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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Controller of the Currency**  
for the year 1927-28

BY  
**H. DENNING, C.I.E., I.C.S.,**  
*Controller of the Currency*



**CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year ended the 31st March 1928.

### Introductory.

2. *General features of the year.*—During the year under review economic conditions in most countries of the world showed a slow but steady improvement. In Great Britain the depressing effects of the prolonged coal strike of the previous year gradually disappeared and at the end of the year the prospects for trade and industry were distinctly brighter. In the United States of America prosperity continued at a high level, though during the last few months the expansion of production received a slight check. The return of Italy to the gold standard and the *de facto* stabilisation of the French exchange removed serious obstacles to the rehabilitation of the trade of Europe. On the other hand, conditions in the Far East and in Russia were unsatisfactory. The disorder in China, though less serious than in the previous year, interfered considerably with external and internal trade. In April, the failure of an important firm in Japan was followed by a severe banking crisis which necessitated the declaration of a moratorium by the Japanese Government and in spite of a remarkably rapid recovery financial conditions are not yet stable and the yen is still below par.

3. In India the improvement in economic conditions was marked. The monsoon was exceptionally good, and although floods caused considerable damage in some districts, crops generally were large. The foreign demand for the export staples was steady and in spite of an exceptional lag in the exports of cotton during the last three months of the year, the total exports of merchandise increased by about 19 crores. Imports of merchandise showed an increase of about 17 crores, but this was

partly counterbalanced by a decrease of over 7 crores in the net imports of bullion. The visible balance of trade was thus about 49½ crores as against 40 crores in the previous year. The result was greater strength in exchange, which nearly reached the upper gold point in December and January, and a large increase in the volume of the Government remittances through the market. These remittances, however, were insufficient to meet all the requirements of the Secretary of State and had to be supplemented by drawing on the sterling reserves early in the year, by India Bills in July, and by a sterling loan in January. The ways and means position in India was difficult during the latter half of the year, mainly on account of the comparatively small amount of the subscriptions to the rupee loan. In consequence treasury bills, which were re-introduced with the object of improving the financial facilities of the money market and checking the seasonal fluctuations in the market for Government securities, had to be issued in large amounts and at high rates of discount. The improvement in the revenues of Government continued. In spite of larger expenditure the revised estimates for 1927-28 showed neither a surplus nor a deficit and the budget for 1928-29 provided for a surplus of 5 lakhs after allotting 2,58 lakhs for the extinction of the outstanding Provincial contributions.

4. At the beginning of the year bills drafted in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance for the creation of a Reserve Bank of India to control exchange and currency policy and internal credit and for the modification of the Imperial Bank of India Act were under reference to a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature. After considerable modification by the Joint Committee, the Reserve Bank Bill was debated in two sessions of the Assembly but in February Government decided that, in the absence of that measure of general support for the Bill among representatives of public opinion in the Assembly which should be forthcoming in carrying through so important a financial reform, they would not at present take any further steps with a view to the introduction of the reforms which the Bill was designed to bring about.

#### I.—Foreign Trade.

5. *Balance of international accounts.*—The following statement compares India's visible balance of accounts during the year with that of the preceding year and with the averages of the five pre-war years, the five war years, and the seven years immediately after the war. The detailed figures work up to a

*plus* or *minus* balance (*plus* representing net export and *minus* representing net import) for each of the three main heads of classification, namely (1) private imports and exports of merchandise, (2) private imports and exports of treasure, and (3) remittances through Government, leading up to a *plus* or *minus* total for the transactions as a whole.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 5 pre- war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 5 war years ending 1918-19.	Average of 7 years ending 1925-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+2,19,60	+2,15,98	+2,12,55	+2,01,43	+2,19,11
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,16	+14,59	+8,01	+9,54
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (b).	-1,45,85	-1,47,80	-2,44,49	-2,29,98	-2,46,78
Balance of trade in merchandise (private).	+78,27	+76,34	+82,65	+79,46	+81,87
Gold (private) (a)	-32,86	-7,81	-25,49	-19,40	-18,10
Silver (private) (a)	-7,21	-2,99	-13,78	-19,79	-13,85
Currency notes (private) (a)	...	...	-31	-14	-24
Balance of Transactions in treasure (private) (a).	-36,07	-10,80	-39,53	-39,33	-32,19
Total visible balance of trade.	+42,20	+65,54	+43,13	+40,13	+49,68
Council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies.	-41,35	-34,96	-27,84	-2,82	-37,77
Sterling transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	+6,73	+1,93	...
Transfers of Government securities.	-87	-83	-27	+3	+28
Inter-set drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	-45	-30	-33	-34	-35
Balance of remittances of funds.	-42,62	-30,14	-21,71	-1,20	-37,84
Total visible balance of accounts.	-42	+35,40	+21,41	+38,93	+11,84

(a) Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(b) Exclusive of the value of Railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management.



The more important Government remittances are included in the above statement, but the following items also have a bearing on the balance of accounts for 1927-28, viz.:-

(In lakhs of Rs.)	
(a) Net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders . . . . .	2,95
(b) Telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq . . . . .	1,10

These transactions have the effect of reducing the favourable balance from 11,84 lakhs to 7,79 lakhs corresponding with the favourable balance of 34,17 lakhs in 1926-27. There are innumerable items entering into the balance of accounts, such as private remittances, exports and imports of capital, insurance, and tourist expenditure, which cannot be calculated within any approach to accuracy, but it is sufficient for the purposes of this report to confine the statement to those factors which are capable of more or less accurate appraisal, and to leave the balance to show the net effect of the other items.

6. *Exports of merchandise.*—Private exports of merchandise were valued at just over 3,19 crores, an increase of about 17½ crores in comparison with the previous year, and re-exports of foreign merchandise at about 9½ crores, an increase of about 1½ crores. The increase in exports was distributed over all the main export staples of India except cotton. The exports of raw cotton decreased by about 500,000 bales in quantity and 11 crores in value, the total for the year being 2,686,202 bales valued at about 47½ crores. This decrease was due mainly to a lag in the exports during the last three months of the year, and, as the stocks at the end of the year were exceptionally heavy, the increase during the first few months of 1928-29 will probably counter-balance the drop in 1927-28. The exports of raw jute increased by about 184,000 tons in quantity and about 3,88 lakhs in value, while jute manufactures showed a small increase of about 47 lakhs in value. Exports of grain, pulse, and flour increased by just over 3½ crores to 42,90 lakhs, the most important item contributing to the increase being wheat, of which the export rose by about 125,000 tons in quantity and 1,70 lakhs in value. The value of the export of seeds rose by 7,61 lakhs to 26,69 lakhs, mainly owing to a large extension of the cultivation of groundnuts the export of which increased in value by 6,05 lakhs. Tea (32,48 lakhs) and hides and skins (18,00 lakhs), both of which show substantial increases on the exports of the previous year, are the remaining most important items.

7. *Imports of merchandise.*—The value of private imports of merchandise increased from 2,30 crores in the previous year to nearly 2,47 crores. The most important item was cotton yarns and manufactures, the value of the imports of which amounted to 65,15 lakhs, a slight increase as compared with the preceding year. Imports of sugar decreased by nearly 4 crores to 14,90 lakhs, but all other important items show an increase. Iron and steel increased from 16,73 lakhs to 21,42 lakhs, machinery from 14,59 lakhs to 16,99 lakhs, oils from 9,18 lakhs to 11,15 lakhs, and cutlery from 7,34 lakhs to 7,63 lakhs.

## II.—Bullion.

8. *Gold.*—Statements I, II and III give details of the imports and exports of gold and silver in the year under report and previous years. A comparison of the imports of gold since April 1925, when *de facto* stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. (gold) took place, with the imports for the five pre-war years is interesting. In 1924-25 the imports were exceptionally large due mainly to the large drop in the price consequent upon the rise in the gold value of the rupee and the possibility that this drop in price would be temporary. This cause was operating to a certain extent in the first half of 1925-26, but thereafter the volume of imports decreased considerably, and for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 the average net import was only 18,75 lakhs as compared with an average for the five pre-war years of 28,15 lakhs. Allowing for the fact that in pre-war years gold was valued at Rs. 15 to the sovereign, the decrease in the imports during the last two years as compared with the pre-war imports is very striking and tends to confirm the view which has been expressed in the last two reports that with the growth of the investment habit in India gold imports in future are not likely to be as large as in the past.

9. Of the total gross imports shown in the trade returns, 8,47 lakhs came from Natal, 3,91 lakhs from the United Kingdom, 2,03 lakhs from Egypt, and 1,22 lakhs from the United States of America. The decrease of over 3 crores in imports from Natal is due to the demand of other countries, principally Argentina and Brazil, for South African gold.

10. In section 4 of the Indian Currency Act, 1927, an obligation is laid on Government to receive at the Bombay Mint, at the rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola fine gold, all gold in the form of bars containing not less than 40 tolas which may be presented by the public. This section came into force on 1st April 1927, and on that date the conditions attaching to the acceptance of gold at the Bombay Mint were published. Either fine or unrefined

gold may be tendered, gold of fineness less than 990 being accepted only as unrefined. All gold tendered will be melted and assayed on receipt, a charge of 2 pies per tola being made for melting and assaying fine gold with a minimum charge of Rs. 12. Payment for gold tendered will ordinarily be made after the receipt of the assay report but payment of not more than 95 per cent. of the value of the gold tendered will be made on receipt of the gold if the Master of the Mint is satisfied that a preliminary certificate should be issued. As the rupee-sterling exchange did not reach the upper gold point in the course of the year no gold was tendered at the Mint.

11. By the same Act, sovereigns and half-sovereigns ceased to be legal tender in India, but an obligation was placed on Government to receive these coins at all Currency Offices and treasuries at their bullion value, reckoned at Rs. 21-8-10 per tola of fine gold, *i.e.*, Rs. 13-5-4 per full weight sovereign. The value of the sovereigns received by Government at this rate during the year was only Rs. 5,034. In spite of the fact that these coins have ceased to be legal tender the value of the imports increased from 5,64 lakhs to 6,71 lakhs.

12. *Silver*.—The following statement gives details of the price of silver in Bombay, London, and New York respectively.

	Price in Bombay per 100 tolas (country bar).		Price in London per standard oz.		Price in New York per fine oz.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.
April 1927 . . . .	60 2	58 1	26½	25½	57½	55½
May " . . . .	59 11	57 15	26½	25½	57½	55½
June " . . . .	59 8	58 4	26½	25½	57½	56½
July " . . . .	60 2	58 4	26½	25½	56½	56
August " . . . .	58 11	56 12	26½	24½	56½	54½
September " . . . .	57 13	56 4	25½	25	56½	54½
October " . . . .	58 2	57 4	26½	25½	56½	56½
November " . . . .	60 2	58 7	26½	26½	58½	56½
December " . . . .	59 14	58 11	27	26½	58½	57½
January 1928 . . . .	59 4	58 0	26½	26½	57½	56½
February " . . . .	59 6	58 2	26½	26½	57½	56½
March " . . . .	59 9	58 10	26½	26½	57½	57

The silver market during the year presented few outstanding points of interest, and the price fluctuated within very narrow limits. Early in August Government announced that they had sold the total stock of fine silver held in the Paper Currency Reserve amounting approximately to 9,200,000 fine ounces. Though the announcement suggested that further sales were not to be anticipated for the time being, it caused a temporary weak-

ness in the market, the price of silver in London falling by about one penny per standard ounce. After two or three months, however, the price rose to its former level and by the end of the year was about the same as at the beginning of the year.

13. *Imports of silver.*—India's demand for silver decreased considerably during the year, the gross and net imports on private account being less than those in the preceding year by about 5 crores and 6 crores respectively. Of the total gross imports of the value of 16,44 lakhs silver of the value of 6,87 lakhs came from the United States of America and 5,71 lakhs from the United Kingdom as against 4,90 lakhs and 12,00 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a net export of about 1 crore to China.

### III.—Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

14. *Exchange.*—The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year are given below :—

		Highest.	Lowest.
		s. d.	s. d.
April	1927	1 5½	1 5½
May	"	1 5½	1 5½
June	"	1 5½	1 5½
July	"	1 5½	1 5½
August	"	1 5½	1 5½
September	"	1 5½	1 5½
October	"	1 5½	1 5½
November	"	1 6	1 5½
December	"	1 6¾	1 6
January	1928	1 6¾	1 6¾
February	"	1 6¾	1 5½
March	"	1 5½	1 5½

At the end of March 1927 exchange was dull and quiet with a tendency to weakness due to slackness in the export trade and demands for sterling on bullion account. This tendency continued during April and was emphasised temporarily towards the end of the month by the inauguration by Government of the system of purchase of sterling in India by tender. The uneasiness caused by this new departure, however, was transient, and in

the second week of May the appearance of export bills in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi caused the rate to rise from  $1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d.$  to  $1s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.$  The acceptance of tenders by Government at  $1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d.$  prevented any further rise in the market rate during this month, and early in June the market became slightly weaker owing to the ease of money and comparatively small export demand. Conditions continued to be quiet and the market rate remained in the neighbourhood of  $1s. 5\frac{7}{8}d.$  until the beginning of September when the demand for money for financing the jute crop and export bills in Calcutta produced a much firmer tone. On the 30th August Government refused to accept tenders at  $1s. 5\frac{7}{8}d.$  On the 7th September the full amount of £500,000 offered for tender by Government was allotted at  $1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d.$  and Government announced an offer of £1 million for the following week. This amount was allotted at  $1s. 5\frac{3}{4}d.$  on the 15th September and it seemed likely that exchange would remain firm with a rising tendency. The amount offered for tender on the 21st September was, therefore, increased to £2 millions, but this large increase was taken by the market to mean that Government did not desire to see the rate of exchange rise appreciably and at the same juncture money suddenly became much easier. The result was a weakening of exchange, and by the first week in October the rate had again fallen to  $1s. 5\frac{3}{8}d.$  Towards the end of the month a revival in the export demand produced a firmer tone and exchange remained steady in the neighbourhood of  $1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d.$  till the last week in November, Government purchasing a considerable amount of sterling each week at  $1s. 5\frac{3}{8}d.$  In the latter half of November the demand for money usual at the beginning of the busy season began to make its influence felt, while export bills appeared in Calcutta in increasing quantities. In consequence the market rate of exchange rose to  $1s. 6d.$  on the 26th November and, in spite of large purchases of sterling by Government, continued to move upwards until it reached  $1s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.$  about the middle of December. At the beginning of January it fell to  $1s. 6\frac{1}{8}d.$  but remained very firm at this rate until the end of the month when weakness developed, and there was a drop of  $\frac{1}{8}$ . On the 1st February Government, who had not accepted tenders at less than  $1s. 6\frac{3}{8}d.$  since the middle of December, decided to follow the market and accepted tenders at  $1s. 6\frac{1}{8}d.$  This action of Government emphasised the weakness of the market, and during the subsequent week the rate fell to  $1s. 6d.$  On the 8th February Government, still following the market, accepted tenders at  $1s. 6d.$ , and on the following day the market rate dropped to  $1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d.$  During the next three weeks Government indicated by their refusal of tenders at  $1s. 5\frac{3}{8}d.$  that they were not

prepared to purchase at less than 1s. 6d. and although the market was very dull, the rate remained at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as banks were not inclined to let it go very far below the Government buying rate. In the first week of March exchange began to strengthen again owing to considerable exports of seeds and cotton, and during this month it remained firm at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Government making considerable purchases each week at 1s. 6d.

15. *Sterling purchases of Government.*—In April Government inaugurated the system of purchase of sterling in India by public tender. Tenders were received on one day each week, usually Wednesdays, simultaneously in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, and particulars of the amount allotted at each rate, if any, were published on the following day in each of these places. Between the days on which tenders were received intermediates were on offer at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India in these places at a rate usually  $\frac{1}{2}$  above the highest rate accepted on the previous day on which tenders had been received. Government first called for tenders on the 27th April, and after that date each week during the remainder of the year, the amount offered for tender varying from £300,000 on the 27th April to £2,000,000 on the 21st September. During the last five months of the year the amount offered remained constant at £1,000,000 except for a period of six weeks in February and March when, owing to the dullness of exchange, the amount was reduced to £500,000. The amount accepted varied from nothing to £1,000,000, Government in certain weeks rejecting all tenders as the rates offered were not satisfactory. The following statement shows the monthly purchases of sterling and the average rate of purchase.

*Purchase of sterling.*

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

		Sterling purchased in India.		Average rate.
		£	Rs.	s. d.
April	1927	...	...	1-5-961
May	"	1,375	1,83,83	1-5-905
June	"	2,765	3,70,62	1-5-875
July	"	1,128	1,51,45	1-5-875
August	"	1,177	1,53,03	1-5-875
September	"	3,925	5,24,62	1-5-855
October	"	985	1,31,55	1-5-909
November	"	4,120	5,49,89	1-5-978
December	"	7,468	9,91,50	1-5-975
January	1928	2,852	3,73,30	1-5-909
February	"	135	17,97	1-5-903
March	"	2,395	3,19,33	1-5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28,325</b>	<b>37,77,30</b>	<b>1-5-937</b>

#### IV. The Government Balances and Reserves.

16. The following statement shows the amounts and distribution of the Treasury Balances and the Reserves at the opening and close of the year :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1ST APRIL 1927.			31st MARCH 1928.			
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
Treasury Balances	27,88	4,35	32,23	9,16	7,61	16,77	
Paper Currency Reserve.	Silver	1,04,47	...	1,04,47	1,06,88	...	1,06,88
	Gold	29,76	...	29,76	29,76	...	29,76
	Securities	40,47	7,43	47,90	37,96	3,77	41,73
Gold Standard Reserve.	Gold	...	2,31	2,31	...	2,37	2,37
	Securities	...	51,02	51,02	...	50,46	50,46

17. *Treasury balances in India.* The following statement shows the Government balances at the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries, including sub-treasuries, in India :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Balance at Government treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
3,03	2,53	2,44	April . . . . .	27,09	18,06	14,54
2,68	2,45	2,39	May . . . . .	28,43	14,83	11,86
2,62	2,52	2,37	June . . . . .	22,26	32,30	9,91
2,48	2,38	2,14	July . . . . .	24,54	36,29	15,58
2,26	2,29	2,18	August . . . . .	19,62	35,45	15,74
2,35	2,32	3,07	September . . . . .	9,96	20,21	12,56
2,56	2,33	2,06	October . . . . .	7,40	14,03	3,76
2,63	2,30	2,21	November . . . . .	6,74	9,16	9,66
2,42	2,43	2,16	December . . . . .	5,26	6,33	7,04
2,67	2,43	2,35	January . . . . .	9,90	13,44	7,88
2,68	2,64	3,25	February . . . . .	13,88	20,16	7,32
3,69	3,26	3,13	March . . . . .	21,46	24,62	6,03
3,67	2,49	2,80	Average . . . . .	16,38	19,99	10,56

The statement shows a further small decrease in the amount of Government funds locked up in treasuries. This was due to

the continuance of the policy described in previous reports of economising balances by the provision of currency chests at sub-treasuries, by the extension of the power to selected sub-treasury officers to withdraw funds without previous sanction and by encouraging treasury officers generally to keep down their balances by making as much use as possible of the facilities for remittance provided by these chests.

