

Villagers in Patni are engaged in limited enterprises only. i.e. agriculture and livestock rearing. Water is the major limiting factor for agriculture. Because of this, farmers are restricted to a single cropping pattern, either in the *kharif* or *rabi* season, using residual moisture content. The only source of irrigation is a seasonal *nala*, which partially fulfils the needs for a single crop — usually as ‘life-saving irrigation’ for about 35 ha of land in the *rabi* season. The *kharif* crop in the village are entirely rain-fed.

The major crops grown in the village are paddy, pigeon pea, jowar and *kodo* in the *kharif* season; and gram and wheat in the *rabi* season. Farmers usually adopt a Paddy-Wheat; Fallow-Wheat; Fallow-Gram; Paddy-Fallow; and a Pigeon pea+Jowar+Kodo rotation. Some farmers grow vegetables for their own consumption.

Livestock is the secondary enterprise in the village. On an average, each farmer has 7 animals, but the productivity of the cattle is very low — ranging from 0.5-1.5 lit/animal/day. The health of the animals is also very poor. People rarely practise stall-feeding, and provide no concentrates even to their milch animals. The animals are totally dependent on grazing in nearby forest areas. Like in other areas of the district, Patni village also follows the tradition of *Anna Pratha*, in which domestic animals are left free to graze after harvesting the *rabi* crop, till the sowing of the *kharif* crop. Because of this tradition, fields of early sown *kharif* crops are sometimes damaged. There are 292 animals in the village consisting of 180 cows, 7 buffaloes, 30 bullocks and 75 goats. Landless villagers are mainly dependent on forest produce i.e. fire wood, wild fruits, *tendu patta*, etc. and also supplement their income by rearing goats and working as labourers in nearby villages.

The meeting ended, and work on completion of the PRA continued the next day.

DAY III

The villagers again gathered in front of the school building and drew