

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village—<i>contd.</i>	Bengal.—The question is under consideration. United Provinces.—A comprehensive investigation of the question of fish supply was made by an officer on special duty in 1923, with a view to extending its use as an article of diet but without much result. The Public Health Department urge that propaganda should be conducted to educate owners of tanks and <i>jhils</i> and fishermen. That department is interested both from the point of view of diet and of destruction of mosquito larvæ by fish. The Hygiene Publicity Bureau is emphasising the advantage of a fish diet. Model laws prohibiting fishing with nets of a mesh smaller than 1", so as to leave the larvæ eating fish, have been recently framed and Government are trying to get District Boards to introduce these in certain selected areas. Proposals for fish conservation in certain hill streams are also under consideration. Burma.—This recommendation does not apply to Burma where fish in a popular diet of the people. The recommendation in the text of paragraph 415 that the investigations of the fishery settlement and development officer should include an examination of the case for a properly organised fishery department has been brought to the notice of the Revenue Department with a view to instructing the officer who is under that Department. Bihar and Orissa.—The scope for the development of fisheries is considerable. The local Government maintain a carp breeding farm at Ghatsila, which is being gradually extended. Another experimental fry distribution centre has been recently opened at Bankipore and it is contemplated to stock some of the Son Canals with fish fry from this centre. The Chilka lake fisheries are being exploited by the Department of Fisheries in conjunction with the Co-operative Department. Two ice factories have been recently started by private enterprise which supply ice for ice packing. The local Government are doing all that they can to further the growth of the Fishery Department with the limited funds at their disposal. Other and more urgent demands, however, preclude the possibility of any considerable increase in the staff of this Department in the near future. Central Provinces.—No action is required in this province. North-West Frontier Province.—Fish is not a staple food in the province. The inhabitants are largely meat eaters. There is no Department controlling inland fisheries. United Provinces.—The results of the researches into the relative values of Indian foods, which were being conducted by Colonel McCarrison have only just been published. The officers of this department will bring the necessary facts (including the value of fish as an article of diet) to the notice of the rural masses and school children in the course of their publicity work. No special organisation or funds are needed for this. The Director of Public Health is of opinion that a subsidiary enquiry on human nutrition is not necessary in this province as Colonel McCarrison's work adequately deals with the foods used in the United Provinces. It is proposed to bring out a pamphlet on human nutrition to explain some present faults and deficiencies. Burma.—This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Public Health. Bihar and Orissa.—Research work into problem of human nutrition is a special subject requiring specially trained men. The Government of Bihar and Orissa understand that this work is being carried on in a special laboratory at Conoor in Madras. Before any attempt is made to start independent research in other provinces, the matter should be discussed by Directors of Public Health and others interested in the subject at a

104. Research into Problems of Human Nutrition (paragraph 417).

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village—<i>contd.</i>	Conference which would discuss among other matters the results of research hitherto reached, the best way to disseminate information about what has been done, and whether separate research work on this subject in the different provinces is advisable or whether research should be concentrated in one place for all India. This Government have recently accepted a suggestion received from the Government of India that there should be an annual conference of Directors of Public Health and others on subjects affecting public health and the above subject can conveniently be discussed at such a conference. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken. North West Frontier Province.—The province being small and not self-supporting it is not possible to carry out any valuable research. Although adulteration of food is carried on to a large extent in the towns, there is practically none in the rural areas, where the nutrition is generally good. No steps are, therefore, considered necessary for the time being in this direction. The Adulteration of Food Act has been enforced in the towns and Notified Area Committees of Nowshera and Baffa. Bengal.—These recommendations are awaiting final consideration pending the consideration of the recommendations made by the Tenth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in 1928. United Provinces.—All propaganda is at present directed to kindle the spirit of "self-help" among the villagers. To educate the villagers, labour gangs, which form part of the district health service, are employed for larger and more difficult sanitary works, and for petty and simpler works district medical officers of health are instructed to enlist the services of villagers in the non-sowing season. The progress has not been rapid. It is hoped to arrange for some elementary training for <i>patwaris</i> in hygiene, etc., in the <i>patwari</i> schools and for refresher courses for men already in service. Village <i>chaukidars</i> and <i>thana muharrirs</i> are given occasional lectures by District Medical Officers on the symptoms of common diseases and the provisions of the epidemic rules and there has been some slight improvement in their work. The village guide scheme has been started in the Benares and Partabgarh districts as part of the scheme of rural reconstruction, which seeks to improve the social, moral and physical condition of the villagers and to make their life more pleasant and liberal. The work of the Co-operative Department in the work of rural reconstruction is chiefly confined to the three districts of Benares, Lucknow and Partabgarh. At present the work is being carried on in twelve villages but it is proposed to extend it in other villages. Village aid centres to improve the sanitation of villages have been started in 146 centres by the Co-operative and Public Health Departments. Among other things each village selected has a small dispensary for the administration of first aid. Punjab.—It is hoped that the efforts of co-operation generally and of the various kinds of teaching imparted by the field staff to members of societies, will include also a general improvement in the conditions of village life. In addition to this, propaganda work is being continued as also the registration of new Better-living Societies, in many cases, the results of these societies have been very encouraging. Burma.—The Government have undertaken to treat applications for extension of village sites with liberality, and the provision of playing fields has already been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Education. The opinions regarding village uplift campaign, etc., are accepted. The Public Health Department hopes to make an intensive experiment of this nature and negotiations are being undertaken with the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The opinions regarding the rural community movement are accepted.

105. Co-operative effort to improve amenities of village Life with special reference to Uplift Campaigns and Rural Community Movements (paragraphs 421-424 and 429).

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village—<i>concl.</i>	There is no obstacle to the employment of women teachers in village schools in Burma. The opinion regarding women's institutes is accepted. No action is required. Bihar and Orissa.—The conclusions arrived at by the Royal Commission are being brought to the notice of the officers concerned. Central Provinces.—A scheme of rural uplift is under consideration. Delhi.—A definite Public Health scheme has been worked out. It will be put into operation as soon as funds are available. In the meanwhile work has been started on a small scale as an experimental measure. The Public Health Staff works in the closest co-operation with the Educational, Agricultural, Co-operative Banking, Industrial, Veterinary and other activities of the province.
106. Assistance from Universities in work of Rural Development (paragraph 426).	Bengal.—The attention of the two universities in Bengal has been drawn to this recommendation for such action as they may consider necessary. United Provinces.—No progress has been reported except in the way of economic studies and theses. Burma.—The opinion is accepted. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation is being brought to the notice of the Patna University. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken.