18. The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India was very much lower than in the previous year, and the variations in the amount of the balance in the course of the year were smaller. During the first three months of the year the balance decreased by about 15 crores mainly on account of the contraction against rupee and sterling securities described in detail in paragraph 22 below. In July the balance rose considerably owing to the flotation of the Government loan, but, as the amount of the cash subscriptions for the loan was comparatively small, it was necessary to issue treasury bills from August onwards in order to meet the current disbursements of Government and to provide a reasonable balance at the Bank. The re-payment of 1927 Bonds early in October and large remittances to the Secretary of State between September and December reduced the balance to a low level in spite of the issue of large amounts of treasury bills, and in December it was necessary to take ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank. These advances were repaid in January. From the middle of January the treasury bills issued in the previous months began to fall due. As it was impossible to renew these bills at reasonable rates, the balance would have fallen unduly low if further ways and means advances had not been taken from the Imperial Bank at the beginning of February. Towards the end of February it was possible to issue a fair amount of six months' treasury bills, and these issues continued throughout March. With the assistance of the receipts from treasury bills it was possible to pay off before the end of the year all the ways and means advances taken from the Imperial Bank and to leave a reasonable closing balance.

19. *Indian Treasury Bills.*—The provisional ways and means programme of the year allowed for the re-introduction of treasury bills partly with the object of improving the financial facilities in the money market and checking seasonal fluctuations in the market for Government securities, and partly in order to save interest charges by reducing the average Government balance. Unfortunately the amount realised by the rupee loan was not as large as was anticipated with the result that treasury bills had to be issued in larger amounts, and at certain times of the year at higher rates than were contemplated. Statement IV gives the



details of the sales of treasury bills during the year. Sales were opened on the 9th August by the offer for tender of 2 crores of six months' bills. This offer was repeated on the 23rd August and weekly during September but at the end of the latter month the rates obtained were so unfavourable that six months' bills were discontinued. From the 7th October until the 29th November 1½ crores of three months' bills were offered for tender weekly and were allotted in full up to the 15th November. Thereafter the demand for these bills began to fall off and the rates of discount rose rapidly. The amount offered for tender was decreased to 1 crore on the 6th December and sale by tender was discontinued after the 13th December, on which date the amount allotted was only just over 12 lakhs, the average rate of discount being about 5½ per cent. Between the 19th December and the 2nd March both three and six months' bills were sold at fixed rates to yield approximately 5½ and 5 per cent. respectively, but owing to the tightness of money the demand for the bills was comparatively small until the end of February when the sales of six months' bills increased. On the 7th March, therefore, sale by tender was reopened, 75 lakhs of six months' and 75 lakhs of three months' bills being offered. Sales by tender were held weekly throughout March, intermediate bills of both denominations being sold between the dates on which tenders were received at fixed prices not less than 3 pias higher than the highest price tendered. The demand for six months' bills increased gradually during the month, and the average rate at which allotments were made fell by about 2 annas per cent., but throughout the month tenders at a price giving a yield of about 5 per cent. were accepted. The demand for three months' bills was very small.

20. *Summary of ways and means transactions.*—The statement below summarises the ways and means transactions in India. The figures are approximate as the accounts for the year have not yet been closed:—

(In crores of Rs.)

*Disbursements—*

(a) Army, Military Engineer Services and Marine issues	40.12
(b) Drawings by the Iraq Government	1.10
(c) Capital outlay on Delhi, Security Printing, etc.	.95
(d) Remittances from India to London	42.87
(e) Cancellation of Indian treasury bills in the Paper Currency Reserve (net)	9.11
(f) Permanent debt discharged (net)	3.17
	<u>97.32</u>

These transactions were financed as follows :—

	(In crores of Rs.)
(1) Excess of civil revenue over civil expenditure	40.22
(2) Excess of Railway receipts over issues	19.49
(3) Post and Telegraph receipts (net)	.52
(4) Cash Certificates (net)	4.03
(5) Sale of treasury bills to the public (net)	7.60
(6) Gain on revaluation, sale, transfer, etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve	7.09
(7) Net addition to the balances of Provincial Governments	.85
(8) Other items	.19
Decrease in Treasury balance (including investments)	17.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97.32</b>

21. *Treasury balances in London.*—The year opened with a balance of £3,258,733 and closed with a balance of £5,708,724. The average for the year was £4,941,951 as against £9,042,593 in the year 1926-27, the minimum being £2,612,498 in May and the maximum £7,606,669 in December. A summary of the transactions is given below :—

*Disbursements.*

(In Millions of £.)

Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London	25.9
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments	2.4
Capital Expenditure on Delhi, Vizagapatam Port, Security Printing, Posts and Telegraphs and Railways	11.1
<i>Add</i> —Increase in closing balance	2.4
	<u>39.8</u>

*Receipts.*

Recoveries on account of drawings by Iraq Government	.8
Sterling purchased in India	28.3
Transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve to Home Treasury (net)	3.8
Permanent Debt incurred (net)	4.7
Miscellaneous Receipts	2.2
	<u>39.8</u>

22. *The Paper Currency Reserve.*—Details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve on the 31st March 1927 and on the last day of each month of the year will be found in Statement V. On the 1st April 1927 the gold and sterling securities held in the reserve were revalued at the rate of Rs. 13½ to the sovereign in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1927, which came into force on that date. The result was an increase of Rs. 9,30 lakhs in the holding of gold and sterling securities which was set off by cancelling the same amount of Indian treasury bills, the holding of which was reduced from 49,77 lakhs to 40,47 lakhs. During April, May and June the currency was contracted in order to reduce the redundancy created by the fall in exports and the return of rupee coin from circulation. All the sterling securities held in the reserve amounting to 7,43 lakhs were transferred to the treasury balance of the Secretary of State, 5 crores of rupee securities were withdrawn from the reserve, and the Imperial Bank repaid the loan of 2 crores which was outstanding against internal bills of exchange at the beginning of the year. The result was that the total of the reserve was reduced from about 1,84 crores at the beginning of the year to about 1,71 crores at the end of May. Thereafter, however, the return of silver rupees to the reserve gradually raised the gross circulation of notes until at the end of October it was only about 75 lakhs less than at the beginning of the year. In August Government sold the holding of fine silver in the reserve, deliveries being made from August to December. As each delivery was made the sterling proceeds were invested in British treasury bills which were placed in the reserve, the difference between the value of the silver removed from the reserve and the value of the British treasury bills purchased with the proceeds being made up by the issue of Indian treasury bills to the reserve. The net result of these transactions was the removal of silver valued at 2,68 lakhs from the reserve and its replacement by British treasury bills of the value of 1,44 lakhs and Indian treasury bills of the value of 1,24 lakhs. From December expansion of the currency was necessary in order to meet the usual seasonal demand, and between the 16th December and the 20th January the amount of securities held in the reserve was increased by 12 crores of which 3 crores were British treasury bills, 1 crore Indian treasury bills and 8 crores internal bills of exchange. On the 24th February 67 lakhs of British treasury bills were transferred from the reserve to the treasury balance of the Secretary of State, and on the 9th March the amount of internal bills of exchange in the reserve was increased by 1 crore. This increase, however, was temporary as the total amount of bills of exchange at the end

of the year was 7 crores only. During this period of expansion against securities silver rupees were passing into circulation in large quantities involving a corresponding cancellation of notes, and the net result of the increase in securities and decrease in silver rupees was an increase of only 1,49 lakhs in the gross circulation of notes between the end of October and the end of March.

23. *The Gold Standard Reserve.*—Details of holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in Statement VI. There was no addition during the year from profits on coinage and the interest that accrued on the investments during the year, amounting to £1,833,936, was taken to revenue. In accordance with the recommendation of the Currency Commission that the gold holding in the reserve should be fortified as opportunity occurred, purchases of gold amounting to £422,200 were made in London at the beginning of the year.

#### V.—Money conditions in India.

24. *Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India.*—The following statement compares the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding figures for the two previous years :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of	1935-36.	1926-27.	1927-28.
April . . . . .	20,16	25,31	15,21
May . . . . .	21,64	32,85	14,94
June . . . . .	38,98	41,44	18,95
July . . . . .	46,66	56,67	32,46
August . . . . .	42,73	59,05	32,22
September . . . . .	31,98	50,39	30,37
October . . . . .	24,96	43,40	28,09
November . . . . .	21,60	37,39	24,70
December . . . . .	16,82	20,98	10,95
January . . . . .	17,67	17,00	13,69
February . . . . .	17,59	18,22	14,07
March . . . . .	25,33	18,90	11,67

25. *General features.*—At the end of March 1927 the bank rate stood at 7 per cent. and the cash balance of the Imperial Bank showed signs of increasing rapidly. During April the currency was contracted by 10,33 lakhs of which 8,33 lakhs was against rupee and sterling Government securities and 2,00 lakhs against internal bills of exchange, but in spite of these large withdrawals of currency the cash balance of the Imperial

Bank decreased by less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores during the month. Money was in good demand in Bombay for financing the Broach cotton crop, the rate for call money being  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., but towards the end of the month rates became easier in Calcutta. In May there was a distinct decrease in the demand for money, especially in Calcutta, but the cash balance of the Imperial Bank decreased slightly mainly on account of a further contraction of 2 crores by Government and it was necessary to retain the bank rate at 7 per cent. until the 2nd June, when it was reduced to 6 per cent. During June money returned rapidly to the financial centres; the bank rate was reduced to 5 per cent. on the 23rd of the month, and at the end of the month money had become very easy. During July conditions continued to be easy; the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent. on the 28th of the month, and at the end of the month call money was available in Calcutta at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in spite of the issue of the Government loan in the latter half of the month. Money remained very easy during August in spite of the issue by Government of 4 crores of treasury bills, but at the beginning of September the demand on account of the financing of the jute crop temporarily tightened up the market and the bank rate was raised from 4 to 5 per cent. on the 8th September. The intensity of the demand for financing jute, however, soon abated, and before the end of the month conditions were again very easy with the rate for call money at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent. These conditions continued during October and November in spite of the issue by Government of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores of treasury bills each week. During November, however, a decrease in the cash balance of the Imperial Bank indicated the approach of the busy season and in December conditions changed rapidly. The bank rate was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. on the 8th December and to 7 per cent. on the 22nd December, the currency having been expanded by 4 crores against internal bills of exchange during the interval. On the 29th December the currency was expanded by 2 crores against British treasury bills, but in spite of this expansion the cash balance of the Imperial Bank had fallen to just under 11 crores by the end of the month. The market rates for money did not at once reflect the rise in the bank rate, mainly because heavy purchases of sterling by Government maintained the floating supply of credit. In January, however, these purchases decreased, and by the end of the month the market rates for money were more in accordance with the bank rate, the rate for call money being about 6 per cent. Meanwhile, the currency had been expanded by a further 6 crores, 1 crore against rupee securities, 1 crore against sterling securities, and 4 crores against internal bills of exchange, and at the end of the month the cash

balance of the Imperial Bank was about 13½ crores. For the remainder of the year money continued tight, the rate for call money in Bombay varying between 6 and 6½ per cent., but owing to large repayments of treasury bills by Government there was no stringency. At the end of March the cash balance of the Imperial Bank had been reduced to 11.67 lakhs, mainly on account of a net contraction of 1.67 lakhs of which 67 lakhs was against British treasury bills and 1 crore against internal bills of exchange.

26. *Money rates.*—The following statement gives statistics of money rates on the 1st of each month of the year. The *bank rate* is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will ordinarily advance money against Government securities, while the Imperial Bank *hundi rate* is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will discount or rediscount first class three months' bills. The *bazar rates* are those at which the bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs. The rates for bills of large traders and shroffs are not given separately as they follow very closely the Imperial Bank *hundi rate*.

1st of	Bank rate.	Call money rate.		Imperial Bank Hundi rate.	Bazar bill rate.	
		Calcutta.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
April 1927	7	6	6½-6¾	7	10-12	10½
May	7	5	6-6½	7	10-11	10½
June	7	4-4½	6-6½	7	10-11	10½
July	5	1½	3	5	9	7½
August	4	1½-2½	2-1½	4	9	6½
September	4	2	2½-2¾	4	9	6½
October	5	1½	2	5	9-10	7½
November	5	1½	2=	5	8-9	7½
December	5	3	4-4½	5	8-9	8½
January 1928	7	6½-6	6½-6	7	10-10½	9½
February	7	6	6½-6¾	7	10-11	10½
March	7	4½-5	6-6½	7	10-11	9½

27. *Clearing House figures.*—The details of clearances of cheques through the Clearing Houses during the last ten years are given in the following statement :—

*Clearing House Statistics.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1918-19	7,41.13	5,69.46	25.45	22.30	73.85	...	...	14,32.19
1919-20	10,55.76	8,83.02	33.95	23.13	94.74	...	...	20,90.60
1920-21	14,39.93	13,15.93	75.79	33.42	1,04.84	6.63	...	29,70.54
1921-22	9,06.01	9,06.73	39.54	36.73	1,22.02	9.01	5.86	20,24.90
1922-23	9,80.26	8,58.73	45.13	33.58	1,25.96	7.93	3.49	20,00.08
1923-24	8,59.05	7,07.98	55.41	41.52	1,32.82	6.38	5.85	18,03.01
1924-25	9,54.11	6,21.66	55.96	46.13	1,17.21	5.72	5.57	18,08.36
1925-26	10,12.19	4,46.05	56.80	36.14	1,25.33	6.16	6.86	16,88.53
1926-27	9,61.01	4,22.68	54.53	31.07	1,24.42	8.16	7.70	16,09.57
1927-28	10,54.02	3,59.80	59.79	30.82	1,25.57	7.00	7.59	16,74.59

Owing to variations in the procedure of the Clearing Houses these figures do not accurately reflect the relative business activity of the different centres and are merely a rough criterion of the fluctuations of business in each centre from year to year. The outstanding feature of the year 1927-28 is the large increase in the Calcutta figures due to the prosperity of the tea and jute industries.

28. *Remittances through the Imperial Bank.*—The statement below gives the amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.	
	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.
<b>Demand drafts purchased.</b>										
Bengal Circle	16.13	27.07	23.66	33.54	29.93	38.70	23.57	28.95	26.52	34.04
Bombay "	18.92	18.91	28.66	17.84	34.54	20.55	27.38	15.98	24.56	21.27
Madras "	16.30	10.50	18.30	12.55	19.59	13.71	15.37	12.29	17.48	15.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.35</b>	<b>66.48</b>	<b>70.62</b>	<b>63.93</b>	<b>84.06</b>	<b>72.96</b>	<b>66.32</b>	<b>67.22</b>	<b>68.56</b>	<b>70.86</b>
<b>Drafts and Telegraphic transfers paid.</b>										
Bengal Circle	22.34	22.80	26.99	34.31	38.57	45.53	50.71	41.48	38.79	37.36
Bombay "	26.38	25.03	30.94	27.10	35.74	30.93	29.85	27.31	29.36	39.41
Madras "	9.30	9.30	12.43	9.96	11.62	11.55	11.80	10.33	11.14	9.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58.11</b>	<b>57.13</b>	<b>70.36</b>	<b>71.37</b>	<b>85.93</b>	<b>88.01</b>	<b>92.36</b>	<b>79.12</b>	<b>79.29</b>	<b>76.57</b>

The large drop in the figures for 1926 and the first half of 1927 reflected the general easiness of money and the comparatively small amount of finance required for the main export staples. In the second half of 1927, however, the figures show a considerable increase, and, although they do not reach the record of 1925, are above those of 1924. It appears that the facilities provided by the Bank are being increasingly appreciated in quarters which formerly used to rely on cash remittances.

29. *Remittances through treasury and currency.*—Statements VII and VIII give figures showing remittance of funds through Government agency, i.e., through treasuries and currency offices. The movements between the different provinces totalled 8,15 lakhs and those within the provinces 11,85 lakhs. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 8,14 lakhs and 10,89 lakhs. The figures show that the public are taking advantage to an increasing extent from year to year of the arrangements made by Government for cheap transport of funds in preference to remitting notes by post. The appendix shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the cotton and jute crops.

#### VL.—The Public Debt.

30. *India's debt.*—The following table shows the total debt of the Government of India, including Indian treasury bills issued to the Paper Currency Reserve, at the end of each of the last three years. The figures for 1927-28 are approximate as the accounts for that year have not yet been closed.

*Total debt of the Government of India and its distribution.*  
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	31st March 1926.	31st March 1927.	31st March 1928.
<b>In India.</b>			
<b>Funded debt.</b>			
Rupee Loans . . . . .	3,08,29	3,74,44	3,72,30
Treasury Bills with the public . . . . .	—	—	7,60
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve . . . . .	49,65	41,47	31,94
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,17,94</b>	<b>4,15,91</b>	<b>4,11,84</b>



(In lakhs of rupees.)

