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PERSPECTIVE STUDY ON ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT
Disaster is a notable and impact leaving rummage that takes place over a very short time which leaves back lots of serious impact on not only the humans physically but leaves a mark on economic, material and a very serious environmental loss which disturbs the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources . NGOs reach the affected people after a disaster promptly, help in the establishment of temporary relief camps, and contribute to building community resilience to face disasters. This paper examines how NGOs can play an important role to highlight the roles played by various agencies during the different stages of disasters occurred in India and also examine especially the role of government. There has been a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management during the last one decade. The shift is from a relief centric approach to a multi dimensional endeavor involving diverse scientific, engineering financial and social processes to adopt a multi disciplinary and multi sect oral approach with stress on building up capabilities of community to enable them to work.
KEY WORDS: *Contribute, Disaster, Management, Process.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Need for the study the selfless way in which the NGOs often come forward to assist the disaster victims in different parts of the country is appraisable. In spite of several constraints,

This study is conducted in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam, and from each district two mandals were randomly selected and these mandalas are located in coastal areas. Hence, the following objectives have been frames to study in this research.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY THE FOLLOWING

1. To study the role of NGOs in disaster prevention and mitigation.
2. To study the role of NGOs in disaster response.
3. To study the role of NGOs in environment protection.
4. To suggest policy measures for improve the role of NGOs in disaster management.

III. RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

This research schedule contained questions pertaining to the availability of institutional mechanisms in the management of a disaster, people's awareness and perception about the role of NGOs in disaster management, and the level of participation. The interview schedule also contained questions specifically related to the problems encountered by the people and significant others in managing the disaster situation. The qualitative interviews were conducted in Telugu by the Principal Investigator and lasted for one to one-and-a-half hours. All the interviews were audio recorded and later transcribed for analysis. Apart from primary level data collection, the researcher collected resources from secondary data such as books, journals, magazines, articles, news papers and related sources.

IV. JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The research study revealed the role of NGOs in disaster management activities and the level of participation obtained during and after the disasters which struck the north coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh state. The findings of the study contributed to understand the enormous requirement of both NGOs and local self governments in disaster management. The study results will positively affect the various aspects of the disaster management programme in the country including disaster preparedness, planning, response, mitigation and post disaster recovery efforts. Hence, the chapter scheme of this research has presented in the following.

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V.EARLY STUDY

Nirmita Mehrotra (2010)[i] in his study on "Disaster Management: Need of Revival in Policy Framework", this paper propagates that disaster safe neighborhoods must be recognized as a basic human right and continued responsibility of local government. Emergency response is what most people associate with disasters. Timely, efficient and effective response relies on careful planning for quick action by different actors and institutions in alliance. The local bodies can be effective instruments in tackling disasters through early warning system, relief distribution, providing shelters to victims, medical assistance, etc.

Shah A. J. (2011)[ii] opines in his work, "An overview of disaster management in India", it is in South Asia, India is said to be one of the crucial areas easily vulnerable to natural disasters like, hurricanes, snowstorms, landslides etc and they leave a lot of notable results on the lives of millions not only personally but also on various areas such as, agriculture, Economical and infrastructure. These cause a huge loss and trouble the overall development of the country.

Matthes Rieke et. al, (2018)[iii] in their article on "A Platform for Coordinating Voluntary Helpers in Disaster Response", This paper introduces a system architecture concept for coordinating voluntary helpers in disaster response activities. In recent years, many examples of natural disasters have shown how people coordinate their voluntary help via social media platforms. However, these help efforts are usually not coordinated with the activities and requirements of public authorities. This often leads to inefficient and in some cases even counterproductive activities. To solve this issue, this paper present ongoing work on a corresponding system architecture and discusses how it can be practically applied in a disaster scenario.

