

Participatory Rural Appraisal



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Why Rural India Matters

- In spite of being the fastest growing economy, rural areas in India continue to be backward

- The present growth has been urban-centric – leading to divergent development – **India vs. Bharat**
- The gap in critical development indicators continues to exist
- Higher poverty, illiteracy rates and poor in various other socio-economic indicators
- There has been large scale push and pull migration from rural areas to urban areas
- Agriculture sector, bed-rock for the rural economy, is under severe distress due to various reasons
- Traditional livelihood occupations are becoming obsolete

Changing Scenarios

- **Right Based Development:** Paradigm shift in development strategies to “Right Based Development”
- **Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA):** As propagated by former the President of India Dr. Abdul Kalam, provide urban infrastructure and services in rural hubs to create economic opportunities in rural areas thereby controlling push migration.
- **Cluster based development approach:** For realising economies of scale and the economies of agglomeration
- **Deepening Peoples’ Participation:** Ensuing working of community based organisation such as Self-Help Groups, Water User Associations, Forest Protection Groups etc.

PRA

PRA is a methodology for interacting with local people, understanding them and learning from them. It involves a set of principles, a process of communication and a menu of methods for seeking people's participation and enabling them to do their own analysis with a view to make use of learning.

Participatory Planning begins with

- Situation Analysis
- Identification of Stakeholders
- Analysis of their Expectations
- Rights and Responsibilities
- Power/Group Dynamics

The Important Issues

Participatory planning processes
are based on the transfer and sharing of
knowledge and information
between and among
stakeholders and management partners

Hence Effective Communication Skills

Conflict Management

In many respects, participatory processes are
processes of negotiation
that aim at resolving and managing
existing and potential conflicts

(between and among resource users, between resource uses, or between resource management objectives and strategies).

Focus on Your Skills

- Communication Skills
- Behavioral Skills
- Leadership Skills for facilitation purpose
- Situational Management
- Appropriate PRA Tools

PRINCIPLES OF PRA

- ❑ A reversal of learning
- ❑ Optimal Ignorance
- ❑ Seeking Diversity
- ❑ Offsetting Biases and Triangulating
- ❑ Listening and Learning
- ❑ They do it

Reversals : Distinguishing Feature of PRA

Closed



Open

Measurement



Comparison

Individual



Group

Verbal



Visual

Higher



Lower

Reserve



Rapport

Paper



Ground

Participation

- Central place in development thinking
- Pre requisite for sustainable development
- Consensus on need for participation
- Divergence of views
 - What is participation ?
 - How it can be achieved ?

Participation means different things to different people

- Contribution by people to programmes
 - Labour
 - Kind
 - Cash
 - Deductions
- Involvement in decision making process