107. Establishment of Bureaux of Rural Economic Research (paragraph 427).	Bengal.—The question is under consideration. United Provinces.—A detailed scheme has been prepared and awaits the provision of funds (<i>vide</i> item 141 below). Punjab.—An appointment of Professor of Rural Economics has been made and it is hoped that this will lead to the formation of a Bureau of Rural Economics. Burma.—The opinion is accepted. Bihar and Orissa.—The establishment of such a Bureau will involve substantial expenditure and a serious start cannot be made with less than Rs. 25,000 a year. Desirable as it is to get accurate information as to the economic condition of the people of the Province, it is more urgent to take those measures which will help to raise their economic condition. The recommendation has, therefore, been reserved for future consideration. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken. North-West Frontier Province.—Nothing has yet or can be done till funds are provided and men are available for a Board of Economic Enquiry such as exists in the Punjab.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XIV.—The Village—<i>concl.</i>	United Provinces.—No particular progress with arbitration societies is reported. The past year has seen no expansion in the number of <i>panchayats</i> constituted under the United Provinces Village Panchayat Act. That movement still seems to depend more on official stimulus from outside than on natural vitality. The <i>panchayats</i> undoubtedly deal with a large number of petty cases but some observers think that their existence makes no reduction in the number of more serious cases brought to the regular courts but merely gives an opportunity for litigation which would otherwise not be litigation at all. They are used a good deal by money lenders for the collection of small debts. In general they take their judicial functions much more seriously than their executive powers in connection with sanitation and village improvement. At the end of the last quarter there were 5,043 in the Province. Burma.—Village committees had been constituted under the Burma Village Act, 1907, and the same committees may be given powers under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act, 1921. Bihar and Orissa.—A Village Administration Act under which <i>panchayats</i> can be appointed with powers to decide minor criminal and civil cases is already in force in Bihar and Orissa and experiments under it are being tried. It will probably be more widely extended as the education of the village in local self-government advances and some revenue officers are under special training for supervising this measure. Central Provinces.—Village courts and Village Benches dispense justice in villages under the Village Panchayat Act.
108. Settlement of Village Disputes by Local Arbitrators (paragraph 431).	
CHAPTER XV.—Education.	
109. Female Education (paragraph 444).	Bengal.—The possibility of carrying out a special investigation to provide materials for estimating the influence of female literacy on the spread of general literacy is under consideration. United Provinces.—In 1927-28, there were 85,000 pupils in all institutions as against 80,000 of the previous year. The demand for female education in urban areas is growing fast. In the words of the Chief Inspector of Girls' schools, "It has made itself felt within the last year or two, and it seems probable that within the next few years, it will prove necessary to have an Anglo-vernacular school in every town of any size. The cause for this development seems to be the recognition of the value of some knowledge of English for social life. The educational qualifications of the bride is an important factor in marriage arrangements among a certain class and this consideration has much influence on the nature of girls' upbringing". A resolution was moved in the Legislative Council in June 1929, and accepted by the Government that there should be an Anglo-middle school at the headquarters of every district and that Government should help in the consummation of this object by starting schools or helping district boards, municipal boards or private bodies to do the same where no such schools exist. The lower classes are as apathetic towards female education in urban areas as the agriculturists in rural areas. Good effects are expected to follow, however, from the promising results that have attended the introduction of adult education amongst women. A lady Inspector of Co-operative Societies formed for the purpose of "better living" has been appointed and where the Co-operative Department has been able to influence grown-up ladies, the result has been noticeable at once in the larger and more regular attendance of girls in existing girls' schools or in the boys' schools. It will be the policy of Government to attack the problem from both sides, <i>viz.</i>, by carrying on an intensive propaganda in favour of female education, by starting more girls' schools and bringing into being more adult education societies so as to imbue the parents with a desire to see their daughters literate. The province is very backward in female education. Social customs have been responsible for the backwardness no less than the predominantly rural character of the population. Among the rural masses, as always, the claims of education have remained more or less in the background.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education—<i>contd.</i>	Burma.—Opinion regarding the effect of literacy among women on rural development is approved. The Director of Public Instruction advises that special research as to the influence of female education in spreading lasting literacy need not be undertaken. Bihar and Orissa.—This recommendation has been accepted in principle and necessary investigation is being made in the district of Ranchi where, owing to missionary enterprise, there are many literate women among the cultivating classes. A report on the investigation is being awaited. Central Provinces.—Action is being taken on the recommendations of the Female Education Committee's report. North-West Frontier Province.—Female education is steadily becoming more popular and more money is being spent thereon. There has been an increase in the last year of about 14 per cent. in the number of girls at school. Bengal.—These recommendations will be considered by District School Boards when they are constituted under the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill, which was introduced in the September (1929) session of the provincial Legislative Council and was referred to a Select Committee for consideration. United Provinces.—In the United Provinces, the Primary Education Act, 1919, and the Primary Education (District Boards) Act of 1926, permit municipal and district boards, with the approval of the Government, to apply compulsion in all or part of the areas under their jurisdiction. In 35 out of 85 municipalities, and 24 of the 48 district boards, primary education of boys has been made compulsory in certain selected areas. The recurring cost in municipalities is about Rs. 2.9 lakhs and in the district boards Rs. 3.68 lakhs. A more rapid expansion is hindered by the financial difficulties both of the local Government and of the local bodies. At the same time effort is being made to push on adult education. It has been found by experience that the fathers whose intellectual curiosity has been whetted by attendance at these classes have shown greater readiness to allow their children to attend school and to allow the regular school-goers—both boys and girls—to remain longer at school. This is an indirect aid which has not been lost sight of in order to secure effective literacy, and Government consider that it is as much in creating a desire for education in the grown-ups as in the introduction of compulsory acts that the successful introduction of compulsion in education can be hoped for. Burma.—The Director of Public Instruction advises and the Government agree that compulsory education is not the only remedy and that better teachers and other remedies should contribute as pointed out in paragraph 447 of the Report. There are special difficulties in Burma due to the monastic system. The Government agree that some form of compulsory education should be introduced. These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Education. Bihar and Orissa.—Compulsion is not at present financially practicable. It has been estimated that the cost of introducing free and compulsory primary education would amount to Rs. 2 crores recurring and Rs. 5 crores non-recurring. Primary education programmes were prepared for all the local bodies in the province in 1925-26 and the cost of making education free, but not compulsory, for 8% of the population on a voluntary basis was calculated at Rs. 98 lakhs recurring and Rs. 322 lakhs non-recurring. Central Provinces.—Action has already been taken and compulsion is being extended to the areas for which schemes have been sanctioned.
110. Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education (paragraph 445).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education—<i>contd.</i>	North-West Frontier Province.—This point will be examined in the near future by the Committee appointed by the Government of India for the purpose. Delhi.—The Compulsory Primary Education Act has been applied to four out of 300 villages. Bengal.—Government are of opinion that, in the field of <i>zenana</i> education or of elementary education of girls, co-operative societies might possibly help a great deal on the lines of those formed in the Punjab. It is now being considered to what extent it is possible for the Co-operative and Education Departments to work conjointly in the matter. United Provinces.—Co-operative education societies to secure the attendance of children have not yet been tried. Co-operative societies for adult education are described elsewhere. Punjab.—It must be confessed that, on the whole, co-operative societies for adult education have not been a success. The condition of compulsory and girls' education societies is fortunately much better. Burma.—The recommendation is accepted. The Co-operative Department is not at present in a position to take up this additional activity. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation for the formation of co-operative education societies on the Punjab system has been accepted. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is taking steps to organise one such society in Muzaffarpur town and a few in some villages. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken. North-West Frontier Province.—No steps have yet been taken. Co-operative credit generally is too young a plant in the province to allow of such a development at this early stage. Bengal.—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 110 above. United Provinces.—The training of teachers for primary schools is undertaken by eight Government normal schools, six Government central training schools, 57 district board training schools and eight municipal board training schools. District board training schools which have proved satisfactory and are likely to form a permanent part of the educational system have been and are being helped by the local Government to improve. An additional master, called a master of method, has been added and the buildings enlarged. Proposals to open more Government central training schools and two more Government normal schools are under consideration. Lack of funds stands in the way of more rapid improvement and extension of the means of training teachers; but it is hoped ultimately to have at least one Government training school for primary school masters in each district. Special attention is being paid to the training of teachers for work in infant and preparatory classes. New methods are being taught and the headmasters of primary schools are now themselves required to teach the infant sections. A sum of Rs. 9,38,556 was distributed during the last three years from provincial revenues to district boards for primary schools buildings, while Rs. 70,00,000 approximately are still required for buildings for existing primary schools.
111. Formation of Co-operative Education Societies (paragraph 446).	
112. Improvement of Primary Education (paragraphs 447-448).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education— contd.	The distribution and staffing of primary schools in rural areas in the United Provinces has been criticised. The present distribution and staffing is largely due to local and historical causes and difficulties of the terrain. Inspectors have been required to pay special attention during their annual tours in the interior to improving the distribution of schools in the districts in their jurisdiction; and it is hoped by careful mapping of the district by sub-deputy inspectors and by pressure from the department on local bodies to effect improvement. Some district boards have already taken steps in this direction. The district board education rules enjoin on boards the maintenance of a full primary school within accessible distance of every village as soon as resources permit. They also provide that in the appointment of teachers preference is to be given to a resident of the town or village in which the school is situated. In selecting students for admission to the normal or training schools, preference is given to those boys who pass the vernacular final examination with agriculture as an optional subject. The question of text-books for primary schools is receiving attention. In particular, instructions for the guidance of authors and publishers in the preparation of new common language readers are being drafted. Arithmetic books of different type for use in rural and urban areas have already been adopted. An Indian Educational Service officer has been placed on special duty for the preparation, for middle vernacular schools; of readers containing general knowledge lessons suited to rural areas. It is from these schools that the teachers in primary schools are recruited and by interesting the boys in middle schools in rural knowledge it is expected that a closer adaptation to rural conditions of the teaching in primary schools will result. The reorganisation of the Text-Book Committee has been undertaken and the work of recommending text-books for use in vernacular schools will now form part of the work of the Board of Vernacular Education. The training of teachers in rural activities and the closer adaptation of primary schools to the needs of the country side is being undertaken and experimented within various places. Aid from provincial revenues is being given in two cases. In the Benares District, a Rural Re-construction Association has been formed which with assistance from provincial and local revenues is training teachers and others to become village guides and teachers in adu rural schools. Burma.—The improvement in the training of teachers is being attended to by the Education Department. As regards organisation of primary schools, the example of the Punjab in so far as it consists in merely altering the nomenclature of classes is not considered suitable to be followed in Burma. As regards "central" schools, the Education Department is in favour of small middle departments being concentrated wherever possible. Teachers are recruited from men of rural origin and upbringing. The opinion regarding Text-Book Committee is accepted. As regards the opinion that agriculture should not be taught to boys in primary schools, it is accepted provided that it is not intended to discourage nature study in school gardens. Bihar and Orissa.—A scheme for improving the training of teachers in elementary training schools, costing Rs. 3,73,000 recurring and Rs. 10,01,000 non-recurring has been prepared and approved. It will be taken up for necessary action as soon as funds are available. Government are awaiting the report of the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission before arriving at a decision on the recommendation for establishing "central schools" and conversion of "single teacher schools" into "branch schools". The question of the desirability of converting primary schools into lower middle schools, as in the Punjab, is under consideration. In this province, the majority of teachers of primary schools are of rural origin.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education contd.	The Bihar and Orissa Text-Book Committee was reconstituted in December 1923, and again in November 1925. It is not proposed to revise its constitution but in making nominations to it care will be taken to nominate a number of persons with special knowledge of the needs of village schools. The question whether the Text-Book Committee should continue to confine itself to the examination of books submitted for approval or should undertake the responsibility of itself securing the supply of the right class of text-books, as the Royal Commission suggest, is under consideration. A sum of Rs. 250 will be given to the Text-Book Committee in the first instance to give rewards for the production of suitable text-books. The recommendation that agriculture like other vocational subjects should not be taught at the primary stage accords with the recommendation of the local Vocational Education Committee and no further action is required on it. Central Provinces.—Appreciable progress has been made in the direction of improving the efficiency of teaching and the matter relating to the establishment of central schools and conversion of "single teacher schools" into branch schools is under consideration. The opening of Vernacular Middle Schools is in progress. No action has been taken to teach agriculture in primary schools. North-West Frontier Province.—The curriculum for primary schools was overhauled fairly recently. Efforts to improve the quality of teachers are continuous. Similarly, propaganda is carried on to persuade parents to keep their children at school for the full four years of the primary course. Delhi.—(a) The number of primary schools and primary departments in the rural area is 98, four of which were opened in the year 1928-29. (b) The total population in the rural area is 183,768, out of which at the rate of 7 per cent. there should be 12,864 boys of school-going age. At present about 6,000 are receiving instruction, i.e., 1,000 more than last year. (c) Five flourishing primary schools were raised to Lower Middle (d) Seven primary school houses, five additional rooms and one full middle school building were put up. Madras.—The Agricultural Advisory Committee have observed that the policy of advancing adult education has already been accepted by the local Government but that there were financial limitations in the way of carrying it out. The use of cinematographs in connection with adult education was considered desirable but not essential. Bengal.—The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to submit a scheme for the improvement of adult education in the province. His report is awaited. United Provinces.—Adult education is receiving attention. Night schools for adults have been opened with Government assistance in six municipalities and proposals for opening more are awaiting the provision of funds. In 1927-28, the total number of pupils enrolled in such schools was 8,613 (included 42 females) and the expenditure was Rs. 35,884 of which Rs. 20,580 was from Government funds. Adult education co-operative societies in rural areas are being encouraged by Government grants to start night schools for adults. Thirtyone such schools are open, chiefly in the districts of Benares, Partabgarh and Lucknow, and more are contemplated. These institutions are being developed with the help of the Co-operative Department into educative village clubs or young men's institutions. A special course and a special reader for these schools has been prepared and the co-operation of the officers of the Public Health, Agricultural, Industrial and Veterinary Departments secured. Three adult education societies for women have been started in the Lucknow district.