	31st March 1926.	31st March 1927.	31st March 1928.
Brought forward	4,17,94	4,15,91	4,11,84
<b>Unfunded Debt.</b>			
Post Office Savings Bank . . . . .	27,23	29,51	32,00
Post Office Cash Certificates . . . . .	20,97	26,88	30,71
Balances of Provident and allied funds . . . . .	46,89	51,02	55,73
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,59</b>	<b>1,07,31</b>	<b>1,18,44</b>
<b>Total India.</b>	<b>5,12,53</b>	<b>5,23,12</b>	<b>5,30,28</b>
<b>In England at 1s. 6d. to the Rs.</b>			
<b>Funded Debt.</b>			
Sterling Loans . . . . .	3,55,13	3,53,45	3,63,09
Unpaid balance of India's war contribution . . . . .	24,43	23,74	23,02
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable annuities.	76,71	74,92	73,06
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,56,27</b>	<b>4,52,11</b>	<b>4,59,17</b>
<b>Unfunded Debt.</b>			
Balances of Provident and allied funds . . . . .	28	36	25
<b>Total England</b>	<b>4,56,55</b>	<b>4,52,47</b>	<b>4,59,42</b>
<b>TOTAL DEBT</b>	<b>9,69,08</b>	<b>9,75,59</b>	<b>9,89,70</b>
<b>Distribution.</b>			
<b>Productive Debt—</b>			
Railways . . . . .	6,06,46	6,36,82	6,68,99
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	12,87	13,38	13,96
Irrigation . . . . .	3,44	3,44	3,61
Salt . . . . .	81	85	88
Vizagapatam Port . . . . .	65	97	1,35
Security Printing . . . . .	...	52	60
<b>Total Productive Debt</b>	<b>6,24,23</b>	<b>6,55,48</b>	<b>6,89,39</b>
<b>Unproductive Debt of Central Government</b>	<b>2,30,25</b>	<b>1,99,94</b>	<b>1,73,97</b>
<b>Incurring on account of the Provincial Loans Fund</b>	<b>1,14,60</b>	<b>1,20,17</b>	<b>1,26,34</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,69,08</b>	<b>9,75,59</b>	<b>9,89,70</b>

The total productive debt of the Government of India increased during the year 1927-28 by 33·91 crores, due almost entirely to capital expenditure on railway development, while the unproductive debt decreased by 25·97 crores. The internal debt, excluding the Provincial Governments' debts to the Government of India, increased from 4,02·95 crores on the 31st March 1927 to 4,03·94 crores on the 31st March 1928. There was an increase of about 11 crores in the unfunded debt, due mainly to sale of post office cash certificates and an increase in the balances of provident and allied funds, while there was a decrease of about 4 crores in the funded debt. Owing to the issue of the sterling loan described in paragraph 33 below, the external debt increased by 7 crores.

31. *Provision for the reduction of debt.*—In paragraph 24 of the report for 1924-25 details were given of the scheme for the reduction of debt from revenue. In accordance with that scheme the amount of revenue applied to the reduction of debt during the year 1927-28 was 4,90 lakhs and in the budget for 1928-29 provision for a further 5,13 lakhs has been made. Of the amount applied to the reduction of debt during the year, Rs. 1,36,04,000 were credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent. 1929-47 and 1945-55 loans, which brought up the total of these funds to Rs. 3,87,97,000. As the market price of these loans remained well above the price at which purchases for the depreciation funds are to be made, no purchases were effected, and the total amount available in the funds was invested for future use.

32. *Rupee loan.*—The rupee loan was a 4 per cent. tax-bearing issue repayable at par on the 1st August 1937, or, at the option of Government, on or after the 1st August 1934, at three months' notice. The issue price was Rs. 94·8 per cent., giving a yield of nearly 5 per cent. inclusive of premium on redemption, assuming repayment in 1934 and about 4½ per cent., if repaid in 1937. Subscriptions to the loan were payable in cash, in 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927, or in 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928. In exchange for each Rs. 100 of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927, and 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928, tenderers were given Rs. 100 of the new loan and a cash bonus of Rs. 6·4 and Rs. 12 respectively. The loan was open from the 18th July to the 30th July. The total amount of the subscriptions for the loan was Rs. 19,53,79,100 of which Rs. 7,20,39,200 were by tender of the 1927 Bonds and Rs. 4,12,25,700 by tender of 1928 Bonds. The fact that the loan was shortdated militated against its success. Moreover in their anxiety to avoid disturbing the market in Government securities, Government did not make the terms as attractive as they possibly should have been.

33. *Sterling loan.*—In January a sterling loan was issued in London to provide funds for capital expenditure on Indian railways and to repay £5 millions India Bills maturing on the 29th of that month. The loan took the form of £7½ millions 4½ per cent. Stock issued at £91-10s. per cent., redeemable at par at the latest on the 1st June 1968, the Secretary of State for India reserving to himself the right to give three calendar months' notice to redeem the loan at par on the 1st June 1958 or on any half-yearly interest date thereafter. The loan was fully subscribed on the day it opened.

34. *Post Office Cash Certificates.*—The following table shows the transactions on account of Post Office Cash Certificates from 1917-18 when they were first introduced :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Receipts.	Repayments.	Net receipts.	Outstanding, at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10,00	1,12	8,88	8,88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4,03	7,16	-3,13	5,75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1,00	2,41	-1,41	4,34
1922-23 and 1923-24 . . . . .	7,61	3,63	4,08	8,42
1924-25 . . . . .	6,10	1,40	4,70	13,12
1925-26 . . . . .	9,55	1,70	7,85	20,97
1926-27 . . . . .	7,53	1,82	5,71	26,68
1927-28 . . . . .	6,09	2,06	4,03	30,71

The decrease in the receipts during 1927-28 was due to the reduction in the yield on the 1st July 1927 from 5¼ per cent., free of tax, to 4½ per cent., free of tax.

35. *Prices of rupee securities.*—The following table compares the highest and lowest prices during the year of the more important long term loans with those of previous years.

—	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1929-47 (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1914-15.	96½	91½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18.	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-21.	60	52	90	77	96	78½	...	...
1923-24.	67½	61	98½	87½	98½	93½	...	...
1924-25.	68½	63½	94½	92½	99½	87	...	...
1925-26.	74½	67½	99½	94½	104½	98½	...	...
1926-27.	79½	74½	102½	99½	110½	104½	90½	86½
1927-28.	79½	74½	101½	100½	108½	106½	90	87½

During the year the progressive rise in the price of the Government securities which had been a feature of the last few years was checked partly by the contraction of the currency during the first three months of the year referred to in paragraph 22 above, and partly by the issue of treasury bills from August onwards. During April the market was fairly buoyant, and at the end of the month the price of 3½ per cent. paper was Rs. 79-5-0, the highest point reached during the year. In May a reaction set in, owing to fears of stringent money conditions consequent upon the contraction of the currency, and by the end of the month the price of 3½ per cent. paper had fallen to Rs. 77-8-0. During June and July prices remained fairly steady, but in August the issue of treasury bills, following upon the comparatively poor response to the Government loan referred to in paragraph 32 above, weakened the market considerably, and by the end of the month the price of 3½ per cent. paper had fallen to about 76. During the next three months prices remained fairly steady, but towards the end of November the weakness usual at the beginning of the busy season became apparent and on the 9th December the price of 3½ per cent. paper had fallen to Rs. 74-6-0, the lowest point reached during the year. At the beginning of January there was a marked recovery, but the market remained stagnant until the beginning of March when the announcement in the budget of the loan programme for 1928-29 had a weakening effect, and at the end of the year the price of 3½ per cent. paper was Rs. 75-6-0 as against Rs. 78-12-0 on the 31st March 1927. .

### VII.—Demand for the various forms of currency.

36. *Absorption of currency.*—The statement below shows the average annual absorption of currency for the five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and the absorption during the nine subsequent years with the average for this period :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1914-15 to 1918-19 . . . . .	22,06	16,72	38,80
1919-20 . . . . .	20,09	20,20	40,29
1920-21 . . . . .	-25,68	-5,90	-31,58
1921-22 . . . . .	-10,46	9,35	-1,11
1922-23 . . . . .	-9,56	8,87	-5,69
1923-24 . . . . .	7,62	7,96	15,58
1924-25 . . . . .	3,65	-2,51	1,14
1925-26 . . . . .	-8,17	1,16	-7,01
1926-27 . . . . .	-19,76	-3,40	-23,16
1927-28 . . . . .	-3,71	10,22	6,51
Total for 9 years 1919-20 to 1927-28 . . . . .	-45,98	40,95	-5,03
Average for 9 years 1919-20 to 1927-28 . . . . .	-5,11	4,55	-56

In previous years sovereigns and half-sovereigns have been included in the above statement as these coins functioned as currency before the war. Since 1914-15 they have not functioned as currency, and the figures given in previous reports have represented the imports of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, the demand for which for use as bullion has always been considerable. From 1st April 1927 these coins have ceased to be legal tender and their inclusion in a statement showing the absorption of currency would be misleading. It will be seen from the statement that there was an increase of about 6½ crores in the amount of the currency in the hands of the public during 1927-28, and it is probable that the amount of currency in effective circulation increased to a greater extent than is indicated by these figures, as there appears to have been a decrease in the amount of silver rupees in hoards during the earlier part of the year.

37. *Rupees.*—The details of the net return from circulation of 3,71 lakhs during the year under review are shown below, first monthly for the whole of India, and second by circles :—

*Monthly absorption of rupees.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Month.	Absorption + or return from circulation — in	
	1926-27.	1927-28.
April . . . . .	+ 33	+ 55
May . . . . .	- 2,03	+ 9
June . . . . .	- 4,27	- 3,23
July . . . . .	- 5,90	- 5,07
August . . . . .	- 3,19	- 2,77
September . . . . .	- 2,90	- 1,35
October . . . . .	- 1,95	- 91
November . . . . .	- 85	+ 1,71
December . . . . .	+ 2,09	+ 5,30
January . . . . .	+ 77	+ 2,46
February . . . . .	- 40	- 38
March . . . . .	- 1,45	- 10
TOTAL	- 19,76	- 3,71

*Absorption of rupees by circles.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Circle.	Absorption + or return from circulation — of rupees in	
	1926-27.	1927-28.
Calcutta . . . . .	- 1,40	- 2,65
Cawnpore . . . . .	- 7,66	- 2,35
Lahore . . . . .	- 5,16	- 1,09
Bombay . . . . .	- 5,53	+ 2,77
Karachi . . . . .	- 23	+ 14
Madras . . . . .	- 23	- 43
Rangoon . . . . .	+ 44	- 10
TOTAL	- 19,76	- 3,71

During the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 rupees returned from circulation on a very large scale owing to causes which were analysed in paragraph 41 of last year's report. This movement appears to have received a check during 1927-28. The return from circulation during the first six months of the year was not very much less than during the corresponding period of the previous year, but from October to March there was a marked change, the absorption of rupees during these months being just over 8 crores as against a return from circulation in the previous year of over 1½ crores. The increase in the demand for silver rupees may be accounted for partly by the increase in the demand for all forms of currency for financing the staple crops, but this cause alone is not sufficient to explain fully the change, and the indications are that the return of silver rupees from hoards, which has been a feature of the past few years, has decreased very largely during the last six months of 1927-28.

The movements in the various circles are interesting. For the second year in succession there was a large return from circulation in the Calcutta circle following on a very large absorption in 1924-25 and 1925-26. The large absorption in these two years was due mainly to the abolition of the one-rupee note which had been very largely used in Bengal for financing the jute crop. The return from circulation during the last two years indicates that silver rupees, which replaced the one-rupee notes, are now being replaced by higher value notes. The return from circulation in the Cawnpore and Lahore circles, which is much smaller than during the last few years, indicates a smaller return of rupees from hoards. In the Bombay circle the large absorption is due mainly to demands in connection with the financing of the cotton crop which were larger than in the previous year owing to a large crop and an increase in the price of cotton. The figures in the Madras and Karachi circles call for no comment, but the return from circulation in the Rangoon circle is interesting, as there was a steady absorption of rupees in this circle in 1924-25 to 1926-27. The small return from circulation during the year under report appears to be due mainly to the increasing popularity of notes.

38. *Demand for currency for financing the principal crops.*—In the appendix particulars are given of the manner in which the cotton and jute crops are financed. In the year under report the absorption of currency in Khandesh, the Central Provinces and Central India during the cotton season was about 15,48 lakhs, of which 8,68 lakhs were in the form of notes and 6,80 lakhs in the form of silver rupees. The amount of currency absorbed amounted to 39 per cent. of the total value of the crop as against 37 per cent. in the previous year and 34 per cent. in the year 1925-26. The increase in the percentage is due to the increase in the amount of cotton produced and the rise in price. The demand for currency for financing the jute crop was smaller than usual, as the cultivators and the up-country middlemen held their jute longer than usual in order to obtain better prices, with the result that the intensity of the demand for currency at the beginning of the season was smaller and the currency transported to the jute areas at the beginning of the season was sufficient for financing movements later in the season. The absorption of currency from the currency chests in the jute districts amounted to 13,10 lakhs, of which 11,04 lakhs were in the form of notes and 2,06 lakhs in the form of silver rupees. The demand for currency in Burma in connection with the financing of the rice crop is indicated fairly accurately by the absorption in the Rangoon currency circle between December and March, as the money for

the finance of the crop is obtained mainly by means of currency transfers from Calcutta. The net absorption of currency in this circle during these months was 4.97 lakhs, of which 4.84 lakhs were in the form of notes and 13 lakhs in the form of silver rupees. The demand was smaller than usual on account of the decrease in the price of rice during the last three months of the year. No accurate figures are available for the demand in Northern India for the wheat, seed and other crops, but the indications are that the use of notes is increasing both in the Punjab and in the United Provinces.

39. *Absorption of small coin.*—In Statement XVI will be found details of the absorption of small coin in each province during the last three years. A summary of these figures and similar figures for previous years is given below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Four anna pieces.	Two anna pieces.	One anna pieces.	Single pice.	TOTAL.
Average for the 5 pre-war years . . . . .	15.75	18.59	21.02	10.51	60.87
Average for the 5 war years 1914-19 to 1918-19 . . . . .	37.24	29.54	27.66	5.63	1,00.27
1919-20 . . . . .	66.15	60.33	44.05	21.16	2,13.71
1920-21 . . . . .	- 9.31	- 23.24	- 12.62	- 2.22	- 47.59
1921-22 . . . . .	- 7.09	- 2.40	3.26	52	- 5.69
1922-23 . . . . .	3.67	1.70	12.90	2.59	21.86
1923-24 . . . . .	6.20	3.99	19.66	2.42	32.49
1924-25 . . . . .	15.67	4.96	21.66	5.31	47.94
1925-26 . . . . .	3.34	5.39	11.21	2.23	22.27
1926-27 . . . . .	51	- 6.10	11.62	4.05	10.06
1927-28 . . . . .	7.03	4.62	23.02	5.05	38.72

N.B.—A minus sign indicates return from circulation.



The large increase in the demand for small coin during the year under review appears to have been due to the general increase in internal trade.

**VIII.—The note circulation and miscellaneous matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.**

40. *Statistics of the note circulation.*—Statistics of the note circulation are given in Statements XII to XV. In these statistics “gross circulation” means the total amount of notes issued, and “active circulation” the amount of notes issued less those held in Government treasuries and Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India.

The table below compares the gross and active circulations on the 31st March, and also the average for the year, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31st MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05 . . . . .	39,18	28,46	39,20	28,11	—
1909-10 . . . . .	54,41	39,99	49,66	37,31	+9,10
1913-14 . . . . .	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,63	+9,42
1918-19 . . . . .	1,53,46	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,13,94	+41,97
1919-20 . . . . .	1,74,52	1,53,78	1,71,68	1,51,10	+37,26
1920-21 . . . . .	1,66,16	1,47,88	1,63,51	1,38,68	+12,33
1921-22 . . . . .	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,73,80	1,52,22	+13,34
1922-23 . . . . .	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,83	1,58,27	+1,05
1923-24 . . . . .	1,85,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,56,93	+3,66
1924-25 . . . . .	1,84,19	1,66,55	1,79,27	1,60,91	+3,98
1925-26 . . . . .	1,93,34	1,67,71	1,86,88	1,63,16	+3,25
1926-27 . . . . .	1,84,13	1,64,31	1,89,13	1,56,36	+6,80
1927-28 . . . . .	1,84,87	1,74,53	1,80,16	1,62,63	+6,26

The progress of the gross circulation has been described in paragraph 22 above. The increase of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  crores in the average active circulation was due partly to the increase in internal trade and partly to the increasing use of currency notes in place of coin. The active circulation was, as usual, lowest at the end of July, when it was 1,48·7 crores, and was highest at the end of December, when it was 1,77 crores.

41. *Character of the note circulation.*—The details in Statement XIV indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purpose of this statement Rs. 10,000 notes which do not enter into active circulation, are excluded. One rupee and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rupee notes have not been issued for some years, and notes of these denominations are being cancelled on receipt at treasuries and currency offices.

The number outstanding is now negligible, *viz.*, 38,70,850 one rupee and 54,670 two and a half rupee notes, a large proportion of which must in reality have been destroyed in which case the value will be ultimately credited to Government. The ten-rupee note retains the most important position representing 43·2 per cent. of the total circulation. The popularity of the new pattern five-rupee note continues to grow, the percentage of the total represented by it having risen from 9·9 in 1926-27 to 10·7 in 1927-28.

42. *Life of currency notes.*—The following table gives a rough measure of the life of each denomination of note. The life of a note is reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year :—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
1927-28	13½	12	11½	10½	9½	2½	2½
1926-27	12½	12	11½	11	10	2½	3½
1925-26	12½	12½	11½	10½	8	2	3½

In the above calculations notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation; if these notes are excluded from the circulation figures, the life of the various denominations works out as follows for 1927-28 :—

Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
6½	7½	6½	5½	2½	1½	2

The actual period for which the several denominations of notes ordinarily remain in circulation appears to lie between these two periods.

43. *Printing of currency notes.*—The new currency note printing press at Nasik was practically completed by the end of the year and was formally opened on the 14th April 1928.

Notes of the denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 will in future be printed at Nasik, but necessary supplies of other denominations will continue to be obtained from the Bank of England until new designs, suitable for the machinery at Nasik, have been approved. These designs are being prepared and will probably replace the present designs within two years.

44. *Note forgeries.*—The total number of forged notes received at the currency offices during the year was 6,956 against 9,641 in 1926-27 and 11,445 in 1925-26. Nearly half of these forged notes appeared in the Rangoon circle. Calcutta contributed 1,563, Bombay 982, and Madras 685. Of the total 106 were of the Re. 1, 9 of the Rs. 2½, 1,583 of the Rs. 5, 4,654 of the Rs. 10, 16 of the Rs. 50, 586 of the Rs. 100 and 2 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

Only one new forgery of the Re. 1 denomination was received during the year under review. The remainder were old and confined mainly to the Rangoon, Calcutta and Madras circles. The bulk of the forgeries were of the N89, Y99, and J53 series.

