

THE ROLE OF NGO'S TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY IN AGRICULTURAL DISASTERS AND MARGINALIZATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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Abstract

Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes make up 16.2% and 8% of the total Indian population, but their control over resources of the country is marginal—less than 5%. Close to half of the Scheduled caste population lives under the Poverty Line, and even more (62%) are illiterate. Among the Scheduled castes, most of those engaged in agricultural work are landless or nearly landless agricultural laborers. Scheduled castes and tribes are exploited because of their lower status in society and are disparaged of getting full participation in socio-economic development. The agriculture is contributed 14 percent in GDP but nearly half of population is depended on agriculture for employment. It is a major source of employment, the holding of agriculture land is 8 percent, 12 percent, and 80 percent for SCs, STs and others, and this show that unequal distribution of land. According to a 2014 report to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, over 33.8% of Scheduled Caste (SC) populations in rural India were living below the poverty line in 2011-12.

This paper is discussing about 'agriculture disaster' in socio-economic life of marginalized community and role of NGOs to reduce it.

The agriculture disaster mostly affected to them, the role of NGOs is keen important dealing with an issue of caste, class, gender and religion. During agricultural disaster, most of the resources are being pulled out by upper caste/class people and are given ill treatment and that leads to calamity in their life. Therefore, it is necessary to have NGOs network to provide unbiased report and proper strategy without any prejudices.

NGOs network can reduce agriculture disaster and proscribe proper method for distributive justice. SCs are forced to segregate and to

stay the periphery of villages to perform the manual work in the village like scavenging work or to be bonded work for upper.

Keyword: discrimination, socio-economic rights, Interlock, poverty and dalit and Hindu religion

Introduction of agriculture disaster

Disaster Services Act defines disaster as "an episode that results in severe destruction to the safety, health or welfare of people or in widespread damage to property." Oxford dictionary defines disaster is "a great or sudden misfortune" and the agricultural disaster is "an event which seriously threatens the livelihood of one or more members' agricultural community.

The agriculture disaster is recurring phenomenon in India, a drought, lack of affordable price to crops, debt for growing crops, and lack of knowledge of modern technology. In addition, socio-economic disparities have added a disaster in the agriculture that is more oppressive and corrosive and arguments vulnerability and marginalization. Therefore, a role of NGOs is become essential in addressing such issues to reducing the Agriculture disaster, as it creates a hazardous situation to livelihood and human development, therefore a timely prevention and intervention is required to reduce vulnerability. In the last decade it is essential to address growing concern of socio-economic disparities. Agriculture disaster has not only contributed to widen gap of economic disparities but also maintain social hegemonic structure. Resources are interlocked in such ways that results in unequal distribution of income, under representation in employment, illiteracy and poverty.

Whenever any agriculture disaster happens the marginalized population are happen to vulnerable as their livelihood depend on agriculture. Working population of agriculture laborer don't have alternative. The government benefits don't reach to them. To make them access and utilize the benefit provided to have the support from those who are closely link and work with people.

NGOs are closely works with issues and enhance participation of people. An experiences show that state policies is multifaceted and has limitation reaching to people, the promotion of NGOs is certainly helpful to make margin population some relive.

Brief introduction of marginalization

SCs and STs marginalize communities they represent 16.2 percent population in India (2011 census). They live in rural areas and are engaged in agricultural as agriculture laborers. Moreover due to lack of education and technical skills and social network, cultural capital to absorption into another occupation has been difficult in rural as well as urban areas. The advent of industrialization and urbanization has commenced the process of transformation in occupation from rural to urban areas however, they are relatively in disadvantage position when compared with Non-SC workers, the percentage of self employment among SC worker is lower and (9 percentage, 2009) casual labour is higher (14 percentage points). However, the proportion of regular wage/ salaried SC's households has declined because of new economic policy post 1991 employment of public sector. the fact that social hierarchal division of society particularly prohibition of ownership of property rights resulted lack of capital accumulation in lower caste system is not merely a division of the social order (Thorat, 2009). The unequal growth of India's economy

however industrialization has influenced village life of India, Most these opportunities were taken way by the higher caste (Heyer (2011)).

