Disaster Resource Management System

Submitted for Team Project (MC470303)
of
3rd Semester

Master of Computer Applications with specialization in Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Thing– CSE

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Introduction

When disasters strike, whether the devastating floods of Bihar or the catastrophic landslides in Uttarakhand, the immediate aftermath is a chaotic scramble for survival and aid. **The first 72 hours** are universally recognized as the "**golden window**" for rescue and relief, where every second counts. The efficiency of resource management during this period is very crucial.

This case study outlines the critical gaps observed in recent disasters in India. After that we have introduce a software solution for the Disaster Resource Management System designed to bridge these gaps by ensuring that the right resources reach the right people at the right time.

- **The Needs of the solution:**
    - The challenge is not one-off rescue but the **large-scale, efficient distribution of sustenance resources and a common operational picture**". A system that allows local officials to **update inventory** as they distribute relief and **automatically generate requests** when stocks are low would prevent shortages and ensure a **continuous supply chain** to the affected population.

Actors

1. **Field Relief Camps & Local Authorities (The Requesters):**
    - **Who:** These are the front-line units like temporary camps that directly serving affected communities.
    - **How They Use the System**:
        - Log Local Inventory
        - Generate Automated Requests
        - Track Request Status
2. **Headquarters & Central Command Centres (The Approvers & Coordinators):**
    - **Who:** State and District Disaster Management Authorities (NDRF/SDRF).
    - **How They Use the System:**
        - View All Requests
        - Grant/Reject Requests
        - Monitor Live Inventory
        - Maintain Audit Logs

3. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) & Aid Agencies:**
    - **Who:** Organizations like the Red Cross, Oxfam, and local charities.
    - **How They Benefit:** They can be integrated as both field units (running camps) and resource providers. The system **prevents duplication of effort** .
4. **The Affected Population (The Ultimate Beneficiaries):**
    - **Who:** Individuals and families impacted by the disaster.
    - **How They Benefit:** While they may not directly use the software, **they are the ultimate stakeholders**.

System Architecture

Client-Server Model with a central server managing multiple concurrent clients using Java Sockets and multi-threading.

