



A REVIEW PAPER ON ROLE OF DISASTER RECOVERY MEASURES

***Dr.P.Indrasena Palaka**

Lecturer in political science, Government Degree College, sabbavaram, Visakhapatnam.

Abstract:

In the Perceptions of respondents on Role of NGOs in Disaster Recovery Measure, it is found from the data that highest group 83.0 percent said agreed that are Provide family rehabilitation kits (Floor mats, Blackest, Cloths, Candles, Matchbox and Floor mats for school children), and above eighty percent of the respondents (80.7%) are agreed that The victims were effectively rehabilitative by NGOs, 86.4 percent said agreed that are Conduct rehabilitation activities in the disaster areas, whereas 79.6 percent are agreed with Monitor progress of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. In this regard Psychological counseling conducted to the victims for rejoining their normal life, shows 82.3 percent said agreed, and around eighty percent of the respondents 214 (80.0%) are agreed that are Fill emotional strength among the individual who are feeling of panic, and the 74.3 percent are Rise rehabilitation fund from the local communities for reconstruction activities. and this paper is part my PhD thesis.

Keywords: Disaster, Panic, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Victims

I. Introduction:

Regarding the Play major role in the social and economical recovery process, shows 76.3 percent said agreed, and more than seventy percent of the respondents (79.6%) are agreed that coordinate local clubs to involved in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities, 85.4 percent felt agreed with NGOs to make civil society groups and disaster survivors of the affected place normalize after disaster, whereas 75.7 percent said agreed that NGOs co-operation with Government reduce local body recovery. It is also found that 73.4 percent are agreed that NGOs arrange camp for distribution the cooked meal to victims, and above seventy percent of the respondents (77.6%) are agreed with Proved water tank to the disaster affected area. It is found that 58.0 percent are help in erecting new electricity line the place of damaged. Hence from the above analysis, it is found that due to perceptual score analysis of respondents on role of NGOs in disaster recovery measure of there are fifteen statements. It is observed that highest number of respondents is given to the statement that due to help in implementing educational programme.

II.Objectives of the current study:

Aimed at studying the impact of psychosocial care on the survivors of disaster by community level workers with the major objectives of:

- (1) Analyzing the formal and informal institutional arrangements that exist towards disaster management in Kerala;
- (2) Studying the nature of local self-governance in disaster management with specific reference to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami; and
- (3), analyzing the nature community participation in disaster management with specific reference to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.

In the literature review, researcher examined and critically analyzed the available research on local, national, and international disaster management. In quantitative data collection and analysis, the researcher developed and administered four questionnaires and a socio demographic profile for 306 participants. In qualitative data collection and analysis, the investigator developed an interview guide and conducted in-depth interviews with 10 participants. In addition, the investigator visited the disaster devastated places such as Andaman Islands, tsunami affected places of Tamilnadu (Kanyakumari, Kadalur, Tirunelveli, and Chennai), Kollam and other tsunami affected districts of Kerala in order to collect more reliable information. Furthermore, the researcher had informal interviews with international and national experts in the field of disaster management including officials from Action Aid International, Oxfam International, Plan International, and UN officials.

III. Statically explains:

The quantitative analysis of the data revealed that there were significant positive correlation between the effectiveness of the disaster management with Family Support, Neighborhood Support, Religious Support, Non-Governmental Organizations Support, Coordination among institutions, Institutional Support, level of Local Self Government Support, and the awareness of the people about 224 the role of the local self government in disaster management. The qualitative data analysis revealed the following major themes: Difficulties faced by local self government to manage rescue, recovery, and rehabilitation; Ensuring the participation of Local Self Government; Ensuring people's participation in disaster management; Problems of Relocated villages; and recommendations to improve disaster management services.

