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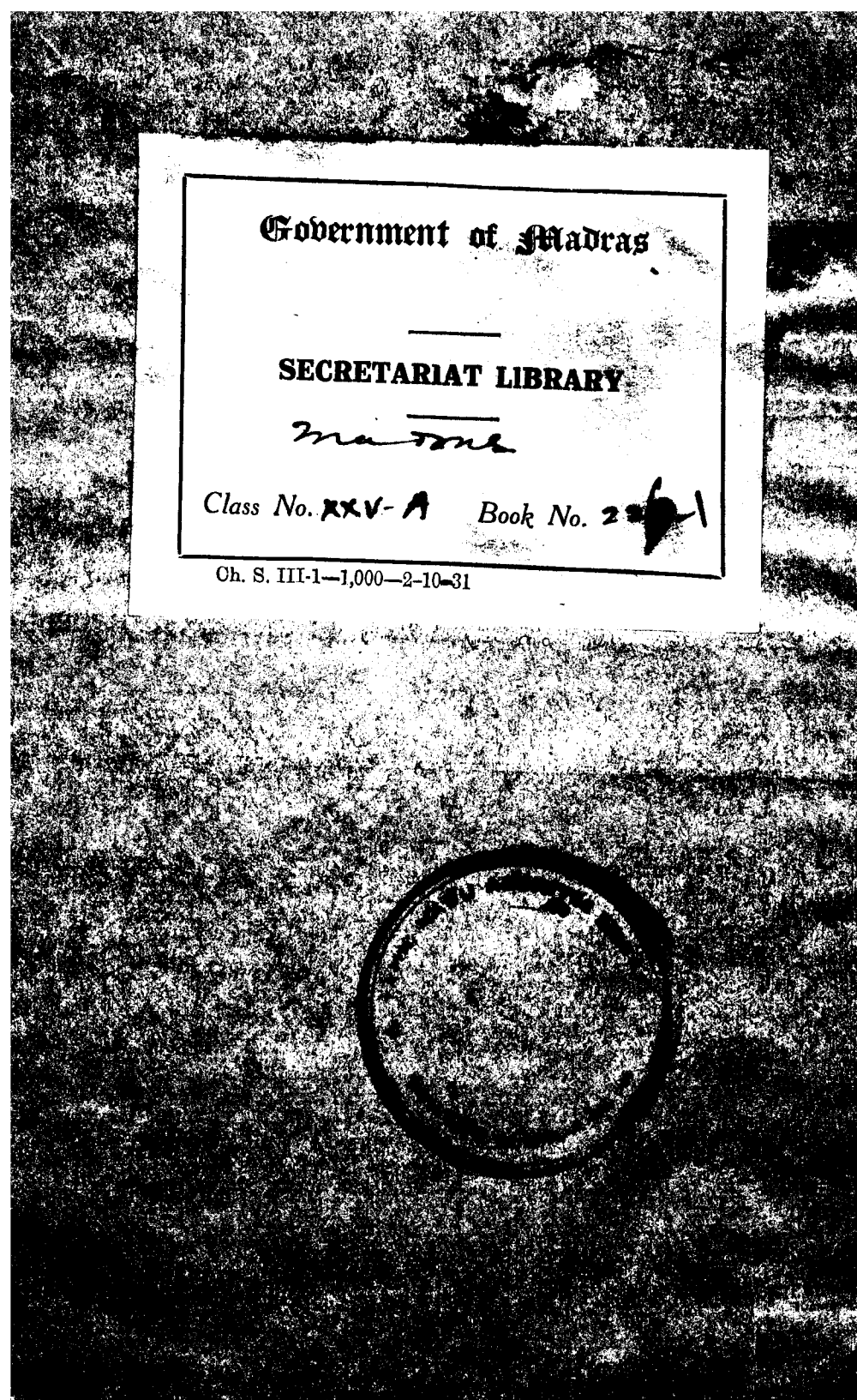
(Second) Report showing the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

Part I.—Central Government.

For the period 1st November, 1929, to the 31st December, 1930.

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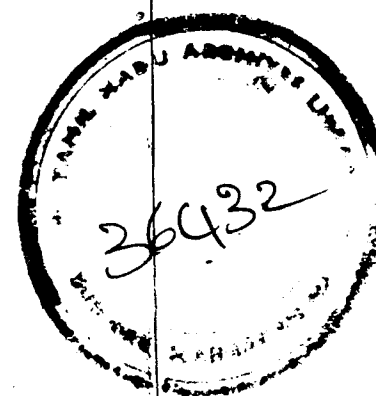
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PART I.

