

Tuesday, 18th March, 1930

THE  
COUNCIL OF STATE DEBATES

VOLUME I, 1930

*(17th February to 3rd April, 1930.)*

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EIGHTH SESSION

OF THE

SECOND COUNCIL OF STATE, 1930



CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH  
1930

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# COUNCIL OF STATE.

*Tuesday, 18th March, 1930.*

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The Council met in the Council Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, the Honourable the President in the Chair.

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## MEMBERS SWORN.

The Honourable Mr. Nirmal Kumar (Bihar and Orissa : Non-Muham-madan).

The Honourable Mr. Albert Melville Hayman, O.B.E. (Member, Railway Board).

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### PROPOSED BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

74. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) when Bombay and Karachi will be linked by a broad gauge railway ?
- (b) whether Government are prepared to lay on the table a copy of the whole scheme of the proposed railway including survey maps and the estimates ?
- (c) whether the line will pass through Radhanpur ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD : (a) Government are unable to say at present when it will be possible to start work on the Bombay-Sind through connection.

(b) A final location survey of the connection is about to be undertaken. This may not agree with the previous reconnaissance surveys and estimates carried out and it would, therefore, serve no useful purpose to lay the results of the latter on the Council table.

(c) It is expected that the line will pass through Radhanpur but this cannot be definitely stated until the results of the final location survey are to hand. The final alignment will be chosen with the approval of the Local Government.

### CONGESTION OF WORK IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

75. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any congestion of work in the High Court of Bombay ?

- (b) whether they have received any representations from the High Court and public bodies from Bombay on this subject ?
- (c) whether they have decided to remove such congestion ? If so, how ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. G. HAIG : (a) and (b). Representations to this effect were received before the strength of the Court was increased last year.

(c) The permanent strength of the Court was increased from 8 to 10 Judges early in 1929. An additional Judgeship has since been sanctioned from the 17th October, 1929 to the 17th April, 1930 to cope with the congestion of work which is said to continue on the criminal side.

MANAGEMENT OF OLD MUSLIM MOSQUES, MAUSOLEUMS, PALACES, ETC., AT AHMEDABAD.

76. THE HONOURABLE SIB EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER : (i) Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) how many old Muslim mosques, mausoleums, palaces, and other monuments at Ahmedabad are managed by (1) Government under the Ancient Monuments Act, and (2) the Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee appointed by the District Court of Ahmedabad in a scheme framed in Suit No. 54 of 1910 ?
- (b) whether the Collector of Ahmedabad entrusted two mosques to this Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee for management some time ago ?
- (c) whether this Committee approached His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when he visited Ahmedabad on the 2nd January last with an address asking that all the remaining Muslim monuments should be handed over to them ?

(ii) Are Government prepared to place a copy of the address and reply given by His Excellency on the table ?

(iii) Have Government taken any action in the matter ?

(iv) If not, why not ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIB MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH : (i) (a) (1). Seventeen.

(i) (a) (2)—(c). Government have no information but have made enquiries from the Local Government concerned and will communicate the result to the Honourable Member in due course.

IMPORTS OF RUBBER SHOES DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

77. THE HONOURABLE SIB EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER : Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantity of (1) full rubber and (2) canvas rubber shoes, respectively, imported into India during the last three years ?
- (b) the scale of duties levied on these shoes and the total amount so received ?
- (c) whether Government intend to stop the entry of these shoes into India ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD:** (a) and (b). Government are not in possession of information regarding the quantity of full rubber shoes imported into India and the amount of customs duty collected thereon during the last three years. Imports of canvas rubber shoes, by which canvas shoes with rubber soles is apparently meant, are shown separately in the returns from 1st April, 1928. The total number of pairs of such shoes imported and the amount of customs duty collected thereon during the year 1928-29 and the period 1st April to 31st December, 1929, were 1,901,080 and 1,859,526 and Rs. 4,77,855 and Rs. 4,31,202, respectively. The rate of duty on both the commodities is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(c) No, Sir.

PROTECTION TO THE INDIAN SHOE INDUSTRY.

**78. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER:** Will Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have received any representation from the Indian Footwear Protection Association, Agra ?

(b) if so, are they prepared to place the same on the Table ?

(c) what steps do Government intend taking to safeguard the interests of this industry ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD:** (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the representations received is laid on the Table.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

INDIAN FOOTWEAR PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

(For the benefit of the Indian Leather and Shoe Trade, Agra.)

To

THE HONOURABLE SIR BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA,

K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.,

4, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

DEAR SIR,

The Shoe Industry combined with the allied trades, perhaps, ranks as the 5th national industry in India. It has reached a commendable standard in spite of so many disadvantages. For materials and fine upper leathers it is still dependent on foreign countries, but perhaps the greatest disadvantage has been the inherent weakness of the fashionable Indian gentleman not to appreciate the product of the skilled Indian labour. For years and years he has been in the habit of demanding a foreign stamped shoe. That shoe may be costly and the price may pinch him but he would not care to offer three-fourths its price to a reputable Indian factory to make as decent and strong a shoe as is tolerable for fashion-wear. The Industry has been fighting against all odds, and it is a moment of pride that India can make shoes as good as any other country in the world. It is indeed tragic that in its path of development it should receive a terrible shock from a tremendous amount of import of foreign rubber shoes in different varieties, designs and prices. Most of these are unhygienic and all of them without exception create a bad effect on the health of those who use. Uneconomical because they are not lasting, unsuitable for the Indian climate because they bring eye and foot troubles, they are seemingly so cheap that their purchase is irresistible for the average customer. The illiterate and ignorant man from the village does not know that the rubber shoe is an improper form of foot-clothing and would not withstand even 10 days rough wear in the countryside; the poor citizen does not know that his health is being affected by the showy light shoe he is mad after buying; it is, therefore, the duty of the Government to stop the entry of these dangerous shoes in order to protect the interests of the people.

I have been directed by my Association to invite the attention of the Indian Government, provincial Governments, and the members of the Legislative Assembly, the Tariff Board to the cruel indifference being shown in this connection and particularly in tolerating the ruin of the Indian Shoe Industry by allowing these shoes at cheap tariff rates.

Many owners, leather-sellers, shoe factories, and factory owners are all mute and bewildered onlookers at the past years' conditions of business and are hopeless for their prospects during the current year. Almost all have either lost heavily or have gained nothing for their troubles. And in the next few months some will be groaning under bank debts or will overturn the sack-cloth on which they sit in their shops. The dismal and hopeless condition of the shoe-trade is directly attributable to the immense import of rubber footwear.

Much more considerable is the penury of the shoe worker. His already underfed family, the growing pallor of their members in the shoe manufacturing centres, is indicative of what they are earning now and what their condition will be if matters do not improve immediately. Unemployment is increasing in them and if the Industry does not run satisfactorily this year the situation is bound to become intolerable.

In all civilized countries protection by tariff is the only weapon to safeguard the interests of a National Industry. If well developed countries like Japan, Canada and Panama can have customs duties from 25 to 50 per cent. and if one of the greatest industrial countries like United States of America can demand a 30 per cent. duty on imported leather shoes, it is really disgraceful that the ill-capitalized and undeveloped cottage Shoe Industry of India should be left unprotected at the mercy of highly organised and well-equipped industrialists of Europe, America and Japan. And specially when the question is of a class of shoes unsuitable for use in India, it is regrettable they are allowed a cheap tariff.

My Association, therefore, begs you to tackle the situation immediately and suggests the following scale of duties to be levied at the earliest possible opportunity :

	Per cent.
Full rubber and canvas rubber shoes invoiced at Rs. 2 and below . . . . .	150
Full rubber and canvas rubber shoes invoiced at Rs. 2 and above . . . . .	100
Leather shoes, all qualities . . . . .	50

This is a reasonable scale of tariff which will safeguard the interests of this unfortunate Industry and I hope you will help in trying for this and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

S. H. RAZA,

*General Secretary,*

*Indian Footwear Protection Association, Agra.*

On Sunday, the 12th January, 1930, under the auspices of the Indian Footwear Protection Association, Agra, a general meeting of the members of the Leather-sellers, Shoe Manufacturers, Shoe Factory and Shoe Works Associations of Agra was held in the Universal Cinema (K. V. Building) and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(1) This meeting points out to the Government that as the showy and cheap but hardly lasting foreign rubber and canvas rubber shoes selling in India, are proving dangerous for the health of the people and as they are ruining the Shoe Industry of India and bringing disastrous poverty on the labourers, it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to restrict their import in the country by a prohibitive duty or by some other measures conducive to this effect.

Municipalities, Local Bodies and District Boards are also requested to tax heavily the entry of these shoes in their territories.

(2) That copies of the above resolution be sent to the Central and Provincial Governments, Members of the Board of Industries in the provinces, Members of the Legislative

Assembly and provincial Councils, Chairmen of Municipalities, Local Bodies, District Boards, also Ministers of Native States all over India.

*General Secretary,  
Indian Footwear Protection Association, Agra.*

INDIAN FOOTWEAR PROTECTION ASSOCIATION,  
AGRA,  
28th February, 1930.

No. 274.

The Secretary to the Government of India,  
Finance Department,  
New Delhi.

DEAR SIR,

The continued increase in the import of foreign rubber footwear has had a disastrous effect on the Indian Shoe Industry, and its allied trades. It has been crippled to the extent of receiving the serious attention of the Government of India immediately.

Protection by tariff is the only solution for evading the disaster that awaits the people engaged in this business. A calm survey of the troubled waters of this business will at once find that it is mooring towards complete wreckage. Dark and gloomy are the prospects for the coming financial year, so much so, that people who have lost much of their small capital in the closing year and also the poor and bereft workmen who have been lingering for a long time for employment, are most disheartened and would not even welcome a 'cheer up' for keeping patiently on for a few more months when the tides may turn and they get relief.

Unlike other industries and trades, this one is in the hands of middle class and poor people and the workmen engaged are well known for their poverty and illiteracy. This mute population deserves the sympathy of the Government at a time when they are faced with a great calamity leading to the deprivation of their means of livelihood. It is, therefore, imperative on the Government to be quick in saving a situation unfortunately to prove most uncomfortable to millions of people.

Protection will not only check the growing poverty of all those employed in the industry and side business but will materially benefit British Commerce by increasing the sale of leather shoes which consume so much of English leathers and materials. Our tanning industry will also get an impetus.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Canada and British rubber footwear have lost much ground in the market owing to the arrival of a formidable rival and the prices have gone so low that competition for any of these countries seems a hopeless task. Therefore, the usual policy of the Government to sacrifice the interests of Indian Industries for those of British ones, does not receive any interference, rather, it will be advantageous to give a thorough protection to our industry even if that gives the minimum stimulus to British Trade. For some time past economic conditions have brought about a change in the political ideals of the Indian people and the Government in its usual make-believe way has been outwardly sympathising and patting them up with pacifying words and insincere promises, perhaps, never pursuing a policy of genuine help to the nationals of this country. Its dangerous economic policy is sure to bring the complete annihilation of peace and prosperity both to itself and the mute masses of India. Its callous indifference to the requirements of the people has led to the prevalent dissatisfaction and for that reason the cult of revolution is fast spreading in the country and the dreaded Moscow seems to be getting closer and closer to Delhi. Protection of nearly all the Indian Industries is necessary to improve the general economic conditions of the country and also to allay the feeling that the Government is in the habit of betraying the interests of India for the sake of British ones. Such a help to the Indian Shoe Industry will entail no loss to British Trade and will go a great deal towards retaining the goodwill of millions of people engaged therein and the allied occupations.

For want of capital and technical education this industry is lagging much behind the high standard reached in other countries like Japan, America and Germany and if these

industrial countries should deem it unavoidable to protect shoe manufacture by customs duties ranging from 30 to 300 per cent. there seem no reason why the Government should refrain from taxing the entry of foreign shoes at the moderate rate of 150% which the present conditions of the Industry urgently require.

I hope the Government does something immediately and expeditiously to save our industry from disaster and thereby takes the first step to show that it is not practically devoid of humane feelings for the people of the country—their industries and their means of livelihood.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

SAMUEL HAQUE,

*General Secretary,*

*Indian Footwear Protection Association, Agra.*

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PROGRESS REPORTS RECEIVED FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ON THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

79. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government please state whether they have received or called for any reports from the Provincial Governments summarising the steps that have been taken in the provinces to put into effect any of the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH: Yes. I place on the table of the House a copy of the Report\* showing the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Part II of the Report has been compiled by the Government of India from the provincial reports. Part I of the Report shows the action taken by the Government of India on the recommendations with which they are concerned.

AMALGAMATION OF THE POONA AND KIRKEE CANTONMENTS.

80. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government please state :

- (a) whether there has been any proposal put forward to amalgamate the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments ?
- (b) if so, what decision has been arrived at ?
- (c) what are the reasons, if any, on which such a proposal is based ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH: With your permission, Sir, I will answer this question on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :

- (a) No.
- (b) and (c). Do not arise.

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\*Vide Appendix to these Proceedings.

PARTICIPATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CALENDAR REFORMS.

81. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) if they have received any invitation to participate in the forthcoming International Conference on Calendar Reform?
- (b) if they have accepted such an invitation?
- (c) if they have selected an Indian representative to attend that Conference?
- (d) who that representative is?
- (e) if Government have prepared or are preparing a Memorandum to submit to that Conference?
- (f) if any prominent men or institutions or societies have been or are being consulted in connection therewith?

THE HONOURABLE SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM: (a) The Government of India have not received any such invitation and they are not aware that a conference on the subject is about to be convened. Consequently, (b) to (f) do not arise.

TAKING OVER BY GOVERNMENT OF BLOCK 8 OF THE BOMBAY BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

82. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government please state when they intend to take over Block 8 of the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH (on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief): The questions whether the area is now in a fit condition to be taken over under the terms agreed upon, and, if so, from what date the transfer should take place, have not yet been decided but I hope that they will be shortly.

THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: May I know, Sir, whether it will be within the next two or three months?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH: Shortly.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS OVERSEAS.

83. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government please state:

- (a) if they have received any request from the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce urging that the full scheme of Overseas Trade Commissioners be put into operation at once instead of extending the appointment of such Commissioners over three years?
- (b) whether any reply has been given to this request?
- (c) the nature of such reply, if any?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD: (a) Government have received a representation from the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce urging the early appointment of all the six Indian Trade Commissioners provided for in the scheme instead of spreading the appointments over three years.

(b) and (c). The Chamber have been informed that their views have been noted.

#### SLUMP IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

84. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government please state :

- (a) if their attention has been called to the statement made by the Chairman of the Bank of China (telegraphed to India by Reuters Agency) to the effect that the present low value of silver is partly due to "the indiscriminate selling of the surplus supplies by the Indian Treasury" ?
- (b) how this statement can be reconciled with that of the Honourable the Finance Member that the sale of silver by the Government of India has not been the cause of the slump in price ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR MCWATTERS: (a) Yes.

(b) The statement of the Chairman of the Bank of China expresses his opinion, an opinion which is not accepted by the Government of India. In particular the Government cannot accept the description of their method of selling as "indiscriminate". The Honourable the Finance Member in his reply to a question put by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th February did not deny that the sales by the Government of India might have had some influence on the silver market, but he attributed the fall in price primarily to other factors.

#### PROSCRIPTION OF THE JANUARY, 1930 ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE *Britannia and Eve*.

85. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: In connection with the prohibition of the January, 1930 issue of the British magazine *Britannia and Eve* from importation into India, will Government please state :

- (a) the reason for the issue of the prohibition ?
- (b) whether any attempt has been made to collect copies around India or which are on sale ?
- (c) whether the actual possession of such copies is prohibited ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. G. HAIG: (a) The reason for the prohibition was that this number contained an article which it was thought would give just cause of offence to Muslims.

(b) Local Governments were asked to take steps to buy up copies that were still on sale.

(c) The Punjab Government subsequently issued a notification of forfeiture under section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**PARTICIPATION OF INDIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL POULTRY CONGRESS IN LONDON IN JULY, 1930.**

86. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER : Will Government please state :

- (a) whether India has officially received an invitation to participate in the International Poultry Congress to be held in London next July ?
- (b) whether the invitation, if any, has been referred to the Imperial Agricultural Council ?
- (c) whether any request has been made for a grant to cover the expenses of any participation in such a Congress ?

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The United Provinces Poultry Association asked the Government of India for a grant, but the Association was informed that it should apply to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Space at the Exhibition, which is being held in connection with the Congress, has been offered by the Empire Marketing Board to the Indian Trade Commissioner, London. This space has been placed at the disposal of the Association.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE LONDON-INDIA AIR MAIL SERVICE SINCE ITS INAUGURATION, ETC.**

87. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER : Will Government please state :

- (a) the total expenditure on the London-India Air Mail Service since its inauguration ?
- (b) the total income from the service during that period ?
- (c) the total loss caused by accidents to the aeroplanes engaged on the service ?
- (d) the total number of postal articles carried by the service since it was started ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY : (a), (b) and (c). The London-Karachi Air Mail Service has been established by Imperial Airways and is subsidized by His Majesty's Government. For postal purposes the service is controlled by His Majesty's Postmaster-General. Information relating to the cost of working the service and the receipts derived therefrom or the losses incurred thereby in consequence of accidents is accordingly not in the possession of the Government of India. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department like other postal administrations pays the British Post Office for the use of the service. The general principles on which these charges are payable are laid down in International Regulations which were drawn up at The Hague in September, 1927, to which this country has subscribed. The air conveyance charges are the same for all administrations and vary with the distance over which correspondence is carried by air.

(d) The explanation given above will make it clear that the total number of articles carried by this service cannot be supplied. It may interest the Honourable Member, however, to know that the total gross weights of air

mails received at Karachi from all foreign administrations and despatched abroad since this service was started and until the middle of February, 1930, are 26,138 lbs. and 23,798 lbs., respectively.

TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO THE INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY AS ITS SHARE OF THE WIRELESS LICENCE FEES, ETC.

88. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government please state:

- (a) the total amount of money paid to the Indian Broadcasting Company in Bombay as its share of the wireless licence fees?
- (b) the amount, or value, of any special concessions or grants made from public funds to the Company?
- (c) whether Government have come to any decision regarding the granting of assistance to broadcasting in India?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. SHILLIDY: (a) The amount paid to the Company as its share of the fees realised in British India was, in 1927 Rs. 12,688; in 1928 Rs. 62,776; and in 1929 Rs. 61,720.

(b) No grant was made to the Company from public funds. An arrangement, made effective by Government co-operation, existed between the Company and dealers in wireless apparatus under which the latter paid to the Company 10 per cent. of the cost of wireless receiving apparatus imported into British India. This concession is understood to have brought about Rs. 2 lakhs in all to the Company's funds.

(c) Government propose, subject to grant of funds by the Legislative Assembly, to purchase the physical assets of the Company for a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and to maintain broadcasting on an experimental basis for a period of two years. Necessary provisional arrangements have been concluded with the Company and the Broadcasting Service is being continued for the present.

GRIEVANCES OF THE PRINCESS ROUNAK ZAMANI BEGUM, GRAND-DAUGHTER OF THE *ex*-KING OF DELHI.

89. THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER: Will Government be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Princess Rounak Zamani Begum, grand-daughter of the *ex*-King of Delhi, was granted an interview by His Excellency the Governor of Burma in about September last?
- (b) did she bring certain grievances to the kind notice of His Excellency?
- (c) what were those grievances?
- (d) have the Government of Burma invited the attention of the Government of India to the subject with a view to redress them?
- (e) what steps Government intend taking in the matter?

THE HONOURABLE SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM: The information is being collected and will be furnished to the Honourable Member as soon as possible after its receipt.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESIGNING AND PRINTING OF POSTERS IN THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT IN 1928-29.

90. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) how much they spent in (i) designing and (ii) printing of posters in the Publicity Department in 1928-29 ?
- (b) what amount of (i) was paid to artists in India and what amount to artists abroad ?
- (c) how many of the artists in India were Europeans and how many Indians ?
- (d) what amount was paid to each artist ?
- (e) in printing of posters what amount was spent abroad and what amount in India ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD: (a) (i) Nil.

(a) (ii) About Rs. 32,000.

(b), (c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) About Rs. 32,000 abroad and nothing in India.

LITHOGRAPHIC WORK OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

91. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the East Indian Railway have got a plant of their own for lithographing of posters. If the answer be in the affirmative whether they do all their lithographic work with their own plant ?
- (b) the names of firms or presses from which the East Indian Railway get their blocks ?

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD: (a) The lithographic work of the East Indian Railway, with the exception of such publicity posters as are obtained direct from Europe by the Publicity Officer, is done by plant owned by that railway.

(b) The blocks are obtained from the Calcutta Chromotype Company, the Elphinstone Art Studio and Messrs. T. Black and Company.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY ON THE POSTERS "MULLICK GHAT OF CALCUTTA" AND "KALIGHAT OF CALCUTTA", RESPECTIVELY.

92. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING: Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the amounts spent by the Eastern Bengal Railway on the posters "Mullick Ghat of Calcutta" and "Kalighat of Calcutta", respectively, for (i) designing, (ii) printing, (iii) freight and (iv) customs ?
- (b) whether such posters could not have been produced in India ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD :** (a) The posters were produced jointly by the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways. The Eastern Bengal Railway's share of the cost for 3,000 posters was as follows :

	Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Designing . . . . .	225	0	0
(ii) Printing . . . . .	1,567	10	8
(iii) Freight and customs . . . . .	268	14	0

(b) The posters were designed in India and could also have been printed here, but the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reports that having secured first class designs, it was considered desirable to have them printed in the United Kingdom by the Offset Lithographic Process in order to make a comparison with the work now produced in India. At the time the order was placed, the only firm in India known to be able to produce posters by the process referred to was the *Times of India* Press, Bombay.

#### INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN PRINCES AND RAJKUMARS.

**93. THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING :** Will Government be pleased to state :

- (a) the places in India where there exists an institution for the education of Indian Princes and Rajkumars ?
- (b) which of those institutions are under the Government of India and which are under Local Governments ?
- (c) the amount that is spent annually for each of those institutions by the Government concerned ?

**THE HONOURABLE SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM :** (a) Ajmer, Indore, Rajkot, Lahore and Raipur.

(b) The Mayo College, Ajmer, the Daly College, Indore, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, are under the Government of India. The Aitchison College, Lahore, and the Rajkumar College, Raipur, are under the Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces, respectively.

(c) The amounts annually spent for each of these institutions by the Governments concerned are as follows :

	Rs.
The Mayo College, Ajmer . . . . .	55,800
The Daly College, Indore . . . . .	50,000
The Rajkumar College, Rajkot . . . . .	10,000
The Aitchison College, Lahore . . . . .	15,000
The Rajkumar College, Raipur . . . . .	Nil

## RESOLUTION *RE* SERIOUS AFTER-EFFECTS OF VACCINATION.

THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER (Bombay Presidency: Muhammadan): Sir, I have very great pleasure in placing before this Honourable Council the following Resolution which stands in my name on the agenda :

“That in view of the very disconcerting and alarming statements being made in England regarding the serious consequences reported from Eastern countries of mass vaccination, this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that reports be immediately called for from all the Provincial Governments dealing with—

- (a) the popularity of vaccination among the masses of India ;
- (b) the efficacy of vaccination as shown by the number of deaths among vaccinated and unvaccinated small-pox patients ;
- (c) the number of reported cases of other diseases immediately following vaccination ;
- (d) the truth or otherwise of the statement that syphilis and leprosy have been widely spread in India through vaccination ;
- (e) the advisability of recommending either compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination as a general rule for India ;

and further, that the results of this investigation be published at as early a date as possible, and action taken accordingly.”

Now, Sir, let me hasten to assure this House that I am not an anti-vaccinationist. I come here, indeed, with a mind biassed in favour of vaccination ; but at the same time I feel it my duty to call attention to a campaign which has been started in England regarding the serious after-effects of vaccination and the definite declarations made even in the House of Commons that the sternest arguments in favour of the dangers of vaccination are to be found in the results of the process in Eastern countries, including India. Therefore, Sir, I trust that as I lay facts and figures before this Honourable Council, there will ever be present in the minds of the Members and of the Government the assurance that I am not trying to make out a case against vaccination; I shall merely be trying to show what arguments and statistics are being used by anti-vaccinationists in England and showing that in the interests of vaccination itself, as well as the mental quietness of those who place so much confidence in it, such an investigation as I suggest in my Resolution should be undertaken.

Sir, at the outset, let me also point out that even the present agitation against vaccination in England is not so much against the method of inoculation as against the present vaccination laws, although the statistics which have been compiled certainly suggest, if they are true, that there might be something wrong with the method as well as the system. But, on this latter point, I would ask you all to join with me in deferring judgment until the investigation I am calling for has been made.

It is not perhaps generally known that there has during the past year been placed before the Ministry of Health in the Labour Government what has been called “ a remarkable series of revelations ” causing the drafters of the report to declare that “ the truth is that every known method of vaccination has now been condemned by the vaccination authorities themselves ”, and that so great has been the official interest aroused that for some time it has been expected that the MacDonald Government would introduce new legislation on the matter. And, in that case, as the so-called results in Eastern countries, including India, will assuredly be cited, it is only fair that we ourselves should see where we stand.

[Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.]

I shall probably be told right at the beginning that there is a great body of medical opinion in favour of vaccination ; but at the same time it must be realised that in general the opinion of a great body is of little value. In matters such as these, when science is involved, it is individual responsibility which really counts ; and it has to be admitted, says a report submitted to the Ministry of Health, that " vaccination has been condemned by the independent medical men who have made a special study of the history and effects of the system ". And amongst others who are cited, not as mere anti-vaccinationists, but as experts who insist that there must be new legislation, are Dr. Charles Creighton who has written several books condemning the practice as being the spreader of the horrible disease of syphilis ; Professor Edgar Crookshank of King's College, who has published two ponderous volumes condemning the evil effects ; and Professor McIntosh of the London University who roundly states the use of the living virus as being extremely dangerous.

Sir, it is 212 years now since attempts to stop small-pox by inoculation commenced, for it was in 1718 that the Eastern practice of inoculating people with small-pox so that they might not take the disease in the natural manner was introduced into England, and it was very largely practised for about 80 years. Important bodies of medical men advocated the practice as beneficial, but the practice has now been made a crime punishable with imprisonment, thus showing that there are times when even important bodies of medical men were mistaken.

Then came Jenner in 1798, and his cow-pox theory superseded the small-pox theory and was practised for a hundred years until 1898, ably supported by successively large bodies of medical men who declared it was amazingly protective and absolutely harmless. But all that century of vaccination as practised failed to prevent small-pox, but it was proved that it was so liable to spread other diseases, especially syphilis, that it was stopped by Act of Parliament in 1898. And at the same time it was admitted by the country in supporting the Act that in England and Wales the Jenner vaccination method probably killed about 20,000 persons annually and permanently injured about 200,000 others every year. And it is declared that even to-day much of the world's heritage of other diseases is traceable to the Jenner method, now condemned by law and disowned by medical science, and the report so freely quoted nowadays by those who are urging new laws says that the process spreads syphilis round the world and leprosy in India, South Africa, the West Indies and other tropical and sub-tropical countries.

Sir, in 1898 came the calf-lymph method. This had been repeatedly tried before and abandoned because of the terrible diseases it gave, and we are told that it was responsible for at least 10,000 dead and 100,000 permanently injured every year. But here again for a time, as with the Jenner method, a great body of medical men supported it and said that it was both preventive and harmless, but the official statistics show that in the last epidemic of small-pox in London 70 per cent. of the cases had been vaccinated, and the report of the Rolleston Committee (which includes the report of the Andrewes' Committee, appointed nearly six years ago), states that vaccination gives encephalitis, similar to sleepy sickness, which is the worst disease known, because 50 per cent. of those who get it become permanently insane.

The Ministry of Health appointed the Andrewes' Committee because of the report made by two eminent London doctors, Professor James McIntosh and Professor Hubert M. Turnbull. These men had examined seven cases of

death after vaccination and they came to the conclusion that the deaths were caused entirely by the vaccine matter put into their blood, and that that was the only cause of their deaths, the persons they examined having been entirely healthy until they were vaccinated.

The Andrewes' Committee reported 62 such cases, of which 56 were fatal. Government lymph was used in 53 of these cases, of which 50 were fatal.

The Rolleston Committee mentioned another 30 cases of which 16 were fatal. Government lymph was used in 18 cases, 8 being fatal. These 92 cases are probably, it is pointed out, only a very small fraction of the cases that occurred. Medical men habitually omit vaccination from the death certificate, and it is estimated that there are 100 actual deaths from this cause for every one actually recorded, making 9,200 cases and about 2,000 deaths, which is about the usual proportion of deaths to cases of encephalitis.

Sir, it should also be carefully noted that the League of Nations in its Report dated August, 1928, mentions that in Holland there were known to be 139 cases and 41 deaths. The Dutch Government therefore stopped vaccination from January, 1928. The Rolleston Committee advises that the present method of vaccination should stop. Instead of the four big marks, it suggests that only one little mark, and that instead of the vaccine matter now used, there should be, it says, a diluted vaccine. Thus is the third and latest method of small-pox prevention condemned.

But it should also be noted, say the organisers of the present campaign, that those suggested methods have been strongly condemned previously. The London Metropolitan Asylum Board made very careful reports dealing with the epidemic of 1901 and 1902, and in its report for the latter year it says that the small-pox patients numbered 9,659 and the deaths 1,629. About 70 per cent. of the patients had been vaccinated before they were attacked by small-pox. Every patient was vaccinated in the hospital, which caused, we are told, a high death-rate. They classified the deaths and stated that of those whose vaccination marks were half a square inch or more only 7 per cent. died, whereas those where the area of the vaccination marks were too small to record, 38 per cent. died, showing that in their opinion it was only vaccination with large marks which was any use. This means that the latest proposals of the Rolleston Committee in making one mark instead of four large ones has been condemned in advance by the doctors of the Metropolitan Asylum Board.

The Rolleston Committee, Sir, also recommends further experiments on animals, and it must be declared, therefore, that Sir Humphrey Rolleston and his Committee admit that they do not know exactly how vaccination should be done, although they roundly condemn the present method.

Another point, Sir, of which much is being made is that although the present method of vaccination has been practised now for 130 years, no advocate of vaccination knows for how long the process protects. Jenner said, once vaccinated, and the man was protected for life, for which statement he got £30,000 from the British Parliament. But it was very soon discovered that this statement was not true. It is also on record that in recent years Dr. McVail told the President of the Local Government Board that primary vaccination was, in effect, little better than a farce, and a deception; and the President agreed with him. And to-day it must be admitted that medical men the world over are anything but unanimous about the period for re-vaccination, some say five years, some say seven, and others say ten, whilst different countries are introducing different forms of legislation making re-vaccination compulsory so many times between birth and puberty.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. G. A. NATESAN:** How is all this relevant to India ?

**THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER:** I will just tell you. And yet whilst England hesitates about the matter, the doctors are so scared of the disease if it is brought into close contact that in every small-pox hospital the nurses are re-vaccinated every six months.

Now, Sir, I have gone at some length into these figures and divergent opinions because I want to prove that, instead of being branded as a scare-monger or a pessimist, India should realise that doctors the world over are anything but agreed on the essential factors of vaccination. When the Dutch Government abandon the practice altogether, when the League of Nations issues a report partially condemning, when two expert Committees in England confess the danger and the frequent failure of the method, there surely is need that India started a little investigation of its own, more especially as India is cited as one of the countries which has suffered badly from the evil results of vaccination in the form of syphilis, leprosy and sleepy sickness.

Sir, I place these facts and figures before this Council as a public duty. They have been culled from the reports of experts and have never been contradicted. I do not say that the figures are complete, or that they tell the whole truth ; but I do say that they reveal a situation which India cannot afford to ignore. In this country we have an ideal field for investigation. Vaccination has been going on here for several centuries, and even Jenner's method found great favour with the last Peshwa, recently discovered records in Poona showing that the Residency Doctor was actually appointed by His Highness the Peshwa to be official vaccinator to the Maratha Government for a number of years. There must be ample evidence available, if collected and collated, to settle many of the points now being raised by the League of Nations, the British Ministry of Health and by foreign Governments. My Resolution merely calls for that collection of facts. By passing this Resolution the Council and the Government will not in any way be forming any decision as to the usefulness or otherwise of the system of vaccination. It is more than possible that the story told by India will finally refute the alarming reports which are being published in England. If they do, then by passing this Resolution this Honourable Council will have performed a decided service ; whilst if, on the other hand, there is evidence that the practice does actually produce evil effects, then it is high time that the situation be faced and a definite decision be taken as to whether the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

I freely admit that these facts and figures, startling and staggering though they are, have not convinced me that there is anything wrong with vaccination. But figures collected in India from the Provincial Governments will provide a fund of information on a most important subject, and I think it is the honest duty of the Government of India to see that these figures are collected and published.

Sir, regarding the action to be taken, this must be left to the judicious consideration of Government after the collected facts reveal the actual situation.

I could say much more on this subject, but I think I have said enough to show that the Resolution should be accepted both by the Government and by the House. I therefore commend it to the attention of the Honourable

members. All I can do is to appeal to every member not to be biassed one way or the other. Let us face the facts ; and if those facts do not completely satisfy us, let us collect more to prove or disprove the serious assertions which are being made.

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** The question is :

“ That the following Resolution be adopted, namely :

‘ That in view of the very disconcerting and alarming statements being made in England regarding the serious consequences reported from Eastern countries of mass vaccination, this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that reports be immediately called for from all the Provincial Governments dealing with

- (a) the popularity of vaccination among masses of India ;
- (b) the efficacy of vaccination as shown by the number of deaths among vaccinated and unvaccinated small-pox patients ;
- (c) the number of reported cases of other diseases immediately following vaccination ;
- (d) the truth or otherwise of the statement that syphilis and leprosy have been widely spread in India through vaccination ;
- (e) the advisability of recommending either compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination as a general rule for India ;

and further, that the results of this investigation be published at as early a date as possible and action taken accordingly ’.”

The motion was negatived.

#### CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING** (Bihar and Orissa : Non-Muhamadan) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. The House will remember that I moved an amendment in the last Simla Session in this House in support of this very object, as disclosed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. So much convinced was the opposition about the utility of an amendment like this that I was able to obtain an assurance from that section of my Honourable friends, now unfortunately no longer present in this House, that they would have such an amendment brought and passed in the shape of a Bill in this Session. Honourable Members will admit that a legislation which affects maritalties and connubial relations must have due regard to exceptional cases. Rai Sahib Harbilas Sardas, the sponsor of this famous Bill, provided for cases of a conscientious nature, but I fail to understand why neither the Select Committee nor the Assembly thought fit to provide for such exigencies.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. MUDALIAR** (Madras : Non-Muhamadan) : On a point of order, Sir, is it usual for a speech to be made at the stage of asking for leave to introduce a Bill, and would a debate be permissible at this stage ?

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** It is usual to explain the general principles of the Bill at the introduction stage. I am not yet aware whether the Honourable Member is making a speech.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER :** Sir, I have something to say too. Have I no answer to the Resolution of mine from Government ?

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** The Honourable Mr. Surput Sing.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING :** To continue, Sir,—in our complex and complicated social life cases must always arise which will require treatment of a special nature ; and prudent are those legislators who can foresee and provide for them. Our country is yet quite conservative and moves rather cautiously in matters of social reforms. Conscience also plays an important part in matters, social and religious. Our marriages being purely a socio-religious matter involve questions of conscience. It is meet and proper therefore that cases of an exceptional and conscientious nature should be met in such a legislation as the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Sir, I move.

The motion was adopted.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. SURPUT SING :** Sir, I introduce the Bill. I also beg to inform the House that I shall move for its consideration in the Simla Session.

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#### INLAND STEAM-VESSELS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. DESIKA CHARI (Burma : General) :** Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, for certain purposes, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.

Sir, from the reception to this Bill in the other place I would not be justified in making a long speech. The Bill is a very modest measure and, as it has emerged from the Select Committee in the other place and as it was passed, is a very cautious measure and I need not detain the House long. The principle of this Bill is the extension of the principle of Governmental interference in private enterprise in the public interest. The object of the Bill is three-fold : first the fixing of minimum rates with a view to prevent possible rate wars and with a view to promote the organisation of steamer services which will have a fair chance of competition with the well established existing steamer companies. The second object is the fixing of a maximum rate with a view to safeguard the interests of the public against exorbitant rates which are likely to be charged by the existing river companies which are more or less virtually monopolistic concerns to some extent. The third object is to provide these river companies with advisory councils on the lines of the Local Advisory Councils for Railways. That is the object with which Mr. Neogy introduced the Bill in the Second Assembly, and after dissolution the Bill lapsed. The Bill was again reintroduced in 1927 during the Delhi Session and during the 1928 Delhi Session the Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion. Opinions were received from various Local Governments and from other public bodies and individuals interested in the matter. After the opinions were received I understand from a perusal of the report of the debates in the other place these opinions were very carefully examined by the Government and the Government saw that, being only a permissive measure, they would not be opposed to it and the Bill was referred to Select Committee. Honourable Members will see that in the Select Committee all sections of the Assembly were represented and it emerged with the unanimous report of the Select Committee with considerable additions, having regard to the objections raised, as seen from the opinions expressed in various quarters. Sir, I submit

the Select Committee has taken the utmost pains to ascertain and to meet the objections raised in the various opinions expressed, and I believe the changes made in the Select Committee adequately deal with the objections taken in these opinions received.

The Council is aware that inland transport plays a very important part in at least four of the provinces of India—Bengal, Bihar and Assam and Burma. It is also abundantly clear that there is plenty of room for the starting of new companies which can ply on these rivers in these various provinces without serious detriment to the existing companies. The unfortunate experience in some of the provinces, especially in Bengal, has been that attempts in the direction of organising similar steamship companies by indigenous concerns had to fail because of the steps taken by rate wars by the well-established concerns who were well able to practically kill these indigenous enterprises with the help of their vast resources. I need not weary the House with instances of such cases where indigenous companies have been practically killed. Sir, the main object of the Bill is to promote indigenous enterprise in starting new companies. When there is a large scope for the starting of such companies and when it is eminently desirable that indigenous enterprise should be given fair play, I think the principle of the Bill would be unexceptionable. The steam navigation companies are controlled to some extent by Government under the Inland Steam-vessels Act. The Inland Steam-vessels Act is a long one and under this Act Government grants licenses to steam-vessels on certain conditions. In the long Act there is only one provision—section 54—which gives power to the Local Governments to safeguard the interest of the public in respect of two matters only. Under section 54, the steamship companies are required to denote on the tickets issued the fares charged for the journey and, secondly, the steamship companies are required to provide an adequate supply of fresh water free of charge to passengers. These are the only provisions empowering the Government to interfere in the interests of the public.

Sir, the present Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, introduces two provisions, sections 54A and 54B. Section 54A deals with the fixing of maximum or minimum rates per mile which should be charged to passengers of any class travelling on inland steam-vessels, and it also deals with the fixing of maximum and minimum rates for goods. The Select Committee has also added another provision. Honourable Members will see that there is a sub-clause (d) to section 54-A which runs as follows :

“ The Governor General in Council may \* \* \*

(d) declare what shall be deemed to be the distance between any two stations on an inland waterway for the purpose of calculating passengers' fares or freight on goods where maximum or minimum rates have been fixed under this section.”

I have already said, Sir, that this is a very cautious measure and highly workable, and in the words of the Honourable Sir George Rainy in the other place, it is a measure which can be worked, giving fair play to all and injustice to none. Honourable Members will see that the Bill excepting clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 54A, will come into operation on the 1st of January next year, if the Bill is passed now. The section contemplates that the Governor General in Council should notify in the Gazette of India the maximum and minimum rates contemplated in this section only after making such inquiries as he may consider necessary. Honourable Members will see from the Report of the Select Committee that they contemplate an inquiry by a Rates Committee if an occasion arises, and if the Government thinks, on such an inquiry that a case has been made out, then only will there be a chance for any action being taken under this section.

[Mr. P. C. Desika Chari.]

As regards the fixing of minimum rates, it is provided in sub-clause (2) of section 54A that the Governor General in Council shall not fix any minimum rate under clause (a) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) in respect of any class of passengers or description of goods carried on any system of waterways unless he is satisfied that there is a rate war in progress; so that, I submit that there is no chance of any hasty or ill-considered action being taken by the Government if the Bill becomes law. There will have to be an application made by a *bona fide* steamer company and there ought to be an inquiry and the Government will intervene only if they are satisfied that there is a rate war in progress, so that there are ample safeguards against any hasty, wanton or capricious action on the part of Government. There is another point. Clause (b) of section 54A will not come into operation along with the other sections at the beginning of next year. The operation of this provision is postponed and it will only come into operation, according to section 1, sub-section (2), on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint. I submit, therefore, that the principle of Government interference with private enterprise on public grounds, which is sought to be extended by the provisions of this Bill, is a very modest attempt in this Bill and need not be taken exception to in view of the various other cautious provisions in the Bill providing the necessary and ample safeguards against undue interference.

Sir, in view of the fact that this Bill has been before the public for the last four years and in view of the fact that all the opinions for and against have been very carefully considered in the other place, and in view also of the fact that there was not any serious opposition in the Assembly where all interests are represented, I hope and trust that the Bill will not meet with any serious opposition in this House.

Sir, I move.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Central Provinces : Nominated Non-Official):

12 NOON. Sir, I feel that I cannot allow this Bill to go on the Statute-book without expressing my surprise and disappointment at the action of the Government of India. First, let me assure this Council that I am speaking from an absolutely disinterested point of view. I have no interest of any kind in any inland vessel company, or any coastal company or any shipping industry of any sort. I do not own a single share in any such company, and if I am opposing this Bill to-day it is because I believe that it introduces a most dangerous principle in affairs of State. My friend Mr. Chari has called this Bill a cautious Bill. If the word "cautious" is meant to denote the permissive character of the Bill it is another thing; but merely because the Bill is of a permissive character to my mind is no justification whatsoever for the Government of India to introduce a Bill which will create difficulties later on of an immense character in the administration of this country. (*An Honourable Member*: "How do you anticipate that?") Will you have a little patience please. Sir, what is the underlying principle of this Bill? The underlying principle is that the Government of India has taken upon itself for the first time in the history of its legislation the power and authority to control private enterprise. I consider it altogether unjustifiable for Government to interfere in the management or in the affairs of private enterprise. It is difficult to understand why the Government of India, when they opposed the Coastal Reservation Bill, should have readily accorded their sanction to a Bill of this nature. I frankly confess that this Bill is not going to do much mischief.

