gandhi

* When we heal the earth , we heal ourselves.

David Orr

* The activist is not the man who says the river is dirty. The activist is the man who cleans up the river.

Ross Perot

* Thank god men cannot fly , and lay waste the sky as well as the earth.

- Henry Dacid Thoreau

* Because we don't think about future generations , they will never forgot us.

- Henrik Tikkanen

* Civilization ..... wrecks the planet from seafloor to stratosphere.

- Richard Bach

* Take care of the earth and she will take care of you *