Types of Participation

Passive

- No role

Information Giving

- Answer
- Extraction

Consultation

- Consult – hear
- May modify due to people's response

Material Incentive

- Labour for food
- Common

Functional

- Predetermined objective
- Limited scope

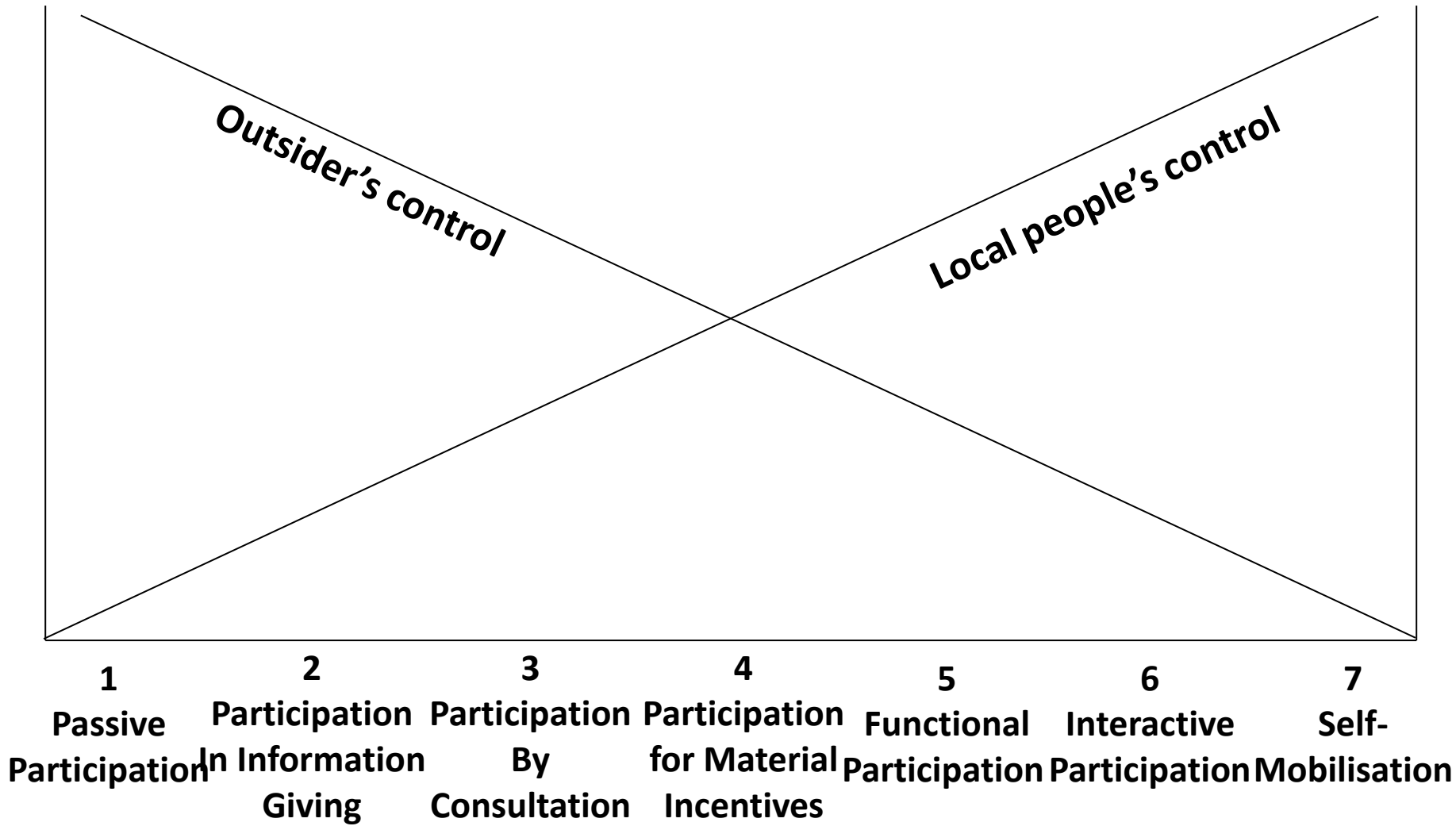
Interactive

- Joint analysis
- As a right

Self Mobilisation

- Highest form
- Active

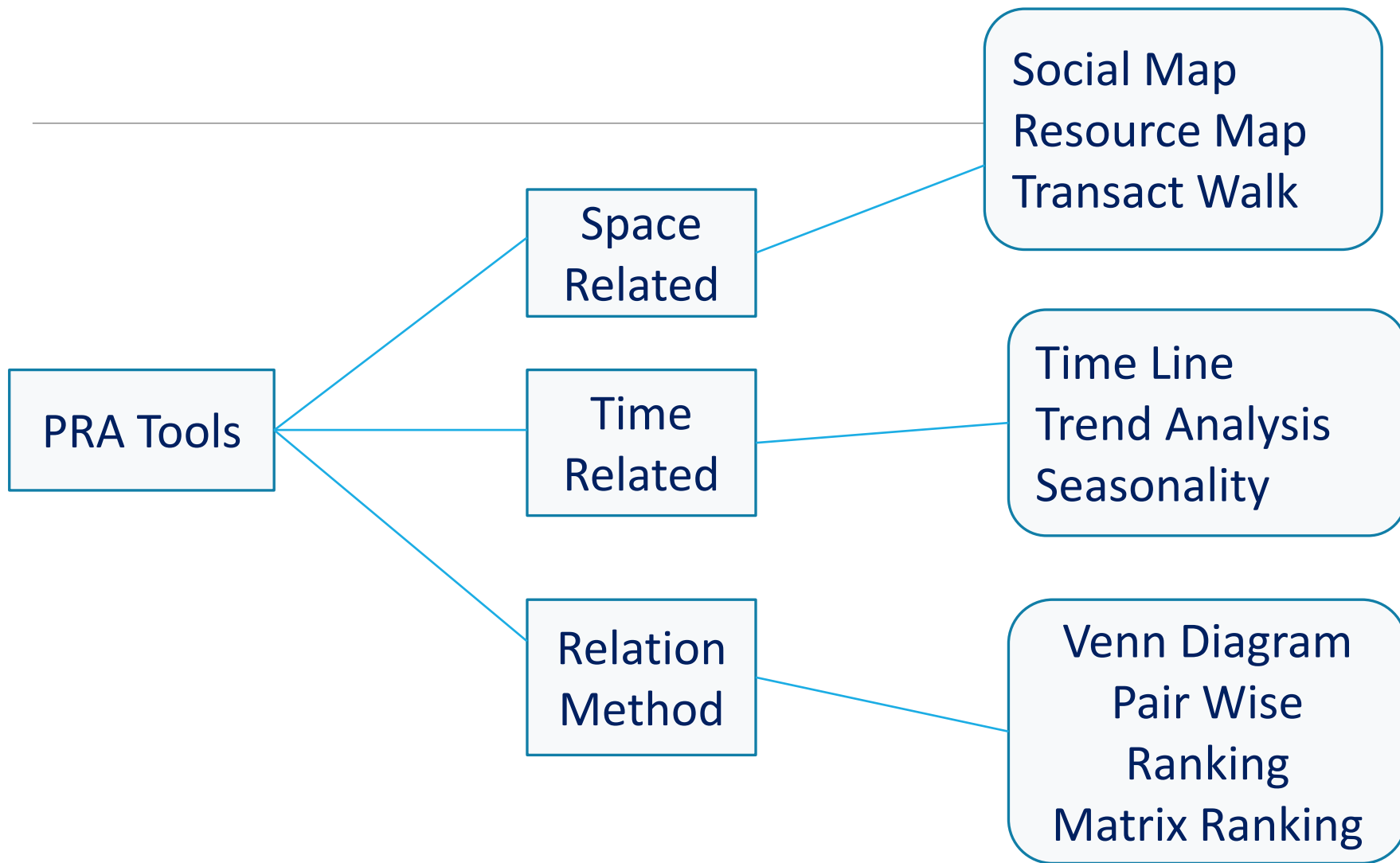
Spectrum of Participation



PRA Methods

- Space related PRA Methods
- Time related PRA Methods
- Relation PRA Methods

PRA Tools



Transact Walk



Social Map

- Most popular PRA Method
- Synonymous with PRA
- Spatial dimensions of people's social reality
- Depicts – habitation pattern and social infrastructure.