But I am not concerned with that. I have not the slightest doubt that the Government of India will not very often or very easily interfere in matters of this kind. I quite appreciate that. But my fundamental objection to it is that, when a principle is intrinsically wrong and intrinsically unsupportable, why should the Government of India give its sanction to it and allow the Bill to be put on the Statute-book. Where is this going to end? The most important clause introduced by the Bill is 54A. That gives the Government of India power and authority, if they so desire, to interfere for the purpose of fixing both maximum and minimum rates. For the author of the Bill I may say I have very great respect, as I know him to be a very zealous citizen; yet when he states that this Bill has been brought on the analogy of the Company-managed Railways, where Government have got power to fix maximum and minimum rates, I submit that that analogy is not only misleading but entirely fallacious in a case of this sort. The acceptance of this principle, in the case of the Company-managed Railways was due not only to expediency but also in a great measure to necessity. (*An Honourable Member*: "They are doing it with regard to cotton goods now.") That is what I am coming to. In the case of the railways, when that principle was introduced we had only 10,000 or 12,000 miles of railways in India. To-day we have 40,000 miles and we probably want about 140,000 miles of railways in India. A certain measure of protection to Company-managed Railways was necessary because they were supplying capital, foreign capital, which was essential for the purpose, because you must remember that our policy of capitalising railways by loans is a very recent development. Originally we left the construction of railways to private enterprise and it was necessary that some sort of protection should be given to those Companies. That does not at all apply when you are introducing this principle to Companies already in existence. Where will you stop the application of this principle? Our friends in the Assembly have been agitating yesterday that the price of cloth is already very high, and, as Mr. Natesan just remarked, to-morrow you may come into this House and say to Government, you have the precedent of this Bill before you, why not put maximum and minimum rates for the sale of cloth. What is there to prevent you coming to-morrow to this House and asking the Government of India to fix maximum and minimum rates for cloth, outside which limits, no mill proprietor should sell his cloth? What is there to-morrow to prevent you from extending this principle to the case of the jute industry? What is there to-morrow to prevent your extending this principle to the sale of kerosene oil and other necessaries of life? Who is going to be the arbiter between the consumer and producer? I say it is a monstrous principle and I cannot understand the Government of India acquiescing in a principle of this kind without even a strong measure of protest. I can quite understand the spirit of the Legislative Assembly in forcing legislation of this kind on the Government, but I cannot understand the Government acquiescing so readily in a principle which is not only monstrous but is intrinsically wrong and unsupportable and which in any European country or any other country would be simply laughed at. If the British Government endeavoured to bring this principle into force in England the Parliament would not stand for twenty-four hours. Sir, what I am saying to-day has to a certain extent been recognised by the Government of India and it is therefore to my mind very difficult to understand the incorporation of such a dangerous principle in the statutory legislation of this country.

THE HONOURABLE MR. MAHMOOD SUHRAWARDY (West Bengal: Muhammadan): May I know, Sir, whether there can be real competition between a monster and a pigmy? One can understand fair competition between equals.

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT:** The Honourable Member is grossly disorderly in sitting in his place and addressing another Honourable Member of this House across the floor.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. MAHMOOD SUHRAWARDY:** I beg your pardon, Sir.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY:** Even Sir George Rainy recognised the force of the remarks which I have just now made. I have mentioned certain difficulties and objections which seem to me unassailable. In particular I wish to say that to introduce State control of rates and fares where no monopoly had been granted is something of a new principle or at any rate a novel application of a principle; yet the Government of India have acquiesced in this novel application of a principle.

Now, Sir, if the Government have acquiesced in this Bill for the simple purpose of conciliating some boisterous opinion, I have nothing to say; I am only sorry for the Government of India. But if the Government of India really and honestly believe that by passing legislation of this character they are going to promote the welfare of the indigenous inland industry, I am afraid they are seriously mistaken. You cannot promote more companies; you cannot promote concerns of a public utility service character, I mean transportation agencies, by legislation of this nature. The companies which would like to come into existence would fly shy on account of Government interference. Capital will not be forthcoming. I make bold even to say that my Indian friends, Indian capitalists, with legislation of this character, will not invest their money in concerns of this character when they know that the policy of Government is of State interference in the matter of fixing freights, rates and fares. In short, State control of any private enterprise will have the effect of putting a damper on the indigenous industries of the country. It will not promote the object which the Government of India have in view of industrialising this great country. What I say is that even the capital from India is to-day going to foreign countries. It is unfortunately true. Many of you probably do not know that during the last two or three years an enormous amount of Indian wealth has left the Indian shores and has been invested in European countries merely because the people are not only getting frightened of the revolutionary movement in this country but are frightened also because they feel that the Government of India are weak and are not in a position to look after the interests of the country.

Sir, in a Bill of this nature there is another strong objection and it is the danger of a capricious, wanton and arbitrary exercise of power. To-day the Government of India may be very strong and may resist unnecessary and malicious interference with trade. To-morrow there may be somebody else in the Government of India, and, if a provision of this character allowing Government interference is tolerated, the Government of India might find itself powerless on other more important occasions to resist the power of the Legislature for the purpose of enforcing certain restrictions on companies which are floated with foreign capital. I for one have been always a very strong supporter of foreign capital coming into this country, because I feel that the salvation of India lies in industrialisation and India with its intrinsic capital is not in a position to industrialise the country from one end of the Empire to the other and we have to depend on a large volume of foreign capital if we want this country to prosper in trade.

I submit therefore, Sir, that this Bill to my mind is not a sound one. It embodies an unsound principle; it embodies an unsound method of procedure which cannot be permitted. If the Government of India were keen that a Bill of this nature should be passed, clause 54(b) would have amply served their purpose. If some of the companies are carrying on a rate war, advisory committees to meet and discuss contentious matters would have amply served the purpose. Sir, I know that the Government have accepted the Bill in the other House and probably there will be no opposition from Government on this occasion. But I think that the Government of India must know that on this occasion they have lent their support to a measure which is intrinsically unsound and radically wrong.

THE HONOURABLE MR. K. B. HARPER (Burma Chamber of Commerce) : Sir, I regret to find myself bound to oppose my Honourable and only colleague from Burma. We in Burma have always claimed that our representation in the Central Legislature is at best incommensurate with the importance of the Province and it is unfortunate when that representation has to be made still less effective as happens so often in this Council by Burma's two representatives voting in opposite lobbies. I have been puzzled to understand why my Honourable friend Mr. Chari undertook to sponsor Mr. Neogy's Bill in this house. Burma possesses internal waterways of little if any less importance than those of Bengal and Assam, yet on looking through past debates on this Bill I have been unable to find a single word of criticism of the services at present running on the inland waters of Burma. Burma is not mentioned at all in Mr. Neogy's Statement of Objects and Reasons, and even in the opinions which have been received from Burma and circulated to Members of this House no case is attempted or made out against the inland steam-vessels services in Burma. The Burmese Indian Chamber of Commerce, which I imagine contains some members of Mr. Chari's varied constituency, expressed two opinions, the first supporting the Bill, without suggesting any evidence in favour of the necessity for it, and the second, two months later, recommending in the light of information which had since been received that minimum rates should not be fixed for these stretches of a river where there is competition with the railways. The leading river steamer company of Burma, the Irrawady Flotilla Company, has to compete with the railway over a great part of the Irrawady delta and river, and when the new Minbu-Pakokku Railway is built there will hardly be any stretch of river on which the Irrawady Flotilla Company will not have to compete with the railway. Those Members of the Council who are genuinely interested in this Bill will have read the opinions which resulted from its circulation and I need not therefore take up the time of the House going through those opinions now. I need merely say that so far as Burma is concerned no case has been made out for the need for this Bill, that there is ample competition with craft of all descriptions and that there have never been any agitations or sustained complaints against the rates charged by the steamer companies which are the butt of this Bill.

I cannot speak from personal experience of the river steamer services of Bengal and Assam but I have carefully read the opinions which have been received from those two Provinces. In doing so I was struck, as I think every unbiassed reader must have been struck, with the complete absence of any evidence of the necessity for this Bill. Those who have supported it have merely begged the question and contented themselves with stating that the Government control proposed in this Bill would be for the benefit of the public. On the other hand there is a mass of well-reasoned argument, strongly supported by Provincial Governments, to the effect that no such legislation is necessary

[Mr. K. B. Harper.]

I want to emphasise this point, that the Local Governments of all the Provinces which have a network of waterways and experience of steamer services on them have, without exception, strongly opposed the measures proposed in this Bill. On the evidence in fact available to the Council there is clearly no case for interference by Government. And yet, as the Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj has so forcibly put to the Council, we are faced to-day with the curious situation that the Bill has been accepted by the Government of India in the other House and will therefore presumably be accepted again in this Council to-day. Now this is a very intriguing state of affairs, but a very serious matter, for it means that the Government of India have accepted the principle of interference by them with private enterprise. This is surely a complete change of policy. In no other case, I think I am right in saying, have the Government accepted or practised the policy of interfering by legislation with concerns which are neither public utility companies nor monopolies. My Honourable friend, Mr. Chari, repeated the opinions expressed by Mr. Neogy in the other House that this proposed legislation is in the public interest. I have not been able to find any evidence in support of that claim but a great deal to the contrary. Let me read the opinion of the Government of Burma, whose present Governor, as the House well knows, was lately Commerce Member in the Government of India :

“The Governor in Council holds the view that such intervention should be solely in the public interest and not in the interest of any competitor; and he sees no justification for the proposal in the public interest in this case.”

As the Bengal Government puts it this is a case where “the attempt to control commercial companies of this kind which have been given no monopoly protection transgresses the first principles of commercial fairness” and that is a charge to which Government are undeniably open if they support this Bill. Now, Sir, this is as I have said a very serious matter, so serious that the commercial community are entitled to a clear statement from Government in explanation of this new policy. We have been told that this is only a permissive Bill, but I agree entirely with my Honourable friend, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj, that that does not for a moment alter the principle of it. If the Bill is to be a dead letter, it is far better not to pass it into law at all. If it is not to be a dead letter but is to be acted on, Government are accepting the policy of interference with the private enterprise of long-established interests for the benefit of their competitors. I consider it most unfortunate, Sir, that the Bill was rushed through the other House, for that is in effect what happened. The Report of the Select Committee, with the Bill as amended by them, was laid on the table of the other House on the 20th January and the Bill was taken into consideration and passed on 23rd January; that is to say two days before the Select Committee's Report was published in the Gazette, thus giving constituents no time to express their views to their Members. I should have liked for this reason, Sir, to move now for re-circulation of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, but I am advised that such a motion would be out of order and therefore that that relief is not open to the interests mainly concerned. I may be asked why my friends of the European Group who sat on the Select Committee recorded no doubts on the wisdom of this policy. Not having been present at the discussions of that Committee I am not in a position to explain the attitude they took up, but whatever the reason may be it does not seem to me to absolve Government, and just to ask the question would seem to me to be reducing the issue to one of racial discrimination. Unfortunately there is more than a suspicion of

racial discrimination in the various speeches made in support of the Bill, and it is I think incumbent on Government to assure us that they have satisfied themselves that there is nothing racial behind this Bill, for if they have not done so they are pledged to oppose it. Let me read what the Honourable the Commerce Member had to say on this point :

“ Clearly in so far as there is room on the rivers for more companies, every one would desire that these companies should be Indian. There is no question at all about that ”.

I have no quarrel with that statement.

“ But,”

says Sir George Rainy,

“ in so far as it is hoped that the effect of this Bill might be to make things more difficult for the existing companies not because of what they have done, but because of the character of their shareholding and management, in so far as that is the motive Government have no sympathy with it at all. It is one thing to take measures to protect industries so that the Indians may get a fair share in any sort of industry or manufacture, and it is quite a different thing to take measures directed against long-established companies which have been providing important public services, merely on the ground of their nationality.”

I should like the Honourable the Commerce Secretary to re-assure the House on that point.

Sir, like my Honourable friend, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj, I have been paying far more attention to Government than I have to the Mover of the Bill. I do not wish to attack my Honourable friend Mr. Chari. I am far more concerned with Government's part in this Bill and I am anxious to hear from them why they decided to accept the new principle of interference with private enterprise and why they chose the river steamer companies as their first justification for adopting this policy. I would ask them whether some circumstance has recently arisen to induce them to change their policy—and, if so, to tell the House what that circumstance is—or whether it is that they have drifted into this frame of mind along the line of least resistance ?

I have already said that I may be reminded that the Bill is only permissive. That is perfectly true, but I repeat that the principle is there—the principle of interfering with private enterprise, in the aggravated form of interfering with one set of interests for the benefit of competitors. And once that policy is accepted, is it going to be confined to river steamers ? That I think is a real danger which Honourable Members should consider very carefully before they give their vote to-day.

Sir, the questions which I have tried to put to the Honourable Commerce Secretary are these :

Is there any other instance in India of Government supporting a Bill permitting interference with private commercial enterprise ?

If not, what grounds are there for introducing such a policy in this case ?

To what extent do Government consider that the proposed legislation is in the public interest ?

Are Government satisfied that this Bill is not directed against the long established companies ?

And lastly, have Government satisfied themselves that this Bill is not designed as a measure of racial discrimination ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR** (Madras: Non-Muhammadian): Sir, years ago it was my misfortune at the Westminster rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association to follow my Honourable friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and to refute every single assertion of fact that he made on that occasion and to controvert every inference that he drew from that wrong assertion of facts. It is my misfortune, Sir, and not my fault that on the very first occasion I have been called upon to address this Honourable House I should have to undertake a similar task of controverting every single assertion of fact that my Honourable friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy has made to-day and of contradicting also the inferences that he wanted to draw from those facts. My Honourable friend was in a mood of virtuous indignation and criticised the Government in a manner that I have hardly seen him do during the short experience that I have had as a Member of this House. I wish, Sir, that that virtuous indignation had been shown at the Government on an occasion when he had public opinion behind him rather than on an occasion when public opinion is all the other way. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy is perhaps the only gentleman who will lead a hopeless cause such as that which he has led to-day. Sir, I am amazed that such a speech should have been made at this time of the year of grace when during the last four or five years we have had discussions on matters such as coastal reservation and on matters relating to the protection of Indian interests. It will be Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy's pleasure and privilege, I have no doubt, in the course of the next week to support with all the vehemence that he has commanded to-day, the Tariff Bill which the Honourable the Commerce Member is proposing to introduce in this House. This measure of protection will give to a particular industry which has its back against the wall the much needed support that it requires at the present day. My Honourable friend said that he had no shipping interests, owned no shares in shipping companies, had no sort of connection with a shipping industry, and therefore he spoke as he did. I agree. (Laughter.) Perhaps, if he were connected with them, he would have known something of that industry, something more than he has allowed himself to know on this occasion, and perhaps his speech would have been in a different strain from what it has been to-day. Sir, the principle of the Bill is very simple and that is where my Honourable friend has entirely neglected to follow the Bill and to follow the reasons which the Government have had for supporting this measure. The principle is not the question of fixing the minimum rate or the maximum rate. That is only an incident of the Bill. The principle is to see that unfair competition is as far as possible prohibited and the ultimate interests of the consumer and of the user of these shipping companies protected. I say ultimate interest because it is a matter of elementary economic law that if a monopoly is allowed to be created by rooting out all competitions, by trying to kill all these companies which try to compete with you, the result will be the suffering of the men who use these shipping companies.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY** : There are no monopolies in the Indian steam-vessels.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR** : That is easily possible. There would be a time when we could easily visualize the coming into existence of such a monopoly. If vested interests, large commercial concerns, magnates like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy take it into their heads to run these inland steam navigation companies, they could, I am perfectly certain, try to shoulder out of existence the few small companies that ply either

on the rivers of Bengal or on the rivers of Burma, and when that has been done, the day of monopoly would not be so far off as it appears to my friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj to-day; when that day of monopoly comes, the man in whose interests Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj has been pleading this afternoon and showering his indignation on the Government, that man will not be thankful that this House at the instance and on the advice of my friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj took the fatal step which he is advising this House to take to-day. Sir, I am surprised that my friend should have said that this Bill was an interference with private enterprise. It is no such thing. It is merely a case of regulating private enterprise so that unfair competition may not exist between one sort of enterprise and another, so that conditions may not come into existence in course of time by which that private enterprise will become a monopoly and try to ruin those who are using these lines. My Honourable friend said that it was an accident that in the case of State-managed Railways, a maximum and minimum fare was laid down by the Government. But he is wrong in thinking that this is the case only with reference to State-managed Railways. So long as railways have been in existence in this country, whether they have been State-managed or Company-managed, whether they have been owned by the State or owned by companies, maximum and minimum rates have always been laid down. I am surprised that my friend has not earlier taken the opportunity of criticising that policy of the Government and coming before this House with a Bill so that that power which the Government has may be abrogated. But, Sir, what is intrinsically wrong with the principle? As I said, the principle is not the question of fixing a maximum and minimum rate. The principle is one of allowing to survive as far as possible the indigenous industry of this country and it is the same principle which is going to be reiterated in the Tariff Bill, the same principle which....

**THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOJ:** Then ask for protection; don't meddle with State interference.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR:** The same principle which was established by this House when it accepted the bounty which was given to the steel trade and to various other trades. The principle of protection is really the principle that underlies this Bill also. Sir, my Honourable friend asked where else in the world, where else in European countries can such a measure be tolerated or permitted, and he drew a very vivid picture of Cabinets tottering, of Governments going to the wall, of dissolutions taking place if a measure like this were to be brought forward before any House. I ask my Honourable friend whether he has followed the progress of coastal reservation in other parts of the world during the last century or two. I should have thought that an industrialist and capitalist magnate like my friend, who has had before him during the last three years at least all the discussions with reference to the Coastal Reservation Bill, would have made sure of his facts before he ventured on an assertion of this kind in this House. Sir, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France, England itself, in fact every European country which had any sort of sea-board has followed this principle of reserving to its own nationals as much of the trade as it could have with reference to steam navigation companies.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOJ:** There is no reservation in this case at all. There is a fixing of maximum and minimum rates and interfering with industry.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR:** Am I to understand from my Honourable friend that if this Bill were to be extended to the question of reservation to the nationals of the inland steam-vessels, then he would be for it? Is it to be seriously taken that my friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy endorses the very much larger, the very much more vital provision regarding reservation and is aghast at this small provision of fixing maximum and minimum rates for the steamship companies? The proposition has only to be put forward to understand the value of that proposition. In every one of those countries, as I have said, that sort of reservation has been going on for the last two or three years, ever since enlightened opinion came to assert itself on these matters, and it was only when the industry found itself on its legs, could support itself, could stand competition, that either England or any other country has ceased to claim that sort of reservation and has been for free trade and *laissez-faire*, and no protection and all that sort of thing. Sir, I ask my Honourable friend a counter question. Can he give any instance of any inland steam navigation in any part of the world where a company which is not a national company has a right to ply her boats on inland waters? My friend will find it very difficult indeed to gather information in support of his position on that point. My information is that no such state of things exists anywhere in Europe. Sir, I do not want to pursue the futilities that have been advanced in the course of this morning by my Honourable friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy.

I am more surprised that a non-official European representative from Burma should have unfortunately stepped into this controversy and made the speech that he made this morning. I, Sir, thought that when the European representatives in the Assembly had put their signature to the Select Committee's Report and had given their assent to the passing of the Bill, there would have been a unanimity of opinion among European interests and European representatives, and that, whatever personal predilections individuals may have, for the sake of the unity that is so well established amongst them and which we Indians always admire and appreciate, this note of discord would not have been sounded in this House. I am surprised; I am pained. I say it is most unfortunate that this discordant note should have been raised, for, looking at the consequences of the objection raised by the Honourable Mr. Harper, I ask what possibility is there of the bigger issue that has been raised by the Coastal Reservation Bill being solved satisfactorily, if on this minute almost imperceptible measure before us opposition of this kind is to be ranged against the measure, if Government are to be charged with having recognised the principle of racial discrimination and if attacks are to be made on the Government for having yielded in this small matter. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said that Government were weak. I am sorry for the Government. They should take my friend more into their confidence and try to find out what virility can be got from the advice that Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy is pleased to give to the Government from time to time. But, Sir, leaving aside Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, I am surprised and I am somewhat pained that the Honourable Mr. Harper should have made that speech. It will create a very bad impression throughout the country. It will create the impression that the European interests are not willing to give up an iota, an inch of ground, that they will not move in the matter at all, that they will stick to the position they have attained through the centuries and that they refuse to listen to the voice of reason and the demand of public opinion. Sir, I am one of those who have written and spoken times without number of the need of trying to get as far as possible reconciliation between the various conflicting interests. I am not one of those who have advocated any sort of expropriatory treatment

towards any interest whatsoever ; I am not one of those who have said that interests which have through long ages in the past done immense service to the country ought to be rooted out of the country without any sort of reason and without any sort of compensation being given. I am, on the other hand, one of those who, with reference to the larger measure of the Coastal Reservation Bill, have written and spoken times without number of the need for trying to see the European point of view as far as possible and of trying to see that that point of view was appreciated by us, given due weight by us, and that the interests which that point of view represented should as far as possible not suffer. But, Sir, I despair of Conferences, even though they may be presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, if the manner and sentiments of Mr. Harper are to any the slightest extent endorsed by any other European representatives in this country on a measure like this in which all that has been suggested is that minimum rates should be fixed so that there may be no undercutting whatever for the purpose of rooting out struggling little organisations. If on a measure like this Burma through its European representative can put forward an objection, all that I can say is that there need be no talk of trying to reconcile these conflicting interests and of trying to deal equitably and justly between interest and interest. My Honourable friend Mr. Harper asked, has any case been made out ? Has there been suffering to any particular interest ? Has it been proved that any handicap has been put on any particular interest or steam navigation company ? Sir, in another place instances were given. We all know of instances. We know of instances where rival companies just to throttle competition and to drive out of existence the small company floated by a national have issued tickets free to their passengers and have at the end of their journeys given sweetmeats to them. (Laughter.) In addition we know of instances in Burma, particularly with reference to the coastal traffic. I should like to inform Mr. Harper that in the trade which has been carried on between Madras and Rangoon passengers were taken free of charge and at the Rangoon end were given a beautiful silk handkerchief such as can only be manufactured in Burma. I ask Mr. Harper if it is too much to expect that those instances have been brought to his notice. No doubt such instances are rare. The need for competition is rare. It can only arise when the small competing company floated by a national is set up, and in a country where capital fights shy of being invested in any national concern, instances of that are bound to be rare. The very rarity of these instances however proves more vividly than if a host of instances could be marshalled, how trade is affected and what necessity there is for a measure of this kind. But after all is said and done, the whole power still lies in the hands of Government. They have still to satisfy themselves that the need has arisen for fixing the minimum and maximum rates. They have still to be told that there is that unfair competition which is in fact the hypothesis upon which any attempt at moving the Government in this matter must be based. And what is Mr. Harper afraid of ? My Honourable friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said, " This Government is a good Government ; we have plenty of confidence in this Government ; I at any rate have plenty of confidence in this good Government. But what is going to happen later on when another Government may be in power, when that Government may give in to agitation, when it may rush in where angels fear to tread, when it may prescribe minimum and maximum rates without any regard for the interests of trade or the interests of the gentlemen who use these steam navigation companies." Sir, neither I nor Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy are born of a caste or community which can attempt to look into the future. We have not been given the prophetic vision to see into the future.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY :** Why ? Are we not coming into power ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :** Sir, I do not know whether I shall be in power, but I certainly do not wish to say anything about the prospect of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy being in power. Sir, whatever the future may hold for us, let us take it that that future is not going to be a violent wrench from the past. Let us realise, whatever scare-mongers may say about that future, that it is going to be a future which is constitutionally built upon and linked with the past and which will take into consideration all the commitments and all the liabilities of the past. I am sorry that my friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy should have spoken of revolutionary measures driving out of this country its capital to foreign countries. That sort of scaremonger talk has been going on all too long. The resolution passed in a thoughtless moment by a body, regarding whose sense of responsibility this House need not inquire, has been too often used.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY :** You call the National Congress a thoughtless body ?

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** I protected the Honourable Member when he was making his speech. I think he might have the courtesy to allow the Honourable Mr. Mudaliar to finish his maiden speech without further interruption.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :** My Honourable friend has either not understood my words or not followed them. I said a thoughtless resolution, not a thoughtless body, passed at an unfortunate moment by a body regarding whose sense of responsibility we in this House ought not to inquire, has been exploited time and again and has been used for a variety of purposes. I am only sorry that my Honourable friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy should have dragged in the bogey of revolution on this occasion also in order to throttle this small measure. It reminds me of the giant using a bludgeon to kill a little wasp. May I ask Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy not to have the bogey of revolution too much in his head ? His capital is safe for decades to come, whatever resolutions may be passed. I can assure him there is no danger to the mills with which he is connected. There is no danger to the capitalistic class as a whole ; there is no danger to vested interests as a whole. But at the same time they ought to look forward to the day of reckoning when not this or that interest, but the wider interests of the nation have to be reconciled with the narrower interests of a small class. I ask him to look forward to the time when the demand for legislation of this kind will grow more and more, when the demand for an industrial India and an India which can support itself and stand on its own legs will become more and more insistent, and I ask him to take note betimes of the warning of the times and to adjust himself and his mentality to suit the coming future. Sir, the forces moving in their might and majesty go on whether here and there a hand of protest is raised or not, whether a small Bill goes through this House or whether it is delayed,

hampered, mutilated or even arrested, and those forces it is that I want Sir Maneckji to take account of, so that in the coming times of which he has such a vivid horror he may not find himself more isolated than he would be to-day. (Applause.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD (Commerce Secretary): Sir, the debate has taken, from the Government point of view, a somewhat unexpected turn, and certainly when the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, which included two members of the European Group, one of whom was closely connected with the inland steamer companies in Bengal, signed a unanimous report in regard to this Bill, Government did not expect that the Bill would be challenged in the very intense manner it has been in this House and that I should be asked to reply to certain categorical questions in regard to Government's policy—why Government have adopted what is alleged to be the most unusual course of accepting a Bill which interferes with private commercial enterprise. I am not quite sure, Sir, what the Honourable Mr. Harper had in mind when he urged that Government had in no other case followed a policy of interference by legislation with private commercial enterprise as I myself am under the impression that persons engaged in commerce very often complain that Government interfere with their enterprise. I would instance the Factories Act which I think, it will be admitted, does interfere in many ways with private enterprise; it *inter alia* limits the employment of women and children, and fixes the maximum hours of labour, and undoubtedly these limitations have a considerable effect upon commercial enterprise. Again, buses, omnibuses, are, I believe, controlled perhaps not always by Government direct, but by local bodies, and municipalities, who fix the rates of fares. There are other cases of interference with private commercial enterprise, for instance, the Tariff Act; customs duties undoubtedly interfere with trade and commerce. I am therefore not quite certain what the Honourable Member had in mind when he put to me the question—"Is there any other instance in India of Government supporting a Bill permitting interference with private commercial enterprise?" Certainly Government should not interfere unnecessarily with private commercial enterprise. But to suggest that Government should not and has not by legislation interfered with private enterprise is, I think, going too far.

Reference has been made during the debate to the Coastal Reservation Bill. I would like at the outset to draw the particular attention of the Honourable Members of the House to the fact that this is not a reservation Bill. It does not seek to reserve the inland steamer trade for any particular firm, for any particular race or for any particular class of persons. Surely, Sir, no comparison can be drawn between this Bill which merely seeks to give Government the power, should occasion arise, to fix maximum and minimum rates for goods and passengers with a Bill that seeks to reserve a particular trade for a particular class of persons.

Before proceeding further, Sir, I would like to take the Council through the Bill—it is quite a short one—particularly as little reference has been made to its specific provisions during the course of the debate. It consists of one main clause, clause 2, which introduces a new section in the Inland Steam-vessels Act. This new section provides that the Governor General in Council may, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, fix maximum and minimum rates, and the Select Committee in their report stated that they contemplated the establishment of a Rates Committee whose duty it would be to

[Mr. J. A. Woodhead.]

enquire into the maximum or the minimum rates which should in any particular case be fixed. The Select Committee also agreed that in order to justify the imposition of minimum rates it should be established to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that a rate war is actually in progress between steamer companies. Further as regards maximum rates of freight on goods the Committee were of opinion that as complaints in regard to the goods rates had been comparatively few the provision of the Bill, which relates to the fixation of maximum rates for freight on goods, should not come into force until a date notified by the Governor General in Council. Clause 1 of the Bill provides for this. Those, Sir, are the provisions of the Bill; they are, I would urge, quite simple; and as has been pointed out by other Honourable Members the Bill is entirely of a permissive character; it permits Government after such enquiry as they think necessary to fix maximum and minimum rates; and, as I have said, the Select Committee contemplated that these maximum rates should be fixed after enquiry by a Rates Committee constituted for the purpose.

As was stated by the Honourable Sir George Rainy in another place, State control of fares and rates where no actual monopoly has been granted is a somewhat novel application of the principle of State control and the position that the Government had to examine was what their attitude should be in the case of the inland steamer companies. No formal monopoly has been granted to the inland steamer companies, but a qualified monopoly in certain respects does exist. Government came to the conclusion in view of the qualified monopoly which undoubtedly exists that they could not take the line that since this is a case of private enterprise all interference by Government is out of order. They were not prepared to say that the Executive Government should not have the power to intervene for the protection of the public. Government therefore decided to support the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. Another factor which has largely weighed with Government is that the Bill is of a purely permissive character. If it had not been of a permissive character but had imposed on Government an obligation to interfere, Government could not have agreed to the principle of the Bill.

Another question I have been asked to answer, Sir, is to what extent Government consider the proposed legislation to be in the public interest. One object of the Bill is to prevent the rates both for goods and passengers being fixed too high, and I hope it will be admitted that it is in the public interest that Government should have the power, if occasion should arise, to prevent rates of freight as well as of passenger fares being fixed at too high a figure; that is certainly in the public interest. As regards minimum rates the object is to prevent rate wars. As I have said, inland steamer companies, certainly in Bengal, possess what may be described as a qualified monopoly and one of the means by which they would, and have attempted to, retain that qualified monopoly is by rate cutting against competitors. And I hope again, Sir, it

will be admitted that it is in the public interest that free competition should exist and that companies which may have a qualified monopoly should not be able to maintain and perpetuate that monopoly by rate wars launched with the intention of preventing other competitors coming in.

I believe one Honourable Member stated that there was no precedent in any country, Sir, for a Bill of this character which seeks to empower Government to fix maximum and minimum rates. I would remind the House that a precedent exists in America.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. H. FYFE :** It is a dead letter in America.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD :** I was not talking about the Act being a dead letter, Sir. I was referring to the existence of legislation. In America the Shipping Board has the power to enforce just and reasonable maximum rates, fares and charges, and just and reasonable classifications, tariffs, regulations and practices, and to replace unjust or unreasonable rates, fares, charges, classifications, tariffs, regulations or practices. In fact, the law does not only apply to rates and fares, it applies to classifications, regulations and practices in general. And further, the American law lays down that rates reduced by a carrier with intent to drive out or injure a competitive carrier by water cannot be increased without the approval of the Board. That is if owing to the desire to oust a competitor rates have been decreased, they cannot be raised again when that competitor has been ousted from the field.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROMM :** But why go to America ?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. J. A. WOODHEAD :** I was only, Sir, answering or refuting a statement made by a certain Honourable Member that similar legislation did not exist in any other country.

The Bill, Sir, as I have explained, is not a Bill which seeks to reserve the inland steamer trade ; further it does not contain provisions directed only against existing companies, and it is difficult to see how any of its provisions can be said to bear a racial character. If certain persons have supported the Bill because of certain racial feelings, that, Sir, is no reason why the Government should refuse to accept the Bill, which in itself does not discriminate against existing or long-established companies and contains no discrimination of a racial character. In this connection, I would repeat what the Honourable Sir George Rainy said in another place, to which the Honourable Mr. Harper referred, when he said that in so far as it is hoped that the effect of this Bill might be to make things more difficult for the existing companies, not because of what they have done but because of the character of their shareholding and management, so far as that is the motive, Government have no sympathy with it at all.

I will not detain the House longer, Sir. I would simply say that the Government at one stage had doubts as regards the Bill. It is somewhat of a novelty—or rather it is the novel application of a principle. But Government believe that the measure as passed by the Legislative Assembly is in a form which is workable and which can be administered so as to give fair play to all and cause injustice to none. It is in this spirit that the Government will attempt to administer the Bill if it is passed into law.

**THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS (Punjab : Non-Muhammadan) :** Sir, the Honourable Mr. Mudaliar has made my task very easy in contradicting and shattering to pieces the arguments put forward by my Honourable friends, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. Harper. I will not take much time of the Council in repeating the arguments so ably put

[Lala Ram Saran Das.]

forward by my friend, Mr. Mudaliar, but will simply confine myself to a few observations which I think have not so far been advanced. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. Harper both said that this was a dangerous principle and one which was for the first time being introduced into legislation. I might mention, Sir, that there have been many enactments before of a similar nature and I will only cite a few. They are the Punjab Land Alienation Act which reserves or restricts the sale of land to only certain tribes and does not allow the land to be sold in an open market to any buyer. Similarly, the Regulation of Accounts Bill restricts indigenous banking to certain unfavourable conditions and to many reservations. The fixing of maxima and minima rates is not a new departure in the policy of Government and ought to be welcomed in all matters where a monopoly is to be broken. I am glad the Honourable the Commerce Member in his observations has admitted that the river navigation companies have a qualified monopoly as far as the inland river traffic is concerned.

The Honourable Mr. Harper has observed that in Burma people have no grievance against the inland shipping companies. If that is the case, why should he be afraid of this Bill? This Bill will only affect those places where the rates of fares and freights are exorbitant, and where there are risks of war in rates. I therefore, Sir, commend this Bill to the favourable consideration of this House and hope that the Bill will be passed.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. DESIKA CHARI: Sir, my task has been considerably lightened by the eloquent speech of my friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar and by the able exposition of the principle underlying the Bill by my friend the Commerce Secretary. After all, this is only a very small extension of the application of the well-known principle of Governmental and State interference in public interests where really a case for State interference has been made out. I was surprised, and in fact I was amazed, at the attitude of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in magnifying this very small application of the principle as a sort of interference with capitalist developments and with individual enterprises; and he went so far as to say that a Bill of this type, a small, modest, cautious, over-conservative measure, would drive away capital from this country. I expected no doubt some sort of criticism in his own usual way against any measure which is brought in with a view to promote indigenous industry. But the attitude of my friend Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy has gone beyond all measure of expectation even though I have known him long enough in this House. Sir, it is needless for me to answer in detail the various objections which have been taken, because I find that they have mostly been answered. I would confine myself to one observation of my friend the Honourable Mr. Harper who comes from the same province as myself. He expressed surprise at my attitude in taking up this Bill. Sir, the Bill affects mainly the interests of the four large provinces of India, and Burma is one of the most important provinces of these four which will be affected by a measure of this kind and which is likely to derive a considerable advantage if this Bill is passed into law. He also, I believe, said that there is no justification for this measure so far as Burma was concerned. No doubt he is in the happy position of having the support of the Local Government of Burma, but I would like to point out to him that even the Local Government of Burma was obliged to admit that the Irrawady Flotilla Company is a monopolistic concern to some extent.

In paragraph 4 on page 38 of the Opinions from Burma my Honourable friend will find, if he has got a copy with him, the following :

“ It is true that in Burma the Irrawady Flotilla Company has succeeded in preventing the establishment on the Irrawady of companies similar to itself and has to that extent established a monopoly.”

**THE HONOURABLE MR. K. B. HARPER :** Please read further on.

**THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. DESIKA CHARI :**

“ But this species of monopoly is, as recognised in the letter of the 11th June, 1928, from the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, not a true monopoly.”

Of course it is not a monopoly in the sense that the railways are a monopoly, but the Irrawady Flotilla Company has established a position of monopoly in the sense that it has succeeded in preventing similar companies from organising and competing with it. To that extent it is a monopoly, and even in the case of these monopolistic concerns there is always the danger of the public interests being ignored, and this monopolistic concern is no exception to the general rule that if there is no healthy competition, the people would suffer. I would also invite the attention of the House to the fact that in the opinion submitted by the Government of Burma it is said that the Rangoon Trades Association representing European retail trade in Rangoon agreed to the Bill on the ground that it will safeguard trade in general. So my Honourable friend Mr. Harper will find that not only the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce but also the Rangoon Trades Association representing European interests has welcomed the principle underlying the Bill ; so that there is no force in saying that no case has been made out for the application of this principle to Burma. As has been pointed out by the Commerce Secretary, there is no question of racial discrimination and the bogey of racial discrimination has really been brought in with a view to creating prejudice against the Bill. Sir, I am surprised that when all sections of the Assembly including the group which is represented by my friend Mr. Harper have seen fit to accept the principle of the Bill that he should come forward and raise opposition. I am only sorry that it will create a very wrong impression of the attitude of the European vested interests when even a small measure designed to promote indigenous enterprise is vehemently opposed by the European interests.

Sir, I do not desire to deal any further with that aspect of the question, and I hope that the passing of a Bill of this kind with the unanimous vote of the Council, as I hope, will create a very good impression in the interests of goodwill and harmony which is now so necessary for the proper development of India.

Sir, with these words, I move.

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** The question is :

“ That the Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, for certain purposes, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

When the question was put, the Honourable Sir Arthur Froom and a few other Members said “ No ”.)

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** Is the Honourable Member challenging a division ?

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROOM : Yes, Sir.

The Council divided :

AYES—31.

Abdul Majid Khan, The Honourable Khan Sahib Khwaja Muhammad.  
 Akram Hussain Bahadur, The Honourable Prince A. M. M.  
 Charanjit Singh, The Honourable Sardar.  
 Coyajee, The Honourable Sir Jahangir Cooverjee.  
 Desika Chari, The Honourable Mr. P. C.  
 Dudhoria, The Honourable Raja Bijoy Sing.  
 Graham, The Honourable Sir Lancelot.  
 Habibullah, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.  
 Haig, The Honourable Mr. H. G.  
 Hayman, The Honourable Mr. A. M.  
 Jaffer, The Honourable Sir Ebrahim Haroon.  
 Khaparde, The Honourable Mr. G. S.  
 Laxminarayan, The Honourable Rao Bahadur D.  
 Macmillan, The Honourable Mr. A. M.  
 Maqbul Husain, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Sheikh.  
 Middleton, The Honourable Mr. A. P.

Mudaliar, The Honourable Mr. A. Ramaswami.  
 Muhammad Hussain, The Honourable Mian Ali Baksh.  
 Nair, The Honourable Sir Sankaran.  
 Natesan, The Honourable Mr. G. A.  
 Nirmal Kumar, The Honourable Mr.  
 Padshah Sahib Bahadur, The Honourable Saiyed Mohamed.  
 Pakrashi, The Honourable Mr. Suresh Chandra.  
 Ram Saran Das, The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala.  
 Suhrawardy, The Honourable Mr. Mahmood.  
 Surput Singh, The Honourable Mr.  
 Thompson, The Honourable Sir John.  
 Uberoi, The Honourable Sardar Bahadur Shivdev Singh.  
 Wacha, The Honourable Sir Dinshaw.  
 Woodhead, The Honourable Mr. J. A.  
 Yahya, The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad.

NOES—3.

Froom, The Honourable Sir Arthur.  
 Fyfe, The Honourable Mr. J. H.

Harper, The Honourable Mr. K. B.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

THE HONOURABLE MR. P. C. DESIKA CHARI : Sir, I move that the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROOM (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) : Sir, during the debate which has just concluded I listened with the greatest admiration to the maiden speech of my Honourable friend Mr. Mudaliar. I did not quite follow him in the flight of oratory which he took and in which he wandered away from the subject under discussion. In fact it seemed to me that he was speaking more on a Bill of which I have heard, a Bill called

the Coastal Reservation Bill, than on the Inland Steam Navigation Bill. Now, Sir, of course I do not propose to refer to the Coastal Reservation Bill in the few remarks I have to make at this stage. The part of the Honourable Mr. Harper's speech which attracted my attention most was where he referred to the opinions of Local Governments. The Honourable Mr. Chari mentioned that the provinces most concerned were Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam and Burma. Now, Sir, I should like to point out to this Council and to the Honourable the Commerce Secretary that all those Governments without exception have turned down this Bill. Of course we are up here with the Government of India and I for one should have no objection to interference by the Government of India with a province when, say, the province is taking some line of action which is going to prove of considerable detriment to that province. But surely in a case like this the provinces might be left to conduct their own businesses. I wonder how many Honourable Members of this House have read the opinions of Assam, the province that has the biggest waterways in all India. With the exception of two opinions voiced by two Government pleaders, opinions in Assam,—by all those qualified to give an opinion,—have turned down this Bill in no unmistakeable manner. It is said, it is not wanted and it is not necessary. Bengal have pursued the same line. Burma has pursued the same line. Bihar and Orissa also. Yet we have the Central Government in effect telling all these Provincial Governments "We do not think much of your opinions; we will pay no attention to them and will support this Bill." Could anything be to my mind more unseemly? And perhaps this unseemliness is further accentuated when we have the Government official Members of those provinces—three of them—who declared against the Bill, voting against their Governments. Sir, I contend that this renders this portion of the Government a farce. In this Council, Sir, the Honourable Mr. Harper, my Honourable friend on my left and myself represent commercial interests. When the present constitution was started, I went to the then Viceroy and I said "Your Excellency, I think we are in the wrong House; we ought to be in the other place," but we were asked to stay in the Council of State, because the opinions of commercial men in that House would be valued highly and would be most valuable. Perhaps, Sir, you may have wondered why I challenged a division. I had an object in view and that was to show that three representatives of commerce in this House viewed this Bill with distinct disfavour.

