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revealed by their own approaches. This volume vividly portrays the manifold problems connected with mechanization and would prove useful to students and specialists as also to farmers. Scholars interested in this field of study would find a list of select references given at the end of each chapter helpful.

Price Spread of Rice: Studies in Costs and Margins, 1959-60, Issued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture), Government of India, Nagpur, 1961. Pp. 111.

The brochure presents the results of the study in costs and margins relating to rice, based on a series of data collected from the memoranda of commission agents during the course of the movements of several consignments of rice in different States in India through the marketing channel. The data collected refer to the marketing season 1959-60. The report which contains detailed accounts of costs incurred in respect of 42 transactions covering the different varieties of rice and the important rice growing regions in the country, makes reference to the various marketing and other charges payable in these regions. The analysis of costs and margins revealed that the net share of the producer in the price paid by the consumer for rice varied from 69.2 per cent in Uttar Pradesh to 82.9 per cent in Mysore. The analysis of the marketing costs and margins showed that wholesalers' margin formed a substantial part of the total cost in U. P. and Punjab, *viz.*, 34.6 per cent and 39.8 per cent respectively.

The costs of marketing vary from place to place as well as between the different types of rice. The reader is, therefore, warned against any attempt at generalisation on the basis of the inferences drawn in the study ; they only give a broad indication of the marketing cost of the concerned varieties of rice in the areas covered by the study.

Cost of Production of Rice (Paddy) in the Punjab for the Years 1954-55 to 1956-57, The Board of Economic Inquiry, Economic and Statistical Organisation, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh, 1961. Pp. 61. Rs. 3.55.

This report embodies the results of an enquiry into the cost of production of rice conducted by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab during 1954-55 to 1956-57. The main objective of the enquiry was to ascertain the profitability of rice cultivation in the State. About 100 holdings each in the two districts of Amritsar and Ferozepur were selected for the study. The results presented in this report are, however, based on the data from 79 to 97 holdings in the Amritsar district and from 18 to 21 holdings in Ferozepur, which were found to be growing rice crop during the period under study. Divided into seven chapters, the report gives a brief account of the place of rice crop in the agricultural economy of the Punjab, the general agricultural conditions of the selected districts and deals with the cultural practices being followed in the cultivation of rice. This is followed by a brief description of the scope of the enquiry. The method of working out the cost of production of crops is explained further. Chapters V and VI present the costs and returns of rice (paddy) raised on irrigated lands under the simple average basis and weighted average basis respectively. The last chapter gives a summary of the report and the main conclusions.