Action Research Training and Orientation Workshop

Ashankur 22nd -24th August 2022

Goal: Visioning in line with Agenda 2030 and Care for Our Common Home: Walking with the underprivileged.

Overall Objective: Orientation, preparation and development of strategic plan to meet commitments under Provincial Apostolic Plan of Pune Jesuits 2022-2027.

Objective 1: Develop understanding of what is sustainable development and place organisation work in that overall perspective.

Objective 2: Develop overall understanding about the sustainable development goals and relate to Ashankur's area of operation in four Talukas of Ahmednagar namely Srirampur, Rahuri, Rahata and Nevasa.

Objective 3: Develop understanding about SDG 1-6, 12 & 13 in particular and their application to Mandve village in Srirampur, chosen as the model village for Sustainable Development under the PAP of Pune Jesuits.

Objective 4: Develop strategy for implementation of work in Mandve, starting with the base line survey due in three months.

Agenda of the Workshop

First Day

- a. Perspective on Sustainable Development the journey from 1987 to 2015. Now agenda 2030.
- b. Broader perspective of Ashankur work. Area of operation, issues faced, specific activities and assessment of SDGs covered.

Second Day

- a. Exercise for participants: Relevance of the Sustainable Development framework for development of sector programme eg. SHGs, Organic Farming, Children's Parliament/Education & Empowerment, Skill development. Any others.
- b. Presentation and Discussion.

Third Day

- a. Monitoring and Evaluation, key indicators under different SDGs.
- b. Way forward and wrap up. (Suggest a periodic quarterly engagement to facilitate monitoring and evaluation).

While the general outline of the workshop was maintained some modification took place in order to keep the discussions in line with the level of the participants and overall objective of the workshop in relation to the PAP of Pune Jesuits for 2022-27.

The training programme was attended by Srs Prisca, Anita and Sabita, Atul, Prakash, Kalpana, Agnes, Rita, Rekha, Aswini and Sangeeta from Ashankur and Viren from Institute for Ecology and livelihood Action (IELA).

First day first session

Background to the International development of thought on sustainable development was provided starting with the process for development of the Brundtland Commission report titled *Our Common Future -* (1987), the Rio conference (1992) where three Conventions were agreed to namely UNFCCC, UNCCD, and UNCBD on Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity respectively. This was followed by the eight Millenium Development Goals (2000) one of the outputs being the process of developing ecosystem assessment tools termed as the Millenium Assessment Tools were development through Sub Global Assessments in 36 locations across the globe. This being followed by Agenda 2030 having 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 167 monitoring indicators. In this context, some key aspects related to sustainable development were discussed.

- The need to have integrated forums that can look at different aspects of development.
- Contradictions related to increasing cost of production, pollution due to commodity approach dependant on unstable markets, lop sided subsidies and need to develop local self reliance keeping in mind the ecological features of each region.
- Examination of the question of self reliance in relation to the way the land resources of Ashankur are currently managed and why?
- Relationship of these questions to the work of Ashankur.

First Day second session

Ashankur's work related to three verticals were examined namely Women's empowerment through SHGs, Remedial classes for children from classes 1-4 and Skill Development in tailoring, nursing and computers. The participants were divided into three groups covering each vertical and presented their understanding to the two other groups who had been given the task of identifying the SDGs contained in the presentation of the group (See Annexure 1 for the details put forward in the presentations).

From the response of the other two groups listening in on the presentations it was clear that addressing the question of Women's empowerment and Education comprehensively would require Ashankur to deal with all the 17 SDGs. The participants were also able to see the genesis and the strategic interventions under the three programme verticals of Ashankur in terms of its relation to the larger questions being faced by the local communities.

Second Day First Session

Keeping the lessons learnt from the first day in mind, participants were asked to now divide into two groups to develop the agenda related to two major SDGs - namely SDG 4 on the larger question of education, the relevance of Ashankur programme in addressing this question, suggested programme for Ashankur, building on the past experiences and where they wanted to reach in five years.

This session opened up lively discussions in the two groups which could only partially complete the agenda given. On the question of gender it was observed that there were four major stages where this was operational

- Prior to birth where the desire of the families was to have male children, it was observed that larger families in the current situation mostly related to wanted to have a male child.
- At the time of schooling where preference was given to the male child despite greater competence of the female ones.
- Post schooling, at the time of marriage where the women irrespective of their competence were burdened with the question of looking after the home. If they did manage to work it was with the additional burden of looking after the home as well.
- At the work place where conditions related to work put restrictions on the progress and free expression of women.

There was also a lively debate on the issues as also questioning the stereotype that it was always women who were additionally burdened. It was pointed out that the question of women in the workplace was also not free of the question of a cheaper workforce with males rendered unemployed and cheaper women workforce engaged in its place.