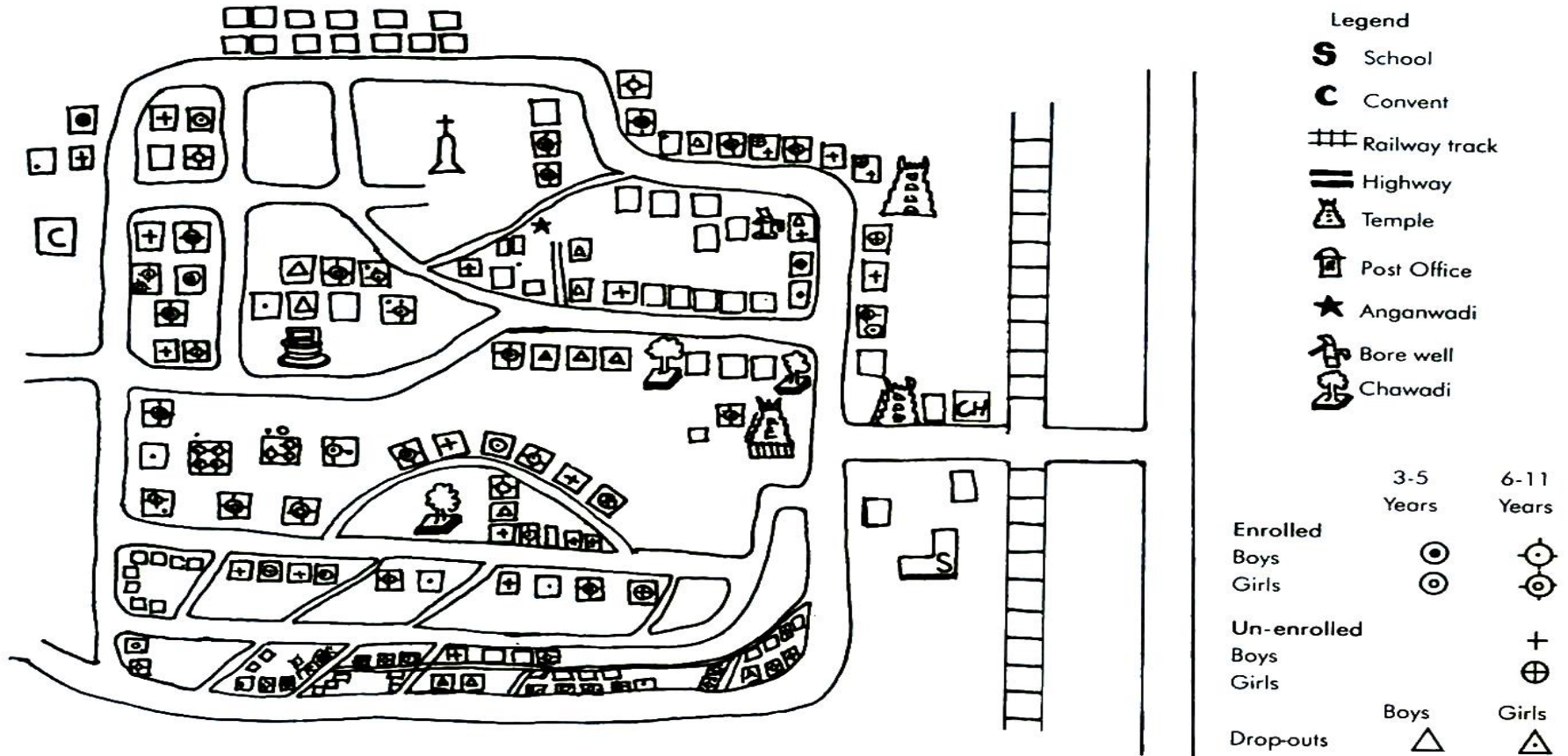
Differences from Other Maps

- By local people and not by expert
- Not drawn to scale
- Perceptions of the social dimensions of their reality

Social Map



Social Map of Chetlamallapuram village



Necessary Details on PRA output

- Title of the exercise
- Date of exercise
- Names of the participants
- Type of participants
- Name of village / locality
- Names of the facilitators
- Legends / symbols used