Statement showing the action taken, between the 1st November, 1929 and the 31st December, 1930 by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India with which they are concerned.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER III.—Organization of Agricultural Research. 1. Recommendations 1 to 17 and 19.	Constitution of Council of Agricultural Research.	<i>Recommendations (1) to (5).</i>—The establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has already been mentioned in the previous report. <i>Recommendation (6).</i>—The question of instituting a regular system of scholarships for the training of research workers is still under the consideration of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research but individual applications are in the meanwhile dealt with by it on their merits. <i>Recommendation (7).</i>—To implement the recommendation that the Research Council should act as a clearing house for information in regard to agricultural and veterinary matters, the Council has agreed to take over the management of the existing Sugar Bureau, Pusa, with effect from the 1st April, 1931. The question of establishing a Bureau of Animal Husbandry and a Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence is under the consideration of the Council. <i>Recommendation (8).</i>—The publication work formerly done at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, has been taken over by the Council, which has decided to issue the following publications:—(1) The Indian Journal of Agricultural Science, (2) The Indian Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, and (3) Agriculture and Livestock in India. The first two publications will be of a scientific and technical nature, and the third will be a popular journal. In addition, special monographs will be issued to meet cases in which publication in special form is required. The existing publications, viz., the Agricultural Journal of India, the Journal of the Central Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in India, and the occasional Pusa Bulletins and Memoirs, will no longer be published. <i>Recommendation (9).</i>—As an experimental measure the Council has decided to hold the Sectional Meetings of agricultural and veterinary experts in conjunction with the meeting of the appropriate wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. <i>Recommendation (10).</i>—Grants from the funds of the Council for research work are being made and several schemes for research at the Universities have been sanctioned by the Council. <i>Recommendations (11) to (17) and 19.</i>—The action taken has already been mentioned in the previous report.



Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER III.—Organiza- tion of Agricultural Re- search—contd.		
2. Recommendations 20-21	Appointment of a whole-time Director for the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa.	Dr. B. A. Keen, D.Sc., of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, who was selected by the Secretary of State as Director of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, joined the appointment in November, 1930. He has been appointed for one year in the first instance.
3. Recommendation 22	Expansion of Pusa as an Educational Centre.	The replies received from local Governments show that, although the majority of them cannot undertake that the completion of a post-graduate course at the Pusa Institute shall be an essential qualification for appointment or promotion to their new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services and though only a few of them are able to give an indication of the number of men whom they will wish to send annually for training at Pusa, there is a general consensus of opinion that the facilities provided at the Pusa Institute will be fully utilised but that the Institute will first have to establish its reputation as a centre of post-graduate training. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission that the Pusa Institute should be made a centre for post-graduate training and propose to provide the necessary facilities as rapidly as financial conditions permit. To enable them to proceed further with the matter they have asked for the advice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as to the type of courses which the provinces require and the class of students which should be admitted to the Institute.
4. Recommendations 24-25.	Part to be played by Indian Universities in Agricultural development.	Four representatives of Indian Universities elected by the Inter-University Board are now members of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Inter-University Board and the whole-time officers of the Council are in close touch with each other. A number of grants have been made by the Council for research work at the Universities.
5. Recommendation 26	Internal co-ordination and co-operation in Research Institutes.	The new Director of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, who was appointed in November, 1930, has been asked to take early action on this recommendation and his proposals are awaited.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER III.—Organiza- tion of Agricultural Re- search—concl.		
6. Recommendations 28-29.	Constitution of a Central Jute Committee.	As stated in the previous report, the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam were asked in June, 1929, to obtain the views of the commercial and other bodies interested in the matter on the proposal that the Jute Committee should be financed from the proceeds of a jute cess and also in regard to the personnel of the proposed Committee and any modifications in the Indian Cotton Cess Act, which might be considered desirable to adapt it to the case of jute, and to submit these views to the Government of India with their own comments and suggestions. Replies have been received and are under consideration.
