

**"A STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE INGO's TO THE
TSUNAMI EFFECTED PEOPLE IN THE KALMUNAI TAMIL
DIVISIONAL SECRETARIATE DIVISION".**



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ABSTRACT

The cruel Tsunami that affected Sri Lanka on the 26th December 2004, took the lives of over 40000 and rendered thousands homeless in the 13 littoral districts of Sri Lanka. After losing everything that they had, survivors took refuge in refugee camps. To rehabilitate these refugees over 100 NGOs, INGO's worked in the area chosen for investigation, research and report. Despite the intervention by these NGO's, still there are refugees in tents, huts and camps. So I have to start my research study "A study on the contribution of the INGO's to the Tsunami affected people in the Kalmunai Tamil DS division. This research is to conception these research INGO's contribution of under psychological, infrastructural, livelihood, resettlement and employment heads to bringing normalcy to the life of victims. The research objective deals with the total number of damaged by the Tsunami; the organization that came forward for assistance to rehabilitate; to find the barriers on the progress of rehabilitation; the extent to which their contribution helped the affected people and observations as to how they could have fared better.

This research was conducted by personal interviews; the quarterly reports of the concerned NGO's; the situational reports of the divisional secretariat; the answers to 200 questionnaires distributed through the Gramma sewaka niladhari to the affected people. All the information gathered in the above mentioned ways were fed into the SPSS, MS-Excel computer packages and presented.

The conclusions thereof is the following psychological site is without referring to the suffering that has been caused, rehabilitation especially of the children with proper schooling and psycho-social programs has to be initiated. The fear of another tsunami must be erased from people's minds by the introduction of an early warning system. Other to infrastructure Communication has to be brought to normal; schools have to be restored and as a matter of urgency hygiene, health concerns have to be addressed. Then livelihood mention Donations in kind would be far better than cash donations. Giving the affected the necessary assistance to begin earning is better than ad hoc help in the form of donations. In the process of helping the affected, some NGO's officers are helping themselves. In the resettlement site, of the 2305 fully affected families are still in refugee camps. Fear of resettling near the coast; aversion to living in flats and wish to go back to their old habitat are keeping back these 890 families from re-settling. Cases of several members of one family obtaining aid have been noticed.

The researcher

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