DISASTER MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION

ASSIGNMENT-II

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1Q:- What are the principles of disaster management.

- Disaster management is the responsibility of all spheres of government.

- Disaster management should use resources that exist for a day-to-day purpose.

- Organisations should function as an extension of their core business.

- Individuals are responsible for their own safety.

- Disaster management planning should focus on large-scale events.

- DM planning should recognize the difference between incidents & disasters.

- DM planning must take account of the type of physical environment & the structure of the population.

2Q:- Potential application of RS & GIS in DMM.

* Potential applications of Remote sensing in DMM.

- Using RS data, such as satellite imageries. and aerial photos variations in terrain properties, such as vegetation, water & geology, both in space & time can be mapped.

- Satellite images give a synoptic overview and provide practical environmental information, spanning a wide range of scales, from an area of a few metres to entire continents.

- Helps to locate the area of a natural disaster and monitor its growing proportions while the forces of disaster are in full swing, provides information on the disaster rapidly & reliably and thereby ensuring that the extent of devastion is evaluated precisely.

- monitoring the disaster event which provides, in turn, a quantitative base for relief operations.

- Such assessment can be used to map the new scenario & update the database used for the reconstruction of the crisis area, thereby helping to prevent the recurrence of such disasters in the future.
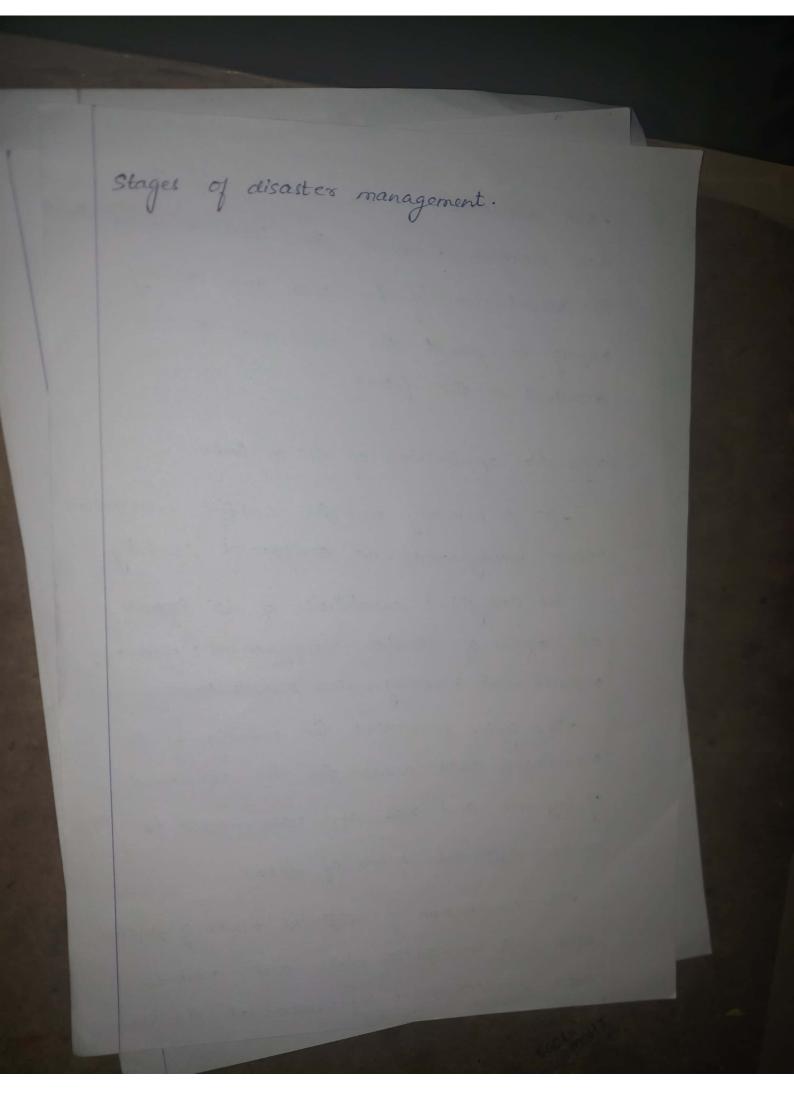
→ **Potential applications of GIS in DMM.**

- GIS is normally used for scientific investigations, resource management, and development planning.

- The analytical capabilities of GIS support all aspects of disaster management: planning, response and recovery, and records management.

- The system facilitates the ordering of the voluminous data needed for the assessment of hazards and risk, and uses models to combine different kinds of data.

- The combination of different kinds of spatial data with non-spatial data and attribute data provides useful information at the various

Stages of disaster management.