

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

(Fourth) Report showing the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India during the calendar years 1932 and 1933.

PART I.—CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

PART I.—Central Government.

Statement showing the action taken during the calendar years 1932 and 1933, by the Government of India, on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, with which they are concerned.

NOTE.—Commencing from this issue, the report will be published biennially.

CHAPTER III.—The Organisation of Agricultural Research.

1. Constitution of Council of Agricultural Research. (*Recommendations 1 to 17 and 19—paragraphs 40—55 and 57—58*).

Recommendations (1) to (6).—Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report.

Recommendation (7).—The nucleus of an Agricultural Information Bureau has been started by the establishment by the Council of a Statistical Section from December 1932. The Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of an Animal Husbandry Bureau and the question of giving effect to it is under consideration.

Recommendation (8).—The publication work formerly done at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, was taken over by the Council in January 1931, and the following publications are at present issued by the latter :—

- (i) the Indian Journal of Agricultural Science ;
- (ii) the Indian Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry ;
- (iii) Agriculture and Livestock in India ;
- (iv) the Review of Agricultural Operations in India ;
- (v) Scientific Monographs of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ;
- (vi) Miscellaneous Bulletins of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ; and
- (vii) Catalogue of Indian Insects.

Recommendations (9) to (17) and (19).—The position is as stated in the second report.

2. Appointment of a whole-time Director for the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa. (*Recommendations 20 and 21—paragraphs 58—59*).

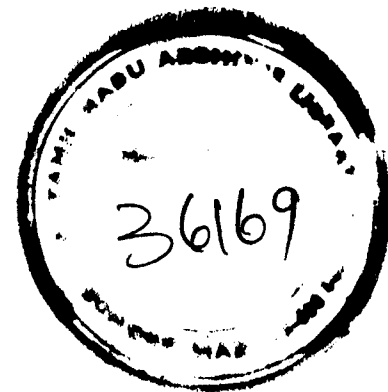
Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. Since then, the Government of India have accepted Dr. Keen's suggestion that the Director should take an active part in research and that his duties should be combined with the headship of a Section, and orders have issued accordingly.

3. Expansion of the Pusa Institute as an educational centre. (*Recommendation 22—paragraph 60.*)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. The recommendations of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have been accepted by the Government of India, except that in regard to recommendation (c) it was considered that candidates possessing a B.Sc. (honours) degree should also be eligible for selection for post-graduate training.

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CHAPTER III.—Organisation of Agricultural Research—concl'd.

4. *Part to be played by Indian Universities in Agricultural development.* (Recommendations 24-25—paragraph 62.)

As previously reported, the Inter-University Board, India, continued to keep in close touch with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and, under the aegis of the latter, the co-operation of Universities in agricultural, including animal husbandry, research continued to develop.

5. *Internal co-ordination and co-operation in Research Institutes.* (Recommendation 26—paragraph 64.)

Attention is invited to the remark in the previous report.

6. *Constitution of a Central Jute Committee.* (Recommendations 28-29—paragraph 65.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. The proposal has been held over for the present.

7. *Establishment of additional Research Sub-Stations to the Pusa Institute.* (Recommendation 30—paragraph 66.)

In addition to the sub-stations (botanical and sugarcane) at Karnal the following sugarcane research stations, financed by grants made through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, are now in operation :—

Dacca (Bengal) ; Musherri (Muzaffarpur—Bihar), Muzaffarnagar (United Provinces), Jullundur and Lyallpur (Punjab) ; Padegaon (Bombay-Deccan) ; and Anakapalle—extended (Madras).

A station near Chittoor (Madras) will be opened shortly and one has been sanctioned for the North-West Frontier Province. These are in great measure sub-stations of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station at Coimbatore.

8. *Continuance of the Board of Agriculture in India.* (Recommendation 31—paragraph 67.)

The position is as stated in the second report. The first meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board was held in Delhi in February, 1933.

CHAPTER IV.—Agricultural Improvement.