**THE HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS:** Of only European Chambers of Commerce.

**THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR FROMM:** I am talking about commercial opinion in this House. We view this Bill with distinct disfavour; and I cannot help thinking that the Honourable the Commerce Secretary must feel some regret that he was committed by Government to support this Bill. I feel convinced that the Government are laying up trouble for themselves in the future. They are placing in the hands of a certain party a stout stick and that stick will prod the Government in the back at no very distant date. It is obvious, Sir, that this Bill has behind it racial discrimination. I could only wish that Honourable Members of this House had studied more carefully the opinions which were collected when this Bill went throughout the country and I cannot help thinking that, had they done so, they would have, as right-minded men, voted the other way.

**THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT :** The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, for certain purposes, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1930.

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## **APPENDIX.**

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

**Part I.—Central Government.**

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## PART I.

**Statement showing the action taken, up to 31st October, 1929, by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India with which they are concerned.**

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER III.—Organisation of Agricultural Research.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 1 to 19.</p>	<p>Constitution of Council of Agricultural Research.</p>	<p>The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture under this head were accepted with certain modifications which are shown in detail in the Government of India's Resolution* No. 826-Agri., dated May 23rd, 1929, a copy of which is attached. A copy of the Memorandum† of Association and Rules and Regulations which were accepted at a meeting of the members designate of the Council held in Simla on June 21st and 22nd, 1929, is also attached. The post of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India has been abolished with effect from the 12th October, 1929, on which date Dr. D. Clouston, the last incumbent of the post, retired from service. The advisory duties of the post have been transferred to the Vice-Chairman and his two expert colleagues.</p>
<p>Recommendations 20-21.</p>	<p>Appointment of a whole-time Director for the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa.</p>	<p>These recommendations have been accepted with the modification that the new Director should be recruited on a five-year engagement instead of on a permanent engagement as suggested by the Royal Commission, and the Secretary of State has been requested to recruit a suitable candidate.</p>
<p>Recommendation 22 .</p>	<p>Expansion of Pusa as an Educational Centre.</p>	<p>It is proposed, as suggested by the Royal Commission, to refer this question to the Council of Agricultural Research but an exhaustive preliminary examination of the position has been made in order to clear the ground as far as possible</p>

\* *Vide page 304, infra.*

† *Vide page 309, infra.*

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER III.—Organi- sation of Agricultural Research—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendation 22— <i>contd.</i></p>		<p>for that body. As the result of that examination, local Governments have been informed that the Government of India accept the view of the Commission and are willing to take the necessary action to provide all the facilities possible for higher agricultural training at Pusa as rapidly as financial conditions permit, but that, as a preliminary to decision as to the additional facilities which are required, it is essential that local Governments should come to a decision on the policy they wish to adopt in regard to the recruitment of their new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services. The question will be referred to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as soon as their replies are complete.</p>
Recommendations 24-25.	Part to be played by Indian Universities in Agricultural development.	These recommendations have been considered by the Inter-University Board which has expressed cordial agreement with the views of the Commission. A copy of the resolution passed by the Board has been communicated to local Governments.
Recommendation 26	Internal co-ordination and co-operation in Research Institutes.	This recommendation has been examined so far as it affects the Pusa Research Institute and it has been decided that it should be left to the new Director, as soon as possible after he has familiarised himself with the situation, to propose such changes in the Rules for the Pusa Institute as he thinks fit in the direction of securing the objects aimed at by the Royal Commission.
Recommendations 28-29.	Constitution of a Central Jute Committee.	These recommendations have been accepted in principle by the Government of India but they consider that the method of financing the proposed Committee recommended by the Royal Commission is open to the objections that an annual grant from Central Revenues

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER III.—Organi- sation of Agricultural Research—contd.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 28-29 —contd.</p>	<p>Establishment of addi- tional Research Sub- stations to Pusa.</p>	<p>might be uncertain in its operation and that a strict application of the Devolution Rules would limit the objects to which such a grant could be applied to research and the collection of statistics. They are, therefore, of opinion that it is preferable that the Committee should be financed from its own statutory funds as is the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It would appear that an adequate fund could be provided by a cess of one anna a bale on all raw jute produced in India and either exported from any customs port to any port outside British India or consumed in any mill in British India. On the basis of present production a cess at this rate would produce an income of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. If the various interests concerned agree to the imposition of a cess which would bring in an income of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, the Government of India on their part have expressed their willingness to make a reduction in the export duties on raw and manufactured jute to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs annually, subject to the passing of the necessary legislation establishing a Central Jute Committee with its own statutory fund. The Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam have been asked to obtain the views of the commercial and other bodies interested in the matter on these proposals and to submit them to the Government of India with their own comments and suggestions. The Government of India have asked in particular for suggestions regarding the personnel of the proposed Committee and any modifications in the Indian Cotton Cess Act which may be considered desirable to adapt it to the case of jute.</p>
<p>Recommendation 30</p>	<p>Establishment of addi- tional Research Sub- stations to Pusa.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended that the Council of Agricultural Research should</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER III—Organisation of Agricultural Research—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Recommendation 30— <i>contd.</i>		<p>determine how far the deficiencies of Pusa, more especially in relation to the problems of tropical India, can be remedied by the establishment of small sub-stations and to what extent the funds which have been placed at its disposal for the advancement of agricultural research can suitably be utilised for this purpose.</p>
		<p>A preliminary survey of this question has been made before referring it to the Council as a result of which it would seem that the deficiencies of Pusa in relation to the problems of Southern India can, at any rate, for the present, best be remedied not by the establishment of sub-stations under Pusa, with the possible exception of a sub-station for tobacco at Guntur, but by the Council of Agricultural Research assisting provincial Governments in undertaking research work of all-India importance. As the outcome of this examination, the Imperial Economic Botanist is preparing a scheme for the establishment of a station for tobacco at Guntur and the Imperial Entomologist has drawn up a scheme for the establishment of a bee keeping station at Dehra Dun. These schemes will, in due course, be referred to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Director of Pusa has also prepared a scheme for the utilisation of the Karnal Farm to a greater extent than is at present the case for the general purposes of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, more specially for work on rice, sugarcane and Pusa wheats. This proposal is being placed before the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with a request for a grant for financing it.</p>
Recommendation 31	Continuance of the Board of Agriculture.	Local Governments were consulted on this recommendation. As there was a consensus of opinion in favour of the continuance of the Board,

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER III—Organisation of Agricultural Research—concl'd.</b></p> <p>Recommendation 31—<i>cont'd.</i></p>		<p>it has been decided to continue it under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 30-31 and 35-36.</p>	<p>Conservation of Fertilisers, Export Tax on Oil-seeds, Bone, Bone-meal and Fish manures and the total prohibition of the export of these products.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission held that neither an export tax on oil-seeds, oil-cakes, bones, bone-meal and fish manures nor the total prohibition of the export of these products could be justified. They considered that the only method by which the advantages of the supply of combined nitrogen available in the large crops of oil-seeds grown in India could be secured was by the natural development of the oil-crushing industry and suggested that the possibilities of an extension of the industry should be investigated. They also held that a thorough investigation of the economics of bone-crushing industry was required before the establishment of bone-crushing factories at suitable centres could be recommended.</p> <p>The Government of India have accepted the view of the Commission that no case can be made out for the imposition of an export tax on oil-seeds, oil-cakes, bones, bone-meal, fish manures and natural phosphates or for the prohibition of the export of these products. Local Governments have been informed accordingly and have been asked to take early steps (a) to investigate the possibilities of extending the oil-crushing industry, and, in particular, to examine the question how far its development can be promoted by Government assistance in the matter of overcoming difficulties of transport and in the form of technological advice in regard to improved methods of manufacture and standardisation, (b) to investigate the economics of the bone-crushing industry, and (c) to</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement</b> <i>—contd.</i>		
Recommendations 30-31 and 35-36— <i>contd.</i>		investigate the extent to which fish manures can be profitably used for Indian agriculture at the price obtained for them in the export market.
Recommendations 39 and 69.	Railway freight concessions on Fertilisers and Agricultural Machinery.	These recommendations have been noted by the Standing Committee of the Railway Conference Association. Most railways have already reduced freights on fertilisers, both chemical and organic, to the lowest charge permissible for carriage by rail of any commodity. The rates for agricultural machinery and implements have been recently re-examined. Agricultural implements and machinery not worked by their own power are now classified at the lowest class.
Recommendation 74 .	Modification of Rules framed under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.	The Royal Commission held that no modification of the rules framed under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, was called for. This view has been accepted and local Governments have been informed accordingly.
Recommendation 75 .	Co-operation of maritime Indian States in preventing the Importation of Pests and Diseases from outside India.	The Royal Commission held that it was desirable that the co-operation of the maritime Indian States in preventing the importation of pests and diseases from outside India should be secured.  The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been asked to examine the working of the Act with special reference to the problems presented by the maritime Indian States and to suggest ways and means of bringing about closer co-operation between them and British India in this matter.
Recommendation 77 .	Strengthening of the Imperial Mycological and Entomological Staff.	The Royal Commission recommended that an Entomologist should be added to the staff of Pusa, specially for work on insect pests of sugarcane. This recommendation was examined in connection with

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement</b> <i>—con d.</i> Recommendation 77— <i>contd.</i>		<p>the general question of the measures which could be taken by the Government of India to assist the Sugar Industry and the Agricultural Adviser was requested to formulate schemes for strengthening the Imperial Mycological and Entomological staff to deal with pests and diseases of cane. He has done so and has submitted proposals for strengthening the mycological staff at a cost of Rs. 95,000 non-recurring and Rs. 35,000 recurring, and of Rs. 54,000 non-recurring and Rs. 22,200 recurring for the Entomological staff. It has been decided to place these schemes before the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with an application for a grant from their funds as soon as the preliminaries are complete.</p>
Recommendation 80	Protection against Wild Animals.	<p>The Royal Commission considered that the grant of gun licenses on a more liberal scale provided the most effective method of dealing with the damage done to crops and cattle by wild animals. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to issue any fresh instructions to local Governments on the subject.</p>
Recommendations 45, 70 and 71.	Tariff Concessions	<p>The Royal Commission recommended that seeds, seedling plants and cuttings of exotic species and of exotic varieties of indigenous species imported for experimental sowing or planting should be exempted from import duty. This recommendation is still under consideration. There is considerable difficulty in accepting it owing to the fact that it is almost impossible to distinguish between seeds imported for sowing and seeds imported for other purposes.</p> <p>With reference to representations received by the Commission that whilst agricultural implements and machinery with a few exceptions were admitted into India free of</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement</b> —<i>concl.</i></p> <p>Recommendations 45, 70 and 71—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>duty, high protective duties were levied on imported iron and steel, it was recommended that the claims of manufacturers in India for a rebate of the import duties on iron and steel used in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery should be investigated by the Indian Tariff Board. It is considered unnecessary to take any action in connection with this recommendation, as in any case in which it can be shown that an industry is hampered by reason of the fact that the duty on the finished article is lower than the duty on the materials required to be imported for its manufacture it is open to the manufacturers to apply for the removal of such inequality through the Tariff Board in accordance with the Commerce Department Resolution No. 38-T. 27, dated the 28th March, 1925, which was published in the <i>Gazette of India</i> of the same date.</p> <p>The manner in which effect can best be given to the recommendation of the Commission to the effect that the term "agricultural implements" in the Tariff Schedule should be interpreted in the sense most favourable to the interests of the cultivator, is still under consideration.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda.</b></p> <p>Recommendation 1 .</p>	<p>Discontinuance by the Board of Agriculture of its Review of the Methods of Demonstration and Propaganda employed in the provinces.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission on Agriculture held that the discontinuance by the Board of Agriculture of its review of the methods of demonstration and propaganda adopted in the provinces was to be regretted.</p> <p>This recommendation will be referred to the next meeting of the Board of Agriculture in December, 1929, with a view to the revival of the review.</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Recommendation 34 .	Government of India Prize for Agricultural Improvement.	This recommendation has been referred to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as the grant of a prize for agricultural improvement appears to fall within the purview of the Council.
<b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry.</b>		
Recommendation 46 .	Export of Cattle .	<p>The Royal Commission held that the export of cows and heifers is usually undesirable and should be carefully watched but unless the extinction of some valuable breed is threatened the export of breeding bulls should not be prohibited. In the case of certain breeds, export might be subject to license.</p> <p>The export of cattle is at present negligible except from the Madras Presidency. In order that the export of cows and heifers from that province may be watched, the Collector of Customs, Madras, has been asked to maintain statistics of the export of cattle under suitable heads. As regards the export of bulls, the Madras Government were asked whether they wish the prohibition of export of all cattle of the Ongole breed, which has been in force since 1922, to continue or whether the export of bulls might now be permitted under license. As the local Government have stated that they are in favour of export of bulls under license to be issued by their Director of Agriculture, it has been decided to issue instructions under the Sea Customs Act amending the Notification of 1922.</p>
Recommendations and 53.	52 Establishment of a Central Institute of Animal Nutrition.	The Royal Commission recommended that the staff and equipment of the Animal Nutrition Section of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore, should be enlarged. A scheme for a research institute for the investigation of animal nutrition problems should be prepared and Mr. Warth, Physiological Chemist, should be deputed to study the organisation

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendations and 53—<i>contd.</i>      52</p>		<p>of research institutes at Cambridge and Aberdeen. The Royal Commission also recommended that there should be close contact between the staff of this institute and workers on the subject of human nutrition.</p> <p>As suggested by the Royal Commission, Mr. Warth was deputed to study the organisation of the research institutes at Cambridge and Aberdeen. He has drawn up a scheme for an institute which is still under consideration.</p> <p>It should be added that, in order to assist in securing that close contact between workers on human nutrition and those on animal nutrition on which the Royal Commission laid great stress, provision has been made for the representation of the Indian Research Fund Association on the Advisory Board of the Council of Agricultural Research. Colonel Graham, the Public Health Commissioner, has been nominated for the present, but, if and when the new Central Medical Research Institute is established and a special Unit of Nutrition is organised as part of the Institute, the question whether his place should be taken by the Director of that Unit will be considered.</p>
<p>Recommendations and 55.      54</p>	<p>Animal Genetics</p>	<p>The Royal Commission did not recommend the establishment of a research institute for the study of animal genetics but added that much useful observational work could be done in present conditions and that in this work officers of the Military Farms Department should take an important part.</p> <p>These recommendations have been accepted in their entirety. As regards the second, the Master General of Supply proposes to publish an annual bulletin giving information regarding the results so far obtained from the breeding policy adopted by the Military</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendations 54 and 55—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>Farms Department. That Department has expressed its willingness to render all assistance in its power in carrying out experimental breeding, provided that the scope of experiments is agreed upon by the Civil and Military authorities and that if the experiments are carried out for the benefit of cattle breeding generally and not for that of the Department, their cost will be met by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It is proposed that the Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry to the Council of Agricultural Research should get in touch with the Military Farms Department as soon as possible after his arrival. In the meanwhile, the first issue of the bulletin has been published and circulated to local Governments and others interested.</p>
<p>Recommendations 56-60</p>	<p>Dairying Section of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore.</p>	<p>These recommendations were discussed at the Conference which was held in Simla in October, 1928. The view taken by almost all the provincial representatives at the Conference was that there is a demand for higher training in dairying which the agricultural colleges are not at present in a position to meet and that, in these circumstances, it would be premature to close down the dairying section of the Institute. Local Governments have been informed that, in deference to this opinion, the Government of India do not propose to make any immediate change in the organisation of that section. The question of its future will, however, be examined in connection with the proposal for an enlarged Institute of Animal Nutrition. The advice of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will also be obtained. In the meantime, local Governments have been asked to examine the recommendations of the Royal Commission that a thoroughly efficient dairy school should be established as an integral part of one or more agricultural colleges</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendations 56-60—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>and that the curriculum of all agricultural colleges should include instruction in cattle breeding, the feeding of dairy cows and the handling of milk, and to report what action they propose to take in regard to them.</p>
Recommendation 61	Continuance of the Cattle Bureau.	<p>The Royal Commission recommended that the work of the Cattle Bureau should be taken over by the Council of Agricultural Research. This recommendation has been accepted and effect will be given to it in due course.</p>
Recommendation 62	Cattle Conferences	<p>Local Governments were consulted and were unanimously in favour of continuing the Cattle Conferences. The future arrangements which should be made for conferences of livestock and veterinary officers is one of the subjects which will be referred to the Board of Agriculture for discussion at its meeting in December, 1929.</p>
Recommendations 63-65	Representation of the interest of Animal Husbandry on the Council of Agricultural Research.	<p>The Royal Commission held that the great importance to India of cattle improvement and the magnitude of the problem made it desirable that the Central Government should pay much more attention in the future to this subject and suggested that, to this end, one of the whole-time members of the Council of Agricultural Research should represent animal husbandry and that he should be an authority either on livestock breeding, animal nutrition or veterinary medicine. They added that as he could not be expected to be equally competent in all these branches, arrangements should be made for <i>ad hoc</i> committees of experts under his chairmanship to deal with special questions.</p> <p>These recommendations have been accepted with the slight modification mentioned below. The Secretary of State has been asked to</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—<i>concl.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendations 63-65—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>recruit an expert in animal husbandry and veterinary matters from outside India. It is the intention that the Council of Agricultural Research should set up a strong sub-committee or sub-committees to deal with animal husbandry and veterinary matters. It has, however, been decided that, in order to maintain close touch between all the branches of agricultural and veterinary research dealt with by the Council, the Vice-Chairman should be the chairman of all sub-committees of the Advisory Board. The whole-time expert adviser in animal husbandry and veterinary matters will be a member of the sub-committee or sub-committees constituted to deal with these subjects.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 5 and 7.</p>	<p>Railway freight on Fodder, Wood, Charcoal &amp; Coal.</p>	<p>The question of transporting fodder at the cheapest possible rates has received the close attention of the railways and the majority are already carrying fodder at low schedule rates but the recommendation will be borne in mind. Many special rates are in force on various railways for the carriage of fire, wood and charcoal. Railways will re-examine these rates and the question generally. The rates for coal for long distances have been reduced from 1st June, 1929.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their Control.</b></p> <p>Recommendation 14 .</p>	<p>All-India Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.</p>	<p>The Government of India have decided to refer this recommendation to the Council of Agricultural Research for consideration in all its aspects by the Sub-Committee on Veterinary Subjects, which, it is anticipated, the Council will set up. As it is obvious that the Council will not be in a position to advise the Government of India as to the action which should be taken on the</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their Control—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendation 14—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>recommendation of the Commission unless it is in possession of the views of local Governments as to the desirability of legislation and the possibility of working it effectively, local Governments have been asked to examine the question with as little delay as possible and to furnish the Government of India with their provisional views on it. Their special attention has been drawn to the problems presented by the Indian States in this connection.</p>
<p>Recommendations 23 and 24.</p>	<p>Revision of the emoluments of the Veterinary Advisors to local Governments.</p>	<p>In view of the diversity of opinion which exists on this question, the Government of India have decided not to pursue the question of adopting a uniform rate of emoluments for Veterinary Advisers for all provinces. The local Governments have been informed accordingly and have been told that they may now, if they so desire, reconsider the question in the light of the recommendations made in paragraph 251 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.</p>
<p>Recommendations 43-46.</p>	<p>Higher Veterinary Training.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission did not recommend the establishment of an all-India Veterinary College nor the expansion of Muktesar as an educational centre. They suggested that, at the outset, one of the existing veterinary colleges should be selected for the training of veterinary surgeons but the training should include or be supplemented by a short period of work at Muktesar. They proposed that the additional expenditure involved in adapting the selected college to undertake higher veterinary education should be met by the Government of India.</p> <p>As little progress can be made in this matter until the Government of India are in possession of the views of local Governments on the Royal Commission's proposals</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their Control—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendations 43—46—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>for the re-organisation of their veterinary departments and in particular, on the proposal that two entirely distinct courses of study should be framed, one qualifying for admission to the superior and one to the lower veterinary service, local Governments have been asked for their views on these proposals.</p>
<p>Recommendations 49—55 and 59.</p>	<p>Re-organisation of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission held that Muktesar is well suited for the prosecution of research into animal diseases and a second Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research is not required, but that in view of its isolation, Government should take all reasonable measures to increase the amenities of life at that station.</p> <p>The first part of this recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India. As regards the second part it is proposed to deal with each case as it arises in the light of the Commission's recommendations. The other recommendations concerning this Institute have been examined and the Secretary of State has been asked to recruit a new Director with the qualifications and experience on which stress has been laid by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. An officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service has been placed on deputation for one year for the present to place the administration of the accounts of the Institute on a thoroughly sound footing. With the abolition of the post of Agricultural Adviser, the administrative control of the Institute has been entrusted to the Director, who has now been declared a Head of a Department and deals with the Government of India direct. It is proposed to obtain the advice of the new Director and of the whole-time Expert Adviser to the Council of Agricultural Research in veterinary matters on the other recommendations of the Royal Commission affecting the Institute.</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER IX.—Diseases of Livestock and their Control—concl'd.</b>		
Recommendation 56 .	Revival of the appointment of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, or the creation of a post of Veterinary Adviser to the Government of India.	The views of the Royal Commission have been accepted. Neither of these posts is necessary in view of the appointment of a whole-time adviser in veterinary matters to the Council of Agricultural Research.
Recommendations 57-58.	Standing Committee of the Council of Agricultural Research to deal with Veterinary matters.	These recommendations have been implicitly provided for in the constitution of the Council of Agricultural Research subject to the modification that the Vice-Chairman of the Council will be the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the whole-time expert adviser in veterinary matters being a member thereof.
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation.</b>		
Recommendations 19, 20, 25 and 37.	Establishment of a Central Bureau of Information on Irrigation matters (including matters arising out of Hydro-Electric development).	The Royal Commission suggested that a Central Bureau of Information on irrigation matters should be established, that frequent conferences of irrigation engineers should be held and that the interchange between provinces of officers engaged on irrigation was desirable and that this bureau should also deal with matters arising out of hydro-electric development.
		These recommendations have been substantially accepted in principle by the Government of India which has considerably amplified the recommendations of the Royal Commission. It is proposed to establish a Central Bureau of Information. The scheme is fully explained in the note,* dated September 22nd, 1928, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, which forms an accompaniment to this progress report. The cost of the organisation is expected to be Rs. 40,000 and it is proposed that local Governments should contribute in proportion to the importance of irrigation in their province, the Government of India contributing at the same rate as

\*Vide page 321.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendations 19, 20, 25 and 37—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The proposals have been placed before the local Governments which, with the exception of Madras, have whole-heartedly supported the scheme. The Punjab and Bombay Governments consider, however, that the Government of India should bear the whole cost. The question is still under consideration.</p>
Recommendation 35	Transfer of District Canals in the North-West Frontier Province to the charge of the Irrigation Department.	<p>The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, whose views were invited, has promised to submit a scheme under which all the more important civil canals would be transferred to the Irrigation Department for improvement, maintenance and repairs, <i>i.e.</i>, for the technical side of the control of the main branches. The distribution of water and the upkeep of the subsidiary branches would remain in the hands of the people and of the Deputy Commissioners as at present.</p>
Recommendation 36	Irrigation in Baluchistan	<p>This recommendation has been accepted and a temporary post of Superintending Engineer for Baluchistan has been created for two years in the first instance. Several new projects of considerable importance to the Agency have been put in hand.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing.</b></p>		
Recommendations 15, 16, 18, 47 and paragraph 345 generally.	Freight Concessions	<p>The Royal Commission recommended (1) that there should be a periodical revision of railway freight rates with a view to the adjustment of their incidence as between various sorts of produce according to their ability to bear, (2) that the anomalies in the rates on agricultural implements and for conveyance of livestock and the question of providing facilities for the rapid transport of cattle require examination,</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 15, 16, 18, 47 and paragraph 345 generally—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>(3) that the agricultural departments should experiment with the most suitable form of containers for fruits, vegetables, etc., and (4) that the concession granted by the North-Western Railway which allows "returned empties" to be despatched back to Chaman and Quetta in returning fruit vans, though booked at goods rates, should be made of general application.</p> <p>These recommendations were considered by the Indian Railway Conference Association with the result that the recommendation regarding the periodical revision of rates has been noted. Agricultural implements have been recently reclassified with the object of removing anomalies. The rates for carriage of livestock have been examined and reductions have been made. Though the necessity for the rapid transport of live-stock is recognised, it is not considered necessary that livestock booked at goods rates should be carried by passenger trains. It is realised that much could be done to educate the trader in better methods of packing, particularly of such articles as eggs, fruits and fresh vegetables, and while the result of experiments of the agricultural departments is awaited with interest it is considered that railways might with advantage co-operate with local agricultural departments with the object of attaining better results. As regards allowing low rates for the return of empty milk-cans and fruit cases, it has been decided to carry them in passenger trains at quarter parcel rates with effect from the 1st August 1929.</p>
<p>Recommendations and 22.</p>	<p>21 Water Hyacinth</p>	<p>The Royal Commission recommended that the water hyacinth problem in Bengal should be dealt with by legislation similar to that which has been enacted in certain other provinces, and that the formulation</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communication and Marketing—contd.</b>		
Recommendations 21 and 22—contd.		<p>of a programme for research on this pest should be one of the first questions to be taken up by the Council of Agricultural Research.</p>
Recommendation 23 .	Post and Telegraph facilities.	<p>The Government of India have accepted the second of these recommendations. As the action to be taken by the Council in regard to it must be largely determined by the views of the Government of Bengal on the first recommendation, that Government were asked whether they proposed to accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission regarding the necessity of legislation to deal with the water hyacinth problem. The Government of Bengal have expressed general agreement with the recommendation that legislation is necessary and the matter has been referred to the Council of Agricultural Research.</p> <p>The Royal Commission suggested that local Governments should be permitted to give a combined guarantee in respect of a number of new post and telegraph offices for a term of years.</p> <p>The Government of India have decided that collective guarantees for groups of associated post offices or mail lines may, in future, be accepted if the circumstances of the case are held to warrant such a course, as for example, if it were decided to stimulate the opening up of a large tract of country where the birth of a new industry led to the sudden development of a backward area. They are of opinion that this decision operating in conjunction with the liberal policy in regard to the development of postal facilities enunciated in May, 1928, will go far to meet the recommendation of the Royal Commission. As regards telegraph offices, their view is that as the present rules admit of the acceptance of a combined guarantee in respect of a group of telegraph</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.</b>		
Recommendation 23 —contd.		offices in backward tracts, the recommendation of the Royal Commission has already been met so far as is compatible with the economical working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Recommendation 37 .	Standardisation of Weights and Measures.	<p>The Royal Commission recommended that the Government of India should again undertake an investigation into the possibility of standardising weights and measures throughout India, excluding Burma and should lay down general principles to which provincial Governments should adhere, so far as this is possible, without undue interference with local trade customs.</p> <p>When they made this recommendation, the Royal Commission appear not to have been aware that the Government of India had made enquiries, at the beginning of 1927, as to the progress made by local Governments in standardising weights and measures. The results of that enquiry show that progress in the direction of standardising weights and measures, though it can hardly be regarded as satisfactory, has been more substantial than the Royal Commission thought. In these circumstances, the Government of India are of opinion that no further action is called for at present.</p>
Recommendation 46 .	Grain Elevator System	The Royal Commission did not recommend the establishment of a grain elevator system in India. This view has been accepted by the Government of India.
Recommendation 48 .	Possibilities of Cold Storage.	The Royal Commission recommended that investigations into the possibilities of cold storage in India should be carried out under the auspices of the Railway Board. The Railway Board are not satisfied that investigation by a special officer is called for. They have, however, asked all the Railways

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—concl'd.</b></p> <p>Recommendation 48—<i>cont'd.</i></p>		<p>to bring the Memorandum on Refrigerator Vans, which was prepared for the use of the Royal Commission, up to date, to enable them to review the entire position.</p>
<p>Recommendation 51 .</p>	<p>Expert assistance in Agriculture and Co-operation to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in Calcutta.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission suggested that an officer with experience of agriculture and co-operation in India should be attached to the staff of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and to that of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence in Calcutta.</p> <p>The first part of the recommendation has been accepted and the steps necessary for creating the appointment are engaging attention. The second part of the recommendation has not been accepted as it is thought that the Director General of Commercial Intelligence is in a position to get all the expert advice he wants from the provincial Directors of Agriculture and the exporters at Indian ports and that what is really required is that his office should be strengthened to such an extent as to permit of more frequent personal consultations with Directors of Agriculture and their officers and with exporters and to enable action to be taken on the technical reports from Trade Commissioners.</p>
<p>Recommendation 52 .</p>	<p>Appointment of Trade Commissioners in other countries.</p>	<p>This recommendation has been accepted in principle by the Government of India and a scheme is under consideration.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XII—Finance of Agriculture.</b></p>		<p>The recommendation of the Royal Commission that the position of the money-lenders should be reviewed periodically by the Income-Tax Department has been accepted and the Central Board of Revenue has issued instructions to Commissioners of Income-Tax accordingly.</p>
<p>Recommendation 23 .</p>	<p>Review of position of Money-lenders.</p>	

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation.</b>		
Recommendation 15 .	The Co-operative movement in Minor Administrations.	<p>The Royal Commission held that there was justification for a larger contribution from Government funds to the expenses of the co-operative movement in backward tracts, such as some of the minor Administrations.</p> <p>All minor Administrations have been asked to submit proposals for the improvement of co-operative administration. Certain additional co-operative staff has been sanctioned for the North-West Frontier Province and in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner this is all the staff that can be economically utilised. The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, has submitted proposals which are under consideration. Proposals from other minor Administrations are awaited.</p>
Recommendation 39 .	All-India Enquiry into the Co-operative movement.	<p>The Royal Commission did not consider that the appointment of an All-India Committee of Enquiry to review the progress of the co-operative movement and the defects which have been revealed since the Committee on Co-operation sat in 1914-15 was necessary. This view has been accepted both for the reason given by the Commission which was that provincial enquiries would serve a more useful purpose and also because the provincial committees to be appointed in connection with the enquiry into banking conditions in India will make a special study of the working of co-operative banks and co-operative marketing societies.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village.</b>		
Recommendations 10 and 11.	Quinine . . . .	<p>The quinine policy of the Government of India has again been exhaustively examined in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Governments of Madras and Bengal have been asked for their views on the recommendations of the Royal</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—<i>contd.</i></b> Recommendations 10 and 11— <i>contd.</i>		Commission, particularly on their financial aspect and to state in detail the terms upon which they would be prepared to transfer their plantations and factories to the Government of India if it were decided to give effect to the Commission's recommendations. The Director of the Botanical Survey has also been asked to submit an estimate of the financial results which may be expected to follow from the acceptance of the Commission's recommendation and to report the nature and strength of the staff which would be required for a Central Cinchona Department.
Recommendation 12	Medical Aid	This recommendation is couched in very general terms but, it can, it is thought, be fairly held that the Government of India are doing all they can to give effect to it. The establishment of an enlarged Central Medical Research Institute proposals for which are under consideration, will be an earnest of their desire to fulfil their obligations in this respect.
Recommendations 13, 15—17 and 19.	Human Nutrition	The importance of research into problems of human nutrition has already been recognised in Colonel McCarrison's work at Coonoor and will be still further recognised by the establishment of a Nutrition Section in the proposed new Central Medical Research Institute. Steps have been taken to secure that contact between workers on human nutrition and the agricultural departments on which the Commission has laid so much stress by giving a seat on the Advisory Board of the Council of Agricultural Research to a nominee of the Indian Research Fund Association and the question what further can be done in this direction will be considered in connection with the proposals for the new Central Medical Research Institute and the proposed Animal Nutrition Institute.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—concl'd.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 13, 15—17 and 19—<i>cont'd.</i></p>		<p>It is understood that Colonel McCarrison is in close touch with research workers in this subject in other parts of the world.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 42 and 43.</p>	<p>Post-graduate Training in Agricultural Science.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission recommended that a period of post-graduate training should be an essential qualification for all candidates from the agricultural colleges for direct recruitment to the higher posts in the agricultural departments and that this post-graduate training should ordinarily be given at Pusa.</p> <p>These recommendations have been dealt with in connection with the expansion of Pusa as an educational centre, <i>vide</i> note against recommendation No. 22 in Chapter III.</p>
<p>Recommendation 47 .</p>	<p>Educational Conferences.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission suggested that all possible means should be taken to ensure a complete interchange of opinion and experience in educational matters throughout India.</p> <p>It has been decided that the consideration of the desirability of reviving the Conferences of Educational Officers, which were formerly held, and of improving the machinery of the Government of India for dealing with educational questions generally, should await the receipt of the Review of the Growth of Education in British India by the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XVI—Rural Industries and Labour.</b></p> <p>Recommendation 8 .</p>	<p>Indian Lac Association</p>	<p>The Indian Lac Association for Research has recommended that no further extension after 31st December, 1931, of the Indian Lac Cess Act of 1921 should be made. In lieu of that Act, the Association</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XVI—Rural Industries and Labour</b> <i>—contd.</i>		
Recommendation 8— <i>contd.</i>		has recommended that the Government of India should introduce fresh legislation for a continuance of the cess and for the constitution of a Statutory Committee for the control of the Research Institute and Lac Cess fund. The Government of India agree with the views expressed as to the necessity for transferring the administration of the Research Institute from the Lac Association to a Statutory Committee. They, therefore, propose to introduce legislation on the subject in the forthcoming session of the Indian Legislature.
Recommendation 21	Internal Migration	The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended that all restrictions on the free movement of labour in India should be reduced to the minimum and should be abolished as soon as possible.  This recommendation has been accepted in principle by the Government of India. Action on it has, however, been suspended for the present in view of the fact that the Royal Commission on Labour in India is now examining the whole question of labour and its organisation.
Recommendations 23 and 24.	Emigration	It has been decided that no further action on recommendations of the Royal Commission under this head is called for at present.
<b>CHAPTER XVII—Horticulture and Plantations.</b>		
Recommendation 17	Representation of Planting Community on the Council of Agricultural Research.	The Royal Commission suggested that the value of the scientific work done by the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India should be recognised and co-operation between these Associations and the agricultural department secured by their joint representation on the Council of Agricultural Research.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER XVII—Horticulture and Plantations—<i>contd.</i></b></p> <p>Recommendation 17—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>This suggestion has been accepted and a seat on the Advisory Board of the Council of Agricultural Research has been allotted to the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India, jointly.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XVIII—Statistics.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 16—25.</p>	<p>Improvement of Statistics.</p>	<p>The recommendations made by the Royal Commission for the improvement of agricultural, livestock, forest, irrigation, educational, vital and health statistics, are under consideration in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence. The adoption of most of them depends on the concurrence of local Governments, who will shortly be addressed.</p>
<p>Recommendation 32 .</p>	<p>Imperial Agronomist .</p>	<p>The Royal Commission considered that the application of mathematics to agriculture has introduced an entirely new factor into scientific agriculture and that a specialist with the highest qualifications in this branch of agricultural science should, therefore, be attached to the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.</p> <p>There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the qualifications required in an agronomist and in these circumstances it has been decided to defer further consideration of this recommendation until the advice of the new Director of Pusa in regard to it can be obtained.</p>
<p>Recommendations 34 and 35.</p>	<p>Constitution of a separate Department of Statistics.</p>	<p>The Royal Commission recommended that the present statistical organisation of the Government of India should be strengthened by the appointment of a statistician of first rate ability as head of a separate Department of Statistics. They held that the appointment of this officer should precede any</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XVIII—Statistics—contd.</b>		
Recommendations 34 and 35— <i>contd.</i>		<p>changes in the present arrangements for statistical work but expressed the hope, that, as a result of his appointment, a Bureau of Statistical Information would be created with the administration of which leading economists, scientists and business men would be closely associated.</p>
		<p>These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government of India who agree that there is scope for improvement in the compilation of economic statistics. When a decision is reached as to the lines on which the improvement should proceed, the question of establishing a separate Department of Statistics will be taken in hand.</p>
Recommendation 36	International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	<p>This recommendation has been accepted. It will be for the Council of Agricultural Research to make the fullest use possible of the statistical information in the possession of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XIX—Agricultural Services.</b>		
Recommendation 19	Placing of officers of the Indian Agricultural Service and of the Superior Provincial Agricultural Services on an age for age equality with officers of other Services of similar standing.	<p>The Royal Commission suggested that officers of the Indian Agricultural Service and future Class I officers of the Provincial Agricultural Services should be placed as far as possible on an age for age equality of pay with services of a like standing, such as the Educational and Forest Services.</p>
		<p>The Government of India have re-examined this question with reference to the Indian Agricultural Service. They do not consider that there is sufficient justification for reopening it, since as the result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, this service will gradually disappear. As regards the entrants to the new Superior Provincial Services, the question is one for local Governments.</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XIX - Agricultural Services—<i>contd.</i></b>		
Recommendation 23 .	Relations of Research Workers in India with Research Workers abroad.	<p>The Royal Commission suggested that the establishment of close relations between research workers in India and all Empire research stations should be encouraged by mutual visits and possibly, also, in course of time, by a system of exchange of research workers for definite periods.</p> <p>It has been decided to refer this question to the Council of Agricultural Research for favourable consideration. It may be mentioned that the participation of India in the new Imperial Agricultural Bureau will provide one means of keeping research workers in India in touch with research workers in other parts of the Empire.</p>
Recommendations 32—45.	Central Agricultural Research Service.	<p>The recommendation that the Director of Pusa should be most carefully selected and that the pay of the appointment should be such as will enable the best man available to be obtained has been accepted. The Secretary of State has been asked to recruit a suitable candidate for the post.</p> <p>The other recommendations under this head have been examined in detail but a decision on them has been deferred until the advice of the new Director of Pusa in regard to them has been obtained.</p>
Recommendation 46 .	Cost of Visits paid by the Pusa Staff to the Provinces.	<p>The Royal Commission suggested that the cost of visits paid by the members of the Central Agricultural Research Service to the Provinces, whether in course of their ordinary work or to assist in dealing with a specific problem, should be regarded as part of the normal expenditure of the Pusa Institute.</p> <p>It has been decided that when any cases of the character discussed by the Royal Commission arise in future, they should be disposed of in the light of the recommendation of the Commission and the Head of the Institute has been instructed accordingly.</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XX—Miscellaneous.</b>		
Recommendations 1—5	Agricultural organisations in the Minor Administrations of Ajmer Merwara, the Andamans, Baluchistan, Delhi and Coorg.	These recommendations have been referred to the Heads of Minor Administrations. Replies have been received from the Chief Commissioners of Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi and Baluchistan. The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, has submitted proposals for the expansion of the agricultural and veterinary organisation of that province. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has reported that the agricultural, veterinary and co-operative staff of the Delhi Province work under the supervision of the Punjab officers in technical matters and that the proposals formulated in the Punjab on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture will eventually be applied to Delhi. The Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, has recommended the appointment of an agricultural officer for the province and proposes that the question of the steps to be taken for the agricultural development of Baluchistan should be taken up when this officer has been appointed.
Recommendation 9	Co-operation of Indian States in Agricultural (including Veterinary) and Co-operative matters.	There are indications that Indian States are realising the utility to them of a central organisation such as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which will bring them in touch with the activities of Agricultural and Veterinary Departments in British India. The State of Hyderabad has already secured membership of the Council by a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to its funds. Though it is not possible for many Indian States to follow this example, it is probable that through the re-constituted Board of Agriculture, which will hereafter be convened under the auspices of the Council and on which the representatives of several States already find a place, a means may be provided for ensuring this co-operation. Further, it is expected that the Council will work largely through committees appointed to deal with particular problems or particular crops.

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<b>CHAPTER XX—Miscellaneous—contd.</b>		
Recommendation 9— <i>contd.</i>		<p>Membership of these committees will not necessarily be confined to members of the Council and it is not unlikely that, where their interests are affected, Indian States will be asked to send representatives to serve on such committees so that all the knowledge available in India on that particular question may be pooled for the common benefit. It may be mentioned that several Indian States have already secured representation on the Indian Central Cotton Committee.</p>
Recommendations 13—15.	The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.	<p>The Royal Commission considered the continued adherence of India to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, desirable but that no change was called for in the existing arrangements under which the British representative on the Permanent Committee of the Institute is also in charge of the interests of India. They did not recommend the establishment of a Special Committee in India to work in co-operation with the Institute.</p> <p>The view taken by the Government of India on these recommendations is that, as India adheres to the Institute solely with a view to obtaining information of value to this country and as it will, in future, be for the Council of Agricultural Research to utilise that information in such a way as seems to it fit, the Government of India's liabilities in regard to the International Institute should be taken over by the Council. The question of continued adherence of India to the Institute was, therefore, placed before the Council (designate) of Agricultural Research in June last and the Council agreed to the proposal.</p> <p>The Royal Commission also suggested that officers of the Agricultural and allied departments should be encouraged to visit the Institute whilst on leave or on duty in Europe.</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER XX—Miscellaneous—contd.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 13—15—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>So far as the Government of India are concerned, it has been decided to deal with any case which comes up on its merits in the light of the Commission's recommendation.</p>
Recommendation 11	Agricultural Meteorology.	<p>The Royal Commission held that the present was a specially opportune time to undertake an examination of the action which should be taken to promote investigation of the problems of agricultural meteorology and to decide which Department shall be responsible for the different branches of the work.</p> <p>This examination has been undertaken and the Director General of Observatories has formulated a scheme for the establishment of a branch either of his office or of the Pusa Research Institute to deal with agricultural meteorology at an annual cost of Rs. 42,000. This scheme is at present under the consideration of the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and expert adviser to the Council on agricultural matters.</p>
Recommendations 16 and 17.	Imperial Institute, London.	<p>The Royal Commission suggested that the Government of India and provincial Governments should take steps to give wider publicity to the facilities offered by the Imperial Institute in regard to furnishing information about the commercial value of Indian products. They added that one method of doing this would be by a larger distribution of the quarterly bulletin issued by the Institute.</p> <p>The Government of India asked the High Commissioner to make enquiries from the Institute regarding the present extent of the free distribution of the bulletin in India and whether the Institute is prepared to supply additional complimentary copies for publicity purposes in India and if so to what extent. The High Commissioner was also asked to furnish the Government of India with the views</p>

Chapter of Report and number of recommendation.	Subject.	Action taken.
<p><b>CHAPTER XX—Miscellaneous—concl.</b></p> <p>Recommendations 16 and 17—<i>contd.</i></p>		<p>of the Institute as to any other methods by which effect could be given to the recommendation of the Royal Commission. The High Commissioner has forwarded a list of institutions to which copies may be distributed—the first two issues free and thereafter on payment. This list is under consideration in consultation with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Director of Public Information.</p> <p>The Royal Commission also recommended that the question of re-organising the Indian gallery at the Imperial Institute and of renewing the subscription for its maintenance should be considered.</p> <p>The Government of India had already taken up this question before the Royal Commission reported. It was decided in April, 1928, that the Indian galleries at the Institute should be regarded as part of the general scheme for the exhibition of Indian products which should include—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The show room at the High Commissioner's office which will be expanded on the completion of the new India House.</li> <li>(2) The galleries at the Imperial Institute.</li> <li>(3) Local fairs and exhibitions in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.</li> </ol> <p>The exhibits in the show-room and the galleries should be interchangeable and should together form a reserve of exhibits for use at fairs and exhibitions. It was also decided that the exhibits for the galleries should be financed from the general grant for publicity which is made each year to the High Commissioner for India and not from a special grant. The total grant for publicity work was accordingly increased by £200 for this purpose. In these circumstances, the Government of India decided that no further action was necessary on the recommendation of the Royal Commission.</p>

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

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*Simla, the 23rd May 1929.*

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## RESOLUTION.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India held that agricultural research in this country is still in its infancy; that, however efficient the organisation which is built up for demonstration and propaganda, it cannot achieve a full measure of success unless it is based on research; that lack of co-ordination in agricultural research has prejudicially affected progress; that there is a wide field open for the co-operation of the Government of India and of provincial Governments in regard to agricultural research; and that it is the duty of the Government of India, in the discharge of their ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the vast agricultural population of this country, to advance research in every way possible without encroaching upon the functions of provincial Governments in that sphere.

