

THE ROLE OF NGOS IN INCREASING HUMAN SECURITY IN KERMAN, IRAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the main functions of government is creating human security as the necessities of human society. But providing physical and mental security in the society is not possible without the collaboration of people and it is required the society formally and informally collaborates in establishing order and increasing security with the authorities. In this regard, NGOs are the empowered arm of government to do public affairs namely benevolent affairs and prevention of social pathology. Regarding the importance and role of non-state organizations in development of human security namely in Kerman province, various studies are not conducted and there are no evidences. The present study reviewed the limited resources by library studies and descriptive method by considering the activity of NGOs attempted to investigate the role of them in protecting environment, supporting women, children, crisis management and making norms in various fields and leads to the development of human security and helps to establish order.

Keywords: *NGO, Human security, Kerman province*

INTRODUCTION

The great requirements of people in the society is called the range of human security dimensions and caused that governments as the main authorities of establishing order can not have strong effect in all fields and this caused that people meet their demands by joining the NGOs. The NGOs spontaneously have common and benevolent goal with non-politic, non-state and non-profit tendencies and can play important roles in establishment of human security. Generally, NGOs in all over the world to develop human security can play two important roles. First, these organizations can develop human security, second most of the NGOs based on the mission on which organization is based, have some missions and the result of these missions develop human security. It can be said that NGOs in developing human security can play two roles of “preparation” and “factor”.

Another point is the role playing of NGOs in development of human security. NGOs can have two directions in each of the roles. Under the conditions in which the governments can develop mission by which NGO is formed and has some problems in this regard. NGOs have “positive or participative orientation” with government as environment issue. But under the conditions in which the government can not develop some of the items of human security, NGO by “negative or coping strategy” plays its role. Totally, NGOs with any direction can play important role by preparation or executive activities (factor role) in development of human security role (Rafii et al., 2012).

METHODOLOGY

This study is done by review and descriptive method via library studies and existing documents observation in archive of ministry of affairs.

RESULTS

Security concept

Literally, security means “the lack of concern”. In Dehkhoda dictionary, security vs. “without any fear, secure, safety and be safe”. In Amid dictionary, the term security is “safety, no fear, relaxation and

Research Article

comfort". By mentioning the above items about literal meaning of security, security is releasing from concern, anxiety and fear (Nasri, 2002) or feeling relaxed.

Security is a familiar term for all human communities from initial communities as small tribes to great emperors of ancient world and Greek cities government and now achieving "situation secure" is the first priority of various political units and its providing ways is of great position in security policy making of the governments in national security.

The basis of security is followed in motivations and tendencies of human being and it means that searching security is one of the most important human motivations linking with human existence. Keeping existence nature is one of the basic tendencies of human being and even the primary men encountering the unfamiliar objects were taking shelter in the shops and they were hiding. This reality shows that the need to security as all needs of human beings is natural and obliges human being to show some reactions to provide it at individual or collective level. Later, people to meet their demands enter various relations and form the society. The basis of society is security issues and we can refer to the social contract theory of 18th century philosophers of Habs to Rosso and they believed that the need to collective guarantee of people is the first legal stage for formation of a government.

It can be said that security fulfilling and its achieving are the foundations of formation of political units from historical view by which the members of mentioned communities can achieve the most important need as fulfilling security. What is important in primary communities or to the end of 1980s, there was security view and security was focused on military and there was a reductionist view to security. Security is searched in military abilities and establishing peace after war (Akah, 2009).

Security change

As it was said, security in English is derived of secure and in Persian means safe, secured, fulfilling and meeting and etc. Generally, the term security is referred to a type of psychological feeling in which relaxation is occurred due to the lack of fear. Some phenomena leading to fear and disturbing comfort are various and complex. By changes in the needs of people over time, some new variables are presented to define security. For example, today some phenomena as environment destruction are the most important factors disturbing human security while 100 years ago, there was no such thing. From the early system to recent decades of international security, it was defined in military security while now military security is doubtful and international security is defined from various political, military, economic and social aspects. Barry Buzan one of the main researchers of security studies divided the security of human societies defined in the form of international security into five factors as: military, political, economic, social and environment. Briefly, military security refers to the mutual effects of aggressive and defensive capabilities of government and their perception of their intentions. Political security is based on organizing stability of governments, government systems and ideologies legitimizing them, economic security means accessibility to resources, money and required markets to keep acceptable level of welfare, government power, social security, required capability to keep traditional models of language, culture, religion, identity and national custom with acceptable conditions.