NGOs are used the principles and practice of social work that exist in various levels underpinning with underprivileged exclusion. One needs to explore what are those social work practices and its implications useful for disaster management (Mullaly (2007)) “the personal is political” and the need for recognizing that social problems are indeed connected with larger structures in society, causing various forms of oppression amongst individuals resulting in marginalization (p. 262). It is also important for the social worker to recognize the intersecting nature of oppression. A non-judgmental and unbiased attitude is necessary on the part of the social worker. The worker must begin to understand oppression and 9, 2007). Indian social work fails to take a stand against oppression of underprivileged Working under an Anti-oppression perspective would then allow the social worker to understand the lived, subjective experiences of the individual, as well as their cultural, historical and social background. The worker should recognize the individual as political in the process of becoming a valuable member of society and the structural factors that contribute to oppression and marginalization (Mullaly, 2007).

Agriculture disaster: Drought and farmer suicide

In 2012, 13,755 farmers committed suicide in India ((11.2%). 5 out of 29 states accounted for 10,486 farmers suicides (76%) – Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala (In 2014, the National Crime Records Bureau of India). India is an agrarian country with around 60% of its people depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Farmer suicides account for 11.2% of all suicides in India. the reason of farmers suicide are given by the scholar are various such as such as monsoon failure, high debt burdens, government policies, public mental health, personal issues and family problems. a regional survey on farmers suicide in rural Vidarbha (Maharashtra). The reasons behind farmer suicides were – debt, alcohol addiction, environment, low produce prices, stress and family responsibilities, apathy, poor irrigation, increased cost of cultivation, private money lenders, use of chemical fertilizers and crop failure. In other words, debt to stress and family responsibilities were rated as significantly higher than fertilizers and crop failure. In a different study in the same region in 2006, indebtedness (87%) and deterioration in the economic status (74%) were found to be major risk factors for suicide. Studies dated 2004 through 2006, identified several causes for farmers suicide, such as insufficient or risky credit systems, the difficulty of farming semi-arid regions, poor agricultural income, absence of alternative income opportunities, a downturn in the urban economy which forced non-farmers into farming, and the absence of suitable counseling services. In 2004, in response to a request from the All India Biodynamic and Organic Farming Association, the Mumbai High Court required the Tata Institute to produce a report on farmer suicides in Maharashtra, and the institute submitted its report in March. The survey cited "government's lack of interest, the absence of a safety net for farmers, and lack of access to information related to agriculture as the chief causes for the desperate condition of farmers in the state." The farmers suicide are depended upon various reason they are mostly comes from socio-economic condition and lack of socio-economic security, in such case NGOs role become necessary to address the issue and concern of socio-economic disparity that indirectly helpful to reduces an oppression.

As much as 79.5% of India's farmland relies on flooding during monsoon season, so inadequate rainfall can cause droughts, making crop failure more common. In regions that have experienced droughts, crop yields have declined, and food for cattle has become scarcer. Agricultural regions that have been affected by droughts have subsequently seen their suicide rates increase. The reason of farmer suicide are failure of crops 17 percent, chit fund and other 15 percent, family problem and spouse issue 13 percents, chronic illness 10 percents, marriage of daughter 6 percent. These percentages show multidimensional contributing factors in "agriculture disaster". The role of NGOs is remarkable to reduce the social disparity and enhancement of public participation.

SCs and STs are unable to access government disaster relief programs

Despite the fact that caste-based discrimination is illegal in India, prejudice against Dalits seeps into government-run programs, including disaster relief (Lee Macqueen Paul) report of National Dalit Watch, an initiative of the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights explore the discrimination in disaster relief programs. The government is supposed to do vulnerability mapping before disasters occur and the block level authorities should ideally have all information with them so that immediate and equitable action is taken, and no one is excluded..