2. The Royal Commission, after discussing possible methods by which closer contact might be established between scientific investigators working in institutions under the Central Government and investigators employed under provincial Governments, recommended the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to which the Imperial Agricultural Research Institutions and the Provincial Research Institutions would stand in exactly the same relation. The duties of the Council would be:—

- (a) The promotion, guidance and co-ordination of agricultural and veterinary research throughout India. The Council would not, however, maintain research institutions directly under its control, nor would it employ its own staff of experts. It would merely determine whether a particular scheme of research was of all-India or of local importance and whether it could best be carried out at an Imperial or provincial research institution or by some other agency such as a University or a private individual and would then, after subjecting the scheme to examination by its expert advisers, make such grant as it considered suitable.
- (b) The training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarships or in other ways.
- (c) The collection and dissemination of information in regard not only to research but to agricultural and veterinary matters generally.
- (d) The publication of scientific papers, etc.

3. The Royal Commission recommended that the Council of Agricultural Research should consist of the following members:—

- (a) Three whole-time members appointed by the Government of India, of whom one should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions; one should

be an eminent scientist who had specialised in some branch of crop production and one should represent the interests of animal husbandry including animal nutrition and veterinary matters. It was suggested that the administrator should be the Chairman of the Council.

- (b) Thirty-six other members, *viz.*, the Director of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa; the Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar; one representative of the minor administrations under the Government of India; one non-official elected member of the Council of State; two non-official elected members of the Legislative Assembly; one representative each of the European and Indian business communities; three representatives of Indian Universities nominated by the Inter-University Board; one representative of the Indian Central Cotton Committee; one joint representative of the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India; the nine Directors of Agriculture and the nine Directors of Veterinary Services in the major provinces and five other non-official members nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Council by reason of their scientific or other special qualifications.

The Royal Commission recommended that the Council should constitute sub-committees to deal with special activities. They further recommended that provincial Governments should establish committees to work in close co-operation with the Council and to assist in maintaining touch between that body and agricultural activities in the provinces. They considered that provincial Governments should have full discretion regarding the constitution of the provincial committees.

4. As regards finance, the Royal Commission held that, only if the Council were placed in a secure financial position beyond the possibility of being affected by financial vicissitudes, would it be able to embark upon a programme of ordered advance. They, therefore, recommended that an agricultural research fund should be constituted by a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs from central revenues to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permitted. They also recommended that the Council of Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Research Fund should be constituted by an Act of the Imperial Legislature.

5. The Government of India have given their most careful consideration to the proposals of the Royal Commission and are of opinion that they are, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above is recommended. They feel, however, that the composition of the Council and the method of financing it proposed by the Royal Commission might with advantage be modified in certain respects. It appears to them that a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it is not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of this country as it would be, if the method of financing the Council proposed by the Royal Commission were adopted. To meet these objections, the Government of India have decided to make the changes in the structure of the Council and the method of financing it which are explained in the subsequent paragraphs of this Resolution.

6. The central organisation will be divided into two parts, with executive and advisory functions respectively. The executive part, which will be known as the Governing Body, will have the management of all the affairs, and funds of the Council subject to the limitations mentioned in paragraph 7 below. This body will consist of the Honourable Member of the Governor General's Executive Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who will be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council who will be appointed by the Government of India and who will be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, one representative nominated by the Government of each major province, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board, and such other persons as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint.

At the Conference convened by the Government of India in October last to consider the Report of the Royal Commission, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture expressed the view that the provincial representatives on the Governing Body should be the Ministers of Agriculture. This proposal has been referred to Provincial Governments for opinion and has met with general acceptance. The Government of India entirely agree that the presence of the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture on the Governing Body will contribute very materially to the successful working of the Council. They consider it desirable, however, that provision should be made in the Rules and Regulations of the Council permitting a Provincial Government to nominate a representative to attend any meeting of the Governing Body at which the Provincial Minister of Agriculture is unable to be present.

The Honourable Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu has been elected by the Council of State and Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz and Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh have been elected by the Legislative Assembly as the representatives of those bodies on the Governing Body of the Council of Agricultural Research. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have elected Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., respectively, as their representatives on the Governing Body.

The functions of the Advisory Board will be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which may be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. It will consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities who will now find a place on the Governing Body. It does not appear necessary that the latter should also be members of the Advisory Board which, under the division of functions explained above, will be a body of experts. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the Government of India, after consultation with Provincial Governments, consider it desirable that the scientific and university representation on the Board should be increased and that, subject, where necessary, to the

acceptance of the invitation to elect representatives to the Board, it should be composed as follows:—

- (1) The Vice-Chairman of the Council.
- (2) and (3). Two whole-time expert advisers appointed by the Government of India.
- (4) Director of the Pusa Research Institute.
- (5) Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.
- (6) Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Directors of Agriculture in—

- (7) Madras.
- (8) Bombay.
- (9) Bengal.
- (10) The United Provinces.
- (11) The Punjab.
- (12) Burma.
- (13) Bihar and Orissa.
- (14) The Central Provinces.
- (15) Assam.

Representatives of the Veterinary Department in—

- (16) Madras.
- (17) Bombay.
- (18) Bengal.
- (19) The United Provinces.
- (20) The Punjab.
- (21) Burma.
- (22) Bihar and Orissa.
- (23) The Central Provinces.
- (24) Assam.
- (25) A representative of minor administrations under the Government of India nominated by the Government of India.
- (26) A representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, nominated by the Government of India.
- (27) A representative of the Co-operative Movement nominated by the Government of India.
- (28) A representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association.
- (29) to (32). Four representatives of Indian Universities elected by the Inter-University Board.
- (33) A representative elected jointly by the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.
- (34) A representative elected by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.
- (35) to (39). Five non-official members nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Council on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications.

And such other persons as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint.

Mr. P. H. Carpenter, Chief Scientific Officer, Indian Tea Association's Experimental Station Tocklai, Assam, has been elected as their representative on the Advisory Board by the Indian Tea Association and the United

Planters' Association of Southern India. The Government of India have nominated Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., President, Servants of India Society, Poona, as representative of the Co-operative Movement on the Board. The names of the nominees of the Government of India to represent minor administrations and the Forest Research Institute, respectively, will be announced shortly.

The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council will be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

All the other features of the Royal Commission's proposals for the organisation of the Council, *viz.*, the three whole-time officers of the Council, the sub-committees to deal with special activities and the provincial committees will remain.

As recommended by the Royal Commission, the duration of the appointment of members of the Council, other than the representatives of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and of those members who are appointed by reason of the office or appointment they hold, will be three years. The tenure of appointment of the Principal Administrative Officer and the two whole-time expert advisers will ordinarily be five years.

7. For the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, the Government of India have decided to substitute an initial lump grant supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. They have fixed the initial grant at Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided in the budget for 1929-30. Commencing from 1930-31, the annual recurring grant will be fixed at Rs. 7.25 lakhs per annum, of which Rs. 5 lakhs will be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council, and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. A sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget to meet the cost of the staff and secretariat in this financial year. The provision in the current year's budget has been made with the approval of the Legislative Assembly and the grants to be made in subsequent years will also be subject to its approval.

The Council of Agricultural Research will have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for research purposes subject to the condition that it incurs no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant is given has been completed. In regard to the grant made to it to meet the cost of staff, establishment, etc., the Government of India have decided that, for reasons of administrative convenience, it should be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

8. The broad outlines of the scheme were placed before the Conference of Provincial Ministers and other representatives in October last and met with general acceptance.

9. The Government of India have further decided that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In order to comply with the requirements of that Act, a meeting of those who will constitute the Council will be convened at an early date to consider the terms of the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations which have to be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

10. Proposals have been approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the appointment of the Principal Administrative Officer, the two whole-time expert advisers and the Secretary to the Council. The Government of India hope shortly to be in a position to announce the names of the gentlemen appointed to the first three of these posts. The officer selected for the appointment of Secretary to the Council is Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S. (Madras).

11. The Government of India trust that all Provincial Governments will take early steps to constitute provincial committees, on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission subject to such modifications as may be considered required in the light of local conditions, to work in co-operation with the Council of Research.

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ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and all Departments of the Government of India, including Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

G. S. BAJPAI,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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#### MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

1. The name of the Society is the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

2. The objects for which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is established are :

- (a) To aid, develop and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research in India by promoting scientific (including technological) research, instruction and experiments in the science, methods and practice of agriculture (including the marketing of agricultural produce) and by promoting veterinary research and instruction in veterinary science, by the diffusion of useful information and by such other means as appear calculated to develop agricultural and veterinary research.
- (b) To act as a clearing house of information not only in regard to research but also in regard to agricultural and veterinary matters generally.
- (c) For the purposes of the Society to draw and accept and make and endorse discount and negotiate Government of India and other promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques or other negotiable instruments.
- (d) To invest the funds of, or money entrusted to, the Society upon such securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Governing Body and from time to time to sell or transpose such investments.

- (e) To purchase, take on lease, accept as a gift or otherwise acquire, any land or building, wherever situate in India, which may be necessary or convenient for the Society.
- (f) To construct or alter any building which may be necessary for the Society.
- (g) To sell, lease, exchange and otherwise transfer all or any portion of the properties of the Society.
- (h) To establish and maintain a research and reference library in pursuance of the objects of the Society with reading and writing rooms and to furnish the same with books, reviews, magazines, newspapers and other publications.
- (i) To do all other such things as the Society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The Governing Body of the Society shall be the body constituted to be the Governing Body under the Rules and Regulations of the said Society and the first members of the said Governing Body shall be—

Names.	Addresses.	Occupations.
1. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt.	Gorton Castle, Simla	Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Setu Ratnam Ayyar.	Fort St. George, Madras	Minister for Agriculture, Madras.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Baskarrao V. Jadhav, M.A., LL. B.	Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.	Minister for Agriculture, Bombay.
4. The Hon'ble Sir A. Ghuznavi, Kt.	Secretariat, Calcutta	Member in Charge of Portfolio of Agriculture, Bengal.
5. The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh.	Secretariat, Lucknow	Minister for Agriculture, United Provinces.
6. The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt.	Secretariat, Lahore	Minister for Agriculture, Punjab.
7. The Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Kt.	Secretariat, Rangoon	Minister for Agriculture, Burma.
8. The Hon'ble Sir Sayid Mohammad Fakhrudin, Khan Bahadur, Kt.	Secretariat, Patna	Minister for Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.
9. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	Secretariat, Nagpur	Member in charge of Portfolio of Agriculture, Central Provinces and Berar.
10. His Excellency Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.	Secretariat, Shillong	In charge of Portfolio of Agriculture, Assam.

Names.	Addresses.	Occupations.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.	Mylapore, Madras	Member, Council of State..
12. Nian Muhammad Shah Nawaz.	Lahore . . .	Member, Legislative Assembly.
13. Chaudhry Mukhtar Singh	Meerut City . . .	Member, Legislative Assembly.
14. Sir Joseph Kay . . .	....	Representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.
15. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E.	Bombay . . .	Representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
16. Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.	Gorton Castle, Simla .	Officer on special duty, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

4. The income and property of the Society, howsoever derived, shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects thereof as set forth in this Memorandum of Association subject nevertheless in respect of the expenditure of grants made by the Government of India to such limitations as the Government of India may from time to time impose. No portion of the income and property of the Society shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly by way of dividends, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit, to the persons who at any time are or have been members of the Society or to any of them or to any persons claiming through them or any of them, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any member thereof or other person in return for any service rendered to the Society.

5. If, on the winding up or dissolution of the Society, there shall remain, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever the same shall not be paid to, or distributed among, the members of the Society or any of them but shall be dealt with in such manner as the Governor General in Council may determine.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

### *Preamble.*

In these Rules and Regulations, the following words shall have the following meanings:—

“The Society” shall mean the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

“The Governing Body” shall mean the body which is under Rule and Regulation No. 22 the Governing Body of the Society.

“The Advisory Board” shall be the body which is constituted as such under Rule and Regulation No. 43.

“The Secretary” shall mean the Secretary appointed under Rule and Regulation No. 6.

*Members of the Society.*

1. The members, for the time being, of the Society shall consist of:—

- (1) The Honourable Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture.
- (2) The Principal Administrative Officer of the Society appointed by the Government of India.

The Ministers of Agriculture for the time being or the Members of the Governors' Executive Council in charge for the time being of the portfolio of Agriculture in—

- (3) Madras.
- (4) Bombay.
- (5) Bengal.
- (6) The United Provinces.
- (7) The Punjab.
- (8) Burma.
- (9) Bihar and Orissa.
- (10) The Central Provinces.
- (11) Assam.
- (12) A representative elected by the Council of State.
- (13) Two representatives elected by the Legislative Assembly.
- (14) A representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.
- (15) A representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
- (16) Two whole-time expert advisers appointed by the Government of India.
- (17) Director for the time being of the Pusa Research Institute.
- (18) Director for the time being of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.
- (19) Director for the time being of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Directors of Agriculture for the time being in—

- (20) Madras.
- (21) Bombay.
- (22) Bengal.
- (23) The United Provinces.
- (24) The Punjab.
- (25) Burma
- (26) Bihar and Orissa.
- (27) The Central Provinces.
- (28) Assam.

Representatives of the Provincial Veterinary Department nominated by the Governments of—

- (29) Madras.
- (30) Bombay.
- (31) Bengal.
- (32) The United Provinces.

- (33) The Punjab.
- (34) Burma.
- (35) Bihar and Orissa.
- (36) The Central Provinces.
- (37) Assam.
- (38) A representative of minor administrations under the Government of India nominated by the Government of India.
- (39) A representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, nominated by the Government of India.
- (40) A representative of the Co-operative Movement nominated by the Government of India.
- (41) A representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association.
- (42) Four representatives of Indian Universities elected by the Inter-University Board.
- (43) A representative elected jointly by the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.
- (44) A representative elected by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.
- (45) Not more than five non-official members nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Society on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications.
- (46) Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

And such other persons as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint.

2. Should any Minister of Agriculture or Member of a Governor's Executive Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, the Director of the Pusa Research Institute, the Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, a Provincial Director of Agriculture or the representative of a Provincial Veterinary Department be prevented from attending a meeting of the Society, the Government of India or the Local Government concerned shall be at liberty to nominate a substitute to take his place at that meeting of the Society. Such substitute shall have all the rights and privileges of a member of the Society for that meeting only.

3. The Society shall keep a roll of members and every member of the said Society shall sign the roll and shall state therein his rank or occupation and address.

4. If a member of the Society shall change his address, he may notify his new address to the Secretary who shall thereupon enter his new address in the roll of members: but if he shall fail to notify his new address, the address in the roll of members shall be deemed to be his address.

#### *Duration of appointment.*

5. (1) Where a member of the Society becomes a member by reason of the office or appointment he holds his membership of the Society shall terminate when he ceases to hold that office or appointment.

(2) The members of the Society elected by the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly respectively shall cease to be members on the dissolution of the Council or Assembly by which they were elected.

(3) Unless their membership of the Society is previously terminated as provided in Rule 5 (4), all other members of the Society shall relinquish their membership on the expiry of three years from the date on which they became members of the Society but shall be eligible for re-appointment to it.

(4) All members of the Society elected, appointed or nominated shall cease to be such members on the happening of any of the following events—

If they shall die, resign become of unsound mind, become insolvent or be convicted of a criminal offence involving moral turpitude.

(5) Any vacancy in the membership of the Society caused by any of the reasons mentioned in Rule 5 (4) shall be filled up by election, appointment or nomination by the authority or association, as the case may be, entitled to make such election, appointment or nomination.

#### *Officers of the Society.*

6. The Officers of the Society shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, two whole-time Expert Advisers and a Secretary. The Honourable Member of the Governor General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture for the time being shall be Chairman of the Society. The Principal Administrative Officer, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, shall be Vice-Chairman of the Society. The two whole-time Expert Advisers and the Secretary shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

7. The Government of India and Local Governments shall be at liberty to obtain the advice of the Principal Administrative Officer of the Society and the two whole-time Expert Advisers on any agricultural and veterinary questions which they may desire to refer to them.

8. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society of the Governing Body and of the Advisory Board and shall perform the duties hereinafter directed to be performed by the Secretary and all such other duties as usually pertain to the office of Secretary and not otherwise specifically provided for by these Regulations.

#### *Proceedings of the Society.*

9. An annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the Governing Body. At such annual General Meeting, the Governing Body shall submit the Annual Report and the yearly accounts of the Society. Except as herein provided, all meetings of the Society shall be called by notice under the hand of the Secretary.

10. Every notice calling a meeting of the Society shall state the date, time and place at which such meeting will be held and shall be served upon every member of the Society not less than twenty-one clear days before the day appointed for the meeting.

11. Eighteen members of the Society including substitutes nominated under Rule 2 present in person shall form a quorum at every meeting of the Society.

12. The Governing Body shall fix the date, time and place for every meeting of the Society.

13. The Chairman may convene a special general meeting of the Society whenever he thinks fit.

14. The Chairman shall convene a special general meeting of the Society on the written requisition of not less than eighteen members of the Society.

15. Any requisition so made by the members of the Society shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called and shall be left at the address of the Secretary or posted to his address.

16. Upon such requisition the Chairman shall forthwith convene a meeting of the Society and if he neglects to give notice for the holding of such meeting within twenty-one days after the receipt of such requisition, the requisitionists may themselves convene a meeting of the Society. At all special general meetings no subject other than that stated in the notice or resolution, as the case may be, shall be discussed.

17. If neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman shall be present at any meeting of the Society, someone of the members of the Governing Body shall be chosen to be Chairman of the meeting, but if there shall be no member of the Governing Body present or willing to take the Chair, the members of the Society shall choose one of their own number to be the Chairman of the meeting.

18. No business shall be discussed at any meeting of the Society except the election of a Chairman, whilst the Chair is vacant.

19. All disputed questions at meetings of the Society shall be determined by vote.

20. Each member of the Society shall have one vote.

21. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

#### *The Governing Body.*

22. The Governing Body of the Society for the purposes of Act XXI of 1860, shall at the date of the Registration of the Society, consist of the Members whose names are set out in Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association, and thereafter as soon as the necessary elections, appointments and nominations have taken place the Governing Body shall consist of the following:—

- (1) The Honourable Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture.

Chairman (*ex-officio*).

- (2) The Principal Administrative Officer of the Society appointed by the Government of India.

Vice-Chairman (*ex-officio*).

The Ministers of Agriculture for the time being or the members of the Governor's Executive Council in charge for the time being of the portfolio of Agriculture in—

- (3) Madras.
- (4) Bombay.
- (5) Bengal.
- (6) The United Provinces.
- (7) The Punjab.
- (8) Burma.
- (9) Bihar and Orissa.
- (10) The Central Provinces.

(11) Assam.

(12) The member of the Society elected by the Council of State.

(13) The two members of the Society elected by the Legislative Assembly.

(14) The member of the Society representing the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.

(15) The member of the Society representing the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(16) Two members of the Advisory Board to be elected by the Board in such manner as the Society may decide.

(17) Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

And such other persons as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint.

23. The Chairman of the Society for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Governing Body.

24. The Vice-Chairman of the Society for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.

25. Should any Minister of Agriculture or Member of a Governor's Executive Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture be prevented from attending a meeting of the Governing Body, the Local Government concerned shall be at liberty to nominate a substitute to take his place at that meeting of the Governing Body. Such substitute shall have all the rights and privileges of a member of the Governing Body for that meeting only.

#### *Powers of the Governing Body.*

26. The Governing Body shall have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Society and shall have authority to exercise all the powers of the Society subject nevertheless in respect of the expenditure of grants made by the Government of India to such limitations as the Government of India may from time to time impose.

27. The Governing Body shall have power, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make such Bye-laws as they shall think proper for the preparation and sanction of budget estimates, the sanctioning of expenditure, entering into contracts, the investment of the funds of the Society and the sale or alteration of such investments and any other purpose that may be necessary.

28. The Governing Body may accept the management of any endowment, or trust fund, or subscription, or donation provided that it is unaccompanied by any condition inconsistent or in conflict with the nature, object and provisions of the scheme.

29. The Governing Body may by Resolution delegate to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary such of its powers for the conduct of business as they may deem fit, subject to the condition that action taken by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary under the powers delegated to them by this rule shall be reported for confirmation at the next meeting of the Governing Body.

30. The Governing Body may by Resolution appoint Sub-Committees for such purposes and with such powers as the Governing Body may think proper.

*Proceedings of the Governing Body.*

31. The Chairman of the Governing Body shall preside at all meetings of the Governing Body.

32. If the Chairman shall not be present at any meeting of the Governing Body, the Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body shall preside at such meeting.

33. If neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman shall be present at any meeting of the Governing Body, the Governing Body shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.

34. Six members of the Governing Body including substitutes nominated under Rule 25, present in person shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Governing Body.

35. Not less than twenty-one clear days' notice of every meeting of the Governing Body shall be given to each member of the Governing Body who shall for the time being be in India.

36. One meeting at least of the Governing Body shall be held in every year.

37. For the purposes of the last Regulation each year shall be deemed to commence on the 1st day of April and terminate on the 31st day of March.

38. The Chairman of the Governing Body may himself call, or by a requisition in writing signed by him may require the Secretary to call, a meeting of the Governing Body at any time, and on the receipt of such requisition the Secretary shall forthwith call such meeting.

39. Six members of the Governing Body may by a requisition in writing signed by them require the Secretary to call a meeting of the Governing Body at any time and on the receipt of such a requisition the Secretary shall forthwith call such meeting.

40. In case of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Governing Body, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

41. Each member of the Governing Body shall have one vote and if there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Governing Body, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

42. Any business which it may be necessary for the Governing Body to perform except such as may be placed before its annual meeting may be carried out by circulation among all its members and any Resolution so circulated and approved by a majority of the members signing shall be as effectual and binding as if such Resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Governing Body. Provided that at least nine members of the Governing Body have recorded their views on the Resolution.

*The Advisory Board.*

43. The Advisory Board of the Society shall consist of the following:—

- (1) The Vice-Chairman of the Society.
- (2) The two members of the Society appointed by the Government of India as whole-time expert advisers.
- (3) Director for the time being of the Pusa Research Institute.
- (4) Director for the time being of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.

- (5) Director for the time being of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Directors of Agriculture for the time being in—

- (6) Madras.
- (7) Bombay.
- (8) Bengal.
- (9) The United Provinces.
- (10) The Punjab.
- (11) Burma.
- (12) Bihar and Orissa.
- (13) The Central Provinces.
- (14) Assam.

The members of the Society representing the Provincial Veterinary Departments of the Governments of—

- (15) Madras.
- (16) Bombay.
- (17) Bengal.
- (18) The United Provinces.
- (19) The Punjab.
- (20) Burma.
- (21) Bihar and Orissa.
- (22) The Central Provinces.
- (23) Assam.
- (24) The member of the Society representing minor administrations under the Government of India.
- (25) The member of the Society representing the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.
- (26) The member of the Society representing the Co-operative Department.
- (27) The member of the Society representing the Indian Research Fund Association.
- (28) The four members of the Society representing the Indian Universities.
- (29) The member of the Society representing the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.
- (30) The member of the Society representing the Indian Central Cotton Committee.
- (31) Not more than five non-official members nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Society on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications.

And such other persons as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint.

44. The Vice-Chairman of the Society for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

45. The Secretary to the Society for the time being shall be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Advisory Board.

46. Should the Director of the Pusa Research Institute, the Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, a Provincial

Director of Agriculture or the representative of a Provincial Veterinary Department be prevented from attending a meeting of the Advisory Board, the Government of India or the Local Government concerned shall be at liberty to nominate a substitute to take his place at that meeting of the Advisory Board. Such substitute shall have all the rights and privileges of a member of the Advisory Board for that meeting only.

*Powers of the Advisory Board.*

47. The Advisory Board shall examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Society which may be submitted to the Governing Body and shall report on their feasibility. It shall also advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body.

48. The Advisory Board may by Resolution appoint sub-committees of its members for the carrying out of the objects of the Advisory Board. Such sub-committees shall work under the direction of the Advisory Board.

49. Sub-Committees of the Advisory Board shall have power to co-opt members from outside the Society to assist them in dealing with the questions referred to them.

50. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of all sub-committees of the Advisory Board.

51. The Secretary of the Advisory Board shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of all sub-committees of the Advisory Board.

*Proceedings of the Advisory Board.*

52. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall preside at all meetings of the Advisory Board.

53. If the Chairman shall not be present at any meeting of the Advisory Board, the Advisory Board shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.

54. Twelve members of the Advisory Board including substitutes nominated under Rule 46 present in person shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Advisory Board.

55. Not less than twenty-one clear days' notice of every meeting of the Advisory Board shall be given to each member of the Advisory Board who shall for the time being be in India.

56. Two meetings at least of the Advisory Board shall be held in every year.

57. For the purposes of the last Regulation, each year shall be deemed to commence on the 1st day of April and terminate on the 31st day of March.

58. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall fix the date, time and place for every meeting of the Advisory Board.

59. In case of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Advisory Board, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

60. Each member of the Advisory Board shall have one vote and if there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Advisory Board, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

60-A. Any business which it may be necessary for the Advisory Board or any Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board appointed under Rule 48 to perform, except such as the Board may direct to be placed before a meeting of the Board, may be transacted by circulation among all its members

and any resolution or report so circulated and approved by a majority of the members signing shall be as effectual and binding as if such resolution or report had been passed at a meeting of the Advisory Board. Provided that at least twelve members of the Advisory Board or two-thirds of the members, including co-opted members of a sub-committee, shall have recorded their views on the resolution or report.

#### *Funds of the Society.*

61. The funds of the Society will consist of the following :—

- (1) Lump sum and recurring grants made by the Government of India for the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Society.
- (2) Recurring grants made by the Government of India to meet the cost of the staff, establishment and general purposes of the Society.
- (3) Contributions from other sources.
- (4) Income from investments.

62. The Bankers of the Society shall be the Imperial Bank of India. All funds of the Society, with the exception of grants mentioned in Rule 61 (2), shall be paid into the Society's account with the Imperial Bank of India and shall not be withdrawn except on cheques signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary of the Society. The grants referred to in Rule 61 (2) will remain in the public treasury until the money is required to be disbursed and expenditure against these grants will be charged directly to the public account.

#### *Accounts and Audit.*

63. The Accounts of the Society shall be subject to the audit of the Auditor General in India. The nature of audit to be applied and the detailed arrangements to be made in regard to the form of accounts and their maintenance and the presentation of the accounts for audit shall be prescribed in Bye-laws to be framed by the Governing Body and approved by the Governor General in Council with the concurrence of the Auditor General.

#### *Annual Report.*

64. An annual report of the proceedings of the Society and of all work undertaken during the year shall be prepared by the Governing Body for the information of the Government of India and of the members of the Society. This report and the audited accounts of the Society shall be placed before the Society at the Annual General Meeting and also upon the tables of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

#### *Office of the Society.*

65. The Office of the Society shall be situated at the headquarters of the Government of India.

#### *Seal.*

66. The Governing Body shall provide a Seal and also provide for its safe custody and the Seal shall never be used except by the authority of the Governing Body previously given, and one member of the Governing Body shall sign every instrument to which the Seal is affixed and every such instrument shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by some other person appointed by the Governing Body.

*Notices.*

67. A notice may be served upon any member of the Society either personally or by sending it through the post in an envelope addressed to such member at his registered place of business.

68. Any notice so served by post shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which the letter, envelope or wrapper containing the same is posted and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the cover containing such notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

*Alteration or extension of the purposes of the Society.*

69. Subject to the approval of the Government of India previously obtained, the Society may alter or extend the purposes for which it is established—

- (a) If the Governing Body shall submit the proposition for such alteration or extension as aforesaid to the members of the Society in a written or printed report.
- (b) If the Governing Body shall convene a special general meeting of the members of the Society, according to their Rules and Regulations, for the consideration of the said proposition.
- (c) If such report be delivered or sent by post to every member of the Society fourteen clear days previous to such special general meeting as aforesaid.
- (d) If such proposition be agreed to by the votes of three-fifths of the members of the Society delivered in person at such special general meeting as aforesaid, and
- (e) If such proposition be confirmed by the votes of three-fifths of the members of the Society present at a second special general meeting convened by the Governing Body at an interval of one month after the former meeting.

70. The Rules and Regulations of the Society, save and except the Rule and Regulation No. 69, may be altered at any time by a Resolution passed by a majority of the members of the Society present at any meeting of the Society which shall have been duly convened for the purpose.

Certified to be a correct copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

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*Note dated the 22nd September 1928 by Mr. D. G. Harris, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, on the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India for the establishment of a Central Bureau of Information for Irrigation.*

The recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India in favour of the establishment of a Central Bureau of Information for Irrigation is contained in paragraph 285 of their Report, and runs as follows:—

“We, therefore, propose the establishment of a Central Bureau of Information for Irrigation, the headquarters of which would be at Delhi and which might suitably be placed in charge of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. The main functions of the Bureau would be to establish and maintain a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian

and foreign, which could be consulted by irrigation engineers and to act as a clearing house of information needed by provincial officers. It should, however, be something more than a mere repository of information and a centre for answering enquiries. It should endeavour to reach a wider public than the irrigation departments and to keep agricultural officers, and the public generally, in touch with irrigation development in India and abroad."

The recommendation probably had its origin in the suggestion made by Mr. B. d'O. Darley, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, United Provinces, in his evidence before the Commission, that an All-India Irrigation Congress should be constituted with its headquarters at Delhi. A copy of the relevant portion of this evidence is appended.

2. I have had an opportunity, during my recent tours, of discussing the question at issue with several Chief Engineers, and have found them unanimously in favour of the proposal. But there is a very general feeling that it does not go far enough. It is beginning to be realized that we are drifting towards a dangerous state of what I may call technical decentralization and there is a real desire, on the part of every officer with whom I have come in contact, that the process should be checked.

3. I feel very doubtful whether the establishment of the Bureau will, in itself, solve the problem. If the Bureau is to be a live thing, it must be in much closer and more intimate touch with the provinces than such an organization as is sketched in the Report would ordinarily be. What seems to me to be required is a Bureau attached not to the Central Government but to the Central Irrigation Board, which, in turn, should be converted into an active Committee, somewhat on the lines of the Indian Railway Conference Association, and not regarded merely as a panel from which technical sub-committees can be drawn to report on specific questions.

4. In order to attain, to the fullest degree, the objects which the Commission evidently had in view in making their recommendation we should, in my opinion, visualize the Central Irrigation Board as a Committee of Engineers, meeting at intervals, with the so-called Bureau as their office. In charge of this office, and acting under the general direction of the Consulting Engineer, will be a technical Secretary, who will discharge the duties which, under the Commission's proposal, would have devolved upon the Librarian and Curator of the Central Bureau.

5. The first point to be considered is what work this office will have to do. One of its main functions will be that of keeping the irrigation engineers of India in touch with what is going on in other countries in the same and allied lines of work. No engineer can possibly find time to read more than a small fraction even of the most important technical journals and, consequently, many new developments, new labour saving devices, and the like, which might well be applied to Indian conditions, are unnoticed and remain unknown. In the organisation now proposed it will be a duty of the Secretary to scrutinize the principal technical papers and to prepare brief digests of all articles likely to be of use or interest to Indian irrigation engineers. Such digests will be issued periodically, and it will be open to any officer, who discovers one which seems to have a bearing on his work, to apply to the office of the Board for the original article to be sent to him.

6. Contact will also be established between the office of the Board and the somewhat similar bureaus which exist in other countries where irrigation is practised, and more especially with those in Egypt and America,

with a view to accounts of developments in those countries, in so far as they may be applicable to India also, being made available to all Indian engineers. Bureaus of this nature are usually only too glad to agree to an exchange of publications.

7. The office will also, as proposed by the Commission, maintain a technical library, of which the Secretary will be librarian. A technical library is of little or no use unless it is in the charge of a technical officer, as, in the majority of cases, an engineer cannot specify exactly the book which he wants. What he does know is the problem which confronts him, and what he requires is an organization to which he can put his problem and which will look out and send him books or articles bearing upon it.

8. Perhaps the most important of all the duties which the office will have to undertake is the establishment and maintenance of liaison between the provinces. The present position in this respect is most unsatisfactory. Very few provinces have the least idea of what is being done in any areas except their own, and one finds the same experiments being made over and over again with a view to the solution of problems which have already been solved elsewhere, the same mistakes being made as were made years ago and rectified in other parts of India, and the same study being applied to questions which have already been studied and finally settled only a couple of hundred miles away. This all means waste of time, energy and money. The Consulting Engineer, during his tours, can do a little to carry information from one province to another, but not nearly enough.

9. It is mainly the furtherance of a proper liaison between the provinces which has dictated the organization now suggested. There is not the slightest doubt that the respective Chief Engineers will take a much keener interest in the proper functioning of an organization of which they are themselves members than in that of an independent Central Bureau in which they would have no direct concern. The submission of a paper for formal publication by the Central Government is a very different matter from the supply of information to a Committee of brother engineers. At present a vast amount of useful information is buried in the files of local Secretariats, and probably an even greater amount never gets put upon paper at all; it will be a function of the Central Board to say what type of information is required and for the members of the Board to see that their subordinate officers supply it. Considering the scope of the irrigation works of India, the technical literature regarding them is inadequate in the extreme, and this fact is, in my opinion, due far less to the unwillingness of officers to write up their experiences than to the fact that, in the past, there existed no ready means of ensuring that the records would be of use, when written. Under the proposals now made, all information collected will be presented to the Board, the members of which will bring such as may be relevant to their work to the notice of officers serving under them.

10. The Royal Commission have also mentioned publicity as one of the functions of the proposed Bureau, and it certainly seems desirable that something should be done in this behalf. For every ten persons, including engineers, outside India who have some knowledge at least of the development of irrigation works in Egypt and America, there will not be found one who knows anything of irrigation in India, although the total area irrigated in either of the former countries is less than that irrigated by a single one of our larger schemes. Everyone has heard of the Assuan Dam, for example, but how many people outside India (I might

even go further and say outside the Bombay Presidency) have heard of the far bigger and bolder dams recently constructed at Bhatgarh and Bhandardara. This is entirely due to the fact that the Governments of other countries publish accounts of their works, whereas we do not. I have found engineers at Home astonished to hear of the size of the works constructed in India, especially works such as dams, which are in no way peculiar to this country. India can, at present, boast the biggest dam in the world (measured by its masonry content) and even this will be far outdone by that now under construction at Metur in Madras. Until last year, when it was surpassed by one in America, she could also boast the highest; if the Bhakra Dam in the Punjab, the scheme for which has recently been submitted for approval is constructed, India will again take the lead. As regards the extent of her canal systems, with their 21,000 miles of main canals and branches and their 41,000 miles of distributaries, India is in a class by herself. A little publicity on the subject in other countries would certainly be wholesome, but it has been impossible to secure such publicity in the past owing to the preoccupations of the few officers with any general knowledge of what was actually being done throughout India. The office of the Board, working in conjunction with its members, will supply the Press with articles of general public interest; it might also, with advantage, take over the publication of the annual Review of Irrigation in India and make it a rather more interesting production than it is at present.

11. Another very important subject in respect of which co-ordination is most desirable is research. Practically all the possible simpler and more obvious irrigation schemes have already been constructed, and future progress must depend, on the one hand, on the construction of new projects of far greater complexity and technical difficulty than those built in the past and, on the other, on the extension of existing systems by economy in the use of water. This spells detailed research; the local Governments are beginning to recognize this fact and at least three of the major irrigation provinces have now special officers engaged wholly on such research, an example which others are bound to follow in due course.

12. If waste of energy and money is to be avoided, it is essential that there should be some central co-ordination of these activities. There are certain matters which must be investigated locally with reference to local conditions, but there are others, particularly, those connected with improvements in design, in regard to which investigation at one centre would be sufficient, at any rate in the earlier stages. It may be desirable to have a design, which is found generally suitable, experimented upon at different stations, with a view to a final form being evolved as nearly perfect as possible, but it is quite unnecessary for all the research officers to perform the initial spade work leading up to it. One officer only need do this; the others would enter the enquiry only at its more advanced stage. Co-ordination should be established not only between the Chief Engineers responsible for the general direction of the operations but also between the research officers themselves, who should be kept in close touch with one another and with the office of the Board. The office will act as the medium of exchange of information between them, which information will usually be of a somewhat different nature from that which will be exchanged between the various Chief Engineers.

13. The office of the Board, in addition to disseminating information which is of interest only in particular circumstances (which will be done through Chief Engineers and probably, in many cases, without incurring the expense of printing it up), will publish, at intervals, professional papers of general interest relating to works, to the management of works, to irrigation practice and to research. Such papers are occasionally, but all too rarely published by local Governments, but they obtain, as a rule, no real circulation. I feel convinced that, with an organisation such as that now proposed, Chief Engineers will be ready to co-operate to see that such papers are written and, if publication by the Central Board comes to be regarded as giving a *cachet* to a paper, as it should be, it will probably stimulate engineers to write them. Where the paper is of such a nature that its supply to all officers is unnecessary, the office will circulate a digest, as in the case of technical periodicals; this is especially necessary in the case of papers dealing with research, where the paper itself may be long and difficult to read. It would be unnecessary for every officer to receive and read such a paper; from the digest he would see whether it affected his particular line of work and, if so, he would apply for a copy.

14. The complete organization which I propose will thus consist of the Central Board of Irrigation (comprising all provincial Chief Engineers and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India) as the controlling and directing force, a Central Research Committee (comprising all provincial Research Officers and the Consulting Engineer) which will be purely a co-ordinating Committee reporting to the Central Board, a Secretary, who will be also Librarian, and a small office staff. The Central Board and the Research Committee will each meet once a year. It is very desirable that the provincial research officers should be given this opportunity of personal contact; it will not only ensure proper co-ordination of their work but will give them a chance to exchange ideas on a wider scale than is possible by mere writing. One of the main functions of this Committee will be to draw up a brief report on the work done and the results obtained by its members, and to make recommendations as to the lines to be adopted for the future and as to the nature and distribution of the work to be undertaken during the following year. I understand that a meeting of provincial research officers was actually held this year, largely for the purposes outlined above; all that it is now desired to do is to make provision for such meetings being held periodically and to place their deliberations on a proper and regular footing.

15. At the annual meeting of the Central Board any special work to be undertaken by the office during the ensuing year will be prescribed, the papers to be published decided upon, the subjects upon which further papers are required settled, the distribution of research work among the various provinces determined, after considering the report of the Research Committee, and matters of general interest connected with the practice or administration of irrigation discussed.

16. As regards the post of Secretary, it will be essential to secure for it a really keen and capable engineer with a taste for literary work. As Sir Thomas Middleton expressed it, the most important requirement is a "skilled and experienced editor of Indian experience". An Executive Engineer of some standing will probably be suitable; he will have to be a man of considerable scientific ability and technical attainments, as

much of his work, especially the preparation of digests and his duties as librarian, will tax him highly. At first, at any rate, he will require very little clerical staff, probably only one clerk and one typist, to assist him, as the bulk of his work will have to be done by himself.

17. As regards the recommendation made in the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 285 of the Royal Commission's Report that annual or biennial conferences should be arranged so as to bring the irrigation engineers in the provinces into closer touch with each other, such conferences being held in rotation in the different provinces, the proposals made in this note meet it to some extent but not in full. What the Commission obviously had in mind was not a conference of Chief Engineers but one at which more junior officers could meet and exchange ideas. Such a conference was held in Simla in 1913; it was attended by officers from all provinces and was most successful. It was then the intention to hold such conferences at regular intervals but owing to the war, and, subsequently, to the introduction of the Reforms, the matter was not pursued. A conference of this nature, held triennially under the auspices of the Central Board would, in my view, be most valuable to all concerned.

18. I have, in this note, stated what seem to me to be the more important duties which a Central Bureau might be expected to perform. But if the Bureau is to be of real value, its primary function must be to meet the needs of the provinces and it would be premature to proceed with details either of the organisation to be adopted or of the work to be done by it until the views of the local Governments on both subjects are known. I suggest, therefore, that the first step to be taken is to consult the local Governments as to whether, in their opinion, the proposals outlined above are generally suitable and, if not, what modifications in them they would suggest.

