Society for Participatory Research In Asia


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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 a 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.
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 an 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 Dhu'). 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 Tamil Nadu. 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.
ASIAN
PARTICIPATORY
RESEARCH
NETWORK
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 Coordination 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 role of adult non-formal education...

- Deforestation land...
- Worker education...
- Building Training...
- Strengthening local groups...
- Women's income...
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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पृष्ठभूमि

सन् 1982 में सोलाईटी फार पार्टिसेपेटर रिसर्च इन पृथिवी (प्रिया) की स्थापना में पिछले दर्द के दौरान तीसरी
तुनिया के विभिन्न देशों में ज्ञान और सत्य के समक्षांकों को
समझ कर उपयोगी व निर्धारण के पक्ष में इन समक्षांकों को
मोड़ने के प्रयासों की अहम भूमिका रही है। ज्ञान के सृजन व
उसके वितरण पर व्यवसायिक विशेषज्ञों व उनके संस्थाओं के
बढ़ते विनिमय को जुटानें देने की प्रवृत्ति से ही सहभागी
अनुसंधान की धारा व उसके सिद्धांतों का उद्भव हुआ।
पिछले दशकों के विषय एवं सुविधाजनक व्यवसायों के
अनुभवों के आधार पर ही सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों का
विकास हुआ। आज हम तक सकते हैं कि सहभागी अनुसंधान
का तत्त्व भारतीय की उस विधा से है जिससे उपयोगिता व
शक्तिशाली समुदायः
- विद्यार्थियों के एक कारण रहित ज्ञान के रूप में ज्ञान
की भूमिका को समझ सके,
- अपने निजी व सामाजिक अनुभवों तथा प्रचारित ज्ञान का
समझ कर सके,
- दूसरों द्वारा प्रदा किये ज्ञान के कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग की
क्षमता विकसित कर सके,
- स्वयं ज्ञान-समजन के तरीके व उसके निये आवश्यक
आत्मविश्वास विकसित कर सकें,
- सामाजिक कार्यवाही के जरिये अपनी समान जड़ों की
पूर्ति के लिए इस ज्ञान का कार्यरत प्रयोग कर सकें।
आरंभ में 'प्रिया' की गतिविधियां एशिया में सहभागी
अनुसंधान की उन्मत मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने व विश्व के
अन्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे ही प्रयासों से संपर्क स्थापित करने पर
केन्द्र रही। विभिन्न सहभागीयों के साथ निजी व सामाजिक
रूप से संपन्न अनीपार्थिव विचार-विमर्श तथा परामर्श के
माध्यम से सन् 1982 के अंत तक 'प्रिया' की भूमिका होती
आधार प्राप्त कर सके। अक्टूबर 1982 तथा अप्रैल 1983 में
आंशिक सहभागीय व्यक्तियों व समुहों की बैठकों में 'प्रिया' के
लिये निम्न कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया गया:
- ग्रामीण, शहरी व उद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न कार्यक्षेत्रों व
समूहों के लिये 'प्रिया' सहभागी संघ का कार्य करे,
- सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों का प्रयोग करने हेतु 'प्रिया'
यह सहभागी शोध, विश्लेषण तथा गूढ़कल्पन के क्षेत्रों में प्रदान
करे।
पिछले दशकों के व्यबसाय से 'प्रिया' की सहभागी भूमिका के
निम्न आयाम स्पष्ट रूप से उभर कर समाप्त आते हैं:
- व्यापारी कार्यक्षेत्रों व समूहों के लिये आत्मविश्वास विकास
उपलब्ध कराना,
- अनुभवों के पारस्परिक आत्म-प्रदान तथा सामाजिक
विश्लेषण के अवरोध प्रदान कराना,
- सुधार: सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, विश्लेषणात्मक तथा
समाजस्वरूप श्रेणियों में कार्यक्षेत्रों की कुशलता-विकास को
प्रोत्साहित देना,
- तकनीकी प्रशासन: व विद्युत प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से ज्ञान का
प्रसार कराना,
- भूमिका विकास के उपरी से कार्यक्षेत्रों व समूहों को
जुटानें देना, प्रोत्साहित करना, पुन: संक्रमण तथा विश्लेषण
करना।
हमारे कार्य का तरीका