Agriculture and land reforms: Role of NGOs

Indian agriculture is not only the issue of land or resources, productivity but it is more than that it is the issue of "salary and exploitation. Coercive practices of exploitation are founded in various part of India even today. The condition of Indian agriculture laborers is so appalling for socio-economic development of SCs and STs.

Agriculture's contribution to the Indian economy plays a vital role in economic development and in keeping hunger of rural India at bay. Though secondary (Industry) sector is dominant in contemporary economic development of the country, around 65 per cent of people's lives still depend on the primary sector (Agriculture). Agriculture's share in the GDP has declined rapidly in the recent past. The role of agricultural sector cannot be neglected since it assures employment for 58 per cent in the country (as per 2001 census). Scheduled Castes workers as agricultural labourer is increasing at a faster rate as compared with the Non- Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers implying that after losing their land holdings Scheduled Caste cultivators are becoming agriculture labourers.

It is incongruous to the constitutional pledges in respect of the SCs and STs. Loss of land, on the one hand, is caused by atrocities on the other hand, fuels and promotes continuance of atrocities. The situation needs to be remedied. Out of a total of 159.59 million hectares operated area in the country in 2010-11, the highest contribution was made by Rajasthan (21.14 million ha.) is followed by Maharashtra (19.77 million ha.).

Seventy per cent of India's population lives in rural areas. And percentages of dalits in rural areas 79.8, out of which around 70 per cent are landless and very few have lands, and are mostly marginal farmers. Entitlement to land brings change in the lives of rural Dalits and contributes to the economy and enables them to enjoy a dignified life. Caste and class are inseparable in India, as the people who had control over the means of production in the feudal era still continue to retain that control in the capitalist era. The question of

caste is deeply related with land holdings. Land reform is intended to provide secure and equitable rights.

NGOs and social work practices for inclusion society

Agriculture disaster can be defined as sudden changes in agriculture that cause vulnerability in human life. And agriculture labour can be defined as labour who works in agriculture full time or part time. They are merely working on others land. They are mostly landless labours and come from marginalized section of community (Agriculture labour Enquiry Committee). While percentage of Cultivators has declined in 2011 across STs, SCs and All Population - both in rural and urban sectors when compared with 2001, the decline was particularly glaring, more than 10 percent, for the tribal community. On the other hand, percentage of Agricultural Labours has increased in 2011 across STs, SCs

Agriculture labours- labours rose from 1951 to 2011 three time over and GDP cost has been declined 1980-81 (at 1999-2000 prices) and further to 14.0 per cent in 2011-12 (at 2004-05 prices). Discrimination in wages and employment condition is miserably attached socio-economic status of caste and class system. We have large number of NGOs It is said that every 600 person there is one NGOs in India. It is estimate that India found 1.3 million NGOs (Central Bureau of Investigation). Working without interfering social value of religion and social status, few of NGOs working for social value makes social work profession 'exclusionary profession. Although social work profession is working for the cause of development of communities but in reality this profession doesn't practice affirmative action policies. "Affirmative action changes the circumstances and habits that lead to (or have led to) social exclusion. Social inclusion as the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society (World Bank)

NGOs and Development: History and agriculture disaster

NGOs in India influence from western culture, operating on basis of social work principle of case work, group work and community organization and development, they work for underprivileged section of community and have assumed a significant space in civil society, which is fast emerging today due to weakening of the state.

NGO is a popular term; it operates, at least theoretically, on its own principles and programmes (Punalekar, 2004). It is true that membership of these organization are restricted and given to who meet eligibility norms (Masihi, 2004). India witnessed a rapid increase in and diversification of the NGO sector as a response to the national political scenario and increasing concern about poverty and marginalization. Both welfare and empowerment-oriented organizations emerged during this period, and development, civil liberties, education, environment, health, and livelihood all became the focus of attention. With community participation as a defined component in a number of social sector projects during the 1970s and 1980s, NGOs began to be formally recognized.