113. Adult Education (paragraph 449).

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education—<i>contd.</i>	Work in the direction of adult schools is, however, being taken up with caution to ensure that they are successful. There is a genuine demand for such schools but lack of funds and trained teachers and difficulties of supervision stand in the way. A number of district board teachers are being specially trained for this work and an Inspector of adult schools has been appointed this year to the Co-operative Department. Night classes are a feature of the work of several of the technical schools in urban areas. Burma.—The Government will assist as much as possible the advancement of adult education, but are not prepared to record any conclusion against official activity. Bihar and Orissa.—The opinion of the Royal Commission is that the advance of adult education is a matter for non-official activity rather than for Government Departments though there may be a case for assisting co-operative societies financially in the matter of adult education. This matter, therefore, is one in which the Co-operative Department will take the initiative. Although the Co-operative Department is doing a good deal towards primary education, it has been able to do little for adult education. So far it has been able to open eleven night schools and some of the Central Banks have adopted a system of training adult illiterate members of societies through their literate co-members on payment of a fee of one or two rupees. But the Registrar thinks that the Department can do much in the spread of adult education provided some financial support is received from the District Boards. The recommendation of the Royal Commission has, therefore, been accepted and the local bodies are being requested to help the Co-operative Department to start schools for adult education. Central Provinces.—Two societies have been registered in the Jubbulpore district. North-West Frontier Province.—The question has been examined several times but nothing could be done for want of adequate funds. Delhi.—There are some 15 schools for adults, out of which five were opened during 1928-29. Madras.—The opinion of the Agricultural Advisory Committee was that one or two schools of the "Loni" type might be tried with fees charged to see if there was a demand for such education. They considered that the maintenance of school gardens need not be taken in the narrow sense but should include cultivation generally—of crops as well as flowers, though not crops on a farming scale. This recommendation will be considered by Government. The Government opened two schools, one of which is working satisfactorily but the other had to be closed for want of demand. Buildings are under construction for the opening of two more schools and proposals are under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture for the opening of another school. Bombay.—The position of the vernacular agricultural schools is being reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Bengal.—The local Government agree with the recommendations and the policy underlying them is being followed. A scheme for the introduction of agricultural training in selected high and middle schools has been sanctioned but is not yet in full working order. Before deciding on further action Government will await the results of the working of this scheme for an experimental period of the first seven years.

114. Agricultural Middle Schools (paragraphs 456—458).

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).				
CHAPTER XV.—Education—<i>contd.</i>	United Provinces.—Agricultural classes have been opened and the teaching of agriculture has been started in 29 middle schools (out of a total of 591) with farms of the size that can be worked with a pair of bullocks. There was an increase of 19 during the past year. The course is one of three years, agriculture being a subject offered for the Vernacular Final Examination. In that examination 129 candidates from six schools appeared in the subject in 1928; in 1929 there were 190 candidates from eight schools. Thirteen teachers of the subject are under training at the Bulandshahr Agricultural School and provision for the training of 36 more has been made in the budget of the current financial year. An estimate of the cost of training teachers of agriculture for all the district board vernacular middle schools and of starting agricultural classes in them has been prepared. It is agreed that school farms are better than school gardens, but the cost of the former is greater than the provincial revenues can at present meet. To reduce cost and to expedite the introduction of agriculture into vernacular middle schools, it has been decided that an experimental area of about one acre to be cultivated by the teachers and boys themselves will suffice. The question of the retention by the boys of the farm produce in whole or in part is under examination. Hitherto the procedure has been to sell the produce as a set off against the expenses of the farm. The Government do not accept the Commission's conclusion that schools which provide vocational education in agriculture serve a less useful purpose than agricultural middle schools, but believe that the two types of school serve different purposes and are both necessary. They hold that the Bulandshahr school, which falls under the former category, occupies an important and useful place in the scheme of agricultural education. They consider that the useful work which is being done in this school must be supplemented by a large increase in the agricultural classes in the middle schools. With the opening of these classes there will be a heavy demand for duly qualified teachers, trained by the Agricultural Department. To meet this demand it is proposed to make the Gorakhpur school (a similar school now under construction) specialize in the training of teachers. Land has been acquired for this school at a cost of Rs. 30,000 and a provision of Rs. 1,25,000 has been made for its buildings in the budget of the current year. When the school is started it will, within the next few years, give the Education Department a sufficient number of trained teachers to expand the agricultural middle school scheme throughout the province. This Bulandshahr type of vocational school has the approval of the rural members of the Legislative Council. Punjab.—The scheme of teaching nature study and agriculture in vernacular middle schools in the Punjab has continued during the year and has been expanded. The number of such schools which possess farms or school gardens at present is :— <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) School Farms</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) School Gardens</td><td>72</td></tr> </table> Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on the recommendations regarding the middle schools giving vocational education in agriculture. As regards the vernacular middle schools with agriculture as an optional subject, the Directors of Public Instruction and Agriculture have reported against this system as unsuitable for Burma. The Director of Public Instruction points out that it is impossible to make a school farm pay if it is used for education. The recommendation for giving boys the whole or a part of the produce of the farm is agreed to. Bihar and Orissa.—There are no schools of the "Loni" type in Bihar and Orissa and at present there is no evidence of a demand for this type of vocational instruction in agriculture. The position in this province is very different from that in the United Provinces where small cultivating zamindars are so important. The United Provinces propose both to continue and develop this type of schools and their results will be watched. With regard to the teaching of agriculture in middle schools, the experiment is being tried of attaching school gardens to five such schools. The results of this experiment, which follows, the lines adopted in the Punjab, will be watched.	(a) School Farms	72	(b) School Gardens	72
(a) School Farms	72				
(b) School Gardens	72				

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education—<i>contd.</i> 115. Addition of course in Agriculture to curriculum of High Schools in Rural Areas (paragraph 461).	The recommendation for school farms has been accepted in principle but Government desire to await the result of the experiment referred to above before embarking on larger expenditure. A practical present difficulty is the training of teachers. Central Provinces.—One Anglo-vernacular agricultural middle school exists. The establishment of others is under consideration. North-West Frontier Province.—The existing middle school curriculum gives a rural bias to the science course. Nothing more can be done until more funds are available. Madras.—The Agricultural Advisory Committee is against this proposal but the Government have not yet passed orders on the subject. Bengal.—The local Government agree and the policy underlying is being followed. (<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 114.) United Provinces.—The Director of Public Instruction states that agriculture is already an optional subject for the High School Examination but so far only four schools have been recognised in the subject by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education. Divisional Inspectors have been asked to give details of high schools in their division specially suited for the teaching of agriculture, and an endeavour will be made to increase the number of High Schools teaching the subject, but funds for this purpose are limited. Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report after consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. Bihar and Orissa.—Government have decided to wait and see the result of the experiment which is being tried in middle schools. Central Provinces.—It is intended to provide a course in general agricultural science in at least, one High School as an experiment. North-West Frontier Province.—This concerns the Punjab University in the first instance.
