



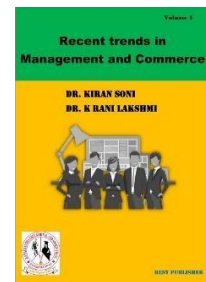
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Emergency Management Investigation Using COPRAS Method

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Abstract

The purpose of this study, Joint Emergency Management Related intellectual Analysis of discussions and findings to do. Leadership, decision making, Inter governmental and corporate Relationships and technical applications in CEMM any such features have been explored. Their efforts are federal, state and important for local government in emergency management as a function for the current focus provided the foundation. The damage was unusual when widespread and severe only state and federal governments are great. Support can be expected. Therefore, local governments for the safety and security of the public Urgent to meet their responsibilities creating a management plan to be maintained. Community any natural or threatening and man-made danger Responsive emergency plans and local government to develop skills and with the private sector by working together Local Emergency Management Agency Supports this initiative. Local Responsibility for emergency management usually to the mayor or city manager at the reporting agency or Police, fire or public Existing as security Placed in the fields. The complexity of the problem And inherent uncertainty Considering the nature, This research was conducted by COPRAS An ambiguous multi-scale Accepts as a decision-making technique The risk of complex infrastructure Of the model for evaluation To illustrate performance and effectiveness Case analysis is implemented. To implement the goal, European Union economies, construction Departments, statistical economic data, Entropy system and Of the European construction sectors In terms of priority Valuable products are set. Also, emergency management of employees and their companies determine the needs, for them how to best serve and about what to do. It is important to engage in conversation. So, in this study, this designs for the domain whether the reviews are the best a research project to discover we outline. Of this paper the rest are organized as follows: Social networks and there in the emergency domain Current usage review is done. Literary following this from research and interviews Generated research questions. Next, the research method is described. In this paper we used COPRAS for ranking. The COPRAS method is the most ideal solution Short-distance and Alternative The solution with the longest distance from the solution Determines, but the comparison of these distances Does not consider importance. Reconstruction and staff comforting, workers and medical staff, Government unity of leadership, The involvement and support of army, Application of modern logistics technology, feedback of loss information, Financial ensuring measures, Evaluation on the efficiency Evaluation Parameters in Cause factors, Critical success factor (CSF), Well-planned emergency, Applicable emergency. Use Attention deficit from the result it is seen that feedback of loss information is got the first rank whereas is the Reconstruction and staff comforting is having the lowest rank.

Introduction

Different philosophies and regional inevitably due to requirements Of the organization that manages conflicts that arise Emergency Manager as Chairman To be, and more urgent Management policies, plans and to coordinate projects Helps to implement. Further, Traditional managers are serious in personal development activities be involved and comprehensive Meet the challenges of emergency management Institutional development if desired to support projects. Complex system requirements Notable in completion Traditional that imposes limits Developed by operational companies this is necessary to solve problems May be. An ARC senior official Tell us about Hurricane Andrew Saying, 'These are normal chapters we know that actions are not what we are trying to explain. Services take a long time to get.' Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Social Relations Maintains functionality. Risk Analysis is what can happen, possible possibilities and the amount of problems that can occur and for emergency planning Ingredients required is to know a little about. A jurisdiction's potential Identifying risks, in each person and property Potential impact to be determined. To provide effective results whether this task is complicated or to be sophisticated No need. However, it is important What is more, it threatens the jurisdiction all dangers are urgent Identified in the plans Are resolved. Creates and operates FEMA Key characteristics of the political system Brief description of, as part of the policy framework Forum for detailed discussion of the system Sets. Contractor selection mostly based on low bids Consists of. However, the standard and choice based on lifetime would be useless. To get the contract Attempting contractors bid they often lower the price. It's so many changes, so bad Quality work, delays or maybe these can result in everything. From the customer's point of view, such contractors are dangerous. An estimate to get the scale and custom structure, to be analyzed in a step by step To (Xi, Wang 2008). The highest number in decades Refined MCDM methods have been created and they are the quality of the additional information required and Size, usage pattern, user-

friendly, Sensitivity tools used and in mathematical properties Differ from each other. Please verify Different web Internet rating for categories many attempts to remedy although carried out, for web evaluation universally accepted method or no technique at all. Nowadays, each Quality for the company and Related topics has become important issues. The credibility of a business and to ensure success Quality is important. Without quality, Live a business can, but its Achieve optimal revenue potential cannot. The company will produce or the product that delivers either the quality of service is it's to the satisfaction of its customer Very important.

