

Class X - Sanskrit

भूकंपविभीषिका

# CBSE NOTES

## भूकंपविभीषिका - Quick Look Revision Guide

*Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Shemushi - II.*



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## Key Points

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### 1. Define भूकंप with an example.

भूकंप refers to the shaking of the Earth's surface caused by movements within the Earth's crust. For example, the 2001 Gujarat earthquake.

### 2. Explain the term निरीक्षण.

निरीक्षण means observation or inspection, crucial for understanding natural disasters like earthquakes.

### 3. What is the significance of भूकंप का केंद्र?

The epicenter (भूकंप का केंद्र) is the point on the Earth's surface directly above where the earthquake originates.

### 4. Describe the effects of भूकंप.

Earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse, trigger tsunamis, and lead to loss of life and property.

### 5. What are the precautions during भूकंप?

Stay indoors under sturdy furniture, avoid elevators, and stay away from buildings and trees if outside.

### 6. Explain भूकंप की तीव्रता.

Earthquake intensity measures the strength of shaking at a specific location, often using the Richter scale.

## 7. What is भूकंप की पूर्वसूचना?

Early warning systems can predict earthquakes seconds before they occur, allowing for quick actions.

## 8. Define सुनामी and its relation to भूकंप.

सुनामी are large ocean waves caused by underwater earthquakes, like the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

## 9. What is the role of भूकंपरोधी भवन?

Earthquake-resistant buildings are designed to withstand seismic forces, reducing damage and saving lives.

## 10. Explain the term भूकंप की लहरें.

Earthquake waves (भूकंप की लहरें) are seismic waves that travel through the Earth, causing the ground to shake.

## 11. What are the types of भूकंप?

Earthquakes can be tectonic, volcanic, or collapse earthquakes, based on their cause.

## 12. Describe the impact of भूकंप on society.

Earthquakes disrupt communities, damage infrastructure, and can lead to economic losses and psychological trauma.

## 13. What is भूकंप की तैयारी?

Preparedness includes creating emergency kits, planning evacuation routes, and educating communities.

#### 14. Explain the term भूकंप की गहराई.

The depth of an earthquake's focus affects its impact; shallow quakes are often more destructive.

#### 15. What is the importance of भूकंप अध्ययन?

Studying earthquakes helps in predicting future events, designing safer structures, and saving lives.

#### 16. Describe भूकंप के बाद की स्थिति.

Post-earthquake scenarios include rescue operations, medical aid, and rebuilding efforts.

#### 17. What are भूकंप के कारण?

Earthquakes are caused by tectonic plate movements, volcanic activity, or human activities like mining.

#### 18. Explain the term भूकंप की भविष्यवाणी.

Predicting earthquakes is challenging but advancements in technology are improving accuracy.

#### 19. What is भूकंप का इतिहास?

Historical earthquakes, like the 2001 Gujarat quake, provide lessons for future preparedness.

#### 20. Describe the role of technology in भूकंप प्रबंधन.

Technology aids in early warning systems, damage assessment, and communication during disasters.



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## For Students

- Don't cram - space your revision over time
- Track your progress - small wins matter!
- Break big topics into small chunks to master them easily

## For Teachers

- Motivate students with game-like rewards
- Use progress data to personalize help
- Assign practice worksheets in just a click

### Pro Tip:

Underline key points in your paper - it helps examiners spot them!

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