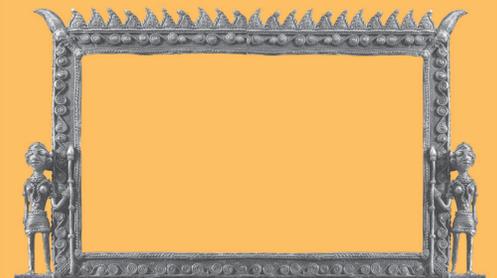




## The Methodology and the Process







## The Methodology and the Process

The first steps towards the process of the preparation of the *Jan Rapats* were taken on the eve of the first anniversary of the creation of the State, in October 2001.

### Away from the Drawing Board: NGOs Go to the Field

A broad structure for the Village Reports was prepared, along with the contours of an implementation plan. Based on these, pilot studies were taken up in five villages, spread over four districts<sup>1</sup>. Five NGOs<sup>2</sup> took up the task of preparing five pilot *Jan Rapats*.

Each NGO evolved its own methodology, a decision deliberately taken to enable a subsequent comparative assessment of the best method and process to capture the elements of human development, and take the process further.

These pilot studies and the experience gained from developing them formed the basis of planning, structuring and strategising all the subsequent exercises. The process itself was dynamic, open, discussion-oriented and determined by the people, rather than being pre-determined by the methodology itself.

The writing of the *Jan Rapats* began on 1 November 2001 and was completed by 1 December 2002 as described in the following section. District Reports were then prepared, a task that was completed by the end of December 2002. The analysis of the information and data generated by 19,128 *Jan Rapats* and the District Reports took a considerable amount of time.

### Refining the Methodology

#### Pilot project in Mahasamund district

The pilot *Jan Rapats* and the methodology used by each NGO were analysed. Based on this analysis, a pilot project was prepared, implemented and validated in Mahasamund district. Three villages were selected by the Mahasamund district administration for the pilot project. A dry run was held in another village, and as a part of the exercise, the objectives of the exercise were explained to the people. *Sangwaaris* from the three selected villages of Mahasamund block were trained in the methodology. The volunteers from other villages then proceeded to implement the pilot in their own villages. Through this part of the exercise, NGO representatives<sup>3</sup> were present to observe, oversee and facilitate the assigned tasks.

<sup>1</sup> Tikhra Lohnga and Ghat Lohnga of Bastar Block in Bastar district, Barni of Ambikapur Block in Surguja district, Karu Tola of Dongargarh Block in Rajnandgaon district and Loop of Borla Block in Kabirdham district.

<sup>2</sup> Sanket in Bastar district, Samarthan and Prabhaas in Surguja district, Vardaan in Rajnandgaon district and Eklavya in Kabirdham district.

<sup>3</sup> Representatives from Sanket, Debate and CHiPS were present

In each village where the pilot project was implemented, an eight-person team (of which four were women) was selected by the village community and constituted into a task force. This task force was expected to function as catalyst and facilitator, a bridge between the *sangwaaris* and the people of that village.

The pilot teams of *sangwaaris* had many questions, and some answers as well. Some questions were raised during the dry run at Umarda village; others emerged when *sangwaaris* went back to their own villages and began the process there. Questions ranged from mundane queries to logistics and to complex issues of village dynamics, social disequilibrium, and the need to adequately address the concerns of the disadvantaged and underprivileged.

On completion of the exercise, the teams shared their experiences and it became clear that it was possible for the village communities to write their own reports.

The Umarda training experience and the Village Reports of the three villages made clear that:

- *Sangwaaris* should be literate because they needed to ensure that discussions are reported in writing
- They should be articulate and need to have some previous experience of community mobilisation
- It was necessary that between a pair of *sangwaaris* (who together covered an area of three Village *Panchayats*) at least one member belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, in order to ensure articulation of these relatively marginalised communities

- Only women *sangwaaris* were able to ensure the participation of women
- The conceptual understanding about the whole exercise was critical
- A basic understanding of the system of governance was important
- The *sangwaaris* were the most crucial link in the process of developing the *Jan Rapat*. They were not only scribes, but facilitators, coordinators and catalysts in the process; translating ideas and thoughts into coherent areas of action.

This field trial helped the State team to:

- Finalise the criteria for the selection of *sangwaaris*
- Prepare content for capacity building, which resulted in a reference manual (which was later used both as a reference manual for training and as a guideline for preparing the Village Level People's Report (*Gaon ki Jan Rapat*))
- Realise the importance of community mobilisation.