9. *Conservation of Fertilisers ; Export Tax on Oilseeds, Bone, Bone-meal and Fish Manures or the total Prohibition of the Exports of these products.* (Recommendations 30, 31, 35 & 36—paragraphs 87, 91 & 92.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous reports. The proposal to levy an export duty on certain oilseeds and oilcakes was again considered at the 3rd meeting of the Indian Oil Crushing Industry Committee held in April 1933, and it was unanimously agreed that the question need not be pursued.

The question of appointment of a central committee for oilseeds, on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, for the development of the Indian Oil Crushing Industry is under the consideration of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Fertilisers Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research did not meet during the period under report.

10. *Railway freight concessions on Fertilisers and Agricultural Machinery.* (Recommendations 39 & 69—paragraphs 95 & 109.)

The Committee, referred to in the previous report, was appointed. Its report on the question of railway freight rates on agricultural products was considered and the Railway Board decided that there was no justification for the lowering of freight rates. As regards fertilisers and agricultural implements, the position is the same as stated in the first report.

CHAPTER IV.—Agricultural Improvement—concl'd.

11. *Modification of Rules framed under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.* (Recommendation 74—paragraph 113.)

Attention is invited to the remark in the first report. Aden was excluded from the operation of this Act and the rules thereunder, but the restrictions imposed by the rules continue to apply to all exports from Aden to other parts of British India.

12. *Co-operation of maritime Indian States in preventing the importation of Pests and Diseases from outside India.* (Recommendation 75—paragraph 113.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.

13. *Strengthening of the Mycological and Entomological staff of the Central Government.* (Recommendation 77—paragraph 114.)

The scheme for providing a separate entomological staff at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research for dealing with work on sugarcane pests, referred to in the second report, was not accepted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research but that body has, however, under consideration revised proposals for headquarters research work on the subject. The research on mosaic and other sugarcane diseases, referred to in that report, is in progress.

14. *Protection against Wild Animals.* (Recommendation 80—paragraph 116.)

The position is the same as stated in the previous report.

15. *Tariff Concessions.* Recommendations 45, 70 & 71—paragraphs 99 & 110.)

Recommendations 45 & 70.—The position is as stated in the second report.

Recommendation 71.—Since the issue of the previous report, Flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts and 'Latex cups' have been added to the free list of agricultural implements.

CHAPTER VI.—Demonstration and Propaganda.

16. *Discontinuance by the Board of Agriculture of its Review of the Methods of Demonstration and Propaganda employed in the provinces.* (Recommendation 1—paragraph 129.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report.

17. *Government of India Prize for Agricultural Improvement.* (Recommendation 34—paragraph 150.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous reports. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research did not consider any of the designs for the animal power bone-crusher worthy of an award. The best design for a power driven bone-crusher suitable for use with a moderate sized oil-engine was selected and in accordance with the terms of the competition necessary arrangements were made by the Council for a crusher to be constructed for test purposes. The crusher was under construction at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VII.—Animal Husbandry.

18. Export of Cattle. (Recommendation 46—paragraph 204.)

The position is as stated in the previous reports.

19. Establishment of a Central Institute of Animal Nutrition. (Recommendations 52 and 53—paragraph 209.)

The scheme prepared by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the establishment of an enlarged Animal Nutrition Research Institute at Dehra Dun, referred to in the previous report, having fallen through, the question of the establishment of a Central Institute of Animal Nutrition in India was again taken up by that body and the subject was discussed at the first meeting of the Standing Animal Nutrition Committee held at Simla in August 1933, and a tentative scheme was prepared and submitted to members for criticism with a view to placing it before the Government of India.

20. Animal Genetics. (Recommendations 54 and 55—paragraph 210.)

Since April 1932, the Statistical Assistant attached to the Animal Husbandry Bureau has been engaged in carrying out a close analysis of the records of cattle breeding work of the Military Dairies Department. A great deal of information has thus been collected and published in the proceedings of the Animal Husbandry Wing Meeting held in Delhi in February, 1933, and in the Council's Journals as to the results which have been obtained by this organisation in the improvement of indigenous dairy cattle and by cross-breeding.

