

Society for Participatory Research In Asia

A Report (1982-1985)



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February 6, 1986.

Printed at Model Press (P) Ltd. New Delhi-110 003

Produced by WORKBENCH

ROOTS

The second half of the 20th century has witnessed a tremendous rise in various disciplines of social sciences and their utilization in development policies of the State. Much of the research conducted to evolve new insights and theories remains the exclusive domain of professionals, experts and their institutions. The knowledge thus produced and distributed largely supports the status-quo of different societies, on the one hand, and systematically deprives ordinary people from participating in this process of knowledge production and distribution, on the other.

About a decade ago, several popular educators working in the villages and slums of various Third World countries began to systematically question the underlying tenets of this research methodology. This questioning gave rise to the concepts and principles of Participatory Research.

In the last decade, several of us in different parts of the world have systematically practiced, and thereby evolved the theory of Participatory Research; in the process, it was also discovered that the practice of Participatory Research, without the label, has been actively rooted in the history of people's struggles for survival and growth since time immemorial.

Participatory Research now implies an effort on the part of the deprived and the powerless to:

- understand the role of knowledge as one of the significant instruments of power and control,
- value their own individual and collective experiences and existing popular knowledge as legitimate,
- acquire ability to appropriate knowledge produced by others,
- acquire confidence and the tools to produce their own knowledge, and
- to utilise this knowledge to further their common interests through collective action.

Viewed in this way, Participatory Research is essentially an educational process which attempts to assist the deprived and the powerless to articulate knowledge from their own point of view.



ORIGINS

The above historical context of Participatory Research is essential for understanding the origins of the Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi. A regional informal network of Participatory Research in Asia was initiated 8 years ago essentially with a view to exchange information and ideas among like-minded persons and groups in some countries of Asia. That network was the predecessor for the establishment of PRIA in 1982.

The initial focus of PRIA was on two broad components: first, to promote the practice of Participatory Research in the Asian Region; and second, to link up with sister networks in other regions of the world. Through a series of informal discussions and consultations, individually and collectively, a more concrete focus for PRIA's role began to emerge by late 1982. More structured consultations with like-minded persons and groups in October 1982 and April 1983 led to the articulation of an agenda for PRIA.

This agenda comprised of two elements:

- PRIA to act as a support organisation to activists and groups working in rural, urban and industrial sectors;
- Using the principles of Participatory Research, this support by PRIA would include areas of research, training and evaluation.

In practice, over the years, this support role of PRIA has acquired several meanings:

- Providing information relevant to activists and groups;
- Creating opportunity for mutual exchange of experiences and analysis;
- Promoting education and skill-building of activists in different areas, essentially analytical, social, educational and organisational skills;
- Dissemination of knowledge through popular publications and video;
- Challenging, encouraging, empowering, re-activating and pushing the activists and groups in directions for their future growth.

Our effort in this short period has been to develop long-term relationships with activists and groups and to respond to needs and issues as they emerge to the best of our collective ability. In doing so, we have followed a series of principles or guidelines in our methods of functioning which are important to us.

KEY PRINCIPLES

Over this period of four years, we have evolved, through practice, a series of principles or guidelines for our style of functioning which are mentioned below:

- Activities and programmes of PRIA emerge out of the needs of our partner groups and organisations working in the field. Through this mutual consultation process, a programme is given concrete shape. Thus all research activities, workshops and publications carried out by PRIA are done only in collaboration with local activists and groups.
- Sometimes, we do initiate activities around certain issues we consider of importance but these initiatives are not taken much farther without the explicit collaboration of some local partners. We do not do anything **only** on our own.
- We believe that the experiences of activists and groups are valuable basis for analysis and systematisation. We value and recognise such experiences, as we value and recognise the theoretical contributions. We believe that theory should be evolved on the basis of action, and action should be guided by theory.
- We attempt to develop a relationship of equality with local partners based on mutual respect and understanding. Therefore, we do not fund any of our partner groups as it is likely to create imbalances in our relationship.

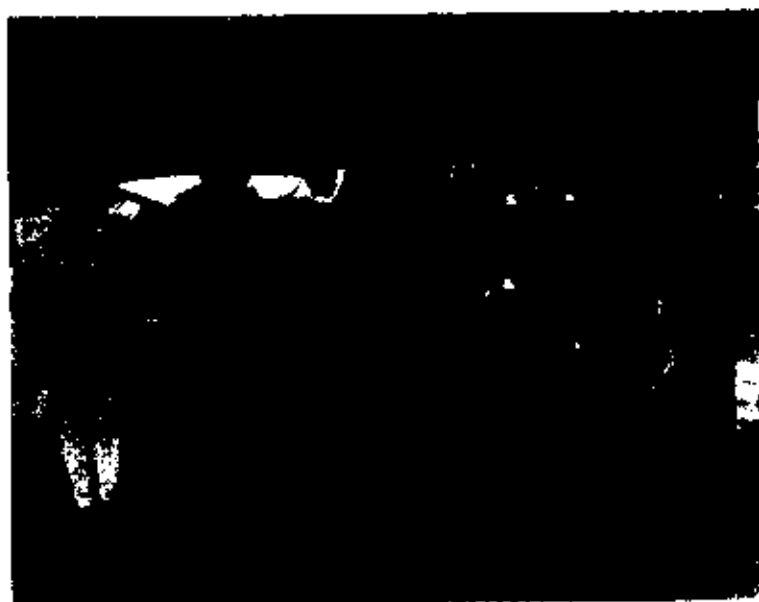


• We believe that our partner groups must contribute towards our support as a matter of principle. However, we also recognise that many small groups do not have the resources to do so fully. As a result, we raise the resources to support our activity through a variety of national and international sources. After a particular programme has been concretised through this process of consultation, it is then circulated for possible funding.

• We believe that local practice needs to be conducted with an understanding of macro context. We also believe that increasing internationalization of the world order demands that we create and strengthen international and regional networks and linkages for exchange of valuable experiences, information and expertise.