### **Discussions with people and their representatives**

On completion of the Mahasamund pilot exercise, its objectives, results and experience were collated and shared with District and Block *Panchayats* across the State. *Panchayat* members were invited to offer their comments and suggestions, and their role and efforts in the larger State level exercise were discussed and elaborated. Impediments to the exercise and the possibility of disruption were also discussed.

These meetings served to build confidence regarding the purpose of the exercise, its objectives and utility. At these meetings the importance of an adequate system of monitoring and supervision, to ensure adherence to schedules, consistency and objectivity became apparent.

Another significant point which emerged from these meetings was the importance of creating awareness about the exercise, and making certain that it is inclusive in nature, and particularly sensitive to the concerns of the underprivileged. The role of people's groups and institutions was identified to be pivotal. It was felt that they could act as vehicles for social mobilisation and ensure participation of all members of village society.

### **Meetings with non-government organisations**

Non-government organisations (NGOs) were seen as crucial stakeholders in the project, for their knowledge about issues of the State and for their experience in working with the people. Meetings were organised with several NGOs to discuss and strengthen the concept of the *Jan Rapat*. This helped to understand the strengths and opportunities that the Report would bring and the pitfalls that need to be guarded against during implementation. These meetings helped in placing issues of human development in the appropriate local contexts and in identifying the differences and commonalities across the various regions of the State.

### **Developing intellectual understanding and clarity**

Rigorous discussions and structure building sessions were held with academics, NGO personnel and experts in research methods so as to:

- clarify the concept of the *Jan Rapat*
- formulate simple and realistic processes and methods
- undertake assessments of possible risks, and measures to counter and mitigate these risks
- prepare a format for the *Jan Rapat*
- design a structure of roles and responsibilities.

These meetings helped in building ownership, partnerships and networks across the State. This in turn helped in the assimilation of a vibrant structure and evolved a dynamic method for the implementation of the concept of the *Jan Rapat*.

### **Determining the process**

In March 2002, a large number of academics, experts and public representatives met at Raipur to discuss the writing of the People's Report of Chhattisgarh (*Chhattisgarh ki Jan Rapat*). This seminar deliberated on the structure, process, content and methodology that the *Jan Rapats* should follow at the village, the district and the State level. A broad framework, which would capture and reflect issues dealing with human development in the State was tabulated. The experience of similar endeavours like the People's Campaign in Kerala and the *Janmabhoomi* Campaign in Andhra Pradesh was discussed. These ideas were contextualised by the experience of NGOs and individuals working with the people of Chhattisgarh.

Teams of people drawn from Government officials, journalists, social workers, experts, local citizens, NGO workers, and other volunteers were deputed for the collection

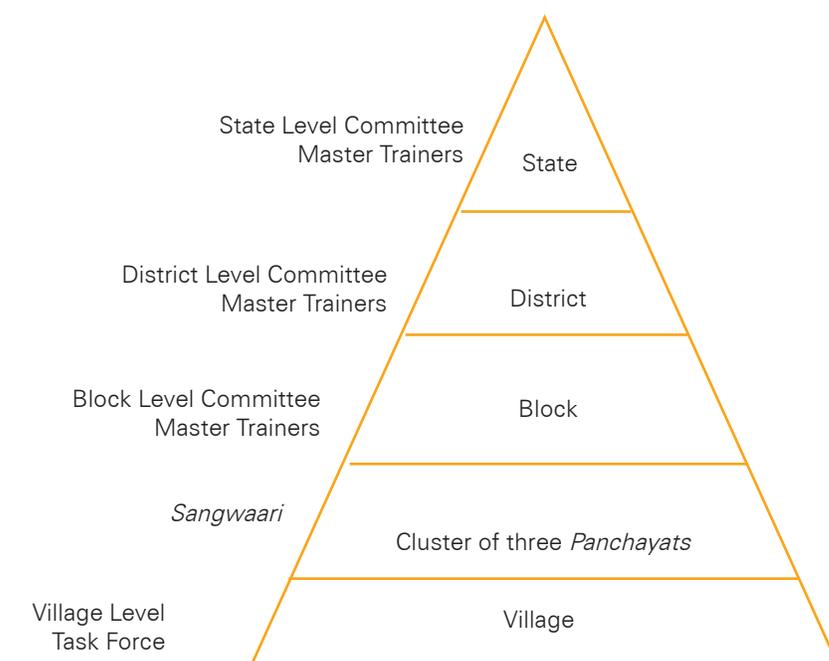
of primary information in all the villages. In the villages, the *Gyanodaya Kendras* (rural knowledge centres), established by the State Government, proved to be nodal points. These centres and the people (especially young people) involved in these centres were to assist the teams in the villages. The teams were to visit the villages and assist the *Panchayat* representatives and rural citizens to develop a *Jan Rapat* at the village level, called the *Gaon ki Jan Rapat* (People's Report for the Village), which would contain documentation of natural resources, livelihoods, health, education, and issues such as migration, land issues, forest issues and poverty.

