

## DAY IV

The team returned again and in the meeting with the villagers discussed their source of income and the climatic conditions in the village area. The findings were as follows:

Agriculture, livestock and forest produce are the mainstay of all sections of the village. While STs earn most of their income from agriculture, livestock, and forest produce (*Aonla* and *Tendu Patta*); SCs depend largely on forest produce for their livelihood. Some of the SCs are also engaged in agricultural activities. Villagers spend the maximum part of their earning on food and clothing, and the least on the health and education of their children.

Monsoon rains are the only source of water. The monsoon commences in the last week of June and continues up to September. The remaining months receive nominal or no rainfall. Maximum rainfall occurs in August followed by September, July and June respectively. Rainfall is usually erratic and uncertain, thus resulting in severe moisture stress during critical growth periods for the *kharif* crop. However, light winter rains increase the productivity of the *rabi* crop.

The temperature starts rising from January and reaches its maximum in June. An abrupt and significant fall in temperature is observed in July. Thereafter, the temperature remains more or less constant till October, and then steadily falls in November/December. Thus, June is the hottest month and December/first fortnight of January is the coldest period.

## DAY V

On the fifth day, the team analyzed the seasonal workload and general health conditions of the villagers, to establish when they have time available to work on the watershed project, as also to check their general health. This is required for the preparation of the action plan.