

tures is then taken from the interest earned from the Development Account.) The books of accounts were maintained by the Secretary of the WC, and submitted to the DRDA as and when further funding was required.

The strategies, methodology and quantity of treatment options used in the Patni micro-watershed project are as follows:

CONTOUR TRENCHES

On the hillslopes, 7,310 staggered contour trenches of 3 m length, 0.6 m wide and 0.6 m deep were constructed to de-accelerate and collect runoff water. The contour trenches were dug in denuded areas of the hillside, starting from the top and working downwards,. The trench lines were positioned along the contour lines of the hills.

LOOSE BOULDER CHECK DAMS

325 loose boulder check dams were constructed across the gullies and ravines with locally available stones on the hills surrounding the village. The height of the check dams was between 0.52m-1.5m, depending the topography of the gully at the site of the check dam. Loose boulders check dams were also constructed across the 3 main *nalas*, and *sub-nalas* to minimize water velocity and form pools at various points along the *nalas*.

STONE DYKES

A continuous stone dyke of 365 m in length was constructed on the hill on the south side of the village, as the ground was stony and hard, and loose stones were freely available.

WATER HARVESTING

Various gullies and ravines originating from the hills transformed into *nalas* at the base of the hills that divided agricultural as well as non-agricultural lands into segments. During the survey, it was observed that these *nalas* could be easily converted into earthen check