In response it was pointed out that the necessity for equality and questioning stereotypes stemmed not just from a justice point of view but the fact that mechanisation and computerisation had made the traditional division of labour based on gender characteristics, more or less redundant. The questions related to production too raise questions related to for whom, for what, why and how. Educated, gender sensitive families now prefer one, maximum two children implying quality attention to the children rather than numbers. This aspect of quality life and quality living applies to the production process also and hence issues related to sustainability and quality of life and hence the need for women to be independent decision makers are also on the rise.

The discussions on education helped the participants to go beyond the current programmatic agenda of Ashankur and focus on the larger questions related to education facing the girl child and the socially disadvantaged communities. In the discussions that ensued, it was recommended that the participants look at the larger questions facing education in the context of the new Education policy that has been put in place.

Second Day second session

Considering the lack of time to complete discussions related to issues of women empowerment, the two groups were asked to look at the four aspects that had emerged during the discussions and place their observations more concretely within these four categories. The two groups came up with two different approaches.

One was programmatic, in short it said: Government recognises the issues and have programmes/ schemes to deal with it.

The second used the opportunity to open the issues further and consequently was still inconclusive. It however provided a road map to take the discussions to the community level.

It was suggested that the government programmes could be the starting not ending point and used to engage meaningfully on women's issues in the present while opening up avenues to address more complex issues in the future (Refer Annexure 2).

Third Day first session

With the exposure of the first two days, it was suggested we examine how the understanding developed could be used to develop baseline information for the pilot village of Mandve selected to be taken up for model development under the PAP.

The participants were divided into two groups. The first took up how SDGs 1-3 and 12 could be applied in Mandve. The second took up how SDGs 4-6 and 13 could be applied. The presentations provided possible solutions on how the problems could be addressed but not the road map to develop the base line in collaboration and joint action plan with the community.

Third Day Second Session

Keeping in mind that the approach itself was new, participants were provided with feedback not to develop solutions in the first three months but rather to outline the road map where the understanding of the SDGs articulated by them on the first and second day could be further expanded in consultation with the community and a team comprising of potential leaders from the community emerging out of the consultation process. This feedback helped to develop a concrete agenda for the next three months (Refer Annexure 3).

It was suggested that 9 reports be prepared in Marathi and shared with the local leadership of Mandve as well. The first report would provide the larger background of Ahmednagar District, the four talukas in which Ashankur is working, issues identified and assessment of Ashankur's work in addressing the issues, strategy to deal with this, indicators and goals along which the work would be monitored and evaluated over the next five years (Agenda 2027 along the lines of the PAP of the Pune Jesuits). The remaining eight reports would provide the baseline data, suggested strategy, indicators and goals for each of the eight SDGs (1-6, 12 & 13) to be taken up in Mandve.

After finalisation of the reports at the next Action research participatory training programme to be conducted after three months (involving local leadership of Mandve as appropriate), these reports to be presented (with the help and participation of the local leadership) at a gram sabha organised in Mandve in which and action plan to be evolved and approved by the gram sabhas is discussed. IELA will actively partner with Ashankur to put this action research programme in place.

Concluding Session

The feedback indicated the following

- a. The sessions on the third day helped the participants to explore their own understanding on the SDGs and use this in the design of the plan for the next three months.
- b. While some participants were hesitant about the SDGs earlier, the programme helped them to develop confidence as to how they could engage with this agenda, Others realised that each person had their own perspective, the discussions helped to facilitate collective understanding on how to address these issues.

Considering that there were a number of programme on SDGs conducted by Ashankur, it can be safely be said that this action oriented approach based on self realisation is fairly unique in its design having the potential for self exploration in further depth in the future .