IV. Role of NGO's in environment protection 215 -14.

The Perceptions of respondents on Role of NGO's in environment protection, it is noticed from the data that more than sixty percent of the respondents (63.6%) are agreed that Help in construction of drainage system after disasters, 88.7 percent are respondents said agreed that Help in construction of toilets to improve sanitization, 84.0 percent said agreed that Create awareness among people to protect environment, and more than seventy five percent of the respondents (71.3%) are agreed with plantation of new trees in the place of damaged trees. It is found from the data 84.6 percent felt agreed that are Remove of fallen trees on the houses and roads, 84.7 percent said agreed that Supply plants to promote forestation and protect greenery, and above eighty percent of the respondents (84.0%) are agreed that working on solid and liquid waste management in their NGOs environment. 15. In this regard the data reveals that 87.3 percent felt agreed that Clean the surroundings of Uninhabited areas from wastages of floods, and around eighty percent of the respondents (83.3%) are agreed with Clean the surrounding area of sea-beach, 81.7 percent felt agreed that Help in control wastage in beach area, while it shows from more than eighty percent of the respondents (84.3%) are agreed that are Create awareness among the disaster affected people about the most communicable disease. The data reveals from 84.7 percent said agreed that Help to control the communicable diseases of the disaster victim and 77.4 percent felt agreed with Spray bleaching powders and phenol in the streets to protect people from mosquitoes. It is shows that 75.0 percent said agreed that Distribute mosquito nets to protect people from 216 mosquito bites, 77.6 percent are felt agreed that Help in control of soil erosion during floods and 58.0 percent are felt agreed that help in

construction water reservoirs / agriculture tank to protect from floods. 16. Hence, from the above analysis, it is observed that due to Perceptual score analysis of respondents on

V. Role of NGO's in environment protection there are fifteen statements.

The data reveals that maximum number of respondents is given to the statement that due to help of encouraging/promoting plantation of trees, with a scale value of 1320, whereas the minimum number of respondents is given to the help in encouraging entrepreneurship through forest produce, with a scale value of.

(Planning Commission, 2002). The impact of these disasters has been devastating. Between 1988 and 1997, disasters killed on an average 222 5,116 people and affected 24.79 million people in the country every year (UNDP and National Disaster Management Division, 2002). The death toll due to natural disasters has gone up, with about 10,000 people killed in the super cyclone of 1999, about 20,000 killed in the earthquake of 2001, and more than 11,000 in the Tsunami of 2004 (Das, 2005). In the recent history, the deadliest disaster which shook the entire nation was the 2004 Sumatra-Andaman earthquake and the subsequent tsunami. The massive undersea earthquake north-west of Sumatra, Indonesia, with a Richter-scale magnitude of 9.3, caused a giant ocean shockwave or tsunami that devastated the shorelines of Indonesia, India, Thailand and many other countries (USAID, 2005). The death toll in India was 12,405. Another 5,640 people went missing and 647,599 people were totally displaced. Among the victims, 75% were women and children; while 787 women became widows and 480 children were orphaned. The state of Tamil Nadu has been the worst affected on the mainland, with a death toll of 7,793. Nagapattinam district has had 5,525 casualties, with entire villages having been destroyed. Kanyakumari district has had 808 deaths, Kadalur district 599, and the state capital Chennai 206 and Kanchipuram district 124 (Mohanty, 2010). In this context,.

VI Suggestions

1. The role of NGOs in disaster preparedness shows 43.3 percent could not get information about the severity and seriousness of the future coming disasters. In this regard not only the government but also the NGOs should propagate more about the drowning disasters and their seriousness to alert the people.
2. It is observed that 40.4 percent of the respondents do not satisfied with the current institutional mechanism in the disaster areas. So they want to strengthen the existing institutional mechanism to protect the people during disasters.
3. Even though 39.3 percent of the respondents do not agree for pre information to prepare and protect themselves from the disasters, the government and NGOs have to inform before about the coming disasters and their severity. Since, 30.0 percent of the respondents do not agree for need of first aid camps arrangements in disaster areas, but it is very important to protect the people at the time of accidents or spread of viral diseases during disasters.
5. Since, 32.4 percent of the respondents do not want artificial perform of mock drills for children to prepare for disaster management activities, but these mock drills will prepare children how to escape from the risks at the time of disasters. While 61.7 percent of the respondents felt NGOs have to mobilize the community in positive manner to arrange dedicated voluntary services in pre-disaster management activities, it is suggested that every youth has to take initiative in the affected area to come forward in this regard.
6. According to the data 22.7 percent of the respondents do not need awareness in hygiene, sanitations and immunization among people to prevention of risk in communicable diseases, but it is necessary to built awareness among the communities on hygiene, sanitations and immunization to prevent themselves.
7. Moreover, 76.3 percent of the respondents agreed that they need proper arrangements for good shelter and accommodation during the time of disasters, it is suggested that the government and NGOs should take initiatives to arrange good shelter and accommodation to the people in the disaster areas.