NGOs need not to register but for getting the tax exemption from foreign contribution and for consideration of government scheme. They are register under the law of charitable trusts, societies, and Section 25 companies. Whether registered as a trust, society, or company, NGOs are subject to the Societies Registration Act of 18607 and the

Income Tax Act of 1961. However, 26.5% of NGOs are engaged in religious activities, while 21.3% work in the area of community and/or social service. About one in five of NGOs works in education, while 17.9% are active in the fields of sports and culture. Only 6.6% work in the health sector (The PRIA survey). The very few of NGOs are working on agriculture, Hence it is necessary to motivate the NGOs to work on agriculture sectors, this sector is most neglected sector in India, with the help of NGOs it can be improved. And will be helpful to reduce vulnerability of marginalize section of community.

NGOs participate number of activates and shows result in various areas, in disaster prevention NGOs role is noticeable, in Gujarat earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction, Calcutta environmental improvement and in international level Japan poverty reduction and tsunami. Social welfare department has take the help of NGOs to implement their various scheme, similarly department of agriculture needs to work along with NGOs that will help reducing for agriculture worker oppression.

A disaster relief is the most important aspect of NGOs comparatively, various research indicates that they often mismanagement of fund and work for political support for agenda setting and that is reason they lacking people faith in various country, Nepal and Pakistan are recent example according to the UN's Human Development Index, Transparency International and the World Bank.

In 1945 during the time of UN was taking shaped the term of NGOs coined. UN is itself a NGO. History of NGOs can be traced back to 1914, It is estimate 3.7 million NGOs are in worldwide and in India 2 million NGOs in 2009.

NGOs and government can play proactively together to reducing foods, hunger and socio-economic problem by working with self help group, community support. It can be effective methods and approaches in "agriculture disaster". For example –farmer suicide case of Maharashtra is an agricultural disaster, it can be addressed by locally through the community participation with a help of NGO. On basis of their orientation they are charitable organization, mostly service orientation, empowering and participatory by nature and on the basis of their working operation they can be community based organization, city wide organization works in nationally and internationally. They work in various ways, some work for charitable purpose, some work for political and social benefit. They are used different methodology such as campaigning, public relation, awareness.

NGOs work for a wide variety of causes that aims to bring about the change in the life of the people for a greater cause and to protect their rights. As there are various types of NGOs, therefore their way of working also differs from each other. Some NGOs simply act as lobbyists, while others mainly conduct programs and activities. For example, an NGO like Oxfam works to alleviate poverty by offering the help to the needy people in form of equipments and skills for getting access to food and clean drinking water. On other hand, an NGO like the FFDA carries out investigation and documentation of human rights violations. It helps by offering legal assistance to the victims of human rights abuses. Some other NGOs like Afghanistan Information Management Services, helps by providing specialized technical products and services for supporting development activities which are implemented by other organizations on the ground. Public relations – NGOs focuses a lot on maintaining the healthy relationships with the public for meeting their goals. In fact, there are various foundations and charities which use sophisticated public relations

campaigns for raising funds. They also stressed on using standard lobbying techniques with governments of the nations. Some of the interest groups are political in nature as they have abilities to control social and political outcomes. The World Association of Non Governmental NGOs established “A code of ethics” in 2002

Project management is being employed by the NGOs to carry out their project successfully. They make use of various project management techniques. Generally, private NGOs work for community or environmental issues. These NGOs are designed to work for large number of issues including humanitarian affairs, religion, and emergency aid. These NGO gather the public support and voluntary contributions for assistance. These NGOs have links with community groups in the developing countries. NGOs are increasingly becoming accepted on international relations landscape where they might influence national and multilateral policy-making.