पिछले कुछ के व्यवहारिक अनुभवों से ही कुछ ऐसी मान्यताएं विकसित हुई हैं जो आज हमारे कार्य 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 अनुसार ही होता है। अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण व प्रकाशन की सभी गतिविधियां स्थानीय कार्यक्रमों व समूहों के सहयोग से ही आयोजित होती हैं।
• काम-कामी किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम पहले अवश्य करते हैं जिनका आवश्यक समूहों के सहयोग से बिना इसे बदला जाने ही नहीं होते।
• स्थानीय कार्यक्रमों एवं समूहों के अनुसार मिलने के लिए आवश्यक आधार प्रदान करते हैं और ऐसे अनुभवों का हम आदर करते हैं। साथ ही सूचनात्मक योजनाओं को भी हम स्वीकार करते हैं। हमारा विश्वास है कि सिद्धांतों का विकास व्यवहारिक कार्यवाही के आधार पर होना चाहिए।
• हम सिद्धांत रूप में इस मान्यता को बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश करते हैं कि सहयोगी समूह हमारी प्रत्यक्ष गतिविधि में साझेदारी करें। हम ऐसे तात्पर्य समूहों, जिनके पास संसाधनों का सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभाव है, के साथ कार्य करते हैं और उनके साथ उत्तम साझेदारी की शर्त रखना तक संगठन नहीं लगता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय बोलों से साधन जुटाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

• सहयोगी कार्यक्रमों व समूहों के साथ पारस्परिक विचार-विचार के उपरांत जब कोई एक रूप धारण कर लेता है तब हम उनके लिये साधन जुटाने की योजना शुरू करते हैं।
• राष्ट्रीय कार्यवाही के वृहत समूहों द्वारा आयोजित कार्य उनके विश्वास के लिए अभियान है और हम अपने प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के इस आयोजन पर महत्वपूर्ण भाग देते हैं।
• अन्य व्यक्तियों व उनके उत्पादन समस्याओं के बढ़ते अंतरराष्ट्रीयकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम अपने राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रियाओं के स्तर पर अमूल्य अनुभवों के आधार-प्रदान की शुरुआत तथा उसे मजबूत करने के निर्देश प्राप्त करते हैं।
• ज्ञान पर एक वर्ग विचार के बढ़ते एकाधिकार को तोड़ कर उसे जन साधारण तक पहुँचाने का हमारा उद्देश्य हमारे सभी कार्यक्रमों का केंद्र बनान रहता है। इसी कारण हमारे मुख्य सहयोगी ऐसे कार्यकर्ताओं तथा राष्ट्रीय समूह ही पहुँच सकते हैं जो उद्देश्यों व निर्देशों की जनजागृति और उनके संगठन का कार्य करने में मदद कर सकते हैं।
• हमारी मान्यता है कि 'प्रिया' को एक संस्था के रूप में अपने छोटे आकार को बनाए रखना चाहिए और अपने सहभागिताओं, शर्माईतों तथा सहयोगी का ध्यान करना चाहिए।
I. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा में सामूहिक सहभागिता के विकास में प्रोड एवं अनौपचारिक शिक्षा की भूमिका

यह 'प्रिया' के प्रारंभिक कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। अभ्यं एवं कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धित विषय पर जानकारी के आलोचना, सुधारकोशीकरण तथा विनियमण पर ही केंद्रित था।

आई.एस.एच.एस. (इंटरनेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ़ एडुकेशन) की सहायता से उक्त विषय पर वेनेज़ुएला, तुर्की, जापान, जर्मनी, फिलिपीन्स, इंडोनेशिया, इटली तथा कनाडा की नौ केस स्टडीज का संयोजन 'प्रिया' द्वारा फिल्मिंग किया गया।

इस अनुभव के आधार पर उक्त विषय पर भारत में और गठबंधन तो अध्ययन का विश्लेषण किया गया। सन 1984-85 में पांच एवं स्टडीस तैयार की गई और अब प्रोड एवं अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के सिद्धांत तथा विधियों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा में सामूहिक सहभागिता बढ़ाने में प्रयोग की दृष्टि से एक कार्यक्रमों की मैनजर तैयार किया जा रहा है।

II. वन निभाया, भू वास्तविक एवं हस्तांतरण

इस विषय पर 'प्रिया' की गतिविधियाँ अप्रैल, 1982 में उस समय आरंभ हुई, जब वन अधिनियम में प्रशस्ताविचार संशोधनों ने आयोजीयों तथा अन्य वन आयोजन समूहों के लिये क्षत्रिय उत्तरदायि कर दिया था। तब से यह कार्यक्रम 'प्रिया' की एक मुख्य गतिविधि रहा है।

