

THE TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT: A COMPREHENSIVE CRASH ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION



➤ OVERVIEW

The tragic crash of Air France 447 (AF447) in 2009 precipitated the aviation industry's growing concern about "loss of control" incidents, and whether they're linked to greater automation in the

cockpit. As technology has become more sophisticated, it has taken over more and more functions previously performed by pilots, bringing huge improvements in aviation safety. But while overall air safety is improving, loss of control incidents are not. In fact, they are the most prevalent cause of fatalities in commercial aviation today, accounting for 43% of fatalities in 37 separate incidents.

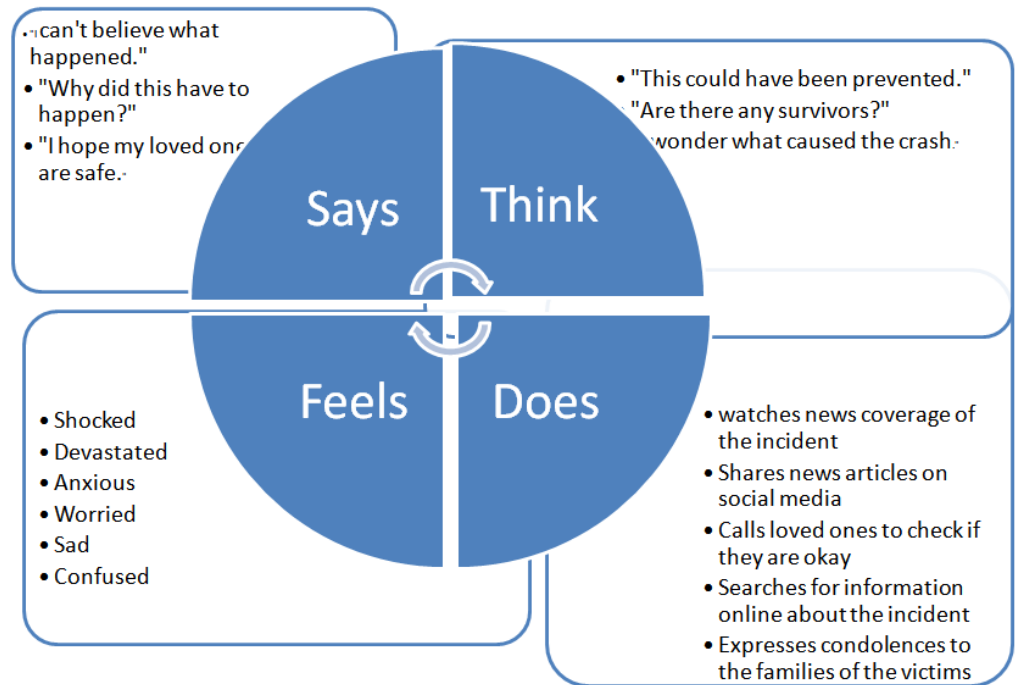
Research examines how automation can limit pilots' abilities to respond to such incidents, as becoming more dependent on technology can erode basic cognitive skills. The case reveals how automation may have unanticipated, catastrophic consequences that, while unlikely, can emerge in extreme conditions.