7. Recommendation 30	Establishment of additional Research Sub-stations to Pusa.	The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 24,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 11,600 per annum for five years, for the establishment at Karnal in the Punjab of a sub-station of the Coimbatore Sugarcane Breeding Station for testing sugarcane seed lings suitable for Northern India. A portion of the land belonging to the Imperial Cattle Breeding Farm at that place will be utilised for the purpose. The Council has also sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for equipment and a recurring grant of Rs. 24,769-8 per annum for five years, for the establishment at Karnal of a sub-station of the Botanical Section of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, for breeding and testing varieties of wheat, gram and linseed suitable for Northern India and also for multiplying seed for the northern provinces. It is also proposed to take up research work on rice at this station. The land and the capital cost required for this station will be provided by the Government of India.
8. Recommendation 31	Continuance of the Board of Agriculture.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. It has been decided that the Board of Agriculture should, in future, be known as the "Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry" and should be divided into two wings, viz., (a) Crops and Soils, and (b) Animal Health and Animal Husbandry, and that each wing should meet biennially; meetings being arranged in alternate years and in conjunction with the meetings of the Advisory Board of the Council.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER IV.—Agricultural Improvement.		
9. Recommendations 30-31 and 35-36.	Conservation of Fertilisers, Export Tax on Oil-seeds, Bone, Bone-meal and Fish manures or the total prohibition of the export of these products.	The local Governments have reported the steps taken by them to investigate the possibilities of extending the oil crushing, bone crushing and fish manure industries and their replies have been forwarded to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for circulation to two Sub-Committees appointed by the Council, viz., the Fertilisers Committee and the Indian Oilseed Crushing Industry Committee. The Fertilisers Committee has been appointed for the investigation of problems relating to the conservation of indigenous manurial resources and the development of the use of indigenous fertilisers and the preparation of a programme of research on fertilisers. The first meeting of this Committee took place in June, 1930. The Oilseed Crushing Industry Committee will deal with the question of developing the oilseed industry.
10. Recommendations 39 & 69.	Railway freight concessions on Fertilisers and Agricultural Machinery.	No further action beyond that stated in the previous report has been taken.
11. Recommendation 74	Modification of Rules framed under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.	The Destructive Insects and Pests Act has been amended with a view to prevent the introduction into British India of plant and fruit pests by air.
12. Recommendation 75	Co-operation of maritime Indian States in preventing the importation of Pests and Diseases from outside India.	The advice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, to whom the question has been referred, as stated in the previous report, is awaited.
13. Recommendation 77	Strengthening of the Imperial Mycological and Entomological Staff.	The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 24,790 and a recurring grant of Rs. 24,420 per annum for a period of five years, towards a scheme submitted by the Imperial Mycologist, Pusa, for research on mosaic and other sugarcane diseases at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa. A scheme for providing a separate entomological staff for dealing with work on sugarcane pests, which has been submitted by the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, is under the consideration of the Council.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER IV.—Agricultural Improvement—concl.		
14. Recommendation 80	Protection against Wild Animals.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
15. Recommendations 45, 70 and 71.	Tariff Concessions	<i>Recommendation No. 45. Exemption of seeds, seedling plants, etc., from import duty.</i>—All living plants were exempted from import duty by a Notification, dated the 30th November, 1929, under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act. Further consideration of the recommendation regarding exemption of seeds from import duty has been postponed until the financial situation improves. <i>Recommendation No. 70. Rebate of the import duties on iron and steel used in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery.</i>—The position is the same as stated in the previous report. <i>Recommendation No. 71. Interpretation of the term 'agricultural implements' in the Tariff Schedule.</i>—In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, pans for boiling sugarcane juice, sugar centrifuges and pug mills, and parts thereof, have been placed on the free list. A similar concession has been extended to incubators for poultry farming, vide the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1930.
CHAPTER VI.—Demonstration and Propaganda.		
16. Recommendation 1	Discontinuance by the Board of Agriculture of its Review of the Methods of Demonstration and Propaganda employed in the provinces.	At its meeting in December, 1929, the Board of Agriculture in India passed a Resolution recommending that a review of the organisation for all methods of agricultural propaganda and other extension work should find a place in the agenda for future meetings of both the Agricultural and the Animal Husbandry Wings of the Board.