19. I realize that an objection which may be levelled against the scheme is the imminence of further constitutional changes, which may entirely alter the present position of the Central Government *vis-a-vis* the provinces in respect of such matters as irrigation. But I venture to doubt whether this objection can be sustained. In the whole scheme there is no element of control over or interference with the local Governments; it is purely a co-operative and co-ordinating scheme designed to give to each local Government the benefit of experience gained elsewhere and to prevent waste of money owing to work being done in two places where it need only be done in one. Whatever may be the degree of provincial independence or of administrative decentralization which follows upon the next instalment of the Reforms, anything in the nature of technical isolation will be as dangerous and wasteful then as it is to-day.

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EXTRACT FROM EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE BY MR. B. D'O. DARLEY, C.I.E., I.S.E., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

*Written Statement.*

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One of the chief duties of a research officer would be to keep in touch with modern irrigation practice not only in other Provinces, but also in

other countries. The science of irrigation is developing year by year in America, South Africa, Australia and elsewhere, and little is done at present to collect and record the experience gained in different parts of the world.

In India, irrigation is far too provincial and there is little interchange of ideas between one province and another. The Institution of Civil Engineers (India) was supposed to remove, to a certain extent, this disability, but, for reasons it is unnecessary to mention here, this institution is not popular amongst P. W. D. officers and very few have joined. Also, embracing as it does all classes of engineering, irrigation can only find a place among many other subjects which have little or no interest for irrigation engineers.

Engineers in India have always been diffident about publishing the result of their experience, priding themselves that they do their work without advertising. Any notes that have been written, have rarely gone beyond the local Secretariat, where invaluable matter is buried in such a manner that after a year or two it is often entirely forgotten. The world at large knows little of the great irrigation works of India, and officers of one Province often know nothing of what is being done in an adjoining Province. Mistakes are made and money is wasted because experience gained is unknown outside a limited circle and often forgotten altogether.

The Punjab has got a local Engineering Congress, which by reason of the fact that the majority of the Engineers in that province are irrigation officers, has advanced the science of irrigation engineering enormously. Bombay has also got an Engineering Congress, but the subjects dealt with are often of little interest to the irrigation engineer.

There is a crying need for an All-India Irrigation Congress with headquarters and a library at some central place like Delhi, where notes and papers already written would be collected and tabulated and members from all Provinces could meet, read papers and exchange views, and so dissipate the provincial spirit which is such a bar to progress at present.

The obvious head of such a congress would be the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. Under him would be an assistant who should be selected most carefully from amongst the keen engineers of one of the provinces; this assistant would act as librarian and would keep in touch not only with the research officers in the various provinces, but also with the irrigation practised in America, Australia and elsewhere.

This proposal was brought forward in 1925 and was welcomed by all Irrigation Engineers of the various provinces consulted. It was therefore forwarded demi-officially to the Acting Consulting Engineer to the Government of India but nothing has been done pending the decision on the question of the continuance of that post. It would be little short of a calamity if this post is abolished, and this liaison officer, in touch with every part of India, is not available to advise provincial officers and keep them in touch with improvements found possible elsewhere. Without such an officer of ripe experience to direct the librarian, organise the annual meetings and generally superintend the whole organization, an All-India Irrigation Congress cannot progress satisfactorily. The knowledge gained by local research will not be properly discussed and disseminated, and irrigation practice will remain provincial as at present.

## Oral Evidence.

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*The Chairman.*—35,114. Do you think a central research station dealing with the fundamental problems of irrigation under the Government of India would be helpful?—I have dealt with that I think fairly fully in my note, under Research. I think it is not only helpful but absolutely essential that we should have a central organisation which would bring together the experience gained in other Provinces so that it could be utilised all over India.

35,115. Yes, I have read your note with care. I was not quite sure whether you wanted a central body actually to carry on research?—No, I think we must have provincial research and that information collected together at a central point.

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35,250. *Sir Thomas Middleton.*—In reading your paragraph on research, it seemed to me that your most important requirement was a skilled and experienced editor of Indian irrigation experience?—Yes.

35,251. That is what you think is the first need in connection with research?—Yes.

35,252. There is a vast amount of information available that has not yet been digested?—Yes, and collated.

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*Professor Gangulee.*—35,305. On page 157, you have explained what the chief duties of the research officer would be. Have you any idea as to how this object would be attained. You state that the chief duties of the research officer would be to keep in touch with modern irrigation practice, not only in other provinces, but in other countries?—At the present time a large number of engineering papers are published, especially in America, and papers are written in other provinces on hydraulics and other matters in connection with irrigation. But these papers are not circulated; they are retained in their own Province. A research officer would get in touch with other Provinces and collect all such papers into a library where he would collate the material received.

35,306. Would this research officer be under the Central Government?—I think I have explained that in my reply. What we need is a Central Irrigation Congress, which would have its library at Delhi or some other central place. The librarian should be an irrigation officer of experience. That officer would then collect all the information he can on the question of water-logging, subsoil flow, depth of water used by crops, what is done in America, and 101 other subjects. He should collect all the information he could and collate it in that central library, to which we could have access. When we started the Sarda Canal there was no place to which we could turn to find out what had been done all over the world on the question of subsoil flow.

35,307. You want an All-India Irrigation Congress?—Yes, a Congress with a library attached, where officers would meet once a year under the direction of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, very much on the lines of the Punjab Congress, which has done an enormous amount towards advancing knowledge and science of irrigation and the flow of water. And then I would have research officers in each province looking into the questions that affect that particular province.

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

**Part II—Local Governments and Administrations.**

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## PART II.

**Statement showing the progress made by local Governments and Administrations in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, with which they are concerned.**

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER III—The organisation of Agricultural Research.</b></p> <p>1. Constitution of Provincial Committees to co-operate with the Council of Agricultural Research (paragraph 57).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—A committee of officials and non-officials has been constituted to advise on the lines on which effect could be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission. This will serve as the Provincial Committee contemplated by the Commission.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Government have decided on the composition of the proposed committee and formal orders will issue as soon as replies have been received from the proposed members accepting membership.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted and details are being worked out. The Provincial Committee will soon be constituted.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—An Advisory Board of Agriculture already exists. This can be expanded, if necessary, to deal with agricultural research.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement.</b></p> <p>2. Progress of research work on Soils and Soil Conditions (paragraph 78).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—Proposals are under the consideration of Government for the appointment of a Soil Physicist. The estimated cost is Rs. 10,053 per annum.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The recommendations are accepted in principle but financial reasons stand in the way of formulating any definite scheme.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—With the exception of some research work on "Root development in rice under different conditions of growth" which touched in some parts on soil conditions no other research on soils has been done this year.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—No special work has been taken in hand as a result of the Commission's Report, but soil analysis forms parts of the routine work of the Chemical Section and is always in progress.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—No action is necessary at present.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government agree that there is much scope for work in many directions on soils and soil conditions more particularly where rice is grown. To deal adequately with these problems would mean a recurring expenditure of some Re. 50,000 which the local Government do not feel justified in proposing now or in the next few years. These problems are common to several provinces and the local Government consider that they should be examined by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at an early date and a co-ordinated scheme for adequate research in soil science framed by that body.</p>
<p>3. Soil erosion (paragraph 79). (Special to U. P., Bombay, Punjab, Bengal and B. and O.)</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Research work on soils and soil conditions has already taken and will continue to take a prominent place in the work of the Agricultural Department, particularly of the Chemical Section.</p>
	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The local Government hope to extend the scheme of <i>bunding</i> and land development by increasing the number of <i>bunding</i> officers as funds permit.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government accept the recommendation. The feasibility of the methods suggested is being investigated.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Some parts of this province suffer severely from such erosion. The zamindars and cultivators of villages thus affected would welcome any steps taken to remedy the evil, but at present, as far as engineering remedies are concerned, neither the staff nor the funds are available to carry out investigations or remedial measures. The latter are likely to be costly. However, it is now proposed that a third temporary circle of superintendence should be organised to include the investigation of this and other questions. The Forest Department has been working on the problem for some years. In brief the results are: (a) Erosion in bad ravine country (Chambal and Jumna) can be mitigated, if not entirely stopped, by mere closure, provided a strip of land about 50 yards wide at the head of the ravines is available. This strip is usually agricultural land. (b) The process is certainly assisted by afforestation, but large areas of ravine country cannot be successfully afforested on account of adverse physical and climatic conditions. (c) Even where afforestation is possible, most of the bad ravine country is too far from markets for commercial success. (d) There are very large tracts of waste land in the provinces in which afforestation is a practicable proposition, and a financial return may be anticipated. These lands consist primarily of wild ravine country and tracts known as <i>Bhur</i> which are too sandy for agriculture. There are also large</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p> <p><b>4. Work on Fertilisers (paragraphs 80—93).</b></p>	<p>tracts of <i>Usar</i> land which probably cannot be afforested, but make excellent fodder reserves. Detailed proposals for further action have been made by the Chief Conservator of Forests, and are under consideration. <i>Bunding</i> arrangements have in some cases satisfactorily checked the tendency shown by ravine tracts to cut back into arable land. Plantation with <i>babul</i> trees in Bundelkhand has been tried successfully and there is a ready market for <i>babul</i> bark in the tanneries of Cawnpore.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Kanke system of high level contour <i>bandhs</i> is definitely successful in the Ranchi districts. The local Government have sanctioned a special temporary staff for the purpose of carrying out surveys and assisting in the alignment of the <i>bandhs</i>. A proposal is under consideration for deputing an officer of the Agricultural Department to examine the Bombay system in order to ascertain whether any improvements can be effected in the methods at present adopted in Chota Nagpur.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee considered the recommendations contained in these paragraphs. It was of opinion that research should continue on the lines now followed and that the Agricultural Department should collect information and publish it. It was also suggested that a consolidated bulletin giving the results about manures arrived at so far and about which the department is certain may be published.</p> <p>This Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for starting subsidised manurial stations where the artificial manures placed on the market by the manufacturing firms will be tested in respect of each crop so that the Agricultural Department may be in a position to advise ryots as to the particular manure suited for a particular crop and for a particular locality. A beginning has been made with a station for work on paddy. The station involved a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 250 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,400 per annum. Other crops will be dealt with in due course as men and money are available.</p> <p>With a view to prevent the use of farmyard manure as fuel for domestic purposes, it has been suggested that an investigation should be made as to whether ryots may not be allowed to grow trees other than fruit trees on minor channel banks and take the wood free.</p> <p>On the advice of the Advisory Committee, the Government also propose to advise Municipal Councils to convert night soil into poudrette and sell it in neighbouring villages, transporting it in lorries or municipal carts.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b>	<p>The Agricultural Department has already installed an activated sludge plant at the Agricultural College Estate, Coimbatore, for the purpose of converting night soil into manure.</p> <p>With regard to the Commission's recommendations regarding green manure crops, the Advisory Committee was satisfied that suitable action was already being taken by the Agricultural Department in the matter.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government accept the recommendation. The lines of work suggested as regards manurial experiment are being followed.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Some experiments with artificial fertilisers have been made by the Agricultural Department in conjunction with the Irrigation Department in the course of work to determine the best methods of using canal water now being provided in the Sarda area. The main work, however, has been done on green manuring. Work on composts and on the activated sludge process is being carried on at the Technological Institute at Cawnpore (Industries Department). The Director of Agriculture expresses the opinion that there will be no difficulty in selling oil-cake meal of not under 4½ per cent. nitrogen content for manure at rates not above Rs. 2 per maund. The return from the use of bone-meal is spread over a number of years and is not immediately apparent as in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers. The Director does not anticipate that it will be widely taken up even if sold at a low price. It is useful in conjunction with green manure and its use will probably increase in proportion to the increase in green manuring. He suggests a small experimental crushing plant in one of the areas, where hydro-electric power will soon be available, as soon as funds can be spared, in order to obtain experience of the cost of production. The Co-operative and Public Health Departments have done some work to educate villagers in the better conservation of manure and refuse.</p> <p>Nominal rates for water, <i>viz.</i>, Re. 1 per acre flow and Rs. 0-8-0 per acre lift, have been fixed this year for green manuring. Active propaganda is being initiated to further this scheme, and the areas in which this concession has been used are being carefully watched.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.**

**Punjab.**—A large number of experiments with artificial fertilisers are being conducted on the various experimental farms of the Department and on the lands of private zamindars. Experiments on manure composts have been taken up in the Kangra valley by the Agricultural Chemist and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jullundur Circle.

**Burma.**—A programme of experiment with the object of ascertaining with exactitude the extent to which fertilisers can profitably be used has been formulated. The Director of Agriculture is dealing with the question of the steps which should be taken to promote the preservation of such farmyard manure as is not diverted to consumption as fuel. The problem of poudrette will be taken up in due course. Beyond this it is not considered that any action is required.

**Bihar and Orissa.**—Recommendations 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 28 and 29 in paragraph 117 of the Report are accepted. On the various farms of the Department carefully planned manurial experiments, so planned as to permit of statistical interpretation of the results, are already undertaken. Such work will be expanded and developed as the staff and resources of the Agricultural Department permit. The Agricultural Department will prepare a leaflet "Agricultural notes for rural up-lift workers" which will include such general recommendations for agricultural improvements as all un-official workers can safely advocate. In this leaflet the better conservation of natural manures will be dealt with. The last sentence of paragraph 88 of the Commission's report is not strictly accurate now, ammonium sulphate and the more expensive artificial manure ammophos are definitely profitable on rice cultivation in certain tracts and the use of these fertilisers is spreading.

**Central Provinces.**—The economic use of fertilisers is being demonstrated and will continue to be the subject of further experiment. The results of past experience are also being collected and examined. Arrangements for supply on a commercial scale have been organised.