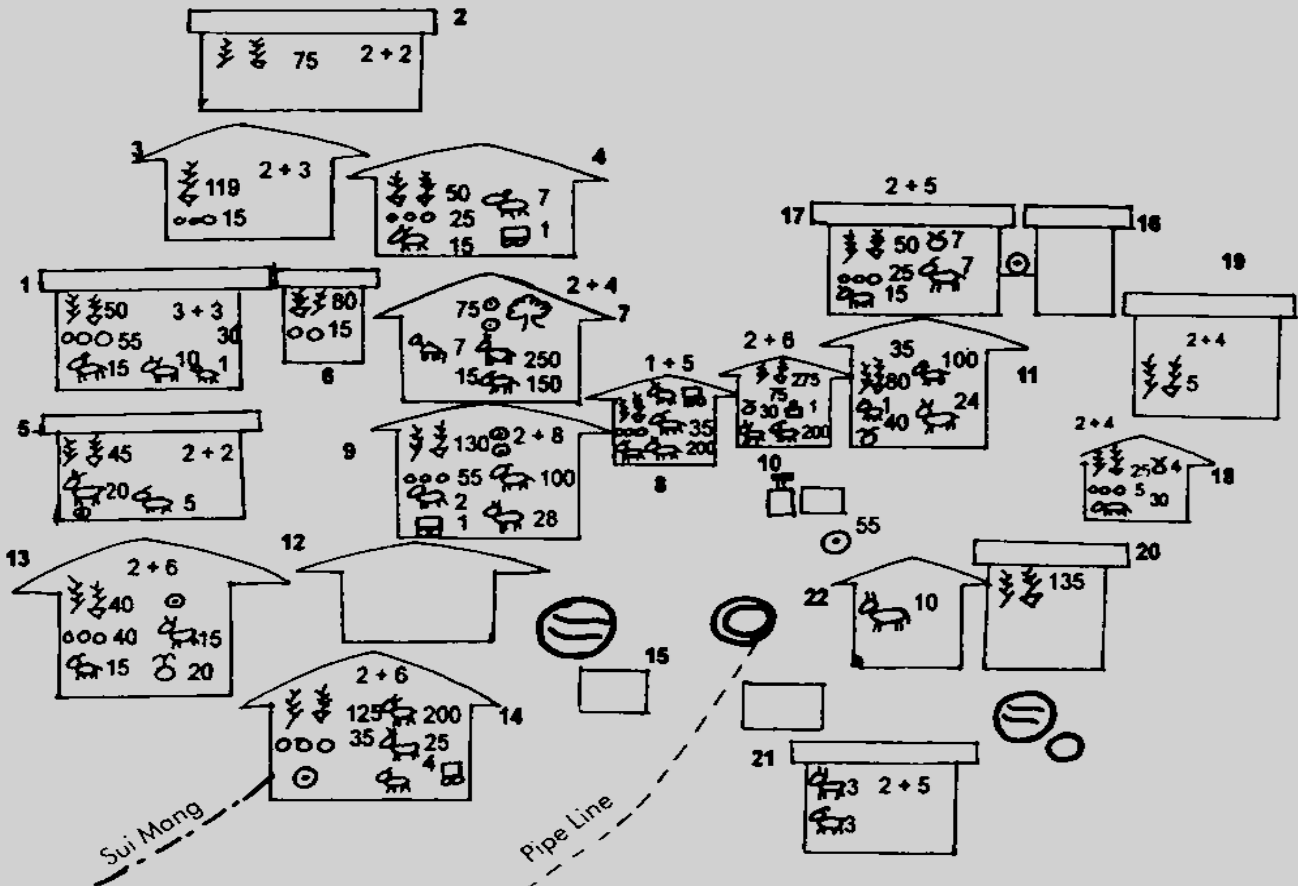
Social Mapping in a Big Village

- Very effective for 80-100 households
- Big villages - improvisation
 - Mapping at different locations for various parts
 - Mapping by representatives of various parts
- Other ways ?

Social Map with Asset Details

Village: Dhani Gopera

17 January 1997



- Legend**
- New home
 - Old house
 - Tree
 - Buffalo/cow
 - Sheep
 - Hen
 - Camel
 - Cart
 - Well
 - Wet land
 - Water storage
 - Road
 - Milk
 - Cooperative
 - Pipe line
 - Water tank

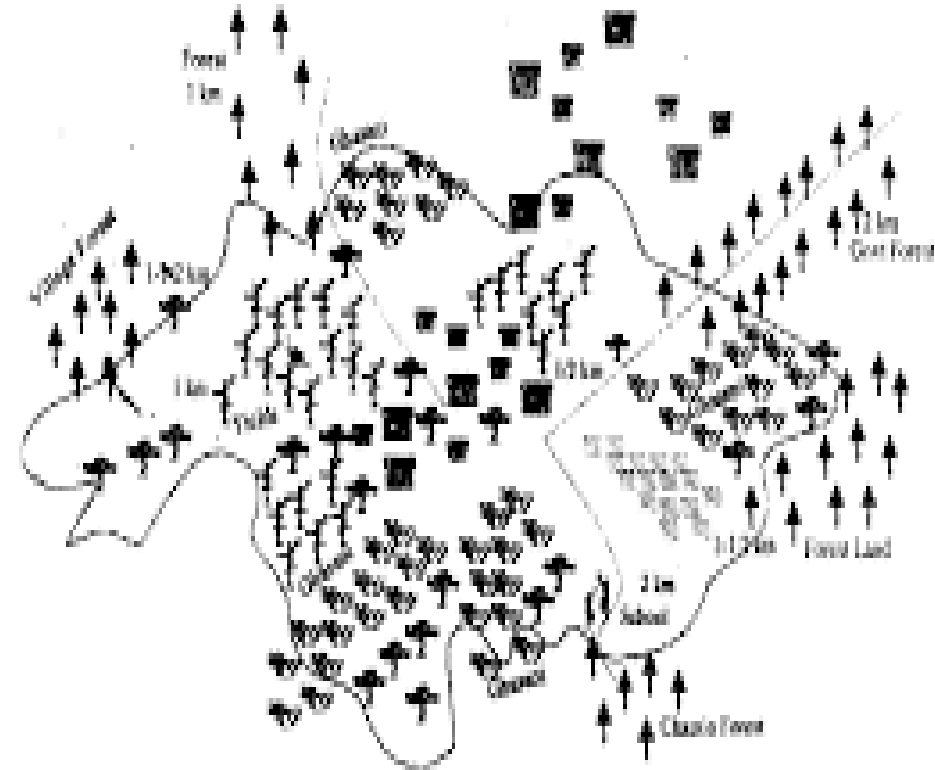
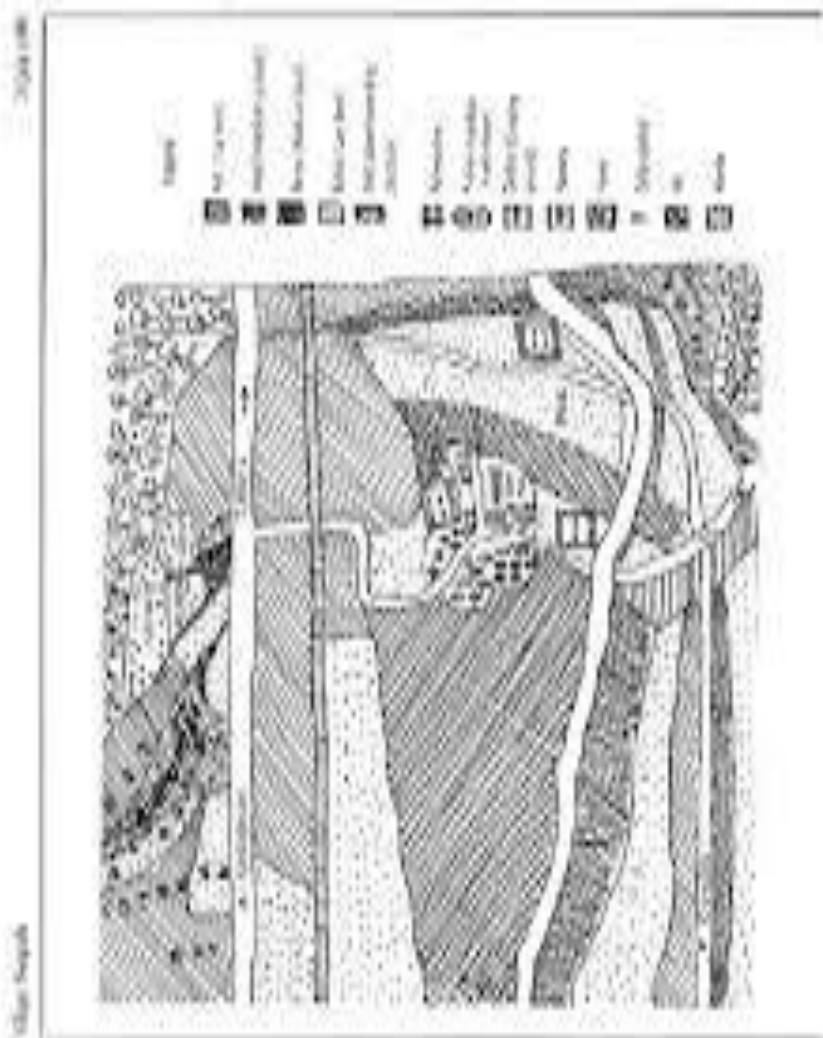
Participants: Dani, Haleema, Neka, Bhanga, Vajeera, Nure Khan and Munir Khan
 Facilitators: Ganga, Kriti and Rameshwar