116. Technical Education (paragraph 462).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. It has already a programme for the development of technical education which is being carried out as finances permit. United Provinces.—The Director of Agriculture holds that, the main industry of rural areas being agriculture, the provision of first class technical education in that subject in vocational schools of the Bulandshahr type is even more necessary than technical education in other industries. The Government have under consideration proposals for the further development of the Cawnpore Technological Institute, particularly, in the sugar department. The technical schools are also being expanded and improved. Burma.—The opinion is accepted, provided the recommendation does not apply to technical schools such as the Saunders Weaving Institute, the Pagan Lacquer School and the Pottery School at Insein. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government agree that, for the proper development of industries which can be carried on in rural areas, technical instruction of a high standard is essential. The Industries Department is already taking necessary steps as far as possible. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education—<i>contd.</i> 117. Qualifications for admission to Agricultural Colleges (paragraph 471).	Madras.—The Intermediate examination in science of the University of Madras or other Universities equivalent to it has already been prescribed as an essential qualification for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Bengal.—The local Government accept the recommendation but effect can only be given to it when the Dacca Institute scheme, which is awaiting provision of funds, matures. United Provinces.—This question is under discussion in connection with the proposal for affiliating the Cawnpore College to the Agra University. Punjab.—The matter is under the consideration of Government. Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on the recommendations. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government agree that the Intermediate examination in Science of the provincial university or an equivalent examination should be made an essential qualification for admission to all agricultural colleges. Central Provinces.—The agricultural college is affiliated to the Nagpur University. The introduction of a preliminary science examination one year after matriculation is advocated, to be followed by a three years' course at the agricultural college.
118. Teaching of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Agricultural Colleges (paragraph 471).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—Proposals for adding an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics to the staff at the Cawnpore College were prepared, but could not be given a place in the budget. Farm management is taught in the two years' course, both here and at Bulandshahr. The type of man indicated in paragraph 473 of the Commission's Report as needed for estate management and commercial farming is that which the Bulandshahr school aims at producing. Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on this recommendation with due regard to the possibility of giving greater prominence to teaching in agricultural economics without increase of staff. The question of paying greater attention to instruction in farm management will be borne in mind. Bihar and Orissa.—This will be considered when the detailed scheme for an agricultural college is prepared. Central Provinces.—The staff of the agricultural college has been strengthened for the purpose indicated.
119. Revision of Short Courses given at certain Agricultural Colleges (paragraphs 473-474).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—Short courses in engine driving and for fieldmen have for some time past been a recognised feature of the Bulandshahr school. A garden class has been added this year to give practical training in horticultural work. Similar short courses in practical cultivation are given at the Shahjahanpur, Bichpuri and the Nagina farms. The Cawnpore Agricultural College also gave a short course of training this year to the inspectors of the Co-operative Department. A short course has been arranged at Shahjahanpur for Irrigation officers. The expansion of the system of short courses is receiving close attention and these will be developed as more funds become available.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education— contd.	Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on this recommendation. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation has no application to Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces.—The matter has received attention.
120. The Mandalay Agricultural College in Burma (paragraph 475).	Burma.—The opinion is accepted. The question of using part of the college premises for the purposes of the Veterinary Department will be considered. The question of the affiliation of the college to the Rangoon University is under consideration.
121. Provision of facilities to enable passed students of Agricultural Colleges to obtain practical experience (paragraph 476).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—This is to some extent done on the departmental farms. Burma.—No special action on this recommendation is considered necessary because (i) the present course is made practical as far as possible, and (ii) in the case of students joining the department, arrangements will be made to give them a period of service under senior officers before they are given work of independent responsibility. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation has been accepted in principle and will be considered in detail when an agricultural college is started. Central Provinces.—Facilities on the lines recommended already exist.
122. Organization of Agricultural Colleges (paragraphs 477-479).	Bombay.—The question of the appointment of a full-time Principal of the Poona Agricultural College is under consideration. Bengal.—The local Government accept the recommendations in principle although there will be no opportunity of carrying them out until the proposed Agricultural Institute at Dacca materialises. United Provinces.—The recommendations of the Royal Commission are receiving close attention both in connection with the cadre of the proposed new Provincial Agricultural Service, Class I, and the proposals for affiliation to the Agra University. No changes can be made, however, until these questions are decided. Burma.—The opinion regarding the qualifications of Principals is accepted but the appointment of a whole-time Principal is not considered justifiable in the present financial circumstances. The recommendation regarding the extent of control by the Principal is agreed to. The proposed interchange of staff is accepted. The field of selection for the college staff has been sufficiently widened by the new rules for the Burma Agricultural Service, Class I. The recommendation regarding the combination of research with teaching work at the agricultural colleges is accepted on the understanding that it applies to University teaching or teaching of an advanced standard.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XV.—Education— concl'd.	Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendations are generally accepted. The question as to the extent to which the Principal will exercise control over research work has been reserved for further consideration. Government agree that, when an agricultural college is started in Bihar and Orissa, both professors and assistant professors should be given an opportunity for research and be expected to do research. But they do not entirely agree that the heads of sections while largely engaged in research work should give instruction in their special subjects and that lecturers, while dealing with most of the routine of instruction, should be engaged to a limited extent in research work. They consider that the first responsibility of the professors must be their students, and they should only undertake such research as is compatible with this; an important part of their duties will be the training of future research workers. On the other hand, a special research officer's first responsibility is his research work but all such officers should give a limited number of lectures in the college in their own special subjects at times when their own work permits. Central Provinces.—No action has been taken. The re-organization of the service and the appointments to be borne on the cadre are under consideration.
123. Openings for passed students of Agricultural Colleges in other departments (paragraph 481).	Bengal.—The matter is under consideration. United Provinces.—This is at present the case in the departments for which they are suitable as regards qualifications. Proposals are however under consideration to go further and definitely to reserve a certain number of posts for them in certain services. Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on this. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation that an agricultural degree or diploma should be placed on the same level as a degree in arts or science as a qualification for appointments in such departments as the revenue, irrigation and co-operative will be considered when an agricultural college is established. Central Provinces.—No definite policy has yet been declared.
124. Agricultural Colleges for Bengal and Bihar and Orissa (paragraph 482).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. There is a scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural Institute at Dacca which cannot be proceeded with for want of funds. It has been decided that the institute, if established, shall not be affiliated to any university. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government would like to establish an agricultural college affiliated to the Patna University and teaching up to the degree standard in agriculture. The cost has been roughly estimated at Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 15,00,000 (non-recurring) according to the scheme and Rs. 1,00,000 rising to Rs. 1,50,000 (recurring) per annum. It will be very difficult for the local Government to finance this scheme from the very limited resources at its disposal unless substantial help is forthcoming from the financial proposals expected from the Statutory Commission.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour.	
