I. Ploughing by ordinary haal (plough).

II. Tractor: a symbol of mechanised farming is a rarity.

III. Before the sowing of the crops such as sugarcane, wheat and gram, the soil is intensively ploughed, harrowed and rolled many times to obtain fine tilth. The picture shows a wooden plank and roller being used to pulverise the soil of the field.

IV. Henga (harrow) is applied in the field after sowing all the cereals (except rice) in order to fill up the furrows.

V. Indigenous irrigation practice: cattle moves down on inclined plane and hauls up water in leather bucket.

VI. Sardi, a green manure crop is usually sown in the month of May, and later on when ploughed in the field it increases the soil fertility.

VII. Usar lands; vast areas of agricultural lands are rendered unproductive due to the occurrence of Rul (injurious salts) at or near the surface of the soil.

VIII. Dung piled for use as fuel, though it makes excellent manure.

IX. Sugarcane: in its initial stage.

X. Sugarcane: after three months.

XI. Loads of wheat brought from the field is being deposited at the threshing ground.

XII. Grove (guava).

XIII. Two pair of bullocks threshing wheat.

XIV. Winnowing by wind to separate grains from the chaff.

XV. Bullock-cart is the most common means of transport in the villages.