Forgeries of the Rs. 2½ denomination were restricted to the Calcutta and Cawnpore circles.

The most important forgeries of the Rs. 5 denomination were of the SD84, GC46, GD7, CD22 and UN40 series. These forgeries, which were hand-made and crude, were predominant in Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras and Rangoon. Very few forgeries of the new pattern Rs. 5 note have appeared, the total number being 29 only, all except two of which are of the H54 series.

More than half of the forgeries of the Rs. 10 note appeared in Rangoon. Of the new forgeries of this denomination detected during the year, forgeries of the C98, F4, E23, B12, RG94, and BH12 were well executed. Old forgeries of the E2, D12, D90, P23, D98 and C76 series appeared in large numbers.

Forgeries of the Rs. 50 denomination were mainly confined to the Bombay and Madras circles. They were hand-made and crude.

There was a marked reduction in the number of new forgeries of the Rs. 100 denomination in the Rangoon circle, only two being received as against 309 in the previous year. A few forgeries of the ND85, ND60 and QE7 mentioned in the last year's report were received in this year also. Of the new forgeries of the ND90, WW11, ZZ53 and RE53 series which appeared in the Calcutta circle the last was a fair

production. No forgeries of the new pattern Rs. 100 note appeared.

232 prosecutions were instituted during the year in connection with forged notes of which 130 resulted in the conviction of the accused.

45. *Claims on lost and half notes, etc.*—The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed, half and mutilated notes in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1927-28 and the three preceding years:—

	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
Whole notes destroyed . . . . .	7	6	34	85	
Half notes {	lost in the post . . . . .	774	1,709	1,814	862
Mutilated notes . . . . .	449	625	710	394	

On the 1st July 1927 amendments in the Currency Notes (Refund) Rules, made with the object of discouraging the cutting of notes, came into force. The changes of importance involved in the amendments were:—

- (a) No claims on half or mismatched notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 are now admitted.
- (b) On half notes of the denominations of Rs. 50 and upwards half the value is now paid at a currency office fourteen days after presentation, but claims to full value on such notes are dealt with in exactly the same way as claims on lost or wholly destroyed notes, the claim being rejected unless it can be proved that the other half of the note has been lost or destroyed in such circumstances that there is no likelihood of its being presented at any future date; and successful claimants to full value on half notes do not obtain payment of the same until more than five years have elapsed from the date of the claim.

The change in the rules is reflected in the decrease in the number of claims on half notes during the year, but the full effect of the amendments in discouraging the cutting of notes will not be visible for some time, as the risk involved in this practice will only be realised gradually by the public.

46. *False claims.*—45 cases of false claims on defective currency notes were taken up at the currency offices for investigation during 1927-28, compared with 69 in 1926-27 and 72 in 1925-26. The decrease in the number of such cases is due to the amendment of the Refund Rules referred to above as the rules previously in force tended to encourage false claims on half notes. Prosecutions were launched in 29 cases of which 6 ended in convictions, 2 were withdrawn, and the remainder are still under enquiry. During the year convictions were also secured in 19 cases out of those in which prosecutions had been instituted in the previous year.

47. *Writing off old notes.*—The value of notes written off to Government during the year under section 19 of Act X of 1923, amounted to Rs. 32,700 against Rs. 32,850 in 1926-27, Rs. 35,850 in 1925-26 and Rs. 34,050 in 1924-25.

48. *Withdrawal of silver coin.*—The total value of silver coins withdrawn from circulation amounted to 1,36 lakhs as against 1,62 lakhs in 1926-27 and 1,49 lakhs in 1925-26. The details are shown in the statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Province.	1835.	1840.	1911.	Shroff marked.	Other uncurrent.
India . . . . .	18	1,67	8	1	34,43
North-West Frontier Province.	1	9	...	...	4
Madras . . . . .	12	1,62	1	...	11,47
Bombay . . . . .	6	1,24	1	5	10,93
Bengal . . . . .	33	1,99	...	...	3,88
United Provinces . . . . .	54	5,68	1	1	15,81
Punjab . . . . .	27	2,84	...	...	22,73
Burma . . . . .	1	10	...	...	2,08
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	38	3,09	...	...	12,26
Central Provinces . . . . .	3	73	...	...	63
Assam . . . . .	5	24	...	...	45
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,98</b>	<b>19,29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,14,68*</b>

\* Includes small silver worth 17 lakhs.

The following table shows the number of light-weight silver coins withdrawn and remitted to the mints during the year:—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.					TOTAL.
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . . . .	6,915,421	37,587	...	...	14,021	6,987,029
Half Rupees . . . . .	...	...	1,028,728	4,499	4,448	1,037,675
Quarter Rupees . . . . .	...	...	...	163,309	1,896	164,605
Eighth Rupees . . . . .	...	...	...	25,220	718	25,988
• TOTAL . . . . .	6,915,421	37,587	1,028,728	199,928	20,593	8,195,247

Grand Total	1927-28 . . . . .	8,195,247
Do.	1926-27 . . . . .	9,713,768
Do.	1925-26 . . . . .	7,940,737
Do.	1924-25 . . . . .	5,213,309
Do.	1923-24 . . . . .	6,145,150

Silver two anna pieces are still legal tender but their re-issue has been stopped since 1925-26. The total amount withdrawn and remitted to the mints for melting during the year was Rs. 11.76 lakhs against Rs. 18.31 lakhs in 1926-27.

49. *Withdrawal of nickel and copper coin.*—Eight anna nickel coins were called in under Section 15-A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, with effect from the 1st October 1924. They are now received at currency offices only. The total amount withdrawn and sent to the mints during the year was Rs. 8,948. Double pice, though still legal tender, are being withdrawn from circulation at treasuries and currency offices, the total amount so withdrawn during the year being Rs. 35,492. The amounts of badly worn and defaced nickel and copper coins withdrawn from circulation were four anna pieces Rs. 1,154, two anna pieces Rs. 1,045, one anna pieces Rs. 99,835 and copper Rs. 1,70,146.

50. *Counterfeit coin.*—The counterfeit silver coins detected at treasuries, railway stations and mints were as follows:—

	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	¼ Rs.
1927-28	101,894	4,872	4,380	1,729
1926-27	102,798	5,316	5,918	2,543
1925-26	87,353	4,398	6,182	2,113

The number of counterfeit silver coins received during the year under review was almost the same as in the previous year. The total number of counterfeit nickel coins cut at railway stations and treasuries was 1,079 of the eight anna, 12,519 of the four anna, 17,850 of the two anna and 9,349 of the one anna denomination.

51. *Special examination of rupees at the mints.*—The table below shows the results of the special examination at the mints of rupees shroffed at each of the seven currency offices to test the adequacy of the shroffing work.

AMOUNT EXAMINED.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	Rangoon.	Karachi.
	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Counterfeits	25	50	20	88	17	17	13
Fraudulently defaced	2	21	4	5	—	7	8
Loss between 2% and 6½%	899	3,108	1,536	4,982	465	2,361	521
" 6½% " 12½%	9	16	10	30	1	15	2
" 12½% " 18½%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 18½% " 25%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	935	3,195	1,570	5,055	483	2,400	539
Percentage of light-weight rupees in 1927-28	.09	.62	.52	1.00	.09	.79	.52
Average rate of loss per light-weight rupee in 1927-28	.023	.024	.023	.023	.024	.023	.024
Percentage of light-weight rupees in 1926-27	.11	.84	.45	2.01	.86	.48	.82
Average rate of loss per light-weight rupee in 1926-27	.033	.023	.023	.023	.023	.022	.023

Cawnpore shows a considerable improvement on last year. The work in other offices is satisfactory, especially in Calcutta and

Lahore. The average loss on light-weight coin detected at the mints slightly exceeds 2 per cent., the excess not being higher than '4 per cent. in any office.

52. *Receipts and expenditure of the currency department.*—Statement XVII gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the currency department during the year.

53. *Working of the mints.*—The coinage for the Government of India during the year consisted of Rs. 10 lakhs of silver half rupees, Rs. 15 lakhs of nickel 2 anna pieces, Rs. 12 lakhs of nickel one anna pieces, Rs. 2,35,000 of single pice, Rs. 46,000 of half pice and Rs. 70,000 of pie pieces. The mints have also been engaged in the manufacture of medals and other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. DENNING,

*Controller of the Currency.*

CALCUTTA,

*The 2nd June 1928.*



## APPENDIX.

*Note on the financing of the cotton and jute crops.*

1. *Cotton*.—The cotton areas covered by this note are the same as in previous reports. Area I supplies cotton classified by the East Indian Cotton Association as Berar, Khandesh and the Central Provinces and area II cotton classified as Central India and Barsi Nagar. For the reasons given in last year's report the considerable portion of the Barsi Nagar crop which is raised in Hyderabad State and is financed by its currency has been excluded.

2. The approximate outturn and value of the cotton in the two areas in the last cotton season were :—

	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	1,885,400	23,03
Area II . . . . .	961,500	16,49
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,826,900</b>	<b>39,52</b>

These compare as below with the figures for the previous 2 years.

	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	1,164,000	19,98	1,384,000	17,49
Area II . . . . .	890,000	14,91	777,000	11,07
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,054,000</b>	<b>34,89</b>	<b>2,061,000</b>	<b>28,56</b>

3. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in providing the money required for payments to the cultivators for the crop.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area I.	Area II.	TOTAL
1. Value of drafts purchased at branches of the Imperial Bank of India . . . . .	10,71,23	3,93,30	14,64,53
2. Telegraphic transfers paid from branches of the Imperial Bank of India . . . . .	60,99	24,46	85,45
3. Telegraphic transfers and Supply Bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries . . . . .	2,10,33	15,49	2,25,82
4. Whole rupees taken from Bombay Currency Office and railed to cotton areas . . . . .	94	85,60	85,94
5. Notes privately imported . . . . .	1,03,42	65,20	1,68,62
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>14,46,21</b>	<b>5,84,05</b>	<b>20,30,26</b>

The total value of drafts or currency obtained from the currency office, Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India for financing the crop thus amounted to Rs. 20·3 crores or about 51 per cent. of the ascertained value of the crop, the corresponding percentages for the preceding four years being as follows :—

1923-24	. . . . .	57·8
1924-25	. . . . .	46·2
1925-26	. . . . .	44·9
1926-27	. . . . .	46·1

It thus appears that, as usual, the finance of roughly half of the value of the crop can be traced.

4. The figures given in the preceding paragraph do not show the amount of actual currency absorbed in the cotton area. This can only be calculated from the amount of notes and coin absorbed from currency chests in the area and the amounts which local treasury officers and agents of the Imperial Bank estimate to have been privately raised from Bombay. The season of 1927-28 was late owing to abnormal weather conditions throughout the area. The absorption of currency commenced in November and reached its maximum about the end of the calendar year. The higher prices realised for the crop encouraged the cultivators to delay their sales. Their financial position was also strengthened by the prices realised for the groundnut crop, which were sufficient in part of the area to meet their revenue demands. The absorption therefore continued, though on a reduced scale, to the end of March 1928. The statement below shows the total absorption of currency during this period calculated on the principles mentioned above :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area No. I.		Area No. II.	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees.
Absorption from currency chests . . . . .	5,77,25	3,65,75	1,22,69	2,28,24
Whole rupees taken from Currency Office . . . . .	...	24	...	85,60
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	1,08,42	...	65,20	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,80,87</b>	<b>3,65,99</b>	<b>1,87,99</b>	<b>3,13,84</b>
	10,46,66		5,01,78	
	15,48,39			

5. The absorption of currency thus amounted to roughly 39 per cent. of the total value of the crop as compared with the following percentage in previous years :—

1923-24	. . . . .	51
1924-25	. . . . .	38
1925-26	. . . . .	34
1926-27	. . . . .	37

The data, especially as to the amount of notes and coin privately railed to the areas, are too inadequate to make any precise deductions possible. It would seem that the cultivator, after his immediate requirements, such as the payment of land revenue, have been met, still prefers to retain the surplus in notes and coin. A prosperous season would thus lead to an increase in the proportion of currency absorbed to the total value of the crop. In the year under review, the proportion would probably have been higher but for the fact that last year's revenue was suspended in several districts in Berar, and takavi advances made. These had to be repaid this year.

6. The percentage of coin to notes is 78.2 as compared with 61 last year and 51.5 in the year before. These figures again cannot be pressed too far. Notes are remitted by post in unascertainable quantities, while the private remittance of rupees is on a comparatively small scale and is more easily traceable. The percentage is thus undoubtedly too high. At the same time, comparison with the two previous years, when the same factors were in operation, would seem to show that there is no general movement to replace coin by notes and that the cultivator still tends to keep his store of value in coin. The discount on notes in the busy season was practically the same as last year. The proportion of silver absorbed in the Barsi Nagar and Central India areas was also as usual higher than elsewhere.

7. *Jute*.—The operations in connection with the marketing of the jute crop were spread over a much longer period than usual. Ordinarily only 15 to 20 lakhs of maunds are held upcountry at the end of December but in the year under review the figure stood at 159 lakhs. Even at the end of March, the upcountry stock was about 42 lakhs of maunds out of the total outturn of 511 lakhs of maunds. The year was marked throughout by a tussle between buyers and sellers. The mills were well-stocked at the beginning of the season and were cautious in their purchases. When sellers offered, buyers took little or no interest, and when buyers predominated, sellers held back in expectation of a rise in price. As a result, the value of jute fluctuated within a comparatively small range. The average price, excluding middlemen's profit, was, Rs. 10-5-6 per maund which is slightly higher than last year's average. The approximate outturn and the value of the crop compare as follows with the revised figures of the two preceding years :—

(Figures in units.)

		1926-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Outturn in maunds.	Rengal . . . . .	40,103,500	53,846,000	45,273,500
	Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	3,500,000	4,096,500	3,585,000
	Assam . . . . .	1,396,500	2,996,000	2,290,000
TOTAL		45,000,000	60,937,500	51,148,500
Rate per Maund . . . . .		Rs. 18-11-0	Rs. 10-1-0	Rs. 10-5-6
Total value . . . . .		Rs. 84,09,37,500	Rs. 61,31,53,594	Rs. 53,90,67,267

8. The part played by the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in financing the crop is shown in the comparative statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of drafts purchased at branches of the Imperial Bank of India . . . . .	20,73,95	14,52,88	13,97,00
Telegraphic transfers paid by branches of the Imperial Bank of India . . . . .	3,13,77	1,52,41	2,12,61
Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Calcutta and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries . . . . .	5,54,51	4,06,95	3,87,78
TOTAL . . . . .	29,42,23	20,12,24	19,97,39
Percentage of estimated value of the crop . . . . .	34.9	32.8	37.7

About a third of the finance required was obtained through Government or the Imperial Bank. The total amount thus obtained was very nearly the same as in last year but it will be seen from the figures given in the table below which shows the absorption of currency from currency chests in the jute districts, that the amount of currency required both in notes and coin was less than last year.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Notes.	Rupees.	Total.
1925-26 . . . . .	18,59,61	5,49,16	24,08,77
1926-27 . . . . .	12,68,60	2,83,34	14,91,94
1927-28 . . . . .	11,04,50	2,05,68	13,10,38

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## STATEMENT I.

Monthly Imports and Exports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the year 1927-28.

## GOLD.

Month.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1927	95,31,980	42,09,435	1,37,41,415	...	15,726	15,726
May	80,41,205	55,59,314	1,36,00,519	...	15,527	15,527
June	1,15,57,778	82,49,794	1,98,07,572	6,545	17,010	23,555
July	88,87,346	70,36,529	1,65,13,875	...	24,278	24,278
August	41,63,381	87,91,343	79,53,624	4,080	4,000	8,080
September	41,63,189	50,51,170	92,34,359	1,771	24,804	26,075
October	46,40,338	29,70,862	75,01,001	379	42,103	42,481
November	57,38,726	65,38,186	1,22,76,912	105	82,812	83,007
December	95,44,020	13,74,354	1,09,18,374	3,522	38,010	41,532
January 1928	1,63,83,650	75,35,349	2,39,09,999	151	8,750	8,901
February	1,58,14,830	35,20,310	1,93,35,140	13,682	11,285	24,967
March	1,58,10,685	1,07,80,647	2,65,91,332	68,025	11,875	79,900
TOTAL	11,42,46,018	6,70,98,044	18,13,44,062	98,300	2,45,739	3,44,039

## SILVER.

Month.	Import.	Export.
	Rs.	Rs.
April 1927	2,63,74,391	4,58,008
May	1,96,38,312	17,73,904
June	1,72,97,880	13,56,855
July	78,01,339	17,81,727
August	91,06,274	28,49,410
September	57,63,185	24,53,222
October	1,11,38,170	4,23,352
November	95,60,033	88,64,622
December	1,37,93,167	42,80,894
January 1928	1,28,75,603	3,65,957
February	1,99,15,349	1,03,151
March	1,14,51,815	18,59,093
TOTAL	16,47,37,417	2,63,69,190

## STATEMENT II.

*Total value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion in each official year from 1900-01 to 1927-28.*