125. Government assistance in developing Manufacture of Agricultural Implements and in training Village Artisans to manage and repair improved types of Machinery (paragraphs 491 & 494).	Bengal.—While agreeing in principle with the recommendation regarding the training of more progressive artisans to manage and repair improved types of machinery, Government consider that no useful action can be taken at present. The recommendations regarding increasing the number of implement firms and training of staff are under consideration. United Provinces.—Efforts have been made by the Industries Department to develop the manufacture within the province of steel shares for the Weston plough, but so far success has not been attained, and the shares produced are inferior to the present imported ones. The short courses for mechanics at the Bulandshahr Agricultural School have been described above—vide item 119. Punjab.—A training class in connection with oil engines and improved implements was held during the year in the workshop attached to the Punjab Agricultural College and instruction was given to seventeen village blacksmiths. Burma.—The opinions regarding increasing the number of implement firms and the training of staff are accepted. As regards the latter, the local Government are giving effect to it as far as practicable. The Agricultural Engineer will be instructed to institute short courses for training artisans in the management and repairs of improved types of machinery. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation for Government assistance in developing manufacture of agricultural implements is under consideration. Recently the improvement of the artisan training classes in the Government technical schools has received considerable attention and an improved scheme is already before Government for their consideration. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken.
126. Development of Poultry Industry (paragraph 497).	Bombay.—The matter is under consideration. Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—The United Provinces Poultry Association under Mrs. Fawkes has continued its work and has made further efforts to extend the distribution of improved breeds of poultry among villagers. It has also continued its poultry management courses. During the year Mrs. Fawkes has been devoting special attention to certain proposals for the development of an export trade in eggs (to replace the China trade) which some English firms have been exploring. Some research work on poultry diseases has also been done at the veterinary laboratory in Lucknow. Punjab.—Good progress has been made during the year in the recently started poultry section of the department and eggs of improved breeds of poultry have been sold on a fair scale. Burma.—The opinion is accepted. The Agricultural Department is making experiments at the experimental farms and in several villages. Bihar and Orissa.—Nothing has been done for poultry in Bihar and Orissa in the past. The Director of Agriculture has now submitted proposals for a small poultry farm at an initial cost of Rs. 2,000 and for district work at a cost of Rs 3,000 a year for three years in the first instance. The proposals are now under consideration. Central Provinces.—Proposals under this head are under consideration.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour—contd.	
127. Organization of Village Artisans on a co-operative basis (paragraph 501).	Bombay.—The question of the organisation of multiple purposes societies which will also deal with the small number of artisans in each local area, and provision of Government assistance to these, viz., clerical assistance and an expert staff for advice and guidance, is under consideration. Bengal.—The local Government agree and the policy is being followed. United Provinces.—An inspector has been appointed in the Co-operative Department on work in connection with industrial and artisans' societies. Burma.—The Department of Cottage Industries has been dealing with this matter for many years. The recommendation does not indicate any new departure. Bihar and Orissa.—Attempts in the past to organize artisans into industrial co-operative societies have met with failure. In the present state of illiteracy amongst the artisans and lack of appreciation on their part of the value of co-operation, such failures are inevitable. The time is not yet ripe when any comprehensive programme of organizing village artisans on a co-operative basis could be undertaken with any hope of success. Central Provinces.—Twenty-seven such societies consisting mainly of weavers have been formed.
128. Government Assistance to Industry (paragraph 504).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—This is a large question which is fully dealt with in the annual report of the Department of Industries. The Government earnestly desire to foster industrial development by every possible means, including all those suggested by the Royal Commission. Burma.—The opinions regarding technical education, co-operative organisation, etc., in order to assist industries, are accepted. The Cottage Industries Department is advising and making suggestions for development of the weaving, lacquer and pottery industries. The extension of assistance to other industries is not at present contemplated by that Department. The recommendation that Government should make itself responsible for a new industry in its pioneer stage is being acted upon. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government have accepted the recommendations that, when a new industry is being started, they may have to make themselves responsible for it in its pioneer stage and that in the case of small industries they will have to be prepared for a long time to come to advise and make suggestions for development. As regards development of power, it is worthy of note that some of the most important urban areas of the province are getting rapidly electrified. The establishment of central power stations for distribution of electric power to the country side is too premature at the present moment to require consideration. Central Provinces.—A Bill is under consideration.
129. Qualifications of Directors of Industries (paragraph 505).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—A member of the Indian Civil Service became Director of Industries during the year. An additional Deputy Director (an expert in sugar manufacture) was also recruited.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour—concl'd.	Burma.—This does not concern Burma. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation has been accepted. Central Provinces.—Experienced administrative officers are appointed as Directors.
130. Encouragement of Migration (paragraph 509).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—This question will come under examination by the Royal Commission on Labour. Public opinion is not, however, as yet disposed to go as far as the Royal Commission, particularly in regard to recruitment for Assam and emigration abroad, and the Government consider that they should move with caution towards abolishing restriction and have replied in detail to that effect to the Government of India in connection with the proposed revision of the Assam Labour Act. Burma.—The encouragement of migration is not an urgent problem in Burma. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government hold the very definite view that it is impossible at present to remove all restrictions on the emigration of labour to Assam. They have been in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject for the last two years and they have reported to the latter the minimum restrictions to which they are prepared to agree. No further action lies with the local Government. Central Provinces.—No action has been taken as no relief is needed.
CHAPTER XVII.—Horticulture and Plantations.	Bengal.—The local Government agrees in principle. United Provinces.—An experiment with a small fruit canning, bottling and jam making factory was made in the past at Choubattia and work has also been done at Saharanpur. Satisfactory technical results were obtained but the factory ran at a loss owing to difficulties in obtaining containers in India and was finally abandoned by desire of the Legislative Council. That orchard is now leased to a private enterprise to which some assistance is given by the gardens staff in pruning and training. Some further experience has been obtained in methods of packing fresh fruit. No special work was done during the year. Punjab.—The fruit specialist and his staff are looking into the points referred to by the Royal Commission. Burma.—The possibilities of developing an export trade in fruits, the establishing of regulated markets for fruits and vegetables, and of improving marketing conditions generally, including transport and the provision of cold storage and of developing the home market are questions best left to private agency. Bihar and Orissa.—(Vide remarks against item 135 below.) Central Provinces.—No post of Horticulturist exists at present on the staff of the Agricultural Department. The marketing of oranges is under investigation.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVII.—Horticulture and Plantations—cont'd.	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—The gardens staff do a little work on this. Punjab.—Two courses, each of a fortnight's duration, were held during the year for giving instructions in preserving fruit and vegetables. Burma.—The Agricultural Department is experimenting in this matter. Bihar and Orissa.—(Vide remarks against item 135 below.) Central Provinces.—No post of Horticulturist exists at present on the staff of the Agricultural Department.
132. Work of Agricultural Departments in the Selection and Classification of Root Stocks (paragraph 518).	Bombay.—Proposals for the provision of an up-to-date laboratory for the Government Horticulturist are under consideration. Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—Nothing has been done on transport or marketing but some useful work has been done by the Plant Pathologist at Farrukhabad on the storage of potatoes (on which a bulletin has been published) on mosaic disease of potatoes, and on selection of varieties. Investigation into the shedding of immature fruit of the mango has also been made and traced to insufficient supplies of potassium. A remedial treatment by manuring has been used in which an interesting point is that ashes of water hyacinth have been found to have a good effect in restoring the deficiency of potash. Burma.—The opinion regarding investigations into marketing and transport of fruit and vegetables has been noted and accepted. The Agricultural Department is already undertaking experiments in grafting and growing of fruit trees at the experimental farms. Bihar and Orissa.—(Vide remarks against item 135 below.) Central Provinces.—Experience is being gained in the various Government gardens under the control of the Agricultural Department.
