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Classification of Disasters Using Deep Learning Techniques

S.Sreekanth, G.Teja Harshitha, K.Vagvevi, M.Vaishnavi
Dept. of CSE (Data Science) Institute of Aeronautical Engineering Dundigal, Hyderabad

Abstract: Theprojectiscenteredonclassificationandanalysis of zones affected by natural disasters using deep learning concepts. The project dataset was created by incorporating five different classes of natural disasters: cyclone, flooded, landslide, wildfire, and volcano. The dataset was preprocessed to ensure that only quality images of correct orientation are used for training. To ensure that data augmentation occurs for these classes as well, data augmentation was carried out for those classes by rotating the images, applying color jittering, and perspectives. The dataset was then trained using various deep learning models like DenseNet, EfficientNet, ResNet, along with accuracy, F1 score, confusion matrix, and ROC curve. The final model was created by ensembling different models for better classificationresults. Theapproachhashelpedinbetterdetection ofmisclassifieddisasterswhilealsocreatingarobustsystem for understanding images related to disasters using Grad-CAM visualization techniques, which can be used to quickly identify disasters.

Index Terms—Disaster Classification, Deep Learning, CNN, EfficientNet,ImageProcessing,DataAugmentation,Grad-CAM, Computer Vision

I. INTRODUCTION

Thevarioustypesofnaturaldisastersincludecyclones, floods,landslides,wildfires,andvolcaniceruptions.These cause destruction in terms of lives and property. These events haveincreasedinrecenttimesandhaveshowntheneed foreffectivedisastermonitoring andmanagementsystems. Traditionally,theidentificationofdisasterswasdonebased ontheanalysisofsatelliteoraerialimages. However,these methods are time-consuming and prone to human error. With theadventofdeeplearningandcomputervisiontechniques, image-based disaster classification has come up as a new tool. The objective of the project is to build a strong deep learning model with the ability to classify and analyze different typesofnaturaldisasterzonesbasedonimages.Theprojectutilizes a series of convolutional neural networks (CNN) such as DenseNet, EfficientNet, and ResNet in image recognition. A well-constructed set of images related to different types of disasters was collected from various open sources, especially from Kaggle. However, during the initial phase of the project, some of the disaster types, especially those related to wild- fires and volcanoes, were incorrectly classified due to high similarities in images.

Toaddressthischallenge,thedatasetwasenhancedthrough targeted data augmentation techniques that generated more diverse andrepresentative images ofunderperforming classes. Advanced augmentation methods, including rotation, color variation, and perspective transformation, were applied to improve feature representation and model generalization. The enhanced dataset allowed the deep learning models to better distinguishvisuallysimilareventsandimprovedclassification stability across all categories.

Additionally, visualization methods such as Grad-CAM were integrated to identify and highlight the most affected areas within an image, providing not only classification but also spatial insight into the regions contributing most to the model’s prediction, which ensures greater transparency and trust in the system’s outputs, and is critical for real-world disaster response applications.

Naturaldisastersareamongthemostdevastatingeventsthat pose significant threats to human life, infrastructure, and the environment. Rapid identification and classification of these disasters play a crucial role in facilitating timely response, rescue operations, and damage assessment. Traditionally, the process of identifying disaster types and analyzing affected regions relied on manual inspection of satellite and aerial images by experts. However, this approach is both time-consumingandsusceptibletoinaccuraciesduetohuman limitations.

Theobjectiveofthisprojectisbasedonthedevelopment of an automated image-based disaster zone classification and analysistoolusingconvolutionalneuralnetworks(CNN).The toolwillbeusedtoclassifyimagesbasedonfivedifferent classes:cyclone, flooded,landslide,wildfire,andvolcano. Itwillusesophisticateddeeplearningtechniquesbasedon architecturessuchas DenseNet,EfficientNet,andResNetto extractvariousspatialandtexturalfeaturesfrom imagesand classify them based on the subtle differences in these features. Throughiterativeimprovementsindatasetquality,model optimization,andvisualization, theproposedsystemdemon-stratesasignificantadvancementinautomateddisasterclas- sificationandlocalization.