Annexure 1

Women's Self Help Groups

HIGH CHART ATMENT THE C S.H G उद्गा = महिलाचा भवाश्वित विकास पहल = सिंहमा वयतग्रह (अवग्रम सर्याता गर) तथार करते ियें = इ मैंसावित प्रचिवान व मेंहा विन्त महाम (अध्याम दौरा), व्यवनी भरत् विकास, आमकीय भी जना अही क्षायदे विषयक अहिनी अवस्यिक मार्गदर्शन विकिश मार्गदर्शन अ आरो थ - आहार भाजिर्जान, भोडीकल उस (बी. बी. युग्म, उसारीसम, केले. एया बी उसीन्डमार वातन इ नामार्गी), हायाणि निक विषयक भागिवरनि , निरोगी (बरकामधी भाविदरीन (विवीर (का व्यायाम, बोग , मेडी दिशन) क प्रयावरता = आडे व्यावतो, प्रद्रक्षत विषय् आर्गिशन पानी व ने वार्तिक सके वापराविषयी आर्गदर्गन अ मेड्रीय कोती:- थोड्रीय बोती विषयक मार्गदर्शन राप्रशिकार्ग, लसेच प्रकल्प. सेट्रीय कार्ने तथार करते (गाइक कार्ने, विविध अर्के) अष्टाना प्रोत्साहनपर विश्वा व भित्रे प्रविने त्यास्मदर्भान विविध विकाश अध्यायरीरे ठरविने . जनजार्मी करने सोडीय को भी अंदर्शन निरुदेशी मार्विशन करते. २ मार्चिनक को भी द्वप्रपितामानी अहिनी वामाम्बर्सि करते. अ समापिड विकास :- स्मी-फ्लप समानता , स्मी जनाचे श्वामत कार्यक्रम शवाबिडो आमिषिक आर्थिक विषमता दूर करते, श्रीमिक समानता २ व्याने. जॉली सेट दूर करने व्याकिता सर्व धमिश्रासाठी COO जिस कार्यक्रम होते. माजहरूनि करते क पिर्वास = भरित्याची आर्थिक, भागमिक, अमिकि परिन्थीनी न बरत्य, सहित्यान कुदुबानील निर्वय प्रक्रियेन महमात्र वाहत्या. जातीय विश्वेतील उपने होन अहे. भिट्टित्याचा अर्थितिक कार्यक्रम भारत्या। वादला भिट्टित्याचा व्यव हार्थ हक् व टार्मच्या विषयी जातीव होन मारे

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Women's Self Help Groups

Objective: Overall development of women

Method: Development of women's self help groups

Work:

Educational training:

Educational support (during study), Personality development, Awareness about schemes, Legal provisions in law,

Guidance on enterprise development, banking and employment.

Health:

Guidance on nutrition,

Medical camps

Guidance on healthy living (exercise, yoga, meditation).

Environment:

Guidance on Tree plantation, Pollution control, birds and value of nature

Organic farming:

Guidance on organic farming:

Preparation on different types of organic fertilizers (vermiculture, different types of extracts).

Awareness programmes for women and children

Having experiments in different locations

Public awareness campaigns

Highlighting problems related to fertilizers and pesticides

Social Development:

Gender equality

No gender discrimination at the time of birth

Removal of social and economic differences

Religious equality

Removal of caste differences

Representation and space for all religious beliefs

Result:

Improvement in the social and economic conditions of women

Ability of women to participate in social programmes

Women having rights over themselves and the work they do.

Vocational Training; Nursing, tailoring and other training



Vocational Training

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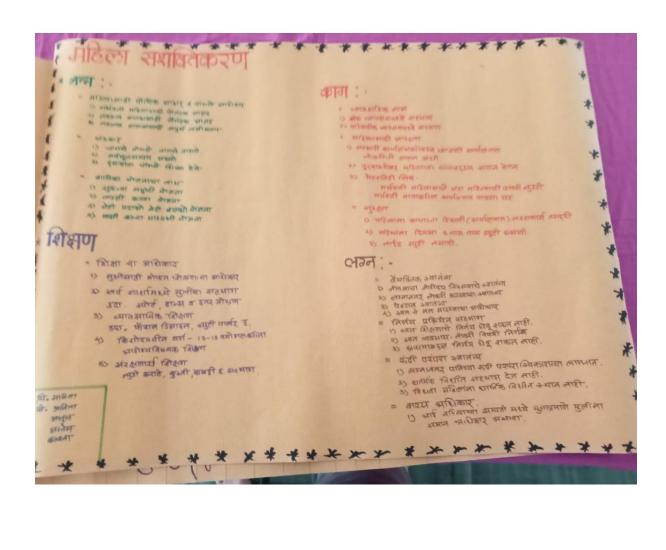
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5100 Co. 1 दिवारि विकिष्ट ्रे अखिनी प्रमार १) अखिनी पारका १) अखिनी पारका नियो जन भाविन्हा दोत्रफडारी माहिती होतून त्यानंतर संक्वोबद्दल माहिती देवून अपमरग प्रकलावी माहिती देवून. ५.० ५ वहला माहिती देवून खालीब सार ५.० ५ चे तमाभिक (लोजिंग) त लोकुसम्बेचा सर्वकरूत 2] भुक निर्मुलन:-सिर्विजनिक अलिहान्य वितरत व्यवस्था स्ट्रिन भारिती होते. जातिनिय कुड्बसंखोग सर्वकरन ज्ञ शावामानक अन्तर्थान्य ।वतरः। नवस्था सन् न्या शिहापानीका (क्यम) हाष्ट्रकांची माहिती बोत्पाभी किया सर्वे (बागायत व जिराईत, कोरउवार सेन सर्वे) पायापूर्व सुविद्यांचा सर्वे मा) शिरापत्रीका नस्राम्या कुटुंबाची कांद्रीची माहिती दोने भा आकुराचे प्रकारकी माहिती होता. पिकपद्द्य न्सर्वे ए। शामिय पोधन आहम्मिवयी आहमी देते ्रधराच्या वांधकाम सर्वे (ववके , दुन्ते , सोपडी क्र गेल्टीना सर्वे) वोजनारांग सर्वे (अरकारी , खावनी, भमूत्री, व्यवसाधिह, इ. सर्वे) हा निय वेपा आक्रमणासून क्वीत असागाना बाटकांची मार्किन की जी श्राप्तपंचायत वा प्रशासना करून अस्वारचा श्रेमननाची भाविती क्षेत्र व देवांबाकरे अव्यागाया व्यवसासामा सर्व (दूदा, बिसागा, पिराणी निर्ण न लीव कार्ड असगा-ग्रांची वांस्या 3] <u>गांत्रामे आरोज्य</u> व्यवस्था बहुत्व अमलान्य। सुविद्यांती मारीती होते: ये अपलब्ध अवनाना अवनहारी प्रवेक वापर में उपलब्ध अवनाना अवनि मानिती होने या बार्विजनिक स्वन्द्रमें बद्दम माहिती होंगे व सर्वे करते. द्छावला व्यवस्थेची माहिती होने ·EL म) टेल्स कार्ड असागा-ग्रामी अंख्या शोधने. न्या न्याविजनिक स्विद्यांची माहिती देवे M जात ला पानडीवर अस्ताना स्विधारी भाविती धेरो (स्विधानी मं वर्त पुर्व पुर्व वर्षाच्या मुलांगी थादी होते. मु भीचाल्य लामदारकांगी भाविती होते. मु भावत्याने होगाऱ्या आजारांची मालिती होगे. पार्जीवितरहा व्यवस्था हरा. विकीर, कुपतालेका, अत ग्रोपाना इं V) स्विधांना त्याच छराबर नेसार्गिक सुविद्यांना प्रकाबरमी vii) आरोज्याखद्दम् असवान्द्या तकारी व अपेक्षांची महिती होवे. viii) ब्योद्धिय जेती किती त्याक करतान् थाची महिती होवे.(र्रोड्न) प्रवेद अपराचा अर्वे कुरते.