Three sub-committees were formed at the State level to monitor the progress of the task. These were: the sub-committee on data collection, the sub-committee on social mobilisation, and the sub-committee on training and capacity building. These committees included NGO activists, academics, social activists, media and the Government.

### The implementation set-up

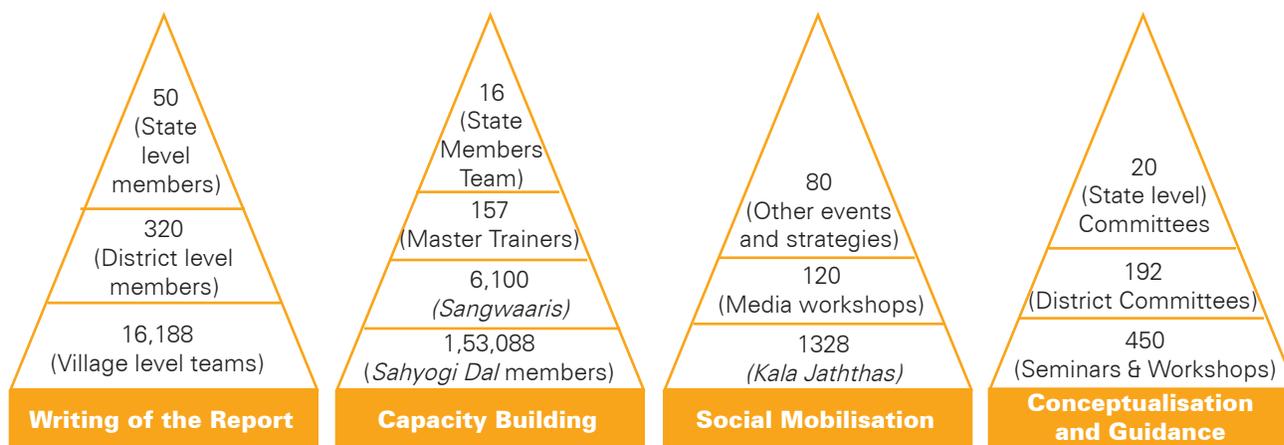
The State agency for promoting Information Technology and Biotechnology, the Chhattisgarh Infotech and Biotech Promotion Society, also known as 'CHiPS', was designated as the nodal agency for the *gaon dahar chalav* campaign. The guidance committees that were created at the State, district and village levels advised on the activities. To provide administrative support at the district level, a nodal officer was appointed by the District Collector to coordinate the *Jan Rapat* activities. The nodal officers, with the assistance of the various departments at the district level, coordinated the capacity building exercises, which included the selection and training of master trainers and *sangwaaris*, the collection and collation of information for Part I of the *Jan Rapats*, and the process of guiding the documentation of the reports at the village and the district level. The teams constituted by the District Level Guidance Committees developed the District Reports.

Figure 8.1 **Pyramid**



The participation pyramid below gives an idea of this process.

Figure 8.2 **Participation Pyramid**



### The Structure of the Village *Jan Rapat*

The structure of the *Jan Rapat* was drawn from the deliberations of the workshop, which was conducted in Raipur in March 2002, and the feedback from the three committees that were constituted for different aspects of the process. The *Jan Rapat* consists of three parts.

**Part I:** A secondary database on the village, based on a pre-designed data format.

The data collection sub-committee developed a format for collection of village level information. The format was then concretised into a formal close-ended questionnaire. The database is Part I of the *Jan Rapat*, which was eventually developed without the active participation of the people. Officers of various Government departments collected the secondary information. Girls trained as computer operators by the *Soochna Shakti* Programme then entered this information on to computers.

**Part II:** A guideline for discussions with various groups within the village was developed.

A vast range of topics were discussed in every habitation and the compilation of these discussions form Part II of the Reports.