Theintegrationoftargetedaugmentationandinterpretabilitynotonlyimprovesrecognitionaccuracybutalsoensuresreliabilityincriticalappli cations such as real-time disaster monitoring and post-event analysis. Ultimately,thisprojectillustrateshowdeeplearningcanbe effectivelyutilizedtosupporthumanitarianefforts,helpingau- thorities,researchers,andemergencyrespondersmakefaster, moreinformed decisions inthefaceofnaturalcalamities.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Natural calamities like cyclones, floods, landslides, wild- fires,andvolcanoeruptionsresultinextensivedamage,leading to loss of life, property, and infrastructure. It is very impor- tant to identify and classify disaster areas from satellite and aerial images. Manual analysis of large-scale image data is a tedious,error-prone,andtime-consumingprocess,particularly in emergency situations.

Theobjectiveofthisprojectistobuildanautomatedsystem thatcanperformadeeplearning-basedclassificationand analysis of disasters from images that can accurately identify the kind of disaster that has occurred and highlight the areas that are affected. The system will use advanced architectures of convolutional neural networks like DenseNet, ResNet, Ef- ficientNet,VGGNet,andEnsembleModelstoimprovethe accuracyofclassification.Inaddition,datapreprocessing, augmentation,andvisualizationtechniquesarealsoemployed. The ultimate aim is to develop a reliable and efficient model thatcanaidtheauthoritiesindisastermanagementtotake quickdecisionstominimizetheimpactofnaturalcalamities.

III. RELATED WORK

In recent years, numerous studies have explored the ap- plication of deep learning methods in the context of disaster detection,classification,anddamageassessment.Conventional computer vision techniques heavily relied on texture, color, andshapefeaturesintheidentificationofdisasterareas.How- ever, these methods were found to be ineffective in dealing with various environmental conditions. The introduction of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in the context of disasteranalysisusingimagesmarkedamajorshiftinthe use of computer vision techniques.

Simonyan and Zisserman’s initial research on deep CNN- basednetworks,referredtoasVGGNet,wascomprisedof deep layers with uniform 3x3 convolution filters. This im- proved feature representation in image classification. Another significantimprovementwasmadeinResNet,proposedbyHe et al., in which residual connections were added to prevent gradients from vanishing. This helped in training deeper networks.Thispavedthewayforrobustdisasterclassification modelsthatcouldidentifycomplexvisualfeatureslikecyclone spirals, wildfire smoke, and flood waters.

DenseNet, proposed by Huang et al., took the concept of feature reuse and gradient flow one step further by connecting every layer to every other layer. This architecture is particu- larly effective in the identification of features of disasters in aerial/satellite images. Subsequently, Tan and Le’s EfficientNet architecture was able to attain high accuracy while consuming fewer parameters by scaling the depth, width, and resolutionof the network in an efficient manner, which is particularly effectiveinthedesignofefficientdisastermonitoringsystems. Concurrently, Vision Transformers were also proposed that employed attention mechanisms for efficient performance in scenes of disasters with overlapping disaster effects.

Overall, these researches demonstrate the rapid evolutionof deep learning techniques in remote sensing and disaster response. On this basis, this project proposes an integrated framework that incorporates various CNN techniques and vi- sualization methods to achieve a robust system for classifying types of disasters and pinpointing regions affected by such disasters.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Themethodologyfortheprojectisdividedintoanumberof phases, each of which is sequential in nature and contributes significantly towards the development, evaluation, and visual- ization of the disaster classification model.

1) Dataset Collection

The dataset for the project was collected from Kaggle, which consists of images of various types of natural disas-ters like cyclones, flooded areas, landslides, wildfires, and volcanoes.Theseimagesaretakenfromasatelliteview and a ground view, showing different lighting and weather conditions. The images are arranged in specific folders for each of the classes.