Environmental security refers to keeping human environment as necessary support system on which all human life is dependent. These five sections are not separated and each of them have important aspect in security and are methods to regulate the priorities and they are connected via strong communications. Briefly, the changes in security concept from historical view are as:

- 1- Before 1945, in this period, security is viewed from military aspect and politicians and military experts recommend that the governments with the best military ability has more security. It means that military preparation is the ideal goal of security.
- 2- 1945-1990: Security concept was broadened and is not restricted to military issues. The meaning of power was generalized from its military form to economic, social and cultural forms.
- 3- Since 1990: In this period, the world is like a village and security in the first period is military –land dimension and not as the second period of various dimensions of on-dimensional military, economic,

Research Article

politic and social and due to the uniformity of the world community, all issues are close to each other and one of them is security. In other words, in such world, security of a country is equal to the security of all and vice versa. It means that security concept is an equal and uniform concept for all governments.

Today, security is not restricted to relaxation after destructive wars and it is referred to all aspects of modern life of people. Today, security concept is not only included about military issues and it includes all economic, cultural fields, land, civilization and life of people and it is meaningful in all aspects of people life. Thus, it is emphasized on new definition of security “comprehensive security”. Based on the changes, not only it changed the concept of security and its aspects, it includes the ways and strategies considered to achieve security by political units.

Ian Bellany presented the following definition of security: Security is relative release of war” as he defined security regarding war and this definition is ambiguous now. It is true security is meaningful with war but there are cases in which there is no war but security is a serious need as food security or security to some fatal diseases threatening human being life.

Another theorist Lurene Martin stated regarding security definition:” Security is guaranteeing future welfare. This definition is based on a wide attitude of security but it is ambiguous security can guarantee welfare. It is surely believed that security is one of the requirements of welfare.

Another theorist as Dariush Ashuri presented a definition of security:

“ literally security is being free from any threat or preparation to cope up with any threat and in political and legal terms means individual security, social security, national security and international security (Agah, 2009).

NGOs

Non-Governmental organization (NGO) is used by various forms in all over the world. Based on the context, it is used, it refers to different types of organizations. NGO generally refers to the organization that is not directly a part of government structure but it play important role as the intermediary between people (atoms of society) and power and the society.

Most of the NGOs are non-profit. The budget of these organizations is financed via people helps, governmental organizations by the government itself or a combination of mentioned methods. Some of the QUANGOs do governmental tasks (Wikipedia, 2012).

Based on the regulation approved by ministry board on 84/5/8, NGOs are those gatherings a group of legal and real entities voluntarily gather and they have non-profit and non-political goals.

The world bank had clear definition of NGOs. World Bank considered them as “private organizations doing their activities in reduction of diseases, improving the benefits of the poor, protecting environment, presenting basic social services or social development (Rafiie, 2006). Joli Fisher one of the social sciences researchers presented a general definition of active NGOs in the third world countries. He believed that “NGOS are those involved in development affairs”. International development agency of USA as a supporting institution of NGOS in other countries gave other definition. According to this agency, NGOs are:

The organizations analyzing the development problems as poverty or ignoring environment and organize educational programs:

- ✓ The organizations with common benefits with other organizations and people
- ✓ The organizations supporting social and political reforms as protecting security and environment.
- ✓ The organizations supporting specific development goals as planning services of family or development infrastructures.
- ✓ The organizations presenting services as the organizations attempting to improve life condition and life of children (Rafiie et al., 2012).

Research Article

Standardization of NGOs

The recognition of the organization requires collection of NGOs recognition and it is not fulfilled only by the above definitions and wide data in this regard is needed. A part of this information includes features of an NGO. As it was said, an organization should have the features to be called NGO. These features are non-governmental, non-profit, commercial, non-political, identity autonomy, goal sharing, rule based, clarity, membership freedom, tax exemption, continuity (Rafii et al., 2012)

Standardization of NGOs is based on activity, activity field and activity subject and with specialized system in 2011 with the deputy plan of NGOs of social and cultural affairs of ministry of affairs.

This plan besides easy determination of specialized system is used with the aim of improving the control on activities of NGOs and it provides the identification of activity in subset of activities for applicants of NGOs. Activity basis is a general term including multiple specialized activity fields.

Activity field is a general specialized title including the multiple specialized activity issues.

Activity subject: It is a specialized activity under an activity field. This refers to the examples of the activity of activity field subset (plan and design group, 2011).

