



WORK STUDY OF NGO IN NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT: WITH REFERENCE TO JIVAN MUKTI SEVA SANSTHA (WHITE ARMY) IN KOLHAPUR

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concern work study of NGO who are working for Disaster Management, with reference to Jivan Mukti Seva Sanstha (White Army), Kolhapur. India is home of disasters. Everyday some type of disaster is happening here but people are not aware about disasters and its management. White Army is a nonprofit organisation which is working since 1999. Disaster management is a huge area of study. Many of the researchers have study on disaster and its management. Flood is major disaster in India. This paper includes both the primary and secondary data. This study is significant to NGOs, Government and society. Researchers have met to president of White Army Mr. Ashok Rokade and interviewed him. It is found that NGOs are having problem of government support and not having proper source of finance. It is Suggested that to invest in NGO's business by government to improve their performance. It is concluded that Government policy is neutral and finance source is not so strong. NGO's work who has been working efficiently should be praised by government to encourage them.

Keywords: Disaster Management, NGO, Government, Finance

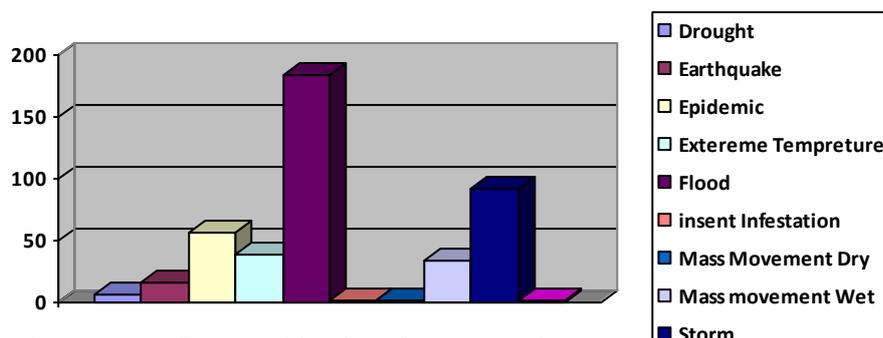
INTRODUCTION:

Disasters affect almost every part of the world. According to a World Bank report titled "Natural hazards, unnatural disasters," floods and storms are the most widespread while droughts are prevalent more often in Africa. Regions which suffer from frequent droughts and floods are also home to most of the hungry in the world. Climate change is expected to exacerbate the situation. There is, therefore, a need to recognize hazards and vulnerability in a comprehensive manner and take effective steps for prevention, mitigation and management. In the case of India, natural disasters like floods, cyclones and drought occur repeatedly in different parts of the country. Many districts of India are prone to multiple hazards and face different disasters around the year. Earthquake, hailstorms, avalanches, and landslides also occur in some parts of India but the impact depends on the magnitude of the event and the vulnerability of the location. Developed countries which have modern early warning systems and effective mitigation programs are able to reduce the impact of natural hazards whereas countries with less preparedness and inadequate mitigation efforts suffer more from natural hazards. In the case of India, the human and economic losses from disasters are high in comparison to many other developing nations. According to an estimate by the World Bank direct losses from natural disaster are up to 2 percent of the India's GDP. More importantly, the impact of most of the disasters is very high on the poor. According to that India had taken a step ahead by passing Disaster Management Act 2005. The Government of India (GOI) constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as the apex body for Disaster Management (DM) headed by the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the Chief Ministers, and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) headed by the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner Basically disasters have been divided in to 2 types, i.e. 'Man-made' and

‘Natural’. For man-made calamities only human is responsible and Natural disasters are depends on nature. Disasters disrupt progress and destroy the hard-earned fruits of painstaking developmental efforts, often pushing nations, in quest for progress, back by several decades. Thus, efficient management of disasters, rather than mere response to their occurrence has, in recent times, received increased attention both within India and abroad. This is as much a result of the recognition of the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters as it is an acknowledgement that good governance, in a caring and civilised society, needs to deal effectively with the devastating impact of disasters. Along with NDMA there are number of NGOs who are working for suffers of disaster as well as for preventing them who are in the shadow of disaster. In our study area there is one NGO who is working for above mentioned purpose i.e. ‘JIVAN MUKTI SEVA SANSTHA, KOLHAPUR’ (White Army). JMSS is popularly known as ‘White Army’. This paper concerns work of JMSSK. Jeevan Mukti Seva Sanstha was established on 25th December 1999. The motto of the sanstha is “TO HELP IS THE REAL RELIGION” The sanstha is lead by its president Mr. Ashok Rokade. Jeevan Mukti Volunteers popularly called White Army because of their White uniform participated in relief and rescue operations. Now with the help of JMSS present researchers has put the role of NGOs in Disaster Management. Following chart helps us to understand what the rate of occurrence of disasters in India is.

Natural Disaster Occurrence Reported during 1980-2010 in India

(Ref. YOJANA, 2012, Govt. of India)



disaster safe neighborhoods must be 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.

Jyoti Purohit(2012) has studied on disasters during 1990-2009 periods have been discussed in terms of natural and man-made disasters in the Indian subcontinent as well as in India. She has put before statistical data of disasters.