Social Maps

- A Tool for Attitudinal change
- A Tool for Participatory Census
- A Tool for Analysis and Reflection
- A Tool for Breaking Ice

Resource Map

Resource Map



TOTAL LAND	82.6 HA	MAIN CROPS	FOREST RESOURCES	SOCIAL RESOURCES
CULTIVABLE	11.7 HA	RICE	0.7 HA	SHOLA MICAL
TOTAL POPULATION	25	WHEAT	1 HA	PANDAYA
		BARLEY	1 HA	YANGHINSALS
		VEGETABLE	1 HA	
			COMMONLAND	2 HA
			TRASH	1 HA
			UNCULTIVABLE LAND	3 HA

Agriculture	Forest	Yield	Green Land	Road	School	River
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Time Line

- Important PRA Method
- Temporal dimension
- Chronology of events
- Historical land marks of an individual, community or institution
- As perceived by local people

Timeline of Drought and Natural Disasters

Village: Padiabahal

23 July 1998

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1916-17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1936 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• School started in cowshed• Cholera broke out |
| 1939 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1956 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Supply of rice from Khaprakhol & Dhandamunda |
| 1960 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary school set up |
| 1962 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land settlement |
| 1964 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major pest attack |
| 1965 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Milk, wheat, rice supplied by government |
| 1972 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought• Distribution of land deeds• Construction of road by panchayat |
| 1975-78 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four years of drought |
| 1980 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |
| 1988 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of tube well |
| 1994 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of club house |
| 1996 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought |

Participants: Pabitra Bag, Baichandra Panika, Miniketan Bag, Gautam Panika and Chhalu Patra

Facilitators: Chintamani and Anindo












Trend Analysis

- Popular time related method
- Changes and trends
- People's account of past, changes and trends
- People's historical perspective

