

the benefits of planning for sustained productivity.

- 1173. Prasad, S.N., Singh, R., Prakash, C., Katiyar, V.S., Samra, J.S. and Singh, K.D. 1996. Watershed Management for Sustained Production in South-Eastern Rajasthan (Chhajawa Watershed) (Ed. R.P. Singh). Bulletin No. T-32/K-3, CSWCRTI, Research Centre, Kota : 51p.**

Chhajawa watershed (453.75 ha) located in dry sub-humid tract of south-eastern Rajasthan is one of 47 watersheds selected by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during 1983 to serve as a model watershed. The watershed was developed by adopting the plan and technical guidance of CSWCRTI, Research Centre, Kota by the Rajasthan State Soil Conservation Department during February, 1986-March, 1989. The watershed was continuously monitored for the changes brought about in production and productivity, ground water recharge, vegetation, employment generation, income and its distribution, hydrological behaviour etc. as a result of various developmental works carried out in the watershed. This bulletin contains valuable long-term data generated during the execution of the project and afterwards in the areas. Watershed management treatments reduced the runoff from 24.7 to 7.7 per cent. The ground water recharge substantially got improved as the number of wells and gross irrigated area increased from 16 to 56 and 32.5 to 351.3 ha, respectively during 1985-86 to 1994-95. Similarly, cropping intensity increased from 80.5 to 121.5 per cent, total grain production from 280 to 923.6 tonnes, average productivity of arable lands from 670 to 2210 kg/ha/yr, fodder production from 506 to 827.5 tonnes and milk production from 51.9 to 123.9 kilo litres during 9 years period. Total employment generation increased from 36049 to 58849 mandays/year indicating 63.2 per cent higher employment generation over pre-project period.