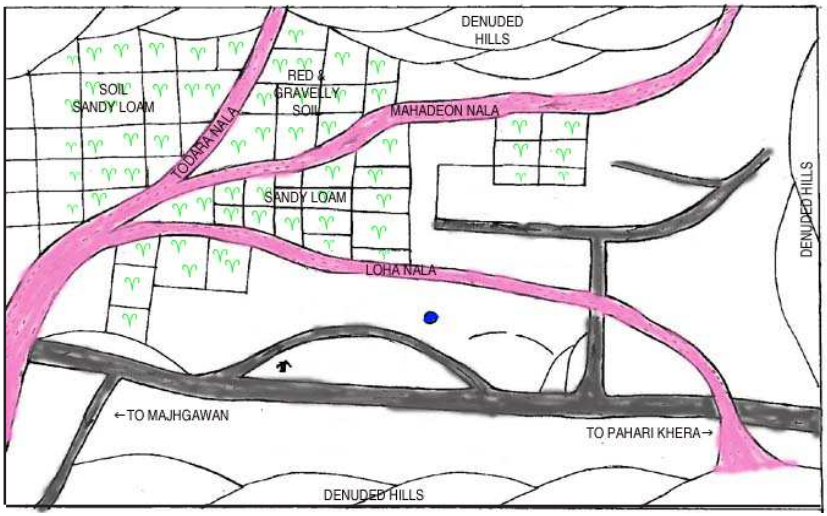
the topography and hydrology map of the village. This includes the geographical features of the village area, demarcating areas that were cultivatable, marginal/waste, barren, hilly and flat. The map also includes the placement of *nalas*, type and condition of the soil, rainfall, etc.

The topography and hydrology map was as follows:



A hilly undulated soil surface dominates the topography of the village. The soil in the waste and forest land consists of gravel and stones, whereas the soil in cultivatable land is sandy loam. Poor soil fertility, soil erosion, low organic matter content and moisture stress during the crop season are the major factors responsible for low crop yields.

A sum total of approximate 900 mm of rainfall is recorded in the 75-90 days period during the monsoon. The rainfall is usually uneven and erratic. The village has no pond or water harvesting structures. The only source of irrigation in the village is a *nala* that emerges from the hills.

After finishing the maps, the K.V.K. scientists, along with the villagers, conducted an extensive field survey of the village called the 'transect of the village' that showed the contours of the land, its con-