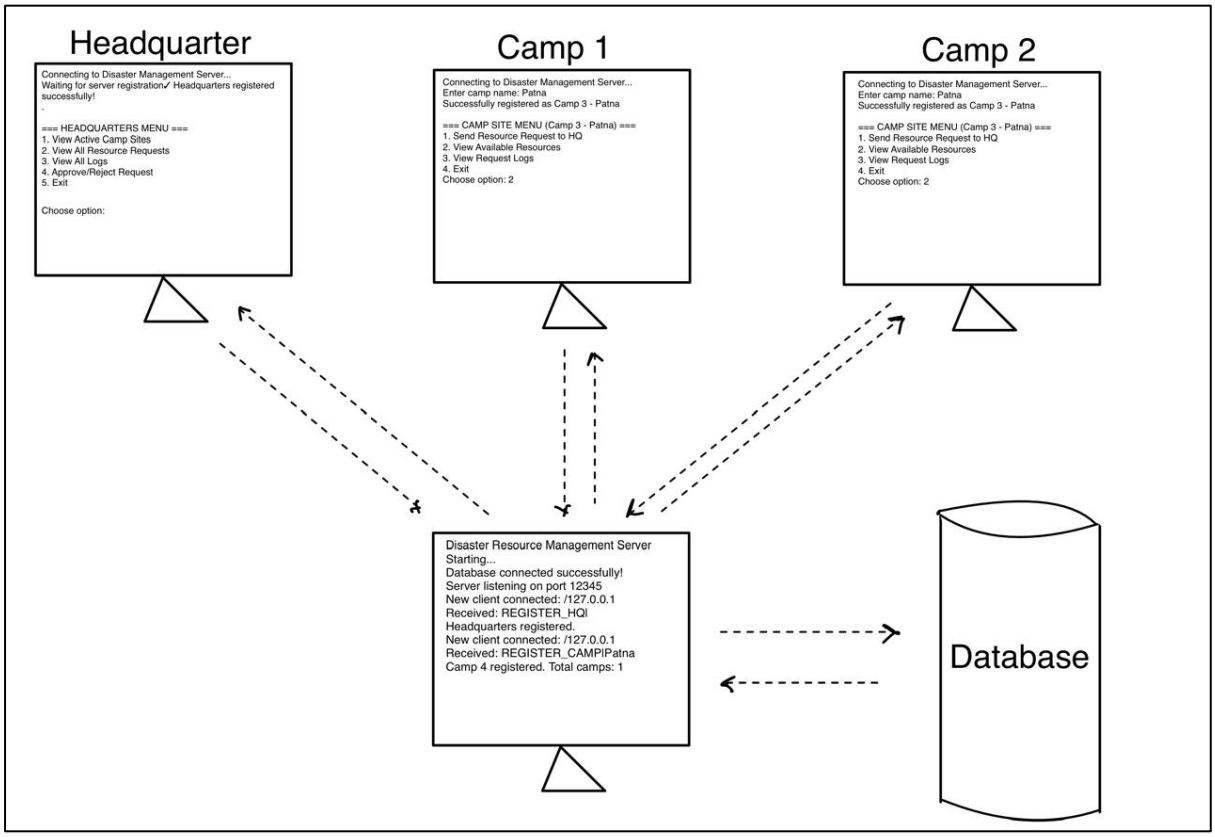

Fig 1 : System Architecture diagram for the DRMS

Workload Distribution

The workload is distributed as follows:

- **Server class Architecture -**
  - **Members:** Prashant Kumar Mishra
  - **Responsibilities:**
    1. Design and implementation of the central Server class.
    2. Managing multi-threading to handle concurrent clients.
- **Headquarter class Architecture -**
  - **Members:** Rishi Kumar
  - **Responsibilities:**
    1. Design and implementation of the Headquarter class.
    2. Managing camp request and activity log in real time.
- **Camp class Architecture**
  - **Members:** Satyam Bhardwaj, Mayank Shaw
  - **Responsibilities:**
    1. Designing and implementing the Camp class.
    2. Implementing the text-based menu-driven interface for Camp.
    3. Developing the logic for automatic request generation based on inventory thresholds.
- **Database Architecture**
  - **Members:** Biswajit Ghadei, Monil Mishra
  - **Responsibilities:**
    1. Implementing the database operations (MySql).
    2. Designing and creating the necessary database schema.