21. Dairying Section of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore. (Recommendations 56-60—paragraph 211.)

Attention is invited to the remark in the previous report. Since then, it has been decided that the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, including the Nutrition Section, at Bangalore, and the Imperial Cattle Breeding Farm at Karnal should be retained as at present but on a somewhat reduced scale and that the Wellington Farm should be maintained solely as a milk depot for the supply of milk to the troops stationed in the neighbourhood. The Creamery at Anand has been closed down. The post of Assistant to the Imperial Dairy Expert has been abolished as a measure of economy.

22. Continuance of the Cattle Bureau. (Recommendation 61—paragraph 211.)

The establishment of an Animal Husbandry Bureau, attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, has been approved and a start has been made with the appointment of an Assistant Statistician to the Bureau in November 1933.

23. Cattle Conferences. (Recommendation 62—paragraph 211.)

The first meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry was held in February 1933. Action has since been taken to implement a number of the recommendations accepted by the Wing, including the formation of Standing Cattle Breeding, Dairying and Animal Nutrition Research Committees.

24. Representation of the interest of Animal Husbandry on the Council of Agricultural Research (Recommendations 63-65—paragraph 212.)

The term of appointment of Colonel A. Olver, Animal Husbandry Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was extended for a further period of two years with effect from the 18th April, 1933.

CHAPTER VIII.—Forests.

25. Railway freight on Fodder, Wood, Charcoal and Coal. (Recommendations 5 and 7—paragraphs 219 and 220.)

The position is as stated in the previous report.

CHAPTER IX.—Diseases of Livestock and their control.

26. All-India Contagious Diseases of Animals Act. (Recommendation 14—paragraph 246.)

The draft Bill and model rules, referred to in the previous report, are under consideration.

27. Revision of the emoluments of the Veterinary Advisers to the local Governments. (Recommendations 23 and 24—paragraph 241.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report. The Secretary of State for India has, since then, sanctioned a proposal that when a member of the Indian Veterinary Service is appointed as Veterinary Adviser in Burma, before he has completed 15 years' service, he should, while so employed, be eligible for a special pay of Rs. 250 a month plus his own pay in the ordinary time scale of the Service.

28. Higher Veterinary Training. (Recommendations 43-46—para. 258.)

The position is as stated in the previous report.

29. Re-organisation of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. (Recommendations 49-55 & 59—paras. 262-264.)

The position is as stated in the second report, but the arrangement whereby the post of Personal Assistant to Director was filled by an officer from the Provincial Civil Service has been discontinued and an officer with knowledge and experience of official routine has been appointed as Personal Assistant.

30. 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. (Recommendation 56—paragraph 264.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.

31. Standing Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to deal with Veterinary matters. (Recommendations 57-58—paragraph 264.)

On the recommendation of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, three standing committees have been appointed to deal with nutrition, cattle breeding and dairying and a special committee has been formed to co-ordinate helminthological research in India.

CHAPTER X.—Irrigation.

32. Establishment of a Central Bureau of Information on Irrigation matters (including matters arising out of Hydro-electric development). (Recommendations 19, 20, 21 & 37—paragraphs 285, 288 & 295.)

As stated in the second report, the Central Bureau of Irrigation came into being in 1931 and was financed by the Government of India during the year 1931-32. Since then, it has been maintained from the contributions of the Central and various Provincial Governments, and is now functioning as an independent body under the direct control of the Central Board of Irrigation.

33. Transfer of District Canals in the North-West Frontier Province to the charge of the Irrigation Department. (Recommendation 35—paragraph 293.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report. Now that the North-West Frontier Province has become a Governor's Province, further action by the Central Government has become unnecessary. It is, however, understood that the local Government have continued the arrangement under which the entire management of the Civil Canals is carried on by the local Irrigation Department.

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CHAPTER X.—Irrigation—concl'd.

4. *Irrigation in Baluchistan.* (Recommendation 36—paragraph 294.)

The temporary post of Superintending Engineer, referred to in the second report, was continued. Unfortunately, owing to the need for economy it has not been possible to undertake new works and the activities of the irrigation staff were confined mainly to the management and maintenance of the existing canals.

CHAPTER XI.—Communications and Marketing.

35. *Freight Concessions.* (Recommendations 15, 16, 18, 47 and paragraph 315 generally—paragraphs 313, 315 and 345.)

The position is as stated in the previous reports.