17. Recommendation 34	Government of India Prize for Agricultural Improvement.	The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has decided to award each year, gold and silver medals for improvements of distinct merit in the science and art of agriculture and animal husbandry, in case suitable exhibits are forthcoming. The Council has also sanctioned the award of two prizes of Rs. 3,500, each, for a suitable design of a bone-crusher worked by (a) animal power, and (b) mechanical power, respectively. The two last mentioned prizes have been advertised and numerous applications have been received from likely competitors; November 1, 1931, has been fixed as the latest date for the receipt of entries.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER VII.—Animal Husbandry.		
18. Recommendation 46	Export of Cattle	The Notification of 1922, referred to in the previous report, was amended in January, 1930, to permit the export of bulls and bullocks of the Ongole breed under licenses issued by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.
19. Recommendations & 53	52 Establishment of a Central Institute of Animal Nutrition.	The scheme for the establishment of a Central Institute of Animal Nutrition, referred to in the previous report, required considerable revision. The revised scheme is still under consideration. It is proposed to refer it to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for advice.
20. Recommendations & 55.	54 Animal Genetics	The recommendation of the Royal Commission that observational work for the study of animal genetics should be undertaken in co-operation with the Military Farms Department, is receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Animal Husbandry Expert of the Council is in close touch with the Military Farms authorities.
21. Recommendations 56-60.	Dairying Section of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore.	The question of the future of the Dairying Section at Bangalore is still under consideration. The replies from the local Governments regarding the establishment of dairy schools to be attached to one or more Agricultural Colleges have been received and referred to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for advice. The replies show that instruction in cattle breeding, the feeding of dairy cows and the handling of milk is already provided for in the curriculum of the various Agricultural Colleges.
22. Recommendation 61	Continuance of the Cattle Bureau.	A scheme for the establishment of an All-India Bureau of Animal Husbandry has been drawn up by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and was under consideration at the end of the year.
23. Recommendation 62	Cattle Conferences	As already stated in the remarks against item 8, the Board of Agriculture in India, as reconstituted, will consist of two wings, viz., Crops and Soils Wing and Animal Health and Animal Husbandry Wing, each of which will be held in alternate years. The Animal Husbandry Wing will in future take the place of the Cattle Conference.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER VII.—Animal Husbandry—conold.		
24. Recommendations 63-65	Representation of the interest of Animal Husbandry on the Council of Agricultural Research.	Colonel A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., was appointed Animal Husbandry Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from the 18th April, 1930.
CHAPTER VIII.—Forests.		
25. Recommendations 5 & 7	Railway freight on Fodder, Wood, Charcoal & Coal.	No further action beyond that stated in the previous report has been taken.
CHAPTER IX.—Diseases of Livestock and their control.		
26. Recommendation 14	All-India Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.	The views of the local Governments have been received and the question has been referred to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, whose advice is awaited.
27. Recommendations 23 & 24.	Revision of the emoluments of the Veterinary Advisers to local Governments.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
28. Recommendations 43-46	Higher Veterinary Training.	The views of the local Governments have been received and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
29. Recommendations 49-55 & 59.	Re-organisation of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.	An experienced officer of the Indian Veterinary Service has been selected as Director of the Muktesar Institute as it was not found possible to recruit an officer from outside India possessing the qualifications laid down by the Royal Commission. An officer of the Provincial Civil Service has been appointed for a period of five years as Personal Assistant to the Director in place of the officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, who had been deputed for a year only.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER IX.—Diseases of Livestock and their control— <i>conold.</i>		Proposals for the re-organisation of the research work at Muktesar into three sections dealing with Pathology, Serology and Protozoology, respectively, each in charge of an experienced Veterinary Research Officer responsible to the Director for all the work of his section were reported to the Secretary of State during the year under review as his sanction to the grant of a special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem to the officers placed in charge of the Pathological and Serological sections was required. It is proposed to give effect to the scheme as soon as financial conditions permit. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has agreed to finance, from its research grant, the appointment of an officer to take charge of the Protozoological Section, with the necessary subordinate staff, for a period of five years in the first instance. This post will be outside the cadre of the Indian Veterinary Service and the Secretary of State has agreed to the Indian Veterinary Service post of Deputy Director, Izatnagar, being held in abeyance from the date on which the proposed re-organisation scheme takes effect.
		The question of the separation of expenditure on research work from that on manufacturing operations will be pursued after experience has been gained of the commercial and costing system of accounts, which was introduced at the Imperial Veterinary Serum Institute at Izatnagar from August 1, 1930.