Shivananda (2012) has studied on preparedness of government and his opinion is, in recent years, the intensity of the occurrence of natural disasters has increased manifold. Responding to this, the Government of India has undertaken various measures to mitigate the impact of disasters. Even so, the response of the civil authorities is often found inadequate and the armed forces are called out to assist the civil administration. The armed forces never fail to respond in a prompt manner, but without proper data on various local resources, skills,

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The present researchers are cover the reviews are related to above subject is as:

Nirmita Mehrotra (2010) has studied on recognized as a basic



essential services and equipment. Hence, there is a dire need of the armed forces to be trained in the field of disaster management to deal with disasters of various types.

Jacob P Alex (2006) has studied on relation of Law to disaster management, role of Law in Disaster Management and Necessary Changes for the Disaster Management System in India.

Asian Disaster Reduction Center (2011) has studied on study on dissemination of disaster prevention activities for communities they also made research on how to reduce disasters in Asia.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. Concept of Disaster

“A disaster is a situation in which the community is incapable of coping. It is a natural or human-caused event which causes intense negative impacts on people, goods, services and/or the environment, exceeding the affected community’s capability to respond; therefore the community seeks the assistance of government and international agencies”.

-Virtual University for Small States of the Commonwealth (VUSSC)

Types of natural and non-natural disasters:

Disasters are often classified according to their:

A. Causes – Natural vs. Human

B. Speed of onset – Sudden vs. Slow

Disasters are of many types according to their causes, speed, size, impacts etc.

2. Concept of Disaster Management: DM involves a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary for:

- Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster.
- Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences.
- Capacity building including research and knowledge management.
- Preparedness to deal with any disaster.
- Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster.
- Evacuation, rescue and relief.
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction.

PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY

Up to today India has increasing number of natural as well as man-made calamities. We are losing balance of our eco-system. Unbalanced eco system is answering in the form of disasters and calamities. On the other hand human, who is very selfish animal, disturbing overall environment for their selfishness. In the world there are many terror attacks happening every day. This terror attacks are falls under man-made calamities. We the present researchers are putting clear picture in front of reader that what is the exact role of NGO in DM¹ and researchers made this study for getting solutions of following problems.

1. There is lack of knowledge about Disaster Management.
2. NGOs are not getting encouragement from others.
3. Disaster management is not taken seriously.
4. India is native place of disasters.
5. In disasters or calamities there would be great economical loss.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the role of NGO in disaster management.



2. To made DM¹ known to each and every part of society.
3. To Study the overview of work of Jivan Mukti Seva Sanstha (White Army).
4. To suggest some new ways to DM¹.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1. This study is significantly useful to NGOs to improve their performance.
2. Government to improve their strategies.
3. This research is also useful to Society to aware about DM¹.

METHODOLOGY

1. Data Collection:

a) Primary data:

Present researchers have collected data through questionnaires, personal observations and Interviews.

b) Secondary data:

Present researchers have been collected data from newspapers, websites, books and articles.

Results and Discussion:

Orgnisation's Profile:

Mr. Rokade who could not fulfill his dream of being a soldier in the Indian Army, was moved to see the "Plight" of unclaimed, abandoned dead bodies and decided to dedicate himself to the task of giving such bodies last rites with honor. Jeevan Mukti Seva Sanstha was established on 25th December 1999. The motto of the sanstha is "TO HELP IS THE REAL RELIGION" The registration number of sanstha is MAH / 14884 / KOP. Its head quarter is situated at 1656, C, Ganji Galli, Shivaji Chowk, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. The sanstha is lead by its president Mr. Ashok Rokade. Jeevan Mukti Volunteers popularly called White Army because of their White uniform participated in relief and rescue operations. At the time starting there were 7 founder volunteers but today White Army having 1500+ volunteers.

Objectives of White Army:

1. To perform the religious funeral rites on unrecognized and unclaimed bodies and that too free of cost. This is mainly done from the point of humanity and compassion for the fellow beings.
2. To provide the free of cost help and service to those suffering from natural or man-made disasters throughout the country.
3. To provide medical help to poor and helpless people in the society.
4. To create a sense of gratitude towards the army fighting on war fronts to protect the country.
5. To provide essential medical facilities to all the sections of the society.
6. To create an awareness among the people about the precautions to be taken in the event of earth-quake, mega flood situations, fire, accidents etc.
7. To arrange various programs to promote feelings of love and pride regarding the Mother Land.
8. To provide free food facility during disasters.

Praiseworthy Contribution of the Sanstha

1. Sincerely active in performing the required religious rites on the unrecognized and unclaimed bodies in the district of Kolhapur and thus always tried to avoid the unholy things happening to the dead bodies due to unnecessary delay. Until now round about 1200 Religious Rites are performed free of cost on the unclaimed dead bodies.
2. Provided a great help to the suffering people during Gujrat Kachha earthquake In January 2001.
3. Rescue and relief operation was done during Kokan Railway Accident on 22nd July 2003.

