TRANSECTS AND MAPS

[ PG Diploma Lessons ]

Course : PRA 702

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TRANSECTS AND MAPS

UNIT I: Boundary transect: Meaning - Basic for all maps - importance steps - boundary points - Boundary transect route. General transect: Concept - General versus specific - purpose - check list - steps contact - use - caution.

UNIT II: Discipline orientated ecological map: Definition - meaning - content - use - check list for the profession - steps. Social Map (Professional): Definition - misuse - contents - check list - relevance index - utility index - reliability - validity - content - check list - steps - use.


UNIT IV: Technology Map (Professional): Definition - Pioneer - importance - basic concepts utility value - steps - abbreviations. Farm House Hold Map (Professional): Concept-use - content- check list - steps. ITK Map (professional): Definition - Concept - use - content - check list - steps.
UNIT I

Transect is a walk made by PRA practitioner, along with the key informants, as the first activity of the participatory rural appraisal of a village for the purpose of preparing an action plan for development. Transect is the first activity of the most of the PRA techniques. Transect is the walk made on all sides of the village covering all neighborhoods and streets by the key informants along with PRA practitioner, noting down the important features in a note book. The PRA practitioner must make sure that the entire village is covered during a transect. Various types of transects are explained below.

Boundary Transect

Starting to walk along the key informants on the boundary of the village and noting down the boundary points like boundary stone, temples, trees, etc., in a note book, from one point in the boundary and coming to the same point after covering the entire boundary of the village. It is the basis for all maps of PRA. Key informants names are noted. Halting is done whenever necessary.

PRA involves a number of activities like preparing different maps, drawing different diagrams etc.

Why is it?

Boundary of the village will be the same irrespective of the type of map that is done. Literature review indicates that there are PRA reports in which boundary for social map differs from that of resource map. From this, it is crystal clear that the boundary of the village was not located correctly for any of the maps. Hence, the so called social map or resource map reported in those PRAs were not true to type with regard to the geographical location of the various items of the specific map. The appraisal, conclusions, action plans, could have been faulty which might have posed problems in implementation of the action plans, though no findings are available in this regard. What is clear, here, is that boundary transect is very essential for any type of rural appraisal be it rapid, relaxed, participatory or learning and action.

When an attempt was made to find out literature regarding boundary transect, it was disappointing.

Steps: Based on experience of conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal in different States of India, the following steps, numbering twenty (20 numbers), have been identified for doing boundary transect. They are sequentially described below:

Step I: Key informants are selected for conducting boundary transect, (Read the chapter on 'Key Informants' of the book entitled ‘R/R/PRA for Agriculture (for crops and livestock)’ authored by Dr. V.E. Sabarathnam) before proceeding further for better understanding of methodology of selecting key informants.

Step II: Inform the key informants that they will be moving along the boundary transect with you to identify the marks found in the boundary of the village.

Step III: Key informants may be cautioned that only those who have energy to walk for a long time must come along with the PRA practitioner. Then, the PRA practitioner may go to any place in the boundary of the village in a desired direction. Key informants may follow suit.

Step IV: Any direction may be chosen to go to the boundary.
Step V: Remember that a drawing sheet or a field note book, a pen/a pencil and a writing board or a writing pad are available with the walking group.

Step VI: Select a key informant who is good at drawing, who can draw stones, trees, idols of Gods, etc in the boundary transect in the paper or drawing sheet.

Step VII: Be sure that the drawing-key informant is always by your side during the boundary transect walk.

Step VIII: Do the boundary transect, requesting the key informants to locate the boundary marks like stone, tree, temple river, big bund, cattle tract, foot path, tank, etc.

Step IX: During transect, have an eye, so that discovered boundary marks are depicted in the drawing sheet at the appropriate place.

Step X: Some boundary stones might have been buried due to weather factors like erosion or growth of thorny bushes. Hence, search for boundary marks, when the informants say: ‘there is a boundary stone here’. ‘There is an idol of such and such God or Goddess’ etc.

Step XI: Ask the key informants to do intensive search of said boundary marks even if it is delayed. Ensure, discovered items are depicted in the boundary transect sheet.

Step XII: Let the transect walk be slow along the village boundary. Discover boundary marks and ensure depiction of them in the drawing sheet.

Step XIII: Halt at different places along the boundary transect route as and when required as it is time-taking and tiresome activity.

Step XIV: Do the transect of boundary. Ensure the boundary marks identified are depicted in the sheet of paper.

Step XV: Once you reach the same place from where you started, stop walking. No more transect on the boundary line.

Step XVI: Verify the boundary transect on the drawing sheet to know whether all the boundary marks have been depicted.

Step XVII: Discuss with the key informants and show the boundary transect drawn on the drawing sheet to all the key informants for their approval.

Step XVIII: If any dispute arises, go to the point of boundary, check and make necessary corrections.

Step XIX: Write the names of all the key informants who participated in the boundary transect, names of facilitators and the PRA practitioners at the bottom of the boundary transect shown in the drawing sheet.

Step XX: Take necessary copies of the boundary transect sheet and use them for preparing different maps.

Readings: Chapter 17, Boundary Transect, Pages 125 to 132 of book R/R/PRA (PLA) For Agriculture.

General transect is done to get a bird’s eye view of the village. But, specific transect is done for a particular purpose. General transect is done to know the differences in different zones of the village regarding the following items which could be considered as the check list for the general transect: Soil type, topography, vegetation, livestock, compound garden, weeds, water bodies, water holding capacity, water table, compost pit, problems and opportunities. General transect has eleven steps which are as follows: 1) Identifying key informants, 2) Discussing with KIS about the checklist, 3)
Collecting 2 copy of boundary transect 4) Deciding direction to start east-west or north – south 5) walking along the key informants 6) locating the items in the form of a general transect for a zone, drawing topography, sketching vegetation and other items as per check list 6) observe and listen during the walk 7) eliciting problems and opportunities 8) sketch all items of check list in the zone-I 9) do to II Zone and third zone 10) fair copy the transect 11) – cross check the data.

These items in the general transect are looked at a glance before going for a specific transect.

General Transect

The steps are explained in detail.

Step I: Location of key informants is the first step in doing general transect. Please read the chapter on ‘Key Informants’ in the book entitled R/R/PRA (PLA) for agriculture authored by Dr. V.E. Sabarathanam for identifying key informants in the right way so that they could deliver the goods. Then, identify the key informants for doing general transect.

Step II: Discuss with the key informants the checklist for general transect. These items in the checklist could be soil, topography, crops, trees, weeds, animals, water bodies, land use pattern, livestock, cattle dung storage, haystack, problems, opportunities, compound garden, water holding capacity and water table. PRA team could discuss among themselves to arrive at a common consensus regarding the checklist items for general transect.

Step III: With the help of the boundary transect sheet, decide the place from where to start the general transect and decide the numbers of general transect zones also now itself.

Step IV: To do transect number I, in the first zone, move in a direction which is nearer to the boundary of the village.

Step V: Do the transect along with key informants. Identify a Key Informant to draw the general transect. Hand over writing or drawing materials (Drawing sheet, or notebook, pen, pencil, eraser etc) to him or her. Ensure that the checklist items are sketched and drawn by the key informant. Help him or her when needed. Measure the distance of the transect by walking from one end to another and count the steps. Each step is one foot. Total them. Convert them into kilometers. Write it in the transect sheet.

Step VI: Observe, get the doubts clarified, listen to the informants, don’t talk much during transect walk.

Step VII: Elicit-problems and learn the possible opportunities, note them in the sheet or field note book. Usually, there can be 3 zones in an Indian village.

Step VIII: Sketch and list various items for I transect as per the checklist.

Step IX: When transect in one zone is completed, start the other one in reverse direction and complete the third one also.

Step X: Prepare general transect neatly in a drawing sheet.

Step XI: Do triangulation for general transect.

Use of General Transect

1. Useful in understanding the natural and other things found in and around the village.
2. Helps to assess the nature found in the village for village enrichment, action plan preparation etc.
3. Gives an idea of the development pattern of the locality- be it village or hamlet.
4. The topography, soil texture, land use pattern, the various enterprises etc can be analysed and learnt for better use.
5. The problems, potentials, resources and solutions if any can be learnt in a broader way to facilitate learning when different PRA tools are used later.

Cautions
1. General transect is to get a bird’s eye view of the village condition. So, don’t go for detailed analysis to the checklist items.
2. Have a glance at General Transect sheet before going to do other techniques of PRA, so as not to miss any important item for a specific PRA technique.

GENERAL TRANSECT

![Diagram of Transect Zones]

Social Transect - Resource transect - Technology transect - ITK transect

Social transect is a walk done to collect items related to social structure of the village in a boundary transect, as per the check list prepared.

Social Transect is a walking in the village to collect information for social map. The key informants will also be there during social transects.

The steps in social transect are as follows.

Step I: Preparation of checklist for social map with regard to profession concerned.
Step II: Take a copy of boundary transect.

Step III: Collect sufficient number of copies of the boundary transect by Xeroxing. Six copies may be enough (3 for key informants and another 3 for PRA team members).

Step IV: Ensure that six copies of checklist are also ready.

Step V: Make sure that snacks, tea, coffee are ready to carry during the social transect.

Step VI: Select key informants of 3 who are well versed about the social structure of the village. One has to be good at drawing.

Step VII: In three copies of the checklist items may be translated in local language and handover them to the key informants.

Step VIII: Start doing social transect from the first general transect zone along with key informants.

Step IX: Take care to see that all the items in the checklist are covered during the transect.

Step X: Ensure that items of social-checklist identified in the village during transect are depicted in the boundary transect sheet.

Step XI: Take rest and serve refreshment items now and then to all the key informants and the PRA team.

Step XII: Cover all the zones of general transect so that no part of the village is left out for social transect.

Step XIII: Ensure that all KIs do the work of depicting items identified in the boundary transect sheets, write the names of key informants at the bottom of social transect sheet.

Step XIV: Do triangulation for social transect.

Step XV: Make corrections in the social transect sheets based on triangulation, if necessary, and collect them from key informants.

Remember that you must utilize every moment to learn, during social transect, about social aspects of the village. Whenever there is difficulty of drawing about a particular item of checklist, facilitate the key informants.

Resource Transect

Resource transect for profession concerned is a walk done to collect all resources available in the village in a boundary transect as per the check list prepared for the profession concerned.

Resource transect is done to collect information about various resources for the concerned profession found in the village by walking in the village along the key informants in various general transect zones identified as per the checklist prepared for resource map with regard to specific profession.

The steps in the resource transect are as follows:

Step I: Prepare the checklist for resource map with regard to the profession concerned.

Step II: Take a copy of the boundary transect sheet.

Step III: Xerox 6 copies of the boundary transect. 3 for KIs and 3 for PRA team.

Step IV: Make 6 copies of checklist for resource map.

Step V: Arrange to carry refreshment items.
Step VI: Select 3 key informants who know about resource availability in the village and good at drawing.

Step VII: Translate items of checklist of resource map in the local language in 3 copies of the checklist and hand over them to key informants.

Step VIII: Start doing resource transect along with key informants.

Step IX: Ensure that all the items of resource-checklist are covered during transect.

Step X: Ensure that all the resource items of resource-checklist identified during resource transect are depicted in the boundary transect sheet.

Step XI: Take rest and serve the refreshment items now and them to all key informants and PRA team members.

Step XII: Cover all the zones of general transect so that no part of the village is left out for resource transect.

Step XIII: Ensure that all the key informants do their work of depicting items identified in the boundary transect sheets, write the names of key informants at the bottom of resource transect sheet.

Step XIV: Do triangulation for resource transect.

Step XV: Make corrections in the resource transect sheets based on triangulation, if necessary, and collect the resource transect sheets from key informants.

Facilitate whenever necessary during social transect. Try to learn as much as possible during the entire resource transect period by observation and listening with minimum talking.

Technological transect is a walk: to collect items of the technology decision behavior of the villagers with regard to profession in terms of adoption, over adoption, rejection (active), discontinuance and reinvention.

Farmhouse hold transect is done to locate a typical house of the village by walking through different streets of the village.

ITK transect is a walk done to collect items of local technology found in the village in relation to the profession concerned. For each of the above transect, separate key informants are to be identified and utilized while walking. A copy of boundary transect is essential for each of the transects Field note book is essential for noting down items as per the checklist.

The methods of doing social transect and resource transect have been explained in detail. The same methodology may be followed for doing Technology transect, Farm household transect, ITK transect and ecological transect. Different checklists have to be prepared for different specific transects. Key informants are also to be different for different transects. Checklists are to be different not only for different transects but also for different professions for different transects. For instance, checklist for ITK transect of agriculture will be different from that of agricultural engineering or veterinary profession. Specific transect is also to be done for professional sustainability, economic plants ranking, and success ranking. To identify a technology for technology assessment, a farm for farm as a system just a walk may be made.

Discipline oriented Ecological transect – Techniques.

A discipline oriented ecological transect refers to a long walk inside the village along with key informants to identify
environmental factors like topography on four sides, crop land fragmentation, boundaries, behavior of rain and sun in a year, drainage, water shed, water bodies, nature of street, forest location and its specification - weed species, orchards, compound gardens, cattle tracts, predators, pests, erosion, nature of storage of FYM, etc and how the village is affected using observation, discussion and collecting evidence like photograph samples etc., in relation to the profession concerned

Readings: Chapter 19, Agro ecological map. Pages 140 to 145 of R/R/ PRA for Agriculture (Book)

Chapter 20, Pages 146 – 157, Chapter 21 Pages 158 to 167

Chapter 26 Pages 189 to 198 and Chapter 41 Pages 376 to 386.

UNIT II


What is a map?

A map is a drawing or plan of an area to give information as they are found in a geographical locality. In PRA, a map refers to a drawing or plan of a village or hamlet or a panchayat depicting the various things as they are found in the locality be it a village, a hamlet or a panchayat.

1. Discipline oriented ecological map

Definition

A discipline oriented ecological map refers to depicting environmental factors like river, ponds, cattle, trees, drainage, weeds, gardens, forest areas, insects, pests etc., as they are related to specific discipline like agriculture, animal science, agri-engineering, horticulture, sericulture, dairy, home science, forestry, etc.

Meaning

Ecological map is prepared using the information collected in the ecological transect as per the concerned check list, in a boundary transect. The ecological map could be agro-ecological map, veterinary ecological map, dairy-ecological map, sericulture ecological map, home science – ecological map, etc. Final ecological map is drawn either by a key informant or by a PRA practitioner who is good at drawing.
Names of KIS, facilitator, and practitioner are to be mentioned just at the bottom of the map. It is used in preparing the action plan for the village.

Use

Utility of Discipline oriented ecological map.

1. It helps in understanding the homogeneity, heterogeneity and diversity of the village.
2. This helps in preparing action plan of research or extension.
3. The predators may be used for control of pests.
4. Knowledge of weeds can help in inclusion of weed control program in action plan.
5. The knowledge about the pasture and fallow land will help in preparing action plan for livestock development.
6. Knowledge of compound gardens will help in inclusion of fruit, vegetables, and flower plants program in action plan.
7. An idea about undulations, watershed and soil erosion gives a tip on soil control measures to be included in the action plan.
8. Information about land holding fragmentation will help in recommendation of suitable implements and machineries in the action plan.
9. Information about cattle tracks will help in advocating suitable cropping pattern on both sides of cattle tracts which could be included in action plan.

Checklist/Content

The most important item in ecological mapping is the preparation of checklist for the ecological map in relation to profession concerned which is the content of the map.

Sabarthnam (2002) recommended 22 items for an agro-ecological map check list. In the same way, ecological checklist for different disciplines may be prepared. The 22 items of agro-ecological checklist of Sabarthnam(2002) are as follows.

1. Topography
2. Slopes and undulations found on four sides of village boundary
3. Boundaries of village on four sides.
4. Average and range of rainfall
5. Average and range of temperature for one year.
6. Average fragmentation of land holdings
7. Nature of watershed
8. Water bodies
9. Ground water level
10. Drainage system
11. Water stagnation possibilities
12. Fallow lands
13. Forest locations and its species( plants and animals)
14. Natural vegetation
15. Man made vegetation
16. Compound gardens
17. Orchards
18. Weed species
19. Cattle tracts
20. Predators and pests
21. Erosion control measures
22. Nature of storage of FYM and compost

What is to be done?

After doing the ecological transect, collect copies of ecological transect sheets from key informants. A single ecological map may be developed neatly, incorporating all the items found in the different ecological transect-drawing sheets. This work may be entrusted to a key informant. A PRA practitioner may help him or her for scientific correction, nomenclature etc. Write down the names of key informants and PRA practitioner and PRA facilitator. The listing of names has to be according to the extent of contribution of the individuals. Place the final ecological map before Grama Sabha for approval.

Social Map: is to depict the social structure and the characteristics of the rural society. Social structure includes community, neighborhood, organizations and collectives. The characteristics include social stratification, the value system, the social interaction and processes and the pattern of influence. As per a study, the social structure includes 1) neighborhood, 2) Community, 3) Social institutions, 4) Family 5) Religion 6) Economy 7) Government 8) Education 9) Social Group 10) Leadership (pattern of influence) 11) Value system 12) Social interaction 13) Cooperation 14) Competition 15) Conflict 16) Assimilation 17) Accommodation 18) Class

Social map is prepared, in a boundary transect of the village with the information collected in the social transect. Depicting various items could be done by a key formant or a PRA practitioner who is good at drawing. Names of KIS, PRA team members and facilitator are to be mentioned at the bottom of the map. This information is kept in mind while preparing the action plan and in its implementation.

Social Map

The most important activity in preparing a social map for PRA is preparing the checklist for social map. Sabarathnam (2002) has described the twenty items of social map in a detailed way. They are explained, here, briefly.

1. Rural community

A community is a group of people, who depend mutually, living in a more or less compact and continuous geographical area, having a sense of belonging and sharing common values, norms and some common interests and acting collectively in an organized manner to satisfy their chief needs through a common set of organizations and institutions (Chitamber 1972). An Indian village is an example of a community.

2. Neighborhood

A neighborhood refers to a limited geographical area of dwelling houses, within a community, where a group of people live with more face to face interaction and intimate association with each other, having frequent participation in common activities like visiting, inter-dining, borrowing, exchanging joys and sorrows and other forms of mutual help. In India, it is either caste based or occupation based mostly.
3. Informal Groups

An informal group consists of two or more people in reciprocal interaction or communication with each other. Here, there is no definite role for their members, no rules of operation and no rigidity. The members, here, have common interests like, weeding group, transplanting group, market-going group, etc.

4. Institutions

They are the established ways of acting together. They are the culturally approved patterns of behavior including roles and procedures. Each institution has a structure and some functions in such a way that it is easily identifiable from another institution. There are written and unwritten laws for the members of the institution. Institutions are created by the society to meet the basic needs of the society (Chitambar, 1972). The common institutions found in villages are

1. Local government (Panchayat in India)
2. Family
3. Marriage
4. Religion
5. Education
6. Economic system.

5. Organisations

These are voluntary associations formed by the villagers. A rural organization refers to a set of people, who have joined together to achieve something which is common to all, wherein the role to be played by each member is well defined. Every rural organization has its own goal, activities, norms, jurisdiction, membership and has bylaws for its functioning. Thus, young farmers club, mahila mandal are all examples of rural organizations.

Self help groups, farmers club, people welfare society, cooperative society, etc.

6. Leadership pattern

The way in which an individual influences the behavior of other individuals with mutual understanding to achieve the common goal. It may be based on caste, neighborhood or community based or occupation based.

7. Value system

Things considered as important by the villagers.

8. Social Norms

These are the rules of the society. There are two types of norms. Folkways and mores: Folkways are the simple rules; but mores are strict rules of the society. Getting up from sitting and standing while an elderly villager crosses you is an example of folkways. Taboo of inter-caste marriage is an example of mores.

9. Social Interaction

The different ways in which people come and contact with each other in different places in the village. The various types of social interaction are: cooperation, accommodation, assimilation, competition and conflict.

a) Cooperation: This refers to working together towards common objectives or goals. Ex: The common cooperation in village could be sharing implements, cattle, family labour on mutual basis etc.
b) **Accommodation:** This is the process of getting along in spite of differences. Ex: Participation in a campaign.

c) **Assimilation:** Ability to understand an idea or some information so that one will be able to use it. It is to become a part of the community rather than remaining in a separate group.

d) **Conflict:** A situation in which two groups are involved in a serious disagreement or argument. A situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes.

e) **Competition:** Here, two or more groups or individuals work against each other to show their superiority with regard to achieving the same goal.

10. **Intra-village communication**

   The way in which information is passed on from one to another. Mike announcement in auto rickshaw; passing on the information through village panchayat clerk or village level revenue man who is the assistant of village Revenue officer are all examples.

11. **Caste Structure**

   The division of Hindu village society is based on the occupation of their forefathers, though it is not applicable in the present day except the caste name.

12. **Collectives**

   It is a temporary gathering of people for a specific purpose. Group of people for agricultural demonstration, for a farmers’ fair, are all examples of collectivity.

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**What is to be done**

After doing social transect, collect copies of the social transect sheets from the key informants. A single social map is prepared covering all the items found in different social transect drawing sheets. This may be done by a PRA team member and a key informant. Writing the names of key informants, PRA practitioner and Facilitator has to be done at the bottom of social map drawing sheet. Get it approved by the villagers in a Grama sabha meeting.

**Readings:**

1) Chapter 19, Agro Ecological Map pages 140 to 146 of R/R/PRA for Agriculture (Book)  
2) Chapter 20, Social Map for Agriculture pages 146 to 157 of R/R/PRA for Agriculture (Book)
UNIT III


Resource map refers to a map which contains all the natural resources and manmade resources found in the village with regard to a particular profession. In a boundary transect sheet, resource map is prepared depicting all resources available in a village with regard to specific profession as found in a prepared checklist, used to depict resource transect. A key informant or a PRA team member can make final drawings in the resource map. Names of KIS, PRA team and facilitator should be mentioned at the bottom of the map.

1. Resource map

The most important activity for preparing resource map is preparation of checklist for resource map. An example of checklist for agriculture.

There are two types of resources.

1. Natural resources.
2. Man made resources.

1. Natural Resources are

i. Land irrigated (river)
ii. Wet irrigated (tank)
iii. Garden land
iv. Dry land
v. Water Resources
vi. Rivers
vii. Canals
viii. Open wells
ix. Bore (Tube) wells
x. Tanks or ponds
xi. Watershed
xii. Forest Resources
xiii. Area Acres
xiv. Trees Types
   a. Shrubs
   b. Herbs
   c. Bushes: A bush is a plant that grows thickly with several hard stems coming up from the root. Ex: rose is a bush
   d. Grasses

2. Man made Resource: Developed by Government, private and individuals which are used for different occupations

i. Transport facilities
   a. Road and Railways
   b. Bus services, foot paths, railway tracks
   c. Scooters
   d. Cycles
   e. Lorries
   f. Motorcycles
g. Minivans
h. Bullock carts
i. Three wheelers etc.

ii. Communication Facilities:
   a. Types of newspapers and magazines coming to the village.
   b. Radios and Transistors
   c. TV sets
   d. Telephones
      o Landline
      o Mobile phones
   e. Postal Services.

iii. Health and welfare services:
   a. Primary Health Centers
   b. Private Dispensaries
   c. Veterinary Hospital

iv. Supply and Service agencies
1. Input supply shops
2. Ration shop
3. Carpenters
4. Blacksmith
5. Repair shops
6. Nurseries
7. Medical shops for human and animals
8. Land Tenure system
9. Animal-rearing agreement system
10. Seeding and seedling exchange or selling farm house

v. Agricultural Implements found in the village:
   a. Ironploughs
   b. Power tillers
   c. Tractors
   d. Oil engines, pump sets etc
   e. Electrical pump sets
   f. Sprayers
   g. Dusters
   h. Cultivators
   i. Harvesters
   j. Others

v. Animals used for agriculture
   a. Cows
   b. Bullocks
   c. Bulls
   e. Sheep or Goat

vi. Marketing facilities
   a. Daily, weekly, monthly, yearly markets for sale of farm produce
   b. Milk collection centre
   c. Commission agents
   d. Facilities for sale of domestic animals
vii. Processing industries
   a. Rice mills
   b. Flour mills
   c. Edible oil mills
   d. Jaggery Producers
   e. Pulses-processing units
   f. Vegetable-fruit preservation units
   g. Others

viii. Financial facilities
   a. Banks
   b. Pawn Brokers
   C. Money lenders
   d. Cooperative Banks
   e. Others

ix. Advisory facilities
   a. Government Extension workers
   b. NGO staff
   c. Input supply agencies

x. Community Pastures or grazing land, community Thrashing yard. Community well for irrigation, community nursery and other facilities for agricultural development.

xi. Bull, he-goat, sheep, he-buffalo for natural services either at free of cost or at nominal rate.

xii. Labour availability for various agri practices.

xiii. Storage Facilities
xiv. Car case disposal facility for dead animals.
xv. Other resources used for agriculture.

What is to be done?

After doing resource transect, collect copies of resource transect sheets from key informants. A single resource map is prepared covering all the items found in the different resource transect drawing sheets.

This may be done by a PRA team member and a key informant. Names of key informants, PRA Practitioners and Facilitator may be written at the bottom of the resource map. Get it approved by the villagers in a Gramasabha meeting.

ii. Mobility Map

The mobility map indicates the places to which the villagers go out of their village for various purposes like agriculture, social relations, forestry, animal husbandry, family needs etc. this gives an idea of

1) time spent by the villagers outside the village for their livelihood
2) the distance covered
3) mode of travel
4) purpose
5) frequency
6) direction
7) cost and
8) place travelled.
Depending upon the purpose, the mobility map could be named as agricultural mobility map, veterinary mobility map, home science mobility map, etc. Key informants are selected and the mobility map is drawn with their help. This knowledge is kept in mind while preparing action plan.

Purpose of Visit

1. Marketing, for fuel, Pesticides, Seeds, Purchases of animal, Land registration
2. Post office
3. To sugar factory
4. Advisory services
5. To buy tractor – trailer, etc.
6. To buy tractor, farm machinery etc.
UNIT IV


Technology map contains information regarding technology decision behavior of villagers. Technology decision behavior refers to what the villagers have done with regard to technologies in terms of adoption, overadoption, active rejection, discontinuance and reinvention. Depending upon the profession, technology map, veterinary, technology map, home science technology map, horticulture technology map, forestry technology map, sericulture technology map, dairy technology map, agri engineering technology map, rural development technology map and social work technology map. Technology map is prepared in a boundary transect sheet with the help of the information gathered during technology transect. 6 to be used are 1) adoption (a) 2) Over adoption (oa) 3) reinvention (ri) 4) active rejection (ar) 5) discontinuance (rd) for replacement discontinuance (dd) for disenchantment discontinuance and (fd) for forced discontinuance.

The various technologies are to be depicted diagrammatically, irrespective of the behavior, in the technology map

1) Adoptions refer to use of a technology by an individual for many years (more than once).

2) Over adoption refers to adoption of a technology by an individual when experts feel that it should be rejected.
Discontinuance refers to a decision to reject a technology after having previously adopted it – They are three types of discontinuance viz a) replacement discontinuance b) disenchantment discontinuance and c) forced discontinuance.

The technology map for different professions can be drawn after technological transect. Then it can be approved by Gramasabha meeting.

Farm House Hold Map

A Farm – House hold map is a map which depicts the way in which the surroundings of a typical house hold appears without going into the details of its inside structure. In other words, the farm house – hold map is a representative house hold of majority of houses found in the village which describes relations between farm activities and home activities commonly found in majority of the village – houses of the village where the appraisal is done. The house hold map is to be done by all PRA Practitioners irrespective of the discipline. The check list is to be prepared for a farm house hold which could be modified while doing the field work, if necessary.

Readings: Chapter 30 Farm House hold Map, pages 265 to 268 of R/R/ PRA for Agriculture book.

ITK Map (professional): Definition – concept – use – content – check list – steps.

ITK map depicts the traditionally used local technologies usually low cost, developed by local people out of their experience which are passed on from one generation to another by word of mouth to solve the problems of villagers in their daily life. The items collected in the ITK transect are drawn neatly in a boundary transect for an ITK map. Different ITK maps are drawn separately for different subjects like agricultural ITK map, veterinary ITK map, Home science ITK map, etc., names of key informants, PRA Practitioners and PRA expert are to be mentioned at the bottom of the ITK map. The knowledge of ITK map could be used while preparing the action plan for the villager. So, that the cost of the action plan is minimized. The scientific rationale of the identified ITKs is to be determined by discussing with the scientists of the related discipline in a research institute.

Readings: Chapter 41, pages 376 to 386 of R/R/PRA for Agriculture book.