Emergency Management

Local emergency assistants to a catastrophic catastrophe Answer, from there Go back and mitigate it and get ready for it May be ready. Come (2003) of a broader perspective for EM Underline the need Shows. Wah (2003) Country Full of skills and abilities Enhanced use of NEMNs Suggests processing. International city / district Management Association (ICMA) and public institutional risk Company (PERI) Contact NEMN to resolve these issues. ICMA is Managers, administrators and to local and regional government's Vocational education and training is a system of providing. PERI does his work "Howard University and General Private and joint emergency Risk management for management Profit for practical improvement Download by non-profit organizations made a dynamic, Resource thinking forward "Defines as. Such To the principles of the field of thought Contradictory and collective action Blindness in what has been achieved Shows. Cooperation in emergency management to help run there are pressures, but by a command leader for the promised kind of protection there are pressures as well. Urgent Management theory and Practical. Initial stage (boundary Conditions ") related minimum Required information Providing for participants And one or the other To accomplish more than one task One or more Providing roles and goals Are emergency management Is the basic method of teaching. And problem solving one of achieving goals Display as the strategy is developed the debate continues. However, on a geographical scale Built-in hierarchy basically, municipalities to be properly placed in the Middle Ages because the label Community appropriate status Not represented. A small town Imagining as a community Possible, but urgent Management community, a Church community or worldwide Talking about community is equally reliable. Municipalities are local bodies, they are rooted in space Are and clearly for the administration of a limited territory is responsible. Emergency management Systemic factors affecting the proposed method Follow-up Analysis Are made and configured. In general, the effect Factors in the group easily by others Suffer, thus Effect factors ones an important success factor would be irrelevant. Nevertheless, of every factor Identify the feature Effect factors to see to be discussed Necessary. Hence, the effect More of the factors after analysis One in eleven become CSFR recognized and performance to improve performance, Improve and maintain, complete Follow the layout Improvement is essential. Except, fair enterprise Organization and Responsibilities Clear awareness of Are emergency management Almost to the system of equal importance. Reconstruction and Comfort for Workers and Medical Workers The government-led National Unity Government, the National Unity Government (GNU), or the National Union Government, is a broad coalition government consisting of all parties (or all major parties) in the legislature. As I see it, team leaders have a very important leadership role in the military. They are where the rubber road meets. Team leaders typically work with three to five soldiers, and they handle 99% of soldier issues. Team Leaders are first tier leaders. Improved technology has improved supply chain productivity, reducing costs and reducing errors. All aspects of the logistics sector benefit from these developments, including trucking, international transport (maritime and air), supply chain management and export monitoring. Feedbacks of loss information financial commitment activities are related to the processes by which the plan is presented to generate appraisal publications on performance appraisals. In theory, they are concerned with comparing inputs with outputs and determining how to optimize outputs for allocated resources. A causal factor can be defined as "an unplanned, unplanned contributor to an event (adverse event or undesirable event), which, if removed, can prevent an event from occurring or reduce its severity or frequency. Also known as an important causal factor or contributing factor." Factors must be met: follow a good strategy, set the right priorities, and appoint firm employees and strong self-discipline. Emergency management plan is an activity designed to mitigate potential event damage to a company's operations. In such a plan the safety of employees and, if possible, property and facilities are compatible. There should be measures. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent the situation from getting worse, however in some situations, mitigation may not be possible and may be caused by agent's Prophylactic treatment can only be provided for side effects.

