

Chapter 1 : Participatory Research in Asia

Book: Participatory rural development in Asia: a critical analysis. pp pp. Abstract: An examination is presented of all the aspects of people's participation in rural development and development projects, and a model is established for securing and sustaining people's participation in development activities.

Early life[edit] Khan was born on 15 July in Agra. This upbringing influenced his interest in historical as well as contemporary social, economic, and political affairs. He read English literature, history, and philosophy for a Bachelor of Arts degree at Meerut College in At that point, his mother was diagnosed with tuberculosis. She died in the same year at the age of During the stay, he developed a close friendship with Choudhary Rahmat Ali. Together, they had three daughters Mariam, Amina, and Rasheeda and a son Akbar. He wrote, "I realised that if I did not escape while I was young and vigorous, I will forever remain in the trap, and terminate as a bureaucratic big wig. This attachment was brief. He quit the movement and turned to Sufism. In , he took up a teaching position at the Jamia Millia, Delhi , where he worked for three years. In the same year, he was invited by the Government of Pakistan to take charge as Principal of Comilla Victoria College in East Pakistan , a position he held until He also laid foundations for the Comilla Cooperative Pilot Project in During the visit, he established collaborative links with Arthur Lewis. Eventually, Khan moved to Pakistan. He declined the offer on the grounds that the proposals were predominantly motivated by political interests rather than the common well-being. However, he continued to advise the authorities on various aspects of rural development, such as participatory irrigation management. Khan went to Michigan State University as a visiting professor in and remained there until He also travelled extensively during this period in the capacities of speaker, advisor, or consultant on rural development programmes across the world. He laid the foundations of the Orangi Pilot Project for the largest squatter community of Orangi in the city. He remained associated with this project until his death in Meanwhile, he maintained his support for rural communities around Karachi, and also helped to develop the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme. V-AID remained a government-level attempt to promote citizen participation in the sphere of rural development. The model actually fell prey to the ineffective internal and external controls, stagnation, and diversion of funds. The locality was first developed in as a government township of 5 square kilometres 1, acres. The influx of migrants after the creation of Bangladesh swelled the settlement to about one million people crowded over an area of more than 32 square kilometres 7, acres. OPP possessed no authority, no sanctions. It may observe and investigate but it could only advise, not enforce. Learning from past experiences, the project extended its scope to the whole town instead of concentrating on low-income settlements only. The municipal partnership was itself a new initiative that ensured wider civic co-operation. At two occasions, he was accused of blasphemy. He died of myocardial infarction on 9 October in Indianapolis at the age of His body was flown to Karachi on 15 October, where he was buried on the grounds of the OPP office compound. At the occasion of the award ceremony in , a documentary film about the life and times of Akhter Hameed Khan was premiered. The site builds on lessons from the OPP and Commilla Academy and uses the research and extension and participatory development approaches. Awards and honours[edit] Khan received the following civil awards: He also published collections of poems and travelogues in Urdu. The Oxford University Press:

Chapter 2 : Participatory rural appraisal - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

It was registered as a non-profit civil society organisation in India under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on February 6, to promote social empowerment and economic livelihood of the poor and the marginalised, especially women, through innovative participatory research methodologies. Its programmes on the ground focus on promotion of participation of the poor, especially women and youth, to claim rights and basic services. Its participatory training methodology is used for capacity development of civil society and frontline government functionaries. From the early 1980s, PRIA has shared its participatory methodologies and approaches of capacity development and empowerment of the marginalised with other civil society actors in South and South-East Asia. Current field interventions focus on: Ensuring safety of girls and women by creating an enabling environment and removing constraints in the functioning of various public agencies to help prevent violence against girls and women at home, in schools and shopping centres, at workplaces and on the road. PRIA builds capacities and skills of youth boys and girls from urban poor communities to learn new technologies, like GPS and mobile-based surveys, to provide community feedback to municipalities on water and sanitation services. Such capacity constraints are particularly addressed in regions of India and countries in the global South which have traditionally and historically been under-developed. Successful original solutions applied locally are scaled-up provincially, nationally and regionally. Practical knowledge generated from such innovations is shared on global platforms through coalitions and consortiums. PRIA also learns from the practices and innovations of others. The essence of such mutual sharing and learning is based on the principles of South-South cooperation. Learning for community-based development professionals is promoted through multi-sector, multi-location training-learning programmes particularly in the South Asian, Central Asian and South-east Asian regions. The academy has linkages with several universities in India and Canada for course development, course teaching and internships. PRIA International Academy also conducts customised learning programmes for staff from civil society organisations across India and the Asian region. Regional Support Organisations RSOs, across India and in other developing countries, have been catalysed to build an engaged community of practitioners and to advocate at trans-national levels. The project on Deepening Local Democratic Governance through Social Accountability in Asia addressed the deficits of democratic practices in urban municipalities in Bangladesh and Cambodia. In particular women were capacitated to form neighbourhood committees and were engaged in citizen monitoring exercises. With colleagues from the World Bank Working Group, PRIA helped organise the initial meetings of what became the International Forum on Capacity Building IFCB, a forum which advised a wide range of donor and civil society organisations on the nature of useful capacity building activities. Research PRIA has spearheaded studies on the challenges of civil society in the new millennium, the non-profit sector in India, and civil society and governance. This network brought together researchers from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the UK to study citizenship in more than 20 countries over a ten-year span. Thinking and Acting Beyond Governance. Learning to understand the challenges to civil society engagement on the ground from 18 countries across 4 continents provided insights into how civil society contributions in different regions of the world can be supported and enhanced. It has supported initiatives in India and internationally to establish mutual knowledge engagements between grassroots and institutions of post-secondary education through community-university partnerships. Testimonials PRIA facilitators listen, engage and explain at the level where participants understand and learn through many practical exercises. Today, I do not hesitate to speak with the sarpanch.