5. Introduction of Improved Varieties of Crops (paragraphs 97—103).

**Madras.**—The Agricultural Department is already following the policy enunciated by the Commission that no new variety should be put out unless it has been thoroughly well established that it possesses marked advantages over those already grown and that improved varieties should be thoroughly tested in the conditions under which they would be grown by the cultivator. The Agricultural Advisory Committee was of opinion that steps should be taken by the Director of Agriculture to increase the supply of good seed whether by opening or extending seed farms or by other means. Action will be taken to give effect to the recommendation.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The need for the kind of work recommended in paragraph 97 of the report is great since, with the exception of one rice-breeding station, there is no other special cereal breeding station. The establishment of a new station for wheat breeding and the multiplication of improved wheat seed in the Nasik district, which contains 25 per cent. of the total wheat area of the Presidency proper, is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree generally. The policy underlying the recommendations of the Commission regarding seed distribution is being followed.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The work already in progress in popularising varieties which have proved suitable for the province has been continued. There has been a further large increase in the area in Rohilkhand under improved sugarcane. The failure of the wheat crop in 1928 in Bundelkhand owing to rust produced a large demand for seed and the opportunity was seized and large supplies of Pusa wheat were purchased by the Agricultural Department, and issued in that area. The cultivators were given the seed on credit and the price recovered in cash, a form of <i>takavi</i> loan. Wheat and grain seed was similarly distributed in the Benares District and appreciated. Similar operations with good rice seed were conducted on a smaller scale in the Gorakhpur District. Work on cotton continued at Raya (in the Muttra District) and some work has also been done on oil seeds. The seed distribution operations of the Agricultural Department show a rapid increase and the success of the policy of arranging for increased supplies of seed by grants-in-aid to private farms, on condition that a fixed quantity of seed is supplied at a specified price, is exceeding expectations. Expansion of the departmental seed operations is mainly a matter of funds; and for the moment money spent in this way through the Agricultural Department is more productive of quick results than attempts to develop co-operative organisations for the purpose. One or two experiments are however also being made with the latter method, and rural reconstruction societies in the Benares and Partabgarh Districts have made the supply of improved seed to be sown by improved methods of cultivation a chief item in their work. Rs. 1,40,000 for increased purchases of seed was provided in the budget of the current year for Agricultural Department seed stores. It has not proved practicable yet to put a special officer in charge of seed distribution. The work is self-supporting but its constant expansion means that new working capital has to be provided. The supply of seed has been the most important single item of the work of the Agricultural Department during the past year.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Work previously in hand on the improvement of crop varieties, rotations and methods of tillage has continued and has been expanded.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Paragraphs 117 (52) and (53)—The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to prepare a comprehensive progressive programme for annual development of seed farms for the approval of the local Government.</p> <p>Paragraphs 117 (54)—(57)—The Director has been asked to report on these recommendations.</p> <p>It is not considered that any action beyond what is being done at present is required in regard to the remainder of the recommendations under this head.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government have under consideration a proposal for the strengthening of the Botanical Section for general research on crops at an estimated recurring cost of Rs. 6,000 a year. A scheme for rice research at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,05,000 non-recurring and Rs. 1,10,000 recurring is also under consideration.</p> <p>The following recommendations have been accepted in principle and will be given effect to as need arises and funds permit:—</p> <p>(1) <i>Provision of seed stores for distribution of seeds</i>—(Paragraph 101)—A permanent advance of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned from April, 1929 to enable the Department to carry more adequate stocks of seed. It is hoped to establish several seed stores at a cost of Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 6,500 (non-recurring) for each store; five such stores will be required very soon. For further ultimate expansion, the cost will be Rs. 1,20,000 non-recurring and Rs. 15,500 recurring. It is definitely the policy of Government to develop co-operative seed distribution. Useful work is already being done by a number of central banks. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agriculture have formulated a scheme for future development. A system of registered seed growers, who will multiply pure seed for general distribution, has also been started.</p> <p>(2) <i>Establishment of seed farms</i>—(Paragraph 103)—Each farm will cost Rs. 1½ lakhs to start with and to provide one such farm for each important tract the expenditure will be Rs. 12 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1½ lakhs recurring. Before contemplating such expenditure the organisation of the seven Range farms sanctioned at present will have to be completed and it will be some years before any effect can be given to this recommendation.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p> <p>6. Research and Experiment on Rotations and Methods of tillage (paragraph 104).</p> <p>7. Mass production of Wooden Parts of Agricultural Implements (paragraph 105).</p>	<p>(3) <i>Evolution of pure and improved seed</i>—(Paragraph 103)—Under the conditions prevailing in Bihar and Orissa, special crop farms are not so much needed as farms for particular tracts. Government agree, however, that these crops should receive a due share of attention. No financial proposals are made at present.</p> <p>(4) <i>Organisation for seed distribution</i>—(Paragraph 103)—The statement that seed distribution and testing is the work of the Agricultural Department and will remain a heavy charge on its resources is correct, but it is not proposed to employ any special staff for this work at present.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Special attention is being paid to the improvement of the staple crops of the province, <i>viz.</i>, cotton, rice and wheat.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Department is already taking suitable action in this direction.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government accept the recommendation.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Experiments and demonstrations of proved methods are continually in progress.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The work previously in hand has continued and has been expanded.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—No special action is required beyond what is already being done.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted. A “better farming” campaign is being undertaken in parts of North Bihar on an experimental scale.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Particular attention is being given to rotations suitable for irrigated crops, <i>e.g.</i>, paddy and pulses, and for unirrigated crops, <i>e.g.</i>, cotton and groundnut.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The recommendation of the Commission was considered by the Advisory Committee who were not in favour of it.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is receiving the attention of the newly appointed Agricultural Engineer of this province.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p> <p>8. Organisation of the Agricultural Engineering sections of the Agricultural Departments (paragraph 106).</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Nothing has yet been done.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—No special action is required beyond what is already being done.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Efforts will be made to give effect to this recommendation.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—This has not yet been attempted as the village carpenter fulfils present requirements. Suitable timber is generally available locally.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Royal Commission recommend that the engineering section of the Agricultural Department should be divided into two branches, one of which would concentrate solely on work on agricultural machinery and implements and the other on pumping and boring, that, in provinces like Madras where wells are numerous, work on water lifts might be entrusted to a third and separate branch and that these branches should be under the technical control of a senior engineer who would himself be under the general control of the Director of Agriculture.</p> <p>In this Presidency, however, the work connected with pumping and boring has been transferred to the Department of Industries which has got an Industrial Engineer for the purpose. This officer has in addition to pumping and boring to attend to the erection of industrial plant and new power installations, maintenance of industrial machinery and investigation of loans under the Agriculturist's Loans Act and of certain applications under the State Aid to Industries Act.</p> <p>For research work in connection with agricultural machinery and implements, a separate officer called the Research Engineer has been appointed under the Agricultural Department. These officers have special qualifications for the work entrusted to them. One officer cannot attend to both these duties and the present arrangement has been working satisfactorily and does not in the opinion of this Government require any change.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The Government prefer to await further experience of work of its Agricultural Engineer before committing itself to any opinion on these recommendations. They agree in principle that the officer in charge of the work on agricultural machinery and implements should be primarily an engineer and secondarily a farmer.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 9 below.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The engineering section of the Punjab Agricultural Department had already been organised on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The post of Agricultural Engineer is now included in the Burma Agricultural Service, Class I. There is no reason why his section should be treated differently from the others. His staff has been included in the cadres of the Burma Agricultural Service, Class II, and the Subordinate Agricultural Service, the draft rules of which will shortly be considered by Government. The present Agricultural Engineer is primarily an engineer and secondarily a farmer.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation for the organisation of the agricultural engineering section with a view to make it an integral part of the Agricultural Department has already been accepted in principle as that section was organised recently and placed on a better footing. Further effect will be given to this recommendation at an ultimate cost of about Rs. 1,800 a year.</p> <p>The recommendation for the division of the engineering section into two branches, one for work on agricultural machinery and implements and the other for pumping and boring, has been reserved for future consideration. The cost would be approximately Rs. 20,000 a year. The work on water-lifts in Bihar and Orissa is closely connected with the improvement of wells and the two sections of the work are under one officer. If power pumping from tanks and streams develops in the future, a mechanical engineer will be required. The cost including a qualified workshop superintendent and additional subordinate staff will be Rs. 24,000 recurring, while a properly equipped workshop will cost about Rs. 1,00,000 non-recurring.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—An Agricultural Engineer has recently been engaged.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—A Research Engineer was appointed last year and is attending to these problems. He has examined several implements forwarded by manufacturing firms and has suggested improvements which have been adopted by them.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The recommendations are accepted.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The agricultural engineering section was already an integral part of the Agricultural Department of the Province. The past year has seen a re-organisation of its personnel under a senior engineer from the well-boring division of the Public Health Department brought in temporarily</p>
<p>9. Research work on Agricultural Implements and Machinery (paragraphs 107 and 108).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p>	<p>for the purpose. There has been a great increase in efficiency and in the speed of construction. Work is still, however, almost entirely confined to wells; but when the reorganisation is complete, work on other machinery and implements will be taken up. The prospect of hydro-electric power being available shortly for well pumping for agricultural purposes in the western districts of the province gives hope of a great expansion in this form of irrigation, and interesting experiments are now in progress. The financial success of the hydro-electric schemes partly depend on an extensive use of current for well irrigation, and every effort will, therefore, be made to develop a demand for it. Current for the purpose will be supplied at a cost of one anna per unit. Experiments with a small five-roller power cane crusher have given very promising results. Some progress has also been made in investigating the economics of power cultivation with <i>kans</i> eradication in <i>kans</i> infested tracts in Bundelkhand. Progress is slow and expensive, and definite conclusions have not yet been reached.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Some progress has been made in the evolution of certain agricultural implements and machinery, <i>e.g.</i>, winnowing machines, Persian wheels and ploughs. A proposal to appoint an Engineer for work on agricultural machinery and implements is under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The capacity of the cattle governs the sale of the implements, and no special investigation is required. As regards the other recommendations, no special action beyond what is being done is required.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation for an investigation of the relation of the capacity of draught cattle to the implements they are required to draw is accepted, but no effect can be given to it as it is not proposed to appoint a special engineer for research at present. Preliminary work on this problem should be undertaken by the Central Research Council or at the Pusa Research Institute.</p> <p>Every Deputy Director of Agriculture does carry on a certain amount of experimental work in this direction, but it is difficult to do much without a special staff.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The economics of ploughing with a steam tackle, based on three years' experience, is now being investigated by the newly appointed Agricultural Engineer.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p>	
<p>10. Attention to problems of cultivation in Dry and Precarious Tracts (paragraph 112).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee have suggested the starting of a farm to study dry tracts with red soil. Proposals are under the consideration of Government for opening a millet station at Adoni to serve the Ceded Districts. It involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,79,350 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 31,597 per annum.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The recommendation is accepted.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No special success is reported. A farm in Banda and the new farm in the hill circle provide material for work of this type.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A certain amount of attention has been paid to <i>barani</i> cultivation in unirrigated tracts, and recently a farm of about 590 acres has been opened at Sirsa which will be mainly utilised for dry-farming experiments; also an experimental <i>barani</i> farm of 250 acres has recently been opened at Rawalpindi. A Millet Botanist was appointed in September, 1927, who is giving his attention to work on these crops.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—No action is required. The dry tracts of Burma are receiving as much attention as the wet.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The precarious tracts in Bihar and Orissa, broadly speaking, are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The flooded areas in Orissa.</li> <li>(2) The unirrigated rice tracts.</li> <li>(3) The uplands of Chota Nagpur.</li> </ol>
	<p>A farm for the study of the special problems in the flooded areas has been recently started at Kujang at an initial cost of Rs. 17,574 and recurring cost of Rs. 3,335. Two more such farms are needed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 6,670 recurring.</p>
	<p>The engineering section already assists cultivators and co-operative societies in the construction and repair of minor irrigation projects. It will be necessary to strengthen the staff in this section as need arises.</p>
	<p>The special problems connected with Chota Nagpur are under examination at Kanke and the small farms of the range.</p>
	<p>The recommendation is accepted in principle and effect will be given as funds permit. The ultimate cost will be Rs. 50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 18,200 recurring.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—In view of the fact that a large part of the land in the Central Provinces and Berar is unirrigated, most of the Agricultural Department's work done is with crops grown on water supplied by the rainfall alone.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—contd.</b></p>	
<p>11. Legislation to deal with Pests and Diseases (paragraphs 113 and 114).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—Considers that the question of undertaking legislation in Bengal is premature.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No legislation has been undertaken or is at present under consideration. The Director of Agriculture is not in favour of legislation on the lines of the Madras Act at present. An interesting experiment is in progress with treatment of cotton seed by sun heat in a limited area, in an attempt to control the spread of the pink bollworm.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Data has been collected during the year regarding the incidence of certain pests and diseases of fruit and farm crops with a view to determining whether there is a case for legislation.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The matter of the prevention of importation of pests and diseases from outside and of their internal control is receiving consideration and draft legislation has been prepared.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—There is no necessity for such legislation in Bihar and Orissa at present. Before legislation is attempted, the scientific side of the case should be fully worked out and the problem clearly defined.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No legislation on pests and diseases applicable to the Central Provinces and Berar alone has been put into force.</p>
<p>12. Protection against Wild Animals and Vermin (paragraph 116).</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No special action has been taken. The Chief Conservator reports that the bulk of the forests are near cultivation, and that it would be extremely difficult to make effective game sanctuaries of such blocks of forests as could be described as not being near cultivation. A great number of animals are killed in the neighbourhood of reserved forests, but it is impossible to distinguish between crop protection and killing for sport or meat. The Chief Conservator, however, considers that the number of deer in most divisions is too large for the welfare of fields and forests, and is likely to remain so. But in his opinion a policy of extermination is sure to be violently opposed from many quarters and such a policy is by no means as simple as it sounds as an efficient means of protection of forests or field crops. It is also repugnant to forest officers. He has recently submitted detailed proposals for the protection of young forest crops from deer by fencing.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—This line of work has been continued and developed.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The matter is receiving consideration.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IV—Agricultural Improvement—concl'd.</b></p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government do not propose to take any further action on this recommendation as there are quite a sufficient number of gun licences in existence at present.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER V—The Sub-Division and Fragmentation of Holdings.</b></p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The use of wire fencing is demonstrated and arrangements are made to enable cultivators to purchase the same. Crop protection societies are being organized and the possibilities of co-operative fencing considered. The question of the damage done by wild animals from the forests is also under the consideration of the Forest Enquiry Committee recently appointed. Gun licences are freely given.</p>
<p>13. Action to deal with the problems presented by the Sub-division and Fragmentation of Holdings (paragraphs 124—127).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—Some encouragement to the consolidation of holdings by exchange of lands amongst the raiyats has been given in the amended Bengal Tenancy Act by the reduction of the rate of landlords' fee to one-fourth of the normal transfer fee of 20 p. c. of the consideration money. Sub-division of holdings is chiefly due to the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and it is hardly possible to remedy the existing state of affairs by legislation. The matter will, however, be considered in connection with the recommendations made by the tenth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in 1928.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Efforts for the consolidation of holdings have been made by the Co-operative Department, by District officers, and by the Board of Revenue in the Court of Wards estates. Some success has been attained in the matter in the Districts of Bahraich, Partabgarh, Sultanpur and Benares. The Co-operative Department work was undertaken in the Districts of Saharanpur and Bijnor, five societies being started in the former, and one in the latter. One honorary organiser assisted by a paid assistant, and by a supervisor <i>quarungo</i> on special duty was at work, but difficulties were experienced and the work is now at a standstill until a suitable organiser can be obtained. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Punjab has been asked to lend this Government an expert. The question of legislation was considered by the Committee which dealt with the amendment of the Agra Tenancy Act. The consensus of opinion was that at the present stage of the movement any kind of compulsory legislation would do more harm than good by creating suspicion and antagonism, till opinion in the villages has been more familiarized with the idea. The Government accepted this view, and do not at present intend to legislate in the matter. They propose to continue their efforts along voluntary lines. Recent orders about partition procedure contain provisions aimed at preventing the increase of fragmentation of ownership.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER V—The Sub-division and Fragmentation of Holdings—contd.</b>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The consolidation of holdings is being pressed and the staff for this purpose is all paid for by Government in the Co-operative Department and has been increased each year.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion of revenue authorities and Divisional Commissioners has been asked for before coming to a final conclusion.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Punjab method of consolidation is not applicable to the conditions of Bihar. The method depends for its success, on three factors, none of which is present in Bihar and Orissa, namely, uniformity of tenure, uniformity of soil, and adequate <i>mufassal</i> agency in touch with the people. The Co-operative Department is not in a position to undertake the work.</p> <p>The local Government, therefore, consider that any general measure to promote consolidation in the province is impracticable.</p> <p>It is possible that an experiment on co-operative lines might be made in some of the Government estates and the local Government are investigating the practical possibility of such an experiment in the Khurda Khas Mahalestate in Orissa.</p> <p>The local Government are not prepared to undertake propaganda work as they consider it useless to do so where they have no practical solutions to offer. They also consider that in any case legislation at present would be premature, but they accept in theory the legislative principles formulated by the Commission.</p> <p>They do not accept the recommendation that revenue should be remitted on consolidation but they agree that consolidation should not be made a ground for enhancement of rent. They agree to provide, as opportunity occurs, for reduction of mutation fees on exchange of land made for the purpose of consolidation. Such provision is now being made in the Orissa Tenancy Act, but has not been made in the new Bihar Tenancy Bill, as provision could only be made by agreement between the representatives of the landlords and the tenants' parties in the circumstances in which that Bill has been framed. In view of what is stated above, no action is being taken on the recommendation made in paragraph 128 (20) of the Report of the Royal Commission.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—An Act called the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act was passed and was brought into force in 1928; it has been applied to the Chhattisgarh Division and the work of consolidation is in progress.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER V—The Sub-division and Fragmentation of Holdings—concl.</b></p>	<p><b>Delhi.</b>—In the Co-operative Department some useful work has been done in the matter of consolidation of holdings and the appointment of two Sub-Inspectors has recently been sanctioned as an experimental measure for this special class of work.</p> <p><b>Ajmer-Merwara.</b>—The local Administration does not consider that efforts to consolidate holdings would meet with any success.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda.</b></p> <p>14. Review of Methods of Propaganda employed (paragraph 130).</p> <p>15. Re-examination of the policy of establishing Demonstration Farms in the Punjab and the United Provinces (paragraph 131).</p> <p>16. Establishment of Special Demonstration Farms (paragraph 131).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No comprehensive review has so far been made ; but naturally those methods only are employed which the Director considers to give the best value for the money available for propaganda out of his very limited budget.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—It has been decided that propaganda should be dealt with comprehensively in the annual report of the Agricultural Department.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Provincial Development Board and the officers of the Agricultural Department at staff meetings review the various methods of propaganda employed, their relative cost and the claims of each upon the time of the staff. Any method proved ineffective is abandoned. The discussions at the meetings of the Board of Agriculture in India have also been helpful in the past. No further organisation for the purpose is needed.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Existing methods are constantly coming under review and efforts to render propaganda work more effective and efficient will constantly be made. At present the proper training of demonstration staff in practical work and also by means of refresher courses is receiving attention.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item (16) below.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item (16) below.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The local Government are of opinion that the best form of demonstration is that which is conducted on the cultivator's fields.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle with these recommendations, subject to the view in regard to recommendation No. 8 in paragraph 151 of the Report that the district farms in Bengal are not exclusively demonstration farms.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b></p> <p>17. Establishment of Short Courses on Demonstration and Seed Farms (paragraph 135).</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The matter is under consideration; but such farms in the United Provinces are already being more and more developed into experimental and seed farms. They also serve as centres of agricultural organization and propaganda, and as a general policy, the Government are not disposed to close the existing farms though each case will be considered on its own merits.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The Agricultural Department's policy of establishing farms in the Punjab was re-examined by Government and it was decided to carry it through and not to accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—No action is necessary.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The accepted policy of Government is to establish seven large experimental farms at range headquarters and 64 small farms—one in each sub-division. There are at present five large farms and 19 small farms; of the latter, one is a small coconut plantation and one a cattle farm, leaving 17 sub-divisional farms proper. These are primarily small experimental farms necessitated by the varying conditions of the province, secondly, seed farms and only indirectly demonstration farms. As lack of funds has prevented the opening of one farm in each sub-division, the farm programme has been revised and more attention devoted to propaganda. The Director of Agriculture has accordingly been requested to submit official proposals for the provision of funds in his budget for 1930-31 for the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Additions to the strength of the subordinate agricultural service so as to provide one overseer per sub-division irrespective of whether a small farm has been opened in the sub-division. The cost for this will be Rs. 27,000 recurring.</li> <li>(2) An addition of 30 kamdars every year to the existing staff to work under the new overseers. This will mean an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,000 in the first year increasing gradually to Rs. 45,000 in the fifth year.</li> </ol> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Permanent demonstration farms and temporary demonstration plots have both been established on a fairly liberal scale.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Bichpuri farm in the Agra District undertakes the practical training of primary school teachers. The Nagina farm at Bijnor is doing valuable work in organizing practical courses for</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b></p> <p>18. Comparison of the two systems of carrying out Demonstrations on the Cultivator's own fields (paragraph 136).</p>	<p>small cultivators. Co-operative Department supervisors received training this year at the Partabgarh farm. The system will be extended as funds become available on the basis of the experience obtained and is receiving close attention.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Government have decided to give effect to this recommendation and the Director of Agriculture has been instructed to submit schemes for short courses in due course.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The small farms and the range headquarters farms are used for training <i>kamdars</i> for propaganda work. Apart from the fact that there are no special demonstration farms, the training of overseers for the subordinate agriculture service as well as <i>kamdars</i> is a heavy tax on the time of Deputy Directors and a general short course cannot be attempted at present. The recommendation that short courses in particular subjects should form an important part of the work of demonstration and seed farms has been accepted in principle and if and when an agricultural college is established, the position will be reconsidered.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Provision for giving short courses on Government farms exists in the Central Provinces and Berar.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The two systems were discussed by the Advisory Committee who came to the conclusion that the system under which the land is cultivated by the cultivator himself under departmental supervision was the better one for demonstration purposes.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree with the views of the Commission. As observed by the Commission, the second method is being practised in this province but the feasibility of carrying on some demonstrations under the first method is receiving consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Both systems are in use in this Province. The Director believes the method of hiring a plot and carrying out demonstration by means of the departmental staff to be the best suited for the early stages of the introduction of new methods under village conditions in the province.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle has been accepted and is being followed.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The comparison of results is a minor matter, for the two methods are complementary rather than alternative. At present, the Agricultural Department use only demonstrations on cultivator's plots. There is scope also for supplementary demonstrations on hired land. In areas where there are as yet no small farms, a <i>quasi</i>-permanent demonstration plot would provide a most useful centre for district work.</p>
<p>19. Peripatetic Demonstrations of the use of Improved Implements (paragraph 138).</p>	<p>A scheme for a "Portable demonstration farm" of this nature is being worked out for Banki in Cuttack Sadr Sub-division where successful work has been done with the help of the local Central Co-operative Bank. For an area of five acres the initial cost would be Rs. 2,500. The farm would be in charge of a 'Sardar' (Sub-overseer) who would live in the village. No permanent buildings would be erected. Recurring costs would be on an average of Rs. 400 per annum for each sardar and Rs. 500 for rent and contingencies. The farm should be moved on after five years. It is proposed to give a trial to this scheme in one range to start with.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Both systems are in operation.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The question was considered by the Advisory Committee. It was stated that demonstrations of the use of improved implements are being given, but that there was not much demand for the hiring out of the more expensive implements either by the department or by manufacturers.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—This recommendation is being carried out on a gradually increasing scale. At present demonstrations are confined to the big fairs and exhibitions that take place in the various districts of the province, but action is in contemplation to organise travelling exhibitions of this kind in definite areas.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—This is the main system of demonstration in progress in the province and it is expanding.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Peripatetic demonstrations are being given and no special action is required.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—This recommendation is in accordance with the present policy of the Agricultural Department. A small scheme on these lines was sanctioned by Government in 1927 and given effect to from October, 1928. The scheme costs Rs. 6,360 recurring and Rs. 2,950 initial, including one agricultural inspector and two overseers and ten <i>kamdars</i>, each with a set of implements, a cart and a pair of bullocks. The scheme goes further than the</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b>	<p>recommendation of the Commission, being part of a better farming campaign. Progress will be reviewed after a year's working. Work on improved agricultural implements is still in its infancy in Bihar and Orissa and there are only a few such implements fit for demonstration. When funds are available, it is proposed to allot Rs. 5,000 a year for the demonstration of improved implements in the various ranges and to re-examine the position after five years. The Agricultural Department will limit the hiring of improved implements to special cases connected with the propaganda work and judiciously develop their sales on the instalment system, and if it can thereby create a demand for private enterprise, it will be considered whether co-operative societies for the purchase and sale of these implements can be organised.</p>
<p>20. Agricultural Shows and Agricultural Stalls (paragraph 139).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—These are carried out on a fairly extensive scale by touring agricultural assistants. A motor lorry is also used.</p>
	<p><b>Madras.</b>—Suitable action is being taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Each Agricultural Circle has now a permanent exhibit of machinery, implements and produce, which is sent to as many district exhibitions and fairs as possible. These exhibits are expanded and kept up to date. Besides this the Government give grants of Rs. 100 to 250 for prizes to the show committees of approximately 25 districts. A grant of Rs. 4,000 is being given this year to the Allahabad Kumbh Mela Committee for an agricultural exhibition. This is probably the largest fair in the province. A special organisation for cattle shows is also being developed. At present a travelling exhibition of cattle and modern dairy equipment visits six of the large religious fairs each year. This proves expensive on account of transit and maintenance charges although there is no doubt that it is an extremely useful form of demonstration which it is proposed to expand.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A new feature of propaganda work has been the opening of a permanent agricultural stall in the Lyallpur Mandi as an experiment.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle has been accepted. At present both district headquarters agricultural shows as well as shows at Pagoda festivals are subsidised. No regulated market exists at present.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b></p> <p>21. Other Forms of Propaganda (paragraph 141).</p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Small grants to agricultural shows are given by Government, and the Agricultural Department arranges suitable demonstrations in certain cases. As the work of the Agricultural Department develops, these various subsidiary forms of propaganda can be developed <i>pari passu</i> as funds and staff permit. Agricultural shows must succeed village demonstrations work and not precede it. Prizes at agricultural shows should consist of improved agricultural implements or seeds but sometimes money prizes would be more suitable, <i>e. g.</i>, for market gardening. The recommendation for the establishment of permanent agricultural stalls in any regulated markets which may be established has been accepted in principle and will be considered in due course.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Small agricultural shows are held every year in various parts of the province. The establishment of agricultural stalls in markets will be considered when staff is available.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The question of the production of cinema films by the Agricultural Department was considered by the Advisory Committee which was of opinion that magic lantern slides would be more useful in villages than cinema films. The Department has already begun propaganda by motor exhibition vans fitted up with magic lanterns and slides showing the various agricultural improvements.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Agricultural Department has experimented with cinema films and not found them very useful. Unless they deal with exact local conditions, which vary considerably in different districts, the cultivator is slow to take them in, and does not appreciate the lessons taught. At present the Government are of opinion that the funds available are better spent on other forms of propaganda.</p> <p>A detailed proposal for a demonstration train was prepared last year in conjunction with the East Indian Railway, but had to be postponed owing to the financial situation.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The demonstration train toured for 6 months and 8 days throughout the province during the past year. The Department's Cinema lorry also toured.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle has been accepted but no immediate action is required so far as production of films is concerned.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b></p> <p>22. Formation of Divisional Boards and Taluka Development Associations (paragraph 145).</p>	<p>Owing to the fact that in Burma railways affect only a very small proportion of the agricultural population, the Government do not consider that the use of demonstration trains would, at the present time at least, be justified. Demonstration motor buses are likely to prove more useful than trains and will be tried when the necessity for them is felt.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Production of films is an expensive form of propaganda to organise and one organisation for the whole of the rural uplift activities of Government would be preferable to sporadic departmental action. Some tentative experiments are in progress in some of the wealthier provinces and the experience gained by them will be beneficial to Bihar and Orissa.</p> <p>At present the province cannot provide adequate material to make demonstration trains, as organised recently in Bengal and Punjab, effective.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A motor lorry provided with a cinema, implements for demonstration, exhibits of improved varieties of crops and plant pests has been provided. Touring officers also give lantern lectures in the villages and camp with Revenue officials.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The local Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no action is required.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Agricultural associations have been formed in various areas, in some cases by districts, in others by <i>tahsils</i>; but the movement is still experimental and in its infancy. Agricultural assistants are not yet available in sufficient numbers to be spared for camp work.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle is accepted. Its operation is possible only when the co-operative societies have been reinvigorated.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Divisional Development Boards have been established in this Province already but not <i>taluka</i> development associations. These Divisional Boards differ from those in Bombay in that they are purely advisory bodies. On the other hand their constitution is wider since they include representatives of the Veterinary and Industries Departments. District Agricultural Associations, with one outstanding exception, have proved a failure and Divisional and Sub-divisional Boards would equally prove failures. A Revenue <i>thana</i>, though a suitable unit in some respects, is probably too small to provide a sufficient number of enthusiastic non-officials to make a development association a success.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—contd.</b></p>	<p>For the present better results may be expected from the joint organisation of propaganda by the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments. Central Banks are already giving valuable assistance in this direction.</p>
<p>23. Use made of Co-operative Societies in Demonstration Work (paragraph 147).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—District and <i>taluk</i> agricultural associations are already in existence.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The local Agricultural Advisory Committee suggest that the tour programmes of agricultural demonstrators should be communicated to co-operative societies in advance to enable the latter to co-operate with the former.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Every effort is being made to maintain close touch between the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, and to educate co-operative primary societies as much as possible. The Registrar, however, emphasises the point that these should not be used as a field for agricultural experiments of which the success is doubtful.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Some more better farming co-operative societies have been started during the past year. The Co-operative Department is continuing the registration and promotion of better farming societies.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle is accepted. No special action is required. Better farming societies do not yet exist in Burma.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—There are at present no better farming societies of the Punjab type in this Province. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies will take steps for the organisation of such societies in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and in close co-operation with him.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Co-operative and agricultural officers attend joint meetings and rallies and carry on propaganda work. Officers of the Veterinary and Public Health Departments have also taken part. A scheme for financing the marketing of improved varieties of cotton through co-operative agency in Berar is under consideration. Demonstration is arranged on member's holdings.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—An officer of the grade of Deputy Director of Agriculture has been appointed for this work at a cost of Rs. 10,260 per annum.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has been taken owing to lack of funds and pressure of more urgent demands.</p>
<p>24. Appointment of a Special Officer for the organisation and systematisation of Propaganda Work (paragraph 148).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VI—Demonstration and Propaganda—concl'd.</b>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A proposal to appoint a Propaganda Officer is under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to report on the question of appointing a specialist propaganda officer with reference to other proposals of the Royal Commission for additional specialist officers.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The appointment of such an officer is considered premature.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No such officers yet been appointed.</p>
<b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry.</b>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The local Agricultural Advisory Committee do not consider that any remarks are called for on the recommendations made. Work on the lines recommended is already being done at Hosur.</p>
25. Work on Sheep and Goat Breeding (paragraphs 158 and 159).	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—A comprehensive scheme for sheep-breeding has been prepared by the Agricultural Department but in view of the prevailing financial stringency it is contemplated to undertake the work on a small scale only by the importation of Australian ewes and rams. It is also proposed to stock a small number of goats on several farms and to grade them up by selection. Proposals in this regard are under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—Sheep and goat breeding has not yet been taken up in this Province.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No work is in progress yet, but a detailed proposal to establish two flocks of sheep has been put before the Provincial Cattle Committee and approved, and awaits the provision of funds.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Steps are being taken to encourage the sheep-breeding industry. During the year 1928-29, 73 cross-bred Merino rams were issued from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, of which 70 were sent to the Kangra District, 2 to the Rohtak District and 1 to the Gurdaspur District. The sale of 100 three-quarter bred Merino rams from the Hissar Farm to the Kangra District Board was sanctioned at a concession rate. Of this number, 70 have already been supplied.</p> <p>Damani rams were purchased from Dera Ismail Khan and distributed amongst flocks of local sheep to the exclusion of local rams in the 'Thal' (i.e., the desert part) of the Mianwali District. These are famous for milking qualities.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b></p>	<p>Goat breeding is also going on in the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, to grade up the indigenous breed by breeding from selected stock.</p>
<p>26. Improvement of Grazing Facilities (paragraphs 181—183).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—These recommendations are not considered to require the attention of the Agricultural Department at present.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendations have been reserved for consideration when a whole-time Livestock Expert has been appointed. Sheep are of minor importance in most parts of the province and no demand for work on the improvement of goats has arisen so far.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—In view of the much greater importance of cattle-breeding to the province, no work on sheep and goat-breeding has yet been undertaken.</p>
	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The matter is still under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—While appreciating the value of these recommendations Government are of opinion that conditions in this province are such that it is not possible to give effect to them except to a very limited extent.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The new Settlement Act passed during the year provides in section 63-C, for the exclusion from assessment of all grazing grounds from which no rent is derived. The Revenue Department have under consideration the starting of some experiments in communal management of grazing grounds. There was a fodder famine in certain districts due to the failure of the monsoon and hay was imported from a distance by rail, from Government forests, and sold at cost price. The results conclusively prove that, unless scarcity conditions are extremely bad, the raiiling of fodder from reserved forests to plains districts is utterly impracticable. Villagers will not purchase it in preference to <i>bhusa</i>. The Agricultural Department advocates a scheme for subsidising the growing of fodder crops and thus building up a fodder reserve in precarious tracts. The Forest Officer put on special duty for the supply of hay has advocated a scheme for growth of pasture on <i>Usar</i> land by fencing it during the rains, and thereby preventing it being trodden down by cattle as at present. This will be investigated. The question of grazing in reserved forests is subsequently dealt with—<i>vide</i> item 36.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The matter was considered at a Conference which included the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director, Civil Veterinary Department. It was agreed that the Forest and Agricultural Departments would collaborate in drawing up a scheme for the improvement of forest grazing in the Murree Hills.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry.—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The methods for improving the productivity of grazing grounds are not in all cases applicable to Burma. The problem of improving the productivity of grazing grounds must be postponed in favour of more urgent problems which require the attention of the Agricultural Department.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Practically nothing can be done to improve grazing facilities in the villages, though it may be possible to help the professional grazers by improving facilities in recognised grazing areas. The question will receive the personal attention of the Livestock Officer when appointed. Broadly speaking, however, the cattle of Bihar and Orissa are stall-fed and the larger production of fodder crops is infinitely more important than the improvement of grazing.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The matter is under consideration and special attention is being paid to the improvement of grass lands.</p>
<p>27. Promotion of the use of Silage (paragraph 185).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The policy recommended is being followed.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—A few demonstrations with silage have been carried out in four districts. The process has been appreciated by the cultivators but has not been generally adopted. It is proposed to initiate concentrated effort in good cattle-breeding districts where there is usually insufficient grazing in the hot weather as in the Meerut, Agra and Allahabad Divisions. The controlled breeding areas in these divisions are suitable tracts for starting demonstrations. Ensilage experiments made by certain better living societies were successful.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—In addition to the siloing of ordinary farm crops, investigations are in progress regarding the possibility of converting into silage inferior grasses and other plants now allowed to rot in some parts of the province.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—It has been decided that the Agricultural Department should extend its experiments in regard to dry grass, hay and silage. The Director of Agriculture will mention these matters in his annual report.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—In the past, silage-making has been mainly confined to large farms. It is now proposed to carry out experiments and demonstrations on the small farms with simple silage pits and also to ascertain more exactly the value of silage made from grass and waste. Some experiments have, in fact, been started. A small bullock-driven fodder-cutting outfit suitable for small farms and co-operative societies will be tried in the Chota Nagpur</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b></p> <p>28. Investigation of the correct period at which to harvest Cereals (paragraph 186).</p> <p>29. Encouragement of the cultivation of Leguminous Fodder Crops (paragraph 187).</p>	<p>Range and other parts of Bihar where there are big cultivators who do not know the value of silage. The demonstrations will include the demonstration chaff cutters. The estimated cost of propaganda by trained <i>kamdars</i> will be Rs. 3,000 a year.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces</b>—The utilization of fodder crops and rough grasses for silage making is already being demonstrated.</p> <p><b>Madras</b>—This problem will be taken up by the Nutrition Section of the Agricultural Department which it is proposed to start.</p> <p><b>Bengal</b>—The recommendation is accepted in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces</b>—No work on this is reported.</p> <p><b>Burma</b>—The Government consider that variation of the period of harvesting is not feasible.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa</b>—The recommendation has been accepted and will receive attention. No special proposals are necessary.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces</b>—The applicability of this recommendation to agricultural conditions prevailing in the Central Provinces and Berar will be considered.</p> <p><b>Bengal</b>—The Government agree generally in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces</b>—Propaganda work has been started to induce cultivators to grow fodder crops on their holdings. An exhaustive note on the subject has been prepared and published broadcast in the controlled cattle-breeding areas. The Public Health Department is interested in the cultivation of clover from an anti-malarial standpoint and is making some large scale experiments, including the sowing of clover on canal banks.</p> <p><b>Punjab</b>—The concession for the supply of canal irrigation at much reduced rates has continued. Experiments have also been set up on farms in various parts of the province to ascertain in what locality berseem will ripen its seed best.</p> <p><b>Burma</b>—The Government are of opinion that the matter is not of very great importance in Burma. Where leguminous crops can be grown best, other fodders are abundant. In Lower Burma generally the leguminous fodder crops cannot be grown.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—At present this recommendation is hardly applicable to Bihar and Orissa where the method of assessing canal rates differs somewhat from that in vogue in other provinces. The recommendation has, therefore, been reserved for future consideration. Special attention will continue to be given to leguminous fodder crops on the various farms of the department in those areas where a catch leguminous crop after rice is not already the custom.</p>
<p>30. Progress made in establishing pure and improved type of good Cattle (including buffaloes) with special reference to the policy of producing "dual purpose cattle" (paragraphs 188-198).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The growing of berseem (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>) and lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>) under irrigation is demonstrated and other leguminous crops are under trial. It is doubtful if sufficient water is available to enable concession rates to be given.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle and have decided to leave its Cattle Breeding Expert to carry out his programme in the light of the observations made.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Work on cattle breeding had been proceeding along the lines approved by the Royal Commission and no alteration of policy has been necessary. A third farm is being established in the Jhansi district. At each of the Madhurikund and Manjhra farms two distinct herds are being built up:—</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A herd bred purely on the basis of draught conformation.</li> <li>2. A herd in which milk capacity is considered in connection with good draught conformation.</li> </ol>
	<p>There is thus no danger of draught qualities being overlooked in the search for milking qualities. The distribution of bulls from the dual purpose herd is limited to certain areas, namely, the tract west of the Ganges from Cawnpore northward to Muzaffarnagar and efforts are being made to locate them where milk production is of importance or likely to become so. Murrah buffaloes are bred on both farms as a dairy breed.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—At the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, efforts are made to meet the ever-increasing demand for the supply of farm bred stud bulls. Standard cows, yielding over 2,000 lbs. of milk in one lactation, have been put into a separate herd with bulls of a good milking pedigree.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle and conclusions are generally accepted. No special action is required.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b></p>	<p>The question of limiting the issue of breeding bulls has no practical application until the Agricultural Department has developed its breeding herds.</p> <p>The question of provision of dual purpose cattle has slight application in Burma owing to the small demand for dairy products.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—There are at present four farms in the province under the Agricultural Department which undertake cattle-breeding, and also the cattle-breeding and dairy farm attached to the veterinary college. At the Kanke farm, a purely dairy herd is maintained which includes a number of pedigree Montgomery, some cross-bred and some miscellaneous animals. This farm can at present supply a limited number of Montgomery bulls and the herd has reached a fairly high standard of excellence from the point of view of milk production. It has recently been decided to add a herd of Thar Parkar Cattle as likely to produce bulls of more value for general distribution. The necessary funds (Rs. 10,000) have been provided in the budget for 1929-30. The Monghyr Dairy Farm was started five years ago as a dairy farm. No definite breeding policy was adopted. Some cross breeding with a half-bred Holstein Montgomery bull was tried: this was unsuccessful and has been stopped. The farm has a fair number of Shahabad cows and is now being converted into a breeding farm for this important local type. A commencement was made in the purchase of Shahabad cows in 1928-29. At Sipaya, a breeding herd of Murrah buffaloes has been established. Steps have also been taken to establish a definite breeding area in North Bihar where the demand for the bulls is keen, by intensive distribution of bulls. A special grant for the purchase of 30 Murrah bulls from the Punjab was made in 1928. A livestock inspector for the supervision of the stud bulls distribution is now being appointed.</p> <p>At Cuttack, a small herd of local cows has been established and by rational feeding a marked improvement in the milk yield has been obtained. Some experiments have been made in cross-breeding with the Montgomery breed with unexpectedly successful result so far as the first crosses are concerned but with little success so far in the next generation. Something has been done, however, in the grading up of local cows, and two local bulls have recently been obtained for use in the herd. Administrative sanction has already been given to the establishment of a cattle breeding and dairy farm at Cuttack at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 non-recurring and Rs. 25,740 recurring, but it has not yet been possible to allot funds. It is now proposed that the farm should be definitely a breeding farm for the local breed of cattle and not a dairy farm, the sale of milk being incidental and not</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b></p>	<p>the main object. Crossing involving imported sires (or their progeny) has been discontinued and attention will now be concentrated on the improvement of indigenous breeds and the improvement of working cattle.</p>
	<p>It is difficult to state to what extent specific breeds of cattle exist in Bihar. In addition to the export of cattle to Bengal, to which the Royal Commission refer, there is an undoubted import from the United Provinces as part of the general south-eastern movement of cattle. To what extent this affects the character of provincial cattle is uncertain. Apart from Orissa and the rondsript cattle of Chota Nagpur, two types are recognizable, viz., the Shahabad breed—a medium sized breed of fair milking capacity and producing useful working bullocks, and the North Bihar breeds which spend most of the year in Nepal, spoken of as the Sitamarhi, Bachaur, Purnea and Morang—small active plough cattle of no merit as milkers. It is proposed to study the relation of the Shahabad breed to the United Provinces Kosi-Mewati and of the North Bihar breeds to the United Provinces Khairigarh and Ponwar breeds. For the improvement of the local breeds, it may be necessary to start farms for North-West Bihar, North-East Bihar and Shahabad. The cost of each will be Rs. 2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 25,000 recurring. Hence to give effect to the recommendation fully seven lakhs non-recurring expenditure and one lakh recurring expenditure are required. But Government do not propose to incur this expenditure until a Livestock Officer and staff, whose appointments have been approved, are actually appointed. In the meantime, stock will be purchased for the Kanke and Monghyr farms according to necessity (Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 a year) but this will not be given precedence over the appointment of the Livestock Officer.</p>
	<p>The recommendation for issuing breeding bulls to selected districts and regularly inspecting the stock in all districts to which bulls are supplied has been accepted. The cost will be Rs. 14,000 per annum but will not exceed Rs. 5,000 a year in the early years.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Three pure bred herds of draught cattle are now maintained and one herd of milch cattle. Two central cattle-breeding farms for grading have recently been opened and these have sub-depots from which young bulls will eventually be supplied. An experimental herd for producing dual purpose animals also exists. No buffalo herd has yet been started but the matter is under consideration.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b></p>	
<p>31. Improvement of the Urban Milk and Ghee supply (paragraphs 199-201).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—In Madras a union of co-operative milk supply societies has been formed for the supply of pure and unadulterated milk to the residents of the city. The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the union for the purchase of two motor lorries and a cream separator. The question of giving further financial assistance for the erection of a pasteurising plant is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle, but in the absence of a Minister are unable to take up the question of amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act to deal with the recommendation <i>re</i> supply of pure milk to urban consumers. The Co-operative Department is, however, investigating the question of milk supply in municipalities.</p>
	<p>As regards protection against vegetable <i>ghee</i> the local Government are inclined to adopt the suggestion that this article should be described with an entirely distinct name and trade mark, etc., so as to distinguish it from pure <i>ghee</i>.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The matter is receiving close attention from the Agricultural and the Public Health Departments. One of the main difficulties is the extent to which the sale of pure milk is handicapped in competition with adulterated milk sold at lower rates. Milk is supplied from the two cattle farms to the towns of Muttra and Lakhimpur, and from private schemes under the auspices of the Department at Agra, Lalkua, Hathras, Etawah and Jhansi. Further attempts to start such schemes at Saharanpur and Lucknow have not yet succeeded. A tendency among <i>Ghee</i> consumers to take butter in its place has been noted.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The principles laid down by the Royal Commission in regard to the essentials for a successful scheme of urban milk supply are accepted, but it is considered that no action is required at present.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendations are now under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—One co-operative dairy has been organized to meet the needs of a large city but large cities in the Central Provinces and Berar are very few in number. Legislation for the prevention of adulteration of milk and butter already exists.</p>
<p>32. Organisation of Co-operative Breeding Societies (paragraph 202).</p>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of the encouragement of the organisation of such societies by the loan or gift of good bulls and by the provision of grazing grounds is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The policy recommended is being followed.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—contd.</b>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action is reported yet.</p>
33. Livestock Shows and Fairs (paragraph 203).	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A certain number of co-operative cattle-breeding societies still exist, but are not of much use so far.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—This will apply when the Agricultural Department has created its breeding herds.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted in principle. The formation of such societies at present would be premature as it is not possible to supply suitable bulls.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Several have been started from time to time but on the whole have not proved successful, but the question of the formation of such societies is being investigated by the Berar Co-operative Institute. Bulls on the premium system have been maintained.</p>
	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The revival of the cattle fair at Ongole has been recommended by the local Agricultural Advisory Committee which has also suggested that the question of reviving cattle shows may be considered when there is a local demand.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The policy recommended is being followed.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—<i>Cf.</i> remarks against item 20 above. Special attention is given to cattle shows in the controlled breeding areas and good prize money given. This year, however, these areas were among those threatened with scarcity and fodder famine, and so shows were not held on the same scale.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The holding of livestock shows and fairs in the various districts of the Punjab is being encouraged, prizes being given with special regard to the classes for cows, calves, yearling cattle and bullocks.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle is accepted and is being practised.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted in principle. No special action is called for at present.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Cattle shows and fairs are already held, most frequently, as a section of a general agricultural exhibition.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VII—Animal Husbandry—concl'd.</b></p>	
<p>34. Castration (paragraph 207)</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—No action was considered necessary by the Agricultural Advisory Committee.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The policy recommended is being followed.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No special progress is reported.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—330,889 castrations were performed during the year 1928-29.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted. Elimination of scrub bulls is absolutely necessary for the general improvement of cattle.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The need for early castration is recognised, but at present many difficulties prevent the wider adoption of the practice.</p>
<p>35. Control of Livestock improvement (paragraph 208).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—This work is at present under the control of the Agricultural Department and a whole-time officer—Deputy Director of Agriculture, Livestock—is in charge of it. Both the Agricultural Advisory Committee and the local Government consider that the existing arrangement needs no change for the present.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree with the recommendation and the policy underlying is being followed.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Royal Commission approved what was the existing practice in this province.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The livestock improvement of the Province has been placed under the control of the Livestock Officer to Government, Punjab, at Ferozpur.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle has been accepted. The question of appointing whole-time officers in charge of live-stock improvement is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The proposal for the appointment of a Livestock Officer and staff has been accepted. The cost of three officers and staff will be Rs. 40,000 a year.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—This is under the Agricultural Department and a whole-time officer is employed.</p> <p><b>Assam.</b>—A Livestock and Dairy Expert has been appointed.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests.</b></p> <p>36. Grazing in Forest areas and Fodder supplies from those areas (paragraphs 218—219).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The recommendations in this chapter are still under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—(i) The encouragement of grass-cutting as an alternative to grazing has a double object:—</p> <p>(a) To benefit the forests.</p> <p>(b) To benefit the cattle.</p> <p>As regards (a), with the exception of Kumaon Circle, the valuable forests are generally speaking adequately protected by closures to grazing. Any considerable extension of closures would be a hardship and would probably result in the starvation of cattle rather than in forcing the people to cut grass, because they have not the time to give to such work and if they had the time, the cattle are mostly not worth it. To cut grass at Government expense for them on a large scale would be very expensive and it is quite impossible even to suggest a figure. Generalisations are really not possible because the conditions are different everywhere, but it may be stated that over very large areas, grass cutting is not, at present, a practicable alternative at all. The main grazing grounds of the Tarai contain only coarse grasses from which hay cannot be made—the cattle graze on the fresh green shoots of these grasses after they are burnt. Such grass cannot be cut economically. A possible way of extending stall feeding would be to create grass farms out of the coarse grass lands of the plains. The Forest Department can experiment in this direction at a small cost—in fact experiments in improving the quality of the grasses are already in hand. A demand for cut fodder would, however, have to precede the creation of such farms on a bigger scale. It has been already proposed to put an officer on special duty to study grasses and this will be done when a suitable officer is available.</p> <p>As regards (b), the cattle would benefit mainly where the grazing is in tree forest which contains little grass. Fodder grasses would have to be cut from more distant hill forests and the difficulties noted above would apply. The Gonda Division is experimenting with a partial restriction of grazing in favour of grass cutting. In the Kumaon Circle, taking cattle to the forest daily and home again is not possible in the case of a large number of villages and stall feeding is much practised. Some forests are certainly overgrazed and an extension of stall feeding is most desirable. The Forest Department has long been engaged in encouraging it by making forest reserves, as far as the funds of Kumaon Circle and the difficulties of Kumaon forest policy permit. No new schemes requiring special estimate are under consideration. The proposed communal forests will no doubt be largely concerned with the provision of fodder-reserves (cf. also item 26 above).</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—contd.</b>	<p>(ii) Discouraging the grazing of inferior cattle:—</p> <p>A suggestion made at the all-India Silvicultural Conference to put a prohibitive grazing fee on entire bulls to discourage promiscuous breedings is being considered. Popular opinion is most strongly against any interference with existing habits because it means more labour.</p> <p>(iii) The Forest Department is experimenting in several places with improving the quality of grasses.</p> <p>Success demands (a) closures, (b) considerable expense, (one officer says Rs. 10 per acre). The results so far are not very encouraging.</p> <p>(iv) <i>Railway freights and fodder supplies.</i>—Extract from a note by Mr. E. A. Smythies, Officer in charge of fodder famine operations, 1928-29:—</p> <p>“On the other hand, whenever there is sufficient grazing, grass cutting in areas closed to grazing is never resorted to, and never will be owing to the increased labour involved (e.g., Jhansi and Banda Divisions).</p> <p>“The recent famine fodder operations have proved <i>conclusively</i> that the raiiling of fodder from reserved forests to the plains districts is utterly impracticable except in periods of severe scarcity. In April this year although hay was being supplied to villagers at less than the cost of delivery on rail, immediately the new harvest brought <i>bhusa</i> on the market, our hay became practically unsalable. The same will apply to grass areas not under the Forest Department. With protection, these will supply fodder for local consumption but never for distant areas (except possibly for sale in large towns). It may be taken as an axiom that the poorer agricultural population will not pay the cost of cutting and baling hay (let alone raiiling) in normal years, but will in many plains districts be glad to cut and remove hay or fodder for their own use from any areas in their vicinity. Hence the question of railway freights is beside the point.”</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Subject to the observance of the recorded rights in grazing, the existing policy of the Forest Department is to encourage grass cutting as an alternative to grazing. The recommendation regarding the discouraging of grazing of inferior cattle in the forests is not feasible in practice, where all the cattle of a village have grazing rights in a forest.</p> <p>As regards intensity of grazing, the results of a series of experiments made some years ago were inconclusive. The question of the possibility of rotational closures in selected forests with a view to improving pasture will be referred to the local Forest Advisory Committees for consideration as soon as they are established.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—</b> contd.</p>	<p>The question of fodder supplies from forest areas is under consideration. As regards transport of fodder, there is no grass surplus anywhere in the Punjab for export elsewhere, except in some parts of the high hills whence the cost of carriage would be prohibitive. No action is contemplated.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Owing to the difficulty of excluding cattle from forests, the local Government are of opinion that it is impracticable to exercise an effective discouragement of inferior cattle in respect of grazing in the forests.</p> <p>As it is impracticable to control the grazing of cattle in the forests without fencing, which is too costly, it is not proposed to undertake any inquiry into the intensity of grazing consistent with proper forest development and preservation of desirable grasses in each forest area.</p> <p>The question of fodder supplies from forest areas and their transport by railway is not applicable to conditions in Burma where there is little transport of fodder by rail except for ponies in Rangoon.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The fees for grass cutting in reserved forests are already as low as they can be made and in the protected forests the cutting of grass is generally free. Distance is also the governing factor. No action on this recommendation is, therefore, possible.</p> <p>Government consider that the recommendation for the discouragement of the grazing of inferior cattle in the forests is impracticable for reasons which the Commission itself has admitted. They, therefore, do not propose to take any action.</p> <p>Investigation regarding the intensity of grazing consistent with the proper development of the forests and the preservation of desirable grasses is unnecessary in this province. The reserved forests are mostly far away from the areas of close cultivation and the Conservator of Forests is of opinion that the demand for grazing is not heavy, is well within the capacity of the forests and is unlikely to increase in the near future. The problem contemplated by the Commission has not arisen and the local Government, therefore, do not propose to take action.</p> <p>Owing to the situation of the Government reserved forests at a long distance from the areas of close cultivation and to the unfavourable layout of the railway communications, the export of fodder from the forests is generally impracticable in Bihar and Orissa. The Government have decided that the investigation proposed by the Commission into the possibilities of fodder export would serve no useful purpose.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report.)	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Grazing settlements are in existence and very large areas are available in Government forests for the grazing of cattle. No attempt is made to store hay.</p>
<p>37. Investigation into cost and efficiency of Wood and Charcoal relative to that of Coal. (paragraphs 220—221).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The local Agricultural Advisory Committee have recommended that:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) concessions may be given to villagers to encourage the raising of fuel plantations near villages, the fuel being taken by the villagers who grow the trees;</li> <li>(b) the growth of trees on <i>poramboke</i> (village common land) lands may also be encouraged though conditions would have to be laid down carefully to prevent the monopolising of <i>porambokes</i> by rich people, and</li> <li>(c) trees may be permitted to be grown in tank beds.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has been taken as regards research into comparative values. The canal plantations on the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges Canal have recently been handed over to the management of the Forest Department (Afforestation Division) and offer a field for experiment in afforestation for fuel supplies. Several such schemes have been prepared, but in the opinion of the Forest Department can only be certain of paying if in the neighbourhood of large cities. The Afforestation Division now possesses a good deal of knowledge about what works of this nature would certainly not pay. On the cow-dung question, the Chief Conservator's opinion is that the Royal Commission have made too much of difficulties due to custom and too little of those due to poverty. Low railway freights to towns for wood and charcoal will have some effect in reducing the consumption of cow-dung for fuel, but low rates for the sale of these articles direct to villagers will have none, because they cannot afford to pay the cost in any circumstances. The Forest Department did obtain some reductions of fuel rates during the year, but bulky goods of very low value will not bear the cost of transport by rail over long leads.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Preliminary investigations have been made into the cost and efficiency of "cow-dung", "coal" and "charcoal". Results seem to indicate that cow-dung is the most economical material to use as fuel. Further investigations should be carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which is equipped for such work and has, it is believed, already on record a good deal of information on this subject.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—contd.</b></p> <p>38. Initiation of new and development of existing Forest Industries (paragraph 224).</p>	<p>Irrigated plantations have been or are being formed in all the canal colonies in the Punjab. The question of forming additional plantations will be considered if any further colonization projects are taken up.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Government are aware of the importance of the problem and Rule 28 of the rules under the Burma Forest Act provides means for dealing with it.</p> <p>The cost of production of fuel from plantations would be so high in the opinion of the local Government, that it would not be justifiable to establish such plantations and no so-called stringency in the demand for fuel is at present known of. No action is therefore called for from the Forest Department.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government have decided that the investigation proposed would not be profitable. Owing to the geographical situation of the coal-field and the forests, serious competition between the two is largely precluded. They will generally have their own defined areas of supply. In any case, the layout of the railways renders the supply of fuel from the forests to the agricultural areas in competition with any other fuel an economic impossibility. The local Government have undertaken a programme for the improvement of forest extraction roads, in order to facilitate cheap extraction and the creation of local markets for fuel and small timber. Beyond this they do not propose to take action.</p> <p>Enquiry into the economic possibilities of afforestation for fuel supplies is financially impossible in a permanently settled Province, as the Government do not own the land and the cost of acquisition would be prohibitive. The local Government, however, are making a limited enquiry into the possibility of improving the afforestation of the side lands on the irrigation canal systems.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No investigation has been undertaken so far.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no remarks are called for.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Considerable work has been done in the past through the Utilisation Division, as for example, the development of the resin and turpentine industry. No special progress during the year is reported.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—contd.</b></p> <p>39. Disafforestation of Forest Lands required for construction of Small Irrigation Works (paragraph 225.)</p>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A very flourishing resin industry has been built up in the Punjab which gives part time employment to a considerable number of agriculturists in Rawalpindi, Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts. It has been developed practically to the limit of the available resources. In other respects the Punjab is badly off for minor forest products, and in the matter of timber trees its flora is distinctly poor.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion of the Royal Commission is accepted. No action is necessary or required.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The development of forest industries is already carefully studied by the Provincial Research Division of the Forest Department and much spade work has been done. The local Government accept the principle of the recommendation for the development of forest industries but consider that all that can profitably be done in this direction is already being done.</p> <p>The Provincial Research Officer performs the functions of Forest Utilisation Officer. In view of the amount of work to be done, the local Government do not consider the appointment of a separate Utilisation Officer justified.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A Forest Utilisation Officer has been appointed. He is engaged in finding markets for the exploitable surplus of timber outside the Central Provinces. The propagation of lac has been extended.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no remarks are called for.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No case is known in this Province where any contrary policy was ever even suggested.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—This does not apply to the Punjab.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—A general disafforestation of a locality on account of a small irrigation work is deprecated. Rule 10 of the Rules under the Burma Forest Act provides for permission being given to cultivators to take irrigation channels through a reserved forest. The construction of small works would not be opposed by the Forest Department.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation is accepted in principle. There has never been any difficulty in releasing land for protection work.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No difficulty has arisen in the Central Provinces.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—contd.</b>	.
40. Control of Shifting Cultivation (paragraph 228).	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no remarks are called for.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—This is under control in the United Provinces.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—This is not applicable to the Punjab now. The old hill custom of 'korali' cultivation is fast dying out.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—This problem has had the attention of the Government for many years. The Director of Agriculture has proposed to open a Ninth Agricultural Circle to deal with this problem among others in Northern Burma and that matter is now under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Shifting cultivation exists only on a very small scale and no further measures to control it are necessary or possible.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Shifting cultivation is under proper control.</p>
41. Classification of Forest areas (paragraph 229).	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no remarks are called for.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The recommendations of the Commission appear to be based on conditions in Madras where apparently the Forest Department has or had charge of large areas of inferior forest chiefly used as grazing grounds. Such is not the case in the United Provinces and the real connection between forestry and agriculture in the United Provinces as a whole lies in what the Afforestation Division can do to demonstrate the possibilities of a better use of waste lands and inferior forest lands not belonging to Government. That demonstration will include the fundamental fact which is not recognised at all to-day, that forestry whether for timber or fuel is not an industry which can be run with success if the claims of pasturage over the same ground are given priority. For the purpose of the afforestation, a classification of the waste land throughout the Province into <i>usar</i>, <i>bhur</i>, ravines, <i>kudir</i>, etc., each of which has a different value for grazing and forestry, is needed.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—There is no room for any such reclassification in the Punjab. Practically all the plains forests have already been handed over for cultivation, and the question of the remainder is under consideration. The remaining forests in charge of the Forest Department are protective and commercial forests in the hills and low hills must be preserved.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The examination of forest areas in accordance with this recommendation is a process which is constantly going on in Burma.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—contd.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government do not consider any general reclassification of forest areas necessary as the present division of their forests into reserved and protected forests has been made on principles which follow very closely the classification recommended by the Commission. There are two areas in which some alteration of the classification might be possible, namely, the Sambalpur and the Palaman forests, and this matter will be investigated by the Conservator of Forests.</p>
42. Establishment of Village Forests (paragraph 23').	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—This matter will come under the consideration of the Forest Enquiry Committee.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no remarks are called for.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Village (or communal) forests are put forward as a solution of the forest problem in Kumaon, and the Government's order are about to be issued. So far, no demand for them has arisen elsewhere, and conditions in the small and valuable forests of these Provinces are considered by the Forest Department to be generally unsuited to this policy.</p>
43. Creation of Minor Forest Divisions (paragraphs 231—232).	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Experiments in this direction have been a dismal failure, and it is not desirable to disafforest any of the protective and commercial forests now under the control of the Forest Department and to make them over to the village management.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—This problem has been very fully considered by Government. Village waste rules are contained in the Burma Land Revenue Manual. No special further action is required.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The question of handing over forests to village <i>panchayats</i> for management was considered by the local Government in detail in 1926 and was found definitely unsuitable for the conditions existing in this Province. The local Government, on further examination, adhere to their opinion and do not propose to take any action on this recommendation.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—This matter will come under the consideration of the Forest Enquiry Committee.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee consider that no remarks are called for.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Afforestation Division is devoting much attention to the development of minor forests and the encouragement of zamindars in afforestation.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER VIII—Forests—concl'd.</b>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—This does not apply to the Punjab.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 42.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—In view of the existing classification of forests, the local Government do not consider it necessary to create any special agency for the management of minor forests. Minor forests are already mostly in separate divisions. In any case, the province could not afford any duplication of staff.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—This matter will come under the consideration of the Forest Enquiry Committee.</p>
44. Institution of Short Courses in Agriculture for newly recruited Forest Officers (paragraph 233).	<p><b>Madras.</b>—This is not considered necessary by the Agricultural Advisory Committee.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Arrangements have been made with the Forest Department that selected Forest Officers will attend the annual Rural Economy Course at Lyallpur and a Forest Officer will also be deputed to give some lectures in foresting.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Neither the Chief Conservator of Forests nor the Director of Agriculture is in favour of a short course and it is not considered necessary to take up the question at present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government accept the recommendation in principle but there is no Agricultural College in this Province to which Forest Officers can be sent. The Conservator of Forest has been asked to estimate the cost in consultation with the Director of Agriculture.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
<b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Live-stock and their control.</b>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—Inoculation by the serum alone method is compulsory only in places where the Cattle Diseases Act is in force, and it is free. In other areas, the serum alone method has been replaced by the serum-simultaneous method and inoculations by this method are free, though not compulsory. The question of legislation to make the serum-simultaneous method compulsory in place of the serum alone method in large cities is under consideration. (<i>Vide</i> also item 46.)</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The policy involved is being generally followed. It has been decided to supply serum free of charge to local bodies in this province.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their control—</b> contd.</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The serum-simultaneous method has been tried during the year on a small scale on one of the Government Cattle farms with successful results so far. Further experiment will be continued, but the qualified staff of the department is so small that it can only be done at times when they can be spared from other work.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Work has commenced this year, but as yet sufficient time has not elapsed to enable a report being given thereon.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—These opinions regarding serum-simultaneous inoculation are accepted subject to the reservation that compulsory inoculation should be kept in view as the ultimate aim. The Agricultural Department is dealing with the problem of introducing serum-simultaneous inoculation.</p> <p>The recommendation regarding free inoculation is accepted; but the matter will be reconsidered when the system of serum-simultaneous inoculation is established.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The condition in Bihar and Orissa are not favourable for the undertaking of this method of inoculation on a wide scale. It has, however, been adopted with satisfactory results on cattle farms and will be introduced gradually in limited areas for protecting the more valuable cattle. The inoculation is done free except that the price of serum is recovered from local bodies or private estates concerned.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The method will be adopted on a small scale to begin with and extended gradually.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee was generally in favour of legislation to make inoculation against rinderpest by the serum-simultaneous method compulsory in the case of animals kept by milk sellers in large cities, but observed that the question of the supply of serum and of the support the Legislative Council may give to the proposal for compulsory legislation had to be considered.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No attempt has been made to introduce compulsory inoculation. The Public Health Department are, however, pressing for its introduction in municipal areas.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report after consultation with the large municipalities.</p>
<p>46. Compulsory Inoculation (paragraph 244).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their control—contd.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—This pre-supposes legal measures such as bye-laws passed by local bodies. In Bihar and Orissa, the cattle of the milk-sellers are not registered by any municipality. The question of taking measures for the control of milk supply in municipal areas is now under the consideration of Government.</p>
<p>47. Increased provision of veterinary hospitals and Dispensaries (paragraph 248).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—Except in the case of six districts, properly equipped hospitals have been provided at the headquarters of the districts. Of these six, action is being taken to convert the dispensaries in five of them into hospitals at a cost of Rs. 79,300. At least six dispensaries are opened in the province every year, the ultimate goal being one for each <i>taluk</i>. The cost is Rs. 12,708 non-recurring and Rs. 5,700 recurring per annum. Three touring veterinary assistants were sanctioned during 1929-30 at a cost of Rs. 6,404 per annum.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Five new dispensaries were opened within the year with the aid of grants made to district boards for their construction. There is at present a difficulty in obtaining trained subordinate veterinary staff and it has not been possible to increase the staff of existing dispensaries. Thirteen men are being sent for training this year to the Bengal Veterinary College.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—There were 241 veterinary hospitals in the Punjab last year and an increase of 17 more, making a total of 258, has been effected this year.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation is accepted. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to submit a proposal.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The existing scheme provides for one veterinary hospital and two or more (if funds permit) touring veterinary assistant surgeons at district and sub-divisional headquarters. The touring veterinary assistant surgeons, though their main duties are in the <i>mufassal</i>, have each a separate dispensary for treating outdoor patients brought to them. The ultimate sanctioned strength is 189 against the present number of 119 veterinary assistant surgeons. The recommendation is accepted and effect will be given to it as funds permit.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their control—contd.</b></p>	
<p>48. Re-organisation of Provincial Veterinary Departments (paragraphs 249—254).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—This will be gradually taken up. The chief veterinary officer has been styled "Director of Veterinary Services". The number of district veterinary officers was raised from 7 to 12 from 1st April 1929 at a cost of Rs. 2,500 non-recurring and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 37,300. The number of veterinary dispensaries and assistant surgeons was also slightly increased.</p>
	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The questions of (1) the creation of a veterinary directorate for the Presidency, (2) the appointment of veterinary surgeons of the Provincial Service, and (3) increase in the number of veterinary dispensaries and the consequent increase in the number of veterinary assistant surgeons are under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The chief veterinary officer is now styled "Director of Veterinary Services" (<i>vide</i> also item No. 50 below).</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Effect has been given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The chief veterinary officer of the Punjab is now styled "Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab". The Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, is now an independent department. The position of the Principal, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, in relation to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, is the same as that of the Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, to the Director of Agriculture.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The local Government have issued the Burma Veterinary Service, Class I, rules. The framing of the Burma Veterinary Service, Class II, rules, and proposals for the reorganisation of the staff are under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The province is divided, for veterinary purposes, into three administrative circles called ranges, each of which will be in charge of a member of the Superior Provincial Veterinary Service, when created. The question of the scale of pay of this service and that of the Director is now under consideration. Government do not propose to take up at present the question of passing Public Services Act regarding the recruitment, discipline and conditions of this service.</p>
	<p>The control of measures for treating and preventing the spread of contagious diseases is regarded as the concern of the local Government; the duty of providing a local veterinary service for treating diseases not scheduled as contagious and for dealing with operations and wounds, rests with local bodies with a few exceptions. The number of fully qualified</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their control—contd.</b></p>	<p>veterinary surgeons available is very small. The grade of veterinary inspectors will, therefore, remain as it is.</p> <p>Government agree that progress in the direction of transferring greater responsibility to local bodies in veterinary matters can only be made gradually. At present local bodies are consulted in regard to appointments, transfers, promotions, punishments and dismissal of veterinary assistant surgeons.</p> <p>Government accept the recommendation that private effort should be encouraged in every possible way to supplement the efforts of Government and of local bodies to provide veterinary aid. But this will remain a pious hope for some time to come.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—Up till December 1927 the province had no gazetted officer of its own; it shared the Superintendent of the neighbouring Punjab circle and was dependent entirely on the Punjab for research and experiment work. The appointment of a separate Superintendent has now been sanctioned and every effort is being made to extend the activities of the department according to the resources of the Province.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The separation of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments has been effected with effect from 4th July 1928.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The course of training at the Madras veterinary college for veterinary assistant surgeons already extends to three years. The question of revising the curriculum is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The framing of a suitable curriculum for the training of veterinary assistant surgeons is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree with the recommendation that two entirely distinct courses of study are required for the training of veterinary surgeons and assistant surgeons, respectively, and are awaiting reference from the Government of India on the recommendation made in paragraph 265 (42) regarding settling by conference the course of study for veterinary surgeons.</p> <p>The questions of framing a suitable curriculum and course of study for veterinary assistant surgeons are under consideration.</p>
<p>49. Separation of Agricultural and Veterinary Departments in the Punjab (paragraph 251).</p>	
<p>50. Training of Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (paragraphs 255—258).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their control—contd.**

**United Provinces.**—Lack of funds and trained staff stand in the way of a reorganization of the Veterinary Department. There are at present four scholars under training in England and two more are being sent this year. With these and the present three deputy superintendents and by training selected men from among the inspectors and veterinary assistant surgeons by short courses at veterinary colleges in India, it is hoped to build up the nucleus of a corps of district veterinary officers, which will be expanded when training on the lines advised by the Royal Commission is made available in India. In regard to veterinary assistant surgeons, progress is handicapped by the fact that there is no veterinary college in the Province, while the rates of pay of the service are less attractive than those in neighbouring provinces. As soon as the new veterinary college at Patna opens it is hoped to arrange for the training of a large number of men for this province there. An increase in pay will also be considered when funds permit. At present district boards contribute to the pay of their veterinary surgeons but in their present financial position, it is probable that the Government will have to meet the entire cost of any increase in pay and also of any expansion in numbers.

**Punjab.**—The training of veterinary assistant surgeons is being conducted at the Lahore veterinary college where a four years' course of study is provided.

**Burma.**—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on the desirability of distinct courses of study for veterinary surgeons and assistant surgeons, respectively.

The curriculum for veterinary assistant surgeons has been examined and passed by expert officers of the Agricultural Department.

The opinion of the Royal Commission regarding the period, etc., of the course for veterinary assistant surgeons is accepted.

The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report regarding the course of study, etc., for veterinary surgeons, and the proposal for the establishment of an All-India veterinary college.