The discussions covered the following topics:

- Natural resources (water, forests and land)
- Livelihoods
- Education, knowledge and information
- Health and well-being
- Institutions
- Society, relationships and traditions
- Any other topic which the village/group wanted to discuss

Each of these was explored in terms of their definitions and scope. Besides these, the discussions attempted to lead the people to articulate their feelings, knowledge and perceptions on:

Box 8.1

**Selection of *sangwaaris***

The district coordination teams selected the *sangwaaris*. Leadership qualities, communication skills, sensitivity to village realities, structures and issues, and an empathy with the requirements of the marginalised communities were important criteria for the selection of *sangwaaris*. By and large, current or past members of local government institutions, political functionaries and Government employees were not selected.

It was ensured that there was at least one woman in every group of *sangwaaris*, and that there was adequate representation from the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes resident in the village. An attempt was also made to ensure that at least one *sangwaari* in each group belonged to a family with an extremely low income.

- Looking back: Where did the village stand with regard to the subject being discussed?
- Current status: What is the current situation?
- Strategy for the future: Where would the village like to go from here?

The future strategy also looked into a brief plan:

- What can the village community contribute?
- What help is required from specific outside agencies like other villages, communities, Government departments and non-governmental organisations?

In all, about 6,100 *sangwaaris* (women and men) were selected and then trained to carry out this exercise. While the people of the village were to nominate the *sangwaaris*, an attempt was made to ensure that both the *sangwaaris*

did not belong to the same village. A detailed selection schedule was developed for the *sangwaaris*.

Over the period of the next five to six months, the two *sangwaaris* (at least one was a woman) who were selected to cover three Village *Panchayats* were to form and orient groups of volunteers into Village Level Task Forces (*Gram Stariya Sahyogi Dal*) in each village within the Village *Panchayats* of their area. There are a total of 9,139 Village *Panchayats*<sup>4</sup> across the State.

The Village Level Task Force was to initiate and mobilise the village community to carry out discussions related to the *Jan Rapat* in their respective groups. This Village Level Task Force typically consisted of about eight to ten women and men, representing every habitation in the village. They facilitated, and recorded the group discussions in each habitation, separately for men and women, which when collated, would form the *Gaon ki Jan Rapat*. Discussions were initiated according to predesigned formats, which were introduced by the *sangwaaris*.

Table 8.1 **Category of village-level groups**

General Group	Marginalised Group 1 <sup>5</sup>	Marginalised Group 2
Women	Women	Women
Men	Men	Men

At the village level, discussions were held in groups that were formed in one of three ways – a general group, a marginalised group, and a second group that was more marginalised. There were a minimum of four to six group discussions in each village, so that everyone had an opportunity to articulate their concerns.

<sup>4</sup> A village *panchayat* may cover more than one village, depending on the population.

<sup>5</sup> Marginalised groups refer to sub-groups within the usually accepted disadvantaged groups of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, and naturally vary from village, to village, depending on the population composition. Group 1 and 2 only refer to two sub-groups.

These discussions form Part II of the *Jan Rapat*.

**Part III:** Discussions were facilitated and completed by the *sangwaaris* and they were collated and documented with the help of the Village Level Task Forces into Part II of the reports. Once this was complete, the *sangwaaris*, in collaboration with the Village Level Task Forces, drew out the essential points from these discussions, and presented the report to the Village Assemblies in every village. The Village Assemblies could modify, change, reject or ratify the draft reports. The final reports were considered, adopted and ratified by the Village Assemblies. This ratified document forms Part III of the *Jan Rapat*.

Thus the Village *Jan Rapat* consists of three parts – the first is a database, the second a report of the discussions of village groups and the third a formal collated report based on the discussions and combined with a possible action plan drawn up by the people, adopted and ratified by the Village Assembly.

### Capacity Building and Training

The *gaon dahar chalav* campaign for formulating the *Jan Rapats* was carried out over a five-month period, between June and November 2002. The process detailed above required a well-trained cadre of trainers. The sub-committee on training and capacity building assisted in designing a training plan and schedule for the people involved in the *Jan Rapat* exercise. The committee at the State level and Debate, an NGO, assisted in designing the training modules and schedules for the State level training of Master Trainers. Among other participatory exercises, training on PRA based tools and small group methods were planned to facilitate the writing of the *Jan Rapats*. Specific training

for this, together with communications and attitude building was imparted.