133. Experimental work by Agricultural Departments on Fruit and Vegetables (paragraph 519).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—Beyond the publication of results in the annual departmental and circle reports, nothing was done during the year. Burma.—The information is given in the Horticultural Section of the Farm Reports, and leaflets will be issued when sufficient information is available. Bihar and Orissa.—(Vide remarks against item 135 below.) Central Provinces.—No marketing officer has yet been employed.
134. Recording of Marketing Information by Marketing Officers and Agricultural Departments (paragraph 519).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVII.—Horticulture and Plantations—concl'd.	
135. Encouragement of Private Enterprise in establishing Nurseries for Orchard Stock and production of Vegetable seeds (paragraph 519).	Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—Private enterprise at Saharanpur has been so successfully encouraged in the production of flower and vegetable seeds and of young trees for planting that the commercial receipts from that garden for the sale of similar products have been greatly diminished. Similar efforts are being made in Kumaon and elsewhere. Punjab.—A number of private fruit nurseries have been inspected by the Fruit Specialist, and those whose stocks are considered to be reliable and who have agreed to meet the requirements of the Department as regards their stock have been placed on an approved list of nurserymen whose stock of young fruit trees the Department can recommend. Burma.—The opinion is accepted. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government consider that the appointment of a horticultural officer is not a pressing need and that before embarking on serious expenditure on fruit growing more data should be obtained. The Botanical Section at Sabour already undertakes the supply of mango grafts to the public. A temporary horticultural overseer has recently been appointed and attached to the Netarhat farm for work in the Chota Nagpur Division. A horticultural instructor will probably be needed at the agricultural college which the local Government hope to establish at an early date. There are a number of other recommendations of a more urgent character and, with the limited funds at their disposal, the local Government are not likely to be in a position to appoint either a horticultural or a marketing officer for some years to come. Without such officers it is not possible to undertake the work advised in recommendations 9, 13 and 15 or the enquiries proposed in recommendations 6, 7, 10, 11 and 14 in paragraph 522 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The whole of this chapter has, therefore, been reserved for consideration at a later date. Central Provinces.—This is being done so far as fruit trees are concerned.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics.	
136. Preparation of Forecasts of yield in the Central Provinces and Burma (paragraph 525).	Burma.—In Burma there already exists an adequate and efficient agency for the preparation of these forecasts in the Land Records staff. As no practical benefit would be likely to result from the transfer of the work to the Agricultural Department, which does not possess a subordinate staff sufficient for the purpose, the Government are unable to accept the recommendation. Forecasts are already being published in leaflet forms and are also receiving notice in the <i>Headmans' Gazette</i>. No further action seems necessary. Central Provinces.—No action has yet been taken.
137. Improvement of Crop Statistics in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam (paragraph 527).	Bengal.—The matter is under consideration. Bihar and Orissa.—The Royal Commission recommend that the method now in use in collecting statistics of jute production in Bengal should be extended to other provinces. The local Government understand that the results obtained by this method in Bengal are far from satisfactory. They consider that it would be unwise to attempt to extend the use of the <i>panchayat</i> system to other crops until the new Central Jute Committee has examined the matter in detail and reported on its efficiency. The testing of the correctness of the formula used in arriving at the areas under mixed groups is not an urgent matter and there are more urgent problems to be dealt with first in improving area statistics. The local Government propose, however, to have tests made whenever crop cutting experiments are conducted during settlement operations to ascertain the proportions between the different constituents of a mixed crop.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics—concl'd.	
138. Crop Cutting Experiments (paragraph 528).	Bengal.—The matter is under consideration. United Provinces.—No change has been made in existing practice. Punjab.—The whole question of the number of crop cutting experiments and the agency by which they have been made in the past has been under consideration during the year and action has been taken to provide for a large increase in the number of crop cutting experiments made both by the Agricultural Department and the Revenue Department. Burma.—The recommendation has been noted and accepted. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government accept the recommendation that the formation at the headquarters of each provincial Agricultural Department of a statistical branch should precede any attempt to transfer all crop-cutting experiments from the Revenue to the Agricultural Department or to improve the technique of the experiments. This accords with their existing policy. They consider that crop cutting experiments must generally be carried out by the revenue staff until such time as the agricultural department is much more strongly staffed. Recommendations Nos. 13, 14 and 15, made in paragraph 542 of the Report, are accepted by the local Government. They have already adopted these principles in the new system of crop cutting experiments which has been under trial for the last three years and was generally introduced in 1928. Central Provinces.—These are conducted by the Agricultural and Revenue Departments. The staff of the Agricultural Department has not been strengthened for the purpose.
139. Appointment of a Statistical Assistant to Provincial Agricultural Departments (paragraph 538).	Madras.—A Statistical Assistant has already been attached to the office of the Director of Agriculture. He is an experienced member of the Madras Provincial Service. Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—No action has yet been taken owing to lack of funds. Burma.—In view of the present financial difficulties, the Government have decided not to pursue this question further for the present. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government accept the proposal that the Agricultural Department should be strengthened by the appointment of a statistical assistant as soon as funds can be found. The average cost of the project will be Rs. 6,000 a year. It will be classed as an urgent minor project. Central Provinces.—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 140 below.
140. Appointment of Provincial Statistical Officers (paragraph 538).	Bombay.—The matter is under consideration. Bengal.—The matter is under consideration. United Provinces.—The provision of a small Provincial Statistics Bureau was considered after the report of the Indian Economic Enquiry. Funds were not then available and have not been since. The Government regard this as a desirable project, but not as urgent as many others. An alternative would be to develop and expand the office of the Director of Land Records.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics — <i>concl.</i>	Burma.—The recommendation is accepted. It is considered that the Provincial Statistical Officer should advise on matters of agricultural statistics, such as error in field experiments. He should advise also on crop forecasting and all Government statistical work. Bihar and Orissa.—The proposal is accepted in principle but must, for financial reasons, be postponed. It is not at present possible to frame any estimate of the cost of appointing a statistical officer and subsequently a provincial statistical bureau. Central Provinces.—No such appointments have yet been made, but steps have been taken to train an agricultural graduate in statistical methods. Bengal.—Under consideration. United Provinces.—The Agricultural Department at present makes a fairly extensive use of non-official reporters on the state of the crops for checking crop forecasts. A detailed proposal was completed for the creation of a Board of Economic Inquiry, modelled closely on that of the Punjab. Owing to the financial stringency, however, the provision of the money required had to be postponed till next year. The Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee is expected to provide in the course of its inquiries much useful material and experience which will serve to give the Board a good start. Burma.—The recommendation is accepted. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government accept in principle the recommendation that more use should be made of non-official agencies in the collection of agricultural statistics and that in the present stage of development no extensive use can be made of a system of paid reporters. They propose to make an experiment in one district. The cost of introducing a system of honorary crop reporters for the whole province would be approximately Rs. 5,000 per annum, including printing, postage and compilation. Central Provinces.—The returns made by authorities controlling regulated markets and by industrial organisations such as ginning and pressing factories and commercial firms dealing in agricultural produce are already utilized in framing and checking crop forecasts.