**Bihar and Orissa.**—The Government have decided to establish a veterinary college at Patna where a post-graduate course for veterinary assistant surgeons already in Government service will be introduced. The buildings have already been put up and the staff is being recruited. The recommendation for the preparation of a suitable curriculum in consultation with a body of experts has been accepted in principle and will be given effect to in due course.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER IX—Diseases of Livestock and their control—concl.</b></p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—It is proposed to send two scholars to England for the M. R. C. V. S. course during the current year. 22 scholarships are being awarded annually for three years for the training of candidates at the Bombay veterinary college.</p>
<p>51. Research work in Provincial Veterinary Colleges (paragraph 261).</p>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of the provision of a well-equipped laboratory at the Ecmlay veterinary college is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—There is no veterinary college in the Province. A scheme for one was prepared some years ago but there is no prospect of funds being available for it the near future. Some minor research work is done at the circle laboratories at Lucknow and Agra; while the Director and Superintendents keep in touch with the Muktesar Institute, which is situated within the province.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—Owing to lack of space and accommodation at the existing veterinary school, the Director of Agriculture is not disposed to accept this recommendation without further enquiry. This he has been asked to make and to submit a report to Government.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology for the Bihar and Orissa veterinary college will act as a research officer in addition to his own duties. Other senior officers will also be expected and encouraged to undertake investigations in their own special spheres.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No college exists in this Province, but the establishment of an Institute is under consideration to accommodate a research branch.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation.</b></p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—There are several projects in these provinces that have been surveyed from time to time and for one reason or the other abandoned or kept pending, such as:—</p>
<p>52. Review of position in regard to outstanding Irrigation Projects (paragraph 275).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rapti and Gandak Canal projects in the Gorakhpur District.</li> <li>2. Nindoh reservoir in the Mirzapur district.</li> <li>3. Kaprar weir project in the Jhansi district.</li> <li>4. Paisuni Canal project in the Banda district.</li> <li>5. Urmal Canal project, Dhasan Canal Division.</li> <li>6. Ohan Canal project, Dhasan Canal Division.</li> <li>7. Belan Canal project, Mirzapur.</li> <li>8. Allahabad Branch Extension.</li> </ol>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.</b>	<p>Other projects that are under investigation at present are :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Bewar Branch Extension.</li> <li>10. Anti Minor Extension.</li> <li>11. Irrigation of tract between the Jumna and Chambal rivers.</li> <li>12. Gangan river project in the Moradabad district.</li> </ol> <p>It is hoped, when staff becomes available with the closing down of the Sarda Canal Construction, to look into these projects once more and also to investigate the possibility of tapping the smaller rivers and streams for irrigation.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—This is being done.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted for immediate action. No expenditure is involved.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The work of the Irrigation Department has just been reviewed by a Committee. Until cultivators in the areas commanded by irrigation works show by results that they appreciate the advantages of irrigation and pay for them no new irrigation projects are likely to be undertaken.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—A small staff has been operating since 1927 over the Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat and Peshawar Districts. It is too early yet to say anything definite as regards the possibilities, but four large and two small irrigation schemes are under investigation as below :—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Three large control and/or storage schemes in Dera Ismail Khan and Waziristan, one large control scheme in Kohat, one small scheme of improvement in existing methods in Bannu and one small scheme of improvement in existing methods in Peshawar.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The question was not investigated owing to pressure of other work, but the Research Officer, Irrigation Branch, is to take it up next cold weather.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Meters on flumes are being experimented with by the Irrigation Department on the Ye-u Canal. No further action is required on this at present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Investigation and experiment will continue on the possibilities of sale of water by volume at the village outlet so as to obviate departmental interference and harassment by minor officials during irrigation of the village lands.</p>
53. Investigation and experiment on Sale of Water by volume (paragraph 277).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.</b></p> <p>54. Formation of Irrigation <i>Panchayats</i> (paragraph 278).</p>	<p>In the long-term lease system, Government are approaching this desideratum, for a definite area below the outlet pays water rate whether cultivated or not and even if not irrigated, so that field measurement work is reduced to a minimum. The outlets certainly need improvement and a start is being made on evolving a suitable type of module outlet to replace the existing unsatisfactory pipe outlets.</p> <p>In this province, the capacity of the outlet is proportional to the irrigable area under it and is not reduced when its working duty is improved.</p> <p>The recommendations, which do not involve expenditure, have been accepted for immediate action.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Under existing conditions, the sale of water by volume from Government works for the irrigation of rice, the only irrigated crop in the Province, is impracticable at present.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The time has not yet arrived for this in the North-West Frontier Province.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The question of associating village <i>panchayats</i> with canal management was under consideration from 1920 to 1925, but no decision was arrived at. It is in any case doubtful whether any control of the distribution of canal water can be entrusted to outside agencies not possessing the requisite technical knowledge, but in certain matters, such as preparation of <i>Osarbandies</i> and the prevention of the wastage of water, <i>panchayats</i> might be helpful. It has been decided that the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, should investigate in this direction in selected areas and should propose rules for defining the powers of such <i>panchayats</i>, after which further action will be taken. Three co-operative irrigation societies are in the initial stages.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, reports that the formation of Water-course Committees for distribution of water is encouraged and that they do not function very well at present. No further action is necessary.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The question of the formation of irrigation <i>panchayats</i> for the management of and distribution from village field channels was considered in 1916, when it was decided that owing to lack of communal spirit in irrigating villages, the establishment of <i>panchayats</i> or irrigation boards for the distribution of water was not a practicable proposition in this province. Another objection raised at that time was that because water is supplied under a personal agreement between Government and each individual cultivator, Government are legally bound to supply water to the land of each signatory to the lease and cannot, therefore, make over their responsibility to an irrigation board. The same reasons still hold good and the recommendation is, therefore, not acceptable to the local Government.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.</b>	<p>In actual practice, however, Government seldom interfere in the contribution of the water after it leaves the outlet in the Government channel and distribution is managed by the cultivators themselves under the supervision of a headman or <i>lambardar</i> selected from amongst the more influential persons concerned with each lease and appointed by the Sub-divisional Officer in consultation with the lessees. The <i>lambardar</i> receives a fee from Government in proportion to the assessment of water rate for various duties connected with distribution, assessment and collection, but he is not really a Government servant and what Government want to encourage is a better recognition by the cultivators of the <i>lambardar</i> as their own representative and leader and of the advantage of abiding by his decisions in the matter of distribution of water.</p>
55. Establishment of a special agency for Minor Irrigation Works (paragraph 279).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Irrigation <i>panchayats</i> are in existence for the purpose and their efficiency is gradually improving.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The time has not yet arrived for this in the North-West Frontier Province.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—It is hoped in due course to extend the activities of the Irrigation Branch to minor irrigation schemes when the necessary staff and funds are available.</p> <p>There is a proposal to retain the seventh Circle (Sarda), which was to have been abolished this year, for an investigation, among other matters, into several possibly remunerative schemes of this class which might be taken up.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects) has been asked to report on this recommendation after consulting the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—There is ample scope in this Province for the addition of such an agency to the establishment of the Irrigation Department but there is a shortage of qualified divisional officers and there is also no suitable legislation for undertaking minor irrigation works and recovering the cost from the tenantry benefited. The Minor Irrigation Works Act of 1922 deals only with the landowners and as this has been found to be unsatisfactory, proposals for amending the Act to permit of more direct dealings with the tenants are under consideration. The formation of a special permanent division must be postponed until after amendment of this Act. There is however, in existence at present a temporary division for project work which is made use of by the people through their District Officers for investigating likely irrigation schemes or advising on existing schemes, which serves the purposes of this recommendation.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation</b> —contd.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been accepted for action at some future date when the financial condition of the province has improved. A special minor works division will involve a recurring expenditure of about one lakh of rupees.</p>
<p><b>55. Pumping and Boring Operations and Tube Wells</b> (paragraph 280).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The establishment of such a special agency has not yet been considered. The Irrigation Committee doubt if the appointment of a special officer is necessary unless the construction of irrigation works is decided on in areas where there are no representatives of the Irrigation Department.</p>
	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—There is no scope for the employment of a special agency. There are no Government minor irrigation works in the province and any that may be sanctioned in the future should be constructed and maintained by the Irrigation Department or the Civil Canals Establishment under the former's advice.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The United Provinces Government do not accept the recommendation that the system of subsidizing tube wells at present in force in that province should be at once discontinued. To do so now would be to cause a decided check to the popularity of these wells at a time when there seems a possibility, with suitable encouragement, of a large increase in this form of irrigation. During the past year, however, this section of the Department has made every effort to encourage private enterprise to undertake the construction of these wells and to ensure that in the case of approved contractors the cost to the owner will be no greater than if the well was constructed by the department direct. Success has not been attained so far and contractors do not appear to find the work remunerative unless at rates which are far in excess of those for which the department can do the work after allowing for all overhead charges. Further efforts are in progress with the aim of eventually abolishing the subsidy and getting the work done entirely by private enterprise.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The scheme for the installation of the battery of tube wells referred to in the Royal Commission's Report has not come into operation. During the last year several other schemes of the same nature have been drawn up and have been, or are being, submitted for the consideration of Government.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER X—Irrigation**  
—contd.

**Burma.**—The new Agricultural Engineer has recently joined his appointment and he will be instructed later to take up the survey of sub-soil water supplies in suitable areas, and Deputy Directors have already been instructed to make a preliminary survey of localities likely to be suitable from the cultivation point of view. The recommendations regarding Government assistance in regard to the construction of tube wells, encouragement of private enterprise and entrusting of pumping and boring operations to the Agricultural Department are accepted.

**Bihar and Orissa.**—The economics of tube well irrigation are being studied at the Sabour farm from an agricultural standpoint and similar experimental work will be carried out at the Patna farm; the necessary engineering records will also be kept. The Agricultural Engineer in the course of work for the improvement of village wells is accumulating valuable data on sub-soil water supplies and the areas in which strainer tube wells are successful. Besides additional boring plant, the Agricultural Engineer has recently been provided with three testing sets for determining the discharge of tube wells.

The development of this type of work will require additional expenditure in the future. An accurate meter is required for determining the quantity of water supplied to crops, this will cost about Rs. 2,100 non-recurring and some two or three will be needed.

At present, sub-soil water survey is partly conducted indirectly at the expense of well owners in promising areas. To prove other areas would involve a small gang of borers and a supervisor on experimental work only at a non-recurring cost of Rs. 12,000 for plant and some Rs. 10,000 average recurring. This is not an immediate necessity. But the Agricultural Engineer will receive an annual allotment of Rs. 5,000 for experimental work in tube wells and boring generally. This is a more urgent need.

Conditions on the Chota Nagpur Plateau proper are far from promising and there seems little hope of securing water supplies by boring. The Geological Survey were consulted on the point in 1911. But there are areas lying between the Plateau and the alluvial tracts of South Bihar (in the Bhagalpur and Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions) where the occurrence of rock at comparatively small depths prevents tube wells being constructed at present. In such areas, rock drilling might lead to successful results. There is a demand for assistance for the improvement of water supplies in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and the possibilities of shallow rock drilling are worth investigating.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER X—Irrigation**  
—contd.

A hand power plant capable of drilling small holes to depths not exceeding 250 feet would cost some Rs. 3,000 only and about Rs. 2,000 per annum to operate. A set of this size will be purchased first for experimental work and for subsequent testing of areas. The cost per foot bored varies enormously with the rocks met with and the depth of the boring. The Director of Agriculture has accordingly been requested to include these items in the list of his new demands.

The recommendation that Government assistance in regard to the construction of tube wells should be limited to the provision of information, of technical advice and of finance, where required, on the *taccavi* system and to placing boring equipment and skilled labour at the disposal of the landholder on payment of a moderate fee, has been accepted being entirely in agreement with the present policy in Bihar and Orissa.

The local Government also agree that private enterprise in the construction and maintenance of tube wells should not be discouraged by Government competition. At present, however, the pioneer and exploratory work of the Agricultural Department has not reached the stage where the construction of tube wells at prices which the agriculturist can pay is attractive to private enterprise.

The recommendation that pumping and boring operations should be entrusted to the Agricultural Department has been accepted with the qualification that only pumping and boring operations for agricultural purposes are included. Water supplies for drinking and sanitary purposes are the concern of the Public Health Department who are encouraging private contractors to take up the work. Pumping and boring for industrial purposes can quite well be left to private enterprise.

**Central Provinces.**—Boring experiments are being made in Berar where water is scarce.

**Bengal.**—The question is under consideration.

**United Provinces.**—The well boring division of the Agricultural Engineering Section has continued its work along the usual lines. In the present state of co-operative development, Government are not prepared to ask co-operative societies to undertake costly works which require technical knowledge. Where a tract shows abandonment of irrigation wells the present practice is that the Revenue Department issues orders to Collectors to ascertain during their cold weather tour the causes of abandonment, so that the question can be satisfactorily looked into

57. Ordinary Wells (paragraph 231).

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation</b> —contd.</p>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A considerable staff with about 100 boring plants have been at work boring existing wells with a view to augmenting their water supplies.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Agricultural Engineer already deals with improvement of pumping apparatus. No other action by the Department is demanded.</p> <p>The question of co-operative sinking and working of wells and the institution of an enquiry regarding abandoned wells are not applicable to the conditions in Burma.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government agree that the construction of ordinary wells is essentially a matter for private enterprise but that there are many ways in which the Agricultural and Irrigation departments can help the landholder. At present the Agricultural Engineer assists the owners of ordinary wells in the following ways :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) By test boring, when necessary for the construction of new wells ;</li> <li>(b) By sinking open tubes, through the foundation clay to enable a better water-bearing sand to be tapped or by the addition of smaller strainer tubes to existing masonry wells for the same purpose ;</li> <li>(c) By the supply and fitting of <i>Rahat</i> bullock pumps, suitable to various sizes of masonry wells ;</li> <li>(d) With advice in difficulties.</li> </ol> <p>At present no new proposals are needed and steady development on existing lines is called for. Government have recently sanctioned an addition to the number of small size boring plants employed on the improvement of village wells.</p> <p>Work is at present in progress on small tube wells for co-operative societies and the recommendation for encouraging the co-operative sinking and working of wells has been accepted.</p> <p>There are only four districts in this province where well irrigation is of any importance. The local Government have no information to indicate that there has been any abandonment of well irrigation on a large scale. If such a movement had taken place, it could not have escaped notice. They do not consider, therefore, that any investigation into the causes of abandonment of wells is necessary in Bihar and Orissa.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Irrigation from wells is encouraged by loans for construction and plant.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The local Irrigation Branch has so far had nothing to do with wells but any advice asked for will be freely given.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation</b> —contd.</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—Orders have been issued enjoining on Irrigation officers to consult the Agricultural Department at every stage of investigation of new projects. The Government have also decided that short courses of training in agriculture are not likely to be useful to officers of the Public Works Department.</p>
<p>58. Establishment of close relations between Agricultural and Irrigation Departments (paragraph 283).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree with the opinion regarding the establishment of closer relations between the two departments. The question of the institution of short courses in agriculture for irrigation officers is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The two Departments have been collaborating in experiments in the Sarda area, to investigate the best methods of using the water now available there from the new canal system for cultivation.</p>
	<p>The following arrangements have been made this year for training junior officers of both departments :—</p>
	<p>(a) Four officers of the Irrigation Branch have been selected and arrangements are being made to send them to the Government agricultural farm at Shahjahanpur to study green manuring.</p> <p>(b) A course of six lectures on irrigation has been delivered to the students of the Agricultural College by the Research Officer, Irrigation Branch, and Professor of Engineering (Irrigation), Thomason College, Roorkee.</p>
	<p>It is also proposed to post an Irrigation Branch officer as Agricultural Engineer, and thus close liaison will be maintained.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Eleven officers of the Irrigation Department attended the one month's rural economy course at the Agricultural College during the past year. Arrangements are in progress whereby an Irrigation Officer will give a course of lectures to the students of Agricultural College and the staff of the Department at Lyallpur.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on these recommendations in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government have accepted the recommendation that closer relations should be established between the Agricultural and the Irrigation Departments. The Director of Agriculture is already consulted on new irrigation projects and gets helpful suggestions from the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department. The recommendation for the interchange of courses on agriculture and irrigation has been accepted in principle and reserved for action at some future date, when an agricultural college is established in the Province.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation</b> —contd.</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The Agricultural Department is consulted before a new project is undertaken. The programmes for demonstration and experimental work of the Agricultural Department are prepared to meet the requirements of, and in consultation with, the Irrigation Department. Plots are also opened in commanded areas to demonstrate the growing of irrigated crops.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—This necessity has been recognised in the past and prior to the construction of the Upper Swat Canal a complete soil survey of the area commanded was made and on that survey the areas available and their qualities were judged.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—There is already an Irrigation Board in these provinces composed of the Chief Engineer, Open Canals, two Superintending Engineers, one Deputy Magistrate, the Director of Agriculture and four non-official members selected by the Legislative Council. Of these four non-official members, three are zamindars from canal irrigated districts. All general grievances can be aired through this Board. Individual complaints are settled by the men on the spot, that is, the Sub-divisional officer and Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer and the Collector of the District receive appeals if any real hardship remains unremedied. The present system is working satisfactorily. Individual complaints and abuses there are and always will be; but no board can deal with such matters which must be investigated on the spot with all the parties concerned present.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—By arrangement with the Irrigation Department, the local gazetted Agricultural Officer is now a member of each Canal Advisory Committee.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Government agree with the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, that cultivators should be encouraged to take their grievances, if any, to the Executive Engineer concerned as the knowledge of them is of great assistance to him in managing the distribution of water. The Government foresee in the proposed Committee a direct discouragement of this practice and are therefore unable to accept this recommendation.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—An Advisory Committee for the Superintending Engineer, Son Circle, has been established in this province. During a two years' trial it has not proved much of a success but is being tried for another two years.</p> <p>There is a regular departmental system for receiving, enquiring into and disposing of individual complaints in regard to irrigation matters and this is sufficient until the people can organise their own committees for joint representation when needed.</p>
<p>59. Establishment of Irrigation Advisory Committees (paragraph 284).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.</b>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—There is a Standing Committee of the Provincial Legislative Council. The recent Irrigation Committee considered the formation of an Irrigation Advisory Committee undesirable and that the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council is sufficient.</p>
	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—A Canal Advisory Committee for the Government Canals Area has just been sanctioned.</p>
60. Research on Irrigation problems (paragraph 287).	<p><b>Madras</b>—Proposals involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,49,400 and a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 9,200 have been received from the Board of Revenue, in consultation with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Director of Agriculture, for the opening of an experimental station for research work on irrigation problems.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—With a view to eventually establishing a research division a Research Officer has been appointed; but for financial reasons and also because much preliminary work must be done before such a division can be usefully established, the post has been combined for the present with that of Professor of Civil Engineering (Irrigation) at the Thomason College, Roorkee. In his spare time and during the college vacations, this officer is gradually preparing the way for a fully developed research division. He has also done some very useful theoretical work and has been to the Punjab and Bombay, each of which possesses a research circle with several research divisions and the latter has also an agricultural farm of 200 acres for research work. This officer and the Punjab and Bombay Research Officers have prepared a memorandum in consultation giving their views on research and how it should be organized.</p>
	<p>He has also taken over a small distributory system near Roorkee for experimental work and has been given an assistant and a small staff with which he will tackle two important questions:—</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Losses of water by absorption both in canal and in cultivator's water-courses with a view to economising water for use elsewhere.</li> <li>(2) Different methods of distribution, with a view to inducing the cultivator, if possible, to take less water to mature his crops. At present, it is admitted, that he takes too much, and often reduces the yield of the field on that account. The Research Officer, in dealing with such problems frequently consults the Agricultural Department, and thus the liaison between the two departments recommended by the Commission is secured. The Public Health Department (Malariology Branch) is also interested.</li> </ol>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—A water-logging board has been formed which will deal with problems connected with water-logging and includes officers of the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments.</p>
61. Preparation of Drainage Maps (paragraph 289).	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The Chief Engineer, Irrigation, reports that the Irrigation Department keeps in touch with the research work done in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay, and that the amount of irrigation done in Burma is not sufficient to justify a special staff for irrigation research.</p> <p>The recommendation regarding collaboration in research work between the Agricultural and Irrigation Departments is accepted and to a certain extent carried out. Enlistment of the assistance of the university in irrigation research is not practicable at present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Irrigation in Bihar and Orissa is not sufficiently important to justify a special research station and the recommendation cannot be considered at present with the existing shortage of senior irrigation officers and the financial stringency of the province.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The question is under consideration. No trouble due to water-logging and the formation of alkali lands in irrigated areas have arisen in this province.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The permanent Engineering Officers are obtained on loan from the Punjab; at present the staff is too small to undertake research.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Director of Agriculture recommended the introduction of a system of drainage to prevent the accumulation of surface water on <i>do-fasli</i> (double crop) land, which destroys the <i>kharif</i> crop and reduces the yield of the <i>rabi</i>. The loss thus caused is enormous in years of plentiful rainfall, and the result of proper drainage would be an increase in the quality and quantity of land available for <i>do-fasli</i> cultivation. The Director proposed that the Districts of Moradabad, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur should be surveyed. As already pointed out the Irrigation Branch have no staff at present to carry on the necessary surveys until the Sarda Canal has been completed. Moreover, it is doubtful whether these drainage schemes can be made productive; and therefore the existing financial position of the province will hardly permit of any undertaking in this direction. The matter will consequently have to be held over till next year.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Drainage maps with reference to alkali lands are not required in Burma. Drainage of water-logged areas in the Delta is receiving the attention of the Irrigation Department.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Drainage surveys will be undertaken in canal irrigated areas and elsewhere and drainage maps prepared.</p>
62. Irrigation in Sind (paragraphs 290 and 291).	<p>Such surveys and maps would be specially useful in Orissa and North Bihar as well as in the Son Canal area but would be expensive and not directly remunerative. Some work in this connection is now being undertaken on a small scale by a temporary Survey Division in North Bihar. A proposal for a more comprehensive drainage survey is under consideration. There is ample scope for a special Drainage and Embankment Division in North Bihar alone but shortage of staff and paucity of funds are in the way. The recommendation has been accepted and action will be taken at some future date when funds are available. It is estimated that the cost will be about Rs. 2 lakhs.</p>
63. Irrigation in Bengal (paragraph 292).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—See remarks against item No. 60.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—Drainage maps have been prepared for the Upper and Lower Swat Canal areas and much work has already been done in the construction of drains on areas threatened with water-logging. The work is nearing completion. The Kabul River Canal area has already got a system of drains in places requiring them. A "History of Drainages" has been written and is to be brought up-to-date annually.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The remarks and observations of the Royal Commission have been taken into consideration in dealing with the agricultural problems in the Sukkur Barrage area.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The Governor in Council has accepted the recommendation to appoint a technical committee of experts to examine and report on the advisability of setting up a provincial Water-ways Board in this province. It is proposed further to refer to this Committee questions regarding the present organisation and future constitution of the department in relation to the problems of irrigation and navigation in this province, the separation of subjects now within the scope of the Irrigation Department and the expansion of the department to enable it to cope with its responsibilities. An announcement regarding the appointment of a committee of experts was made in the March, 1929, session of the Bengal Legislative Council. Further, the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, have been moved to appoint a Committee consisting of three or four members of the Board of Irrigation to examine and advise on these and certain other questions. It is proposed to await the report of this Committee before taking any further action in the direction of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It is, therefore, not possible now to formulate definite schemes in regard to these recommendations or to prepare estimates of cost.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—contd.</b>	<p>(Burma.—Government have given instructions to the Chief Engineer to keep in touch with inquiries going on in Bengal where a special committee of experts has been proposed.)</p>
64. Hydro-electric development (paragraph 295).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Great strides have already been made in the generation of electric energy from canal falls in these provinces. The first scheme of power development from canal falls was initiated in 1913, when a turbine station was installed at Bahadradab for the construction of the Bhimgoda weir. In 1925, a scheme was prepared on a Commercial basis, and the Bahadradab power house was supplemented and utilised for supplying power to the towns in the Hardwar Union and to Roorkee. Subsequently schemes for generating power from Palra and Bhola falls were prepared, and lastly the Ramganga hydro-electric pumping scheme was designed. The Bahadradab scheme was completed in January, 1927, and works in connection with other schemes are in progress. These schemes are all linked together, and combined by means of a "grid." By them electrical energy will be supplied to all towns of over five thousand population in the Districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Bijnor and Moradabad, for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. It is hoped that all these schemes will be completed and power available in all the towns before the summer of 1930. Further development in this direction will depend upon the increased demand for power.</p> <p>The power generated at Palra falls will be utilized for pumping water from the Kali Nadi into the Ganges Canal for irrigating an additional 26,000 acres of land. By the Ramganga Scheme about 50,000 acres of land will be irrigated by water electrically pumped from the Ramganga river. It is considered, however, that further schemes of power development and pumping from rivers for irrigation will not be paying propositions unless the cultivator and zamindar are willing to pay much higher rates than are charged for ordinary canal irrigation.</p> <p>Power will be sold at very cheap rates, viz., one anna per electrical unit for pumping water for irrigation from the wells, <i>jhils</i> and <i>nadis</i> and arrangements will be made for taking branch lines to areas where the demand for electricity for such pumping is sufficient to justify the outlay. In order to popularise electrical pumping two demonstration tube wells have been sanctioned for the Bijnor and Moradabad Districts, and experiments on ordinary wells in Bijnor, Meerut and Aligarh Districts are being organised with a view to finding out the capacity of such wells and the sizes of pumps that would suit them. A special irrigation division in the Meerut and Aligarh Divisions is being created for such experimental work.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER X—Irrigation—concl.</b>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation regarding obtaining of advice from firms of consulting engineers in regard to provincial hydro-electric schemes has lately been given effect to in Burma.</p> <p>The recommendation regarding settlement of probable disputes is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—There are at present no hydro-electric pumping schemes under consideration in this province. The only possibility in this connection is the use of the power available at canal falls on the Son system for pumping water from tube wells for sugarcane irrigation in the hot weather when the supplies available in the Son river are very limited. This matter will be taken up by the Agricultural Department who are concerned with tube well pumping schemes and, if there are prospects of success, the advice of firms of consulting engineers will be obtained.</p> <p>The local Government accept the suggestion that should disputes between provinces in any matters arising out of hydro-electric development occur, these should be referred to Committees appointed <i>ad hoc</i>.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Preliminary surveys were carried out ten years ago, but no further action has been taken.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—There are five schemes under investigation for pumping by hydro-electric power from the Government canals in the province but it would be premature to say anything about them at present beyond that they are comparatively small.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing.</b>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—A Board of Communications already exists in this province and the question of placing a grant at the disposal of the Board for distribution has often been raised, but the Government have not in the past accepted the proposal.</p> <p>The recent District Board Finances Committee has recommended that a recurring sum should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Communications for grants-in-aid for the construction of new roads or (at present) for the reconstruction of existing roads. Provision for a whole-time Secretary for the Board of Communications is now being asked for. Both proposals are being considered.</p>
65. Constitution of Road Boards (paragraph 305).	<b>Burma.</b> —No action is required.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.</b>	<b>Bihar and Orissa.</b> —The matter is under the consideration of Government who are awaiting the result of the proposals to levy a provincial tax on motor vehicles.
66. Development of Subsidiary Communications (paragraphs 305—307).	<b>Central Provinces.</b> —A provincial Advisory Board of Communication exists.
	<b>Bengal.</b> —The recommendations of the Road Development Committee have supervised on those of the Agricultural Commission about road development and are at present under consideration.
	<b>United Provinces.</b> —A programme has been prepared for the improvement of the roads, which will be classified as (1) provincial, (2) district, (3) tahsil, (4) local metalled, (5) local unmetalled, and (6) village tracks. A special scheme is being prepared for roads in the hill districts.
	(1) <i>Provincial roads.</i> —290 miles of roads managed by district boards are to be added to the existing mileage of about 3,100. Some new roads are also to be constructed. It will take a number of years to work through this scheme.
	(2) <i>District roads.</i> —A scheme has been approved by which subject to certain safeguards, Government will make grants-in-aid of half the cost of maintaining these roads. The mileage will be 2,033 of which 653 are still unmetalled, but district boards will be encouraged to initiate projects for metalling the latter. The estimated cost of maintaining this system will be about Rs. 9 lakhs and the Government grant will be about Rs. 4½ lakhs. It will take three or four years to provide for the whole grant.
	(3) <i>Tahsil roads.</i> —The mileage is 1,029 of which 193 miles are unmetalled. The estimated cost will be Rs. 5.37 lakhs, half of which will be met from Government grants, the system of which will be the same as for district boards.
	(4) <i>Local roads.</i> —All other roads will be regarded as local roads and it will be for the district boards to deal with their improvement and development and also, if possible, to give some help in the improvement of village tracks. The boards will have considerable resources for doing so as soon as the grants-in-aid system can be completed. It is also open to them to increase their resources by raising new local taxes.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.**

Apart from the expenditure contemplated on provincial roads it will be necessary to obtain grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs recurring and this will take several years to accomplish. The grant-in-aid scheme has been prepared in the form of a definite programme of progress by instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 46,000 will be put forward in the budget of 1930-31.

As unmetalled roads must continue to form the major part of the communications of the province, the Local Self-Government Department is experimenting with road making machines which should lead to far more effective expenditure of the Rs. 7 lakhs at present devoted to this type of road. The Meerut District Board is doing work with this type of machine and other boards are interested in the question.

**Burma.**—This matter is being attended to by Government. This province is not yet equipped with arterial roads and these have the first claim. It is hoped in due course to assist local bodies more out of the motor spirit cess. The question of specially subsidising village roads cannot be taken up at present.

**Bihar and Orissa.**—The recommendations made in sub-paragraphs (6)—(10) of paragraph 350 of the Report of the Agricultural Commission represent the accepted policy of the local Government. The possibility of raising additional funds for road development is being examined in connection with the report of the Road Development Committee. The recommendations for paying special attention to subsidiary communications will be kept in view at the time of the formation of the Road Board.

**Central Provinces.**—Maintenance and improvement of local communications is a primary charge on the funds of the local bodies. Government subsidises in suitable cases.

67. Establishment of Regulated Markets (paragraphs 329—338).

**Madras.**—On the advice of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, a draft Bill has been prepared and is now under consideration. The Bill is confined to cotton only.

**United Provinces.**—In this province there are no compact areas devoted to a single main crop, and the Government are doubtful whether in the circumstances the establishment of regulated markets is likely to be successful. In any case legislation would be necessary and the Government consider that the first preliminary is a market survey and that this should be done by the "Marketing Officer" when appointed. A proposal for the latter has been considered but had to be dropped for the time being for financial reasons.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.</b>	
68. Efforts to secure improved quality from producers with special reference to encouragement of co-operative sale societies (paragraphs 340—342).	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The Committee appointed to enquire into conditions of the rice and paddy trade in Burma have been asked to advise the local Government on these recommendations.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Neither the local conditions nor the finances of this province permit the general acceptance of the recommendations. When the local Government can afford a marketing survey on a small scale, the question will be examined for some of the Government estates. No immediate action is possible.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Action is being taken in this direction. Cotton and grain markets in Berar are regulated.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The question of the organisation of co-operative sale societies has received attention from the Co-operative Department. It presents considerable difficulties in regard to management and storage and owing to the fact that the grower cannot afford to wait for his money and is in many cases already in debt to the dealer before his crop is harvested. In view of the present state of the co-operative movement in the Province a policy of consolidation rather than expansion is at present being pursued and the time is not considered suitable for new experiments of which the success is doubtful until there has been a greater development of the co-operative spirit by means of education and experience in credit societies and a revival of enthusiasm.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Co-operative commission shops are still in existence and their number is gradually increasing.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion is accepted where applicable to Burma. The Co-operative Department is unable to act upon it at present. It is unable to attend to the development of co-operative sale societies.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Bihar and Orissa is only indirectly concerned with the export wheat trade. The area under wheat in the province is comparatively small and any surplus Bihar wheat undoubtedly goes to Indian cities. Bihar can and does grow strong wheat and the Pusa wheats are spreading. Calcutta flour mills pay good prices for the best Bihar wheats. Any large increase in the Indian wheat exports is, however, likely to</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.</b>	<p>be from Karachi. No action on the recommendation for bearing in mind the possibilities of developing an export trade in high class strong wheat is called for unless a radical change in the course of the world's wheat trade occurs. If, however, a world shortage of strong wheats occurred, the export of Bihar wheat <i>via</i> Calcutta would be a practical proposition and the position will then be reconsidered.</p>
<p>69. Auction sales by Agricultural Departments (paragraph 343).</p>	<p>Meanwhile, the Agricultural Department will go steadily ahead with the introduction of improved varieties.</p> <p>The Royal Commission recommend that effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producer must, in the main, be applied by the Agricultural or Co-operative Departments. With the present staff, neither department is in a position to take any effective action. The recommendation has, therefore, been accepted in principle but the action to be taken on it has been reserved for future consideration when the staff of the Agricultural Department has been considerably strengthened.</p> <p>The recommendation that the most effective method of enabling the cultivator to secure an adequate premium for superior quality is organisation for the purposes of sale and that co-operative sale societies should be encouraged in all possible ways by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments has been accepted. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies hopes to get co-operative sale societies started in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and in close co-operation with him.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Efforts to organize co-operative sale societies are being made by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments with particular reference to cotton. The services of agricultural officers are lent to co-operative organizations for this purpose.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle is accepted and is being acted upon as far as practicable.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—This recommendation has been accepted as a general principle. No such sales are contemplated or needed at present.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The Agricultural Department is endeavouring to secure an adequate premium for a superior variety of cotton recently produced. No auction sales have, however, yet been held, but the possibility of adopting this system is being considered.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—contd.</b>	
70. Experiments with Containers (paragraph 345).	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—This is not considered an urgent problem at present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—This applies mainly to the transport of mangoes and other fruit to Calcutta. It is not urgent and will be taken up when, and if, an expert marketing officers is appointed.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
71. Market Surveys (paragraph 347).	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The formulating of an effective policy for the improvement of marketing and undertaking of a survey on the lines laid down in paragraph 347 of the Report is considered one of the most important problems by the Agricultural Department and the first step in this direction is the appointment of an expert marketing officer on the staff of the Agricultural Department, and proposals in this regard are under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Some work has been done on the question of trade dues and further information is being collected by an officer on special duty with the Provincial Banking Committee. A full treatment of the question, however, awaits the appointment of a marketing officer.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—An investigation into the marketing of the cotton crop was carried out and completed by officers of the Department during the past year from funds provided jointly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab. Government have recently given their approval to a proposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to grant two scholarships of three years each to selected graduates of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, for training in economics.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Committee appointed to enquire into conditions of the rice and paddy trade in Burma have been asked to advise Government on these recommendations.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—<i>Vide</i> item No. 72 below.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A survey of cotton marketing has already been made. Similar surveys for other staple crops are desirable and these will receive attention when sufficient staff is available.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XI—Communications and Marketing—concl'd.</b>	
72. Appointment of expert Marketing Officers (paragraph 348);	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—<i>Vide</i> item No. 67.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The appointment of a marketing officer is under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Committee appointed to enquire into conditions of the rice and paddy trade in Burma have been asked to advise Government on these recommendations.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government agree that a marketing survey is essential but it is far less urgent than many other needs and would cost Rs. 25,000 a year. The matter has, therefore, been postponed to a distant future. It may be possible later on to arrange for a small survey at moderate cost and this matter will be kept in view when funds permit.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No expert on marketing has yet been appointed.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture.</b>	
73. Limitation on period of usufructuary Mortgages (paragraph 353).	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—Section 26G of the new Bengal Tenancy Act provides a limitation of 15 years on the period of usufructuary mortgages and for redemption at any time within that period. As this Act has come into force only this year, it is too early to consider any further amendments.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—This will be considered with the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation in Burma on the subject of usufructuary mortgages.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—<i>Vide</i> item No. 75 below.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has been taken. The report of the Banking Enquiry Committee is awaited.</p>
74. Removal of restriction on operation of Punjab Redemption of Mortgages Act (paragraph 354) ( <i>Special to the Punjab</i> ).	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—No remarks received from the Punjab.</p>
75. Enactment of Legislation in regard to redemption of Mortgages in provinces other than the Punjab (paragraph 354).	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—See remarks against item No. 73 above.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The problem of land alienation has been under consideration of Government for many years. No special enquiry is required.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture—contd.</b></p> <p>76. Desirability of extension of principles of statutory restriction on Alienation of Land (paragraph 355).</p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—In the backward tracts, restrictions on mortgages and on the alienation of land on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission are already in force and no further action is necessary for these areas. As regards Bihar proper, the movement has been for many years past in the direction of liberalising instead of restricting the ryot's right of transfer in his occupancy holding and it does not appear that this tendency is likely to affect adversely the efficiency of agriculture. Further the local Government are to some extent committed to recognising the tendency. The amendment of the Bihar tenancy law has been under examination for some years, and in view of the magnitude of the issues involved, Government have felt bound to legislate as far as possible on lines to which both the tenants' and landlords' parties agree. A proposal to limit the right of mortgage to self-extinguishing usufructuary mortgages not exceeding 15 years was examined, and though receiving some support from the landlords' party for reasons not connected with the welfare of the ryots, was not accepted by the representatives of the tenants who resented a proposal which might lessen the amount of the ryot's credit. The local Government have, therefore, omitted this provision from the draft Bill which they propose to introduce at the next Council session. They propose, however, to sound both parties further on this question. At the same time, they are not sure that the necessity for restricting the right to mortgage is as clear in Bihar as it is, for instance, in the Punjab. The gravitation of the surplus agricultural population to work in the industrial centres is one factor in the desire of ryots for freedom of transfer.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 73.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—In Bengal there are restrictions on alienation by aboriginals only, under the provisions of Chapter VII-A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which was originally introduced by an Amendment Act in 1918. For non-aboriginals, the new Act has removed all restrictions and declared all occupancy holdings to be saleable. This privilege is highly prized by the tenants and, in the present state of public opinion, any movement towards restriction would be resented. Opinions are divided as to whether the restrictions on aboriginals have proved beneficial to the people. Reports have been received from some districts that the Amendment Act has afforded a measure of protection to aboriginal tribes against falling into the clutches of unscrupulous money-lenders but others think that the amendments have not worked satisfactorily.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture—contd.</b>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The re-examination of the question in this province mentioned in paragraph 355 of the Royal Commission's report consisted in a detailed examination of the movements of land between castes in each district during the period from 1909 to 1927. On considering the result, the Government decided in 1927 that losses to agricultural castes were not so serious as to call for any special legislation. The gross loss to castes classed as wholly agricultural was 444,385 acres or 1·5 per cent., but this result was complicated by the fact that castes classed as doubtful (which included Brahmans and Bhumihars) had gained 319,974 acres. Non-agricultural tribes had gained 604,827 acres. The difference between the total gains and total losses was apparently due to the fact that the list of castes shown in the statistics of 1909, and followed in this statement for the purpose of comparison, was not exhaustive. The losses of the agricultural castes were further made doubtful by the fact that all Muslims were classified as an agricultural caste, while they are certainly not all agriculturists. Their losses were 430,837 acres or 4·8 per cent. The decision of the Government was stated in the Legislative Council in answer to a question on December 15th, 1928. At the Council session of June, 1929, an Act was passed to amend section 16 of the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act, 1903, by providing a legal remedy for a member of an agricultural tribe in whose favour a simple mortgage has been executed by another member of such a tribe who has then defaulted in payment. The amendment provides that, if the mortgagee obtains a decree for sale, the decree may be executed by sale of the land to a member of the agricultural tribe to which the mortgagor belongs, or to a member of any other agricultural tribe residing in the district in which the land is situated. The Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad had drawn attention to the absence of any such remedy without an amendment of the Act.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The sentiment is approved.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government do not believe that any proposal to limit the ryot's right of alienation in Bihar in future can succeed. There has been an insistent demand in recent years for extending rather than restricting the right of transfer, and the Government Tenancy Bill to be introduced shortly in the Legislative Council provides definitely for a liberal right of transfer. It will be impossible now for the local Government to go back on this policy, and they themselves believe that freedom of transfer is generally desirable in the conditions of Bihar. The Bill, however, contains a provision which will enable them to withdraw or limit the right in the case of any area or any class of cultivators if it is found desirable to do so.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A private Bill relating to alienation of lands in Berar is under examination. For the Central Provinces, on the other hand, a private Bill has been introduced with a view to enlarge the tenants' rights of transfer.</p>
<p>77. Enquiry into Expropriation of Hereditary Class (paragraph 355).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The proposed enquiry may be undertaken at the time of the forthcoming census operations, if possible.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—<i>Vide</i> item No. 76 above.</p>
<p>78. Removal of difficulties in the way of landlords investing capital in their lands (paragraph 358).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—Statistics of land held by non-agriculturists are available. There is no present demand for a special enquiry.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The question will be considered but, in the absence of a revenue staff distributed over the agricultural area, it is likely that such an enquiry may not be found feasible. At present, the local Government do not anticipate that in Bihar any tendency in this direction on a noticeable scale will be found. In the backward tracts, no investigation of this kind is necessary, as the existing Tenancy Acts fully protect the cultivating classes.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—In Bengal, there are no difficulties of this nature. Section 30 of the Bengal Tenancy Act directly encourages landlords to invest capital by providing for enhancement of rent on the ground that the productive powers of the land have been increased by improvements effected at the expense of the landlord.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Agra Tenancy Act has only recently been passed and no further action has been taken in regard to tenancy legislation. In the United Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment Settlement) Act (I of 1929), section 63D, the existing practice is made statutory that in calculating the assets, the Settlement Officer "shall also make a deduction for improvements which have increased the assets of the <i>mahal</i> constructed by or at the cost of the proprietor or under proprietor or by or at the cost of a tenant, etc." This is further dealt with in paragraph 4 of "Instructions to settlement officers" and rule 36 of the Rules under the Act.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—There is no special tenancy legislation in Burma. Encouragement to landlords to invest capital in land was one of the objects of the Burma Agrarian Bill which has lately been put forward and withdrawn owing to opposition of landlords. No further move in the matter is now proposed.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture—contd.</b></p>	<p>The proposal regarding the establishment of home farms by landlords does not apply to Burma.</p>
<p>79. Working of Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act (Paragraphs 359 and 362).</p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendations made in paragraph 358 are not, in the opinion of the local Government, suitable to the conditions of Bihar. Owing to the extreme sub-division of proprietary rights, the majority of landlords are petty proprietors, in many cases, little bigger than ordinary ryots and could not in any case afford to take up scientific farming. If more facilities for acquiring ryoti lands were given, there is a grave danger that the rights would be used for the expropriation of the cultivator without any real improvement in the standard of cultivation. As a general rule, only the big landlords could undertake scientific farming but very few of them do so and it would be unwise to legislate for this small minority.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of giving the co-operative societies and their members the same concessions in the matter of remissions of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act as are extended to cultivators who are granted loans direct by Government, is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The Land Improvement Loans Act is well known to the landlords in Bengal and no further propaganda is necessary to make it known to them.</p> <p>The question of placing part of the allotment under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the disposal of land mortgage banks and other recommendations in paragraph 362 of the Report, will be considered in connection with the recommendations made by the Tenth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in 1928.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The only measures taken during the year—in which very large sums have been given as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act owing to the failure of the monsoon—was the successful introduction in Bundelkhand and elsewhere of a system whereby, instead of advancing cash to buy seed, good seed purchased by the Agricultural Department was advanced and recoveries were made in cash.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects) has been asked to report regarding the working of the Land Improvement Loans Act. The placing of part of the allotment under the Land Improvement Loans Act at the disposal of land mortgage banks will be considered when such banks are firmly established.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture—contd.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation that steps should be taken to make landlords better acquainted with the facilities offered by the Land Improvement Loans Act does not call for any action as the local Government think that the facilities under the Act are already well known to landholders in Bihar and Orissa.</p>
80. Working of Usurious Loans Act (paragraphs 364 and 365).	<p>The consideration of the recommendation that part of the allotment under the Land Improvement Loans Act should be placed at the disposal of land mortgage banks where these are firmly established, provided that steps are taken to ensure its utilisation on objects which fall within the scope of the Act, has been postponed until the policy with regard to the establishment of land mortgage banks has been settled as a result of the deliberations of the Indian Banking Enquiry. The local Government do not consider that the co-operative societies in this province are at present suitable agencies for the general distribution of Government loans. But they agree that where loans given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are remitted similar clemency ought to be shown in the case of agriculturists loans distributed through co-operative societies.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The present working of the Act is satisfactory.</p>
81. Examination of case for Moneylenders' Act (paragraph 366).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee propose to consider this point this year.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The High Court of Judicature, Rangoon, has been asked to advise.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Owing to the illiteracy of the debtor class, courts are not placed in possession of all the facts relating to transactions and debtors themselves do not raise the plea of excessive interest. The benefit conferred by the Act is less than it should be owing to the difficulty of the courts in putting it into operation and courts rarely take action <i>quo motu</i>.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—This will probably come within the purview of the Provincial Banking Committee also.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—It is not proposed to take any action on this recommendation at present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XII—The Finance of Agriculture—concl'd.</b>	
82. Examination of case for Rural Insolvency Act (paragraph 367).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—This will probably come within the purview of the Provincial Banking Committee also.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The proposal is so far-reaching that the Government are not at present in a position to take it up.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
83. Conciliation Bodies (paragraph 367).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No steps have yet been taken. The Provincial Banking Committee is making some inquiries about rural indebtedness which may provide guidance for a move in this direction.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The proposal is so far-reaching that the Government are not at present in a position to take it up.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
84. Appointment of Official Receivers (paragraph 367).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—This will probably come within the purview of the Provincial Banking Committee.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The proposal is so far-reaching that the Government are not at present in a position to take it up.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation.</b>	
85. Enquiry into working of Co-operative Movement in provinces other than the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Madras and Burma (paragraph 373).	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—This recommendation is awaiting final consideration pending the consideration of the recommendations made by the Tenth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in 1928.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—Such a Committee has just finished its labours and submitted a report.</p> <p>* <b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The proposal to appoint a committee on co-operation is under consideration.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—There is no separate Co-operative Department in the province. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Punjab, is also the Registrar in the North-West Frontier Province. The movement is still in its infancy but co-operation</p>