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

विदेशी व राष्ट्रीय के अन्य संस्थाओं के सहयोग से 'भारत में और बांधा: तीव्र-कारों का संदर्भ' विषय पर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया। इस कार्यशाला के लोकप्रिय रूप से 'प्रिया' ने तैयार की और 'बांधों से बांधें सावधानी' शीर्षक से वितरित किया रहा।

'पूर्व स्वास्थ्य एवं हस्तांतरण' विषय पर 'प्रिया' द्वारा प्रकाशित कार्यक्रमों का मैनजर अनस्त्र्य लोकप्रिय रहा।

III. मजदूर शिक्षण तथा ओपरेशनल स्वास्थ्य

इस कार्यक्रम का आरंभ सन 1983 में कामगारों की संबंधित विषयों में शिक्षा और उसके साधन से बाह्यिक स्वास्थ्य व सुरक्षा की समस्या की और अनुसंधानकोष के उद्देश्य से हुआ।

एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला के आयोजन तथा 'बाह्यिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा' व भारत में मजदूर आटोलन एवं कानून' विषय पर हिंदी व अंग्रेजी में संदर्भ लागू किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला अनुसार इस समय कार्य उठाया, रसायन उद्योग, इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग तथा कृषी दुर्घटनाओं के क्षेत्र में विस्तृत कार्य चल रहा है। अभ्यंकर आयोजनों की संबंधित कई कार्यशालाओं का भी आयोजन इस शीर्षक
किया गया। भोपाल गैस कांड के पश्चात उत्तर विषय पर अन्य चेतना जगाने के लिए प्रति फायदे गए और भोपाल में पुनरावृत्ति व राहत कार्यों में भी महत्व किया गया। हिंदी में 'भोपाल गैस कांड: संदर्भ और समस्या' नामक लोकप्रिय पुस्तिका प्रिया द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई। एक अन्य पुस्तक 'जो प्लेस द रन' अंग्रेजी में हाईलैन्डर संतर, यू०एस०ए० की साझेदारी में प्रकाशित की गई।

IV. प्रशिक्षण अभावों का निर्देशन
'प्रिया' आरंभ से ही स्थानीय समूहों के कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण से सम्बन्ध है। पिछले चार वर्षों में विभिन्न स्थानीय समूहों के लिए 15 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं।

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

एक अन्य कार्यक्रम, सहभागी प्रशिक्षणों की कंग स्टाफ तैयार करने का भी चल रहा है।

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

VI. महिलाओं द्वारा आय-उपार्जन के प्रशासन
इस विषय पर तमाम समूहों के साथ 'प्रिया' का सहयोग मार्च, 1985 में सेवा मंडल, उद्योग की साझेदारी में आयोजित कार्यशाला के साथ हुआ। इस कार्यशाला की एक रपट हिंदी, 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 जिस्मे है।

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

VII. क्षेत्रीय एंव अंतरराष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क
'प्रिया' सहभागी अनुसंधान के एक्सियोन नेटवर्क का हेड है।

यह वास्तव में 'स्थिर लेटर' के प्रकाशन से पूरा होता है जो एशिया के लगभग 700 संगठनों व व्यक्तियों के पास जाता है।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय नेटवर्क का अंतरराष्ट्रीय संयोजन भी पिछले दो वर्षों में 'प्रिया' द्वारा ही समुदाय में गहरा हो रहा है। यह कार्य मुख्यतः 'इंटरनेटन नेटवर्किंग में' के प्रकाशन से होता है जो वर्ष में 3-4 बार प्रकाशित होता है विश्वभर में लगभग 200 लोगों व संगठनों के पास जाता है।

इतिहासी अहमिका विभिन्न विषयों पर इंटरनेटन काउंसिल ऑफ एसोसिएट्स एजेंसी तथा हाई लैफर रिसर्च एजेंट्स सेंटर के साथ 'प्रिया' का सहयोग बना हुआ है।
VIII. स्व-सूत्यांकन एवं समीक्षा
आरंभ से ही हम सहयोगी समुदाय एवं संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार प्रिया की सार्थकता जाँचने की सहयोग कीशी करते रहे हैं। अक्टूबर 1982, जून 1983, मार्च 1984 तथा जूनाई 1985 की अपने तभी सहयोगियों की सहायता से हमने अपने कार्य का सूत्यांकन एवं समीक्षा की।
इसके अतिरिक्त हम अपने अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण तथा सूत्यांकन की सभी गतिविधियों का निरंतर अभिलेखन एवं समीक्षा करते हैं जिससे इन विषयों में सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों की उम्मीद राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में म्याक्स्या हो सके। इस प्रयास का अंग्रेजी में 'नॉलेज एंड सोशल चेन्ज' नामक पत्रिका में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसका लोकप्रिय संस्करण हिन्दी एवं मराठी में भी तैयार किया गया है।
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*


**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 at 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.

Oriya 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.

