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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.

The principal findings of the enquiry are as follows: The total cost of raising an acre of irrigated rice amounted to Rs. 175.78 but the gross return was only Rs. 144.23, resulting in a loss of Rs. 31.55 per acre. The cost of production of rice per maund and per quintal worked out to Rs. 11.37 and Rs. 30.48 respectively and the value realised was Rs. 9.31 and Rs. 24.93 respectively. The net loss, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2.06 per maund and Rs. 5.55 per quintal of rice. The average yield of irrigated rice was 15.53 maunds or 5.80 quintals per acre. Of the total average cost of cultivation, human labour accounted for about 30 per cent, bullock labour for about 17 per cent, rent 36 per cent and items such as seed, manures, implements, etc., accounted for the remaining 17 per cent. Family labour constituted about 50 per cent of the total human labour employed in the cultivation of rice while the rest was hired.

*Agricultural Education in India — Institutes and Organisations*, K. C. Naik, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1961. Pp. 178. Rs. 8.00.

This publication has been prepared under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education which was set up in 1952 under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for co-ordinating "educational programmes in the country so that a uniform standard of agricultural education in tune with the present-day requirements of the country might be achieved." It deals with agricultural education in all its facets in the country. Divided into 12 chapters, the first chapter of the book briefly outlines the origin, functions and composition and activities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education. Other chapters deal with agricultural Universities in India, post-graduate education in agriculture, under-graduate institutions teaching agricultural and veterinary subjects, dairy education, education in home science, sisterhood arrangements with Land-Grant Colleges in the U. S. A., Rural Institutes, extension training centres and vocational agricultural schools. The courses offered for study in each of these institutions, the admission requirements, syllabi and other special features are given for the guidance of intending entrants. The programme of studies in the Multipurpose or the Diversified Secondary Schools initiated in the country in 1955 and a brief account of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Library which has been equipped with modern aids, are given towards the end of the volume. The appendices deal respectively with the recommendations of the first and second Seminar on teaching methods, organisation of the colleges of agriculture, veterinary science and basic sciences, and give general information about agricultural and veterinary colleges, etc.