Year.	IMPORTS OF GOLD.			EXPORTS OF GOLD.		
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	Total.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-1901 . . . . .	5,16,34,476	6,73,45,721	11,89,80,197	10,06,02,139	99,56,707	11,06,58,846
1901-1902 . . . . .	3,03,16,375	5,27,59,971	8,30,75,346	3,72,74,700	2,64,24,240	6,36,98,940
1902-1903 . . . . .	4,47,86,163	8,71,87,514	13,19,23,677	3,28,90,488	1,14,87,530	4,48,78,018
1903-1904 . . . . .	7,16,36,211	12,96,43,483	20,14,78,694	3,67,96,868	6,63,66,239	10,21,62,097
1904-1905 . . . . .	8,77,70,365	13,08,49,416	21,81,19,781	8,52,96,929	8,57,64,998	12,10,60,922
1905-1906 . . . . .	8,76,72,452	5,99,17,270	14,75,89,722	8,63,17,742	10,65,92,094	14,29,09,836
1906-1907 . . . . .	10,49,20,065	8,04,13,754	18,53,33,819	8,06,23,179	61,50,245	8,67,73,424
1907-1908 . . . . .	11,08,38,907	9,66,87,500	20,75,36,407	8,86,70,880	1,78,247	8,88,49,127
1908-1909 . . . . .	6,78,55,076	1,61,87,235	8,40,42,310	3,36,74,937	68,12,716	4,04,87,653
1909-1910 . . . . .	11,16,96,761	13,86,14,457	25,03,10,218	3,30,98,212	4,18,898	3,35,17,110
1910-1911 . . . . .	15,08,20,375	12,81,04,770	27,89,25,145	3,34,87,860	66,70,720	3,91,38,600
1911-1912 . . . . .	13,98,02,070	27,51,38,990	41,49,38,060	3,56,30,100	17,08,200	3,73,38,300
1912-1913 . . . . .	14,59,79,775	26,69,28,075	41,29,07,850	3,45,06,225	3,83,89,500	7,28,95,725
1913-1914 . . . . .	15,47,44,470	12,76,19,605	28,22,64,075	3,49,00,305	1,41,25,770	4,90,26,075
1914-1915 . . . . .	8,35,27,695	2,35,10,635	10,70,38,330	1,54,41,405	1,51,22,670	3,05,64,075
1915-1916 . . . . .	4,59,88,965	68,27,850	5,28,16,815	8,05,69,180	3,83,38,896	6,89,08,010
1916-1917 . . . . .	11,53,60,885	1,79,97,810	13,33,78,695	8,21,330	7,03,875	10,25,205
1917-1918 . . . . .	17,25,98,069	11,89,51,281	29,09,49,300	3,73,77,165	17,86,230	8,91,68,395
1918-1919 . . . . .	2,04,423	2,25,58,737	2,27,63,160	7,83,99,840	...	7,83,99,840
1919-1920 . . . . .	41,31,53,334	6,93,61,737	48,26,15,671	9,98,13,771	2,98,99,440	12,92,13,211
1920-1921 . . . . .	19,54,21,649	4,03,16,485	23,57,38,134	19,69,63,819	1,78,91,904	21,46,56,723
1921-1922 . . . . .	10,31,64,864	3,50,39,557	13,82,04,421	15,12,36,448	1,55,62,400	16,68,48,848
1922-1923 . . . . .	30,93,71,011	10,38,68,187	41,32,39,178	9,62,089	8,68,533	13,80,622
1923-1924 . . . . .	22,18,41,769	7,11,89,778	29,26,31,532	1,44,624	5,22,993	6,67,517
1924-1925 . . . . .	59,79,10,739	14,49,87,248	74,28,97,987	4,04,267	32,27,854	36,32,121
1925-1926 . . . . .	25,26,78,970	9,96,20,393	35,23,99,363	23,26,183	14,27,381	37,53,564
1926-1927 . . . . .	13,86,46,145	5,63,65,857	19,50,12,002	4,91,792	5,14,762	10,06,554
1927-1928 . . . . .	11,42,46,018	6,70,98,044	18,13,44,062	98,300	2,45,739	2,44,039

NOTE.—In all years prior to 1920-21, imports and exports of sovereigns whether on private or Government account and gold bullion imported or exported on Government account have been valued at the rate of Rs. 15 per £1 or 7-53844 grains of fine gold per rupee, while private imports and exports of bullion have been entered at the market rate. In the years 1920-21 to 1927-28 the values have in all cases been taken at the market rate.

## STATEMENT III.

Total value of imports and exports of silver coin and bullion in each official year from 1900-1901 to 1927-1928.

Year.	IMPORTS OF SILVER.			EXPORTS OF SILVER.		
	Government of India Re.	Other coin and bullion.	TOTAL.	Government of India Re.	Other coin and bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-1901	52,48,615	12,15,48,806	12,67,87,421	1,40,20,285	1,76,94,815	3,17,15,100
1901-1902	87,98,395	11,41,89,711	12,29,88,006	1,22,05,578	3,27,04,085	5,10,09,663
1902-1903	50,64,862	11,68,00,512	12,18,64,874	1,15,75,228	4,07,38,124	5,22,98,352
1903-1904	83,09,392	17,54,72,986	18,37,82,378	1,42,02,089	3,40,74,625	4,82,76,714
1904-1905	62,18,732	17,07,48,237	17,69,61,969	1,22,88,145	3,09,44,100	4,32,27,245
1905-1906	32,53,093	16,57,62,318	16,90,20,411	1,10,31,420	7,08,798	1,17,90,212
1906-1907	72,14,271	25,32,50,024	26,04,64,295	1,99,92,165	4,16,937	2,04,09,102
1907-1908	1,20,88,980	20,32,34,840	21,53,18,570	1,62,35,680	44,00,194	2,06,35,874
1908-1909	68,51,093	18,45,42,274	14,88,99,367	1,17,50,767	1,09,64,045	2,27,14,812
1909-1910	44,45,266	12,04,79,260	12,49,24,516	1,33,35,706	1,20,89,587	3,04,75,293
1910-1911	42,43,665	11,41,59,840	11,84,33,505	2,14,90,965	1,06,39,680	3,21,30,645
1911-1912	39,12,385	11,58,59,635	11,97,72,420	1,52,62,890	5,11,37,865	6,64,00,755
1912-1913	66,42,675	19,87,66,995	20,54,09,670	1,36,56,940	1,47,64,980	3,34,21,920
1913-1914	85,71,810	14,85,60,606	15,21,32,415	1,91,37,980	26,34,840	2,18,02,770
1914-1915	78,80,535	10,31,64,465	11,10,45,000	2,19,17,655	4,12,635	2,23,30,290
1915-1916	34,87,605	6,81,57,965	6,66,45,570	1,73,45,970	4,03,830	1,33,49,800
1916-1917	58,67,190	24,52,81,110	25,11,48,300	4,47,36,000	1,34,10,865	6,31,46,865
1917-1918	87,00,810	21,79,93,050	22,66,93,860	2,53,24,995	1,09,50,795	3,62,75,790
1918-1919	14,35,335	68,94,56,580	69,08,91,915	72,49,005	44,25,230	1,17,02,235
1919-1920	13,16,324	29,85,56,659	29,98,72,983	44,91,400	30,93,108	75,84,508
1920-1921	1,22,27,575	9,89,54,230	11,11,81,805	2,36,32,767	1,84,13,150	4,70,66,917
1921-1922	3,42,84,306	14,08,51,799	17,47,36,105	66,97,098	71,27,260	2,38,24,296
1922-1923	1,09,73,724	19,84,59,145	20,34,32,869	1,57,00,800	1,01,85,413	2,58,86,213
1923-1924	(Details not available.)		22,10,27,280	(Details not available.)		2,40,47,123
1924-1925	"		24,28,07,337	"		4,30,66,671
1925-1926	"		19,59,70,504	"		2,77,29,254
1926-1927	"		21,76,34,160	"		1,59,53,325
1927-1928	"		16,47,37,417	"		2,63,69,190



**STATEMENT IV.**

*Details of Sales of Treasury Bills.*

DATE OF SALE.	AMOUNT OFFERED FOR TENDER.		AMOUNT APPLIED FOR		AMOUNT ALLOTTED AND TAKEN UP		AVERAGE RATE FOR		RATE FOR INTER-MEDIATE BILLS.		AMOUNT OF INTER-MEDIATE BILLS SOLD.	
	3 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.
9th August 1927	...	2,00,00	...	3,70,60	...	2,00,00	...	97 15 8				
23rd " "	...	2,00,00	...	4,06,50	...	2,00,00	...	97 12 5				
6th September 1927	...	2,00,00	...	2,03,10	...	1,58,10	...	97 9 11				
18th " "	...	2,00,00	...	1,70,95	...	1,19,95	...	97 7 1				
20th " "	...	2,00,00	...	1,83,00	...	1,49,35	...	97 4 5				
27th " "	...	2,00,00	...	3,24,15	...	1,59,30	...	97 4 4				
7th October 1927	1,50,00	...	4,73,50	...	1,65,00	...	98 15 7	...	No Intermediate Sale.	No Intermediate Sale.	No Intermediate Sale.	No Intermediate Sale.
12th " "	1,50,00	...	5,02,65	...	1,49,35	...	98 14 9	...				
18th " "	1,50,00	...	5,44,50	...	1,50,00	...	98 14 6	...				
27th " "	1,50,00	...	5,91,75	...	1,49,75	...	98 14 6	...				
1st November 1927	1,50,00	...	3,65,75	...	1,50,00	...	98 14 5	...				

8th	1,50,00	...	8,51,25	...	1,49,00	...	98 14 5	...				
15th	1,50,00	...	1,83,10	...	1,49,10	...	98 14 2	...				
22nd	1,50,00	...	1,18,50	...	87,00	...	98 13 4	...				
29th	1,50,00	...	48,80	...	38,10	...	98 12 8	...				
6th December	1,00,00	...	58,40	...	58,30	...	98 10 9	...	No Intermediate Sale.	No Intermediate Sale.	No Intermediate Sale.	No Intermediate Sale.
13th	1,00,00	...	58,45	...	12,35	...	98 10 1	...				
19th December to 2nd March 1928.	No Tender Sale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 10 0	97 9 0	1,65,00	2,20,00
7th March 1928	75,00	75,00	6,50	80,00	6,50	57,00	98 10 5	97 11 3	...	...	...	...
9th to 12th March 1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 10 9	97 11 9	15,75	17,05
13th March 1928	75,00	75,00	22,30	80,00	16,25	74,56	98 11 0	97 11 3	...	...	...	...
14th to 19th March 1928.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 11 0	97 11 3	6,90	9,00
20th March 1928	75,00	75,00	15,50	98,50	8,25	75,00	98 10 4	97 9 8	...	...	...	...
21st to 26th March 1928.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 11 3	97 10 3	8,75	6,25
27th March 1928	75,00	1,00,00	12,25	92,50	12,25	92,50	98 10 0	97 9 4	...	...	...	...
28th to 31st March 1928.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 10 3	97 10 3	2,75	4,00
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	13,01,20	12,85,70	...	...	...	...	1,94,15	2,56,80
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,37,35

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## STATEMENT V.

*Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

MONTH.		COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.											
		Gross circulation of notes.	Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold coin and bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Sterling securities in England.	Rupce securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
March	1927 .	1,84,13	95,94	22,32	8,53	...	...	...	...	...	5,57	49,77	2,00
April	" "	1,78,71	95,53	29,76	8,86	...	...	...	...	...	2,10	87,46	...
May	" "	1,71,44	95,20	29,76	8,92	...	...	...	...	...	2,10	85,46	...
June	" "	1,72,57	96,36	29,76	8,99	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,46	...
July	" "	1,77,63	1,03,36	29,76	9,06	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,45	...
August	" "	1,80,48	1,06,00	29,76	8,90	...	...	...	...	...	19	85,63	...
September	" "	1,81,92	1,07,34	29,76	7,35	...	...	...	...	...	1,02	88,85	...
October	" "	1,83,38	1,08,27	29,76	7,91	...	...	...	...	...	1,29	86,75	...
November	" "	1,81,55	1,06,83	29,76	7,17	...	...	...	...	...	1,40	86,89	...
December	" "	1,82,61	1,01,11	29,76	7,42	...	...	...	...	...	3,43	88,92	4,00
January	1928 .	1,86,02	98,46	29,70	7,47	...	...	...	...	...	4,44	87,89	8,00
February	" "	1,85,78	98,79	29,76	7,57	...	...	...	...	...	3,77	87,89	8,00
March	" "	1,84,67	98,72	29,76	7,66	...	...	...	...	...	3,77	87,96	7,00

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.

## STATEMENT VI.

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1928.*

	£
In England—	
Estimated value on the 31st March 1928 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £37,675,352 (as per details below)	37,848,638
Gold	2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England	4,028
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TOTAL	40,000,000
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## Details of investments:—

	Face value.
	£
British Treasury Bills	10,970,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Bonds, February 1929	2,500,000
Treasury 5½ per cent. Bonds, April 1929	150,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1929-34	3,375,000
Treasury 5½ per cent. Bonds, May 1930	7,500,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1930-32	3,765,000
Treasury 4 per cent. Bonds, 1931-33	5,474,000
Treasury 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933-35	3,000,000
National 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Stock	941,352
	<hr/>
TOTAL	37,675,352
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## STATEMENT VII.

*Movement of Funds within the Provinces during the year 1927-28.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Bengal (including Port Blair and Nepal).	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	3,61	66	2,28	43	17	3,82	1	16	1	11,15
Transfers to headquarters by Bank Post-bills.	67	.	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	70
TOTAL	4,28	66	2,28	43	17	3,82	4	16	1	11,65

## STATEMENT VIII.

*Payment by Government on account of Transfer of Funds effected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1927-28.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Paid by	ON ACCOUNT OF									
	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal.	...	...	59	4,09	2,84	15	18,88	2,51	35,53	64,59
Madras . . . . .	76	..	1,27,27	...	...	11	...	...	...	1,28,14
Bombay . . . . .	27,55	14,65	..	5,86	92,93	...	1,53	28,15	8	1,70,65
United Provinces.	5,97	...	4,25	...	...	45	...	...	...	10,67
Punjab . . . . .	6,32	...	6,91	3,78	...	...	...	12	...	17,13
Burma . . . . .	2,06	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,36
Bihar and Orissa.	57,82	...	15	36	...	...	...	...	...	57,83
Central Provinces.	4,53	...	2,01,01	5	...	...	...	...	3	2,05,62
Assam . . . . .	1,58,33	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,33
TOTAL	2,62,84	14,65	3,40,43	14,19	95,67	71	20,41	30,78	35,64	8,15,32

## STATEMENT IX.

Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1926-27 and 1927-28.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1926-27.					1927-28.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency . . . . .	77,26	83,05	94,86	95,32	77,26	95,94	98,36	1,07,34	1,01,10	95,94
Treasury . . . . .	99	1,01	98	84	99	1,01	86	88	68	1,01
TOTAL . . . . .	78,25	84,06	95,84	96,16	78,25	96,95	99,22	1,08,17	1,01,78	96,95
Closing Balance—										
Currency . . . . .	88,05	94,86	95,32	95,94	95,94	98,36	1,07,34	1,01,10	98,72	98,72
Treasury . . . . .	1,01	98	84	1,01	1,01	86	83	68	84	84
TOTAL . . . . .	84,06	95,84	96,16	96,95	96,95	99,22	1,08,17	1,01,78	99,56	99,56
Net difference + or --	-5,81	-11,78	-32	-79	-18,70	-3,27	-8,95	+6,39	+2,23	-2,61
Add—New coins issued	+10	+10	+10	...	+30	+7	+3	...	...	+10
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoining . . . . .	-31	-31	-43	-33	-1,36	-39	-23	-29	-24	-1,30
Net absorption (+) or return from circula- tion (-) . . . . .	-6,03	-11,99	-64	-1,11	-19,76	-2,59	-9,20	+6,10	+1,96	-3,71

## STATEMENT X.

*Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.*

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . . . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
"  1840, 2nd " . . . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
"  1862 . . . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
"  1874 . . . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
"  1875 . . . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
"  1876 . . . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
"  1877 . . . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
"  1878 . . . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
"  1879 . . . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
"  1880 . . . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,513
"  1881 . . . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
"  1882 . . . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
"  1883 . . . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
"  1884 . . . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
"  1885 . . . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
"  1886 . . . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
"  1887 . . . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
"  1888 . . . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
"  1889 . . . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
"  1890 . . . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
"  1891 . . . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
"  1892 . . . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
"  1893 . . . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
"  1897 . . . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
"  1898 . . . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c) 75,19,413
"  1900 . . . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
"  1901 . . . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
"  1901 coined in 1902 . . . . .	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . . . .	25,000	...	...	25,000
"  "  1903 . . . . .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
"  "  1904 . . . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
"  "  1905 . . . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Indian States.

(e) " ₹1,90,43,904 coined for Indian States.

(f) " ₹2,98,88,014 coined for Indian States.

(g) " ₹11,66,451 coined for Indian States.

(h) " ₹5,94,221 coined for Indian States.

(i) " ₹3,28,000 coined for Indian States.

## STATEMENT X—(concluded).

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(f) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
" " 1908	2,02,17,723	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,493
" " 1909	1,27,58,580	...	95,38,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913	7,52,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,26,65,951
" " 1914	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917	11,32,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
" " 1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	...	1,44,00,031
" " 1920	3,86,00,085	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
" " 1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	...	64,00,064
" " 1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	...	5,64,000
" " 1920 coined in 1923.	49,36,050	...	...	49,36,050
" " 1921	...	...	51,15,121	51,15,121
" " 1922	...	...	20,51,150	20,51,150
TOTAL	2,70,20,56,128	10,76,07,305	3,66,60,32,346	6,47,56,95,779

(f) Includes ₹3,90,310 coined for Indian States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹33 lakhs and Bombay ₹135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " ₹94,768 coined for Indian States and ₹438 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " ₹1,01,459 coined for Indian States.

(m) " ₹16,56,250 coined for Indian States.

(n) " ₹12,78,441 coined for Indian States.