The State-level training of Master Trainers was held over five days from 28 May to 1 June 2002. This intensive training programme was implemented by a team of 14 resource persons consisting of experienced trainers from NGOs and training institutes from Chhattisgarh and elsewhere, and from the State-level Implementation Committee. A total of 157 Master Trainers were trained. The district administrations nominated these Master Trainers from NGOs, semi-Government bodies, Government departments, and included persons with appropriate backgrounds such as those having experience in District Institutes for Education and Training, Joint Forestry Management, *Panchayats*, Literacy Campaigns and Watershed Programmes.

The criteria for selection of Master Trainers included good communication skills, prior experience in participatory training methods, experience of working in rural areas and in social sectors like education and health. The training was conducted simultaneously at three separate venues, in four batches of about forty participants each, at Raipur. The five-day training included three days of classroom training and two days of fieldwork. The Master Trainers went back to their respective districts to impart the training to *sangwaaris* at the block level. The training of *sangwaaris* was held from 4 June to 4 July 2002. Each batch underwent a five-day training course. Thus, a team of three Master Trainers trained a maximum of 150 *sangwaaris* each. Each team of trained *sangwaaris* facilitated the writing of the *Jan Rapat* in three Village *Panchayats* of the State, during the four-month period, from mid July to mid November 2002.

## Social Mobilisation

### **Kala Jaththas**

*Kala jaththas* are cultural/entertainment groups which are common across Chhattisgarh. They often network and coordinate with the Government and other public and social sector departments and programmes to implement Information, Education and Communication related activities. These groups were used as a medium for social mobilisation, to inform people about the concept of the *Jan Rapat* and to create an atmosphere for the writing of the report. The *kala jaththas* used street plays, dramas and skits to popularise the *Jan Rapat* in the State. *Kala jaththa* performances were used to:

- Convey information about the concept and content of the *Jan Rapats*
- Mobilise and inform as many people as possible about the *Jan Rapats* and its components
- Stress the importance of people's involvement and participation in the writing of the *Jan Rapats*
- Create a favourable environment for writing the *Jan Rapats*.

*Kala jaththas* were performed in public places, like the weekly markets and fairs. There are about 1,500 such fairs and markets in Chhattisgarh and the *jaththas* performed two or three times across a two-month period in these village *haats*. One director, one music director and one dancer each from the popular *jaththas* in each district participated in an eight-day State level training-cum-workshop at Durg. They in turn trained the rest of members of

their own group as well as members of other *kala jaththas* in similar training-cum-workshop sessions organised at the district level.

### **Sangwaari meets**

*Sangwaari* meets were held over the months of September and October 2002 at Bilaspur, Raipur, Jagdalpur and Surguja. *Sangwaaris*, Master Trainers, *kala jaththas* and other stakeholders in the process gathered at these meets, to revisit and share the concept of the *Jan Rapat*. These meets proved to be critical for building the motivation of the *sangwaaris*. They were also important tools to:

- Discuss the concept of the *Jan Rapat* and to revisit the learning regarding the methodology
- Build the confidence of *sangwaaris*, and inspire and encourage them.

### **Media workshops**

The media was an important partner in this endeavour. In an effort to build alliances with and involve media persons in rural areas, four media workshops were held at Durg, Jagdalpur, Bilaspur and Surguja in September 2002. These meetings were organised and coordinated by Public Relations Department, the State Government. The objectives of these workshops were to:

- Provide information on the process and the status of the *Jan Rapat* to media persons
- Identify the role of the media as stakeholders in this process
- Clarify and address concerns of the media regarding the exercise

About 40 media persons, district officials and people associated with the process from

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<sup>6</sup> Debate, an NGO, developed the methodology for the District Report.

### Campaigns for social mobilisation

The districts were innovative in their efforts to take the idea of the *Jan Rapat* to the people. In Korba district messages were telecast on the local television channels, Durg district made a short documentary film to explain the concept and detailed the process of training in the district. Surguja district broadcast messages on All India Radio using the medium of songs and snippets.

Rajnandgaon used the effective traditional technique of announcements by the village chowkidars (kotwaars) to publicise the idea of the *Jan Rapat* in its villages. The print media was also used. Rajnandgaon also used the *Ma Bambleshwari Samooh* newsletter to inform people about the *Jan Rapat*. Dantewada, which has a rich heritage of traditional folk song and dance, used this to popularise the concept and encourage the participation of its village communities.

