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village folk, describes the types and methods of rural surveys and discusses the methods of evaluating the social and economic progress achieved by the village population.

To initiate the students to do field investigation, model schedules for conducting socio-economic surveys in the rural areas, miscellaneous information like the items of Kharif and Rabi programmes in U. P. selected for practical work are given in the appendices.

Though no originality is claimed for the matter presented in the book, the author's efforts in bringing together the information available on the subject from scattered sources are indeed praiseworthy. It would prove useful to extension workers in general and to under-graduates offering a course in agricultural extension in particular in Agra and other Universities.

Community Projects and Co-operative Farming in India, Krishan Dev Bagai, S. Chand & Co., Delhi, 1959. Pp. 50. Re. 1.25.

The pamphlet contains two essays, one each on Community Development Projects and Co-operative Farming in India. The first essay traces the evolution of community development movement in India and attempts a critical appraisal of the movement which has as its aim the reformation and reconstruction of rural India. It examines the views of well-known authorities on the subject and the findings of official evaluation reports. The author's conclusion is that though the programme has not accomplished as much as was expected of it, "there is no doubt about the fundamental soundness of the design of the programme." The second essay begins with a comparison between collective and co-operative farming in different countries. After an analysis of the various types of co-operative farming societies, certain essential features of the co-operative joint farming societies proposed to be established all over India are described. The author critically examines the different views on the proposed system of co-operative farming and comes to the conclusion that "By and large, co-operative farming is the panacea of all our agricultural maladies." It indicates the benefits that are expected to flow from the joint pooling of land and offers suggestions for making the movement successful.

Economically Weak Tea Gardens in North-East India, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1961. Pp. x + 83. Rs. 5.00.

This report presents the results of a pilot survey of about 15 economically weak tea gardens selected from Cachar, Tripura and West Bengal undertaken by the Council on behalf of the Tea Board in 1959, with the object of studying the problem of indebtedness in particular and of economic weakness in general of tea gardens. Taking size as the criterion of economic weakness and fixing an upper limit of 300 acres for proprietary or partnership gardens and 500 acres for company-owned gardens, 60 gardens were initially selected from about 200 gardens of Cachar, Tripura and West Bengal. The final selection of 15 gardens was made on the basis of the willingness of their owners to supply the data for the survey. The report is composed of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the background to the study of the problem of rehabilitation of uneconomic tea gardens.