➤ PURPOSE

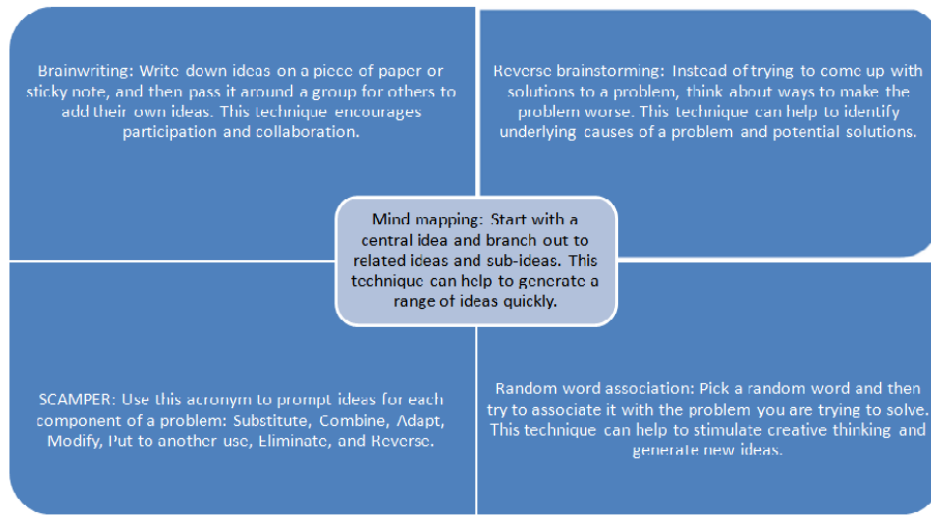
In today's world, planes allow fast and practical air travel for passengers traveling around the world. Planes are engineered with aerodynamic rules to be able to fly. While the air is flowing over the wings rapidly, it is also thrown down to the ground and this creates a lift pushing the plane upward.