Public meetings, gathering and *baithaks* were held in Korba and Surguja districts. To involve children in the process, Kabirdham initiated discussions, debates and other activities on the *Jan Rapat* in schools. In Janjgir-Champa, a cycle rally was initiated by a local NGO. This was instrumental in involving and stirring interest, especially among the young people.

In Bilaspur, Government and non-government functionaries developed mechanisms for the guidance and monitoring of *sangwaaris*, while Korea appointed animators for social mobilisation for a cluster of villages.

the Government and from non-government agencies attended each workshop.

### District and block level social mobilisation

Other initiatives were undertaken at the district level to:

- Provide guidance and direction to the people involved in the process
- Mobilise more people in the district
- Make the process of the *Jan Rapat* more participatory and effective.

Songs and slogans were written and sung in local dialects in almost every district. *Sangwaaris*

and Village Level Task Force members wrote slogans on the walls of the houses in their area in order to tell the villagers about the process. Radio and local television channels were also used effectively in some districts.

### Preparing the *Jan Rapats*

#### Workshops for the preparation of the District Report

Based on the basic structure of the Village *Jan Rapats*, a broad format for the District Reports was evolved<sup>6</sup>. A workshop was held at Raipur, which was attended by all the people involved in the preparation of the Village *Jan Rapats* in the 16 districts, and by members of the *Jan Rapat* project team at the State level, who were to write the State Report. At this workshop, a strategy for developing District Reports based on a select sample of village *Jan Rapats* was finalised.

The District *Jan Rapats* were written based on a sample of about 10-15 percent of Village *Jan Rapats*. The Village *Jan Rapats* were selected from every block, on the basis of 16 identified categories. Villages were categorised into one or more of these categories. Some districts selected one or two additional categories based on district-specific issues.

The 16 categories were:

- (i) Villages close to all-weather roads
- (ii) Villages far from all-weather roads
- (iii) Villages where a dominant caste or community are in majority
- (iv) Villages where the marginalised groups are in majority
- (v) Villages with mixed populations of dominant and weaker sections
- (vi) Forest villages, or villages close to forests
- (vii) Villages far from forests

- (viii) Large villages with a population of a thousand people or more
- (ix) Small villages with a population of less than a thousand people
- (x) Villages with a weekly *haat* (market)
- (xi) Villages close to large markets or industries
- (xii) Villages close to block headquarters
- (xiii) Villages close to mines
- (xiv) Villages with places of tourist or historic significance
- (xv) Villages near district or State boundaries
- (xvi) Villages experiencing substantial seasonal migration

These categories were identified to include villages with different characteristics that may be present in a block. A list of all villages in a block, falling into these categories was developed. These categories were not mutually exclusive and therefore a village could belong to more than one category. Once the lists were received from the block, villages in each category were randomly selected. At least one village was selected in every category in order to make the sample purposive and representative. Depending on the number of villages in a category (if the number was large), more than one village was often selected in order to ensure representation. Thus, a sample of about 15 percent of the villages was selected (2,869 Reports) from across the State, for the writing of the District Reports. In addition, about 10 percent of the Village Reports have been randomly selected from each district for further reading and to be used as reference material for the State Report.

A simple matrix was then designed to capture the qualitative content of each of the subjects taken up for discussion from each Village Report. From this, a qualitative scale categorising

people's perceptions on a variety of issues covering natural resources, employment and livelihood, access to health and education, and social institutions was evolved.

Day-long workshops were held at Raipur, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur to discuss the process and structure of the District *Jan Rapats* with the members of teams identified at the district level, in order to draft the District Reports. These teams had about 20 to 30 members each and included academicians from within the district or outside, practitioners from the field, members from NGOs, and relevant Government personnel. Based on the Village Reports and their experiences, this team contributed both descriptive and analytical information for the different sections of the report. Three to four people were identified to examine each of the topics of the Village *Jan Rapats*.