Transaction flow diagram

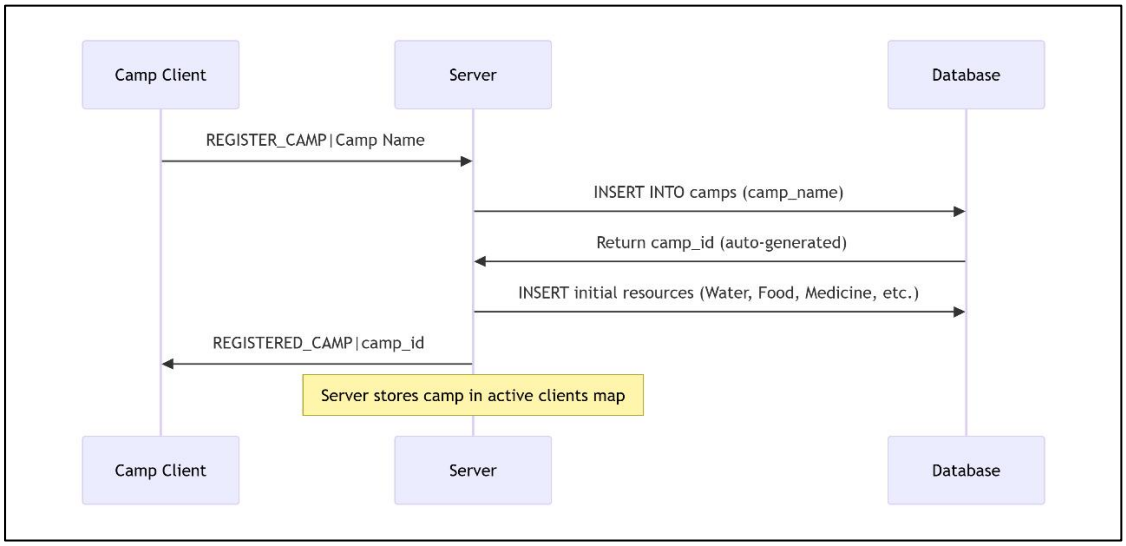

Fig 2: Camp Registration & Initial Setup

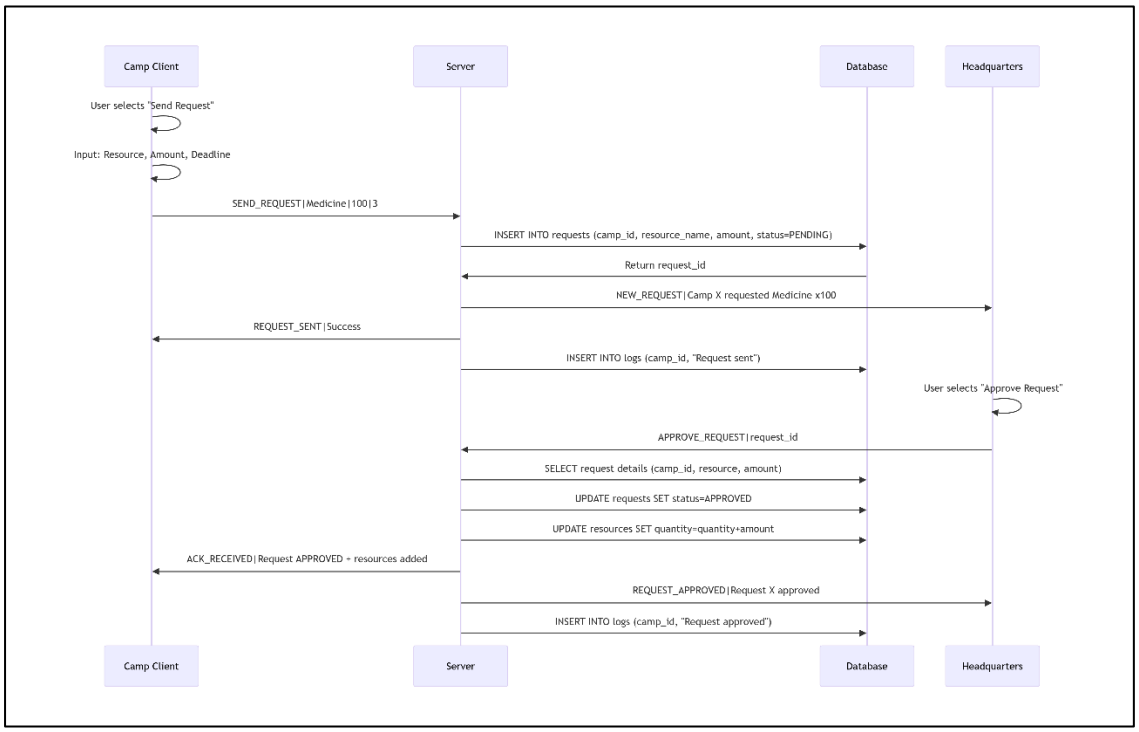

Fig 3: Resource Request Workflow

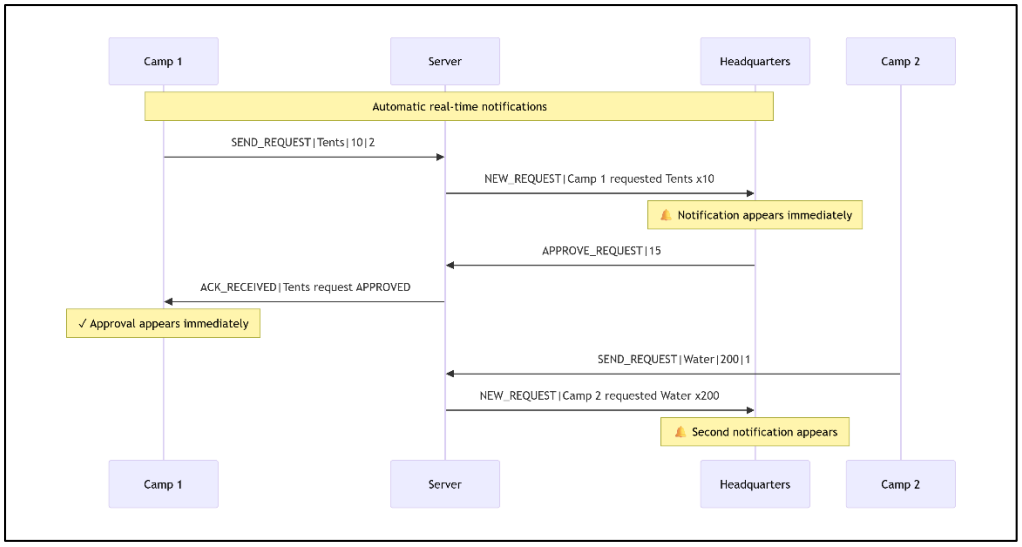