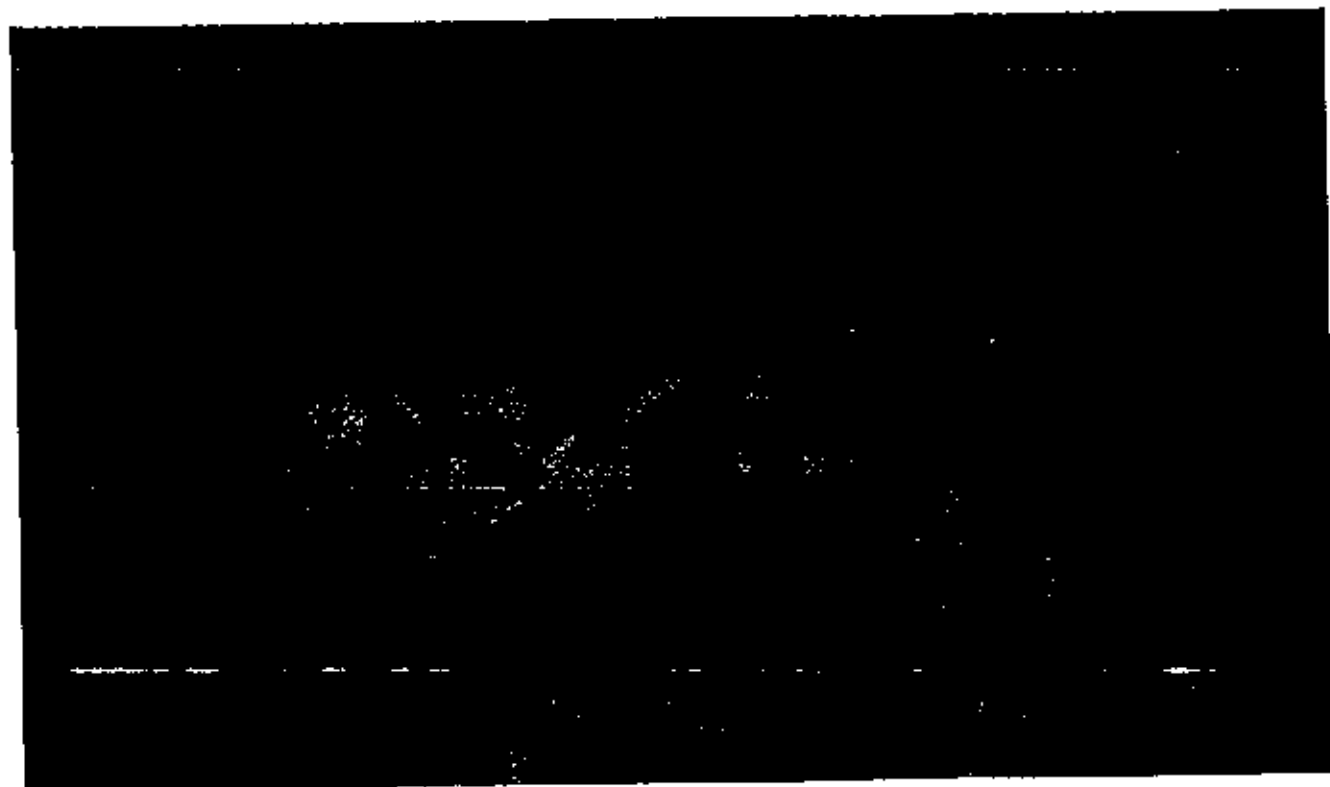
• We believe that inequality in our society has several aspects: economic, political, social and cultural; and that knowledge in the hands of a few in positions of power and control, is also a major aspect of inequality. Therefore, our practice is geared to strengthen various ongoing efforts towards equality in society. Our local partners, therefore, are activists and groups engaged in conscientization and organization of the poor with a view to reduce this inequality.

• We believe that PRIA as an organisation should remain small but have a very extensive network of colleagues, friends, partners and well-wishers. We are, therefore, a total of ten staff, including support staff, at PRIA, and we can take pride in our vast and strong network of colleagues and partners.





PROGRAMMES



In congruence with our style mentioned above, programmes of PRIA keep changing continuously. Some of these programmes are phasing out, while some new programmes are emerging on the horizon. In this section, we present a brief profile of these programmes.

I. The Role of Adult Non-formal Education in Community Involvement in Primary Health Care

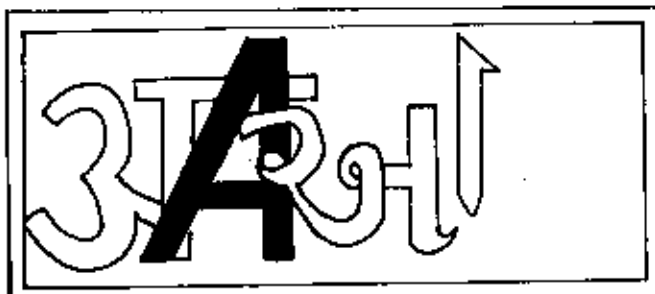
This programme initially focused upon documentation, systematization and analysis of the role that adult non-formal education plays in promoting and sustaining community participation in Primary Health Care. This was the first programme of PRIA and comprised of a series of activities.

In collaboration with International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), an international study on the above theme was coordinated which comprised of 9 case studies from Canada (native communities), Chile, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Venezuela. The meeting of the case study writers was held in July 1983 to collectively analyse the case studies and develop future plans. The report of the study entitled "Our Own Health" was published. A popular document arising from the case study for field workers entitled "Organising for Health" was published.

A similar and more extensive study in India was planned and completed in 1984-85 comprising of 5 case studies.

A planning meeting of case study writers and another meeting to collectively analyse these case studies was held in August 1984 and September 1985 respectively. A report comprising of 5 case studies and collective analysis is under preparation.

A popular manual for activists on use of adult non-formal education principles and methods in promoting Community Involvement in Primary Health Care is also under preparation.





II. Deforestation, Land Ownership and Alienation

PRIA got involved, along with several organisations, in looking at the problems of deforestation and Forest Policy affecting tribals in the country, resulting in the national workshop in April 1982. Since then, this programme has become one of the major areas of our involvement.

A study, on the impact of the 'Present Forest Policy on Forest Dwellers in Himachal Pradesh' was carried out in 1982-1983 in collaboration with local groups. Some assistance was rendered to a similar study conducted in Orissa by the Indian Social Institute, New Delhi. A popular document in Hindi ('Himachal Men Van Vinash') based on the Himachal Pradesh study was published and widely distributed. An English report of the forest study in Himachal Pradesh was also published ('Deforestation in Himachal Pradesh').

In the course of this involvement, the problem of land ownership and alienation as a major concern in rural areas was highlighted and discussed in a National Workshop organised by us on this theme in February

1984. As an outcome of that workshop, several local studies were initiated and case studies were prepared. A manual for activists on this theme was prepared and published in English and Hindi.

The problems of land alienation caused by big dams was highlighted in a National Workshop held in February 1985 in collaboration with three other institutions, focusing on the particular example of Koel-Karo hydro-electric dam in Bihar. A popular report of this workshop was published in Hindi ('Bandhon Se Bandhe Sawaal').

In order to involve a large number of local groups and to focus on distinctive regional issues, 8 regional and sub-regional workshops on this theme were organised in collaboration with local groups in Orissa, Karnataka, U.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamilnadu. We are assisting groups in U.P., Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Bihar to conduct their local studies on these problems. Tamil and Telugu versions of some parts of the activists' manual have been published by our partner groups.

As a part of the ongoing follow-up, several activities are being planned: a national workshop in March 1986 is being planned to focus on 'Organising Strategies on Land Issues'; it is proposed to prepare case studies on the following aspects of this problem:

- Process and impact of redistribution of land
- Displacement due to dams and other projects



- Problem of encroachment and regularisation
- Land related bondage
- Degradation of land due to:
 - * Pollution,
 - * Excess use of chemicals, and
 - * Deforestation.
- Tribal and other land alienation

- Documentation of traditional land and forest management practices.

A training programme for activists on how to evaluate a dam project from socio-economic, technical, ecological and rehabilitation points of view is under preparation.

PRIA staff have participated in a number of workshops organised by other on this theme.