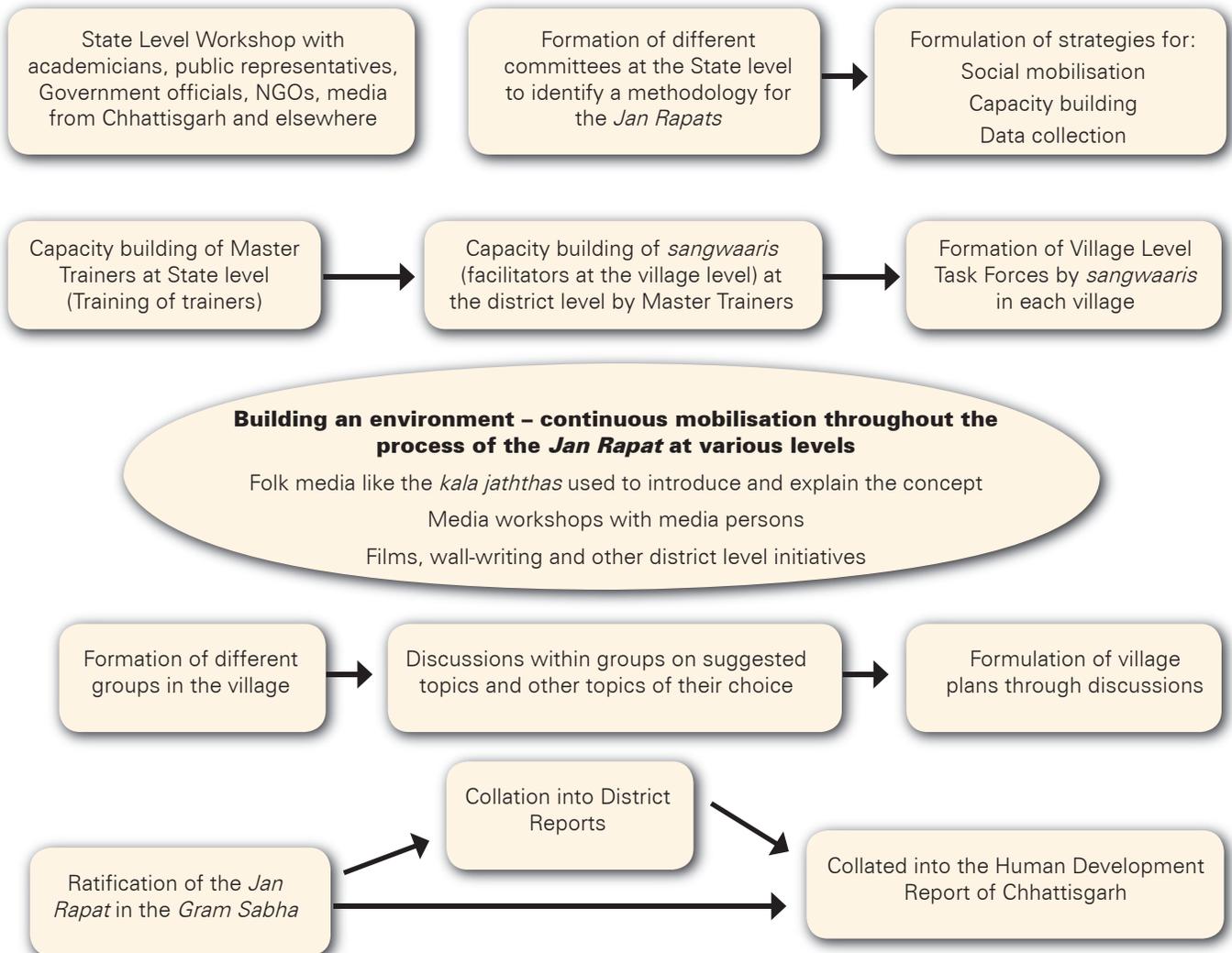
The Village *Jan Rapats* have been compiled at the district level into district *Jan Rapats* and then at the State level into the State Human Development Report or the *Jan Rapat*. This State Human Development Report views human development, as the people perceive it, using standards that they set, and measuring it against their aspirations.

### **The methodology of the State level *Jan Rapat***

The *Jan Rapat* at every level is a stand-alone report. Each higher level draws from the reports of the level(s) below but does not replace or undermine the others. The methodology of writing the *Jan Rapat* is substantive and descriptive, in that it builds from the Village and District Reports. It is analytical and prescriptive in that it highlights and translates issues and ideas from the village level to a higher level.

Figure 8.3

**The process of Gaon Dahar Chalav Campaign**



The State Report is the culmination of the *gaon dahar chalav* campaign. The flow diagram in Figure 8.3 attempts to illustrate the process.

**Field studies by the State team**

At the State level, issue-specific and locale-specific studies were carried out in order to understand and focus on micro and macro linkages between villages and the State. These studies were carried out simultaneously while the village level *Jan Rapats* were being written. They focused on the issues emerging at the

village level. They were conducted across the State and varied from group discussions to case studies, to open-ended interviews with individuals and groups.