Chapter 3 : Participatory rural development in Asia: a critical analysis.

Participatory rural appraisal PRA is a specific form of rapid rural appraisal (RRA), a research techniques developed in the late s and early s by the researchers in the international development as an alternative and compliment to conventional sample survey.

Background Access to land and natural resources is increasingly recognised as the strongest poverty eradication measure, a more relevant indicator than dollars per day. It has shifted rural economies to export-oriented cash crop, enabled multinational agribusiness to monopolise input markets, pushed the aggressive spread of economic zones and massive infrastructure developments, resulting in large-scale acquisitions of land, communal forests and water resources by foreign investors. This extractive model of development has led to climate change and climate-induced disasters that disproportionately impact rural, indigenous, urban poor women and expose them to increased risks of loss of land, livelihood, and exacerbate gender inequalities in their communities. Ironically, many of climate projects and policies offered false solutions that oftentimes displaced women from their land and livelihood rather than ensuring their rights over these. They are best able to identify both the problems and solutions. In , APWLD together with rural, indigenous, migrant, urban poor women organisations and civil society in the region made a unified call for Development Justice. APWLD believes in the power of local feminist movements. The impact of human rights violations on rural, indigenous, fisher, and urban poor women at the local or country level. Community-owned solutions and demand for land rights, sustainable livelihood and development justice. Researchers will be introduced to a human rights based approach to development; feminist participatory action research methods; advocacy and campaigning for change. They will access training in international human rights standards and rights-based approaches to their area of research. Through a combination of face-to-face and online modules, they will: Share the frameworks within their communities, Learn practical feminist participatory action research skills, and Develop and implement a community-based research plan. The advocacy planning for the documented cases will be done during the workshops so that each research will have a clear purpose and target for the research report. Support for selected national partners APWLD will provide eight to ten organisations with a small grant to employ a young woman researcher and carry out the research including salary and on-costs with the approximate amount of USD 12, Research partners will need to appoint a mentor to assist this young women researcher throughout this research programme. APWLD will also support the young women researchers and their mentors to participate in capacity building workshops and provide advocacy or network opportunities. Selection Criteria of the Research Partners: We are seeking non-governmental, non-profit, grassroots based organisation that are: Able to provide internet and computer access for regular online communication with APWLD secretariat and online training APWLD will consider the following when selecting organisations for this project: The deadline for this call has been closed. Incomplete applications will not be considered. Please note that only selected applicants will be contacted. For further questions, or if you need any help, please send an email to:

Chapter 4 : Participatory rural development in selected countries.

Home» Resources» Participatory Rural Appraisal in Central Asia. Produced by the Participation Research Cluster, Institute of Development Studies.

Chapter 5 : Sahayog Society for Participatory Rural Development | UN Women « Asia-Pacific

Lisa M. Vandemark, Xiao-Nong Zhou, in Advances in Parasitology, Community participatory approaches. CBPR has roots in the action research proposed by Kurt Lewin in the s (Adelman,), and more recently in the participatory rural appraisal of development programmes of the s (Wallerstein and Duran,).

Chapter 6 : Participatory Rural Appraisal in Central Asia | Participatory Methods

From APWLD supported 10 grassroots organisations of rural, indigenous, migrant, and urban poor (RIMUP) women throughout Asia Pacific to change the way "development" works in their communities, their nations and the region.

Chapter 7 : Bangladesh | Participatory Local Democracy

participatory approaches to rural development and poverty alleviation in Asia, and to propose a number of topics for discussion. The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides a briefly sketched background to participation, both historical and conceptual, and examines the range of uses of participation in development projects.

Chapter 8 : Akhtar Hameed Khan - Wikipedia

The Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) approach is the largest contributor, for both principle and techniques developed by the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). PRA is.

Chapter 9 : Participatory Rural Development Agency (PARUDA) | Peace Insight

rhetoric of rural development than in its practice. These shifts include the now familiar reversals from Society for Participatory Research in Asia (SPR in.