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

➤ EMPATHY MAP

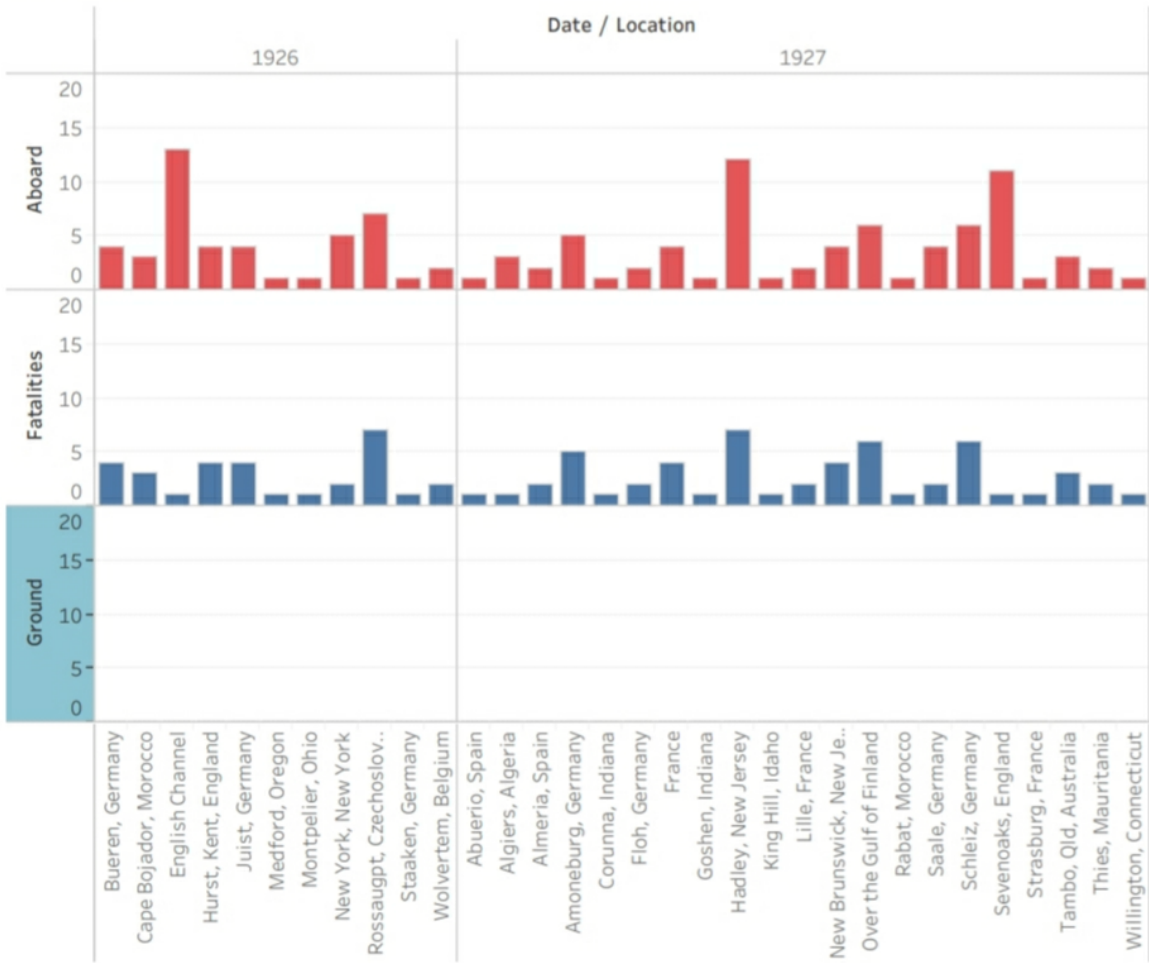


➤ IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP

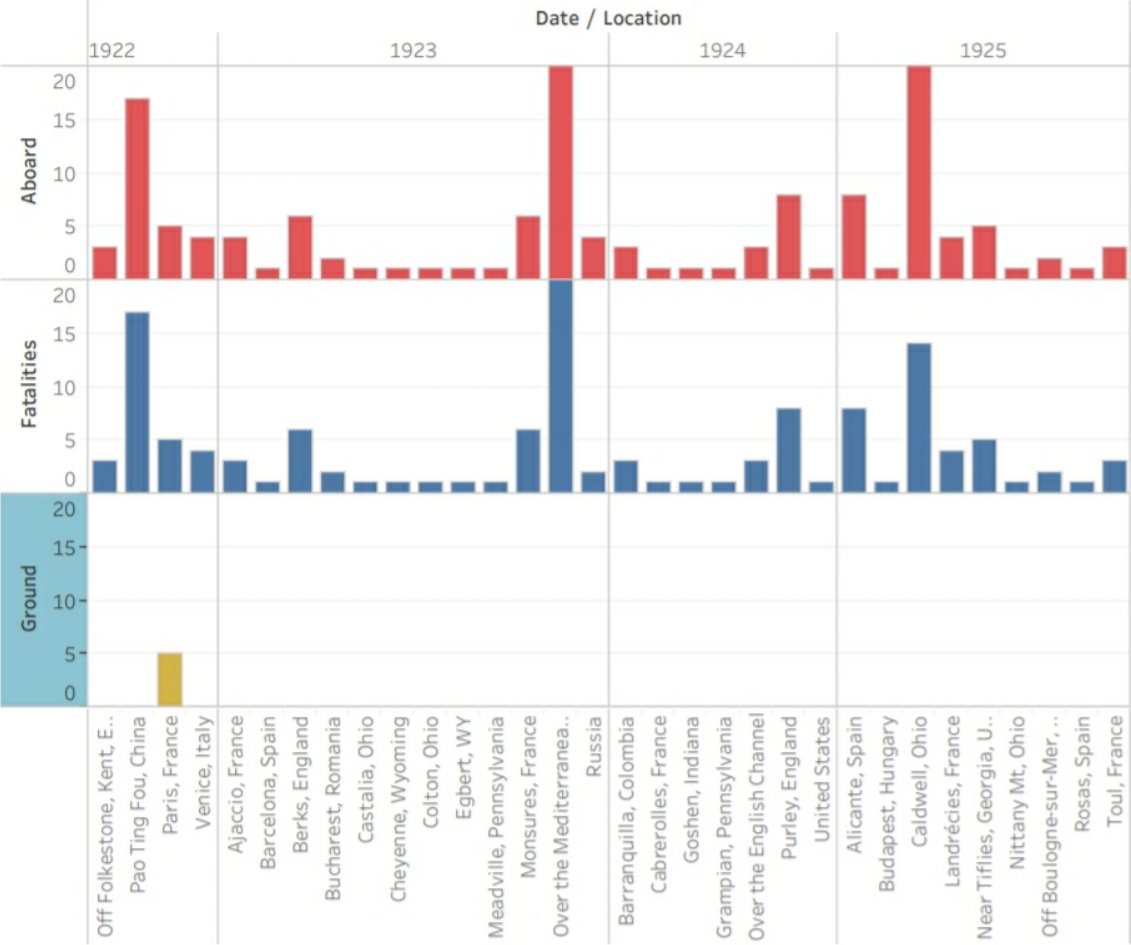


RESULT

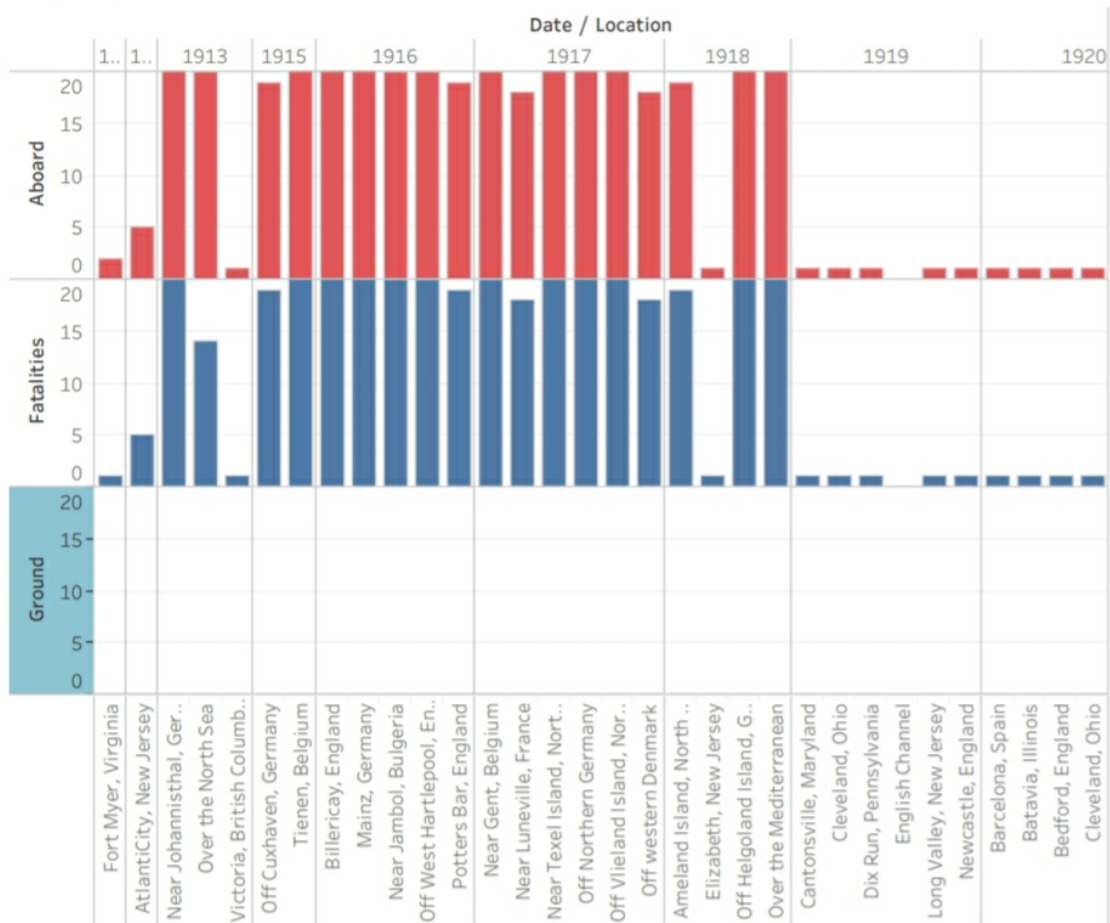
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Sheet 2