**Village Jan Rapats**

The Village *Jan Rapats* are the most important source of information for the State level report. They present a challenge because they were both quantitative and qualitative in their description. What is most striking about the Reports is the richness and diversity of

experiential and intellectual thinking. Different patterns of presentation have emerged from the villages, each reflecting the capacity of people to contribute to the process of their own development, regardless of community, class or geographical divides.

### **District *Jan Rapats***

The District *Jan Rapats* are a collation of Village Reports selected on the basis of the 16 criteria mentioned earlier. These Reports mirror the villages against the backdrop of the district and portray by general occurrence and specific example, the status of human development in the villages and the district. The District Reports also attempt to form links between micro issues and macro realities and highlight the strengths and weaknesses in the districts. The District Reports capture the geographic and cultural specifics of their district that affect human life and development in the area, so as to form the basis for future interventions.

These Reports form an integral part of the State Report. Besides including one level of analysis they also summarise and highlight certain issues pivotal to the development of the district.

Though the State Report is built in an analytical framework, it retains the simple and lucid style of the Village and the District Reports. Since the Village and District *Jan Rapats* are the most important sources of information, all arguments and suggestions are supported by these documents. Care has been taken not to add any information to the report, which is not included in the Village or District Reports. This

may give the impression that the reporting is incomplete. Since the objective of the exercise is to reflect the voice of the people, the State Report refrains from filling gaps. However, the State Report does establish links as it moves between the State and the district, and the village and the State. It attempts to provide a wider perspective of the issues, which have been raised at the village level.

### **Secondary data**

Secondary data forms a small section within each of the chapters. It has been included from various sources to reflect the status of Chhattisgarh with regard to different human development indicators. It helps to juxtapose objective reality with the perceived reality of the village communities. The Village and District *Jan Rapats* record perceptions. These are compared with secondary data in order to draw inferences, which seek to recognise the space that can be used for planning and policy interventions at the State level.

### **District profiles**

A brief summary of the District Reports has been included at the end of the State Human Development Report to portray some of the primary concerns of districts and to record their specific problems and concerns. A profile of the district, with basic information pertaining to a range of indicators is also included.

The time grid in Table 8.2 illustrates the different activities and the time taken in the preparation of the Village *Jan Rapats*, the District Reports and the State Human Development Report.

Tabel 8.2  
Event Chart

Event Chart	2001			2002												2003						2004				
	Month	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER			
Strategy formulation																										
Pre-pilot studies																										
Field visits																										
Intermediate Panchayat meetings																										
Meeting with NGOs and Government functionaries																										
National level seminar																										
Formation of state level sub-committees																										
Pilot phase																										
Master trainer's training (Training of trainers)																										
Training of sangvawaris																										
Training of kala jathithas																										
IEC and social mobilisation																										
Jan Rapat writing																										
Ratification of village Jan Rapat																										
Training for district Jan Rapat																										
District Jan Rapat																										
Ratification of District Rapats																										
Preparation of Draft State Report																										
Consultation meetings with NGOs																										
Consultation on State Report																										
Finalisation of Draft State Report																										
Analysis of primary and qualitative data																										
Compilation of perception of villages																										
Comments from departments																										
Editing and finalisation																										
Approval by Cabinet Sub-Committee																										
Approval by Cabinet																										

Table 8.3 *Kala Jaththa shows*

S. No.	District	Number of training sessions	Numbers of <i>sangwaaris</i>
1	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	9	250
2	Bastar	13	390
3	Bilaspur	19	550
4	Durg	21	631
5	Janjgir-Champa	12	352
6	Mahasamund	11	317
7	Raigarh	15	449
8	Raipur	26	757
9	Rajnandgaon	14	422
10	Surguja	22	652
11	Korba	8	232
12	Jashpur	9	274
13	Korea	5	154
14	Dhamtari	7	200
15	Kabirdham	8	220
16	Uttar Bastar Kanker	9	250
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>6,100</b>

Table 8.4 *Number of training sessions*

S. No.	District	<i>Kala jaththa shows</i>
1	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	95
2	Bastar	75
3	Bilaspur	110
4	Durg	80
5	Janjgir-Champa	60
6	Mahasamund	31
7	Raigarh	47
8	Raipur	227
9	Rajnandgaon	72
10	Surguja	200
11	Korba	43
12	Jashpur	90
13	Korea	46
14	Dhamtari	0
15	Kabirdham	50
16	Uttar Bastar Kanker	102
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,328</b>