

11. **Average rainfall:** 900 mm.
12. **Average temperature**
Maximum: 47.80 degrees C
Minimum: 10.61 degrees C
13. **Availability of trees, grasses and bushes:**
Mahuwa, Khair, Aonla, Tendu, Semel, Sharifa, Neem, Palas, Pipal, Kaitha, Sahadei, Bel, Ber, Babul, Satawar, Bamboo, Madar, Karaunda, Sahtoot, Ashwagandha, Chiraunji, etc.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION & CONCLUSIONS

Patni village is ensconced within the jurisdiction of Majhgawan Block, which is located 6 km away from the K.V.K. on the Majhgawan-Pahadi Kheda road. An extensive survey of the entire village to identify various problems in a four-dimensional manner covering the social, cultural, economic and ecological areas revealed that: It is a typical tribal village, situated at the base of a hill range, and comprises of 67 families who derive their subsistence from agriculture and other allied vocations. Of these, incomes of 64 families were below the poverty line. The village boundary is naturally demarcated on its south, west and northern sides by hills, and by the Chakra Nala on its eastern boundary. There are three main *nalas* — Tondra, Mahadevan and Loha, originating in the surrounding hills that finally converge into the Chakra Nala. The total area of the Patni micro-watershed is 395 ha, of which 54% is cultivated, 12% is under forest cover and the remaining 34% comes under marginal/waste land and pasture.

Most of the *nalas* are seasonal in nature, carrying the runoff water at a very high velocity that subsides within a few hours after the rain stops. However, these *nalas* have substantial potential for providing good water storage with the construction of loose boulder check dams.

Low crop production, severe moisture stress during the cropping season, waste or degraded lands, declining vegetal cover, a high rate of soil erosion, poor soil fertility, undulating topography and depletion of valuable natural resources were identified as some of the key factors responsible for the poor socio-economic condition of the village.