COPRAS (Complex Proportional Assessment)

This Method 1996 COPRAS (Complex proportionality Rating) system. In Lithuania this method is construction, economics, Real Estate and Management Used in Javatskas .One of the articles is Construction Risks in Projects Estimates. The rating is varied multipurpose assessment methods Based on. Risk assessment Codes, construction efficiency and Rise of real estate of countries that affect prices Interests, motives and In terms of factors Are selected. Describe the work model Review, COPRAS Purchase and Corporal Related to the hotel industry Most of the above literature Important data or Dealing with ambiguous information And inaccurate, subjective and Ambiguous in nature Avoid the judgments of experts In the present study, WORN The concept is web-based Hotel Appraisal and Travel Choose from sites A case in point Used in the study. Previous to the COPRAS model unlike extensions, proposed WORN-based COPRAS the model is real-world decision making Subjective in problems and Ambiguity is very clever can be handled flexibly. Extended Cobras the method is multi-characteristic approximate area comparison (MABAC) Notable in the literature that refers to the contribution the authors believe. MABAC, Others like And Good for tough approaches Refers to the page. However, Most MCDM issues are specific and precise attributes Determined by values or can't predict, but they are Vague values or specific Interval values May be expressed by. Therefore, for real-time applications from white numbers (crisp Values) for gray numbers to extend applications Necessary. Gray number is, `` Adequate of the economy and Incomplete Technology and economic growth, July 2014 [Newfoundland Memorial University] Download (Chatterjee, Emperor 2012). Thengal (1982) of traditional statistical methods Limitations of use Introduced GST to support.

TABLE 1. Emergency Management

	Cause factors	Critical success factor (CSF)	Well-planned emergency	Applicable emergency
Reconstruction and staff comforting workers and medical staff	38.08	69.53	29.15	22.05
Government unity of leadership	79.12	82.97	10.69	27.30
The involvement and support of army	84.08	72.58	29.18	23.10
Application of modern logistics technology	93.17	88.28	24.60	16.59
Application of modern logistics technology	33.33	86.41	27.96	18.89
feedback of loss information	88.08	67.58	19.18	13.10
Financial ensuring measures	93.17	93.28	24.60	26.59
Evaluation on the efficiency	81.33	96.41	17.96	38.89

Table 1 shows the COPRAS using Emergency Management like Reconstruction and staff comforting, workers and medical staff, Government unity of leadership, The involvement and support of army, Application of modern logistics technology, feedback of loss information, Financial ensuring measures, Evaluation on the efficiency. Table 1 shows the COPRAS using Emergency Management wrt Cause factors, Critical success factor, well planned Emergency, Application Emergency. From figure 1 and table 1 it is seen that the involvement and support of the army has the highest value and Application of modern logistics technology has the lowest value. Critical success factor is showing the highest value the involvement and support of army and Reconstruction and staff comforting showing the lowest value.

