

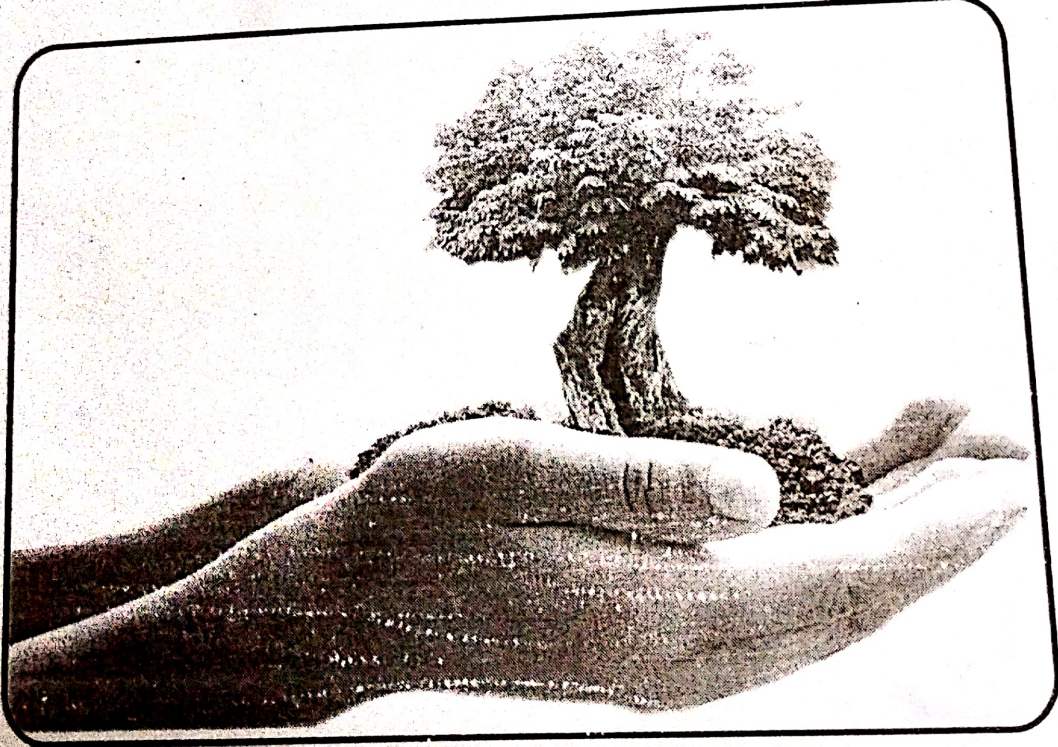
महाराष्ट्र शिक्षण समिती द्वारा संचलित

महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा

ता. निलंगा जि. लातूर



पर्यावरण प्रकल्प कार्य पुस्तिका



महाराष्ट्र शिक्षण समिती द्वारा संचलित

महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा



प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येते की, कुंभार / कुमारी पोतदार वैष्णवी

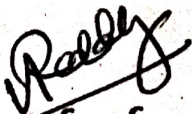
नारायण इयत्ता ८th हजेरी क्रमांक ५६

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०-२०३३ मधील प्रकल्प कार्य Earthquake & their impact

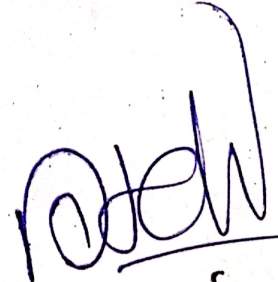
या विषयावर मार्गदर्शक शिक्षक / प्राध्यापकाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली अपेक्षित सर्व कामकाज, माहिती संकलन व अहवाल लेखन विद्यापीठाच्या कला लेखन नियमाप्रमाणे प्रकल्प कार्य तयार केलेले आहे. सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेले आहे.

सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेल्या लेखन सामग्रीवर आधारित असून स्वतःच्या हस्ताक्षरात लिहिले आहे.

दिनांक :


मार्गदर्शक

परिक्षक


प्राचार्य / उपप्राचार्य

Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya
Nilanga 413521 Dist Latur

महाराष्ट्र शिक्षण समिती द्वारा संचलित

महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा

ता. निलंगा जि. लातूर

पर्यावरण

प्रकल्प कार्य लेखन वही

(Environmentakl Project Work Book)

विद्यार्थ्यांचे नांव — Potdate Vaishnavi Narayan

वर्ग — BCBTY — तुकडी — — क्रमांक — 56

प्रकल्प कार्याचे शिर्षक — Earthquake and their impact

प्रकल्प स्वरूप : वैयक्तीक / गटामध्ये :

१)

२)

३)

प्रकल्प मार्गदर्शकाचे नाव : _____

प्रकल्प मार्गदर्शकाचे नांव : _____



Earthquake :-

An earthquake refers to the shaking of the earth's surface caused by a sudden release of energy within the earth's crust.

This release of energy generates seismic waves, commonly known as S wave. The intensity and characteristics of an earthquake are determined by the seismic activities occurring in a specific region.

During an earthquake, the stored energy accumulated within the earth's crust is suddenly released, leading to the rapid movement and displacement of rock masses along fault lines. This movement produces vibrations that propagate through the earth in the form of seismic waves.

The two primary types of seismic waves are S (Secondary) and P (primary) waves.

Secondary waves, also called shear waves, travel through the earth by causing particles to move perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation. These waves are responsible for the side-to-side shaking motion experienced during an earthquake. On the other hand, primary waves, or compression waves, cause



causes particles to move in the same direction as the wave propagation. primary waves are the first detected during an earthquake and are responsible for the initial abrupt jolts.

Understanding the nature of earthquakes and the behaviour of seismic waves is crucial for assessing the potential risks associated with these natural disasters. It enables scientists and experts to study seismic patterns, develop early warning systems, establish building code for earthquake-resistant structures and educate communities on preparedness and response measures.

The surface of the earth is made up of tectonic plates that lie beneath both the land and oceans of our planet. The movements of these plates can build mountains or cause volcanoes to erupt. The clash of these plates can also cause violent earthquake, where Earth's surface shake. Earthquakes are more common in some parts of the world than others, because some places like, California, sit on top of the meeting point, or fault, of two plates

