

SPANDAN (VIBRATIONS)

Gandhiji visualized Gram Swaraj to be a complete democratic institution, which would not be dependent upon its neighbors to fulfill its essential requirements.

- With this objective in mind, in 1951 for the very first time the Five Year Plans started in India.
- In 1957, through the Balvant Rai Committee Report, a request was made towards making the Gram Panchayats operational.
- In 1989, for the very first time in Lok Sabha as well as in the Raja Sabha, the Panchayati Raj Bill was presented and it became successful.
- In 1992, through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the right to establish the Panchayats was received.
- In the year 1994, the legislation became functional through the efforts of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

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In the year 1992, a very important act was implemented in our country. This was the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. The main focus was on strengthening the local organizations and making them effective.

In my opinion, this was a very important change. Although many provisions were provided under this act, there is one provision that I consider necessary. This provision stated that from now on, the development schemes for the Panchayat would be formulated at the Panchayat level itself. The Panchayats will plan the development schemes on their own. This is also referred to as Micro- Planning. It has been felt that the Panchayat should evaluate the resources that are available with them and should be able to plan, as to how many resources it can organize. The Panchayat needs to focus on fulfilling the needs of the various communities that are living within the village and should formulate schemes on the basis of this. This will lead to an increase in the participation of people and will also ensure that their needs are being served. Thus, when the Panchayat formulates its development schemes, implements them and then evaluates them, it will be able to experience confidence and strength from within. The strength to be able to bring about a transformation through its own efforts.

Narration:

In order to make the Gram Panchayat completely self-sufficient, the process of Micro planning or Participatory planning of Gram Panchayats, has been an attempt that is constantly carried out. In this process, a lot of information about the Gram Panchayat is gathered through the participation of local people. The PRA technique should be used to gather information. PRA is a step-wise (phase-wise) process. Within this a number of methods are put to use in such a manner that the participation of local people can be encouraged.

ORIENTATION

Narration:

It begins with an orientation, where the team members and the local people are explained what micro planning is all about?

Why is it necessary? How should the Gram Panchayats make its plans?

These are several issues on which in-depth discussion is carried out.

The questions arising in the mind of the team members are also sorted out during this discussion.

INTENSIVE CONTACT

In the first activity undertaken by PRA, the involvement of the local people is ensured. Meeting people, telling them about the programmes, encouraging them and then inviting them for the various activities, are some of the essential tasks that are carried out.

Girl and the old woman:

Girl: *Hello Amma (mother),*

Do you recognize me?

I am Archana, I work with an organization, that works for the Panchayati Raj.

They provide training to the Pradhan and the Panches.

These days, we are here to formulate some plans for the Panchayats. In order to formulate these schemes, we are trying to collect some information.

Narration:

The interaction is carried out patiently and in a simple manner.

Girl: *We are carrying out an exercise in your village, where people from the village both men and women will be gathering, I request you too to be present for sometime.*

Okay Amma, I will take your leave now!!

SOCIAL MAPPING

A team member addressing the village people:

Today we will be drawing a sketch of your village, this is known as Samajik Naksha (Social sketch) What is the meaning of this? Through this sketch, we try to figure out the number of houses that are situated within the village.

If there are any well-paved roads, where are these located? How many semi-paved roads exist? All these things are depicted on the ground. And through this sketch, a number of things are observed, such as the total number of houses within the village.

Do you all know where your houses are located? We will be drawing a sketch, through which we will depict the houses where people stay, the metal roads, schools, child care centre. These will be drawn in accordance to their location in the village

Narration:

This is one such activity, which depicts rural lifestyle and condition, through the medium of sketch. This sketch is drawn in order to understand the manner in which the villagers spent their everyday lives. This further helps in highlighting the basic information on a number of aspects present within the village such as the caste-wise classification of houses, resources

available with the families and facilities such as roads, hand pumps, schools that maybe present in the village.

Girl interacting with a person

Whose house is this, who does it belong to?

-Munilal

To which caste does he belong?

-Raidas

Who lives in the second house?

-Muruli

His caste?

-Passi

There has been a problem of drinking water. In addition to this, has there been any other problem?

-The second road is neither un-paved nor metal. It is not even semi- paved. From here to here this entire road is a unpaved road and it gets filled up with mud. When people walk through this road during the rainy season, they get covered up with mud water.

RESOURCE MAPPING

Team member addressing the village people:

Within the village, resources of various kinds are available. Do you understand the meaning of resources?