Debabrata Mondal, Sarthak Chowdhury and Debabrata Dasu (2015)[iv] in their study on "Role of non-governmental Organizations in Disaster Management", NGO's are Organizations which are nonprofit, voluntary and independent apart from government, engaged in activities concerning various societal and developmental issues. The role of the NGO's during a disaster is to have quick response and to try and save as many lives as it can with the given funds. NGO's have a faster response to situations because it does not need to clear paperwork. A study was undertaken in cyclone Aila affected areas in West Bengal on role of NGO's on disaster management. The main role performed by the NGOs were providing relief materials, organizing health camp, involved in rescue operation, arranging temporary shelters and so on.

Disaster Management at Local Level Disasters affect the well-being and safety of people, communities and countries, as a whole. Globally, the most common hazardous events are road accidents, natural disasters, and industrial injuries. Approximately 190 million people are directly affected annually by emergencies due to natural and technological hazards, with over 77 000 deaths. A further 172 million are affected by conflict (UNDRR). From 2012 to 2017, there were recorded more than 1200 out-breaks in 168 countries, including those due to new or re emerging infectious diseases. In 2018, a further 352 infectious disease events, including the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona virus (MERS-CoV) and Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), were tracked by the World Health Organization

The Government of India has initiated a wide array of programmes and activities for holistic disaster management by changing its orientation from a relief centric approach to a pro-active approach towards disaster management and by adopting a multi-disciplinary and cross sectoral approach. A National Disaster Management Framework/Roadmap addressing institutional, legislative and policy frameworks, disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, networking of emergency operations centers, early warning systems, human resource development and capacity building and research and knowledge management has been formulated.

Government of Andhra Pradesh ensures that State Government, district administration, local authorities and departments take into account disaster risks and provide for suitable preventive, mitigation and preparedness measures in their regular development planning activities. The State Disaster Management Authority has formed a frame work for mainstreaming disaster management integrating performance indicators for key elements for ensuring translation of policy goals into outcome and for enhanced accountability towards critical parameters like integration of disaster management framework into development framework of the State and medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) that indicate budgetary commitment of the State Government to the policy (SDMA, 2005). Disaster management is included as an integral part of development plans of the State and Disaster Risk or Environment Impact Analysis is introduced as a binding requirement for development and infrastructure programs. As part of mainstreaming, Course Curriculum in disaster management is included in the school curriculum of State Education Department, in the high school syllabus. School disaster management programs and formation of Safety Clubs is promoted by the State. Universities and self financing colleges shall be encouraged to conduct postgraduate and diploma courses in disaster management.

National Plan on Disaster Management An institutional mechanism for preparation of the National Plan has been put in place, which is under preparation in three parts namely:- i National Response Plan, National Mitigation Plan and iii. National Capacity Building Plan.

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Institutional and policy mechanisms for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation have been well-established since Independence. These mechanisms have proved to be robust and effective as response, relief and rehabilitation are concerned. At the national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters concerning disaster management. The Central Relief Commissioner (CRC) in the Ministry of Home Affairs acts as a nodal officer to operate during calamities and draughts. The CRC receives information relating to forecasting/warning of a natural calamity from India Meteorological Department (IMD) or from Central Water Commission of Ministry of Water Resources on a continuing basis.

VI.FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A non-governmental Organizations, nongovernmental Organizations, non-government Organizations, or simply an NGO, is an Organizations that is, generally, formed independent from government.

They are typically nonprofit entities, and many of them are active in humanitarianism or the social sciences; they can also include clubs and associations that provide services to their members and others. Surveys indicate that NGOs have a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders. (The rise and role of NGOs in sustainable development NGOs are classified by (1) orientation—the type of activities an NGO undertakes, such as activities involving human rights, consumer protection, environmentalism, health, or development; and (2) level of operation, which indicates the scale at which an Organizations works: local, regional, national, or international.

NGOs vary by method; some are primarily advocacy groups, and others conduct programs and activities. Oxfam, concerned with poverty alleviation economic development, may provide needy people with the equipment and skills to obtain food and drinking water; the Forum for Fact-finding Documentation and Advocacy (FFDA) helps provide legal assistance to victims of women rights, child rights, human-rights abuses. The Afghanistan Information Management Services provide specialized technical products and services to support development activities implemented on the ground by other Organizations. Management techniques are crucial to project success.

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