in this type of farming.

A large number of such machine service units are needed, but it would be prudent to start out with 10 units and establish 15 more annually during the subsequent two years. Each unit would serve two to three villages. It is strongly recommended that the ownership of machinery go to private entrepreneur(s) and not to large cooperative groups. Owner-operators would be recruited mostly from eligible graduates after receiving adequate training in farm machinery. Prospective owners would be provided with the needed capital by the PACC at concessional terms, on condition that they render their services at reduced rates agreed upon with PACC. A recent study by ANERA has revealed that the benefit/cost ratio for such a project is 1.375*, which is still attractive enough even though the wages of owner-operators are accounted for at market rates.

The collection of machinery in each service unit would consist of the items listed below:

	Cost (JD)
Medium size wheel tractor	7,000
Small size orchard tractor	4,000
Stationary motor sprayer (2)	500
Knapsack motor sprayer (5)	1,000
A harvester and stationary thresher	2,500
Cultivators, ploughs, trolley	2,000
Total	17,000

* ANERA Project Book, 1981. p. 124.

7.0 Water

This study, as mentioned earlier, will not deal with irrigated patterns of agriculture. The researcher believes, however, that much more could be done towards exploiting a larger proportion of rain water through terracing, construction of cisterns, and growing of fruit trees. Measures to be taken in this regard have been discussed in relevant sections in this chapter.