Trend Analysis : Natural Resources

Village: Aukpa-Adoka, Nigeria

June 1999

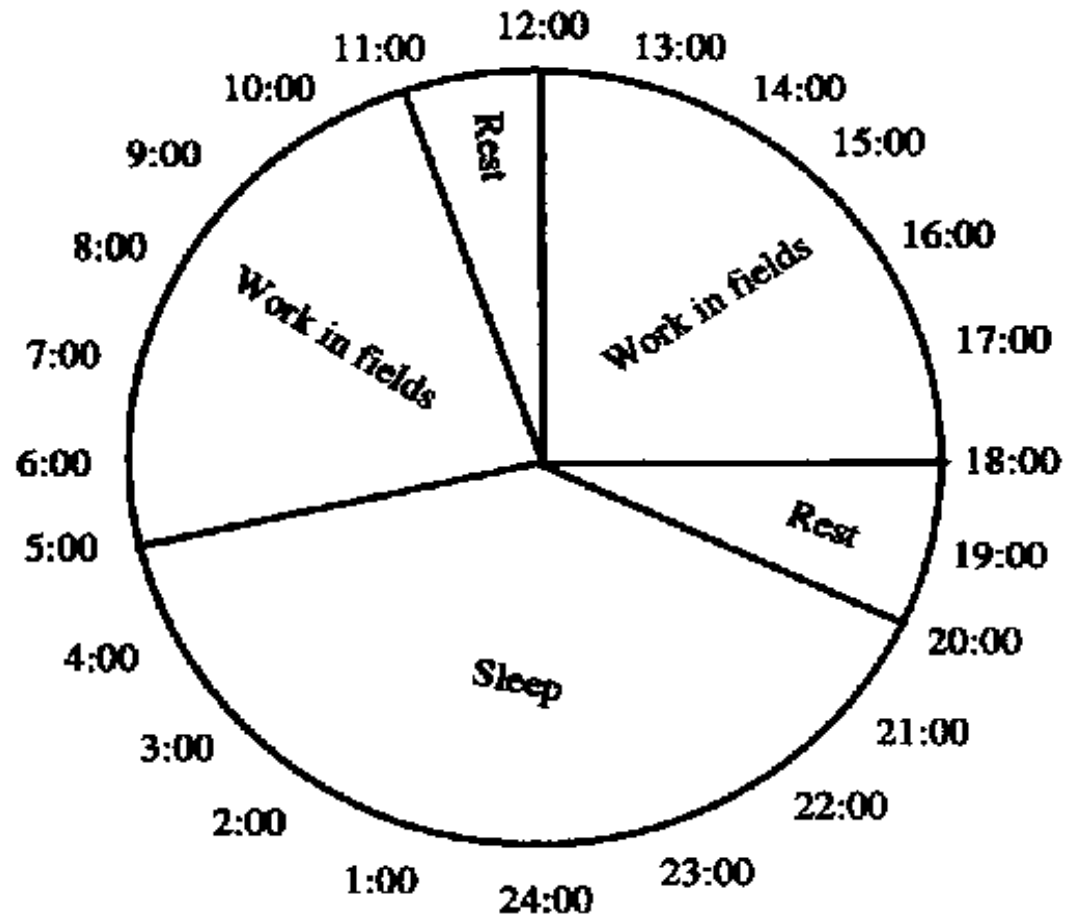
<div style="text-align: center;">Natural resources</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Period</div>	 Water	 Tree	 Farmland
1960 (Independence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rains daily during June No wells Water always in the river 		
1970 (End of civil war)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rains at least once in 2-3 days in June 		
1979-80 (Shagari)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rains at least once in 4 days in June 		
1999 (Today)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rains sometimes once in 8-10 days in June River and well dry in dry season 		

Participants: Adama, Elizabeth Sule, Omojo Peter, Ochesija Nichlas and Oglinulu Okpachu
 Facilitators: Paul C

Daily Activity Schedule : Applications

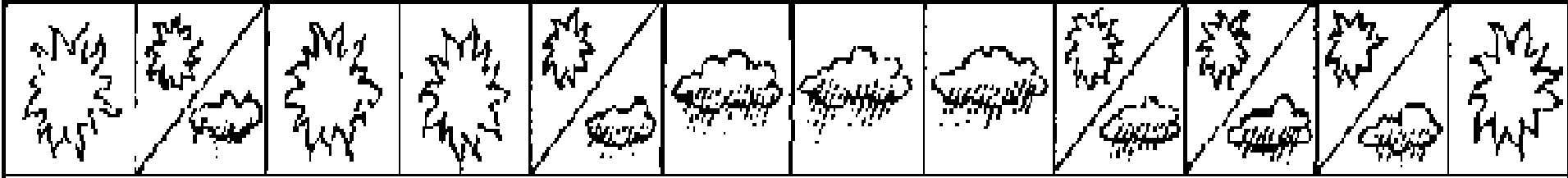
- Enhance an understanding of who does what, when and for how long.
- Increase general sensitisation.
- Finalise timings of intervention.

Daily Activity



JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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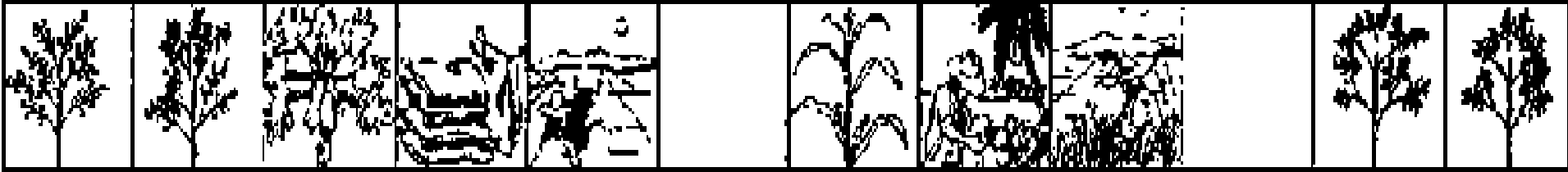
WEATHER



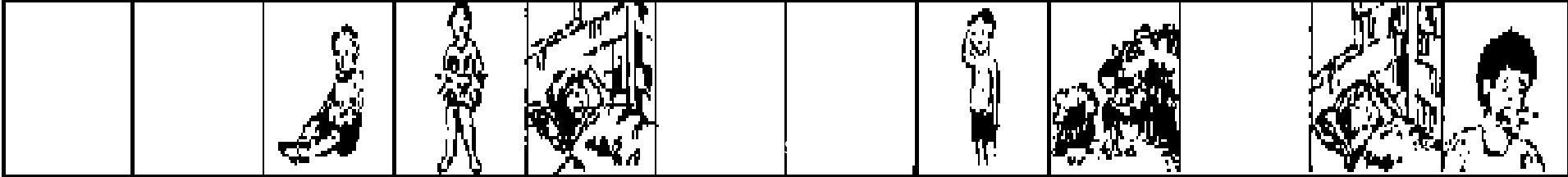
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