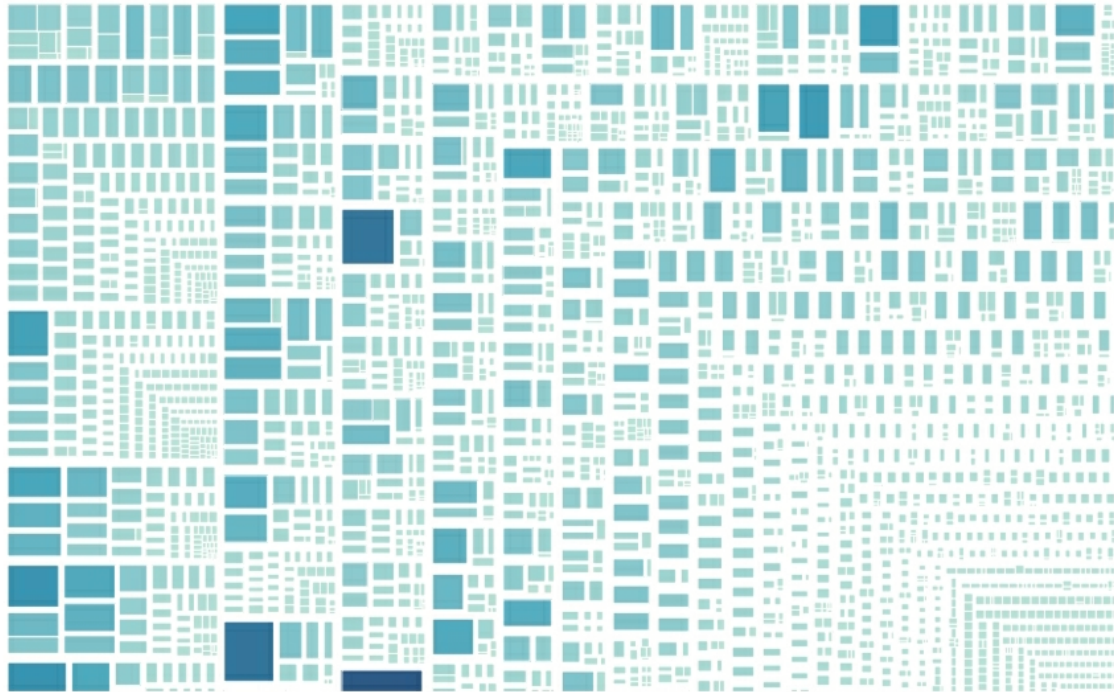
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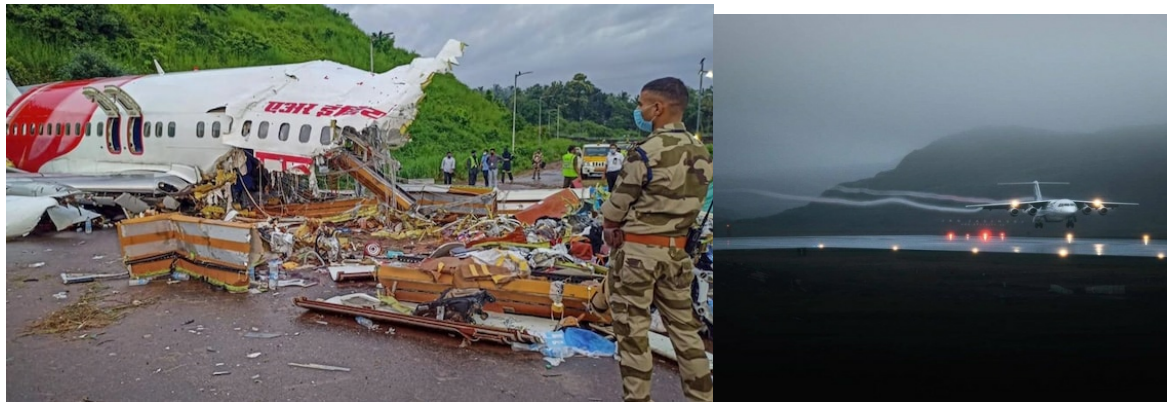
List of Aboard in flight
crash