8. According to the data it reveals that 19.7 percent of the respondents do not satisfy with cleanliness of sewage disposal including human wastage during disasters, and also hygienic food supply to affected people. So 218 there is a need of proper maintenance of sewage disposal and food hygiene.

9. The data reveals that 28.0 percent of the respondents did not satisfied with the arrangement of medical campaigns during pre and post disaster to protect the people from communicable diseases. Therefore, the government and NGOs have to arrange medical campaigns in such a way that they should reach each and every needy person.

10. The data shows that 46.0 percent of the respondents are not awareness of various risks factors in the disaster affected areas. Therefore, both government and NGOs should conduct programmes to create awareness on disaster management among the communities.

11. While risk with links of national, regional, or socio-economic conduction will be reduced through proper decision making and planning, 28.7 percent of the respondents did not agreed for this. Thus there is a need of awareness creation and confidence development among the public through proper guidelines and providing safety measures during disasters.

12. The perceptions of the public in relation to role of NGOs in disaster response indicate 33.0 percent do not feel NGOs help in spiritual development among public. So the NGOs have to conduct spiritual programmes in the villages to develop spirituality among the public.

13. More than one-fourth of the respondents did not get help from NGOs in economic, semi-economic and business development activities of the people in affected area. Therefore, the NGOs have to support the public in sanctioning of economic benefits through the government during 219 disasters for the development of business and economic status of the people.

14. Regarding conducting of physical consoling programmes in disaster affected areas 45.7 percent respondents not satisfied, so there is a need of effective programmes in the disaster affected areas to physical consoling of people.

15. The aim of emergency response of government is to provide immediate assistance to maintain life, improve health and support the morale of the affected population during disasters. In this process the government and NGOs played relatively a better role in providing food, water, clothes, medicine, etc. Even though 23.7 percent of the respondents did not feel happy with the help in women empowerment and financial assistant to the poor and vulnerable groups, and 28.0 percent did not satisfy with the help in proper distribution of relief materials to victims.

This indicate all the disaster affected people did not received the relief benefits from the government or the NGOs. Therefore, the NGOs have to take necessary action in distribution of disaster relief funds and benefits to all the affected people irrespective of their caste, community, religion, etc.

16. Still 43.7 percent of the respondents not satisfied with the co-operation of government in reconstruction of anganwadi centers and schools in effected area of disasters. Therefore, the government has to take immediate action for reconstruction of anganwadi center, schools, community buildings, etc., after every disaster for the benefit of the rural communities. 220

17. Role of NGOs in disaster recovery measure indicate 36.4 percent of the respondents not satisfied agreed with the innovative ideas provided by the government regarding the rehabilitation work. Therefore, the government has to take innovative ideas not only from the offices but also from the NGOs and public in rehabilitation work at affected places.

18. Still above 20.0 percent of the respondents not agreed with the monitoring progress of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, and also rising rehabilitation funds from the local communities for reconstruction activities. In this regard the NGOs have to take initiatives in progress of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities by rising funds from the local communities.

19. Moreover, 24.3 percent of the respondents not agreed with the co operation of NGOs with Government in reducing local body recovery, the data shows that 26.6 percent of the respondents not satisfied with the camps arranged by NGOs for distribution the cooked meal to victims. Therefore, there is a need of more involvement of NGOs in coordinating local bodies and government for arranging camps for cooked meal distribution to victims. Even though it is not the duty of NGOs in erecting electricity lines at damaged places, 42.0 percent of the respondents dissatisfied for this. Hence, the NGOs have to take necessary actions in coordinating both department and public in this regard.

20. At the time of disasters both environment and infrastructure facilities will be damages. In this regard it is found that 35.4 percent respondents need help in construction of drainage system after disasters and 28.7 percent respondents want support in plantation of new trees in the place 221 of damaged trees. Therefore, it is suggested that the NGOs have to facilitate these arrangement through government agencies.

Reviews

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