Significance of NGO involvement in development and disaster reduction

NGOs are engaged in wide ranging activities starting with community development to training, policy research, and advocacy. Their organizational flexibility, informal work style, and close engagement with grassroots communities enable them to deliver services to people at lower costs. They supplement government initiatives by acting as a conduit between development programmes and beneficiaries, informing and Sensitizing people about their rights and entitlements, their ability to mobilize people and understand people’s concerns enables them to better articulate problems encountered by people.

As NGOs support and work on various issues the impact of vulnerability can be minimized like health, education and water supply, sanitation and shelter etc. Given India’s multi-hazard risk and vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters, NGOs have been playing a significant role in providing humanitarian assistance to disaster-affected people. Today, NGOs play an important role in disaster response and mitigation in different regions. Many international NGOs specifically focus on providing humanitarian aid to disaster victims. Local NGOs in South Asia have also played an active role in disaster management in recent years. In India, NGOs played a significant role in emergency response and rehabilitation following recent disasters: the 1993 earthquake at Latur, which killed 7601 people, the 1999 Orissa super cyclone which killed 8931 people and the 2001 Gujarat earthquake which killed over 13,000 people.

Supplement Govt’s Response with Sector-focused Initiatives. Experience in Orissa and in other parts of India shows that NGO focus on sector-specific issues such as livelihood, community organisation, community asset creation, women group formation, etc. accelerates social and economic recovery after disasters. Such initiatives meaningfully supplement larger infrastructure reconstruction initiatives of the government. Similarly, while the state follows a universalistic approach in supporting victims, NGOs could adopt a community-oriented approach and cater to needs of vulnerable groups who otherwise find it hard to cope with the impact of disasters.

Strengthen Community-Based Disaster Preparedness. In South-Asia poverty and low awareness explain higher human casualty and deeper adverse impact of disasters. Techno-intensive solutions for disaster response and reduction are hard to adopt in view of higher

economic costs and uncertainties surrounding their adaptability to local socio-cultural situations. Success of disaster preparedness in such contexts depends more on effective community-based approaches to risk reduction and management, in which NGOs have a bigger role to play.

In brief, without proper collaboration between Government and NGOs, initiatives in disaster response, mitigation, and reduction will not bear any fruit. There is always a strong co-relationship between successful project implementation and effective GO-NGO collaboration (ANGOC study, 1988). The experience of GO-NGO collaboration for disaster response in Orissa should serve in putting the issue in a broader perspective. In line with its mandate as envisaged in the Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act 2005), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines on Role of NGOs is important.

In the recent past, the role of NGOs in disaster management (DM) has started changing from providing post-disaster relief to strengthening pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation through capacity building, public awareness campaigns, mock exercises, workshops and conferences, etc. NGOs have also started to collaborate with corporate entities in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives

NGOs are restored livelihoods of worst affected farming families by extending support to farmers' groups in the form of seeds, implements, tillage, irrigation facilities, and training. Some NGOs including CARE took special measures to restore non-farm livelihoods, which focused on fishermen, handloom weavers, artisans, etc. Others facilitated income-generating activities by artisans, craftsmen, and the poor. Promoting micro-credit activities among women groups and facilitating their participation in income generating activities formed a part of the rehabilitation efforts of some NGOs. Massive plantation activities were also carried out by NGOs. The severe impact of the cyclone was attributed to the destruction of buffer forests between land and sea in coastal areas over last few decades. The cyclone had felled an estimated 90 million trees, wiping off the green cover. NGOs received support from government and other resource providers in carrying out community, avenue, and backyard plantations in affected areas. An important contribution of NGOs was in providing the poor families with dwelling units. While some local NGOs facilitated community construction of low-cost dwelling units for very poor families, larger NGOs and faith organizations constructed dwelling units for poor and vulnerable families in some worst affected villages. The major shelter reconstruction programme, however, is being implemented by the state government, which would benefit 600,000 cyclone-affected families.

