

of the watershed management project.

## DAY I

The next day the team returned to Patni, and with the help of the whole village, initiated the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) — the key document for any rural development activity.

*(The PRA is initiated with the first visit of the PIA team members to the village. The information for the PRA is collected over a seven day period and consists of a social map, an enterprise map, a topography and hydrology map, information on cropping patterns, seasonal work loads, and climatic conditions).*

The villagers made a social map of the village on the ground in front of the village school. This included the placement of houses with the number of people in each house (male, female, children), public buildings (school, *panchayat bhavan*), cattle sheds, drinking water wells and hand pumps, and approach roads.

Simultaneously, a K.V.K. scientist copied the map being drawn on the ground onto a paper, and also noted the information given.

With this information, the K.V.K. scientist drew his own Social Map of Patni village:

