Rainfall is the primary component of the hydrological cycle and its measurement is very important for estimating groundwater recharge. This is one of the directly measurable parameter but its variability is very high and erratic both in space and time. Rainfall is generally measured using a rain gauge either manual or self-recording and hence a modest technology and cost are involved. In a small watershed in a semi-arid region of southern India one rain gauge provides the daily measurement of rainfall. However, it has been observed that even in the small area, the rainfall varied a lot. People participation and partnership was thought and after a few rounds of awareness program and explaining the importance of rainfall measurement, about 25 volunteers from the local public were registered to measure rainfall in the vicinity of their residence using a simple plastic container and a scale. The distribution of the measuring locations provides an ideal set of measuring locations to calculate the variogram using the theory of regionalized variables, i.e., a few clusters of many points in each village for the small scale variability and then inter-village points for medium and large scale variability. The measurements also follow the norms set by the Meteorological departments. This has provided a clear concept of water resources and the hydrological cycle to the local public and a sense of responsibility to the stakeholders as well as a good set of data for scientific analyses (17 measurements in 55 Km²).