Successful disaster reduction strategies involve careful efforts to combine knowledge, technology, expertise, institutional capacities, management skills, and practical experience for optimum results, which would not be possible without proper collaboration between the two key players: state and civil society. The state can effectively link up knowledge, technology, skills, resources, expertise offered by specialist institutions with grassroots experience, organizational capacity, participatory management skills, and community based initiatives of NGOs for disaster reduction. NGOs can be innovative, rooted to the ground and participatory in their approach while government can replicate

best practices for larger impact. NGOs are playing vital role of development as they are participated and closely working with communities.

To working during disaster program NGOs are really played remarkable role to reduce vulnerability in a case of natural disaster and man prepare disaster such as floods, crop and productivity etc. For example, the Myanmar, Nepal and India, Pakistan and England worked very closely with NGOs national and international to reduce disaster. Dealing with disaster of agriculture and socio-economic situation of India, we need to look at politics of resources exploitation. NGOs can reduce such exploitation in large extend. Government and Non-government organization need to work closely with reducing of disaster. NGOs have good repo and contact with community and can use and voluntary work can be augment in this period.

The history of NGOs can be traced back to religion as sources of spiritual salvation it can be found in all religion practices. India first Social Work College established in the year 1936 name Tata institute of social work in Mumbai. It provides strong base for social work. Most of the social work principle borrowed from Western countries. Two main principles can be seen to devolvement of NGOS, One is, religion and another is, adaptation of western social works practices. The charitable works done on the basis of religion is old practice and has been linkages with religion. SCs mainly discriminated on basis of religion and STs have not been part of major religion they have their own culture and practices. Both these group are excluded to provide religion charity. In rural areas, SCs are not allowed to enter into temple and any worshipping places by so called upper caste. In short SCs and STs cannot get any benefit from religion charity organization.

The second aspect that is useful to implement the social work practices through NGOs, it is newly developed in western cultural to address disparity produced by class structure. In India most of these principle adopted by social work practices but contradictory is that Indian society is differ from western society. In India caste system produced class system and other oppressive and humiliating practices.

NGOs in India need to understand the Indian context for developing socio-economic development plan. NGOs in India are not talking the issue of caste and religion. They feel that if they taken such issue they might be lose the support of Upper caste and they maybe not get the fund from Funder. It is true that Indian NGOs are practices and function by Upper caste. They might have understood problem of caste oppression.

To achieve holistic socio-economic development and reduce vulnerability of agriculture labour of SCs and STs, it is require having NGOs network. Government of India should support and incorporated plane and fund for SCs and STs NGOs, if the NGOs are run by SCs and STs should be given separate fund. Agriculture disaster can be reduced by intervention of NGOs in large extend.

Agriculture disorder are interlocking in a ways resulted an unequal distribution of land, income, under representation in employment, illiteracy and poverty. Non-SC workers, because of percentage of self employment among SC worker are lower and (9 percentages, 2009) casual labour is higher (14 percentage points). However, the proportion of regular wage/ salaried SC's households has declined because of new economic policy post 1991 employment of public sector. The problem of agriculture disaster directly affects to

livelihood and income of marginalised community such as SCs and STs. The chance of interlocking to choric poverty is expand as they are depended upon agriculture work.

Agriculture is largest employment producing sector They are inferior in position on social scale index including poverty, health, social status, life expectancy; literacy and education are set up in the bottom of the scale. Especially in rural area, the lower rate has been seen; this also observed that SCs are in the higher percentage in low skilled jobs paying occupation.i

SCs and STs is lagging behind on the social scale index including poverty, health, social status, life expectancy, literacy and education are set up in the bottom of the scale. In a similar study by recognised implementation and development of scheme are very indicated the government approached the SCs.ii (Nancharaiah, 2002).