2) DataPreprocessing

Preprocessingisasignificantstepthatisperformedfor the improvement of image quality, and it is a necessary step for the training of the model. During the preprocessing step, images were resized to a specific size of 224 X 224 for the purpose of training the CNN model.

During this step, images that are blurred or noisy were filtered out, and normalization wasperformedforthepurposeofscalingpixelvaluesbetween 0and1.Moreover,imageswerealignedandreorientedforthe purpose of maintaining consistency.

3) DataAugmentation

Toaddresstheproblemofclassimbalanceandimprovedata generalization,dataaugmentationtechniqueswereused.These techniques include flipping, rotation, brightness change, color change,and perspective change. These techniques were useful in addressing classes such as volcano and tornado that were underrepresented in the dataset.

4) ExploratoryDataAnalysis(EDA)

EDA was conducted to understand dataset characteristics such as class distribution, image resolution, aspect ratio, and color composition. Various plots and visualizations were gen- erated using Matplotlib and Seaborn to identify imbalances, inconsistencies, and variations in the dataset. This step guided theaugmentationandnormalizationstrategiestoensurerobust model training.

5) ModelDevelopmentandTraining

The models were trained using an Adam optimizer and cross-entropy loss. For efficiency, the models were trained on GoogleColabT4GPU,andthemini-batchsizewassetat

32. Mixed-precision training was also applied in training the models. This was in an effort to increase efficiency in the cal- culation of the model without compromising its performance. Themodelswerealsoevaluatedontrainingaccuracy,loss,and class prediction.

6) ModelEvaluation

Subsequently,performancemetricssuchasaccuracy,preci- sion, recall, F1 score, and confusion matrix were calculated. Furthermore, ROC curves were plotted for each model to understandthediscriminativepotentialofeachmodelforeach class. These metrics helped in understanding the potential and limitations of each model and led to the creation of ensemble models.

7) VisualizationandDisasterAnalysis

ThemodelsweretrainedusingtheAdamoptimizerand the cross-entropy loss function. For efficiency, the models were trained on a Google Colab T4 GPU. In addition, the mini-batch size was also set at 32. Mixed-precision training was also used in the training of the models. This was in an effort to increase efficiency in the calculation of the model without compromising its performance. The models were also evaluated on training accuracy, loss, and class prediction.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

This section presents a brief description of system archi- tecture and data flow, which represents a detailed description of raw images of disasters being processed, classified, and visually analyzed using deep learning models. The system architecture is designed to ensure smooth integration of data preprocessing, training models, and visualization components to accurately identify disasters like cyclone, flood, landslide, wildfire, volcano.

A. System Architecture

The proposed system utilizes a specific framework for the classification of images related to natural disasters by using deep learning techniques. First, a dataset related to images of natural disasters is provided, and the images are fed into a process where they are preprocessed, resized, and normalized toensureconsistencyintheformat.Dataaugmentationis also performed on the images to enhance the variety in the datasetandimprovethemodel'scapacityforlearningspecific characteristicsfromtheimages.Subsequently,aconvolutional neural network is used to classify the images and identify the characteristics associated with each disaster.

Themodelistrainedontheimages,andaftertraining, themodelisusedforclassification,wheretheimagesare fed into the model, and the predicted disaster is generated. Subsequently, visualization techniques are applied to identify the areas in the images that are affected by the disaster. Thisis crucial in the analysis of the disaster, where the affected areas in the images are identified. Finally, the system is ableto produce the predicted disaster, thus providing a clear and understandable output.Figure 1

