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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.