III. Worker Education and Occupational Health

This programme was initiated in 1984 with a view to support educational activities of workers in general, and to focus on the problems of occupational health and safety in particular. Several activities have been undertaken in this respect.

A National Workshop was held in February 1984 to discuss the problem of occupational health and safety with worker activists. As an outcome of the workshop, a major study on the theme of 'Worker Awareness and Occupational Health' was conducted in 1984-85 and the report was published. The study of health hazards in Mandsaur slate pencil industry has been published as a popular booklet in Hindi ('Ghatak Dhul'). A manual for activists on Occupational Health and Safety was prepared and published in English and Hindi.

Following the Bhopal gas disaster, several efforts were made to raise public awareness of the issues arising from the gas disaster and to assist in the process of relief and rehabilitation in Bhopal. A popular report on Bhopal gas disaster in Hindi ('Bhopal Gas Kand') was published and distributed. An English report on Union Carbide's health and safety record worldwide and issues arising out of Bhopal was prepared and published in collaboration with

Highlander Centre, USA ('No Place to Run').

A worker education tour on health and safety to USA and U.K. was organised in collaboration with Highlander Centre.

Industry-based workshops on occupational health and safety have been organized on construction, textiles and chemicals. Reports of these workshops have been prepared and distributed. Two videos on health hazards in Dombivili in Bombay and construction industry have been prepared.

Five workshops in different parts of the country were held on labour legislation and worker education during the past two years. A manual for activists on 'Labour Movement and Legislation in India' was prepared and published in English and Hindi.

Several educational learning materials for worker activists in the area of occupational health and safety are under preparation. A study of health hazards in Pesticide use is being conducted in Punjab. A detailed study on health hazards for industrial estates is being planned.

IV. Building Training Capability

PRIA has been involved in training of field workers of several grass-roots organisations for the past 4 years. A total of 15 training programmes have been conducted for the staff of several local groups in the past 4 years. The effort has also been to build internal training capability in these organisations by providing systematic opportunity for learning skills. As a result, a Training of Trainers programme has been conducted spread over 3 phases in 1984-85, and second round of this programme is being conducted in 1985-86. Future plans to conduct this

training of trainers programmes are also underway.

Several other activities in this area have been undertaken. Publishing of a book in English and Hindi on 'Participatory Training for Rural Development' has been one such activity. A study on the use of participatory training methodology in adult and non-formal education is being presently undertaken where 5 case studies are being documented. A manual for training of trainers is under preparation.



V. Strengthening Local Groups

PRIA has been assisting a number of local groups and activists in developing their plans, reviewing future programmes and strengthening their internal capabilities and systems. This programme has taken several forms. Participatory evaluation has been conducted, and is being conducted, for sixteen groups and projects in the country. These include tribal development programme in Orissa, adult education activities in Rajasthan, toilers' movement in Maharashtra and women's programme in Tamilnadu. Besides, 3 projects in other countries of Asia were also assisted through participatory evaluation.

Several groups have been assisted in conducting their own programme reviews and planning exercises (Gram Vikas in Orissa is one such example). In some cases, a concrete activity planned by a group has been supported. The recent census of pavement dwellers in Bombay conducted by SPARC is an example.

A workshop on Management of Voluntary Organisations was organised in December 1985 which focused on the statutory and organisational aspects of the functioning of non-governmental organisations. Follow-up suggestions for this workshop include a report and a series of regional workshops, indicating the need to develop a PRIA programme in this area.



VI. Women's Income Generation Efforts

In order to take a critical look at income generating programmes for poor rural women of the governmental and non-governmental sectors in the country, a national workshop was organised in March 1985 in collaboration with Seva Mandir, Udaipur. The follow-up suggestions from the workshop have resulted in several efforts.

Preparation and publication of workshop report in English, Oriya and Hindi was completed. Translation and publication of the national workshop report in Telugu, Tamil and Gujarati is in progress. A meeting of follow-up committee set up to develop detailed plans for future was held.

A workshop on 'Women and Development' for activists from field-based groups in Orissa was organised in collaboration with Gram Vikas.

Several activities are planned in the near future. A workshop on 'Women and Wasteland Development' is scheduled for early 1986. Preparation for a training programme for activists working on women's income-generating programmes on the lines of a mini social MBA is underway. A resource book on this theme for field-based groups and activists is also under preparation.

Regional workshops on this theme in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are proposed to be held in the early

part of 1986. Issue based workshops on 'Women and Law', 'Organisational Forms', 'Women and Dairy,' and 'Problems of Credit, Resources and Marketing' are also under preparation.

Besides PRIA staff have been participating in workshops and discussion meetings held on this theme by others.





VII. Regional and International Networking

PRIA acts as a node for the Asian Regional Network of Participatory Research. This coordination of the network has been substantially decentralised and sub regional and national coordinators exist in several Asian countries. Much of this coordination is done with the help of the quarterly 'Newsletter' which now goes to about 700 persons and organisations in Asia.

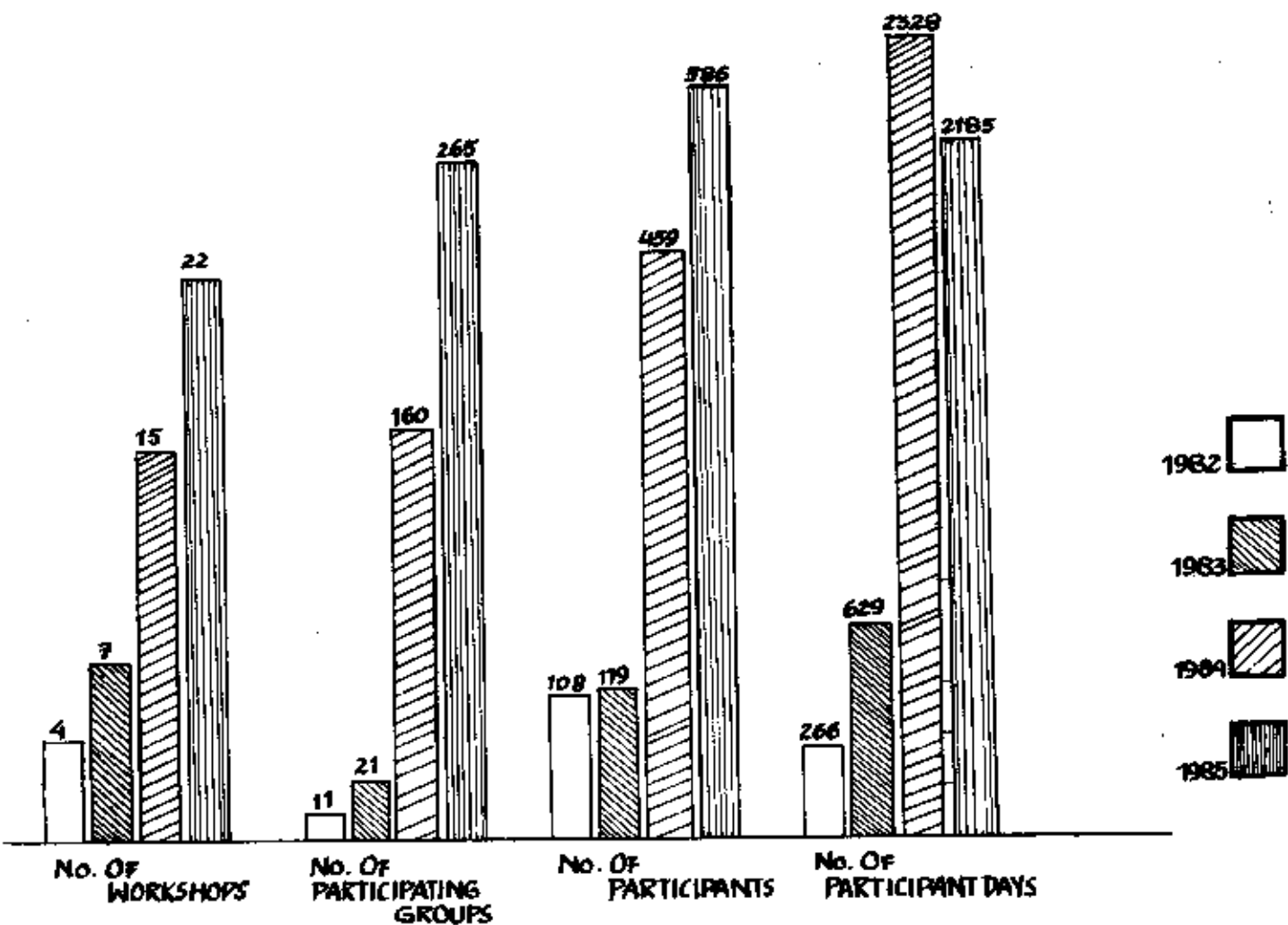
International Cordination of various regional networks has also been done from PRIA during the last 2 years and this also entails bringing out the 'International

Networking Memo' 3 to 4 times a year, circulated to about 200 persons and organisations across the world. We also maintain strong collaborative links with various other organisations working around specific issues, for example;

With International Council for Adult Education, around various activities in popular education;

With Highlander Research and Education Centre, around workers education and occupational health.

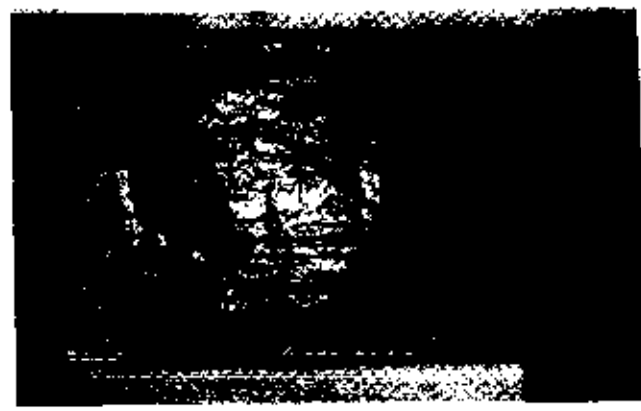


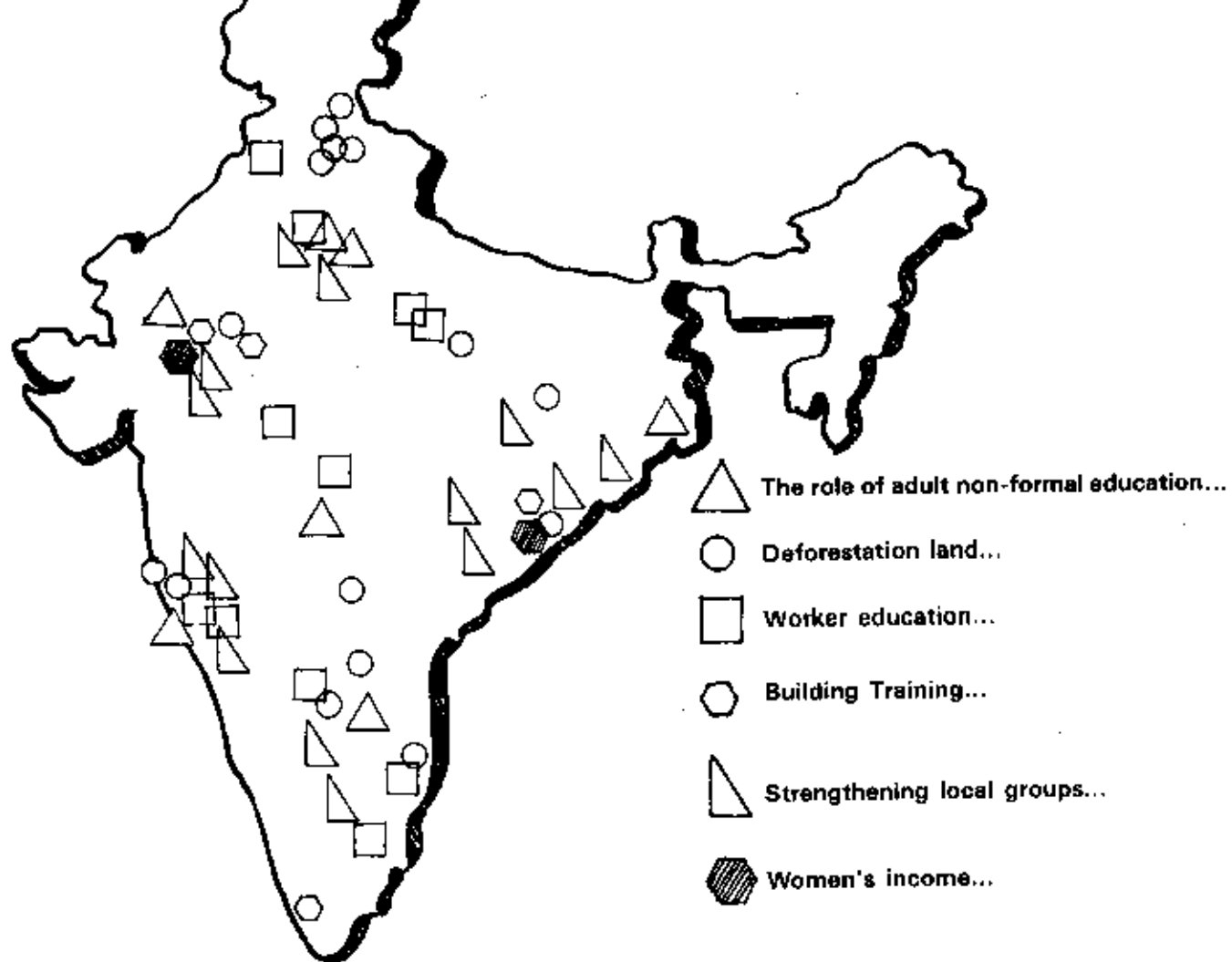


VIII. Self Assessment and Review

Right from the beginning, we have been concerned about ensuring our close relevance to the needs of our partner groups and organisations. We believe that we exist only if we are relevant. As a result, we have conducted a series of self-assessment exercises with the help of our partners in October 1982, April 1983, March 1984 and July 1985.

In the same vein, we have conducted an indepth and critical analysis of the methodology of Participatory Research, Evaluation and Training over the last 2 years where some concrete examples have been systematically and collectively analysed. For this purpose, three meetings, one for planning and two for analysis, were held in March and November 1984 and July 1985. The report of this exercise in English ("Knowledge and Social Change") as well as its popular versions in Hindi and Marathi have been published.





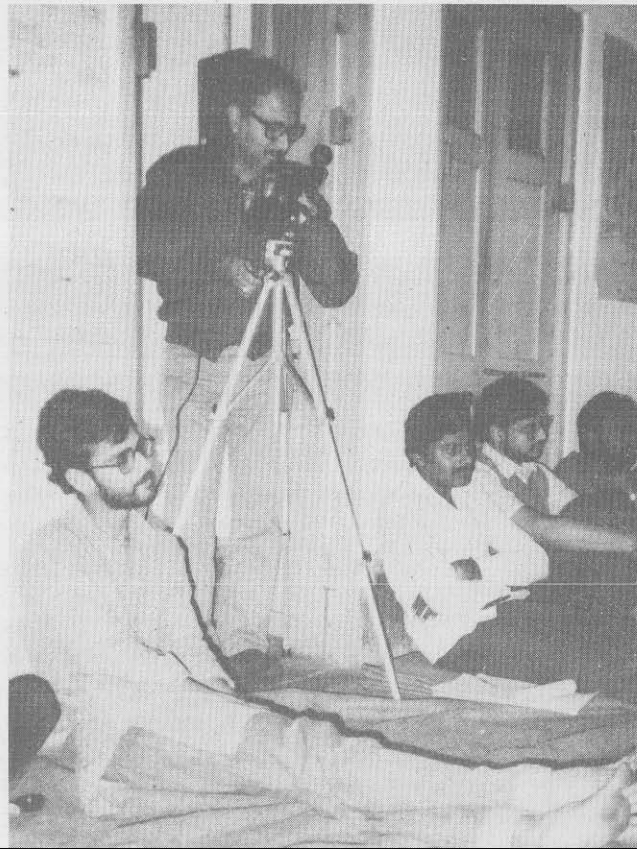


THE FUTURE

We can look back with a sense of satisfaction about what we have accomplished and initiated in the last 4 years. We recognize that there is a growing need in the country to provide such support to local action and to promote alternative analysis and popular knowledge. We are aware of our own limitations in fulfilling this need, but we feel committed to making efforts in that direction.

We have identified some tentative directions for the future in our different programmes. We enter a new phase of our work with a sense of challenge and humility; and we are fully aware that our ability to continuously refine and accomplish our mandate depends largely on our colleagues, partners and friends whose strong ongoing support we need and request at this stage of our work.

We are confident that together with you all, we will realise some of our dreams in the years to come.



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सन् 1982 में सोसाईटी फार पार्टिसिपेटरी रिसर्च इन एशिया (प्रिया) की स्थापना में पिछले दशक के दौरान तीसरी दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों में ज्ञान और सत्ता के समीकरणों को समझ कर उपेक्षितों व निर्धनों के पक्ष में इन समीकरणों को मोड़ने के प्रयासों की अहम् भूमिका रही है। ज्ञान के सृजन व उसके वितरण पर व्यवसायिक विशेषज्ञों व उनके संस्थानों के बढ़ते नियंत्रण को चुनौतियाँ देने की प्रक्रिया से ही सहभागी अनुसंधान की धारणा व उसके सिद्धांतों का उद्भव हुआ। पिछले दस वर्षों के निरंतर एवं सुव्यवस्थित व्यवहारिक अनुभवों के आधार पर ही सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों का विकास हुआ। आज हम कह सकते हैं कि सहभागी अनुसंधान का तात्पर्य ज्ञानार्जन की उस विधा से है जिससे उपेक्षित व शक्तिहीन समुदाय:

- शक्ति व नियंत्रण के एक कारगर हथियार के रूप में ज्ञान की भूमिका को समझ सकें,
- अपने निजी व सामूहिक अनुभवों तथा प्रचलित ज्ञान का सम्मान कर सकें,
- दूसरों द्वारा पैदा किये ज्ञान के कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग की क्षमता विकसित कर सकें,
- स्वयं ज्ञान-सृजन के तरीके व उसके लिये आवश्यक आत्मविश्वास विकसित कर सकें,
- सामूहिक कार्यवाही के जरिये अपनी समान जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिये इस ज्ञान का कारगर प्रयोग कर सकें।

आरंभ में 'प्रिया' की गतिविधियाँ एशिया में सहभागी अनुसंधान की उक्त मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने व विश्व के अन्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे ही प्रयासों से संपर्क स्थापित करने पर

केंद्रित रही। विभिन्न सहयोगियों के साथ निजी व सामूहिक रूप से संपन्न अनौपचारिक विचार-विमर्श तथा परामर्श के माध्यम से सन् 1982 के अंत तक 'प्रिया' की भूमिका ठोस आधार प्राप्त कर सकी। अक्टूबर 1982 तथा अप्रैल 1983 में आयोजित सहयोगी व्यक्तियों व समूहों की बैठकों में 'प्रिया' के लिये निम्न कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया गया:

- ग्रामीण, शहरी व औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों के लिये 'प्रिया' सहयोगी संस्था का कार्य करे,
- सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों का प्रयोग करते हुए 'प्रिया' यह सहयोग शोध, प्रशिक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन के क्षेत्रों में प्रदान करे।

पिछले वर्षों के व्यवहार से 'प्रिया' की सहयोगी भूमिका के निम्न आयाम स्पष्ट रूप से उभर कर सामने आते हैं:

- स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों के लिये आवश्यक जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना,
- अनुभवों के पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान तथा सामूहिक विश्लेषण के अवसर प्रदान करना,
- मुख्यतः सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, विश्लेषणात्मक तथा संगठनात्मक क्षेत्रों में कार्यकर्ताओं की कुशलता-विकास को प्रोत्साहन देना,
- लोकप्रिय प्रकाशनों व विडियो फिल्मों के माध्यम से ज्ञान का प्रचार करना,
- भावी विकास की दृष्टि से कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों को चुनौतियाँ देना, प्रोत्साहित करना, पुनः सक्रिय करना तथा प्रेरित करना।

हमारे कार्य का तरीका

पिछले वर्षों के व्यवहारिक अनुभवों से ही कुछ ऐसी मान्यताएं विकसित हुई हैं जो आज हमारे काम करने के तरीके का निर्धारण कर रही हैं। कुछ मुख्य मान्यताएं ये हैं:

- 'प्रिया' के कार्यक्रमों का विकास सहयोगी स्थानीय समूहों व संस्थाओं की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ही होता है। अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण व प्रकाशन की सभी गतिविधियां स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों के सहयोग से ही आयोजित होती हैं।

- कभी-कभी किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम पहल अवश्य करते हैं किन्तु स्थानीय समूहों के सहयोग के बिना इसे बहुत आगे नहीं ले जाते।

- स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं एवं समूहों के अनुभव विश्लेषण के लिए आवश्यक आधार प्रदान करते हैं और ऐसे अनुभवों का हम आदर करते हैं। साथ ही सैद्धांतिक योगदान को भी हम स्वीकार करते हैं। हमारा विश्वास है कि सिद्धांतों का विकास व्यवहारिक कार्यवाही के आधार पर होना चाहिये तथा कार्यवाही को सिद्धांतों द्वारा निर्दिष्ट होना चाहिए।