Would you be able to tell us about the different kinds of resources available in the village? For example, cultivated land- area is one such resource. The lake is also a resource. Will you tell us about the different types of resources that are found within or outside the village?

Narration:

In the village there are many resources.

Team member with a person from the village

What are u making?

This is a village

Over here there is population?

Yes

Narration:

Under resource mapping, resources such as field, garden, forests, lake etc are depicted through various signs. With the help of the sketch, the resources available within the village are depicted, which is beneficial in making schemes for the village. On the basis of this, the usage of some of the most basic resources is emphasized.

The village people are made to depict the resources that are available in the village, through the usage of unique and attractive techniques. These are depicted through different colors, indicators or symbols. When the entire sketch is complete, then with the help of local people, the sketch should be copied down on a card sheet.

LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS

Team member addressing the people:

In order to develop schemes for the village, it is essential to understand the economic condition of the village. For this reason, today for some time, we will have a discussion on the livelihood of the people in the village. We will be focusing on the occupations practiced by people in the village and how they lead their everyday lives. We will be discussing about some of the basic information concerning the village.

First and foremost, please tell me what is the name of this village?

- Bhagul

Narration:

This exercise is mainly carried out to understand the social and economic condition of the people

Team member with a person

Approximately how many people reside here?

-154

154 people or families?

- 154 families.

Approximately, how many family members are there in each of these families? If we take into consideration the entire population of the village, what will be the population of the village?

Man: Approx. 15,000

Girl: What are the different castes that reside in the village?

Man: In Bhagul village, people belong to eleven different sub-castes.

Girl: Which sub-castes reside here???

Man: Brahman, Kshtriya, Dhanuk, Dhobi, Passi, Chamar, Bania, Muslim, Barayee, Bhurjee, Gadhariya.

Narration:

Through this exercise, a discussion and an interaction is carried out with the local people of the village.

Team member and a man:

Girl: What kind of work do people do here?

Man: People are engaged in farming, electrical work, sewing, they are shopkeepers etc.

Narration:

After the information is collected, it is presented in a simple manner, through charts, pie-diagram or histogram

Team member and villager:

By utensil, u mean utensils made of clay?

- Clay utensils

In agriculture (farming), how much do you earn?

For 1 bigha we get Rs 1000



How many people are into Rajgiri?

4 families.

Girl: How many families are engaged in bamboo work.

Old man: six families

Narration:

Livelihood is connected to income and that is why it is a very sensitive issue. Before gathering information on this, it is important to gain the trust of people.

WEATHER ANALYSIS

Team member with village people:

Welcome to all!

As we mentioned earlier, there are several schemes, which are being made for the village. For this purpose, we need a lot of information from you all. PRA is an exercise that we are carrying out.

Today the main issue under PRA is related to the weather. A lot of work is dependent upon weather condition. The weather keeps changing, during summers for instance, people are engaged in cutting (of crops) and in winters they are engaged in some other work.

Narration:

This kind of analysis is primarily used to know and understand the changes that people in the village experience, as a result of the change in the climatic conditions.

Team member and a woman:

Which are those diseases that cause worry to the village people?

-Dysentery, vomiting, problems related to the eyes

Narration:

It is important to know the crisis that the villagers face, during the change in weather conditions. In order to recognize the root cause of the problem and finding an appropriate solution to it, collecting weather related information is useful for the formulation of schemes.

A team member with a woman:

Girl: How much money do you generally spend, when you visit the doctor?

Woman:Between Rs 250- 300

Girl: When you visit a Government hospital, what problems do you face?

Woman: The people in government hospitals tell us that the medicines that we are searching for are unavailable and ask us to purchase the medicine from outside (the village)

Girl: During an illness, how much money do you have to spend? For instance, if you earn Rs 100/- how much money do you have to pay when u get an operation done?

Woman: When someone is ill, we spend bet 500 to 600 rupees. During a serious illness, we need to spend between Rs 800 to 900. And when there is a severe illness, then we might have to take loans.

CHAPATI (Indian bread which is circular) **DIAGRAM**

A girl addressing a group of people:

When you need any kind of support, are there any organizations or places where you like to visit? You may feel connected to organizations like the Aganwadi Kendra. When you go there, you benefit from it. You may find your doctor or your block at a closer distance. Who are these people or which are these organizations??

Narration:

Through this exercise, we can gather information about those people or organizations, whom the villagers consider trustworthy and share a bond or a relationship with them. This activity is carried out on paper that is cut out in a circular manner. (The shape is like a chapatti. Thus it is called Chapatti Diagram.

