

occur, but a little thought will extend this list greatly. Fortunately it is not necessary to apply these precautions to the whole of the crop. Few cultivators will require more than one fiftieth to one hundredth of their holding for raising seed for their own use, and attention should be concentrated on this. In any field from which paddy for seed purposes is taken, whether it is a special seed plot or an ordinary field, the borders should always be harvested separately and used for food; only the central portion of the field, about which there is no fear of contamination, should ever be taken for seed. At other stages, such as threshing, particular care is again needed for the seed paddy, though nothing has been advocated above that might not easily be applied to the whole crop with advantage.

If it could be said that, in each taluk, there were three cultivators in a fairly large way who could be relied upon to raise pure seed stocks each year, there would be no more difficulty in meeting all the many demands for good seed. The Department of Agriculture will never be in a position to sell seed to all who wish to grow our strains, and the most satisfactory way of making the supply meet the demand is to increase the indigenous supply!

#### GROW YOUR OWN SEED

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### STUDIES IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS

(Continued)

By D. G. MUNRO

#### IV

Name of Crop:	Paddy.
Area:	4 Acres.
Locality:	Seshanchavadi Village (Salem Taluk).

The paddy crop was raised in wet lands commanded by a tank. Irrigation was supplemented from wells. The ryot besides cultivating his own land cultivated the land of another landlord on *Param* system. As usual the ryot's own cattle were used for mhoting purposes. For ploughing hired cattle were supplemented. Being a small landholder the maintenance charges of cattle were not high as the cattle were often grazed by the boys of the farmer. Extra ration, viz., concentrated food was given to the mhoting bullocks. Season was not favourable. A portion of the land was sown broadcast while the remaining land was transplanted with seedlings.

As there was no water in the tank the cultivation of a portion of the land was done solely with the help of the well water. One month later, the tank got supply of water, and the cultivation was started, and seedbed sown on 30th July, but the ploughing was started only after 45 days. The age of the seedlings was 60 to 65 days at the time of planting. All the fields in question had the benefit of the water from the tank for one month—two varieties of paddy were sown—each five and a half months in duration.

Details of cost of cultivation, etc.

PARTICULARS	Men @ 6 as.	Women @ 4 as.	Pairs @ 4 as.	Amount
<i>Preparatory cultivation</i>				
Irrigating for 40 days, ploughing and cross ploughing 6 times...	120	...	120	Rs 75 0 0
6 ploughings with hired cattle ...	50	...	100	50 0 0
Trimming bunds and guiding water ...	...	...	...	18 12 0
Total ...	170	...	220	143 12 0
<i>Preparatory Cultivation—Total ...</i>				
...	...	...	...	143 12 0
<i>Seeds and sowing</i>				
Preparing 1st seed bed and guiding water ...	9	...	9	5 10 0
Manuring seed bed with 24 bundles of green leaves at 2 annas per bundle ...	...	...	...	3 0 0
Trampling leaves at 3 pies per bundle ...	...	...	...	0 6 0
Preparation of 2nd seed bed ...	18	...	18	11 4 0
48 bundles of green leaves at 2 annas ...	...	...	...	6 0 0
Trampling leaves at 3 pies per bundle ...	...	...	...	0 9 0
Seed for the 2 seed beds—34 <i>vallams</i> and for the broadcasted field—6 <i>vallams</i> ...	...	...	...	...
Total 40 <i>vallams</i> or 225 lbs. at 15 lbs. per Rupee ...	...	...	...	15 0 0
Pulling seedlings and transplanting ...	15	60	...	20 10 0
Total ...	42	60	27	62 7 0

@ 8 as.

## Details of cost of cultivation, etc.—Contd.

PARTICULARS	Men @ 6 as.	Women @ 4 as.	Pairs @ 4 as.	Amount
<i>Manures and manuring</i>				
Manuring with green leaves—600 bundles at 2 annas per bundle.	...	...	...	75 0 0
Trampling leaves at 3 pies per bundle ...	...	...	...	9 6 0
Total ...	...	...	...	85 6 0
<i>After-cultivation</i>				
Weeding transplanted and broadcast fields ...	...	65	...	12 3 0 @ 3 as.
<i>Irrigation</i>				
Irrigating with tank water for 30 days. Rest of the days from well—4 pairs of cattle for 15 days ...	60	...	60	37 8 0
Irrigating with 3 pairs for 25 days ...	75	...	75	46 14 0
Irrigating with 1 pair for 30 days ...	30	...	30	11 4 0 @ 6 as.
Total ...	...	...	...	95 10 0
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
<i>Harvesting</i>				
Harvesting, bundling, carrying to threshing and stacking straw.	28 @ 6 as.	78 @ 3 as.	...	25 2 0
Total ...	...	...	...	25 2 0

Wages given also in kind at 3 local measures for women and 6 for men.

## Details of cost of cultivation, etc.—Continued

PARTICULARS	Men @ 6 as.	Women @ 4 as.	Pairs @ 4 as.	Amount		
				Rs	A	P
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
Interest on the purchase of cattle Rs 400 and for the cultivation expenses, viz., hired cattle, manure leaves, mhoie buckets, etc., Rs 200 or total Rs 600 at 12 per cent for 5 months ...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Rent on the land for 3 acres ...	...	...	...	40	0	0
"    "    1 acre ...	...	...	...	13	8	0
Total ...	...	...	...	83	8	0
Grand total for 4 acres ...	...	...	...	507	0	0

## Yield of paddy and straw

Grain ...	46 <i>khandayams</i> of 90 M.M. each or 10,350 lbs.
Average yield per acre ...	2,588 lbs.
Straw yield for 4 acres ...	350 bundles at 50 lbs. each or 17,500 lbs.
Yield for 1 acre ...	4,375 lbs.

## Profit and Loss Statement

	Rs	A	P
Value of grain per plot at 16 lbs. per rupee ...	646	14	0
Value of straw—17,500 lbs. at 100 lbs. per rupee ...	175	0	0
Total ...	821	14	0
Value of grain and straw for 1 acre ...	205	7	6
Cost of cultivation for 1 acre ...	126	12	0
Net profit per acre ...	78	11	6