COMMON ILLNESSES

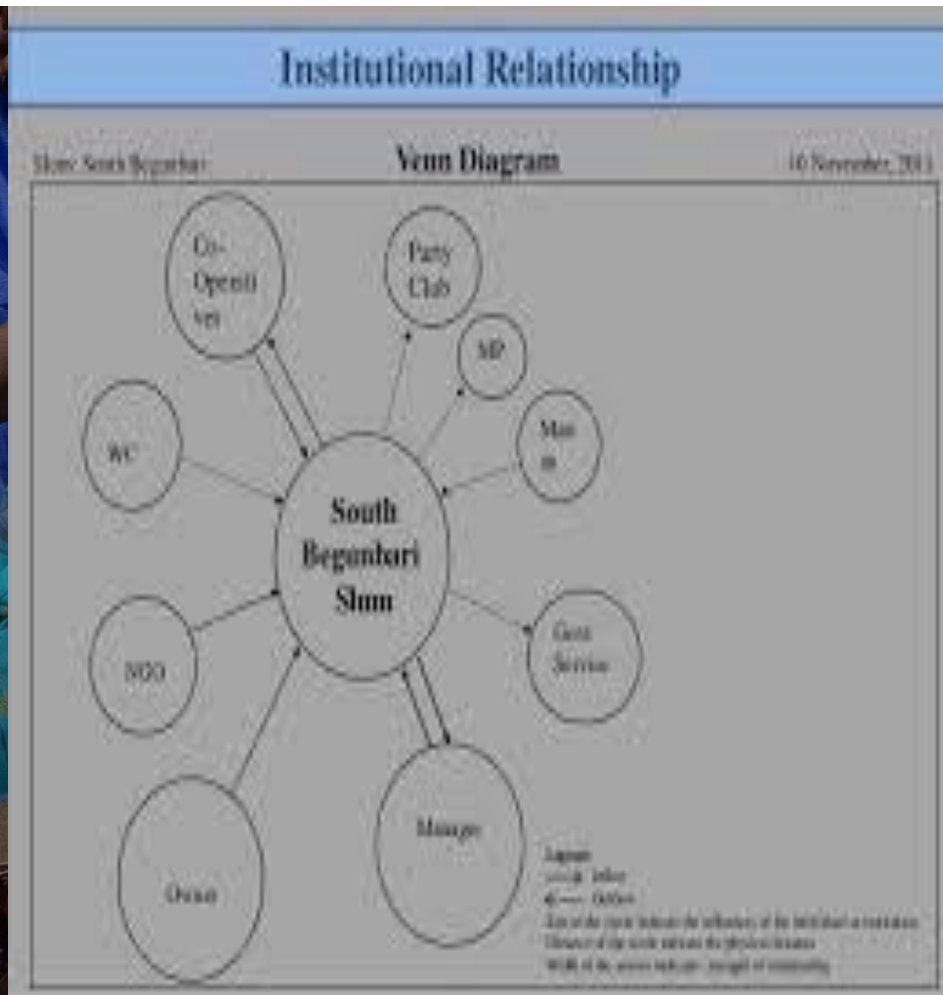


Chapati / Venn Diagram



Chapati / Venn Diagram

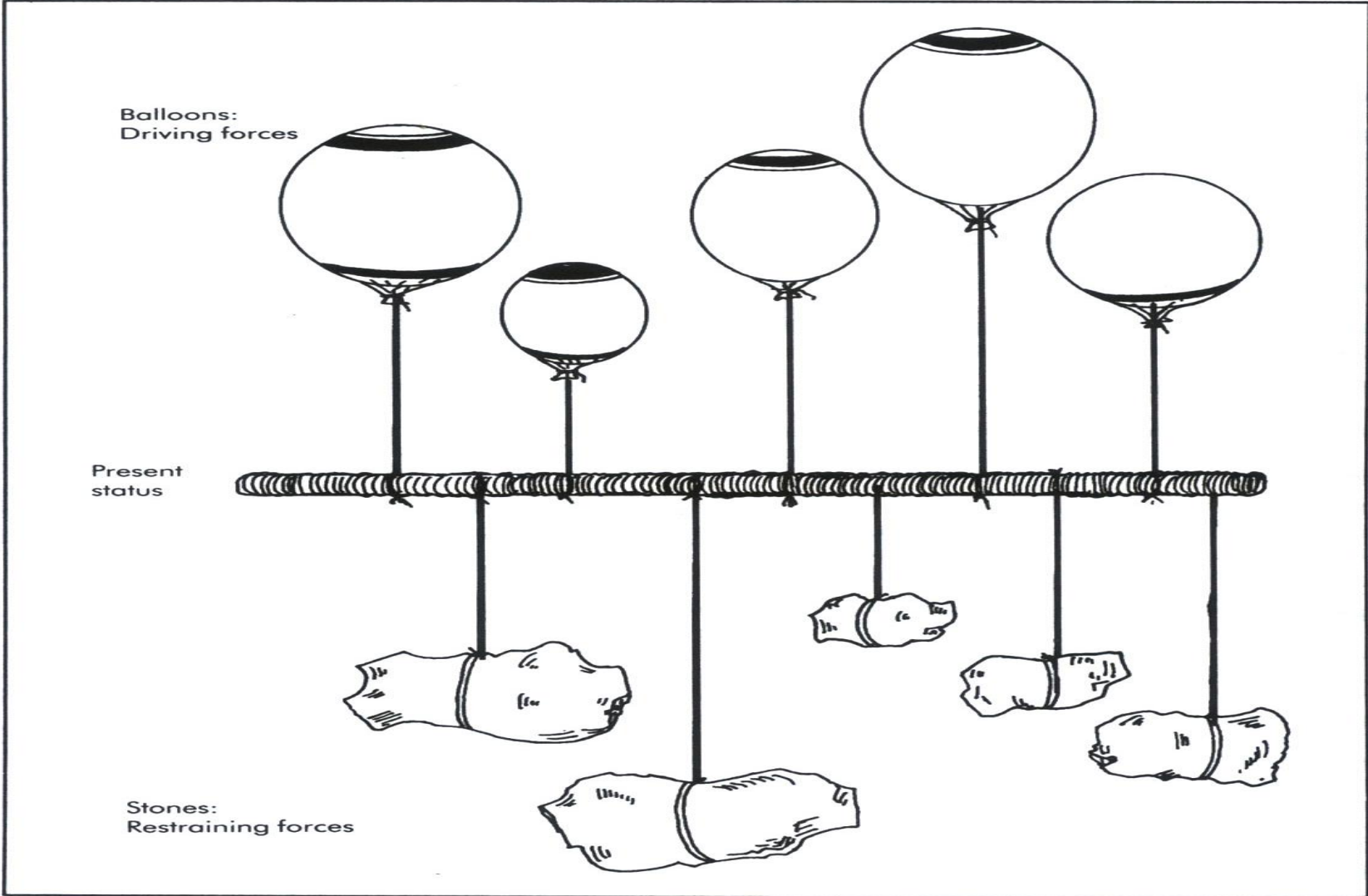
Venn Diagram- It helps us to understand the network of relationships of various Institutions working for village