Definition of human security

Human security is a new term that is used widely to define internal threats or civil war, murder and racism and homelessness. By broadening this term, many researchers attempted to define this term. Each of them presented various interpretations of human security. Some of them defined it against national security. They believed that establishing national security leads to establishing human security and the governments should spend the budget in restoring national security. The development of national security has direct effect on developing human security. Is security high in the countries in which national security is high? According to researches, the people living in the high national security countries don't feel secure and human and national security should be improved with each other and this is occurred. But in secured countries, people are not secure or there is no human security in secure countries. Protecting the citizens against external attack can be a required condition to protect people but this condition is not enough. In the past 100 years, many people are killed by the governments than being killed of foreign armies. The traditional goal of national security is defending the country against threats and human security mostly focuses on protection of one by one of the society members.

The researchers of human security had two types of followers, first group of limited concept of human security mostly focused on the previous theorists and mostly considered individual threats and protection of people and society to civil violence. But the followers of wide meaning of human security had exact view to this concept. They believed that the issues in human security should include poverty, diseases, individual law and human law and natural disasters as these cases killed many people than war, murder and terrorism. The approach of human security politicians is as we plan for wars, we should protect people to these threats. This group in the widest part of human security plans, economic issues and human dignity considered that social security changes the considerations from the government-based approach to people-based approach to improve security and focusing on people who are endangered. According to the theorists of the followers of wide concept of human security term, we can present new definitions of human security. We can define human security as "capability of citizens to provide their health to the risks of governments governance and natural disaster"(Rafiie, et al., 2012).

Human security aspects

Based on the theories of followers, human security wide concept can be divided into various aspects of human security as these groups are fundamental aspects, personality aspects and governance aspects. Human security in fundamental aspect of human security includes life security, living security (food, cloth and housing), economic security (poverty), security to addiction, environmental security, health, security to natural events. In personality aspects of human security we have, individual rights security (woman, children rights etc), cultural, personality, identity security and security to discrimination. In

Research Article

governance aspect of human security, some items as security to colonialism, gender security (selling women and instrumental use of women), individual freedom security (Rafii et al., 2012).

The general role of NGOs in developing human security

In the third millennium in this period, informal organizations as people, social groups, NGOs and the like for participation of people in decisions can be one of the solutions of creating human security and provide membership of people namely youth to NGOs and can provide some participation to develop human security. In addition to people participation in development of human security, membership in these organizations avoids human security threat. The important point in effect of NGOs on development of human security is avoiding the organizations turn into pressure groups. As you know, there are two approaches to develop security. The passive (negative approach) by creating pressure and fighting to disturbance factors in security creates security and positive approach developing security by creating required grounds (Ghalibaf, 2003). NGOs based on their social identity based on participation apply the second approach to develop human security. Generally, NGOs to develop human security directly or indirectly can play two main roles. The ground (indirect) and development factor role (direct)(Rafii et al., 2012).

The role of NGOs protecting environment to develop human security

Article 50 of constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran:

“Protecting environment in Islamic Republic of Iran in which the current and future generations should be developed is a general duty. Thus, economic activities with the environment pollution or its destruction are forbidden.

Environmental NGOs with the aim of attracting people participation and increasing the awareness of environmental aspects of people and creating a type of general obligation for stability of environment are created and to achieve sustainable development, the role of people is unavoidable. The role of NGOs to attract people participations is key role. Legitimacy of NGOs of environment is hidden in ability, wisdom, collective wisdom, democratic participation and formulating practical plan consistent with the human resources.

Recently, we observed considerable growth of environmental NGOs in Iran. The statistics showed that the number of environmental NGOS from 20 formations in 1996 increased to 150 in 1999 and more than 580 in 2004. The increase of the number of environmental NGOs recently is not arising from a good ground in a society to attract people participation and civil activity and it is based on the environment destruction (Abotalebi, 1999).

In 2005, the population of green land followers” by presenting a plan to the main office of natural resources of Kerman province required the participation of the main office in plan. The design was controlling a wide educational plan for children. The financial support and participation of main office of natural resources of Kerman province of population is a successful educational experience. The plan “children, nature friends” in the second stage of implementation was selected as the best and it was used in many provinces.

Making norms of protecting natural resources and general familiarity with water, soil, forest, pasture and desert is the main goal.

This plan was started in Ordibehesht 2005. The evaluation of initial information of students is the required goal of preparing educational items. The initial questionnaire was designed and was distributed in girl and boy elementary schools. After evaluation and summary of initial evaluation, the educational items were based on different age groups and curriculum of each level during academic year 2005-2006.

This plan was done completely in accordance to the schedule in schools and kindergartens. The educational items were designed as children and adolescents at first are trained with some of the problems.