141. Use of Non-official Agencies in collection of Agricultural Statistics (paragraph 541).	
CHAPTER XIX.—The Agricultural Services.	Bombay.—The question of the appointment of an Assistant Director of Agriculture to relieve the Director of a part of his duties is under consideration. Bengal.—The question is under consideration. United Provinces.—The Government have recommended that the position of the Director in the Royal Warrant should be raised and made equal to that of the Director of Public Instruction. Proposals about his pay are under consideration in the scheme for the new Provincial Services and are being co-ordinated with those for other heads of departments. During the past year, he has been relieved of much routine work by the temporary appointment of an administrative officer from the Provincial Executive Service as his assistant.
142. Qualifications, pay and status of Directors of Agriculture (paragraph 547).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XIX.—The Agricultural Services—<i>cont.</i>	Burma.—The recommendation regarding the qualifications and recruitment of Directors of Agriculture is accepted. The method of recruitment is already provided for in the rules for the new Agricultural Service, Class I. As regards pay and status, having regard to the amount of the budget controlled and the size of the gazetted staff of the department, the Government do not accept the principle that the Agricultural Department should be on equality with the major departments, such as Public Instruction and Forests in Burma. The status depends upon the growth of the department relative to other departments. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation that the Director of Agriculture should be an officer combining administrative capacity with high scientific qualifications and that his post should be scheduled as a selection post outside the cadre is accepted. They do not, however, wish to lay down any hard and fast rule as to how it should be filled up when a vacancy occurs. The question of pay is now under consideration. As regards the position of the Director of Agriculture in the Warrant of Precedence, action will be taken presumably by the Government of India. Central Provinces.—The question is under the consideration of Government. Bengal.—The question is under consideration. United Provinces.—The matter of pay is under consideration; but the post is still an Indian Agricultural Service post held by a particular officer of that Service and a change is hardly indicated as long as it is held by the present incumbent. Burma.—The recommendations have been reserved for consideration when the question of the affiliation of the college to the University is dealt with. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation that, the post of principal of an agricultural college should be a selection post outside the cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service, has been accepted. As regards pay, the local Government do not wish to commit themselves to anything definite at this stage. The recommendation will be kept in view when an agricultural college is started and a principal for it is appointed. Central Provinces.—The question is under the consideration of Government.
143. Qualifications, pay and status of Principals of Agricultural Colleges (paragraph 547).	
144. Recruitment to and organisation of the new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services (paragraphs 549-556 and 568).	Madras.—The matter is under consideration. Bengal.—The matter is under consideration. United Provinces.—A scheme is under consideration and is now being co-ordinated with the similar schemes of other departments. It differs, however, in several respects from that advocated by the Royal Commission. A similar scheme for the superior veterinary service is at the same stage. Punjab.—The terms of appointment and conditions of service of the New Superior Provincial Agricultural Service are under consideration. The service has not yet been constituted.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XIX.—The Agricultural Services—concl.	Burma.—<i>Qualifications and recruitment.</i>—The recommendations have mostly been accepted and provided for in the Burma Agricultural Service, Class I, Rules. No action is proposed at present for strengthening the teaching side of the agricultural college. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on the recommendation laying down a post-graduate course as an essential qualification for direct recruitment of India trained candidates. Under the new rules promoted officers are not required to be on probation. <i>Pay.</i>—The recommendations regarding basic pay, etc., are accepted generally. The basic scale in the new Burma Agricultural Service, Class I, Rules, is approximately equal to that previously in force for the Indian Agricultural Service. These rules also provide for age for age equality. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report about applying the concession to the existing members of the Indian Agricultural Service. The question of creating special posts outside the cadre of regular services will be considered when occasion arises. The recommendation regarding the passing of a Public Service Act has been brought to the notice of the departments concerned. Bihar and Orissa.—The proposal for the creation of the new Superior Provincial Agricultural Service is under consideration. Central Provinces.—The matter is under consideration. Bengal.—While agreeing in principle with this recommendation the Government are of opinion that the question of interchange of research workers would concern the Central Research Institute, where fundamental problems are being investigated, more than provincial departments. United Provinces.—No action has yet been taken. Burma.—The Government agree that the relations should be as friendly as possible. The interchange of officers will be dealt with as occasion arises. Bihar and Orissa.—The recommendation has been accepted. Central Provinces.—No necessity for such interchange has yet arisen. Bengal.—The local Government agree in principle. United Provinces.—No action has been taken. Burma.—The recommendations have noted. Bihar and Orissa.—The local Government have accepted the recommendation that officers in all branches of the Superior Provincial Agricultural Service should be encouraged to avail themselves of opportunities for study abroad afforded by the study leave rules and that the programmes of work in England should be arranged through the office of the High Commissioner for India. They also accept in principle the recommendation that officers on study leave in Europe should take the opportunity to visit the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, if it possesses information bearing upon their line of work. Central Provinces.—The existing arrangements are considered to be satisfactory.
145. Interchange of Officers between Provinces for study of special problems (paragraph 557).	
146. Grant of Study Leave to officers of new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services (paragraph 559).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous.	United Provinces.—No action has yet been taken. Burma.—This has been brought to the notice of the Local Government Department for necessary action. Bihar and Orissa.—The Bombay Local Self-Government Institute is a self-constituted body, which has organised itself under the patronage of the Minister, and has chosen the Minister as its president. The corresponding body in Bihar and Orissa is the "Local Bodies Conference" which is run on political lines, and could not, therefore, be developed on the Bombay model. Similar purposes are served in this province by the Local Self-Government Board which is on a statutory basis, supplemented by occasional conferences of representatives of local bodies convened by the Minister, as is done at present. The recommendation is not, therefore, acceptable to the local Government. Central Provinces.—An Institute has been started in Berar. Bengal.—The matter is under consideration. United Provinces.—No action has yet been taken. Punjab.—All departmental farms are equipped with simple meteorological apparatus such as rain gauges and maximum and minimum thermometers. In addition, during the past year, special meteorological equipment has been installed on four of the departmental experimental farms in different parts of the Province. Action is being taken at present to provide four more sets of special equipment for other farms. Burma.—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report. Bihar and Orissa.—This recommendation does not really apply to conditions in Bihar and Orissa. The Economic Botanist maintains records of temperature, humidity and rainfall at Sabour and a Stevenson screen has been recently ordered for him. Similar observations will be extended to other farms, whenever necessary. The expenditure involved will be small. It is not proposed to do anything more in this connection at present. Central Provinces.—No action taken as no need for this has been felt.
147. Establishment of Local Self-Government Institutes (paragraph 576).	
148. Establishment of Meteorological Stations of the "second orders" on experimental farms in areas in which climatic conditions are of importance (paragraph 577).	