

The Rural Cycle of Agriculture and Construction

The crop seasons closely ^a effect the construction industry.

1. December to March is a (crop) slack season when the wheat is growing. During this time people construct their houses. 2) Land owners offer their trees to saw-mill owners because they need the money since the harvest hasn't come in 3) Saw-mill owners are eager to buy because customers are plentiful for their beams and battens 4) Brick-moulders and sirkee mat makers are busy making their products since they have no work on the lands to do and their products are in demand 5) The kilns have their 'keetie kaari'* Even the small kilns are running at their most economical since partic^{ularly during} the early part of this season, their main inputs, rice-husk and cotton waste, is available cheap having been harvested the months before (October to December).
2. April - May - July: Wheat is harvested and rice and cotton sown. ^{become} The independent Thapers disappear into agricultural labourors, sometimes moving away from their homes to live on the lands they are working (ex-Ariff) 2) the 'keetie kars' leave to work on the lands and even ^{some loan} sowa-lone bonded kiln thepairs may try to abscond since they ^{earn} can make much more harvesting and sowing for the land-owner 3) The road-side sirkee mat maker also packs up his residence and workshop to join the agricultural labour force 4) The saw-mill owner goes through a slump both ⁱⁿ demand for his products, ^{in selling & cutting} at least beams and batten ^{in supply of trees. People are too busy to build.} ~~to sell and services, at least cutting private~~ ^{Landowners have their harvest earnings and therefor are less} ~~willingness to sell~~ ^{their trees.} ~~of their suppliers-tree owners-slumps.~~

* 5) The kilns have as many ^{the} pairs ^(moulders) as they need. In addition to their regular 'in resident' load ⁿ-bonded workers, ^t They get the 'keetie kars' ^{in d} ~~in d~~ ^{the pairs} who offer to work for 2-3 months (without asking for or needing loans) ^s since alternative work is scarce, ^{for} this period.

This is also the hot hot season and when harvest and sowing stops absorbing activity away from construction endeavours, the heat puts a damper on this activity. August-September is a crop slack season - just maintaining the rice and cotton growing ~~and climate~~ ^{the weather} begins to cool slightly. It is also after the rains. Thus construction activity picks up some, 1) tree owners again need to augment their income and become sellers, 2) The rains have spurred post - rains housing maintenance and ~~at least~~ ^{some} and major repairs ~~at most~~ - a roof has collapsed and its a good time to put in the ^{ew} nre battens and beams and sirkee mat to replace those that were insect ridden anyway, thus 3) Saw-millowners sales pick up and 4) Thapers are busy making bricks as are sirkee mat makers ^{or busy} supplying their products. But there isn't the time to engage in major construction because ⁱⁿ ^{begins} ~~the~~ cotton and rice harvest ^{followed by} and ^{which absorbs} wheat sowing ~~following~~ ~~again~~ ~~steal~~ labour till early December. It is ^{from} ~~in~~ late November-early December on that ~~a~~ ⁴ ~~elements~~ ^{factors} provide the perfect building season 1) Cool and dry weather 2) No competing demands on construction and materials industry labour, or the transporters of construction materials (donkey bags and ~~casts~~ ^{etc} people, tractor trailers, trucks) 3) Plentiful supply of materials inputs-wood, for kilns, beams and battens, rice husk and cotton waste for small kilns, ^{and} 4) And a sufficiently long period to undertake major production of material and construction, December-April (4-5 months).

Thus 2 industries/sectors constitute the activities cycle of the rural areas - the leading sector is agriculture providing incomes and employment during harvest and sowing seasons - 6 months of the year - followed by a period of construction when ^{for us} labour is plentiful ^{because} maintaining crop growth cuts both the numbers required on the land and the amount of time demanded of those who stay on the land (agriculture ^{at} unemployment and ^{and construction funding available from the previous seasons} underemployment) while the previous harvest earnings provide the agriculture ~~unemployment and underemployment being life, which provides time to spur both work in construction and its related industries and finance for construction.~~