In each education session, the work with design, drawing, game and table caused that children are attracted to the issue.

Research Article

Collections of educational items are based on (water, soil, forest, pasture and desert) and during 10 weeks of training were considered.

9 weeks of theoretical training and one practical work were considered. Then, it was attempted to present different practical work in each period. In the first practical week, seeds were planted in natural resources day in which by the collaboration of natural resources office, 3500 vases were provided and by providing suitable seed, required soil and fertilizer, disposable gloves, the vases were given to children to care the plants by planting the seeds at home.

In the second year, creative display classes were held in all centers.

The goal was creative display of education with fun and participation and this is the best method of education as it is with practical experience and creativity. Now we want to show individual and group capabilities of people to them and increase their attention.

In the third year practical week, in a proverb it was said: I hear and forget, I see and recall, I do and teach, it was decided to prove drawings, journals and modeling according to the view of students.

The goal was presenting the items in the worm of a team work.

In three years of work, initial and final questionnaire were distributed among students. The initial questionnaire was designed to evaluate the initial information and final questionnaire to evaluate the learning and the study results were evaluated and used in the next period.

The items that are considered for comparison are:

Urban and rural/ governmental and non-governmental/ girl and boy/ presented issue

The results of evaluations are as:

- Among urban and rural students, the percentage of rural students is high and the reason is close relation of students with nature.
- Among governmental and non-governmental students, learning in governmental school is high and the reason is the shortage of other plans in these schools and students accepting extra works.
- Among the girl and boy students, it was not considerable difference in learning.
- Comparing the items, it is shown water issue is not familiar for students and it should be investigated more (Sheikhzade Khezri, 1999).

As it is said, if the environmental protection gatherings by human tools to protect nature and elimination of desert via people participation in gathering rubbish from the areas, collaboration with the systems in tree plantation at appropriate time, using human potential of education in Gaz tree plantation around the deserts of cities and intelligent care of underground water resources can be successful and avoid many natural disasters that are due to the cutting of trees, pollution of water resources and excavation of unallowable wells and more use of underground water resources leading to land sediment and break of residential houses and this goal can be one of the greatest helps in human security creation.

The role of NGOs in crisis management and human security development

Iran based on its natural geography (geology, physiography and weather) and old record of political and social issues is faced with natural events and governments or NGOS reacted with these crises and there is little information about them. In the history, flood, hurricane and drought caused many events in the country and the effects are observed in the buildings. Burring some of the historical works under soil as Hegmatane city in Hamedan, Shush in Khuzestan and other works of Azarbayijan, Kermanshah and Fars all showed drought, elimination of desert, flood, earthquake and sand storm putting the buildings under soil and today to discover them, excavation should be done.

The first earthquake recorded in Iran history is Ravar in Kerman city occurred in 1921 and 70 people were died. In Mehr 1923, another earthquake occurred in Kerman and Sirjan with some damages.

In the morning of fifth Dey of 2003, there was an earthquake with intensity 6.3 Richter for 12 seconds in Bam town. This earthquake was spreading to more than 50km. About 90% of this city was destroyed and more than 20 thousand people were died. The groups didn't know what to do.

Research Article

All the paths leading to Bam were full of altruistic people who wanted to help them and a national effort was made: long queues of blood donation, complaint of provinces of delay in sending their helps to the city, the records registered of planes flight in a small airport and etc., were recorded.

As it was said, it can be seen NGOs can play important role in all stages of reduction of damages of events. The NGOs specialized in events or NGOs active in cultural, social and etc and the event affects all aspects of a society.

The presence of NGOs in the event besides establishing order, security and controlling the other people feeling defines two types of security for people in the event. 1- Helping to protect life and human security, 2- helping to protect mental security.

Some examples of relative benefits of NGOs in crisis management

- 1- Close correlation with society namely vulnerable groups
- 2- High commitment to do humanitarian works in the event
- 3- Legitimacy in terms of target groups
- 4- Efficiency and flexibility
- 5- Volunteers force
- 6- Empowerment of attracting people participation
- 7- Empowerment of attracting professional people (Ebrahimi et al., 2008).

Active NGOs in women field and human security development

Women in all over the world play important role in managing the family affairs. They have serious responsibility to facilitate the change and fulfilling the sustainable development goals. Women training and their participation in labor market play important role in development of countries as about half of population working in the country is women. On the other hand, in any society, educating the future generation is done by women and if they attract by labor market, training can help them to education their children better. Recently in our country, women are more active in employment issue and cultural activities should be done to improve the traditional role of mothers to improve women condition in society and women by giving idea to economic structure, the development is facilitated.