Dashboard 2

Sheet 1



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT



- **Loss of life:** The most significant disadvantage of a tragedy of flight is the loss of human life, which is a tragedy that cannot be measured in terms of any other disadvantage.
- **Psychological impact:** The trauma and grief experienced by family members, friends, and communities affected by the tragedy can have long-lasting psychological impacts, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder.
- **Economic impact:** The impact of a tragedy of flight can extend to the local and national economy, with the cost of rescue and recovery operations, insurance payouts, and potential lawsuits.
- **Negative media attention:** The negative media attention surrounding a tragedy of flight can harm the reputation of the airline industry, the airport, and the affected country.
- **Airline industry impact:** The tragedy can also impact the airline industry as a whole, as it can lead to increased regulations, reduced consumer confidence, and financial losses for the affected airline company.

APPLICATION OF TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT

1. **Improving safety measures:** Tragedies of flight can lead to changes in regulations and safety procedures to prevent future accidents from occurring. The airline industry can use the knowledge gained from the tragedy to improve the safety of flights and prevent similar incidents from happening in the future.
2. **Enhancing emergency response procedures:** Tragedies of flight can help improve emergency response procedures for airlines and airports. The incident can be used

as a learning opportunity to enhance the effectiveness of the response team in such situations.

3. Providing support to victims and their families: The tragedy can help raise awareness of the needs of victims and their families. It can lead to an increase in support and resources for those affected, such as counseling services, financial support, and other assistance.
4. Raising awareness of aviation safety: The tragedy of flight can raise public awareness of the importance of aviation safety. It can encourage individuals to pay closer attention to safety measures and regulations when traveling by air.
5. Enhancing global cooperation: Tragedies of flight can lead to increased international cooperation and collaboration between airlines, governments, and other stakeholders. Such cooperation can lead to the development of better regulations, safety procedures, and response mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the tragedy of a flight is a devastating event that can have significant negative impacts on those affected by it. The loss of human life, psychological trauma, economic impacts, negative media attention, and impact on the airline industry are just a few of the many disadvantages of such tragedies.

However, the tragedy of a flight can also have practical applications, such as improving safety measures, enhancing emergency response procedures, providing support to victims and their families, raising awareness of aviation safety, and promoting international cooperation in the airline industry.

FUTURE SCOPE

1. Technological advancements: Tragedies of flight can lead to the development of new and improved technologies in the aviation industry. For example, the development of the black box, which records flight data, was a direct result of a tragic airline accident.
2. Enhanced safety measures: Tragedies of flight can lead to the implementation of enhanced safety measures in the aviation industry. The airline industry can learn from past mistakes and incidents to improve safety measures for passengers and crew.

The future scope for tragedy of flight includes technological advancements, enhanced

safety measures, improved emergency response procedures, increased regulation, and shifts in public perception. These advancements and changes will help ensure the safety and security of air travel.

APPENDIX

1. List of victims: A list of the names and ages of the victims of the tragedy, along with any other information that may be relevant.
2. Timeline of events: A detailed timeline of the events leading up to the tragedy and the subsequent response efforts.
3. Flight and crew information: Information about the flight, including the aircraft model, flight number, and crew members. This can also include information about the airline company, their safety record, and any previous incidents they may have been involved in.
4. Investigation reports: Copies of any official investigation reports or findings related to the tragedy, including those issued by government agencies or the airline company.
5. Media coverage: Copies or links to media coverage of the tragedy, including news articles, television broadcasts, and social media posts.
6. Safety regulations and procedures: Information about safety regulations and procedures in the aviation industry, including those related to aircraft design and maintenance, crew training, emergency response procedures, and passenger safety.
7. Support and resources: Information about support and resources available to victims and their families, including counseling services, financial support, and other forms of assistance.
8. Future safety measures: Information about proposed or planned safety measures that may be implemented in response to the tragedy, including new regulations, safety procedures, and emergency response protocols.