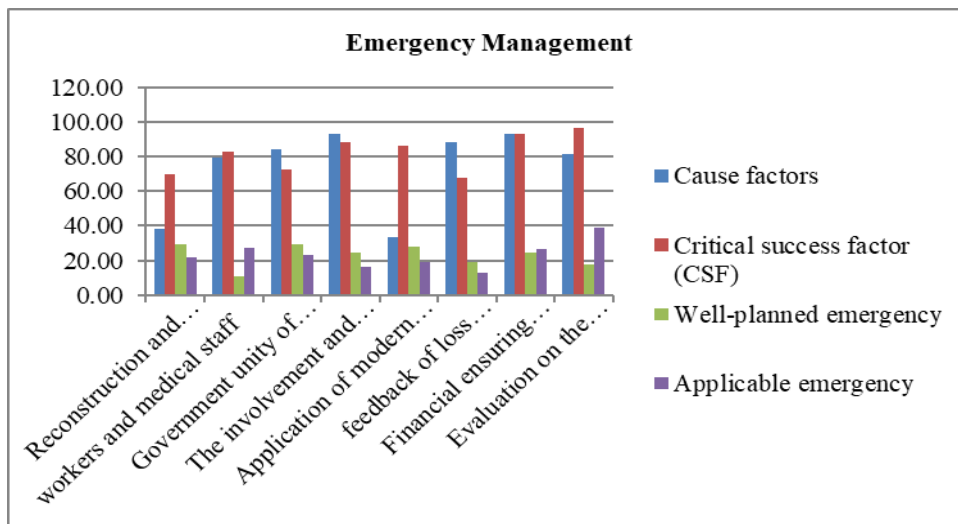


FIGURE 1. Shows the Emergency Management

TABLE 2. Normalized Data

Normalized Data			
Cause factors	Critical success factor (CSF)	Well-planned emergency	Applicable emergency
0.1162	0.1739	0.2398	0.2043
0.2414	0.2075	0.0879	0.2529
0.2565	0.1816	0.2400	0.2140
0.2842	0.2208	0.2023	0.1537
0.1017	0.2161	0.2300	0.1750
0.2687	0.1690	0.1578	0.1214
0.2842	0.2333	0.2023	0.2464
0.2481	0.2412	0.1477	0.3603

Table 2 shows the Normalizing data for Emergency Management is because factors, Critical success factor (CSF), Well-planned emergency, Applicable emergency Normalized value is calculated.

TABLE 3. Weight ages

Weight ages			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 3 shows Weight ages used for the analysis. We taken same weights for all the parameters for the analysis

TABLE 4. Weighted Normalized decision Matrix

Weighted normalized decision matrix			
0.03	0.04	0.06	0.05
0.06	0.05	0.02	0.06
0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05
0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
0.03	0.05	0.06	0.04
0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03
0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06
0.06	0.06	0.04	0.09

Table 4 shows weighted normalized decision matrix for because factors, Critical success factor (CSF), Well-planned emergency, and Applicable emergency. To figure out the weighted normalized decision matrix.

TABLE 5. COPRAS Analysis and Final Result

Bi	Ci	Min(Ci)/Ci	Qi	Rank
0.073	0.111	0.6286	0.128	8
0.112	0.085	0.8189	0.184	3
0.110	0.114	0.6148	0.163	6
0.126	0.089	0.7840	0.195	2
0.079	0.101	0.6892	0.140	7
0.109	0.070	1.0000	0.197	1
0.129	0.112	0.6221	0.184	4
0.122	0.127	0.5494	0.170	5
min(Ci)*sum(Ci)	0.0349	5.7070		

Table 5 shows the final result of COPRAS using Emergency Management. Ci, Qi, Ui calculation the Weighted Normalized Matrix.

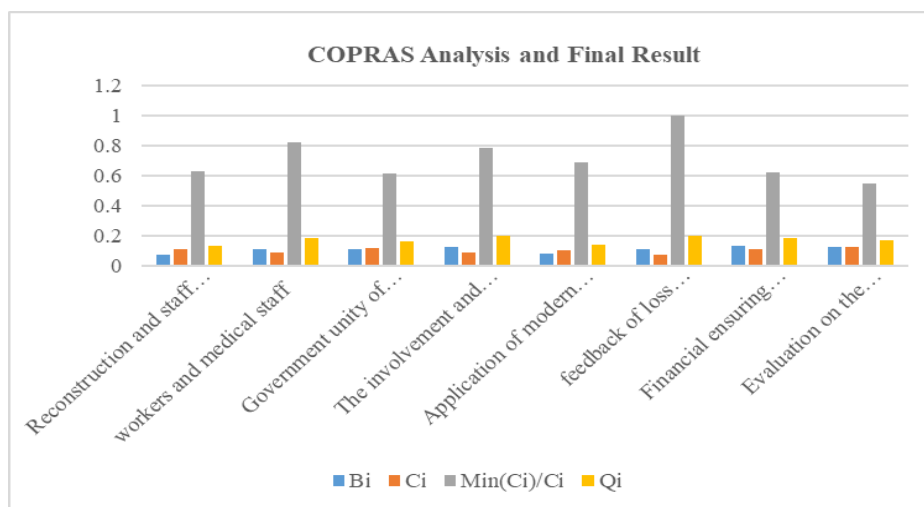


FIGURE 2. COPRAS Analysis and Final Result

Figure 2 shows the COPRAS Analysis Result of Emergency Management Bi, Ci, Min(Ci)/Ci calculation.

