Society for Participatory Research In Asia


45, Sainik Farm,
Khanpur,
New Delhi 110 062
Phones: 651126, 651174

February 6, 1986.
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.
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 videos;
- 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.
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 (ICAIE), 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 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 Dombivli 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.
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...
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.
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.
सन् 1982 में सोनाहीटी फार पारसिपेटेंट रिसर्च इन पुरशाया (प्रय) की स्थापना में पिछले वर्षों के दौरान तीसरी तुरंतिया के विभिन्न देशों में जान और सत्य के समक्ष को समर्पित कर उपाधियों और निर्धारणों के पक्ष में इन समक्षिकों को मोड़ने के प्रयासों की अहम भूमिका रही है। जान के सूत्य संथानपुर के व्यवस्थात्मक क्रियापदों और उनके संबंधों के बढ़ते नियंत्रण को जोपनिताजों के क्रिया चे आदर में सहभागी होते हैं। पिछले दशकों के निरंतर और सुविधायों चारित्रिक अनुभवों के आधार पर ही सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों का विकास हुआ। अतः हम वह सकते हैं कि सहभागी अनुसंधान का तत्त्वं नानाजी की एक विधि नहीं है जिससे उपलब्ध व निर्देशित समपुर्दाय:

- शास्त्रीय नियंत्रण के एक कारक हृदयार के रूप में जान की भूमिका को समझ सके,
- आवश्यक निजी और सामाजिक अनुभवों तथा प्रचारण जान का समन्वय कर सके,
- इसी से पत्ता दें और है कहे जान के कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग की क्षमता विकसित कर सकें,
- स्थायी जान-समन्वय के तरीके और उसके नियो आवश्यक आवश्यकता विकसित कर सकें,
- सामाजिक कार्यालय के जरिये अपने समान जननों की पूर्णता का नियो यह जान का कार्यरत प्रयोग कर सकें।

आरंभ में 'प्रय' की गतिविधियां अंतरिक्ष में सहभागी अनुसंधान की उक्त मान्यताओं को बढ़ावा देने व विशेष के अन्य वक्षों में ऐसे ही प्रयासों से संपन्न स्थापित करने पर केंद्रित रही। विभिन्न सहयोगियों के साथ निजी और सामाजिक रूप से संपन्न आत्मकारक विचार-विवरण तथा परम्पराओं के माध्यम से सन् 1982 के अंत तक 'प्रय' की भूमिका को आधारण प्राप्त कर सके। अक्टूबर 1982 तथा अप्रैल 1983 में आयोजित सहयोगी व्याख्यान व समूहों के लिये 'प्रय' के लिये निष्ठुर कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया गया:

- सामाजिक, शाहीरी व अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में कार्यकार्यक्रमों व समूहों के लिये 'प्रय' सहयोगी संस्था का कार्य करें,
- सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों का प्रयोग करते हुए 'प्रय' यह सहयोगी शैक्षणिक, प्रशिक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन के क्षेत्रों में प्रदान करें।

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

- धार्मिक कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों के लिये आवश्यक सास्त्रिक उपलब्ध कराना,
- अनुभवों के परस्पर आदान-प्रदान तथा सामाजिक विश्लेषण के अवसर प्रदान करना,
- स्थायित्व: सामाजिक, शौचालय, विविधता तथा संगठनात्मक क्षेत्रों में कार्यकर्ताओं की कुराता-विकास को प्रोत्साहित देना,
- लोकप्रिय प्रदर्शनों व विविध फिल्मों के माध्यम से जान के प्रचार करना,
- भाषी विकास की उपलब्ध से कार्यकर्ताओं व समूहों को जुड़ने देना, प्रोत्साहित करना, पुनः संक्रमण 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 निर्देशन कर रही हैं। कुछ मुद्दत मान्यताएं ये हैं:

* 'प्रिया' के कार्यक्रमों का विकास सहयोगी स्थानीय समुद्रों और संस्थाओं की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ही होता है। अनुसंधान, अध्ययन और प्रकाशन की सभी गतिविधियां स्थानीय कार्यक्रमों और समुद्रों के सहयोग से ही आयोजित होती है।
* कभी-कभी किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम पहले अवधि करते हैं किन्तु स्थानीय समुद्रों के सहयोग के बिना इसे बहुत ज्यादा नहीं समझा जाते।
* स्थानीय कार्यक्रमों एवं समुद्रों के अनुभव विवेचना 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 कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर होना चाहिए तथा कार्यक्रमों को सिद्धांतों द्वारा निर्देशित होना चाहिए।
* हम सिद्धांत रूप में हम विषयों को बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश करते हैं कि सहयोगी समुद्र हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गतिविधि में सहायता करें। हम ऐसे तरीके अभी तक समूहों, जिनके पास संसाधनों का संचार अभाव है, के साथ काम करते हैं और उनके साथ उन्मुक्त साझेदारी की शर्त रखना तक साझा नहीं लगता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रेणियों से साझेदारी का प्रयत्न करते हैं।
* सहयोगी कार्यक्रमों व समुद्रों के साथ पारस्परिक विचार-विवाद के उपरांत जब कोई नए रुप धारण कर लेता है तब हम उसके लिए साधन जुटाने की योजना शुरू करते हैं।
* स्थानीय कार्यवाही के बहुत संभावित कार्यक्रमों के लिए अभियान के निर्माण पर ध्यान देते हैं और हम अपने प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के हर आयाम पर प्रबंधन शासन देते हैं।
* अथथ्यवसत्वों व उनसे उत्पन्न समस्याओं के बढ़ते अंतरराष्ट्रीयकरण की ध्यान में रखते हुए हम अपने व्यवहार में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अमूल्य अनुभवों के आधार-प्रवास की शुरुआत तथा उसे मजबूत करने के निर्देश प्राप्त करते हैं।
* जागरण पर एक विशेष के बढ़ते एकाधिकार को तोड़ कर उसे ज्ञात साधन तक पहुँचाने का हमारा उद्देश्य हमारे सबी कार्यक्रमों का केंद्र बनाना रहता है। इसी कारण हमारे मुख्य सहयोगी ऐसे कार्यक्रम तथा स्थानीय समूह ही हैं जो उपेक्षित नहीं व निर्देशित की जनरलिटी और उनके संगठन का कार्य कर रहे हैं।
* हमारी मान्यता है कि 'प्रिया' को एक स्थान से रूप में अपने छोटे आकार को बनाए रखना चाहिए और अपने सहायकों, शुरुआतिकों तथा सहयोगीयों की श्रुतिलार का प्रभाव करना चाहिए।
कार्यक्रम

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

I. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा में सामाजिक सहभागिता के विकास में प्रीड एवं अनौपचारिक रीतियों की भूमिका

यह 'प्रिया' के प्राथमिक कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। आरंभ में कार्यक्रम समाप्त विषय पर जानकारी के आलेख, सुधारनीकरण तथा चिकित्सण पर ही केंद्रित था।

आईसी०ए०६० (इंटरनेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एडुकेशन पर जाएँ) की सहायता में उक्त विषय पर बेलुगुला, तंजाइयां, सेनगुल, फिलिपिन्स, बिलारुशा, इक्वोतरिया, इण्डिया, चीन तथा भारत की गैर केस स्टीरियो का समाजों 'प्रिया' द्वारा जिक्र किया गया।

इस अनुभव के आधार पर उक्त विषय पर भारत में और गहराई से अध्ययन का निर्देश दिया गया। सन 1984-85 में पांच केस स्टीरियो तैयार की गई और अब प्रीड एवं अनौपचारिक रीतियों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा में सामाजिक सहभागिता बढ़ते हैं। प्रथम की दृष्टि से एक कार्यक्रमों का मैनुअल तैयार किया जा रहा है।

II. वन विज्ञान, भू स्वास्थ्य एवं हस्तांतरण

इस विषय पर 'प्रिया' की गतिविधियां अप्रैल, 1982 में उस समय आरंभ हुई, जब वन अधिनियम में प्रतापित संस्थानों ने आवश्यकताओं का अन्य बन प्राप्त समस्त बनने के लिये खत्ता उद्धव कर दिया था। तब जब यह कार्यक्रम 'प्रिया' के 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।

हिमाली और राज्य की अन्य संस्थाओं के चरणों से भारत में बेड़े बांधके 'सीमांत-कारों का संदेश' विषय पर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया। इस कार्यक्रम की लोकप्रिय रूप दर्शाते 'प्रिया' ने तैयार की और 'बांधों से बांध सबल' श्रीरंग शुरुआत में निर्मला के रूप में प्रगतिक रही।

'पूर्व स्वास्थ्य एवं हस्तांतरण' विषय पर 'प्रिया' द्वारा प्रकाशित कार्यक्रमों का मैनुअल अन्यतः लोकप्रिय रहा।

III. मजदूर शिक्षात्मक तथा औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य

इस कार्यक्रम का आरंभ सन 1983 में कामगारों की संबंधित विषयों में शिक्षा और उनके सातम से औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य व सुरक्षा की समस्या की और अन्य नागरिकता के उद्देश्य से हुआ।

एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का आयोजन तथा 'औद्योगिक स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा' व 'भारत में मजदूर आदेशी तथा कानून' विषय पर हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में संस्करण प्रकाशित करने के अंतराल के लिए इस समय काफी उठाया, रसायन उद्योग, इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग तथा कृषि विद्यालयों के क्षेत्र में विस्तृत कार्य चल रहा है। आधिकारिक कानूनों से सम्बंधित कई कार्यशालाओं का भी आयोजन इस श्रेष्ठ
VI. महिलाओं द्वारा आय-उपार्जन के प्रयास
इस विषय पर तमाम समूहों के साथ 'प्रिया' का सहयोग मार्च, 1985 में सेवा मंडिर, उदयपुर की सालीनारी में आयोजित कार्यशाला के साथ शुरू हुआ। इस कार्यशाला की एक रूप हिन्दी, उड़ान व अप्रैल में प्रकाशित की गई। महिलाओं (द्वारा आय-उपार्जन के कार्यक्रमों से जुड़े कार्यक्रमों 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 रूप के प्रकाशन की तैयारी चल रही है।