36. *Water Hyacinth.* (Recommendations 21-22—paragraph 318.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report.

A report has been received from Professor Parija regarding his investigations on the question of eradication of water hyacinth, which will be considered by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its next meeting in February, 1934, and published in due course.

37. *Post and Telegraph facilities.* (Recommendation 23—paragraph 319.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report. Although, as stated therein, the acceptance of collective guarantees is permissible under certain circumstances, yet, during the period under report, no local Government or Administration or private party within British Indian territory desired to make use of the facility. No post or telegraph office was, therefore, opened within British Indian territory under the collective guarantee system.

38. *Standardisation of Weights and Measures.* (Recommendation 37—paragraph 339.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.

39. *Grain Elevator System.* (Recommendation 46—paragraph 344.)

No action is called for, *vide* remarks in the first report.

40. *Possibilities of Cold Storage.* (Recommendation 48—paragraph 346.)

The position is as stated in the second report.

41. *Expert assistance in Agriculture and Co-operation to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in Calcutta.* (Recommendation 51—paragraph 349.)

Attention is invited to the remark in the second report.

42. *Appointment of Trade Commissioners in other countries.* (Recommendation 52—paragraph 349.)

The position remained as stated in the previous report.

CHAPTER XII.—The Finance of Agriculture.

43. *Review of position of money-lenders.* (Recommendation 23—paragraph 368.)

Effect has been given to this recommendation as stated in the previous reports.

CHAPTER XIII.—Co-operation.

44. *The Co-operative Movement in Minor Administrations.* (Recommendation 15—paragraph 378.)

No further progress was made in giving effect to this recommendation during the period under review owing to the continuing financial stringency.

45. *All-India Enquiry into the Co-operative Movement.* (Recommendation 39—paragraph 389.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Village.

46. *Production of Quinine and control of its distribution.* (Recommendations 10 and 11—paragraphs 411 and 412.)

The position is as stated in the previous report.

47. *Medical Aid.* (Recommendation 12—paragraph 413.)

The additions and alterations at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, referred to in the second report, have since been completed, and these have enhanced the efficiency and working both of research enquiries and the production of vaccines.

48. *Human Nutrition.* (Recommendations 13, 15—17 and 19—paragraphs 414 and 417.)

The position is as stated in the second report.

CHAPTER XV.—Education.

49. *Post-graduate training in Agricultural Science.* (Recommendations 42 and 43—paragraph 480.)

Attention is invited to the remarks against item 3—recommendation 22 in Chapter III.

50. *Educational Conferences.* (Recommendation 47—paragraph 483.)

The proposal relating to the revival of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Bureau of Education in India, referred to in the previous reports, was under consideration in the light of the opinions offered by local Governments, but, as there was no prospect of funds being made available in the near future for the establishment of these bodies, the preparation of the detailed scheme was deferred pending improvement in the financial situation.

CHAPTER XVI.—Rural Industries and Labour.

51. *Indian Lac Association.* (Recommendation 8—paragraph 499.)

The position is as stated in the second report.

52. *Internal Migration.* (Recommendation 21—paragraph 508.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.

The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (XXII of 1932), which came into force from the 1st October, 1933, makes it impossible to prohibit emigration to Assam from any area and is also designed to make it possible to reduce to a minimum the control exercised over such emigration.

53. *Emigration.* (Recommendations 23 and 24—paragraph 510.)

The position is as stated in the previous report.

CHAPTER XVII.—Horticulture and Plantations.

54. *Representation of Planting Community on the Council of Agricultural Research.* (Recommendation 17—paragraph 521.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics.

55. *Improvement of Statistics.* (Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 16—19, 21, 22 and 24-25—(paragraphs 525 and 530—534.)

The following further remarks are offered with reference to those made in the previous reports :—

Recommendation 4.—The scheme for the publication of forecasts was received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and was referred to local Governments and Indian States concerned for opinion.

Recommendation 17.—As the majority of the local authorities, which were consulted, were in favour of inclusion of particulars of coffee plantations of less than ten acres, instructions were issued that a start should be made by the collection of statistics for plantations between five to ten acres but that these should be shown in the returns separately from those for plantations of ten acres and over.