They can be the main factor in all economic sectors and promote goal. For example, in most developing countries, women are developed in agriculture, water, forest and energy resources. Woman as a mother or as a person communicating with various people in social and job life with her mental features can be a supporter of society and supporter of sustainable development. Women should give importance to themselves to be good managers in all fields. There are women who could be successful managers in the world as economic planning of Nokia with her policies raised the company at global level and we have many people like this and self-confidence is the key of success. The women should accept definite behavioral norms in various fields and promote them but performing these plans need a healthy environment in society but women participation rate is low in Iranian society (Etemadi, 2008).

After the earthquake of Bam in Dey 2003, with 6.4 Richter, people by losing their families and making money methods, their needs were increased and the abilities were reduced and this imbalance caused many issues. Membership in an NGO organization can be a solution to some problems in these conditions. In the first months after earthquake, women fund was active in Posht Rood village of Bam and this fund started with the initial capital of an NGO (international relief fund) and it was managed by the women in this village.

This fund is considered an NGO and local residents manage it and it is non-governmental and its membership is voluntarily. The aim of this fund is giving small credits in the loan form to the women of this region. One of the conditions of getting loan is membership in this group, women are based on the groups based on mutual trust and every Wednesday in a week, they gather to pay installment of loan or receiving loan in the fund. In this study, the effects of participation in women fund of Poshtrood village are analyzed as an NGO by survey method. The target population is the women membership of loan fund in

Research Article

Poshtrood village and the study population is 50% of fund members (108 people). In this study, descriptive and inference statistics are used). The results of the study showed that this NGO had many effects on life of people in the region and supported them against economic risks after earthquake and the results showed that active membership in this institution helps the improvement of mental issues of people. Totally, it can be said, this fund helped more to renovate the works after earthquake and the crisis works renovation is a stage of crisis management (Rahmani et al., 1999).

NGOs protecting children rights and human security development

The organizations that are formed to support the children , revealing and recalling their rights is a step to achieve children rights and considering them as a class of society being considered less. These NGOs by more fulfilling of child treaty act as a bridge of the goals of treaty and children (Zandkarimi, et al., 2008).

These organizations by covering poor children improve children condition in various countries and give them social and human security.

Children followers association in Kerman is a non-governmental organization with the aim of promoting the world treaty of children rights and development of pre-school education and improving the scientific level of tutors and families. One of the goals of association is development of pre-school training namely for deprived children. Green kindergarten is a project that is considered at the beginning of establishment in 2000 by all the founders and board of directors in various periods. At the end of 2004, association board of directors attempted to collect financial resources and design a good plan. To fulfill this goal, the association on 23 of Mehr of 2005 with the collaboration of wellbeing of Kerman province giving one of the complexes to association founded green kindergarten. The goal of green kindergarten project is including:

- 1- Accepting children aged 4-6 years old
- 2- Training parents to create a good relation with children
- 3- Good professional training for mothers and daughters
- 4- Implementation of workshops and educational plans of children and adolescents in the township
- 5- Holding book fair and suitable recreational programs of children (Hekmat and Mosanejad, 1999).

The association of children followers of Kerman city to fulfill the children rights treaty goals and considering the children by training Afghani children, illiterate attempted to bridge the goals of children rights treaty and immigrant children. This reduced the outcomes of treaty violation as education inequality and discrimination among children and makes them hopeful to life and consistent with the norms. But the outcomes as children labor is stable and the children in green kindergarten continue working (Zandkarimi, et al., 2008).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

To achieve long and short-term goals, the governments need a uniform society without political, religious and economic tensions and attempt to use the existing potentials in society and provide a safe environment for citizens to achieve development. The NGOs by human capacities volunteer in social, cultural, artistic, environmental, health and charity activities are considered and by empowered forces can provide a strong society for government in creating human security and the youth membership, women and benevolent people in the organizations and establishment of supportive organizations can be effective in law based people, improving responsibility and altruism and development of human security and reduction of social pathology.

It is proposed the related systems besides playing supervision role pave the way for NGOs presence in the country and review the complex stages of establishment. NGOs by attracting more empowered youth in various fields besides giving importance to their identity and trust, cause more security in society. Creating suitable ground for the presence of women in various fields with improving general knowledge and culture can lead to more security in society. Ignoring NGOs, the lack of formulating of explicit law and some behaviors can make the managers give up in these organizations and deprive the society of their supports.

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