Fig 4: Real-time Notification System

Database Design

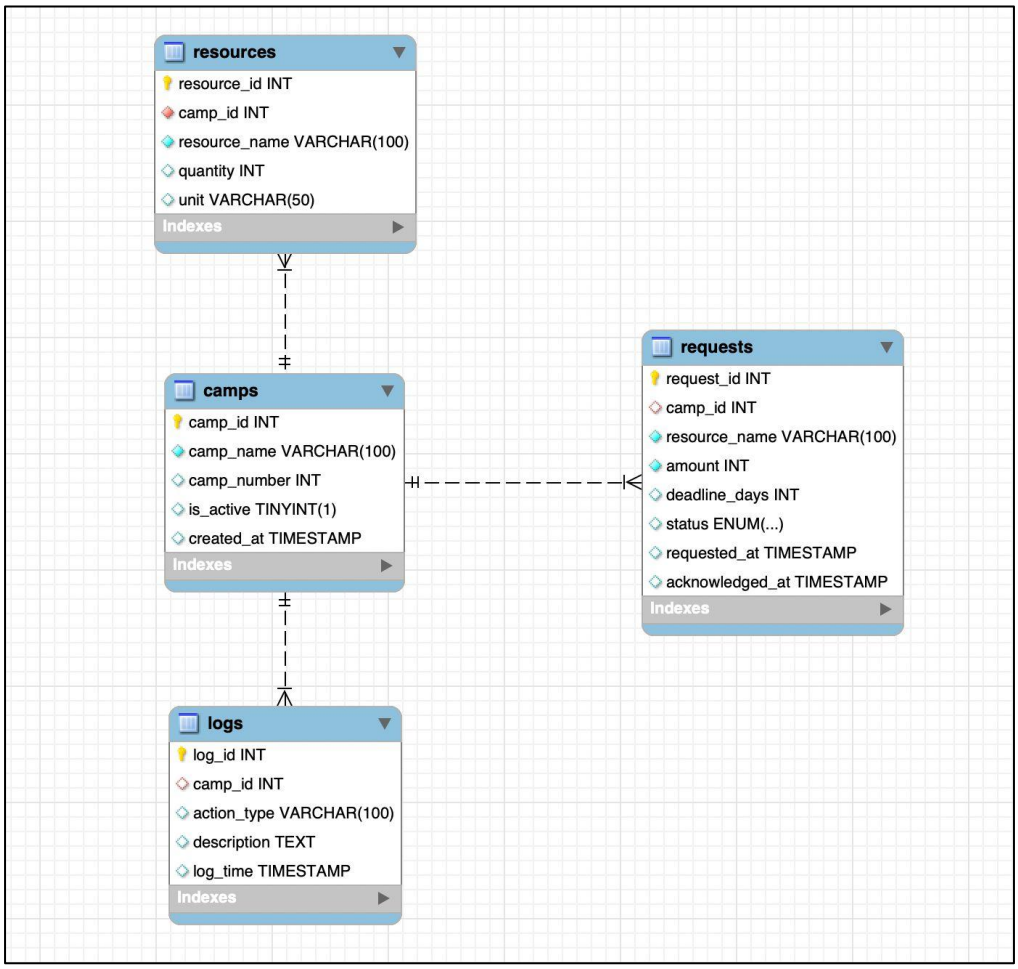

Fig 5: ER Diagram of the database

Output

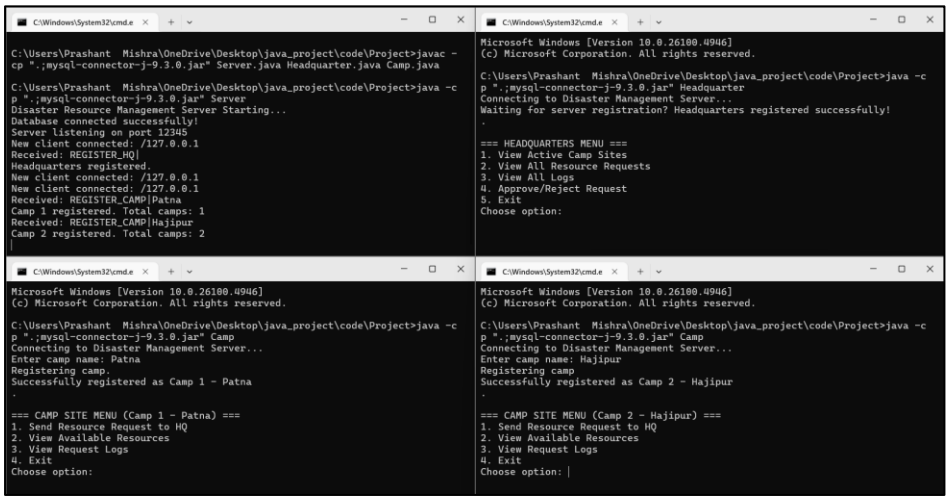