Team member and women:

Girl: Who is more important, Pradhanji or your bloc?
Whose need do you feel more?

MATRIX RANKING

Team member and villagers:

All of you were involved in the various activities such as social mapping, resource mapping, chapatti diagram, weather and livelihood analysis. We will now be carrying out an exercise, which will help us to know what your priorities are? What are those things that interest you? Like, we came to know that in your village different varieties of sugarcane are grown. Some people address it by different names like 88/120, early, or late etc. We wanted some information on this aspect. You must have given a lot of thought while carrying out sugarcane cultivation. What are the different varieties of sugarcane that are grown??

Narration:

This is a multi-dimensional technique.

Team Member with Farmers (from the village)

Early and Samaniya, these two have unique specialties, what is it?

The Early breed sugarcane, is healthier and it grows well. The Samanya ones are the found in the sugar mill and in comparison to the Samanya, the per quintal rate of the early breed is 5 rupees more than the Samanya.

Narration:

Information related to the indigenous types of plants and trees, the quality of the soil, water saving harvesting techniques etc is gathered from the villagers. This kind of technical information is gathered by taking into consideration the suggestions, priorities and evaluation of the villagers. The information that has been collected plays an important role in the planning process.

DATA ANALYSIS

Narration:

When all the PRA activities in all the Gram Panchayats are over, a lot of information gets collected

Addressing the Team:

Through this exercise, people develop a better understanding on certain aspects and their notebooks get filled up with information and data. It is important to know, how should the data be presented in front of the villagers. Through this exercise, the people get to know what we have been doing, what information we were able to gather from them? The information needs to be written on big charts.

Narration:

Presenting the gathered information in an attractive manner is an art and is a necessary exercise.

Interaction between the team members:

Girl: There are 154 families and 108 houses

Girl 2: There are wells also. There are 7 wells in total

Co-coordinator: Do you know, how many people are there in the village?

PRESENTATION:

We have once again come to you. We have put up some charts here.

Narration:

In the village, by ensuring the participation of people from each group, the entire information is kept in front of a bring group

Team member with the villagers

This information is being presented before you, so that if there are any mistakes or shortcomings, you can correct it. That's why your participation in this is essential.

Narration:

The villagers carefully analyze the information and make corrections if there are any mistakes.

Team members and Villagers:

Old man: the correct population is 950.

Girl: We spoke about the different kinds of illnesses that occur to people in the village. The diseases that occur to the people in the village are:

Dysentery occurs among children

Breathing problem: among older people

Falaria, fever,

Red-fever which is prevalent among children

Out of all the above-mentioned illness, people throughout the year experience problems caused by gas? What is the main reason for this?

Old man: Some people eat too much of oily food, which does not get digested. When the food is good, they eat more. So that creates constipation and gas inside the body.

Team member: This chart depicts a school, panchayat kendra, home, plants, trees and gardens. This is a sketch of the village

Over here, there is a hand pump, due to which a lot of mud gets formed. People have a lot of problem in commuting, thus it will be of great help if a road is constructed.

Narration:

While carrying out this exercise, various problems that were gathered are addressed through the prioritization of two- three main problems. These are then solved on the basis of mutual agreement.

Interaction with the villagers:

Girl: How have the women's health deteriorated? What is its intensity? How will u rate it, in the scale of 1 to 10.

Man: six

Girl: How many people have been affected by the deterioration in female health? How many women are affected by it? How will you rate this in the scale of 1 to ten.(21:58)

Lady: five.

Proposal from the Pradhan (village head):

In order to support the sowing of the crop, with the help of the Gram Panchayat and the participation of the local people of the village, a proposal is being made. The proposal is that a tube-well should be built, so that all the farmers benefit from it. This proposal should be sent to all the officials.

Narration:

After the implementation of the proposal, an attempt is carried out to ensure that it reaches the people at the micro-level Through these processes,

- i. In the Gram Panchayat Ganeshpur, Zila Sitapur 110 meter drain and a semi-pakka road was established.
- ii. In Sultanpur gram panchayat, handpump, a 50 meter drain and a semi-pakka road was established.
- iii. In Durgapur gram Panchayat, an attempt towards the creation of fish farming (fishery) was carried out.

In this manner, through such processes, in other blocs of Uttar Pradesh such as Mau, Gorakhpur, , Mirzapur, Devariya, Gazipur, Banda, Jalgaon, these attempts are being carried out in a successful manner. The results are slowly becoming visible

People are hopeful and they are realizing that these attempts have to be strengthened further, so that the vibrations of change can be felt.

Presented by-

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