30 Recommendation 56	Revival of the appointment of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, or the creation of a post of Veterinary Adviser to the Government of India.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
31. Recommendations 57-58	Standing Committee of the Council of Agricultural Research to deal with Veterinary matters.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER X.—Irrigation.		
32. Recommendations 19, 20, 25 & 37.	Establishment of a Central Bureau of Information on Irrigation matters (including matters arising out of Hydro-electric development).	The proposal to establish a Central Bureau of Information for irrigation, on the lines explained in a note dated the 22nd September, 1928, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, which formed an accompaniment to the last progress report, was considered at a meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation in November, 1930. As a result the Bureau has been brought into existence. The scope and functions of the Bureau are explained in the minutes of the meeting of the Board, a copy of which has been sent to the India Office with the Department of Industries and Labour (Public Works Branch) letter No. IR-40, dated the 23rd April, 1931. The Government of India have agreed to defray the cost of the Bureau up to the end of the financial year 1931-32; the question of the provision of funds for its maintenance beyond that date is under consideration.
33. Recommendation 35	Transfer of District Canals in the North-West Frontier Province to the charge of the Irrigation Department.	The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the technical control of the main District Canals in this Province to the local Irrigation Department, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April, 1930. The revenue control of the canals to be transferred was to remain with the revenue authorities but towards the close of 1930 the local Administration represented that the scheme of transfer, as originally proposed by it and as sanctioned by the Government of India, was incomplete and unworkable for various reasons. As a result of a further examination of the matter, the Government of India have sanctioned the transfer, as an experimental measure, up to the 31st March, 1933, of the complete management, both technical and revenue, of all the civil canals in the province to the Irrigation Department, which will function for the purpose in close touch with the Deputy and Revenue Commissioners concerned. The local Administration has been asked to submit a report to the Government of India by the 31st December, 1932, as to the results achieved by the transfer to enable them to consider whether the new arrangements should be retained as a permanent measure.
34. Recommendation 36	Irrigation in Baluchistan.	As stated in the previous report, this recommendation has been accepted and a temporary post of Superintending Engineer for Baluchistan has been created up to the 31st December, 1933, and several new projects of considerable importance to the Agency have been taken in hand. The local Administration has been asked to furnish the Government of India by the beginning of 1932 with a report on the result of irrigation in the province up to the end of 1931.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XI.—Communications and Marketing.		
35. Recommendations 15, 16, 18, 47 and paragraph 345 generally.	Freight Concessions	The Indian Railway Conference Association are examining:— (i) the working of the rule which requires that cattle, after travelling 200 miles, may be unloaded and allowed to break journey for not more than 24 hours; and (ii) the question of improving the type of wagon used for the carriage of cattle. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are collecting data as to the rates at which it is a paying proposition to transport milch cows, which are at present slaughtered in the cities after one lactation, back to stock-raising districts, and intend to address the railway authorities in the matter in due course.
36. Recommendations 21-22	Water Hyacinth	The Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa were addressed by the Council of Agricultural Research on the question of the formulation of a programme of research on the Water Hyacinth pest, and were asked to state the action they had already taken in this matter and also any control measures they had adopted against this pest. In reply the Government of Bengal forwarded all the papers they had on the subject and after examining them the Council came to the conclusion that no action was required on the part of the Council. The Government of Bihar and Orissa also furnished the Council with certain papers and desired a discussion on matters relevant to the subject, between a representative of the Council, the Commissioner of Orissa and Mr. Parija, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, under whose guidance very successful work against the water hyacinth pest had been conducted in Orissa. The Vice-Chairman of the Council visited Cuttack for this purpose. As a result of this discussion, a scheme for the investigation of water hyacinth in certain of its aspects has been sanctioned by the Council and the work is in progress.
37. Recommendation 23	Post and Telegraph facilities.	The decision of the Government of India regarding acceptance of collective guarantees for groups of associated post offices and mail lines, which was referred to in the previous report, has been communicated to all local Governments and Administrations as also to all Heads of Postal Circles. Their attention has also been drawn to the existing rules permitting the acceptance of a combined guarantee in respect of a group of telegraph offices in backward tracts.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XI.—Communications and Marketing—concl.		