# STATEMENT XI.

## *Rupee Census.*

Calendar years.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.		
William IV. 1835	·9	·10	·10	·15	·15	·17	·12	·11	·08	·07	·17	·07	·06	·06	·05	·05	·05	·04	·04	·05	·04	·04	·08	·04	·04	·04	
1840, 1st issue	·95	·8	·75	·5	·43	·45	·33	·32	·26	·19	·19	·18	·16	·13	·13	·12	·14	·07	·10	·13	·12	·12	·08	·10	·07	·07	
1840, 2nd issue	2·8	2·13	1·6	1·2	1·04	·99	·73	·61	·50	·30	·37	·30	·27	·27	·31	·23	·24	·19	·16	·16	·23	·16	·14	·12	·17	·17	
1863	18·85	17·3	15·7	14·35	13·64	13·73	13·50	13·53	13·09	12·13	11·42	11·17	11·10	9·64	9·23	7·95	7·71	7·49	7·47	7·98	7·53	7·77	7·50	7·74	7·59	7·39	7·39
1874	75	75	65	55	50	59	53	54	61	53	48	51	50	43	32	47	38	46	45	43	46	43	41	39	42	42	42
1875	1·09	·99	·95	·86	·77	·84	·80	·79	·79	·74	·73	·73	·76	·65	·63	·50	·53	·56	·55	·53	·60	·59	·53	·55	·54	·54	·54
1876	1·3	1·25	1·1	1·0	·98	1·01	1·00	·98	·96	·80	·90	·88	·91	·80	·81	·66	·63	·68	·68	·67	·74	·70	·66	·69	·67	·67	·67
1877	4·09	3·85	3·5	3·2	2·95	3·09	3·05	3·00	3·04	2·78	2·70	2·68	2·67	2·32	2·30	1·79	1·75	1·69	1·78	1·85	1·83	1·88	1·85	1·89	1·84	1·84	1·84
1878	2·85	2·55	2·4	2·3	2·04	2·13	2·12	2·12	2·11	1·91	1·90	1·84	1·86	1·68	1·66	1·23	1·21	1·26	1·30	1·34	1·36	1·34	1·28	1·35	1·35	1·30	1·30
1879	2·5	2·24	2·0	1·95	1·80	1·97	1·82	1·83	1·82	1·68	1·60	1·62	1·61	1·34	1·25	1·09	1·08	1·05	1·08	1·15	1·20	1·14	1·12	1·16	1·16	1·25	1·25
1880	2·25	2·08	1·95	1·8	1·66	1·68	1·69	1·67	1·68	1·55	1·50	1·52	1·51	1·29	1·23	1·03	1·04	1·02	1·04	1·12	1·14	1·13	1·06	1·13	1·13	1·08	1·08
1881	·85	·28	·25	·25	·23	·24	·24	·20	·22	·22	·22	·23	·23	·23	·20	·21	·21	·24	·24	·21	·28	·28	·23	·21	·23	·23	·23
1882	2·5	2·4	2·3	2·0	1·84	1·67	1·67	1·65	1·78	1·62	1·60	1·68	1·65	1·40	1·35	1·13	1·07	1·00	1·12	1·16	1·18	1·17	1·15	1·17	1·15	1·14	1·14
1883	·95	·9	·8	·75	·70	·72	·60	·67	·67	·68	·63	·66	·65	·58	·61	·48	·47	·50	·48	·46	·54	·52	·49	·51	·51	·51	·51
1884	1·85	1·75	1·6	1·45	1·33	1·38	1·38	1·36	1·34	1·25	1·30	1·23	1·24	1·05	1·08	·88	·83	·87	·85	·90	·92	·93	·94	·88	·89	·89	·89
1885	3·55	3·25	2·95	2·8	2·61	2·61	2·59	2·60	2·60	2·35	2·30	2·28	2·26	1·96	1·80	1·44	1·41	1·48	1·54	1·53	1·65	1·57	1·53	1·57	1·57	1·57	1·57
1886	3·01	1·98	1·75	1·6	1·46	1·51	1·50	1·49	·82	1·35	1·33	1·34	1·36	1·15	1·13	·95	·88	·94	·96	·99	1·03	1·02	·99	·99	·95	·95	·95
1887	3·05	3·4	3·1	2·8	2·59	2·64	2·68	2·60	·68	2·34	2·24	2·28	2·33	2·05	1·96	1·68	1·46	1·52	1·67	1·58	1·64	1·68	1·69	1·65	1·69	1·69	1·69
1888	2·7	2·5	2·35	2·1	1·98	2·03	1·98	1·96	·97	1·84	1·80	1·78	1·80	1·58	1·55	1·30	1·28	1·32	1·30	1·34	1·32	1·36	1·35	1·37	1·35	1·35	1·35
1889	3·04	2·85	2·6	2·35	2·16	2·23	2·25	2·23	2·19	2·02	2·00	1·99	2·03	1·73	1·67	1·40	1·37	1·39	1·41	1·43	1·44	1·51	1·44	1·49	1·49	1·45	1·45
1890	5·04	4·8	4·3	3·85	3·53	3·80	3·70	3·65	3·60	3·34	3·28	3·28	3·26	2·80	2·64	2·14	2·09	2·14	2·22	2·22	2·30	2·33	2·30	2·33	2·30	2·38	2·38
1891	2·75	2·6	2·35	2·1	1·99	2·00	2·02	2·00	2·00	1·87	1·70	1·70	1·84	1·62	·63	1·25	1·27	1·39	1·34	1·30	1·37	1·37	1·30	1·33	1·31	1·31	1·31
1892	4·5	4·3	3·85	3·35	3·13	3·21	3·13	3·22	3·20	2·92	2·87	2·82	2·89	2·50	2·30	1·94	1·88	1·89	1·93	1·96	2·08	1·99	2·06	2·04	2·01	2·01	2·01

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Vernonia.	1903	8.4	8.2	8.35	8.6	8.37	8.48	8.42	8.37	8.37	8.24	8.18	8.19	8.17	1.90	1.85	1.46	1.46	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.56	
	1907	18	15	17	15	16	16	17	18	18	16	15	14	15	16	17	17	19	15	19	21	18	16	17	15	17	
	1908	5	4	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.94	3.97	3.75	3.73	3.27	3.04	2.45	2.37	2.50	2.51	2.61	2.55	2.70	2.58	2.63	
	1900	6.3	5.96	5.25	4.7	4.24	4.33	4.30	4.20	4.21	3.94	3.97	3.75	3.73	3.27	3.04	2.45	2.37	2.50	2.51	2.61	2.55	2.70	2.58	2.63	2.63	
	1901	9.4	9.05	8.1	7.25	6.34	6.38	6.74	6.68	6.57	6.07	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.98	4.55	3.84	3.68	3.80	3.90	3.94	4.00	3.90	3.93	4.06	4.03	4.03
Kawans vil.	1903	8.6	8.88	4.8	4.2	3.94	3.84	3.38	3.59	3.30	3.46	3.33	3.19	3.33	3.79	2.78	2.37	3.21	3.24	3.35	3.34	3.35	3.35	3.35	2.36	2.43	
	1904	3.6	3.4	6.0	6.6	6.46	6.08	5.92	5.79	5.58	5.21	4.90	4.92	4.92	4.28	3.90	3.15	3.08	3.17	3.25	3.30	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.38	3.38	3.40
	1906	...	2.3	7.8	6.6	6.00	5.74	5.41	5.23	5.14	4.74	4.20	4.40	4.30	3.87	3.90	3.30	2.33	2.33	2.99	2.97	2.96	2.96	3.0	2.96	3.05	3.05
	1906	...	...	3.7	11.6	10.86	9.02	10.25	10.20	10.02	9.40	8.70	8.86	8.86	7.88	7.36	6.99	5.67	5.08	5.73	5.86	5.75	5.63	5.86	5.91	5.90	5.90
	1907	...	...	...	2.5	2.92	2.23	2.36	2.56	2.38	2.17	2.51	2.54	2.40	2.37	2.67	2.30	2.10	2.28	2.25	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.33
	1908	...	...	...	...	6.4	1.20	1.46	1.55	1.53	1.75	2.07	1.52	1.46	1.28	1.28	1.01	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.04	9.4	9.8	1.08	1.08
	1909	...	...	...	...	25	26	30	28	26	26	21	25	28	25	21	27	23	23	20	21	21	20	24	26	26	27
	1910	...	...	...	...	17	75	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	18	14	18	10	20	26	11	13	12	11	41	69	26	14	29
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4.03	4.40	4.69	4.02	4.24	3.74	3.28	3.15	3.23	3.05	3.15	3.08	2.98	3.08	2.97	3.10
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.23	5.90	5.79	5.51	5.66	4.79	3.80	3.56	4.09	3.91	3.98	3.82	3.73	3.69	3.66	3.66		
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	1.05	1.17	1.44	1.33	1.25	1.18	1.34	1.37	1.26	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.18	1.30		
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	3.4	7.4	9.7	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.5	6.0	6.8	
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	07	7.41	8.08	5.14	4.80	4.63	4.99	5.13	5.07	4.94	5.10	5.16	5.20	
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.71	7.06	3.11	5.69	5.96	5.93	5.74	5.63	5.60	5.58	5.77	5.88	
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.07	14.05	9.29	9.54	9.85	9.27	9.06	8.89	9.45	9.43	9.20	
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.07	11.72	8.65	7.94	7.60	7.39	7.60	8.00	8.04	7.88	
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40	1.86	1.81	1.80	1.47	1.48	1.53	1.54		
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.5	1.18	
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	06	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Note.—This statement shows the result of the examination undertaken once a year of a portion of the rupees held at the different treasuries in India, to determine the composition of the rupee circulation according to the dates borne by each coin.

## STATEMENT XII.

*Value of Currency Notes in circulation on the last day of each month.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Last day of	1869-70.	1879-80.	1889-90.	1899-1900.	1909-10.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
April . .	9,90	11,27	15,52	28,02	43,65	66,44	65,46	60,34	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,58,72	1,70,74	1,67,32	1,71,76	1,73,37	1,81,93	1,79,61	1,85,13	1,73,71
May . .	10,38	11,17	15,77	23,25	46,77	66,25	66,77	61,99	66,31	89,31	1,11,53	1,55,18	1,66,92	1,67,81	1,72,39	1,71,23	1,74,51	1,73,23	1,67,06	1,71,44
June . .	10,80	11,82	16,24	29,44	49,29	68,48	70,26	66,48	71,39	93,29	1,14,79	1,62,76	1,64,34	1,71,76	1,76,01	1,73,61	1,72,49	1,78,25	1,91,44	1,72,57
July . .	10,53	12,24	16,49	29,27	51,53	69,90	75,45	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41	1,67,11	1,63,57	1,75,56	1,80,41	1,75,72	1,76,24	1,84,30	1,97,48	1,77,63
August .	10,21	12,74	16,15	28,76	51,74	67,33	65,79	66,41	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92	1,63,27	1,76,02	1,82,26	1,76,30	1,78,13	1,86,21	2,00,53	1,80,46
September .	1,08	13,33	16,14	27,63	50,82	61,80	60,52	63,31	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	1,71,86	1,57,63	1,78,37	1,80,76	1,79,29	1,79,26	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,82
October .	10,76	13,58	16,63	27,67	50,50	61,90	60,78	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	1,75,29	1,59,58	1,73,72	1,79,63	1,80,82	1,80,98	1,91,77	1,93,79	1,83,36
November .	11,33	13,75	16,97	27,33	46,53	64,79	61,19	62,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76	1,79,67	1,60,31	1,73,48	1,77,30	1,78,30	1,80,06	1,89,68	1,89,10	1,81,55

September	11,21	13,90	15,47	26,26	48,25	64,57	60,88	62,34	82,17	1,06,31	1,47,09	1,82,91	1,61,40	1,72,53	1,74,18	1,83,41	1,79,21	1,91,76	1,81,18	1,82,64
January	11,12	14,23	16,29	27,18	51,84	68,94	60,26	62,42	84,86	1,04,82	1,49,74	1,85,15	1,68,41	1,74,40	1,72,65	1,84,02	1,81,12	1,91,18	1,80,47	1,86,02
February	10,68	18,28	16,37	27,27	50,57	65,18	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,08,46	1,51,48	1,88,08	1,64,60	1,78,87	1,73,89	1,86,19	1,83,72	1,91,76	1,82,74	1,85,78
March	10,47	12,86	15,77	28,74	54,41	66,12	61,63	67,73	86,87	99,79	1,58,46	1,74,52	1,66,16	1,74,76	1,74,70	1,85,85	1,84,19	1,93,34	1,84,13	1,84,87
Average	10,67	12,80	16,15	27,96	49,66	65,55	64,04	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68	1,63,51	1,73,80	1,76,83	1,79,01	1,79,27	1,86,88	1,89,18	1,80,16
Reserve Treasury balances held in notes—average	...	...	1,01	2,47	2,64	9,93	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,64	1,07	1,34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratio Reserve—average held	...	...	...	6,54	4,75	88,54	19,22	16,49	23,22	20,86	20,27	29,20	33,29	24,33	24,32	23,49	22,32	22,32	22,32	29
Silver	...	...	10,17	11,42	22,01	18,01	30,82	32,61	21,85	20,67	26,33	44,84	55,26	74,65	85,26	88,28	74,25	83,52	98,88	1,09,31
Agency Investment in State March	8,60	6,00	6,00	10,00	12,00	14,00	14,00	20,00	48,49	61,46	98,85	86,86	76,42	70,92	63,83	71,53	77,12	86,11	55,34	41,73
Ratio of Agency Currency Department	14	25	21	29	27	20	27	24	71	1,53	2,40	8,49	1,90	3,28	2,46	2,11	2,96	8,73	8,48	1,80

## STATEMENT

*Statement of Active Note Circulation during*

LAST DAY OF	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in treasuries.		
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
April . . . . .	1,79,61	1,85,13	1,78,71	1,61	1,26	1,14
May . . . . .	1,78,23	1,87,08	1,71,44	1,25	1,10	1,03
June . . . . .	1,78,25	1,91,44	1,72,57	1,17	1,15	1,14
July . . . . .	1,84,30	1,97,48	1,77,63	1,04	96	89
August . . . . .	1,88,21	2,00,53	1,80,48	1,01	96	97
September . . . . .	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,83	1,04	97	91
October . . . . .	1,91,77	1,98,79	1,83,38	1,17	1,01	93
November . . . . .	1,89,68	1,89,15	1,81,55	1,34	1,07	1,06
December . . . . .	1,91,76	1,81,18	1,82,64	1,24	1,17	1,12
January . . . . .	1,91,18	1,80,47	1,86,02	1,40	1,20	1,21
February . . . . .	1,91,76	1,82,74	1,85,78	1,39	1,33	1,15
March . . . . .	1,93,34	1,84,13	1,84,87	1,87	1,53	1,66
Average . . . . .	1,86,88	1,89,13	1,80,16	1,29	1,15	1,10

## XIII.

1927-28 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1,78,00	1,86,87	1,72,57	15,14	21,97	11,51	1,62,86	1,61,90	1,61,06
1,71,98	1,85,98	1,70,41	17,48	80,75	12,07	1,54,55	1,55,28	1,58,34
1,77,08	1,90,29	1,71,48	28,08	38,39	15,24	1,49,05	1,51,90	1,56,19
1,88,26	1,96,52	1,76,74	42,51	53,42	28,07	1,40,75	1,43,10	1,48,67
1,87,20	1,99,57	1,79,51	38,76	55,09	27,49	1,48,44	1,44,48	1,52,02
1,88,47	1,95,48	1,80,91	27,74	47,71	24,95	1,60,73	1,47,77	1,55,96
1,90,60	1,92,78	1,82,45	20,69	39,76	24,49	1,69,91	1,53,02	1,57,96
1,88,34	1,88,06	1,80,49	16,61	32,95	19,11	1,71,73	1,54,13	1,61,38
1,90,52	1,80,01	1,81,52	10,64	14,41	4,56	1,79,88	1,65,60	1,76,96
1,89,78	1,72,37	1,84,81	13,59	12,87	10,11	1,76,19	1,66,40	1,74,79
1,90,37	1,31,41	1,84,63	14,29	12,83	11,02	1,76,06	1,68,53	1,73,61
1,91,47	1,82,50	1,83,71	22,76	18,19	8,68	1,67,71	1,64,31	1,74,33
1,85,59	1,87,98	1,79,06	22,43	21,62	16,44	1,63,16	1,56,96	1,62,61

## STATEMENT XIV.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March 1928 and preceding years.*

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING RS. 10,000 NOTES) OF THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR									TOTAL.
	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	
1918-14	...	...	1,61	17,78	8	1,78	17,81	2,64	9,17	...	...	3.2	34.9	2	3.5	35.0	5.2	18.0	100
1918-19	10,51	1,84	9,20	46,90	3	4,90	43,81	2,48	15,12	7.8	1.4	6.8	34.8	...	3.6	32.5	1.9	11.2	100
1919-20	13,49	1,08	11,45	54,73	3	4,90	50,88	2,63	16,20	8.7	7	7.4	35.3	...	3.2	32.5	1.7	10.5	100
1920-21	9,52	51	14,05	52,67	3	3,84	47,23	2,53	17,81	6.4	4	9.5	35.5	...	2.6	31.9	1.7	12.0	100
1921-22	9,93	27	15,84	57,51	3	4,05	54,28	2,05	14,68	6.3	2	10.0	33.3	...	2.5	34.2	1.3	9.3	100
1922-23	10,88	13	16,27	56,71	2	3,76	59,43	1,74	14,41	6.7	1	10.0	34.7	...	2.3	36.4	1.0	8.8	100
1923-24	11,39	7	15,99	57,18	2	3,12	69,41	1,62	12,67	6.6	...	9.3	33.4	...	1.8	40.5	9	7.5	100
1924-25	4,15	4	15,83	68,57	2	2,81	68,87	1,32	13,11	2.5	...	9.3	40.5	...	1.5	37.7	8	7.7	100
1925-26	72	2	15,66	76,68	2	2,23	60,22	1,19	13,20	4	...	9.2	45.2	...	1.3	35.4	7	7.8	100
1926-27	44	2	16,49	73,66	2	2,15	60,09	1,10	13,42	3	...	9.9	43.7	...	1.3	36.1	7	8.0	100
1927-28	39	1	18,91	76,27	2	2,09	63,07	1,05	14,90	2	...	10.7	43.2	...	1.2	35.7	6	8.4	100

## STATEMENT XV.

### *Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.*

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . . . .	...	47,48,050	42,18,770	2,68,47,590	29,62,200	34,98,850	83,08,100	5,05,78,560	6,01,54,910	5,34,95,020	5,97,16,550
Cawnpore . . . . .	2,38,38,540	...	25,58,900	1,93,65,150	15,98,200	4,35,800	1,20,700	4,79,12,290	5,59,46,670	4,46,26,060	4,98,25,420
Lahore . . . . .	1,47,98,770	25,14,780	...	2,81,97,910	1,48,39,850	7,56,770	1,65,800	6,07,68,360	6,89,00,080	7,25,82,480	9,12,12,910
Bombay . . . . .	1,10,68,870	16,47,300	30,16,500	...	34,94,050	1,85,49,950	3,04,550	3,90,81,220	4,18,34,130	4,40,06,560	4,93,61,850
Karachi . . . . .	1,98,09,800	8,25,400	28,88,800	2,92,81,570	...	1,06,44,600	1,38,150	6,80,87,820	2,10,60,400	1,08,62,470	1,62,38,470
Madras . . . . .	76,41,300	8,95,100	9,26,450	4,29,82,670	8,47,000	...	4,91,500	5,36,38,920	5,80,04,920	6,03,07,140	6,67,96,100
Rangoon . . . . .	87,97,270	3,26,000	4,29,750	82,15,150	2,93,100	85,48,650	...	1,16,09,920	1,16,87,800	1,22,91,820	1,83,81,100
Total for 1927-28 . . . . .	8,08,49,450	1,08,96,610	1,40,28,670	14,98,90,040	2,85,34,400	3,24,34,620	95,28,300	32,06,62,090	...	...	...
„ 1926-27 . . . . .	11,81,60,650	1,12,27,870	1,65,98,070	14,41,47,080	2,99,17,450	8,07,07,020	1,12,30,170	...	31,75,68,310	...	...
„ 1925-26 . . . . .	6,89,28,510	1,44,88,270	1,69,34,030	14,18,38,280	2,87,19,890	2,54,42,600	25,20,020	...	...	29,81,71,300	...
„ 1924-25 . . . . .	8,28,24,810	1,77,58,880	1,60,78,150	16,97,69,870	1,69,72,920	2,79,39,290	1,26,90,000	...	...	...	34,60,31,900



