## RAJIV GANDHI PROUDYOGIKI VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BHOPAL

New Scheme Based On AICTE Flexible Curricula

Computer Science and Engineering, VII-Semester Open Elective – CS703 (D) Disaster Management

### Course Objective

To provide students an exposure to disasters, their significance and types.

To ensure that students begin to understand the relationship between vulnerability, disasters, disaster prevention and risk reduction

To gain a preliminary understanding of approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

To enhance awareness of institutional processes in the country and

To develop rudimentary ability to respond to their surroundings with potential disaster response in areas where they live, with due sensitivity

#### **UNIT I**

#### INTRODUCTION TO DISASTERS

Definition: Disaster, Hazard, Vulnerability, Resilience, Risks – Disasters: Types of disasters – Earthquake, Landslide, Flood, Drought, Fire etc - Classification, Causes, Impacts including social, economic, political, environmental, health, psychosocial, etc.- Differential impacts- in terms of caste, class, gender, age, location, disability - Global trends in disasters: urban disasters,pandemics,complexemergencies,Climatechange-DosandDont'sduringvarious types ofDisasters

### **UNIT II**

### APPROACHES TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Disaster cycle - Phases, Culture of safety, prevention, mitigation and preparedness community based DRR, Structural- nonstructural measures, Roles and responsibilities of- community, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies (PRIs/ULBs), States, Centre, and other stake-holders- Institutional Processess and Framework at State and Central Level- State Disaster Management Authority(SDMA) – Early Warning System – Advisories from Appropriate Agencies.

# **UNIT III**

# INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISASTERS AND DEVELOPMENT

Factors affecting Vulnerabilities, differential impacts, impact of Development projects such as dams, embankments, changes in Land-use etc.- Climate Change Adaptation- IPCC Scenario and Scenarios in the context of India - Relevance of indigenous knowledge, appropriate technology and local resources

## **UNITIV**

### DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENTININDIA

Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India, Components of Disaster Relief: Water, Food, Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Waste Management, Institutional arrangements (Mitigation, Response and Preparedness, Disaster Management Act and Policy - Other related policies, plans, programmes and legislation – Role of GIS and Information Technology Components in Preparedness, Risk Assessment, Response and Recovery Phases of Disaster – Disaster Damage Assessment

### **UNITY**

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT: APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES AND FIELD WORKS

Landslide Hazard Zonation: Case Studies, Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings and Infrastructure: Case Studies, Drought Assessment: Case Studies, Coastal Flooding: Storm Surge Assessment, Floods: Fluvial and Pluvial Flooding: Case Studies; Forest Fire: Case Studies, Man Made disasters: Case Studies, Space Based Inputs for Disaster Mitigation and Management and field works related to disaster management.

# **Text Books/Reference Books**

- 1. Singhal J.P, Disaster Management, Laxmi Publications.
- 2. Tushar Bhattacharya, Disaster Science and Management, McGraw Hill India.
- 3. Govt. of India, Disaster Management, Government of India.

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