WEB BASED POST FLOOD DISASTER MISSING PEOPLE TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEM

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Web Based Post Flood Disaster Missing People Tracking Information System

A report submitted to the Dean Wag Hag Salleh graduate School of Arts and Science in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science (IT)

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ABSTRACT

In the case of large scale disaster, such as earthquake, volcanic explosion, sea wave and flood despite those the horrible phenomenon, website post flood disaster is required not only for governmental supporters but also residents and volunteers to communicate each other. It is possible to track and manage missing people by web based disaster management information system during the post flood disaster circumstances.

Thus, this study proposed web based to show information about missing people during and post flood disaster to track and report missing people. This web based has been developed using java programming and JSP which facilitates good design and services.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Disasters are not new phenomenon for communities, societies and regions where many life and properties are lost caused by flood, typhoon, earthquakes, tornadoes, volcano or wars. Disaster management is a vast process to provide helping, emergency services to search and recover people, properties, and belongings in the event of a calamity. Information Technology (IT) has been useful to reduce the disaster impacts via social network Medias, and web services (WS) where people can get in touch with lost relatives and friends. IT tools are very important to manage in a disaster (Xia & Jin, 2009). One of the challenges for all mankind in a natural disaster is managing disaster for those who live in rural or under develop places of the world with limited use and access to World Wide Web (Hongxia, Abeda, & Hongyanc, 2008).

The devastating largest three hurricanes in the US during hurricane season are called Rita, Katrina, and Wilma affected. Katrina destroyed around 90 000 square mile. Rita destroyed and damaged over 350 000 residences. Using the web sites for a disaster event shows a vital usefulness where the web is useful for the exchange of information and communication for managing disaster under the difficult situation. For example, after Katrina Hurricane, web pages were helpful to determine more than 18000 records of children who were forced to move from the New Orleans. A survey of health emergency response management professionals shows that

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