## STATEMENT XVI.

### *Absorption of Small Coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India Trea- suries.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N. W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Prov- inces and Berar.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	1,81	6,34	12,53	11,10	15,02	5,06	2,14	1,73	1,28	3,72	60,23
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-1,78	+3,05	-3,18	-2,33	-7,17	-8	+3,92	-2,27	+27	+3,67	-5,70
Closing Balance	1,54	5,72	5,63	10,65	10,09	3,68	2,79	2,05	1,17	5,42	48,74
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-3,01	3,67	3,72	-1,88	-2,24	1,30	3,27	-2,59	38	2,17	5,79
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	-2,16	1,28	-84	-43	-3,00	-82	4,27	-1,56	24	3,52	1,01
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	-2,54	-77	9	4,37	-3,53	-1,68	4,73	-1,48	16	2,59	1,94
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	-1,07	-4,73	-2,44	-63	-88	-1,31	-32	-29	-7	-3	-11,77
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-1,07	-4,73	-2,44	-63	-88	-1,31	-32	-29	-7	-3	-11,77
Closing Balance	-1,07	-4,73	-2,44	-63	-88	-1,31	-32	-29	-7	-3	-11,77
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-1,52	-3,19	-2,58	-54	-1,26	-2,22	-37	-36	-20	-5	-18,29
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	61	-5,35	-3,73	-40	-1,34	-1,62	-53	-28	5	6	-11,63
<b>‡ ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance	90	2,46	3,27	3,14	4,14	2,04	7	1,83	1,32	1,68	20,85
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-2	+34	-23	+1,91	-1,75	+7	...	-1,15	+21	+64	-1
Closing Balance	88	2,83	2,61	2,32	4,77	1,85	19	1,44	1,38	1,38	19,60
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	3	-3	40	2,73	-2,38	26	-12	-76	15	96	1,24
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	-3	-89	-81	3,37	-2,37	-38	5	-32	-7	65	-50
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	-60	-61	-14	4,09	-2,60	-50	16	92	-31	99	1,40

## 2 ANNA NICKEL--

Opening Balance	81	4,64	7,49	2,87	6,39	2,53	1,76	1,54	1,92	2,18	32,07
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	+6	+4,28	+1,74	+1,97	-1,42	+1,61	+3,00	-92	+85	+1,00	+12,15
Closing Balance	87	4,11	4,67	2,48	5,96	2,36	2,38	1,14	1,76	1,98	27,83
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-10	4,79	4,50	2,36	-1,01	1,78	2,38	-52	1,01	1,20	16,89
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	-29	4,11	84	4,06	-1,73	81	3,85	20	1,01	1,32	12,19
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	-54	2,47	2,15	5,78	-1,73	62	5,32	1,86	38	1,31	17,12

## NICKEL ANNA PIECES--

Opening Balance	1,05	5,53	8,33	1,89	7,21	3,86	1,60	1,58	8,22	1,72	34,99
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1,36	+4,43	+5	+1,46	-1,78	+1,77	+1,74	-14	+8,24	+90	+15,21
Closing Balance	84	4,57	1,95	1,77	4,91	2,90	2,05	1,90	6,79	1,40	28,18
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-1,15	5,39	1,43	1,58	52	2,03	1,29	14	9,67	1,12	23,02
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	-1,08	3,30	-3,73	75	-74	49	2,50	1,64	7,15	1,34	11,62
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	-1,59	2,10	-1,91	3,21	-1,64	14	2,58	2,02	5,04	1,37	11,38

## SINGLE PIECE--

Opening Balance	79	1,66	78	2,13	3,00	1,10	74	67	1,54	72	13,68
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1,38	+1,25	+91	-1,69	-44	+84	+1,18	+29	+22	+51	+1,24
Closing Balance	47	1,28	46	65	2,94	93	1,13	48	1,14	47	9,87
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-1,01	1,66	-1,16	-51	22	81	79	53	62	76	5,05
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	-1,28	1,00	55	-23	-55	73	1,66	1,25	48	74	4,05
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	-1,30	55	61	39	-1,95	57	1,01	1,38	18	79	2,23

## HALF PIECE--

Opening Balance	1	...	6	10	10	4	...	3	1	4	69
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	...	+1	-2	+45	+1	+7	...	...	+2	...	+54
Closing Balance	2	1	4	9	11	5	...	3	1	3	89
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-1	...	...	46	...	6	...	...	2	1	54
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	-1	...	...	44	...	4	...	-4	2	...	45
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	1	...	...	41	-2	4	...	-1	2	...	45

## TEN PIECES--

Opening Balance	1	81	17	2	9	3	1	3	1	2	70
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1	+54	+4	+5	+3	+3	+1	+1	...	...	+70
Closing Balance	2	24	10	1	10	3	1	2	1	1	55
Net Local Absorption in 1927-28	-2	61	11	6	2	3	1	2	...	1	25
Ditto ditto in 1926-27	...	61	15	2	2	3	1	2	...	1	26
Ditto ditto in 1925-26	1	50	9	4	3	1	1	3	...	...	72

## STATEMENT

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Currency*

No.	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA.		NORTHERN
		Controller of the Currency.	Calcutta Circs.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.
	<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal Bills of Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...
3	Premium on Bills . . . . .	...	48,898	...
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	64,147	...
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	...	16,900	...
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	7,807	...
7	Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	-18,432	...
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1927-28</b> . . . . .	...	1,19,818	...
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1926-27</b> . . . . .	...	...	...
	<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>			
1	Salaries (including Exchange Compensation, House-rent and Local allowance) . . . . .	73,107	31,465	34,481
2	Establishment (including Local allowances) . . . . .	1,15,171	4,53,741	30,413
3	Temporary establishment . . . . .	...	53,076	...
4	Stationery . . . . .	1,400	1,327	476
5	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	20,074	2,690	1,303
6	Cost of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings . . . . .	...	13,775	...
7	Contingencies . . . . .	41,702	37,816	1,528
8	Travelling allowances . . . . .	10,936	7,960	1,013
9	Cost of note forms including freight, etc. . . . .	...	...	...
10	Charges for remittance of treasure . . . . .	...	2,72,580	...
11	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	...	...	...
12	Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1927-28</b> . . . . .	2,62,390	8,74,481	69,214
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1926-27</b> . . . . .	...	...	...
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1927-28</b> . . . . .	...	...	...

\* The figures are approximate as the

## XVII.

Department for the year 1927-28.\*

INDIA.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.	No.
Cawn- pore Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Bombay Circle.	Karachi Circle.	Madras Circle.	Rangoon Circle.	Rs.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,75,805	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,05,068	2
4,462	451	...	44,050	826	5,855	* 51,996	1,35,836	3
2,550	26,406	...	21,730	4,262	89,622	586	1,53,802	4
8,090	1,812	...	5,600	...	3,365	2,150	38,217	5
8,300	1,785	...	832	18	2,011	3,700	19,303	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,786	7
-2,749	-11,160	...	-7,350	-1,247	-17,871	-328	-58,982	8
15,553	19,044	...	84,862	3,359	27,482	88,108	2,43,62,885	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,06,79,504	
20,370	30,850	38,858	31,843	10,928	15,280	16,503	2,93,630	1
71,755	88,068	89,636	2,56,194	37,412	1,33,271	1,47,397	13,71,053	2
12,179	16,392	...	14,456	...	11,127	5,364	1,18,084	3
...	392	343	571	101	463	424	5,492	4
2,825	2,156	6,555	4,379	1,932	3,122	3,355	49,531	5
6,728	947	...	7,962	988	1,169	10,063	41,513	6
15,434	11,222	1,469	23,814	8,888	7,947	15,410	1,65,238	7
3,449	5,449	...	4,743	1,028	4,020	3,333	61,926	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,47,827	9
1,33,309	78,143	...	1,35,742	6,567	1,01,901	93,988	8,12,239	10
...	21,600	...	...	...	...	76,091	97,691	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,086	12
2,66,044	2,43,218	86,961	4,69,694	67,323	2,78,286	3,72,418	68,58,390	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,82,306	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,04,436	

accounts for the year have not been closed.

## STATEMENT XVIII.

### *Statistics of Work in Currency Offices.*

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.		
								1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.
<b>Issue of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	6,43	97	2,25	4,55	74	3,83	2,42	21,19	19,79	23,02
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,56,00	17,56	45,63	1,62,77	15,54	73,92	67,18	5,38,60	5,22,45	5,85,48
<b>Cancellation of notes (in lakhs)—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	6,31	1,16	2,42	3,95	54	3,34	2,27	19,99	20,42	24,12
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,54,39	17,12	89,60	1,25,08	15,07	65,96	58,97	4,74,19	4,60,41	4,66,02
<b>Receipts of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	7,03	3,93	3,00	5,44	55	1,52	1,25	22,72	26,89	28,68
<b>Issues of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	5,71	1,69	92	6,34	56	1,87	1,16	17,65	15,41	25,38
<b>Transactions over the counters—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	1,64,27	7,53	21,70	1,46,32	11,35	49,93	54,70	4,56,85	4,57,93	4,84,04
No. of claims on defective and lost or wholly destroyed notes registered . . . . .	7,544	325	556	955	189	29	43	10,246	15,310	19,283

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Controller of the Currency**  
for the year 1930-31

BY  
**J. W. KELLY,**  
*Offg. Controller of the Currency*



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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year ended the 31st March 1931.

#### Introductory.

2. *General features of the year.*—The financial year 1930-31 brought no relief from the economic difficulties which faced the world when the year 1929-30 came to a close and commerce and industry were throughout the period in the throes of an acute depression which was probably unparalleled in its intensity and the widespread nature of its reactions. Although all countries have not suffered alike, none escaped unscathed, and those whose trade consists chiefly in the export of raw commodities in exchange for manufactured goods have suffered most. The general fall in wholesale prices which commenced in the winter of 1929 continued without interruption up to the end of the year under report. The extent of this fall can be judged from Statement I. Between April 1930 and March 1931 wholesale prices fell by 15 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 18 per cent. in the United States of America, and 19 per cent. in Japan, as compared with a drop of 19 per cent. in India. Opinions differ as to the causes of this phenomenon and it is not possible to discuss them in this report. The fall in the general price level has been ascribed variously to over-production, maldistribution of gold, underspending, and want of confidence engendered by the enormous losses suffered by investors when the speculative boom in the stock markets of the United States of America suddenly subsided. Whatever the cause, the effect on world trade has been catastrophic.

3. One of the most remarkable features of this collapse was the effect on rates of discount ruling in the three most important international money markets. The contraction in the demand for money caused by the prevailing low prices, stagnant stock markets, smaller borrowings by traders, and the stricter attitude taken by banks towards applications for new accommodation resulted in a marked decline in rates of discount, both official and non-official. The Bank of England rate, which was reduced to 3 per cent. on the 1st May remained at that figure throughout the rest of the year. The Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate reached the low level of 2 per cent. on the 23rd December and the Bank of France rate, which was reduced to 3 per cent. in January 1930, was further reduced to 2½ per cent. from the 1st May 1930 and again reduced to 2 per cent. from the 2nd January 1931. As pointed out in last year's report, low money rates in highly developed industrial countries do not necessarily imply a similar state of affairs in agricultural countries whose staple trade consists in the export of the raw materials of commerce. Given satisfactory harvests in such countries prices of agricultural products are the first to fall resulting in redundancy of floating money, disequilibrium of prices, and an undue strain on the foreign exchanges. It is clearly necessary in such circumstances to take measures to ration credit and to control money rates until equilibrium is restored. Recent Australian history furnishes a striking example of this economic truth. The exchange difficulties which that country experienced from the disastrous decline in the prices of wool and wheat are too well-known to require emphasis here.

4. Two events of the year which had repercussions on world finance may be mentioned briefly, namely, the large number of bank suspensions in the United States and the so-called Oustric collapse in France, both of which contributed in no small degree to retard a return of confidence. Incidentally, the Oustric affair led to a large repatriation of foreign investments by nervous French holders, and as a consequence heavy withdrawals of gold from London and America on French account. It will be of interest to note in passing that the gold holding of the Bank of France increased from 42,557 million francs to 56,116 million francs in the year under report, while that of the United States of America increased from 4,061 million dollars to 4,343 million dollars. Political disturbances in several of the South American Republics, which are predominantly agricultural, added to the distress caused by the fall in prices of produce, and the consequent restricted purchasing power of the people reacted severely on the manufacturing countries with whom they had trade relations. The Far East was no better off than the rest of the world. Although internal dissension in China diminished substantially and the country was free from warlike operations for the first time for several years, recovery was necessarily slow, and



a further setback was occasioned by the precipitous fall in the price of silver which affected the national finances seriously. Indifferent harvests and a heavy decline in exports led to sales of silver on a large scale with the result that the price of the metal, which had already shared in the general fall in commodity prices and was further depressed by the addition of stocks of demonetised silver to the already large supply fell to a record low level. So far no action has been taken on the report of the Kemmerer Committee which was published at the end of the last financial year and which contained certain recommendations in favour of a gold standard for China and the eventual redemption of the silver currency. It was decided, however, as a measure of protection that custom duties should be collected in future in gold at the Chinese ports. Japan suffered as much as other countries from a fall in the price level, unemployment, and a heavy decline in exports. In support of the stabilised value of the yen a considerable amount of gold had to be exported during the year.

5. Before closing this short summary of events abroad a brief reference should be made to the Bank of International Settlements which was formally opened on the 17th May 1930 and to the German international loan which was floated successfully under the new Bank's auspices in the following month. It is confidently expected that the formation of this Bank will lead to a policy of closer co-ordination in matters of high finance between Central banks and currency authorities, a desideratum of the first importance in view of recent developments in international financial relations.

6. *India.*—Economic conditions in India were affected throughout the year by the doubts and uncertainties attending the efforts to settle the country's political future. Although the findings of the Royal Commission appointed to report on the constitutional problem were not published until the third week of June 1930, the Indian National Congress inaugurated an elaborate civil disobedience campaign early in the year, the effect of which was very pronounced not only on internal trade but also on outside markets where developments in India were being closely watched. The feeling of nervousness and insecurity which prevailed after the close of the Lahore Congress in December 1929 re-appeared, business was paralysed for a time, particularly in Western India, and disturbances occurred in many parts of the country. The monsoon which broke at about the normal time was excellent and gave on the whole very good harvests with the result that India was placed in the paradoxical position of having large quantities of surplus exportable crops which could not be exported except at a heavy loss owing to the prevailing depression and lack of demand. This was particularly true in the case of the jute and wheat crops. The demand for gunnies was very much smaller than usual, and jute

mills in Calcutta had to resort to short time in order to reduce their losses. The world wheat market suffered from a plethora of supplies due mainly to large stocks in the United States of America and Canada and heavy sales by Russia.

In the case of cotton it is reassuring to find that the demand from outside markets for the Indian staple remained practically unaffected by the slump. The following figures show the tonnage of raw cotton exported during the last three years :—

(Figures in thousand of tons.)			
	United Kingdom.	Japan.	Other Countries.
1928-29 . . . . .	43	287	332
1929-30 . . . . .	48	293	386
1930-31 . . . . .	50	301	350

It will be seen that exports to the United Kingdom and Japan show a steady increase and that the total exports in 1930-31 were larger than those of 1928-29 and only slightly lower than those of 1929-30. A more detailed note on cotton finance during the year will be found in the appendix to this report.

The Bombay cotton mills which have passed through a prolonged period of depression are in a better position than they were, both as a result of the assistance afforded by the increased import duties on manufactured cotton and also as a result of the strengthening of the movement in favour of buying national goods. Owing to the present lack of purchasing power of the people, the Indian cotton mills have not been able to reap the full benefits of the strong statistical position, but it seems almost certain that when general economic conditions improve this industry will make a rapid recovery. An attempt made during the year to form a merger for the purpose of "rationalising" several groups of cotton mills in Bombay was unsuccessful. Although the Burma rice crop was a large one, the amount available for export being estimated at 3,500,000 tons, the expected benefit to the growers was almost completely discounted by the decline in price, and trade was further disorganised by sporadic political disturbances.

7. The difficulties in Indian finance caused by the trade depression were accentuated by the political movement referred to above. Foreign markets showed considerable nervousness about the future and forward trading was on a restricted scale. As in last year, the Government of India had to take measures to control the short money market and to withdraw redundant funds by continuous issues of treasury bills and contractions of the currency. As it was not found possible to meet the requirements of the Home Treasury in the ordinary way through the market, recourse was had to sterling borrowings on three occasions. The credit of the country

was not unaffected by the political situation, and Government had to pay a higher price for their borrowings. The tendency, noticed last year, for investors to remit their money abroad persisted and there are good grounds for the belief that a substantial export of capital took place during the financial year. There was also some speculative remittance abroad with a view to repatriation of the funds in the event of a change being made in the legal exchange ratio as a result of political pressure. The position was such that for a short time banks refused to sell exchange without cover, and during the latter part of the year Government had to meet demands for sterling at their statutory rate to the amount of £5·7 millions. The Premier's speech winding up the Round Table Conference had a very salutary effect and in a large measure helped to restore confidence, as it was made clear that the Imperial Government were determined that the maintenance of India's financial stability and credit should be amply provided for in the new constitution. This feeling of confidence was strengthened by the publication of a written statement given to a member of the House of Commons on the 11th February by the Secretary of State for India in which the following words occurred :

“The Government regard the rupee ratio question as having been settled in 1927, when the Indian Legislature passed the Currency Act by which the rupee was rated at 1s. 6d. gold. The Government will use all the means in their power to maintain this rate in accordance with their statutory obligations.”