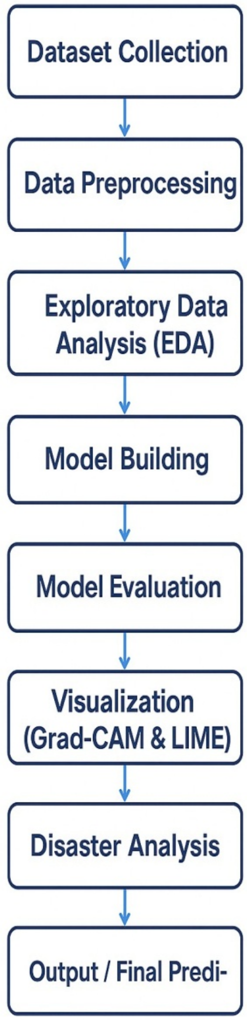

Fig.1:SystemarchitectureofDisasterZoneClassificationand Analysis

B. Data Flow Diagram

The data flow for the proposed system begins with theinput disaster images, which are fed to the system for process- ing. These images are passed through the data preprocessing phase,wheretheyareresizedandnormalized.Thisphase also includes some minor data cleaning. After the images are preprocessed, data augmentation is performed on the images. Data augmentation is a technique used in deep learning where imagesareconvertedintodifferentforms,thusincreasingthe variety in the dataset. This is beneficial in the sense that the model learns more from the images.

The images are fed to the deep learning model, where the model is trained on the images and the features are extracted. Once the model is trained, the images are passed through the model for classification. The classification is performed forthedisastertypes.Visualizationtechniquesarealsoapplied to the images, where the region in the images is highlighted, showing the impact on the classification result. Figure 2.

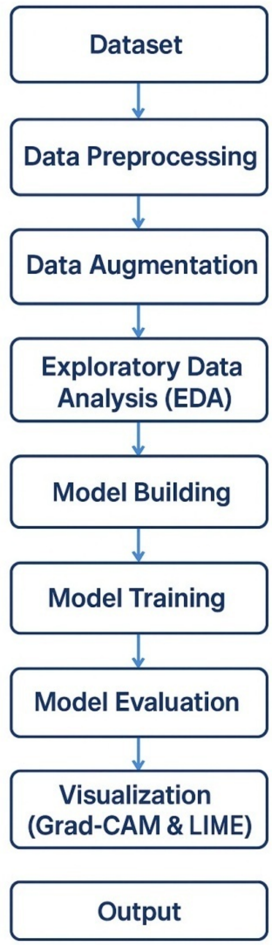

Fig. 2: Data flow diagram of the Disaster Zone Classification and Analysis, illustrating the process from user input to disaster classification and analysis.

VI. FINAL DEPLOYMENT

Although this model was mainly built and trained in a controlled environment using Google Colab, it is built in a manner that it can be used for full deployment on various cloud platforms such as Render, AWS, or Heroku. It meansthe trained model along with its visualization tools such as Grad-CAMandboundingboxdetectioncanbeusedina web or mobile-based interface for real-time disaster image classificationandanalysis.ItcanbedeployedasanAPIusing frameworks such as Flask or FastAPI, and the visualization part can be separately hosted on GitHub Pages or similar platforms.

A. Response Time

Theresponsetimeinthisparticularsystemreferstothetime taken in processing an uploaded disaster image and arriving at a classification result along with a heatmap. It involves steps such as image upload, resizing, and normalizing the image using a series of processes, followed by the classification processusingEfficientNetandvisualizationusingGrad-CAM. BasedonthetestresultsinaGoogleColabenvironmentwitha GPU environment enabled, the average time taken in arriving ataclassificationresultineachcasewasaround1.5-3seconds. It is because of the optimization in the image processing steps and the light weight of the EfficientNet model used in the process that the results are both accurate and quick.

B. InputProcessingEfficiency

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C. UserInterfaceUsability

Theuserinterfaceofthedisasterclassificationsystemis user-friendly and easy to interact with, particularly for researchers and analysts. It enables users to upload an imageorimagesandviewthepredicteddisastercategory,alongwith visual explanations like Grad-CAM heat maps that show the affectedregionsintheimage.Ithasbeendevelopedfollowing responsive web design principles, enabling it to be accessed andutilizedonbothdesktopandmobiledevices.Thisprovides userswithanopportunitytocomprehendtheresultsandvisual explanations easily.