- हम सिद्धांत रूप में इस मान्यता को बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश करते हैं कि सहयोगी समूह हमारी प्रत्येक गतिविधि में साझेदारी करें। हम ऐसे तमाम छोटे समूहों, जिनके पास संसाधनों का सर्वथा अभाव है, के साथ काम करते हैं और उनके साथ उक्त साझेदारी की शर्त रखना तर्क संगत नहीं लगता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम राष्ट्रीय व अंतराष्ट्रीय स्रोतों से साधन जुटाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

- सहयोगी कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों के साथ पारस्परिक विचार-विमर्श के उपरांत जब कोई ठोस रूप धारण कर लेता है तब ही हम उसके लिये साधन जुटाने की खोज शुरू करते हैं।

- स्थानीय कार्यवाही के वृहत् संदर्भों की समझदारी कार्यक्रमों के कारगर क्रियान्वयन के लिये अनिवार्य है और हम अपने प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के इस आयाम पर विशेष ध्यान देते हैं।

- अर्थव्यवस्थाओं व उनसे उत्पन्न समस्याओं के बढ़ते अंतराष्ट्रीयकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम अपने व्यवहार में अंतराष्ट्रीय व क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर अमूल्य अनुभवों के आदान-प्रदान की शुरुआत तथा उसे मजबूत करने के निरंतर प्रयास करते हैं।

- ज्ञान पर एक वर्ग विशेष के बढ़ते एकाधिकार को तोड़ कर उसे जन साधारण तक पहुंचाने का हमारा उद्देश्य हमारे सभी कार्यक्रमों का केंद्र बिन्दु रहता है। इसी कारण हमारे मुख्य सहयोगी ऐसे कार्यकर्ता तथा स्थानीय समूह ही हैं जो उपेक्षितों व निर्धनों की जनजागृति और उनके संगठन का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

- हमारी मान्यता है कि 'प्रिया' को एक संस्था के रूप में अपने छोटे आकार को बनाए रखना चाहिए और अपने सहचिंतकों, शुभचिंतकों तथा सहयोगियों की शृंखला का विस्तार करना चाहिए।

कार्यक्रम

जैसा कि हमारे कार्य करने के तरीके से स्पष्ट है, 'प्रिया' के कार्यक्रम लगातार बदलते रहते हैं। कुछ कार्यक्रम अपने चरम पर पहुँच रहे हैं तो कुछ नए कार्यक्रम विकसित हो रहे हैं। यहाँ हम इन कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं।

I. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा में सामुदायिक सहभागिता के विकास में प्रौढ़ व अनौपचारिक शिक्षा की भूमिका

यह 'प्रिया' के प्रारंभिक कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। आरंभ में कार्यक्रम सम्बद्ध विषय पर जानकारी के आलेखन, सुव्यवस्थीकरण तथा विश्लेषण पर ही केंद्रित था।

आई०सी०ए०इ० (इंटरनेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एडल्ट एजुकेशन) की साझेदारी में उक्त विषय पर वेनेजुएला, तंजानिया, सेनगल, फिलिपिन्स, निकारागुआ, इण्डोनेशिया, इण्डिया, चिली तथा कनाडा की नौ केस स्टडीस का संयोजन 'प्रिया' द्वारा किया गया।

इस अनुभव के आधार पर उक्त विषय पर भारत में और गहराई से अध्ययन का निर्णय लिया गया। सन् 1984-85 में पाँच केस स्टडीस तैयार की गई और अब प्रौढ़ एवं अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के सिद्धांतों व विधियों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा में सामुदायिक सहभागिता बढ़ाने में प्रयोग की दृष्टि से एक कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनुअल तैयार किया जा रहा है।

II. वन घिनाश, भू स्वामित्व एवं हस्तांतरण

इस विषय पर 'प्रिया' की गतिविधियाँ अप्रैल, 1982 में उस

समय आरंभ हुई, जब वन अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों ने आदिवासियों तथा अन्य वन आश्रित समुदायों के लिये खतरा उत्पन्न कर दिया था। तब से यह कार्यक्रम 'प्रिया' की एक मुख्य गतिविधि रहा है।

सन् 1984-85 में 'प्रिया' ने विभिन्न प्रांतों में इस विषय पर लगभग 14 कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया जिसमें 100 से भी अधिक समूहों ने भागीदारी की।

दिल्ली व रांची की अन्य संस्थाओं के सहयोग से 'भारत में बड़े बांध: कोयल-कारो का संदर्भ' विषय पर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया। इस कार्यशाला की लोकप्रिय रपट 'प्रिया' ने तैयार की और 'बांधों से बंधे सबाल' शीर्षक से पुस्तिका के रूप में प्रकाशित की।

'भू स्वामित्व एवं हस्तांतरण' विषय पर 'प्रिया' द्वारा प्रकाशित कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनुअल अत्यंत लोकप्रिय रहा।

III. मजदूर शिक्षण तथा औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य

इस कार्यक्रम का आरंभ सन् 1983 में कामगारों की संबंधित विषयों में शिक्षा और उसके माध्यम से औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य व सुरक्षा की समस्या की ओर ध्यानाकर्षण के उद्देश्य से हुआ। एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला के आयोजन तथा 'औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा' व 'भारत में मजदूर आंदोलन व कानून' विषय पर हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में मैनुअल प्रकाशित करने के अतिरिक्त इस समय कपड़ा उद्योग, रसायन उद्योग, इंजीनियरी उद्योग तथा कृषि दुर्घटनाओं के क्षेत्र में विस्तृत कार्य चल रहा है। श्रमिक कानूनों से संबंधित कई कार्यशालाओं का भी आयोजन इस बीच

किया गया। भोपाल गैस कांड के पश्चात उक्त विषय पर जन चेतना जगाने के तमाम प्रयास किए गए और भोपाल में पुनर्वास व राहत कार्यों में भी सहयोग किया गया। हिन्दी में 'भोपाल गैस कांड: संदर्भ और सवाल' नामक लोकप्रिय पुस्तिका प्रिया द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई। एक अन्य पुस्तक 'नो प्लेस टु रन' अंग्रेजी में हाईलेण्डर सेंटर, यू०एस०ए० की साझेदारी में प्रकाशित की गई।

IV. प्रशिक्षण क्षमताओं का निर्माण

'प्रिया' आरंभ से ही स्थानीय समूहों के कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण से सम्बद्ध है। पिछले चार वर्षों में विभिन्न स्थानीय समूहों के लिये 15 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं।

अपनी इस भूमिका के लिए निरंतर बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए तीन चरणों के एक 'प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण' कार्यक्रम का विकास किया गया। 1984-85 से संपन्न प्रथम चक्र में 26 कार्यकर्ताओं ने भाग लिया और 1985-86 के चल रहे दूसरे चक्र में 29 कार्यकर्ता भाग ले रहे हैं।

