

Droughts is the one of the most important

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Droughts and floods are both water-related natural disasters which have a widespread effect on environmental factors and activities like human life, agriculture, vegetation, local economies and wildlife. These both are natural disasters which are thought to be beyond human control, but drought is the one of the most important weather-related natural disaster which is often aggravated by human action. Drought affects a very large area for months and even for years.

So it has a severe impact on regional food production, life expectancy of the entire populations and overall economic performance of large regions or countries. If we observe the recent data large-scale severe droughts have been observed in different areas of the world encompassing all continents leading to economic and natural resources loss, this destruction lead to food shortages and starvation of masses. On the other hand floods are the most devastating natural hazards in the world. Floods were most baleful than any other natural disaster both in claiming more lives and causing more property damage. For effective management of disaster users like top level policy makers at the national and international organizations, middle level policy makers at local levels consultants, researchers, relief agencies and local producers which includes farmers, water managers suppliers and traders are interested in reliable, accurate and timely information of drought and flood. The disaster management activities can be grouped into three major phases: The Preparedness phase in which prediction and risk zone are identified, identification is done long before the actual disaster event occur; in Prevention phase different activities are carried out like, monitoring, early warning & Forecasting, and preparation of contingency plans that should be

taken up just before or during the event; and the Response/Mitigation phase includes the activities which are done damage assessment and relief management. Though flood cannot be stop but their effect can be minimized if we have proper data, so in this project our objective is to map the river flow data on geographical information system. As rivers cover a large geographical area so we can obtain data using remote sensing techniques and distribute information to control stations rapidly over large areas by means of satellites or transponders mounted on drones or aircraft.

A satellite orbits the Earth, can explore the whole surface in a few days and repeat its survey of the same area at regular intervals. For these satellite images we will use publically available high resolution images like NASA MODIS, SPOT etc.