Fig 6: Initial Server, Headquarter and Camp Initialization

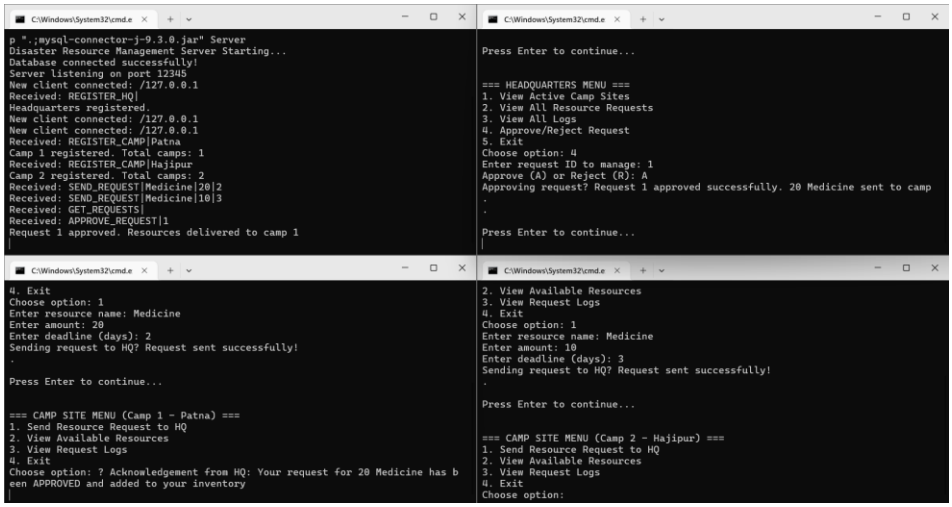

Fig 7: Request Initialization and Request approval

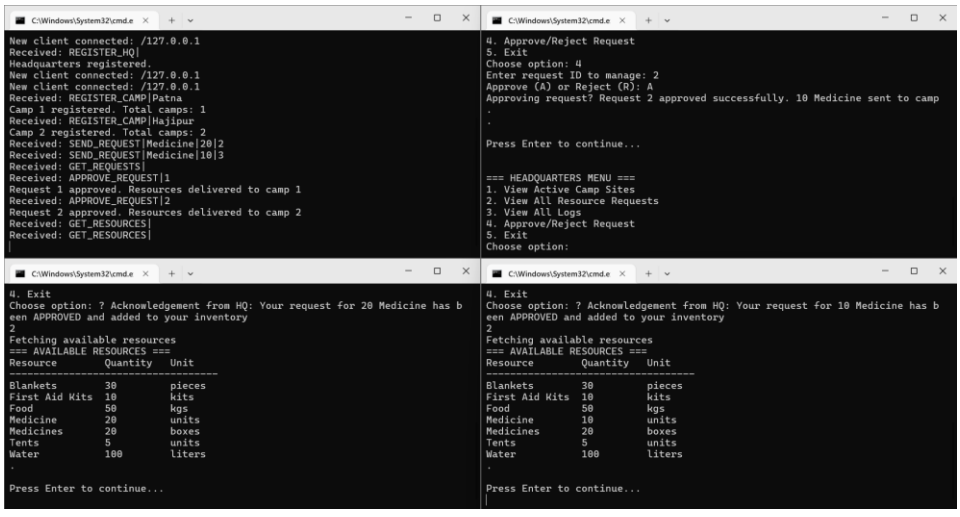

Fig 8: Resource monitoring