VII. क्षेत्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क 'प्रिया' सहभागी अनुसंधान के एक्सियों नेटवर्क का केंद्र है।
यह वापसी मुख्यतः 'न्यूज़ लेटर' के प्रकाशन से पूरा होता है जो एक रण के लघु 700 संगठनों व व्यक्तियों के पास जाता है।
बिन्मित क्षेत्रीय नेटवर्क का अंतरराष्ट्रीय संयोजन भी पिछले दो वर्षों से 'प्रिया' द्वारा ही संपादित होता है। यह कार्य मुख्यतः 'इंटरनेटनल नेटवर्किंग में' के प्रकाशन से होता है जो वर्ष में 3-4 बार प्रकाशित होता है और विश्वभर में लघु 200 लोगों व संगठनों के पास जाता है।
इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न विषयों पर इंटरनेटनल काउंसिल ऑफ़ एडवर्ड एज्यूकेशन तथा हाई लेवलर रिसर्च एज्यूकेशन सेंटर के साथ 'प्रिया' का सहयोग बना हुआ है।
VIII. स्व-सूचकान्त एवं समीक्षा
आरंभ से ही हम सहयोगी समूहों व संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार 'प्रिया' की सार्थकता जांचने की सैलॉन कॉन्फ्रेंस करते रहे हैं। अक्टूबर 1982, जून 1983, मार्च 1984 तथा जुलाई 1985 को। अपने तभाय सहयोगियों की सहायता से हमारे अपने कार्य का मूल्यांकन एवं समीक्षा की।
इसके अतिरिक्त हम अपने अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन की सभी गतिविधियों का विरासत अभिलेखन व समीक्षा करते हैं जिससे इन क्षेत्रों में सहभागी अनुसंधान के सिद्धांतों की हमारे राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में व्याख्या हो सके। इस प्रयास के अंतः के 'नॉलेज एंड सोशल चेन्ज' नामक पत्रिका में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसका लोकप्रिय संस्करण हिंदी व 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 Rajeesh 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 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.
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.

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.
भारत में मज़दूर आंदोलन और कानून:
कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनवाल
आम मज़दूर कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए, सरल भाषा में तैयार यह मैनवाल, भारत में मज़दूर आंदोलन का ईतिहास तथा मज़दूर कानूनों के विकास को प्रस्तुत करता है। साथ ही अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कानूनों को सरल भाषा में बताया गया है— जैसे ट्रेड यूनियन कानून, फैक्ट्री एक्ट, स्टीमिंग आडर, आयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, मज़दूरी तथा अन्य सुविधाओं तथा जुड़े एक्ट आदि।
1984 पृष्ठ 58

भू-स्थानिक एवं हस्तांतरण:
कार्यकर्ताओं का मैनुअल
भारतीय क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए यह सरल भाषा में तैयार किया मैनुअल है। इसमें देश के मूलस्थान के स्वरूप, भूमि सुधार के इतिहास और पौधार्थ, तथा भूमि हस्तांतरण के कारणों पर चर्चा है। इसमें भूमि हस्तांतरण से जुड़े हुए छह ताजे उपायों का व्यक्ति भी है।
साथ ही देश के समस्त भूमि कानूनों की इसमें सूची है।
1984 पृष्ठ 112

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 व्यापक औद्योगिक खतरों और उनसे बचने के उपायों को कार्यकर्ताओं को बताता है। भौतिक इन खतरों को कैसे लगा सकते हैं और उनसे कैसे बच सकते हैं, यह भी इसमें सुनिश्चित मिलता है।
1984 पृष्ठ 100
हिमाचल में बन विनाश
सरल भाषा में लिखी यह पुस्तिका हिमाचल में बन विनाश की प्रक्रिया को समझने के लिए हमारे द्वारा किए गए सहभागी अनुसंधान के परिणामों को प्रस्तुत करती है। स्थानीय समुहों की मदद से किया गया इस अनुसंधान में हिमाचल में बनों की कटाई कितनी और किन कारणों से हुई और स्थानीय वनवासियों की बनों की सुरक्षा और विकास में भूमिका के जुड़े हुए विषयों को प्रस्तुत करती है।
1984 पृष्ठ 30.

शान एवं सामाजिक परिवर्तन
इस पुस्तिका में शान व सत्ता के समीकरण, अनुसंधान व उसकी भूमिका, बैठकक अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य तथा सहभागी अनुसंधान के विचारण व लक्षण का ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा किया गया है।
सहभागी अनुसंधान से हुए तेजस्वित 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.

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)

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 IBZ CANADA.

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