\* The views of Government on the subject of co-operation are subject to modification after this Committee submits its report.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> —contd.	<p>is steadily growing and it is hoped that it will expand satisfactorily with the provision of new staff. The idea of co-operation for the general good holds out no inducements to the Pathan peasantry whose marked individualistic character and internal feuds are serious barriers in the way of general combination for agricultural purposes but matters are improving with the advance of education, etc.</p>
86. Building up of efficient Co-operative staff (paragraph 374).	<p><b>Madras.</b>—Training classes are held by District Federations for training <i>panchayatdars</i> of societies for which the Government have provided a subsidy of Rs. 21,000 in the budget estimates of 1929-30. The question of increasing this amount is under consideration.</p> <p>For the training of official and non-official staff training classes are held at five centres in the mofussil. The Government have provided a recurring subsidy of Rs. 20,000 at Rs. 4,000 each for the running of these training institutes for a period of five years and have also placed at the disposal of each school a Sub-Deputy Registrar to supervise the classes at a cost of Rs. 12,225 per annum. At Madras, the Government have sanctioned the opening from 1st July, 1929 of a class in the Institute of Commerce for giving instructions to inspectors and aspirants to co-operative service in book-keeping, banking, co-operation and auditing. A Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies has also been lent for a period of two years at a cost of Rs. 3,960 per annum.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—Proposals for the strengthening of the staff by creating the posts of a Deputy Registrar, an Assistant Registrar and an office Superintendent and increasing the number of agricultural organisers are under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Every effort has been made to reorganise existing societies, to weed out inefficient and sleeping members and to infuse a fresh element capable of keeping the movement on right lines. A better class of official is being recruited more in touch with rural conditions and with the hopes and aspirations of persons in rural areas. The aim of the present policy is to ruralise the service charged with the duty of training villagers in methods of co-operation and of supervising the work of subordinates in the Co-operative Department. Training (which includes instruction in agriculture, village sanitation, and cottage industries) is being systematically given to the staff entrusted with the duty of organization of societies. That staff has now been brought to work under the new Co-operative Union instead of working under the managing directors of district banks. The length of the training class for supervisors is</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—contd.</b>	<p>now six months and another extension is in contemplation. That for inspectors lasts nine months. Refresher courses are also given. Special care is being devoted to the education of member-secretaries of primary societies.</p>
87. Supervising Unions (paragraph 375).	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 90 below.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Every effort is being made to build up such a staff. The Development Branch of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation, which gets a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 annually from Government has appointed five Propaganda Officers, one for each Civil division. It now proposes to appoint an Educational Inspector for each district, if not for each bank, in order to begin the work of educating the people in the principles and practice of co-operation in right earnest. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommends that the Government grant should be increased from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 26,000 a year, to enable the Federation to do so. The proposal is under consideration.</p> <p>In Bihar and Orissa, the co-operative movement is largely in the hands of honorary workers and it is not proposed to weaken their status.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Special attention is paid to the training and improvement of the staff.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—All supervision funds are being pooled under the control of District Federations. The supervision fund is, however, too small in a number of districts to pay for the central expenditure which is necessary to see that the supervisors and unions are more active and effective. The question of granting a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 to the weaker Federations is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of supplementing the resources of the Supervising Unions, which are discharging their responsibilities efficiently, with grant-in-aid, is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—A provincial Co-operative Union on the Madras model has been formed (1928). This union controls the staff supervising the primary societies. It is financed by contributions from the Central Banks and a grant from the Government estimated at Rs. 66,000 in the current year. 51 central banks out of 72 have joined the Union up to date.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> contd.</p>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Unions of this type do not exist at present as it has hitherto been felt that better supervision can be secured by other means.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The report of the Committee on Co-operation is being examined.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The present position is that the Central Banks are carrying on the work of both financing and supervision, and supervision has been rather neglected. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is therefore of opinion that supervision should be taken away from the Central Banks and entrusted to separate agencies under the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation, and that the cost of supervision should be defrayed by the societies by securing proportionate reduction in the rate of interest on their borrowings from the Central Banks. This subject was discussed at the Conference of Assistant Registrars which appeared to be generally in favour of a continuance of the present system. Non-official opinion is generally in favour of supervision continuing in the hands of Central Banks. The question is now under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—There are no supervising unions but there are Institutes which supervise and educate co-operative societies and carry on general propaganda work.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of training a junior civilian in the work of the Co-operative Department is receiving attention. The proposal for the deputation of officers of the Department to Europe to study the co-operative movement there is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—A proposal is under consideration for an officer under training to understudy the present incumbent of the post. One Deputy Registrar, while on leave in 1923 studied the movement in various countries.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendations are accepted generally. Action is being taken to appoint an understudy to the Registrar.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government agree that the best man available should be selected as Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The questions as to the period for which the Registrar should hold office and whether there should be an officer under training to succeed the Registrar are now under consideration.</p>
<p>88. Policy to be followed in selecting Registrars of Co-operative Societies (paragraph 376).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> contd.	<p>The local Government agree that deputation to study the co-operative movement in Europe is desirable both for the Registrars and the officers under training to succeed them.</p>
89. Appointment of a whole-time Registrar in the Central Provinces (paragraph 376).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The policy enunciated in the Report is followed in the selection of the Registrar with due regard to the exigencies of service.</p>
90. Training of Co-operative staff (paragraph 377).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Madras.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 86.</p>
	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—Proposals regarding the extension of the present system of requiring auditors to pass an examination in co-operative accountancy and the deputation of inspectors from Provincial and District Central Banks to examine the working of co-operative societies, are under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Registrar has visited the Punjab and inspected the system of training there. An educational inspector from the Punjab Co-operative Department was on deputation in this province for some time in 1927 to teach in the local training class for supervisors. The local Government also sent some staff to the Punjab for training. A proposal is now under consideration to lengthen the period of the training class to one year and to widen the curriculum on the Punjab model. The pay of certain classes of auditors has been raised this year with the object of recruiting men with a training in accountancy. After recruitment their departmental training will be arranged for by the Registrar. (See also item No. 86 above.)</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The Royal Commission made favourable mention of the method of building up and training a co-operative staff as practised in the Punjab. The recent Conference of Registrars also regarded it with favour. The same methods are still being followed and attempts are continually being made to improve them.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The report of the Committee on Co-operation is being examined. In Burma, the supervision of co-operative societies is not done by the bank and is under separate control from financing.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> contd.	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The last Congress of the Bihar and Orissa Co operative Federation recommended the establishment of an institute for the training of the staff of the Co-operative Department and a training school for Orissa. All societies and Central Banks have agreed to a levy of nine pies per cent. on their working capital for the purpose. They have further resolved that Government should be asked to contribute an equal amount. The cost of the Institute and the school will be not less than Rs. 40,000 a year and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommends that half may be paid by Government. This recommendation is now under the consideration of Government.</p>
<p>91. Government aid to specialised forms of co-operative activity (paragraph 378).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Annual training classes are held for (1) Government staff by the Registrar, and (2) Co-operative Bank and Societies staff and their members by the Divisional Co-operative Institutes. In addition, annual refresher courses are held for the Government and superior staff of the banks.</p>
	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The local Government accept the general principle but the past year has not been favourable for the incurring of much new expenditure of any kind. Grants sanctioned this year include Rs. 600 for consolidation of holdings, Rs. 1,200 for supervision of the Industrial Co-operative Bank, Rs. 5,000 for adult education, and Rs. 5,610 for the publication of co-operative journals in English and the vernacular.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 92 below.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—Proposals for assistance to the forms of co-operative activity mentioned will be considered on their merits when they are brought forward. The principle of general assistance is not accepted.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Royal Commission recommend that Government should give liberal assistance in the early stages to the more specialised forms of co-operative activity such as consolidation of holding, adult education, irrigation and the like. This has been accepted. The help necessary from Government for the present will be a loan at a cheap rate of interest, say 5 per cent., for financing irrigation societies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies estimates that for the next three years requirements in this direction will be a loan of about Rs. 50,000 a year. He has also asked for two special officers each on Rs. 100 with travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 50 and a peon on Rs. 10 a month to organise irrigation societies in the districts of Sambalpur and Manbhum for a period of three years. The proposal is now under consideration.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—contd.</b></p> <p>92. Government expenditure on Education and Audit (paragraph 378).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Government aid is given for propaganda work.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—In this province, the Government have been forced to bear a considerable proportion of the cost of audit in order to secure efficiency. The primary societies cannot at present pay higher fees. The Government do not accept this principle at the present time, as in their view strict and efficient audit is essential if the movement in the province is to be re-organised on a sound basis.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—In 1927-28, Government aid was given to the extent of Rs. 1·68 lakhs. In 1928-29, it amounted to Rs. 1·83 lakhs. In addition to all this Government give grants to meet the cost of <i>mukadams</i> attached to better farming societies and grants-in-aid to adult education societies. The financing of co-operative mortgage banks is done now-a-days almost entirely by loans from Government.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The principle is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Government at present pay about Rs. 70,000 towards the cost of audit. If they can be relieved of this contribution, they will have enough to spare for the educational and propaganda side of the co-operative movement. They therefore propose to get this question examined by the Committee on Co-operation, the appointment of which is now under consideration, before arriving at a definite decision.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Liberal financial assistance is given by the Government to the co-operative institutes for education and audit.</p>
<p>93. Concessions to Co-operative Societies (paragraph 379).</p>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of granting concessions regarding remittance of funds to co-operative societies is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—During the past year primary societies have been granted exemption from district board taxation on circumstances and property.</p> <p>The use of remittance transfer receipts for sums over Rs. 150 between societies and between a society and the Imperial Bank, is now allowed and encouraged. No other action has yet been taken.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> contd.	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—In the last year, no new concessions were granted to Co-operative Societies. The concessions already made by Government are on a generous scale.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—This recommendation is already sufficiently complied with in Burma.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Government have sanctioned the refund to co-operative societies of two-thirds of the commission on postal money orders employed for remittance between societies and facilities have been given to Central Banks to open accounts with certain sub-treasuries. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is making enquiries regarding all the concessions which the co-operative societies in other provinces enjoy and will address Government further if necessary.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The concessions include remittance of societies' funds from district treasury to a sub-treasury and between sub-treasuries by the issue of cash orders and the decisions and awards of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or of Arbitrators are enforced like civil court decrees. The dues from members of societies under liquidation are recovered as arrears of land revenue. Inspection of revenue records is allowed and copies are granted free. Proposals to make awards recoverable as arrears of land revenue are under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The policy recommended by the Royal Commission has long been the policy of this Government.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Help and sympathy is continually received from the Agricultural and Educational Departments and the Co-operative Department does its best to give them in return any help that they may require. Among District Officers there is still a good deal to be desired in the state of their knowledge of the principal aims and objects of co-operation, and also of the practical methods of carrying out and attaining these, and also of the organisation and methods of the Co-operative Department.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The attitude of Government is sufficiently well understood by officers. No special action is required.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation is accepted.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—District and sub-divisional officers inspect societies and attend rallies and render valuable general help to the movement.</p>
94. Attitude of Officials to Co-operative Movement (paragraph 380).	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—contd.</b></p> <p>95. Land Mortgage Banks (paragraphs 381—384).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—There are about 20 banks and, with the exception of a few, they have not done any material amount of work chiefly on account of the difficulty in selling debentures locally. To overcome this difficulty, the Government have sanctioned the opening of a central land mortgage bank at Madras to float debentures on the security of mortgages assigned to it by the Primary Banks and to finance the latter out of the proceeds of such debentures. The Government have undertaken to guarantee interest on debentures up to Rs. 50 lakhs issued by the Central Bank during the first five years till they are repaid. In connection with this the Government have also provided for the appointment of two Deputy Registrars on Rs. 300 per mensem and ten officers of the grade of Sub-Deputy Registrars at a cost of Rs. 42,360 per annum.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—Proposals for the continuance of the policy of organising land mortgage banks and utilization of their agency for the distribution of loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act, are under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee will commence its inquiries in the winter of 1929 and will include in its inquiries :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the scope for the establishment of land mortgage banks and for agricultural credit banks.</li> <li>(2) the question of agricultural indebtedness.</li> <li>(3) the establishment of a provincial co-operative bank.</li> </ol> <p>The result of its inquiries will be awaited.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The number of mortgage banks remains the same as it was last year. They are now-a-days financed by loans from Government and their business is slowly increasing.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The subject is being dealt with in Burma. Consideration of the Burma National Co-operative Mortgage Bill is being deferred for the present and the local Government have sanctioned the opening of two mortgage banks in Lower Burma to be worked under the Burma Co-operative Societies Act VI, 1927.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The local Government propose to await the report of the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, which will investigate among other things the scope for land mortgage banks.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Berar Co-operative Institute to investigate the question will shortly be taken into consideration.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> contd.	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—Considers that such banks should be started in areas where the village bank is well established but would defer action for the present.</p>
96. Single <i>versus</i> Multiple Purpose Societies (paragraph 385).	<p><b>Baluchistan.</b>—Considers such banks to be superfluous to the social, agricultural and economic needs of the province.</p> <p><b>Delhi.</b>—Considers that a system of co-operative mortgage credit will not be successful until the ordinary system of co-operative credit is more firmly established.</p>
97. Encouragement of Co-operative Purchase and Sale (paragraph 387).	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The principle is accepted. Almost all the existing societies are single purpose societies.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The single purpose society is still the general rule.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion has been noted. The subject is controversial and has little practical importance at present in Burma.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—In Bihar and Orissa, co-operative societies for a single purpose are given preference to multiple purpose societies.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Only one multiple society exists which includes in its objects the grant of credit and joint purchase and the sale of articles required by members and those produced by them.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Purchase and sale and industrial co-operative societies have so far had little or no success in this province.</p> <p>Effort in these directions is at present, therefore, being subordinated to work in rural credit and rural reconstruction societies and for adult education.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—Mention has already been made of the co-operative commission shops (item No. 68).</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion and recommendation have been accepted.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—At present there are no big co-operative sale societies in the province and it is, therefore, premature to induce large buyers to render any help. The recommendation for giving intensive education in the advantages of such societies will be considered when the financial conditions permit of the additional expenditure of Rs. 20,000 involved being incurred.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—**  
contd.

98. Expert advice to Co-operative Societies (paragraph 388).

**Central Provinces.**—Two such societies are in existence for the convenience of weavers requiring raw materials and facility for the disposal of their finished articles.

**Madras.**—The Agricultural Advisory Committee have recommended that an officer of the grade of Deputy Director of Agriculture may be lent to the Co-operative Department for a period of two years as an experimental measure, that his activities should be confined to cotton in the first instance and that at the end of the period a full report on both the agricultural side of his activities and on the problem of marketing should be submitted to the Committee. The matter is under the consideration of Government. The cost of the Deputy Director and his staff is estimated at about Rs. 10,000 per annum.

**Bengal.**—*Vide* remarks against item No. 85.

**United Provinces.**—Three inspectors of industrial societies [(1) textiles, (2) industrial and artisans, (3) cottage industries] have recently been appointed and the results of their work are awaited. A lady inspector has also been appointed.

**Punjab.**—The help and advice of the Agricultural, Public Health and Veterinary Departments are always very readily put at the disposal of the Co-operative Department. In addition to this, since last October, the Co-operative Department has had a Financial Adviser who has many years experience of joint stock banking.

**Burma.**—The recommendation is accepted.

**Bihar and Orissa.**—The Co-operative Department gets all possible help from the Agricultural and the Civil Veterinary Departments. The Irrigation Department is always ready to examine irrigation projects and advise thereon, though at present it is not in a position to lend the services of an Irrigation Officer to irrigation societies.

**Central Provinces.**—No necessity for this has arisen.

**Bengal.**—*Vide* remarks against item No. 85.

99. Appointment of Agricultural officers to work under Registrars of Co-operative Societies (paragraph 388).

**United Provinces.**—The Government have decided that for the present men of a lower status are more needed than a deputy director. An inspector for agricultural propaganda has been obtained this year from the Subordinate Agricultural Service. One other inspector is a graduate in agriculture of an English University and a system of sending co-operative inspectors under training for a special short course at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, is in operation.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIII—Co-operation—</b> could.</p> <p>100. Encouragement of Official and Honorary Workers to study Co-operative Developments in other Provinces (paragraph 389).</p>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The only agricultural officers working under the Co-operative Department are the <i>mukadams</i> attached to the better farming societies.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—No officer can be spared for this purpose and the recommendation does not require further examination at present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—There is sufficient co-ordination between the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments and it is not necessary at present to appoint an officer of the Agricultural Department to serve under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Agricultural assistants are deputed to supervise cotton <i>adat</i> shops in Berar and for propaganda among the members of co-operative societies.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 85.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, estimates a cost of Rs. 1,500 per annum or so if three or four men are sent. No action has been taken yet owing to lack of available funds.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—A little over a year ago an Assistant Registrar was sent to Bengal in order that he might study the working of the co-operative societies for milk supply in Calcutta. In the summer of 1928, another Assistant Registrar went on deputation for a six months tour of various European countries in order to study the development and working of co-operation there.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted and the question of funds will be considered on its merits in each individual case.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Six auditors were trained in the Punjab during the years 1925-28.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village.</b></p> <p>101. Medical aid (paragraphs 401—404).</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—A district public health organization in this province similar to that described in paragraph 401 of the Royal Commission's Report now extends to 27 districts and proposals for extending it to the remaining 21 districts are ready at a cost of over Rs. 4 lakhs. In this province, in addition to the staff provided for this purpose in Madras, one or more Assistant Medical Officers of Health and one or more travelling dispensaries have been provided in each district under the District Medical Officers of Health and further expansion is contemplated as indicated above.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—</b> contd.</p>	<p>The chief recommendation of the Commission relating to this department is the expansion of the rural health service (paragraph 413 of the report). Proposals have already been formulated for the gradual expansion of the district health service in three successive stages. In order to create a "sanitary conscience" among the masses, the Public Health Department has been conducting intensive propaganda on health subjects in the rural areas by means of lantern lectures, leaflets, "ocular" demonstrations, etc. A comprehensive programme for increasing the number of dispensaries in rural areas is in operation. A "village aid scheme" has also been started in certain selected areas. Inspectors of the Co-operative Department now receive some training in hygiene, first aid, and the use of elementary medicines and are encouraged to start village aid centres. They carry some medicines and distribute them where necessary. They also try and educate villagers in sanitation. Selected "better living" societies have been provided with medicine chests to enable them to render first aid. Another scheme for utilising the agency of village school teachers, mainly for the treatment of scholars, was started in the Sitapur Division by supplying them with certain simple medicines. The results were encouraging and proposals for extending the scheme are under consideration.</p> <p>Furtherance of maternity and child-welfare work in the rural areas is already an important part of the duties of the the District Medical Officers of Health. Trained midwives are being provided in urban and town areas. There is also a scheme for the training of village midwives by the example of the former. So far as the regulation of the practice of unqualified <i>dais</i> (midwives) is concerned, bye-laws for the purpose can be framed under the United Provinces District Board Act. It is considered that it is too early yet to apply these regulations in the rural areas.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation regarding the Madras District Health Scheme has been brought to the notice of the Government Department concerned which is now dealing with a proposal for the organization of the Public Health Service in Burma.</p> <p>The principles embodied in the Bombay village medical aid scheme have been referred to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>A scheme for subsidising medical practitioners to settle in small towns and villages has been already set on foot by the local Government.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The Royal Commission consider that substantial progress in the campaign against malaria can only be achieved by concerted action by the people themselves assisted by guidance</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—</b> contd.</p>	<p>and within limits, by finance, from Government. The truth of the proposition is accepted. But expert staff for making surveys and money to carry out their recommendations are required for successfully tackling the problem of malaria. In view of the limited resources of this province, it is not practicable to take up any such scheme in the near future.</p> <p>The scheme for subsidising medical practitioners to settle in small towns has already been brought to the notice of the district boards by Government, and many boards tried it. It failed in all cases either because suitable doctors were not available or because it did not pay the doctors. Conditions in this province are not yet ripe for a successful scheme on these lines. The suggestion to recommend it again to local bodies is therefore not acceptable to Government.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A scheme for the training of village physicians is under consideration and a scheme for the grant of subsidies to private medical practitioners for settling in important villages in the interior has been brought into force.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The existing dispensaries maintained by District Boards are so under staffed and badly equipped that the Chief Medical Officer considers it useless to open new dispensaries, unless the present institutions are markedly improved. The District Board finances are too poor to allow any additional expenditure. The question of increased grants-in-aid to those bodies is under consideration. The progress for giving better facilities in respect of medical aid will be slow until more funds are provided by Government. Free supply of quinine is issued annually for distribution among the poorer classes in the villages as a prevention against malaria. .</p>
<p>102. Improvement of Water Supply (paragraph 406).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government assist by making grants of Rs. 2½ lakhs a year for the improvement of water supply in rural area. A scheme for offering loans to District Boards, which will put forward sound schemes for water supply, is under consideration. Union Boards have been established thereby enabling the villagers to tax themselves in order to take sanitary measures, <i>e.g.</i>, improvement of local water supply.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The importance of this subject has all along been recognized. Assistance for the construction of wells has been given by the Board of Public Health since its inception but the co-operation of the District Boards has not been as ready as the importance of the subject warrants. The problem is so huge that progress has been very slow. Grants by the Board of Public Health are</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—</b> contd.</p>	<p>now made for wells only in those cases where an equal amount is forthcoming from the villagers as in this way the resources are doubled. The District Boards Finance Committee which is dealing with sanitary works in general is expected to provide some satisfactory solution of this important problem.</p>
<p>103. Addition of Fish to cultivator's diet (paragraph 415).</p>	<p>The recent amendment of the United Provinces Village Sanitation Act, which was passed this year makes the District Boards the authority in sole control of arrangements for the improvement of the water supply in rural areas. A few co-operative societies have taken steps to construct or improve wells especially for depressed classes and village <i>panchayats</i> often spend a portion of their income from fines in this way. The Co-operative District Organizations have mostly spent any funds allotted for sanitary works on improving drinking water supplies.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Government have for some years given active effect to this proposition by making extensive grants for water supply to local bodies. No fresh action is, therefore, required.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Liberal grants are made to the District Councils for this purpose.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—Water supply schemes in rural areas involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,10,000 are under consideration.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The Director of Fisheries reports that there is plenty of scope for rural pisciculture and that considerable work has already been done in that direction. He has submitted a scheme to initiate rural pisciculture for which he requires a staff costing about Rs. 10,000 per annum. On the advice of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, the matter is now under the consideration of the Government.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—</b> contd.	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—This recommendation does not apply to Burma where fish is a popular diet of the people.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action is required in this province.</p>
	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—Fish is not a staple food in the province. The inhabitants are largely meat eaters. There is no Department controlling inland fisheries.</p>
<p>104. Research into Problems of Human Nutrition (paragraph 417).</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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 organization 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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—</b> contd.	<p><b>Burma.</b>—This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Public Health.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Research work into problems 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 Coonoor 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 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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p>
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).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—contd.</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The conclusions arrived at by the Royal Commission are being brought to the notice of the officers concerned.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A scheme of rural uplift is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Delhi.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—</b> contd.	<p>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.</p>
<p>106. Assistance from Universities in work of Rural Development (Paragraph 426).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The attention of the two universities in Bengal has been drawn to this recommendation for such action as they may consider necessary.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No progress has been reported except in the way of economic studies and theses.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation is being brought to the notice of the Patna University.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
<p>107. Establishment of Bureaux of Rural Economic Research (paragraph 427).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—A detailed scheme has been prepared and awaits the provision of funds (<i>vide</i> item No. 141 below).</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion is accepted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—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.</p>
<p>108. Settlement of Village Disputes by Local Arbitrators (paragraph 431).</p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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></p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIV—The Village—concl'd.</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education.</b></p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p>
<p>109. Female Education (paragraph 444).</p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Village courts and Village benches dispense justice in villages under the Village Panchayat Act.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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 Inspectress 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."</p>
	<p>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</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.</p>	<p>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, viz., 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.</p>
<p>110. Introduction of Compulsory Primary Education (paragraph 445).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Action is being taken on the recommendations of the Female Education Committee's Report.</p>
	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER XV—Education—**  
contd.

**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. 6 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 per cent. 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.

**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.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education—contd.</b></p> <p>111. Formation of Co-operative Education Societies (paragraph 446),</p>	<p><b>Delhi.</b>—The Compulsory Primary Education Act has been applied to four out of 300 villages.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Co-operative education societies to secure the attendance of children have not yet been tried. Co-operative societies for adult education are described elsewhere.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation is accepted. The Co-operative Department is not at present in a position to take up this additional activity.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—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.</p>
<p>112. Improvement of Primary Education (paragraphs 447 and 448).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 110 above;</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).

Action taken by the Government (or Administration).

**CHAPTER XV—Education—**  
 contd.

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.

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 reorganization 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 with in various places. Aid from provincial revenues is being given in two cases.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.	<p>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 adult rural schools.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The improvement in the training of teachers is being attended to by the Education Department. As regards organization 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.</p> <p>The opinion regarding Text-Book Committees 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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>The question of the desirability of converting primary schools into lower middle schools, as in the Punjab, is under consideration.</p> <p>In this province, the majority of teachers of primary schools are of rural origin.</p> <p>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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—contd.</b>	<p>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.</p>
113. Adult Education (paragraph 449).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Delhi.</b>—(a) The number of primary schools and primary departments in the rural areas is 98, four of which were opened in the year 1928-29.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) Five flourishing primary schools were raised to Lower Middle.</p> <p>(d) Seven primary school houses, five additional rooms and one full middle school building were put up.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.</p>	<p>are being encouraged by Government grants to start night schools for adults. Thirty-one 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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The Government will assist as much as possible the advancement of adult education, but are not prepared to record any conclusion against official activity.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Two societies have been registered in the Jubbulpore district.</p>
	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The question has been examined several times but nothing could be done for want of adequate funds.</p>
	<p><b>Delhi.</b>—There are some 15 schools for adults, out of which five were opened during 1928-29.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education—contd.</b></p> <p>114. Agricultural Middle Schools (paragraphs 456—458).</p>	<p><b>Madras.</b>—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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Bombay.</b>—The position of the vernacular agricultural schools is being reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).				
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.	<p>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 building 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.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—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 :</p> <table> <tr> <td>(a) School farms . . .</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) School gardens . . .</td> <td>72</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on the recommendations regarding the middle schools giving vocational education in agriculture.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Director of Public Instruction points out that it is impossible to make a school farm pay if it is used for education.</p> <p>The recommendation for giving boys the whole or a part of the produce of the farm is agreed to.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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</p>	(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).
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>115. Addition of course in Agriculture to curriculum of High schools in Rural Areas (paragraph 461).</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—One Anglo-vernacular agricultural middle school exists. The establishment of others is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—The existing middle school curriculum gives a rural bias to the science course. Nothing more can be done until more funds are available.</p>
	<p><b>Madras.</b>—The Agricultural Advisory Committee is against this proposal but the Government have not yet passed orders on the subject.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree and the policy underlying is being followed.</p>
	<p>(<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 114.)</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report after consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Government have decided to wait and see the result of the experiment which is being tried in middle schools.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—It is intended to provide a course in general agricultural science in, at least, one high school as an experiment.</p>
116. Technical Education (paragraph 462).	<p><b>North-West Frontier Province.</b>—This concerns the Punjab University in the first instance.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
117. Qualifications for admission to Agricultural Colleges (paragraph 471).	<p><b>Madras.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—This question is under discussion in connection with the proposal for affiliating the Cawnpore College to the Agra University.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—The matter is under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on the recommendations.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.</p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—This will be considered when the detailed scheme for an agricultural college is prepared.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The staff of the agricultural college has been strengthened for the purpose indicated.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Short courses in engine driving and for fieldmen have for some time past been a recognized 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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on this recommendation.</p>
<p>118. Teaching of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Agricultural Colleges (paragraph 471).</p>	
<p>119. Revision of Short Courses given at certain Agricultural Colleges (paragraphs 473-474).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.	
120. The Mandalay Agricultural College in Burma (paragraph 475).	<b>Bihar and Orissa.</b> —The recommendation has no application to Bihar and Orissa.
121. Provision of facilities to enable passed students of Agricultural Colleges to obtain practical experience (paragraph 47A).	<b>Central Provinces.</b> —The matter has received attention.
122. Organisation of Agricultural Colleges (paragraphs 477—479).	<b>Burma.</b> —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.
	<b>Bengal.</b> —The local Government agree in principle.
	<b>United Provinces.</b> —This is to some extent done on the departmental farms.
	<b>Burma.</b> —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.
	<b>Bihar and Orissa.</b> —The recommendation has been accepted in principle and will be considered in detail when an agricultural college is started.
	<b>Central Provinces.</b> —Facilities on the lines recommended already exist.
	<b>Bombay.</b> —The question of the appointment of a full-time Principal of the Poona Agricultural College is under consideration.
	<b>Bengal.</b> —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.
	<b>United Provinces.</b> —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.
	<b>Burma.</b> —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.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> contd.	<p>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.</p>
<p>123. Openings for passed students of Agricultural Colleges in other departments (paragraph 481).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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 on their own special subjects at times when their own work permits.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has been taken. The re-organization of the service and the appointments to be borne on the cadre are under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report on this.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No definite policy has yet been declared.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XV—Education—</b> concl'd.	
124. Agricultural Colleges for Bengal and Bihar and Orissa (paragraph 482)	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p> <p>It has been decided that the institute, if established, shall not be affiliated to any university.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XVI—Rural Industries and Labour.</b>	
125. Government assistance in developing Manufacture of Agricultural Implements and in training Village Artisans to manage and repair improved types of Machinery (paragraphs 491 and 494).	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p>
	<p>The recommendations regarding increasing the number of implement firms and training of staff are under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Efforts have been made by the Industries Department to develop the manufacture within the province of steel shares for the Meston 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—<i>vide</i> item 119.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p>
	<p>The Agricultural Engineer will be instructed to institute short courses for training artisans in the management and repairs of improved types of machinery</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XVI—Rural Industries and Labour—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
<p><b>126. Development of Poultry Industry (paragraph 497).</b></p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion is accepted. The Agricultural Department is making experiments at the experimental farms and in several villages.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Proposals under this head are under consideration.</p>
<p><b>127. Organization of Village Artisans on a co-operative basis (Paragraph 501).</b></p>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XVI—Rural Industries and Labour—contd.</b></p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree and the policy is being followed.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—An inspector has been appointed in the Co-operative Department on work in connection with industrial and artisans' societies.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Department of Cottage Industries has been dealing with this matter for many years. The recommendation does not indicate any new departure.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—Attempts in the past to organise 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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Twenty-seven such societies consisting mainly of weavers have been formed.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinions regarding technical education, co-operative organisation, etc., in order to assist industries, are accepted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The recommendation that Government should make itself responsible for a new industry in its pioneer stage is being acted upon.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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 smaller industries they will have to be prepared for a long time to come to advise and make suggestions for development.</p>
<p>128. Government assistance to Industry (paragraph 504).</p>	

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XVI—Rural Industries and Labour—concl'd.</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>129. Qualifications of Directors of Industries (paragraph 505).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—A Bill is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p>
<p>130. Encouragement of Migration (Paragraph 509).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—This does not concern Burma.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Experienced administrative officers are appointed as Directors.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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 restrictions and have replied in detail to that effect to the Government of India in connection with the proposed revision of the Assam Labour Act.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The encouragement of migration is not an urgent problem in Burma.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action has been taken as no relief is needed.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XVII—Horticulture and Plantations.</b></p>	
<p>131. Development of the cultivation of Fruit and Vegetables with special reference to picking, packing, transport and the use of suitable containers, the establishment of Regulated Markets and the improvement of Marketing Conditions generally (paragraphs 514—517).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—An experiment with a small fruit canning, bottling and jam making factory was made in the past at Chaubattia 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.</p>
<p>132. Work of Agricultural Departments in the Selection and Classification of Root Stocks (paragraph 518).</p>	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—The fruit specialist and his staff are looking into the points referred to by the Royal Commission.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—(<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 135 below.)</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No post of Horticulturist exists at present on the staff of the Agricultural Department. The marketing of oranges is under investigation.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The gardens staff do a little work on this.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—Two courses, each of a fortnight's duration, were held during the year for giving instructions in preserving fruit and vegetables.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Agricultural Department is experimenting in this matter.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—(<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 135 below.)</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No post of Horticulturist exists at present on the staff of the Agricultural Department.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XVII—Horticulture and Plantations—contd.</b></p>	
<p>133. Experimental work by Agricultural Departments on Fruit and Vegetables (paragraph 519).</p>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—Proposals for the provision of an up-to-date laboratory for the Government Horticulturist are under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion regarding investigations into marketing and transport of fruit and vegetables has been noted and accepted.</p> <p>The Agricultural Department is already undertaking experiments in grafting and growing of fruit trees at the experimental farms.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—(<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 135 below.)</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—Experience is being gained in the various Government gardens under the control of the Agricultural Department.</p>
<p>134. Recording of Marketing Information by Marketing Officers and Agricultural Departments (paragraph 519).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Beyond the publication of results in the annual departmental and circle reports, nothing was done during the year.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The information is given in the Horticultural Section of the Farm Reports, and leaflets will be issued when sufficient information is available.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—(<i>Vide</i> remarks against item 135 below.)</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No marketing officer has yet been employed.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XVII—Horticulture and Plantations—concl'd.</b></p>	
<p>135. Encouragement of Private Enterprise in establishing Nurseries for Orchard Stock and production of Vegetable seeds (paragraph 519).</p>	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—Private enterprise at Seelampur 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.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The opinion is accepted.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—This is being done so far as fruit trees are concerned.</p>
<p><b>CHAPTER XVIII—Statistics.</b></p>	
<p>136. Preparation of Forecasts of yield in the Central Provinces and Burma (paragraph 525).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XVIII—Statistics—</b> contd.	Forecasts are already being published in leaflet forms and are also receiving notice in the <i>Headmans' Gazette</i> . No further action seems necessary.
137. Improvement of Crop Statistics in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam (paragraph 527).	<b>Central Provinces.</b> —No action has yet been taken. <b>Bengal.</b> —The matter is under consideration. <b>Bihar and Orissa.</b> —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.
138. Crop Cutting Experiments (paragraph 528).	<b>Bengal.</b> —The matter is under consideration. <b>United Provinces.</b> —No change has been made in existing practice. <b>Punjab.</b> —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. <b>Burma.</b> —The recommendation has been noted and accepted. <b>Bihar and Orissa.</b> —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.

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XVIII—Statistics—</b> contd.	<p>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.</p>
<p>139. Appointment of a Statistical Assistant to Provincial Agricultural Departments (paragraph 538).</p>	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—These are conducted by the Agricultural and Revenue Departments. The staff of the Agricultural Department has not been strengthened for the purpose.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken owing to lack of funds.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—In view of the present financial difficulties, the Government have decided not to pursue this question further for the present.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—(<i>Vide</i> remarks against item No. 140 below.)</p>
<p>140. Appointment of provincial Statistical Officers (paragraph 538).</p>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report.)	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XVIII—Statistics—concl.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
141. Use of Non-official Agencies in collection of Agricultural Statistics (paragraph 541).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No such appointments have yet been made, but steps have been taken to train an agricultural graduate in statistical methods.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—Under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Agricultural Department at present makes a fairly extensive use of non-official reporters on the state of the crops for checking crop forecasts.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendation is accepted.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—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.</p>
<b>CHAPTER XIX—The Agricultural Services.</b>	<p><b>Bombay.</b>—The question of the appointment of an Assistant Director of Agriculture to relieve the Director of a part of his duties is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p>
142. Qualifications, pay and status of Directors of Agriculture (paragraph 547).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—The Government have recommended that the position of the Director in</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIX—The Agricultural Services—contd.</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>143. Qualifications, pay and status of Principals of Agricultural Colleges (paragraph 547).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The question is under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The question is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendations have been reserved for consideration when the question of the affiliation of the college to the University is dealt with.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>CHAPTER XIX—Agricultural Services—contd.</b></p> <p>144. Recruitment to and organisation of the new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services (paragraphs 549—556 and 568).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The question is under the consideration of Government.</p> <p><b>Madras.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—<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.</p> <p><b>Pay.</b>—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.</p> <p>The question of creating special posts outside the cadre of regular services will be considered when occasion arises.</p> <p>The recommendation regarding the passing of a Public Service Act has been brought to the notice of the departments concerned.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<b>CHAPTER XIX—Agricultural Services—concl.</b>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The proposal for the creation of the new Superior Provincial Agricultural Service is under consideration.</p>
145. Interchange of Officers between Provinces for study of special problems (paragraph 557).	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—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.</p>
146. Grant of Study Leave to officers of new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services (paragraph 559).	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The Government agree that the relations should be as friendly as possible. The interchange of officers will be dealt with as occasion arises.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—The recommendation has been accepted.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No necessity for such interchange has yet arisen.</p> <p><b>Bengal.</b>—The local Government agree in principle.</p> <p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has been taken.</p> <p><b>Burma.</b>—The recommendations have been noted.</p> <p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p> <p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—The existing arrangements are considered to be satisfactory.</p>

Subject (with paragraph of the Report).	Action taken by the Government (or Administration).
<p><b>Chapter XX—Miscellaneous.</b></p>	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
<p>147. Establishment of Local Self-Government Institutes (paragraph 576).</p>	<p><b>Burma.</b>—This has been brought to the notice of the Local Government Department for necessary action.</p>
<p>148. Establishment of Meteorological Stations of the "second order" on experimental farms in areas in which climatic conditions are of importance (paragraph 577).</p>	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—An Institute has been started in Berar.</p>
	<p><b>Bengal.</b>—The matter is under consideration.</p>
	<p><b>United Provinces.</b>—No action has yet been taken.</p>
	<p><b>Punjab.</b>—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.</p>
	<p><b>Burma.</b>—The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report.</p>
	<p><b>Bihar and Orissa.</b>—This recommendation does not really apply to conditions in Bihar and Orissa.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Central Provinces.</b>—No action taken as no need for this has been felt.</p>