After the independence there is the cognizable socio-economic improvement of in term of access to land, education and occupation opportunity has changed. Similarly flipside of this, the disparity has been increased between SCs and Non –SCs (Murthy and Mohan, 2000). Denial rights result from human poverty and deprivation in urban slums. India's lost percentage points in gross domestic product growth simply because a large and potentially productive segment of the population is deprived of economic opportunity. (P.Gopinath, 2010).

India's economy is traditionally based on agriculture. It contributes 14 percent to India GDP and 11 percent of our exports, contradictory, half of our population livelihood depended upon agriculture. Agriculture labours percentage has been declined from 60 percent in 1999-00 to 49 percent in 2011-12. (Ficci, agri-report, 2009).

Problems of Agriculture Labour:

- Marginalisation of Agricultural Workers. ...
- Wages and Income. ...
- Employment and Working Conditions. ...
- Indebtedness. ...
- Low Wages for women in Agricultural Labour. ...
- High Incidence of Child Labour. ...
- Increase in Migrant Labour.

For effective participation in disaster management, NGOs collaborate with government agencies and other bodies in different levels to develop capacity and skills to handle and mitigate the effects of disasters. In some cases, government officers actively take part in coordinated activities, organized by NGOs for disaster preparedness. This is important since disaster can befall anybody, whether in the public service or private sector. Therefore, NGOs are keep players in creating public awareness about disasters and what we need to do to prevent their occurrence, and what to do, when such hazardous events occur.

Another way through which NGOs take part in disaster management is through advocacy. They have been known as strong advocacy partners at all levels. They mostly engage governments in reviewing various policies to address the concerns of disaster preparedness in an effective way. NGOs may also develop an advocacy roadmap that predicts opportunities available for a country or group of people to invest in preparedness activities. Upon such a plan, they engage other partners, including governments to get

funds for disaster preparedness interventions. This kind of advocacy is important because it enhances policy formulation, development of a strategy and proper drafting of a disaster management program at all levels.

Besides preparedness, NGOs also take part in assessment processes. Here, they assess the vulnerability and risk exposure levels in their areas of operation. Additionally, this process seeks to establish how people are able to respond to disaster, in terms of available resources and capacities. It is paramount to involve other stakeholders and the government at this level for funding and other support. Together with capacity building at all levels, NGOs remain key players in disaster management around the world

Summary and Conclusion

The agriculture is assets for building nation. It produces nearly half employment and it is backbone of nation for socio-economic development. Ignoring such large sector India cannot be development socio-economically. It is therefore; require adopting “agriculture disaster’ management method by closely working with NGOs.

Promotion of agriculture sector through NGOs, New method and technique can be reached to people through the vast network of NGOs. It is similar required to build a network of agriculture NGOs national and international level, in that case we able to share progressive thought and practice.

SCs and STs promote to establish their own NGOs as they know their problem in particular they can found solution. NGOs need to provide subsidise fund and reorganization for society building.

Policy implications and findings.

- ✓ Since largely SCs and STs are depended upon agriculture labourer it is required to have socio-economic development program by using NGOs network and special implication can be given to form agriculture labours irrespective of caste and class.
- ✓ Special training for development and management of skill of NGOs in agriculture sector can be given. Special scheme of women working NGOs can be promoted.
- ✓ State and NGOs should overcome their historical differences; see their respective roles as mutually supplementary and not as competing alternatives (John Clark, 1993); and work towards greater establishing greater synergy in efforts for optimal use of resources;
- ✓ Prepare adequate data base on NGO skills, capacities, resources and needs so that the government could identify support NGOs who would play a role in strengthening skills and capacities of grassroots NGOs in disaster management;
- ✓ Take steps to bridge ‘learning gaps’ by documenting disaster experiences and successful response stories for wider dissemination among people;
- ✓ NGOs should engage in issues-based advocacy and the government encourage the same to strengthen disaster preparedness and reduction initiatives;
- ✓ NGOs should take steps to strengthen alliances and networking amongst them in order to scale up their initiatives in disaster management;

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