38. Recommendation 37	Standardisation of Weights and Measures.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
39. Recommendation 46	Grain Elevator System	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
40. Recommendation 48	Possibilities of Cold Storage.	The Memorandum on Refrigerator Vans referred to in the previous report has been brought up to date but, after reviewing the position, the Railway Board do not consider that any useful purpose is likely to be served at present by a special investigation, under their auspices, of the kind contemplated by the Royal Commission. The question of fruit preservation and transport, especially for overseas markets, is, however, receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and if it is eventually decided to undertake research work in this connection on cold storage and if the investigations give promise of satisfactory results, the Railway Board have expressed their willingness to co-operate in any further experiments that may be considered necessary.
41. Recommendation 51	Expert assistance in Agriculture and Co-operation to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in Calcutta.	The recommendation regarding expert assistance for the Indian Trade Commissioner in London has been accepted in principle, but owing to financial stringency the question of appointing an officer has been held in abeyance for the present. As regards similar assistance for the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta, attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
42. Recommendation 52	Appointment of Trade Commissioners in other countries.	A scheme for the appointment of six Indian Trade Commissioners, one each at Hamburg, Milan, New York, Alexandria, Durban and Mombassa, has been sanctioned with the approval of the Secretary of State. In pursuance of this scheme, an officer has been selected for the post of Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg and he will assume charge of his new office early in 1931. Steps have also been taken to make a selection for the post at Milan through the Public Service Commission; the selection being made from persons not in the service of Government.
CHAPTER XII.—Finance of Agriculture.		
43. Recommendation 23	Review of position of money-lenders.	As recommended by the Royal Commission, a review of the position of money-lenders is now included in the Administration Report of the Central Board of Revenue.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XIII.—Co-operation.		
44. Recommendation 15	The Co-operative movement in Minor Administrations.	Proposals for further additional staff for the Co-operative Department were received from the North-West Frontier Province Administration and were under consideration at the close of the year.
45. Recommendation 39	All-India Enquiry into the Co-operative movement.	As stated in the previous report the view taken by the Royal Commission that an All-India Enquiry into the progress of the co-operative movement was not necessary has been accepted by the Government of India.
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village.		
46. Recommendations 10 & 11.	Quinine	The views of the Governments of Madras and Bengal on the recommendation of the Royal Commission that the development of Cinchona cultivation, the manufacture of quinine and the control of its distribution, should be taken over by the Government of India, have been received. The Government of Madras are willing to transfer their plantations and factory to the Government of India, but the Government of Bengal are not in favour of the proposal as they do not consider that the mere centralisation of the provincial Cinchona Departments will solve the problem of fighting malaria on a large scale. They have suggested a postponement of the decision until the future constitution of the Central and Provincial Governments has been settled. Certain information that the Director of the Botanical Survey of India has been called upon to furnish has not yet been received. The question will doubtless have to be considered from an entirely fresh point of view as the result of the recommendations of the Round Table Conference.
47. Recommendation 12	Medical Aid	The question of establishing an enlarged Central Medical Research Institute, referred to in the last report, had to be held over for the present, as financial conditions do not permit the undertaking of the heavy expenditure which would involve. It is proposed, however, that certain additions and alterations should, if financial conditions permit, be carried out at the present Central Research Institute at Kasauli, to ensure that the work done there is carried on efficiently and also to enable a section on Medical Entomology to be developed there.
48. Recommendations 13, 15-17 and 19.	Human Nutrition	As the proposals for the establishment of a Central Medical Research Institute have had to be held in abeyance, the question of establishing a Nutrition Section in the new Institute has automatically been held over. Problems of human nutrition, however, continue to be investigated under Colonel R. McCarrison at Coonoor.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village—concl'd.		
		As regards co-ordination between workers on human nutrition and the agricultural departments, in addition to the appointment of a nominee of the Indian Research Fund Association on the Advisory Board of the Council of Agricultural Research, the Council have recently reserved a seat for such a nominee on the Animal Health and Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture in India.
		Colonel McCarrison continues in close touch with research workers in this subject in other parts of the world.
CHAPTER XV.—Education.		
49. Recommendations 42 and 43.	Post-graduate Training in Agricultural Science.	This has been dealt with in connection with the expansion of the Pusa Institute as an educational centre— <i>vide</i> remarks against item 3—recommendation 22—in Chapter III.
50. Recommendation 47	Educational Conferences	The recommendation of the Royal Commission that all possible means should be taken to ensure a complete interchange of opinion and experience in educational matters throughout India is under consideration with the recommendations of the Auxiliary Committee on the Growth of Education and of the Indian Statutory Commission. A proposal to revive the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Bureau of Education in India has been referred to local Governments for opinion.
CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour.		
51. Recommendation 8	Indian Lac Association	The suggestion made by the Indian Lac Association for Research that the Government of India should introduce fresh legislation for a continuance of the lac cess and for the constitution of a Statutory Committee for the control of the Research Institute and the Lac Cess Fund, a reference to which was made in the previous report, was accepted by the Government of India and effect was given to it by the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, which was brought into force on the 1st August, 1931.
52. Recommendation 21	Internal Migration	As stated in the previous report, action on this recommendation was suspended pending examination by the Royal Commission on Labour in India of the whole question of labour and its organisation. The Commission was still at work at the end of the year under review.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour—concl'd.		
53. Recommendations 23 and 24.	Emigration	The position is as stated in the previous report.
CHAPTER XVII.—Horticulture and Plantations.		
54. Recommendation 17	Representation of Planting Community on the Council of Agricultural Research.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics.		
55. Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 16-25.	Improvement of Statistics	The views of the Government of India on the various recommendations have been communicated to the local Governments and Administrations, who have been requested to take necessary action to give effect as soon as possible to such of them as are acceptable to them. Recommendations (1), (2) and (7) deal with the earlier publication of the <i>Agricultural Statistics of India</i>, the provision in it of separate figures for each district and the removal of discrepancies between the figures given in departmental returns and those given in the <i>Agricultural Statistics of India</i>. These have been accepted in principle and effect will be given to them as soon as financial conditions permit of the strengthening of the staff of the office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The Government of India are disposed to accept recommendation (4) regarding the revival of the practice of issuing forecasts in leaflet form and their translation into the vernaculars but, before arriving at a final decision, they have asked the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to prepare a scheme for the publication of forecasts, together with an estimate of the additional cost, if any, involved. As soon as this is ready, the views of the local Governments on it will be invited. Instructions have been issued for the collection of separate figures for rural areas in the Reports on education—recommendation (8)—but on account of the diversity of opinion expressed by local Governments and Administrations on the question of securing some measure of uniformity in the classification of schools in British India, it is proposed to place the subject before the Central Advisory Board of Education when it is revived. As regards recommendation (16) the Government of India will give careful consideration to any request from the tea trade for the introduction of legislation with a view to improve the statistics of tea production.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics—concl'd.		
		The main ground for recommendation (17) regarding the improvement of the statistics of coffee was their present incompleteness, which is due to the non-inclusion of the figures of plantations of less than 10 acres each. The Government of Madras, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and the Resident in Mysore have been asked for their views as to whether complete figures can be supplied. The Government of Madras have also been requested to obtain the views of the United Planters' Association of Southern India on the point. It is proposed to refer recommendations (18) and (19) regarding jute crop statistics to the Central Jute Committee, if and when this Committee is formed. A detailed scheme for the revival of the Statistics of Inland Trade—recommendation (21)—is under consideration and it is proposed to address the local Governments and Administrations in due course. The Government of India are unable to accept recommendation (22) regarding the collection of statistics of the trade on the main roads crossing the frontiers of India. Recommendation (24) regarding the holding of Quinquennial Census of livestock simultaneously has been accepted by the Government of India. Local Governments were informed accordingly and were requested to hold the next Census in January 1930. It has been decided to refer the question of uniformity of classification—recommendation (25) to the Animal Husbandry Wing, of the Board of Agriculture, which will in future take the place of the Cattle Conference.
56. Recommendation 32	Imperial Agronomist	The advice of the new Director of Pusa is awaited.
57. Recommendations 34 and 35.	Constitution of a separate Department of Statistics.	Certain schemes for the expansion and improvement of economic statistics are under consideration and when these have been settled the question of establishing a separate Department of Statistics will be taken in hand.
58. Recommendation 36	International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. A qualified Statistician has since been appointed to the staff of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and he is making full use of the statistics compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XIX.—Agricultural Services.		
59. Recommendation 19	Placing of officers of the Indian Agricultural Service and of the Superior Provincial Agricultural Services on an age for age equality with officers of other Services of similar standing.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
60. Recommendation 23	Relations of Research Workers in India with Research Workers abroad.	The question was discussed at a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held in June, 1930. It was resolved that while workers from abroad should be welcomed in institutions in India on due notice being given of their intended visit, it would not ordinarily be possible to arrange for exchange of workers from India owing to the paucity of staff. The whole-time officers of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are encouraged to pay visits to the Imperial Bureaux in the United Kingdom while on leave or deputation. The Vice-Chairman of the Council visited several stations both in the United Kingdom and the Near East in 1930.