Force Field Analysis

- Kurt Levin (1951)
- Change theory
- 2 types of forces
 - Driving
 - Restraining
- Temporary Equilibrium

Force Field Analysis : Balloons and Stones Method





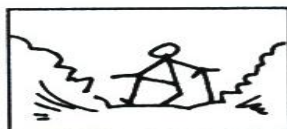
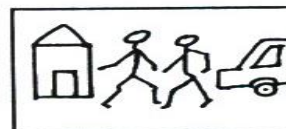
Factors encouraging

(Guests/visitors cannot be taken to the bushes; latrines are better)

(Nearness to home)

(No longer required to go to the bushes full of snakes & bad odours)

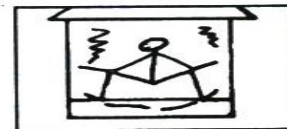
(Roofed latrines protect from rains, unlike the bushes)



(Convenience during night)



(Fear of pit-slab collapsing in rainy season)



(Bad smell inside latrines without sanitary pipes)



(Small size of the latrines)



(Leakages in grass, roofs in rainy season)



Factors discouraging

Legend

● Nearness from the central line indicates the importance of the factor

Participants : Elizabeth Samuel, Margeret Josua, Rachel Issac and Rhoda Emanuel

Cause Effect Diagram



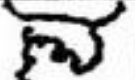



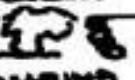





- Popular PRA Method
- Fish bone diagram
- Visual preparation of causes, effects and their inter linkages
- In-depth understanding

Matrix Ranking / Scoring Method

- A popular and widely used PRA method
- Depiction and analysis of large amount of data
- Helps to understand the preferences
- Helps to understanding the decision making process

Ranking sheet

LIVELIHOOD RANKING FOR HARIZANA MADA GUPPHALA GORA

	 TIME CONSUMPTION	 PROJECTS	 LAMP	 LOAN	 WORK WAGE
 Goggles	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0	0 0
 TANNING	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	-	0 0
 LEAF PLATE	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	-	0 0
 CUP	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	-	0 0 0 0
 BOX	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	-	0 0 0 0
 FIRE WOOD	0 0 0 0	0 0	0	-	0 0 0 0
 POND	0 0	0	0	-	0 0

STAFF MEMBERS

1. E.M.S...
2. SURESH
3. SURESH

PARTICIPANTS

1. K. PRASAD
2. K. PRASAD
3. K. PRASAD
4. K. PRASAD

Preference Ranking

Constraints to Agricultural Production

Problem	Respondents						Total Score	Ranking
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>		
Drought	5	5	3	5	4	5	27	I
Pests	4	3	5	4	5	4	25	II
Weeds	3	4	4	1	3	3	18	III
Cost of inputs	2	1	2	2	2	2	11	IV
Labour Shortage	1	2	1	3	1	1	9	V

Sl.N	Areas of assessment	Techniques	Nature of Analysis
1	Assessment of land use by different use categories	Resource Mapping & Time Line	Status Map
			Trend (Past & Present)
			Listing of problems by land use patches & solutions
2	Assessment of Rural Infrastructure and amenities	Resource Mapping & Time Line	Trend (Past & Present)
			Listing of problems by items of Infra. & amenities & solutions
3	Assessment of Implements/ Tools, Inputs, Techniques	Timeline and Seasonality	Trend (Past & Present)
			Listing of problems by items of Infra. & amenities & solutions
4	Assessment of Productivity	Timeline	Trend (Past & Present)
			Listing of Problems & Solution
5	Assessment of Crop varieties in use	Simple Matrix Ranking	Identification of Choice and Preferences
6	Assessment of Services offered by Institutions / Organizations	Venn Diagram	Importance identification & action prioritization
7	Assessment of economic status of household	Wealth Ranking	Identification of poor / target group

Negative Sources of PRA

- Rural Development Tourism
-
- Miss on the poor and marginalised

Where we go ?

- Easy access
- Road side

• Spatial Bias

With whom we
Interact ?

- Elite – better off
- Men

• Personal Bias

Rural Development Tourism...

When do we go?

- Good Weather
- Not hot, rainy etc
- Training

- Seasonal Bias
- Timing Bias

What questions we ask ?

- Not embarrassing

- Diplomatic Bias

What we work at?

- Our area of specialisation

- Professional Bias

Advantages of PRA

- Motivation and Mobilisation of local development workers
- Devolution of management responsibilities
- Use of local resources
- Mobilisation of community resources
- Identification of genuine priorities for target group
- Forming between linkages between communities and development institutions

Disadvantages

- Raising expectations that cannot be realised
- Risk of “capture” of activities by local interests
- Failure to take account of stratification in communities

Behavioral Principles of PRA

- Handing Over the Stick
- Self-Critical Awareness
- Use Your Best Judgment
- From Stealing to Sharing

Thank you

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