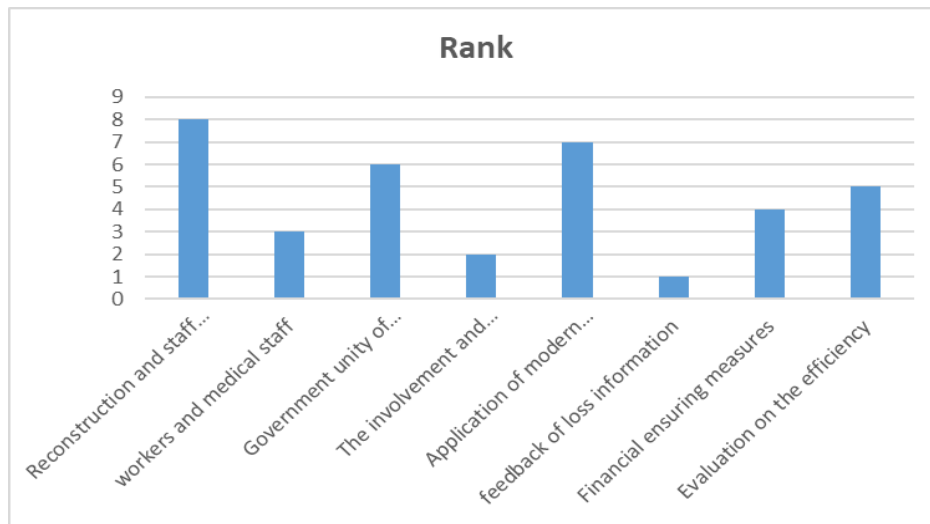


FIGURE 3. Shown the Rank

Figure 3 shows the Rank Emergency Management feedback of loss information is got the first rank whereas is the Reconstruction and staff comforting is having the lowest rank.

Conclusion

To access these tasks, the best way is analysis. Because it is worth doing in emergency management improved performance, they Operates in working areas Problems with policy networks to fully understand Think strategically the ability of public officials Depends. How to make them Use or replace on is for actors Common contact area between. Our theoretical framework to support, Delphi method a study using Conducted by, various actors Information on emergency management and Communication flow Potential issues related or recognizing risk situations find the place. Of disasters Short-term Planning Information and communication at the stage of challenges in the flow create the overall image this allowed us. Priority to businesses Giving is so much for growth Important, and this Research focuses on this issue Pays. The decision-making process of MCDM has perspective. MCDM methods in this area would be helpful, the authors believe. Teachers Two MCDMs for this research proposed methods, SWARA and COPRAS. Multipurpose evaluation system COPRAS with sufficient accuracy do mathematical calculations and Priority of criteria Lets evaluate. Entropy Of the data obtained by the method for accuracy, lower the codes and increasing values Weight when estimating Criteria are determined. Proposed in this research the method is different technical, Social and environmental considering the features of these Better results for kind projects Help decision makers to make. In this paper we used COPRAS for ranking. The COPRAS method is the most ideal solution Short-distance and Alternative The solution with the longest distance from the solution Determines, but the comparison of these distances Does not consider importance. Reconstruction and staff comforting, workers and medical staff, Government unity of leadership, The involvement and support of army, Application of modern logistics technology, feedback of loss information, Financial ensuring measures, Evaluation on the efficiency Evaluation Parameters in Cause factors, Critical success factor (CSF), Well-planned emergency, Applicable emergency. Use Attention deficit from the result it is seen that feedback of loss information is got the first rank whereas is the Reconstruction and staff comforting is having the lowest rank.

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