

II. The numbers of milch animals which could profitably be maintained on marginal, small, medium and large farms were 4, 4, and 5 and 7 in both Plan I and Plan II.

Farm income could be increased from 54.61 to 156.12 per cent on marginal farms, 60.75 to 120.83 per cent on small farms, 30.20 to 93.16 per cent medium farms and 24.24 to 95.44 per cent on large farms over existing levels by adopting the optimum farm plan I and II, respectively. In the light of more potential to increase farm income through the adoption of Plan II farmers must be motivated for their adoption. Also there is a need to strengthen banking institutions in the area in view of the credit requirement for the adoption of optimum plans.

Singh, D.V. 1990. Economics of Small Scale Agro-processing Units in Nainital District (U.P.) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Nainital. *Major Adviser* : V.K. Sharma

Keeping in view the important role played by agro-processing units in efficient commercialisation of agriculture, the present study was undertaken in Rudrapur and Bajpur blocks of Nainital district, U.P. to determine the cost of processing per quintal, return to processors and employment generated by processing units (Paddy, sugarcane and oilseeds), as also to examine the impact of plant size and capacity utilization on the cost of processing. Twenty paddy processing units under three different sizes (viz., one tonne, two tonne and three tonne), five sugarcane processing units and three oilseed units (9 bolt and 6 bolt type) were studied.

A stream of data on fixed and variable costs were examined to realize the objectives. On the basis of the analysis it was found that the cost of processing decreased with the increase in plant size and capacity utilization. It was found that three tonne type of paddy processing unit and 6 bolt type of oilseed processing unit had lower cost of processing per quintal than other sizes.

Dimri, A. 1990. Operational Analysis of Irrigation System in Jamrani Command Area. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Nainital. *Major Adviser* : B. Prasad

The present study was undertaken at Jamrani command area with objectives to study the characteristics of Jamrani command area and the beneficiaries, implementation of operational schedule of irrigation system, water allocation problems, faced by beneficiaries, their views and suggest measures to improve the efficiency of irrigation.

In Bhabhar as well as in Tarai, irrigation system beyond outlet was through kachchi guls. Roaster system was not followed beyond the area of outlets Farmers