D. SystemScalability

The classification system has a scalable structure that sep- aratesmajorcomponentssuchaspreprocessing,prediction by models, and visualization. The scalable nature of thesystem means that each major component can be updated independently of others. The system can use cloud resourcesto perform multiple predictions at once if it is deployed on a cloud platform that has a GPU. The trained model is alsolight enough that it can be deployed on a server or otherdevice that has limited resources. The system can also use databases to store prediction results and track patterns related to disasters. The system can thus provide reliable services despite the increase in data and users.

VII. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Theproposedsystem,i.e.,DisasterZoneClassificationSys- tem, is intended to be robust, scalable, and flexible enough to performreal-timeimageanalysisfornaturaldisasters.Thesys- temisdevelopedbyincorporatingdeeplearningmodelsalong with data processing pipelines and visualization tools. The system is scalable enough to perform smoothly by separating machine learning models, backend models, and visualization models. The system is efficient enough to be deployed on cloud services like Google Colab, AWS, or Render.

A. HardwareRequirements

Thesystemwasdevelopedandtestedusingaworksta- tion and cloud environment with the following recommended configurations to ensure stable performance and faster model training:

1) Processor:Aquad-coreCPUorGPU-enableddeviceis recommended. GPU acceleration (such as NVIDIA CUDA cores) significantly enhances training speed and supports high-resolution image processing efficiently.
2) Memory: At least 8 GB RAM is required for smooth ex- ecution of model training, data loading, and visualization tasks. Systems with 16 GB or higher are preferable for faster computation.
3) Storage: Minimum 20 GB of free disk space is neededto store the dataset, augmented images, trained models, and checkpoints. Additional space may be required for model logs and visualization outputs.
4) Display:A standard HD or Full HD display is suitableforviewingdisasterclassificationoutputsandGrad-CAM visualizations.Largerscreensimproveclarityduringeval- uation and report generation.
5) Internet Connection: A stable connection is essentialforinstallingdependencies,downloadingpretrainedEffi- cientNet weights, accessing Kaggle datasets, and deploy- ing the trained model online.

B. SoftwareRequirements

The project utilizes a combination of deep learning frame- works, image processing libraries, and visualization tools to ensure accurate classification and interpretability of results.

1) Python (v3.10 or higher): The main programming lan- guageusedfortheentireworkflow,fromdatapreprocess- ing to model building, training, and evaluation.
2) PyTorch: The main deep learning framework used for implementing and training the EfficientNet model for disasterclassification.ThisframeworksupportsGPUand is flexible for customization.
3) RecommendationLibraries: NumPyandPandasEssential for numerical com- putations, dataset manipulation, and performance analysis during preprocessing and model evaluation.
4) DataProcessingLibraries:

- NumPyandPandasEssentiallibrariesthatare necessaryfordatamanipulationaswellasnumerical computations. These are used during data prepro- cessing as well as Exploratory Data Analysis.
- MatplotlibandSeaborn Visualizationli- braries that are necessary during Exploratory Data Analysis.

5) Google Colab / Jupyter Notebook: Provides an inter- active environment for model training, testing, and Grad- CAM visualizations with GPU acceleration.

6) Development Environment: Visual Studio Code was usedtowrite,test,andvisualizecodeefficientlythrough- out the development process.

These hardware and software components collectively ensure that the Disaster Zone Classification System delivers accurate image-baseddisasterrecognition,efficientmodeltraining,and clear visual interpretability, making it both powerful and adaptable for real-world applications.

VIII. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

The proposed Disaster Zone Classification and Analysis modelhasbeentrainedusingvariousarchitecturesofaConvo-lutionalNeuralNetwork,namelyDenseNet-121,EfficientNet- B0, and ResNet-34, for classifying various disasters like cy- clone, flood, landslide, wildfire, and volcano. The dataset was collectedfromKaggleandthenpreprocessedandenhanced toensurethatthereisabalancednumberofsamplesfor eachclass.Thedatasetwassplitintotrainingandtestsets by resizing, normalizing, and splitting the dataset at an 80-20 ratio.Allmodelsweretrainedunderthesameconditionsusing the Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0003 and a batch sizeof32usingaGPU.TheEfficientNet-B0wasfoundto be a suitable model that balances efficiency and classification accuracy, while DenseNet-121 has shown great potential for recognizing intricate visual patterns found in disasters.

