

ditions and other details. The transect revealed the location of the village to be in the centre of undulating agricultural fields and wastelands.

After completing the transect, the team returned with the villagers to the school and discussed the problems faced by the village. The detailed information collected with the help of farmers on the topography, natural resources and social infrastructure of the village was as follows:

TRANSECT OF PATNI VILLAGE

- Soil - Sandy loam, Red and Gravelly.
- Crops - Jowar, Arhar, Paddy, Kodo, Wheat, and Gram.
- Cropping patterns - *Kharif* cultivated/*Rabi* fallow (60%); *Kharif* fallow/*Rabi* cultivated (30%); *Kharif* cultivated/*Rabi* cultivated (10%).
- Trees - Mahua, Pipal, Ber, Bamboo.
- Livestock – Cow, Buffalo, Goat.
- Institutions - School, Panchayat Bhavan.
- House - Homestead.
- Problems - *Anna Pratha*/wild animal attacks; low milk yield; low yield of Jowar, Paddy, Kodo and Arhar; lack of drinking water; lack of irrigation facilities; poor hygienic condition; poor attendance in schools; malnutrition; high infant mortality rate; prevalent casteism; poor economic condition with lack of employment opportunities and skills; migration to towns and cities.

After identifying the problems, the villages were asked to prioritise their most urgent needs, so that one of them could be resolved through the ‘entry point’ work immediately. Their initial list was as follows:

1. Drinking water well.
2. Temple.

It was decided by the villagers that the drinking water well would be chosen for ‘entry point’ work.