एक अन्य कार्यक्रम, सहभागी प्रशिक्षणों की केस स्टडीस तैयार करने का भी चल रहा है।

V. स्थानीय समूहों को मजबूत बनाने में सहायता

'प्रिया' ने तमाम कार्यकर्ताओं व स्थानीय समूहों को अपने कार्यक्रम विकसित करने, उनकी समीक्षा करने तथा आंतरिक व्यवस्था को दृढ़ बनाने में सहायता की है। सहभागी मूल्यांकन इस प्रक्रिया का मुख्य आधार रहा है। अब तक देश भर में फैले 16 स्थानीय समूहों के साथ 'प्रिया' ने इस दिशा में सहयोग किया है।

VI. महिलाओं द्वारा आय-उपार्जन के प्रयास

इस विषय पर तमाम समूहों के साथ 'प्रिया' का सहयोग मार्च, 1985 में सेवा मंदिर, उदयपुर की साझेदारी में आयोजित कार्यशाला के साथ शुरू हुआ। इस कार्यशाला की एक रपट हिन्दी, उड़िया व अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की गई। महिलाओं द्वारा आय-उपार्जन के कार्यक्रमों से जुड़े कार्यकर्ताओं के विभिन्न विषयों पर प्रशिक्षण तथा एक संदर्भ-पुस्तक तैयार करने का काम 'प्रिया' के जिम्मे है।

कई क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाओं तथा कई क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में रपट के प्रकाशन की तैयारी चल रही है।

VII. क्षेत्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क

'प्रिया' सहभागी अनुसंधान के एशियाई नेटवर्क का केंद्र है। यह दायित्व मुख्यतः 'न्यूस लेटर' के प्रकाशन से पूरा होता है जो एशिया के लगभग 700 संगठनों व व्यक्तियों के पास जाता है।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय नेटवर्क्स का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संयोजन भी पिछले दो वर्षों से 'प्रिया' द्वारा ही संपन्न हो रहा है। यह कार्य मुख्यतः 'इंटरनेशनल नेटवर्किंग मेमो' के प्रकाशन से होता है जो वर्ष में 3-4 बार प्रकाशित होता है और विश्वभर में लगभग 200 लोगों व संगठनों के पास जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न विषयों पर इंटरनेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एडल्ट एजुकेशन तथा हाई लेण्डर रिसर्च एण्ड एजुकेशन सेंटर के साथ 'प्रिया' का सहयोग बना हुआ है।

VIII. स्व-मूल्यांकन एवं समीक्षा

आरंभ से ही हम सहयोगी समूहों व संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप 'प्रिया' की सार्थकता जांचने की सदैव कोशिश करते रहे हैं। अक्टूबर 1982, अप्रैल 1983, मार्च 1984 तथा जुलाई 1985 को अपने तमाम सहयोगियों की सहायता से हमने अपने कार्य का मूल्यांकन एवं समीक्षा की।

इसके अतिरिक्त हम अपने अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन की सभी गतिविधियों का निरंतर अभिलेखन व समीक्षा करते हैं जिससे इन क्षेत्रों में सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों की हमारे राष्ट्रीय संदर्भों में व्याख्या हो सके। इस प्रयास को अंग्रेजी में 'नॉलेज एण्ड सोशल चेंज' नामक पुस्तिका में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसका लोकप्रिय संस्करण हिन्दी व मराठी में भी तैयार किया गया है।



OUR PUBLICATIONS

Preparation and publication of learning materials for activists is a part of our activity. Our materials primarily emerge out of our work. We publish those materials which we believe may have wider relevance, though we prepare reports of each workshop for the participants.

We decided to undertake publication only as a way of making inexpensive and simply written materials available for such individuals and groups.

Participatory Training For Rural Development

This book describes eight case studies of participatory training with poor farmers, tribals, women, activists etc. A simply written introduction gives the principles of participatory training.

Edited by: Om Shrivastava and Rajesh Tandon
1982 p.p. 191.

Deforestation in Himachal Pradesh

This report is based on the participatory research carried out by us in collaboration with local groups in Himachal Pradesh. It describes the extent and causes of deforestation and the people's role in protecting and recreating forests.

1984 pp 44.

Land Ownership and Alienation: A Manual for Activists

This simply written and illustrated manual is meant for activists working in rural areas. It describes the problem of land ownership in the country, the history and impact of land reforms, and the extent and causes of land alienation. It also presents six case studies of recent struggles on the issue of land alienation. Also lists all the land laws in the country.
1984 pp 72.



Labour Movement and Legislation in India: A Manual for Activists

This simply written manual is meant for worker activists. It describes the history of labour movement and the evolution of labour legislation in India. It then provides simplified versions of several important labour legislations in India—Trade Union Act, Standing Orders, Industrial Disputes Act, several acts related to wages and benefits.
1984 pp 56.

Occupational Health and Safety: A Manual for Activists

This simply written and illustrated manual focuses on the problems of occupational health and safety in India. It informs the activists about the types of hazards and how to prevent them. It also suggests how workers can investigate these hazards and how they can act to prevent them.

1984 pp 88.



Invisible Hands: Towards Empowerment

This booklet is the result of discussions of a national workshop held at Udaipur on Women's Income-Generating activities in India, organised jointly by Seva Mandir and PRIA.

It highlights the several problems activists face in organising income-generating activities (among rural women), followed by suggestions towards tackling such problems. Besides, it outlines possible steps that concerned groups and activists can take to strengthen their efforts in this area.

Griya and Hindi translations are also available.

1985 pp 32.

No Place to Run: Local Realities and Global Issues of the Bhopal Disaster.

This report documents the disaster caused by the MIC leakage in Bhopal and its aftermath. Result of an international collaboration around the issue of Bhopal, this well-researched and documented report exposes the health and safety record of Union Carbide worldwide and analyses relevant issues that emerge from this disaster.

1985. pp 40.

Knowledge and Social Change: An Inquiry into Participatory Research in India

This book is a critical appraisal of experience in participatory research, evaluation and training in India. Seven cases constitute the basis for the study. It has explored the broad patterns and principles adopted by various organisations. It is a research on participatory research.

