increased by 379 ha (i.e. from 2016 to 2395 ha) in 20 years.

734. Prasad, S.N. and Singh, Ratan. 1994. Soil erosion and its control in semi-arid region of south-eastern Rajasthan. *Indian J. Soil Conserv.*, 22(1-2):102-111.

The paper discusses various agronomic and mechanical measures for keeping soil erosion under control in semi-arid south-eastern Rajasthan characterised with hilly/rocky terrain and almost flat alluvial plains. Graded bunds, gully control structures, minor land levelling in inter-bunded area, contour cultivation, intercropping, use of legumes in rotation, other improved package of practices, etc. have been found very successful to minimise erosion hazards and maximise production on rainfed arable lands. For halting the growth of ever-extending ravines in the region, *in situ* rainfall conservation in watersheds and safe disposal of excess runoff through peripheral bunds and drop spillways in to the selected ravine beds have been found highly rewarding. Authors suggest that shallow ravines should be reclaimed for agriculture while medium and deep ravines must be utilized for the production of fodder and fuel with a provision of closure against biotic interference.