A. DataPreprocessingandAugmentation

Prior to training, an extensive preprocessing pipeline was implementedtostandardizeallimagesto224×224pixels and remove noise using Gaussian Blur filters. Images were normalized to enhance contrast, and all rotated images were alignedtozerodegreestomaintainconsistency.Followingpre- processing,dataaugmentationwasappliedtounderrepresented classes (Wildfire, Volcano, Tornado) using transformations such as random rotation, horizontal flipping, color jittering, and perspective distortion. This process increased the number of training images to approximately 1000 per class, thereby mitigating class imbalance and improving generalization.

B. ResultMetrics

In order to check the efficiency of the models, various metrics are computed using the test data. These metrics are accuracy, precision, recall, F1-Score, and AUC. The accu- racy of the DenseNet-121 model is 78.64%, while that of EfficientNet-B0is82.15%,andResNet34is80.72%.The F1-Score is between 0.74 and 0.79. Precision and recall are measuredat0.77and0.75usingamacro-averagedmetric.

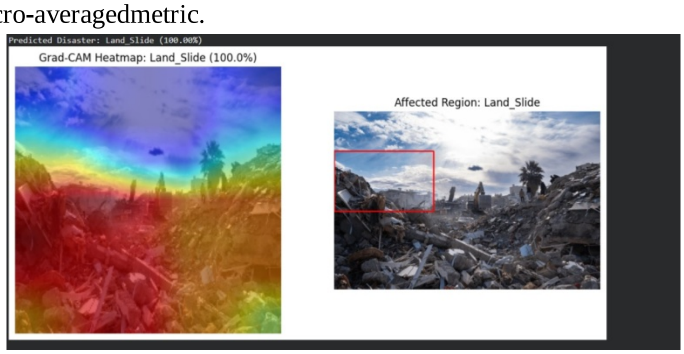

Fig. 3: The output image for the disaster zone classification and analysis

The average confidence score is 84.2%, which is a moderate level of certainty from the models.

The analysis using the confusion matrix showed that the model classified Cyclone and Flooded images with high ac- curacy, while misclassifications were between Volcano and Wildfire images due to similar color and smoke features. This showshowwellthemodelisabletogeneralizeacrossvisually complex natural disaster scenes.

C. DatasetOverview

The data set used for the purpose of this study, Natural Disaster Image Data Set, was collected from Kaggle. Thedata set consists of over 2000 images of high resolution, with fiveclassesofimages:Cyclone,Flooded,Landslide,Wildfire, Volcano. Each image contained unique visual characteristics, such as the accumulation of water, lava, smoke, and terrain movement, among others.

The data set was split into training, testing, and validation sets, with a ratio of 80, 15, and 5, respectively. During thedata preprocessing step, the images were filtered, and all the classeswereverifiedforconsistency.Afterdataaugmentation, the data set was increased to contain over 6000 images.

The data set was well balanced, and it served as an ideal datasetforthepurposeoffeatureextractionandvisualization, as well as for the classification of images using deep learning techniques for disaster analysis and classification, as well as for visualization techniques such as Grad-CAM for affected area localization.

IX. CONCLUSION

The project successfully demonstrates the application of deep learning techniques in the classification of disaster zones using image data. It efficiently identifies various types of naturaldisasterssuchasfloods,cyclones,wildfires,landslides, and volcanoes using an EfficientNet-based CNN model. It demonstrates the potential of computer vision in supporting variousemergencyresponsesystemsanddisastermanagement operations.

Comprehensive data preprocessing and augmentation were performed, focusing on enriching the diversity of the data set and thereby enhancing the robustness of the model, especially forclassesthatarelessrepresented.Anotherstepinthe methodology was exploratory data analysis, which aided in comprehending the data set and thereby forming a better strategy for data augmentation and balancing. Despite the challengesofdataimbalanceandsimilarityinimagesforsome disaster types, the model was able to train stably and attain a reasonableaccuracywithinaconstraineddatasetenvironment.