asd शिक्षा

गाव-मांडव

भारती जीसणासादी मेले आहे. भावी विश्वनासादी मेले भारे. 5-18 मा वर्गोग्रहातील काह्यजाती गेलेले विद्यार्थी विश्वन होते लाती. 1 ली ने ४ भी जिल्हा परिषदेतील शाहेच्या पुलांवी

Tशे सणातील सुल्यमापन

SDG-5 लिंगभेदभाव

- भावामध्ये अपी-पुरुष यांची एकूण संस्था किती भावामधीत्व एकुण श्ली-पुरुषांपैकी किती शिक्षित आटे व किती आरीहित आहे यांची संख्या
- शाकेमध्ये सुखांच्या दुलनेत सुलींची शंक्या 10 वी नंतर किसी सुलीनी युदीय शिक्षण दोतले व किसी मुली धेव शकत्वा मारी.
- किती मुलीचे छम्ने 18 वर्षाच्या भात आले.
 - किती मिटला व पुरुषांचे बँक खोते आहे व बिती जनाचे माही.
- किती सुकी सुलान्या जुलनेत शिस्रगासाधी व नोकरी करण्यासाधी बाटेस्बावी जातात.

SDG-6 शुद्ध पाणी व आरोज

- * भ आवामधील एक्ष पानमापंकी किसी पानी का
- पाठमाचे एक्टा क्लीत किसी आहे. उदा. विकिर, केला टापशा, मार्वेकी किसी उपयोशात येने.
- * भामपंचामत करून किती कुर्वांना पाट्यांची नेज जोडनी दिलेबी आहे.
- * वापरात मेगारे पाणी शुध्दीकरण केले जाते की नह
- * भाउपाण्यांची योग्य बिल्हेबाट किती कुटूंठ करतात,
- * किती कुर्व भामपंचामत वी पाणीपडरी भारतात.

SIG-13 हवाभानाचा परिणाम

- * माशील दहा वर्षति भागभध्ये पर्जन्यमानातील चढ-उतार्
- * किती हुट्ंबाचा सुख्य व्यवसाम शेती अहि.
- * गावातील मुख्य पीक केागते द्येतले जाने
- * भावातील किली शेतळरी शसामितिक शेली करतात् व किती शेनकरी बोंदीम शेती करतात
- * ग्रायातील भूजल परिश्मिती कशी आहे.
- * भावान्या एक्ल क्षेत्रफठापैकी नदी, डोंगर, जायरान, रोतीरे छकुण क्षेत्र किती.

मि. सविता सि अनिता आनुल कत्पना रिटा.