

Q#1

Part-C

## Galaxy

Galaxy is a gravitationally bound system of stars, stellar remnants, interstellar gas, dust and dark energy.

According to scientists, there are about 100-200 billion galaxies in the visible universe. Galaxy size ranges from a dwarf with few hundreds stars and giants with one trillion stars, each orbiting their galaxy's own center of mass. The type of galaxy depends upon visible morphology includes elliptical, spiral and irregular.

## Example

Milky Way and  
Andromeda

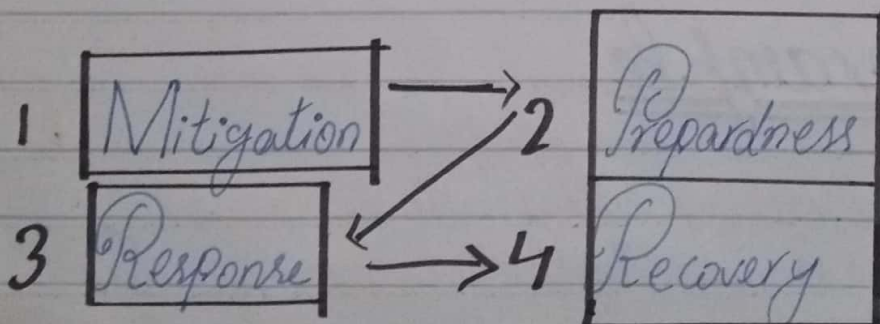
Our solar system is the part of Milky Way galaxy. It is so huge that our sun takes 250 million to orbit around Milky way.

Part-D

## Disaster Risk Management

Disaster risk management is all about assessing and managing all natural as well as human induced disasters.

### Approaches



Mitigation is all about the efforts to prevent disasters or even in case the disaster will hit, then mitigation comes with an efforts to lower down the losses in all respects and aspects.

Preparedness is mainly concerns about the education and training of the people in case of emergency or in the case of disaster occurrence.

While the response in DRM requires the emergency response to minimize the losses both economic as well as human.

Recovery holds a position at post-disaster stage. Where the rehabilitation of disaster affected areas are re-shifted to their areas with restructuring the available facilities.

## Part-B

# Tsunami

Those oceanic tidal waves that hit the coastal lines and caused destructions is called tsunami.

## Causes

- (i) Oceanic Earthquakes
- (ii) Waves due to landsliding
- (iii) Human induced activities that accelerated waves speed and wavelength.

## Effects

- (i) Infrastructure losses at costalines as well as in associated areas.
- (ii) Human-Losses