61. Recommendations 32-45.	Central Agricultural Research Service.	As stated against recommendations Nos. 20 and 21 item 2—Dr. Keen has been appointed Director of the Pusa Institute from November 1930. His advice on the recommendations under this head are awaited.
62. Recommendation 46	Cost of Visits paid by the Pusa Staff to the Provinces.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.
CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous.		
63. Recommendations 1-5	Agricultural organisations in the Minor Administrations of Ajmer-Merwara, the Andamans, Baluchistan, Delhi and Coorg.	<i>Ajmer-Merwara.</i>—The proposals for the expansion of agricultural and veterinary organisations in this province, which were referred to in the previous report, are under consideration. <i>Andamans.</i>—Proposals for the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department in the Andamans were received during the year but owing to the existing financial stringency it was not found possible to provide the requisite funds. The scheme submitted required further examination in certain respects, and the local Administration was requested to revise it, in consultation, if necessary, with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous—contd.		
		<i>Baluchistan.</i>—An agricultural officer has been appointed and a small subordinate staff has also been sanctioned. Full proposals for further development of the agricultural organisation are awaited. <i>North-West Frontier Province.</i>—A post of Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture and four posts of Agricultural Assistants were sanctioned from the 1st April, 1930. Proposals for further increases in staff, etc., both agricultural and veterinary, have been received and are under consideration. In order to ensure the staffing of the subordinate veterinary service by qualified recruits, two scholarships of Rs. 30 per mensem each, tenable for four years, were sanctioned with effect from the 1st October, 1929, for two candidates from this province to enable them to undergo training at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. Three further scholarships were sanctioned with effect from the 1st October, 1930. Proposals for the grant of four more scholarships during 1931-32 were received during the year. <i>Manpur Pargana.</i>—This Pargana—49 square miles in extent, with a population of 4,565 persons (mostly <i>Bhils</i>)—is an isolated part of British India, situated in the Central India Agency. In order to facilitate the agricultural development of this small tract, which has so far been very much neglected, a grant of Rs. 5,600 per annum for a period of three years has been sanctioned. This amount will be utilised on the appointment of an agricultural officer on Rs. 200 per mensem and necessary expenditure on account of implements, experiments and demonstrations. <i>General remarks.</i>—The question of the agency for the supervision of the agricultural and veterinary organisations in the minor Administrations is still under consideration.
54. Recommendation 9	Co-operation of Indian States in Agricultural (including Veterinary) and Co-operative matters.	Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. The Mysore State has since secured representation on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
55. Recommendations 13-15.	The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	The liabilities of the Government of India in regard to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, have since been taken over by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which is considering the question of being represented by its own nominee on the Permanent Committee of the Institute.
56. Recommendation 11	Agricultural Meteorology	The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 41,000 per annum for five years, the scheme for the establishment of a new branch of agricultural meteorology under the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona, referred to in the previous report.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous—concl. 67. Recommendations 16 and 17.	Imperial Institute, London	The list of institutions in India to which complimentary copies of the quarterly bulletin of the Imperial Institute may be distributed for publicity purposes, which was stated to be under consideration in the previous report, was prepared in consultation with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and the Director of Public Information, and was forwarded to the High Commissioner for India for transmission to the Imperial Institute, London, so that the Institute might consider the desirability of sending to the institutions gratis initial copies of the bulletin with a view to extending their sale. A note regarding the constitution and functions of the Institute, prepared by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, was forwarded to local Governments and Administrations with the request that its contents may be made known to officers of the technical departments under their control. Relevant portions of the free list of existing recipients of the bulletin received from the High Commissioner for India were also sent to the local Governments and Administrations and they were asked to furnish the Government of India with a list of technical officers to whom a further distribution of the bulletin might be made with advantage. Their replies are awaited. As regards the recommendation concerning the re-organisation of the Indian Gallery at the Imperial Institute and renewing the subscription for its maintenance, attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. It is understood that as a result of the arrangements sanctioned in 1928, many of the exhibits in the Indian Gallery have been overhauled and brought up to date.

