

dams and percolation tanks. 15 earthen check dams and 3 percolation tanks using low cost technologies were constructed. The earthen check dams were constructed on a foundation that was filled with black clay soil taken from the bottom of ponds, to a depth of 1.0 m and a width of 1.0 m. The embankments were built with locally available loose soil and packed with the same black clay soil to give it extra grip. The inner sides of the embankments were stone-pitched to prevent erosion. Spillways with stone pitching were also constructed to drain excess rainwater.

AGRO-FORESTRY

To control soil erosion and boost villager's incomes, 800 fruit trees were planted amidst field crops, and 3 plantations were established with a total of 7,050 fruit, fodder and timber trees. Each of the plantations is managed by a Self Help Group consisting of actual users.

PASTURE DEVELOPMENT

To rehabilitate and conserve degraded hills and pasture wasteland, grass seeds were sown in the 3 plantations and contour trench treatment areas. Natural grasses were also allowed to grow in the protected areas. In certain areas, *Stylosenthus* and *Stylozebra* were sown along with the natural varieties.

CROP DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive trials were under taken by the K.V.K. team to evaluate the economic benefits of various crops and cropping patterns to be adopted in Patni village, with the objective of providing a solution to low productivity and the mono-culture system prevalent in the area.

The topography of the agricultural land, in association with prevailing micro-climatic conditions showed great scope for growing pulses in both seasons. FLDs for black gram, chick pea and pigeon pea were conducted.