1986 pp 70.
प्राचीन विकास में सहभागी प्रशिक्षण
देश में प्राचीन विकास से जुड़े हुए अलग सहभागी प्रशिक्षणों
के अनुभव इसमें संकलित हैं। यह प्रशिक्षण गरीब किसानों,
आदिवासियों, महिलाओं और विकास कार्यक्षेत्रों के साथ
हुए। सरल भाषा में लिखी भूमिका सहभागी प्रशिक्षणों
के सिद्धांतों को बताती है।
सम्पादक: ओमप्रीणवा यत्थ एवं राजेश तिवारी
1983 पृष्ठ-213

साधन धुल: मंदिर में लेट-पेंसिल उद्योग
मंदिर में लेट-पेंसिल उद्योग में रोज भूमिका लेट रहे हैं और
बीमार हो रहे हैं। सिंचाई की चाल धुल उन्हें बढ़ा रही है।
इसके क्या कारण हैं? इसका क्या संदर्भ हैं? कार्यक्षेत्रों
के लिए सरल भाषा में लिखी यह सुसंगठित क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन के
आधार पर तैयार की गई है।
1984 पृष्ठ 24

भारत में मजदूर आंबेलन और कानून:
कार्यक्षेत्रों का मैनुअल
आम मजदूर कार्यक्षेत्र के लिए, सरल भाषा में तैयार यह
मैनुअल, भारत में मजदूर आंबेलन का निर्देश तथा मजदूर
कानूनों के विकास को प्रस्तुत करता है। साथ ही अनेक
महत्वपूर्ण कानूनों को सरल भाषा में बताया गया है- जैसे
टेक्स्ट यूनियन कानून, फैक्टरी एक्ट, स्टेंडर्ड अडर, आयुक्ती
के विदेश अध्याय, मजदूरी तथा अन्य सुविधाओं से जुड़े एक्ट
आदि।
1984 पृष्ठ 88

भू-स्थायित्व एवं हस्तांतरण:
कार्यक्षेत्रों का मैनुअल
भारतीय श्रेणियों के लिए मजदूर क्षेत्रों के लिए यह
सरल भाषा में तैयार किया मैनुअल है। इसमें देश के
भू-स्थायित्व के स्वरूप, भूमि सुधारों के इतिहास एवं
पौधों, तथा भूमि हस्तांतरण के कारण तथा क्षेत्र है।
इसमें भूमि हस्तांतरण के दृष्टि हुए छह ताजे संग्रहों का व्याख्या भी है।
साथ ही देश के समस्त भूमि कानूनों की इसमें सूची है।
1984 पृष्ठ 100

औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा:
कार्यक्षेत्रों का मैनुअल
आम कार्यक्षेत्रों के लिए औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा
पर सरल भाषा में तैयार यह मैनुअल है। देश में व्यापक
औद्योगिक खतरों और उनसे बचने के उपायों का
कार्यक्षेत्रों का बताता है। भूमि इन खतरों का क्यों मरा
लगा सकते हैं और उनसे कैसे बच सकते हैं, यह भी इसमें
मुहर्रम गया है।
1984 पृष्ठ 112
बांधों से बंधे समाज
(कोयल-कारों परियोजना पर बहस की रूपक)
इस पुस्तिका में कोयल-कारों परियोजना व उसके पूर्वानुपालन पर स्थानीय जन साधनारण दुर्भागा जन समस्याओं का आलावा देश के अन्य ध्वनियों में समान समस्याएँ एवं उसके निपटने के लिए जन संघर्ष की जानकारी दी गई है। इसिसे साथ बढ़े बांधों जो जूड़ी बिकास की संकट की कठिनता पर उठाये गये समस्याओं को भी इसमें चर्चा है।
1985 पृष्ठ 40

वान एवं सामाजिक परिवर्तन
इस पुस्तिका में वान व समस्या के समीकरण, अनुसंधान व उसके भूमिका, भौगोलिक अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य तथा सहभागी अनुसंधान के प्रभाव व लक्षण का वैज्ञानिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा किया गया है।
सहभागी अनुसंधान से इसे तलाश बैठकी व व्यवहारिक प्रवेशों की सरलतापूर्वक चर्चा कार्यक्षेत्रों 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.

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 Qutario M5R 1BZ 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.

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.
1986 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