4. Assistance and service had been provided by Sanstha to the people of Kerala during Tsunami disaster on 26th December 2004. 5. Similar kind of help was provided during Mandhar devi Yatra mishap-accident near Wai, Dist.Satara. 6. Free food stalls were raised to serve food to the people of village Vadange, Kolhapur during communal riots. 7. Valuable service was provided by the members of sanstha to the people of Ambewadi, Prayag Chikhali villages and in Shirol Taluka area mega flood situation. 8. Medical help and other services are provided at Jyotiba yatra, Datta Jayanti at Nrusinhwadi in Kolhapur District. 9. Free food service during Army recruitment camps.10. Required medical help was provided to the 4 year old girl named Gouri Doude – a burnt girl and further financial assistance was made available.

CONCLUSION

The present researchers have to evaluate the position of Jivan Mukti Seva Sanstha (White Army). Finally its observation, suggestion and conclusion are drawn as under.

FINDINGS

Present researchers had met to Mr Ashok Rokade (President of White Army) and interviewed them, they realized following things about White Army.

White Army collects the required instruments for disaster management by studying the situation. Place has also affects the instruments which to be carried. They forecast about situation and then be prepared for rescue operation. When they reach at the place of disaster, the people were very disturbed. They have to maintain their psychological state of mind. Mr Ashok Rokade said that, “ Disaster suffering people are become very happy when they realised that people are here for helping us has come from so long distance. They feel, local authorities are not helping but people who are came from another area of country help us. This feeling raise their moral and mental support.” Mr. Ashok Rokade has also mentioned that they reach to the place of accident within 30 minutes to 24 hours, it is depends upon distance. The work has been done by volunteers. These volunteers are trained for 6 months with basic disaster management. Work is divided among volunteers as per their experience and work capability. There is 1 leader and 2 colleagues are provided to him therefore zero risk has been maintained. Mr. Ashok Rokade said that, “Since last 25 years they had not any accident with their volunteers. About Malingaon disaster he said that their role is to bring out dead bodies, identify them and takeout for riots. He also mentioned that they work by setting disaster as goal. Their volunteers are trained with various skills required for rescue operation. It is found that White Army is doing the work of rescue and help since 1999 very promptly without any permanent source of income. They thought that there is no need of lots of financial aspects during rescue operations. If u started work then your will-power will show you path. Government policy is neutral towards the work of NGOs. Volunteer who are working for organization, work for free. They provide services free of costs. Organisation also not pays them anything for their work. Volunteer works for their satisfaction. In the society there are some people who have social interest; they provide some funds to the organization. White Army uses that fund for rescue operations.

In the case of NGO works for disaster management, government has very neutral policy. They are not going to help this type of organizations in either monetary or kind.

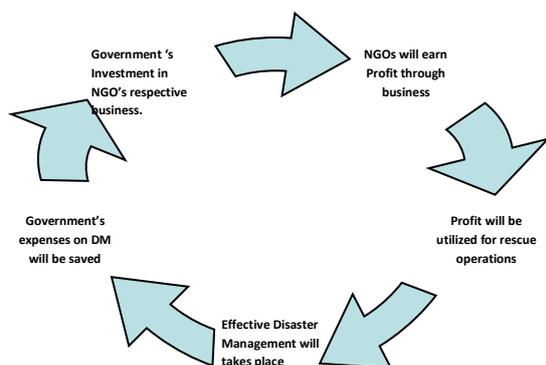
SUGGESTIONS

To NGO:

NGO has to make organization's financial aspects strong for better performance. Which will helpful for bigger disasters or disasters on long distance.

To Government:

Government has national team for rescue operation but that is not sufficient. The NGOs like White Army are doing excellent work in the area of disaster management. But they have lack of financial support from government. These organizations are working on lowest financial support but doing great job, if government provides financial help definitely these NGOs will work extra ordinarily. This organisations make available fund through their volunteer's own contribution. Government can invest in their business and made available funds to NGOs. Following method can be helpful.



Above model suggests that Government has to invest in NGO's business which they are doing as their source of income for e.g. White Army's some volunteers run the garment business. If government invests in their business they will earn more profit which will be strong source of fund available for NGO. This business also makes availability of employment to some peoples of society. Profit

which is earned after investment will be utilized for rescue work. More funds will helpful for effective rescue work. If these NGOs work efficiently then government's expenses on DM will be reduced. Again government can invest in those businesses.

Government has to open a training center for building confidence of new volunteers of NGOs to do their best performance in rescue operations.

For encourage NGOs government has to arrange award functions according to performance of NGOs.

To Society:

People are advised, not to challenge the nature. NGOs arrange camps for disaster management, people has to attend those camps.

CONCLUSION

From the above study it is concluded that,

1. White Army is performing in a proper way.
2. Government is not taking serious steps to encourage NGOs.
3. Volunteers invest their own money.
4. Other NGOs has to take active part in DM activities.
5. For taking big steps in DM, NGOs not having a permanent and strong source of funds.
6. White Army is working on zero accident base, they take that much care of volunteers.
7. People of society are not much aware about disaster and DM.

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