1985 pp 70

ग्रामीण विकास में सहभागी प्रशिक्षण

देश में ग्रामीण विकास से जुड़े हुए आठ सहभागी प्रशिक्षणों के अनुभव इसमें संकलित हैं। यह प्रशिक्षण गरीब किसानों, आदिवासियों, महिलाओं और विकास कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ हुए। सरल भाषा में लिखी भूमिका सहभागी प्रशिक्षणों के सिद्धान्तों को बताती है।

सम्पादक: ओमश्रीवास्तव तथा राजेश टण्डन

1983 पृष्ठ-213

घातक धूल: मंदसौर का स्लेट-पेंसिल उद्योग

मंदसौर में स्लेट-पेंसिल उद्योग में रोज श्रमिक मर रहे हैं और बीमार हो रहे हैं। सिलिका की घातक धूल उन्हें मार रही है। इसके क्या कारण हैं? इसका क्या निदान है? कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए सरल भाषा में लिखी यह पुस्तिका क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन के आधार पर तैयार की गई है।

1984 पृष्ठ 24

भारत में मजदूर आंदोलन और कानून:

कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनुअल

आम मजदूर कार्यकर्ता के लिए, सरल भाषा में तैयार यह मैनुअल, भारत में मजदूर आंदोलन का इतिहास तथा मजदूर कानूनों के विकास को प्रस्तुत करता है। साथ ही अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कानूनों को सरल भाषा में बताया गया है— जैसे ट्रेड यूनियन कानून, फैक्टरी एक्ट, स्टैंडिंग आर्डर, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, मजदूरी तथा अन्य सुविधाओं से जुड़े एक्ट आदि।

1984 पृष्ठ ८८

भू-स्वामित्व एवं हस्तांतरण:

कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनुअल

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए यह सरल भाषा में तैयार किया मैनुअल है। इसमें देश के भूस्वामित्व के स्वरूप, भूमि सुधारों के इतिहास और परिणाम, तथा भूमि हस्तांतरण के कारणों पर चर्चा है। इसमें भूमिहस्तांतरण से जुड़े हुए छह ताजे संघर्षों का व्यौरा भी है। साथ ही देश के समग्र भूमि कानूनों की इसमें सूची है।

1984 पृष्ठ 100

औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा:

कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनुअल

आम कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा पर सरल भाषा में तैयार यह मैनुअल है। देश में व्याप्त औद्योगिक खतरों और उनसे बचने के उपायों को कार्यकर्ताओं को बताता है। श्रमिक इन खतरों का कैसे पता लगा सकते हैं और उनसे कैसे बच सकते हैं, यह भी इसमें सुझाया गया है।

1984 पृष्ठ 112



सहभागी अनुसंधान

सहभागी अनुसंधान पर देश-विदेश में हो रहे अनुभवों और चर्चाओं का यह पहला विशिष्ट संस्करण हिन्दी में उपलब्ध है। इसमें इस तरह के अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों और उदाहरणों को विस्तृत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए सहभागी अनुसंधान के अभ्यास के लिए भी तरीके सुझाए गए हैं।

1984 पृष्ठ 200

हिमाचल में वन विनाश

सरल भाषा में लिखी यह पुस्तिका हिमाचल में वन विनाश की प्रक्रिया को समझने के लिए हमारे द्वारा किए गए सहभागी अनुसंधान के परिणामों को प्रस्तुत करती है। स्थानीय समूहों की मदद से किए गए इस अनुसंधान में हिमाचल में वनों की कटाई कितनी और किन कारणों से हुई और स्थानीय वनवासियों की वनों की सुरक्षा और विकास में भूमिका से जुड़े हुए विश्लेषण को प्रस्तुत करती है।

1984 पृष्ठ 30



भोपाल गैस कांड: संदर्भ और सवाल

भोपाल में दिसम्बर 1984 में हुई गैस दुर्घटना से हजारों लोग मर गए और घायल हैं। इस दुर्घटना में क्या हुआ, क्यों हुआ और इससे जुड़े हुए सवालों को उठाती यह पुस्तिका सरल भाषा में आम कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए तैयार की गई है।

1985 पृष्ठ 24

बांधों से बंधे सवाल

(कोयल-कारो परियोजना पर बहस की रपट)

इस पुस्तिका में कोयल-कारो परियोजना व उसके क्रियान्वयन पर स्थानीय जन साधारण द्वारा उठाये गये सवालों के अलावा देश के अन्य भागों में समान समस्या एवं उससे निपटने के लिए जन संघर्षों की जानकारी दी गयी है। इसी के साथ बड़े बांधों से जुड़ी विकास की संस्कृति की नियति पर उठये गये सवालों की भी इसमें चर्चा है।

1985 पृष्ठ 40

ज्ञान एवं सामाजिक परिवर्तन

इस पुस्तिका में ज्ञान व सत्ता के समीकरण, अनुसंधान व उसकी भूमिका, वैकल्पिक अनुसंधान के उदाहरण तथा सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धान्त व लक्षण का ऐतिहासिक परिपेक्ष्य में चित्रण किया गया है।

सहभागी अनुसंधान से जुड़े तमाम सैद्धांतिक व व्यवहारिक प्रश्नों की सरलतापूर्वक चर्चा कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी है।

1985 पृष्ठ 32



Under Collaboration with Others

Series under collaboration with International Council for Adult Education and the Participatory Research Network.

Participatory Research and Evaluation

This book brings together six papers and five case studies on the theme from India. It describes how experiments in research can be a process of liberation for the poor people.

Edited by Walter Fernandes and Rajesh Tandon
1981 pp 213.

*Available from: Indian Social Institute,
Lodi Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 003.*

Participatory Research: An Introduction

This is a collective product of the International Network of Participatory Research to serve as a basic introduction to the subject for community organisers and field-level staff. Based on the case studies presented and discussions held during and after the International Forum on Participatory Research held in Yugoslavia, 1980.

1982 pp 50.



Creating Knowledge: A Monopoly?

It contains a collection of 13 papers on participatory research, both theoretical and case studies by authors from different parts of the world and reflecting a variety of contexts and approaches.

Edited by Budd L. Hall, Arthur Gillette and Rajesh Tandon

1982 pp 209.

Participatory Research: An Emerging Alternative Methodology in Social Science Research

It is based on the 1979 African Regional Workshop on Participatory Research held in Mzumbe, Tanzania. Contains the four theoretical discussion papers and responses to them, and seven case studies from different countries of Africa.

Edited by Yusuf Kassam and Kemal Mustafa
1982 pp 252.

Organising for Health

This manual for field workers describes adult education methods in promoting community involvement in primary health care. It is based on a nine-country study on the same theme.

French and Spanish version are also ready.

1984 pp 56

*Available from: ICAE, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue,
Toronto M5R 1B2 CANADA.*

Grass-Roots Participation and Self-Reliance

This book brings seven experiences of Asian countries in promoting grass-roots participation and self-reliance. It is a part of the ILO programme of participatory organisations of the rural poor.

Edited by Md. Anisur Rahman Published in collaboration with Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. 1984 pp 216.

Our Own Health

Report of the study on the role of adult education in community involvement in primary health care.

1984 page 122

Available from: ICAE 29, Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto Ontario M5R 1B2 CANADA.

Booklet on Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

It describes the above programme for women and children in India. It is meant for field workers.

1984 pp 34.

Available from: UNICEF, 73 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110 003.

Didactic Bulletin: Series on Women's Participation in Development

- (i) How to Conduct Participatory Research Among Women?
- (ii) How to Communicate Effectively with Grass-Roots Women?
- (iii) How to Organise Women's Groups?

1984 pp. 30 (each)

Available from UNICEF, 73, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110 001.

Oriya translation of the Didactic Bulletin Series on Women's Participation in Development is also available from us

1985 pp. 30 (each)

We, the Invisible:

A Census of Pavement Dwellers

It exposes the real story of pavement dwelling in the city of Bombay provides a detailed demographic and economic profile and migration history of pavement dwellers. Study was conducted on the principles of "Participatory Research".

Study was conducted by SPARC, Bombay in collaboration with us.

Also available in Hindi and Marathi.

1985. pp. 48