Recommendation 21.—The scheme relating to the compilation of Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) Statistics has since been put into operation with effect from the 1st April, 1933.

Recommendation 25.—The question of uniformity of classification was considered by the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture in February, 1933, which appointed a sub-committee to go into details. The recommendation of this Committee was approved by the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and it was decided to refer the matter to local Governments, etc., for opinion.

Miscellaneous.—In the 4th sub-paragraph under paragraph 525 of their report, the Royal Commission recommended that indigo statistics should be omitted from the volume of 'Estimates of Area and Yield' as this crop can no longer be regarded as one of the principal crops of India. This recommendation has been accepted and instructions have issued for the discontinuance of the indigo forecasts but it has been decided to include the estimates of area and yield of this crop in Supplementary Table No. 18 of the 'Area and Yield' volume.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Statistics—concl'd.

56. *Imperial Agronomist, Pusa Institute.* (Recommendation 32—paragraph 538.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.

A Class II post of Statistician was created in 1932 and filled in 1933.

57. *Constitution of a separate Department of Statistics.* (Recommendations 34-35—paragraph 539.)

Certain schemes for the expansion and improvement of economic statistics have been given effect to. It was also decided in connection with the question of the development of an economic organisation at the headquarters of the Government of India to open a new branch of the Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Department at headquarters to carry out more specialised statistical investigations leaving routine work to be performed as hitherto at Calcutta. A Statistical Research Branch was accordingly established at headquarters in July, 1933, on a temporary basis for a period of one year in the first instance. The headquarters of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics have also been transferred from Calcutta to the headquarters of the Government of India.

58. *International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.* (Recommendation 36—paragraph 540.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the previous reports.

India is now represented on the Permanent Committee of the Institute, which meets quarterly at Rome, by the High Commissioner for India.

Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, was appointed to be President of the last biennial meeting of the General Assembly of the Institute held in October, 1932.

CHAPTER XIX.—Agricultural Services.

59. *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.* (Recommendation 19—paragraph 555.)

The position is as stated in the first report.

60. *Relations of Research Workers in India with Research Workers abroad.* (Recommendation 23—paragraphs 558-559.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the second report.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Imperial Conference in 1930, relating to visits of research workers in the Empire and Imperial collaboration in co-ordinated programmes of research, were commended to local Governments in February 1932.

61. *Central Agricultural Research Service.* (Recommendations 32-45—paragraphs 563-566.)

The position is as stated in the previous report.

62. *Cost of Visits paid by the Pusa Staff to the Provinces.* (Recommendation 46—paragraph 567.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the first report.

CHAPTER XX.—Miscellaneous.

63. *Agricultural Organisations in the Minor Administrations of Ajmer-Merwara, the Andamans, Baluchistan, Delhi and C'porg.* (Recommendations 1—5—paragraphs 572-573.)

The position regarding Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and the Andamans is as stated in the previous reports. The N.-W. F. Province was declared a Governor's Province with effect from the 18th April, 1932, and it is no longer necessary to include information relating to it in this part of the report.

The scheme for the development of agriculture in Manpur *Pargana*, referred to in the second report has since been abandoned as a measure of retrenchment, as it was felt that in this particular case no adequate return could be expected from the outlay on the agricultural development of a single small *pargana*.

64. *Co-operation of Indian States in Agricultural (including Veterinary) and Co-operative matters.* (Recommendation 9—paragraph 575.)

Attention is invited to the remarks in the first and second reports. The Baroda State was admitted as a constituent member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1932.

65. *The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.* (Recommendations 13—15—paragraph 578.)

The position is as stated in the second report.

66. *Agricultural Meteorology.* (Recommendation 11—paragraph 577.)

The scheme, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, referred to in the previous reports, is in operation.

67. *Imperial Institute, London.* (Recommendations 16 and 17—paragraph 579.)

As regards the recommendation advocating wider publicity to the facilities offered by the Imperial Institute in regard to furnishing information about the commercial value of Indian products, attention is invited to the remarks in the previous report.

As regards the recommendation concerning the Indian gallery, as stated in the previous report, the Government of India agreed to the closing down of the exhibition galleries. They have since discontinued their annual contribution to the Imperial Institute.

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