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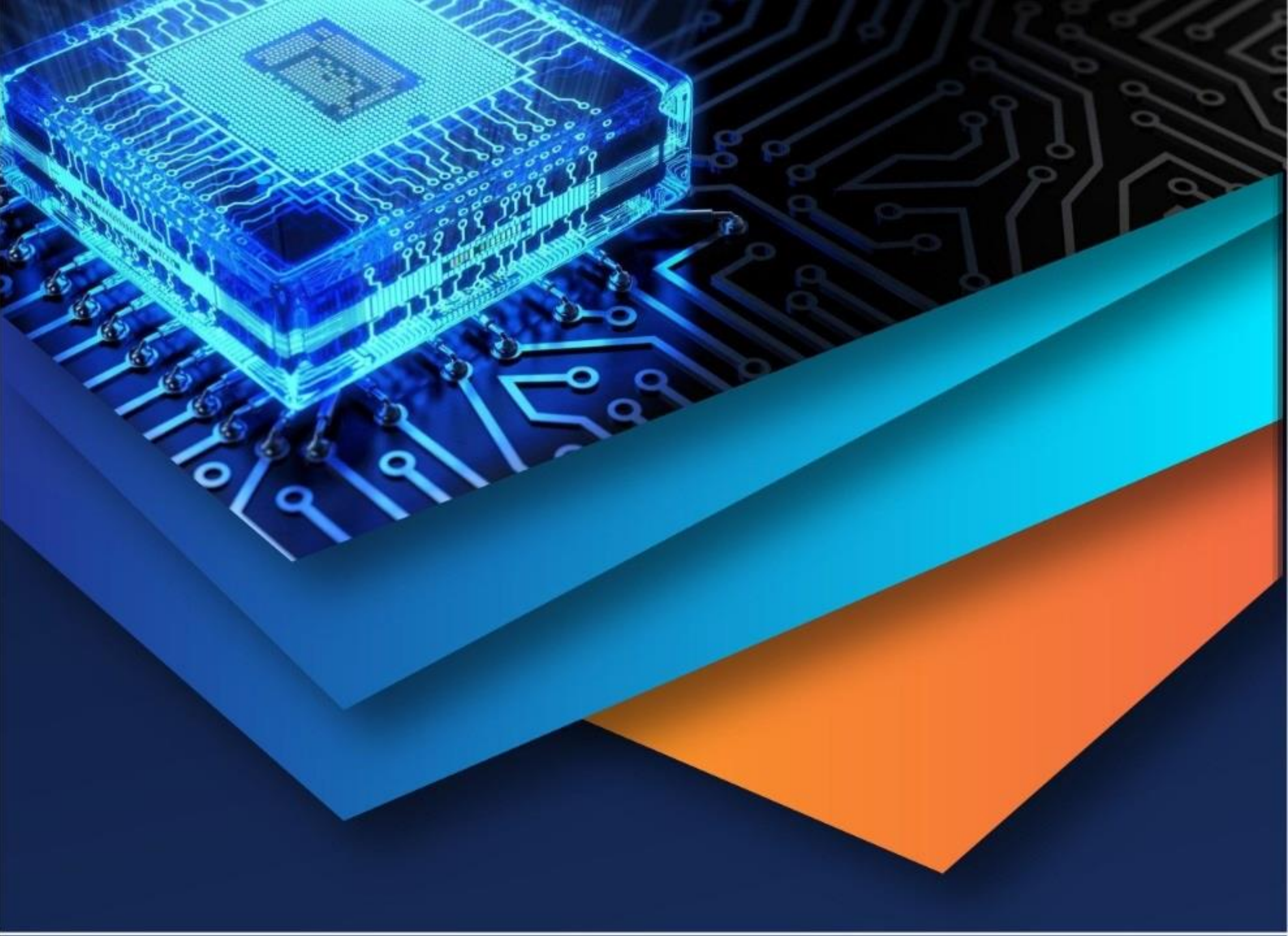

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