Towards the middle of the year it became clear that the finances of the Government of India were likely to be very badly affected by the depression and by political events, and it was apparent that a large deficit in the budget was to be expected.

8. The Revised estimates for 1930-31 disclosed a deficit of Rs. 13·56 crores against a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs originally estimated. The total worseness of 14½ crores is mainly accounted for by a drop in the Customs, Taxes on Income, and Posts and Telegraphs revenues (11·67) due to the general fall in prices and depression in trade, and smaller interest receipts from currency investments (1·32) due to a decrease in the volume of currency in circulation. The gap between Revenue and Expenditure for 1931-32 after taking into account various retrenchments was estimated at 14·51 crores. This was filled by an increase in the Income Tax and Super Tax, an all-round increase in customs duties taking the form of changes in the substantive rates of duty on liquors, sugar, silver bullion, betelnuts and exposed cinematograph films and of surcharges on other imports, and increase in the customs and excise duties on kerosene and motor spirit and additional retrenchment effected after the budget was introduced. These measures were

estimated to provide a surplus of 1 lakh of revenue over expenditure and as the budget proposals except those relating to Taxes on Income were to come into effect at once, the revenues for 1930-31 stood to benefit to the extent of Rs. 88 lakhs, thus reducing the deficit from 13.56 crores to Rs. 12.68. A further cut was made in the Railway capital programme which was reduced from 14.50 lakhs in 1930-31 to 11.45 lakhs in 1931-32.

This account of the last financial year is necessarily depressing but there is no reason to believe that many of the influences which governed the situation in 1930-31 are going to be other than temporary. When a revival of world trade comes, as it must come eventually, and when the readjustments to the altered level of prices are complete, it is not too much to hope that given a satisfactory solution to the political problem India will be found ready to play its part and will be in a position to take full advantage of the increased prosperity which such a revival promises.

### I.—Foreign Trade.

9. *Balance of international accounts.*—The visible balance of India's foreign trade during the year will be found in Statement II, together with the figures for the preceding two years and the averages of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14 and the ten years after the war up to 1929-30. The visible balance of trade of the year under report was 37.55 lakhs as compared with 52.78 lakhs in the previous year. An analysis of the figures which work up to this balance shows that while exports of Indian merchandise on private account fell from 310.8 crores to 220.4 crores, that is, by approximately 29 per cent., imports of foreign merchandise on private account fell by 31½ per cent. from 238.9 crores to 163.6 crores. It will be noticed that while the percentage decreases in imports and exports are not very far apart, the balancing figure of imports of treasure on private account shows a decline of 6¼ per cent. only, a drop from 26.20 crores to 24.43 crores. The fact that imports of treasure on private account have been maintained at a figure not much below that shown last year is of considerable interest and is discussed in another part of this report. The amount remitted by Government during the year fell from 20.39 lakhs in 1929-30 to 7.26 lakhs, the drop being accounted for by weakness in exchange due to trade stagnation, and the large amount of remittances on private account for investment purposes which was available to the market throughout the year. Sterling transfers on London were sold at the statutory rate to the amount of 7¼ crores

between 23rd July and 5th March. The following items must also be taken into account as they have a bearing on the balance of accounts, viz. :—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

(a) Net payment in India of British Postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London . . . . .	13
(b) Telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq . . . . .	85

The net effect of these transactions is to reduce the favourable balance of accounts from 37,63 lakhs to 36,65 lakhs.

10. As on previous occasions, emphasis must be laid on the fact that the balance of accounts shown in this statement are not, and cannot be, a complete record of the actual state of affairs as it is impossible to take into account all the various items for which no statistics are available and the value of which it is difficult to estimate, such items as remittances for domestic expenditure in England, investment abroad, etc., on one side of the account, and remittances for investment in India, expenses of tourists, etc., on the other. The statement therefore as in previous years contains those factors only for which Government statistics are available.

11. The total visible balance of accounts for the year under report was 36,65 lakhs, an increase of 19 per cent. over last year's visible balance. Conditions this year were approximately the same as those which obtained in the latter part of last year in regard to the disparity of money rates between India and abroad and it is clear that the balance of accounts must have been to a very large extent adjusted by an outflow of capital from India for foreign investment, and by the repatriation of foreign capital already invested in India.

12. *Exports of Merchandise.*—Private exports of merchandise amounted to 2,20.4 crores in value as against 3,10.8 crores last year, a decrease of approximately 29 per cent. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell from 7,13 lakhs in 1929-30 to 5,14 lakhs in 1930-31. The drop in the value of exports is accounted for by the heavy fall in prices of India's export commodities. In the case of some of the big staple exports the quantity exported during the year varied very little from the quantity exported in the previous year and in some cases was even greater. The fall in value, however, has been colossal. As in last year, a short table is given below giving the index numbers of the chief export commodities. These figures

were calculated by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta.

(Basis 100 end of July 1914.)

	March 1929.	September 1929.	March 1930.	September 1930.	March 1931.
Cereals . . . . .	129	126	103	96	86
Pulses . . . . .	146	155	140	111	82
Tea . . . . .	167	129	121	105	114
Oil seeds . . . . .	148	175	142	117	90
Jute, Raw . . . . .	106	90	72	53	45
Jute, Manufactured . . . . .	139	122	89	86	80
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	161	146	107	80	93
Hides and skins . . . . .	130	169	100	72	80

It will be seen that the prices of raw and manufactured jute fell from 72 and 89 to 45 and 80 respectively, decreases of 37 and 10 per cent., and the total value exported fell from 79,10 lakhs to 44,74 lakhs, although the quantity exported was 1,387 thousand tons as compared with 1,765 thousand tons last year. Similarly, in the case of cotton though exports fell from 727 thousand tons to 701 thousand tons, the value fell from 65,08 lakhs to 46,33. The quantity of tea exported declined from 377 million lbs. to 356 million lbs., the value dropping from 26,01 lakhs to 23,56 owing to the lower price obtained. Seeds fell from 26,47 lakhs to 17,86, grain, pulse and flour from 34,79 lakhs to 29,88, gums, resins and lac from 7,22 lakhs to 3,32 and the figures for hides and skins for this year as compared with last year were 2½ crores less. Unlike last year there was a bumper wheat crop in Northern India and a large surplus over domestic requirements was in the hands of the cultivators which in ordinary circumstances would have been exported. Actual exports, however, were disappointing, the reasons being the very heavy fall in the world prices of wheat caused by diminished demand, the holding up of large stocks by outside interests, and competition from Australian exporters whose operations were assisted by a heavy discount on the Australian currency. The price of wheat dropped from Rs. 32-8 per candy of 656 lbs to Rs. 18-9 per candy by the end of the year under report. The quantity exported during the year was 197 thousand tons valued at 195 lakhs, as compared with an export of 13 thousand tons valued at 21 lakhs in the previous year.

13. *Imports of merchandise.*—There was a drop of 31½ per cent. in the value of private imports of merchandise which decreased from 2,38.9 crores in 1929-30 to 1,63.6 crores in 1930-31. The largest decreases were in cotton yarn and manufactures, Metal-Iron and steel, Machinery, Sugar and Vehicles other than locomotives which fell from 59,49, 17,20, 19,35, 15,78 and 10,85 lakhs to 25,25, 10,88, 15,13, 10,96 and 7,31 lakhs respectively. Imports of wheat from Australia fell from 498 lakhs to 2,15 and imports of cotton from East Africa and America were 5,15 lakhs and 83 lakhs as compared with 2,96 lakhs and 20 lakhs respectively last year.

The exceptionally heavy fall in the imports of cotton textiles from the United Kingdom was due to the political boycott movement which was initiated in Western India and which continued throughout the greater part of the year.

## II.—Bullion.

14. *Gold.*—Details of the imports and exports of gold for the year under report and previous years will be found in Statements III and IV. The net imports were 12,75 lakhs being approximately 1½ crores less than in the previous year. The fact that this figure is less than half of the average of the net imports for the years 1920-21 to 1925-26 and is in fact lower than any year since 1910 cannot be regarded as surprising nor can it be argued with any confidence that it indicates that India is giving up its secular habit of investment in gold. In view of the very heavy fall in commodity prices and consequent diminution in the surplus profits accruing to the owners of export crops a decline in gold purchases was to be expected and it is worthy of note that in the peculiar circumstances of the year under report the decline was not greater. The gold tendered on private account in the Bombay Mint for refining, most of which came from the Indian Mines, amounted to 1,042,932 fine tolas as against 1,211,813 in 1929-30. Taking the value of this gold at Rs. 2,23 lakhs and allowing for the amount of gold tendered to government the net private consumption of gold may be taken to have decreased from 16,79 lakhs in 1929-30 to 12,90 lakhs in the year. As in last year, the very heavy fall in the price of silver had the effect of causing a steady consumption of that metal, and it is probable that some of the cultivators' savings which would have been invested ordinarily in the purchase of gold found their way into cheap silver. It will be observed that as much as 11½ crores worth of gold bullion and sovereigns combined was imported between April and September, that is to say, about 87 per cent. of the total imports of the year arrived during this period. In particular, the huge amount of Rs. 3½ crores was imported in

the month of August alone. The explanation probably is that it was during this period that the Congress boycott campaign was at its height. There is a natural inclination to buy gold for hoarding in times of political uncertainty and this was stimulated in the present instance by propaganda from certain quarters urging the cultivators to buy gold instead of piece-goods and other imports which were on the boycott list. The result was that India imported more gold and sovereigns in the early part of the year than the demand could absorb and the price of the metal in Bombay fell from Rs. 21-11-3 in April to Rs. 21-3-6 at the close of the year. In the absence of any improvement in demand, bullion dealers were unable to hold on to their stocks and were eventually forced to realise by tender to the Bombay Mint at the Government buying rate. This movement which began on the 7th March 1931 continued until the close of the year by which time 972,216 tolas of gold had been received in the Mint.

Another noticeable feature of the closing months of the year was the considerable return of gold from up-country districts to Bombay. This inflow which commenced in March has been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 tolas of fine gold a day and in part, at any rate, represented gold taken out of hoards and sold to meet the current expenses of the owners. It is of interest to note that towards the close of the financial year while sterling exchange remained at or just above the gold export point the price of gold in Bombay was at or below the Government statutory buying rate.

15. The proportion of sovereigns to gold imported was 52.3 per cent. as compared with 52 per cent. last year. There is always a special demand for this form of gold and the price of the sovereign was at a premium over the price of bar gold throughout the year. The reason for this premium is that the sovereign is very largely used in certain parts of the country, especially Bengal and Madras, for ornaments, and, further, they are, as pointed out in last year's report, more convenient than bullion as it is known that the value of a sovereign can be realised at a Government treasury at a fixed price at any time.

16. *Silver*.—Statements V and VI give details of the imports and exports of silver in the year under report and previous years, and Statement VII shows the highest and lowest prices in Bombay, London and New York respectively for each month of the year. Prices throughout the year showed a continuous downward movement. When the financial year opened the price of silver in London stood at 19<sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. per standard ounce although the price had touched 18<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. in March 1930 as a result of the announcement on the 28th February 1930 of a duty of 4 annas per fine ounce on silver. The



recovery shows that the effect of the duty had been largely discounted in the month preceding the budget announcement when rumours of an impending duty were rife. Prices remained steady throughout April and part of May. Towards the end of May the price dropped to  $17\frac{3}{8}d.$  following a sharp decline in the Shanghai tael. This was accentuated in the following months when the price touched  $15\frac{5}{8}d.$  From this point there were one or two minor recoveries but no steadiness of importance was shown until September when the price rose again to  $17d.$  and remained between  $17d.$  and  $16\frac{3}{8}d.$  until early December. In December weakness developed suddenly in China and prices fell rapidly. They continued to fall practically without intermission until February when the lowest recorded price was reached, namely,  $12\frac{1}{2}d.$  After a slight recovery in the month of March the price closed at  $13\frac{3}{8}d.$  The fall in silver this year was more pronounced than ever and while, in view of the fact that silver is used as currency over a very large part of the world, the fall in its price has had possibly more serious effects than the fall in the price of any of the other commodities, it must not be forgotten that silver was bound to share in the fall of prices of all commodities which took place during the year. The main cause of weakness has been the happenings in China. Owing to the fact that that country has been subject to political disturbance and warfare for several years past its exports have declined, and in order to pay for imports, large amounts of silver had to be sold. The effect of this on the world price was necessarily great. On the 15th May the Chinese Government issued an order prohibiting the import of foreign silver coin, as it was clear that several Eastern countries, in view of the drastic fall in the price of the metal, had turned towards a gold standard and were endeavouring to dispose of their surplus coinage in China. Again, owing to the peculiar conditions of silver production the ordinary laws of supply and demand do not operate so exactly in the case of this commodity as in the case of others. Silver is very largely a by-product, and a fall in its price does not necessarily bring about a corresponding decline in production. In fact, statistics show that the production of silver during 1930 was as much as 241 million fine ounces as compared with 262 million in the previous year and 258 million in 1928. Ordinarily in the case of a country like China, which is on a purely silver basis, a decline in the price of silver should lead to an increase in the consumption of the metal as currency. That this cause has not had much effect in stemming the fall is due both to the fact that a large stock of silver existed in Shanghai and also to the fact that the prices of other commodities which had to be exchanged for silver had fallen.

17. The fall in the price of silver and the resulting decline in the purchasing power of China elicited suggestions for the rehabilita-

tion of the metal from more than one quarter during the year and the possibility of an international effort has been mooted. Although the Government of India stated that they would be prepared to co-operate with other silver interests if any practical scheme could be devised for controlling the production of new silver and the sale of new and existing stocks, no practical proposals to this end have been made so far.

18. *Sales by the Government of India.*—The total amount sold by the Government of India from the commencement of their operations in 1927 amounted approximately to 101 million fine ounces by the end of the year under report. The demand for Hongkong dollars which at the close of the previous year was being met at the Bombay Mint against silver tendered by the public petered out very shortly and the total amount delivered during the year amounted to 4.1 million dollars only.

19. *Import duty on silver.*—The budget for 1931-32 announced an increase in the duty on silver from 4 annas an ounce to 6 annas an ounce. Rumours regarding an impending increase in the tax led to a very heavy import into Bombay during the month of February.

20. *Imports of silver.*—The net import of silver into India during the year under report was 10,08 lakhs as against 8,62 lakhs in 1929-30 and 9,77 in 1928-29. If exports on Government account are excluded, the net import on private account amounts to Rs. 11,65 lakhs in 1930-31, which represents India's demand for private consumption, a decrease of only Rs. 24 lakhs on the previous year. As the consumption of most other commodities declined by a greater proportion, this would appear to indicate that the consumption in India responded to the fall in price. Imports from the United States of America were 2,33 lakhs in the year under report as compared with 6,87 in 1927-28, 4,60 in 1928-29 and 2,34 in 1929-30. Exports on Government account amounted to 1,57 lakhs as compared with 2,32 in the previous year. Private exports during the year were 1,81 lakhs against 1,47 in the previous year.

### III.—Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

21. Statement VIII gives the highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year and Statement IX the Government purchases of sterling. Purchases were made by means of the system of weekly offers for open tender in India and intermediates were offered throughout the week, except on the tender day, at a rate which was usually  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  above the highest tender accepted. The total amount of sterling

purchased during the year amounted to £5,395,000 at an average rate of 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Exchange opened in April at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. There was no great pressure for money to meet trade demand, but owing to the disparity of the rates between London and India and the opportunity for profitable investment afforded by the Government of India treasury bills, banks were prepared to sell ready exchange against their treasury bill purchases in the early part of the year. The total amount purchased in April was £2 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions. The highest rate tendered was 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and tenders below that rate were not accepted. The same conditions obtained in the first week of May. In the second week of May exchange showed signs of weakening and at the auction of the 14th May £20,000 only was tendered at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and was accepted. A further amount of £20,000 was tendered in the following week at the same rate and was also accepted. After that spot exchange gradually receded to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and on the 4th June it was announced that tenders would not be received until further notice. After a temporary recovery in early July exchange became definitely weak and remained so until October, the highest rate touched in August and September being 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the lowest 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. notwithstanding that Treasury bills were sold freely throughout this period and contractions to the extent of Rs. 20 crores were made against rupee securities. At this time the civil disobedience movement was in full swing and business was seriously dislocated by political disturbances. There was also a considerable volume of organised propaganda, particularly in Western India, in favour of a change in the rupee ratio. These influences not only stopped trade but also led to nervousness in outside money markets which took the form of less willingness to invest their funds in India even for short periods. In the beginning of October there was a slight change for the better, exchange steadied up, and banks again began to take an interest in treasury bills investments. It was considered that Government had a fair chance of making purchases when exchange was steady at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and on the 23rd October £500,000 was offered for tender. Tenders for £50,000 only were received of which £25,000 was at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. which was accepted. This had the immediate effect of weakening the market which receded to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The market again slightly strengthened at the beginning of November and the amount offered at the auction sale of the 5th November was fully tendered at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and accepted. In the following week at the auction of the 12th November £150,000 only were offered and accepted at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and at the auction of the 19th November no tenders were received. An announcement was made therefore that Government had withdrawn from the market for the time being. The middle of November saw the beginning of a distinct change for the worse. A period of consistent weakness set in which lasted

until the end of February. This was partly due to the fact that rumours were freely circulated to the effect that one of the recommendations to be made at the Round Table Conference which was to meet in London on the 12th November was that a reversion should be made to the old statutory 1s. 4d. ratio. In the result not only were Government unable to purchase sterling during these months, but a demand arose for the sale of sterling by Government at the statutory rate of 1s. 5½d. The market was governed practically entirely by the political situation throughout this period and the amount of sterling sold between November and March totalled £5,650,000. The tone of the market improved considerably towards the end of the financial year as a result of the statement made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State quoted in the first chapter of this report. The conclusion of the political negotiations which were proceeding at Delhi had a still more salutary effect, and the tone of the exchange market in common with that of all other markets showed an immediate improvement and the spot rate touched 1s. 5½d. in the third week of March.

22. Sterling to the amount of £5,395,000 only having been purchased through the market during the year it was necessary to meet the Secretary of State's requirements by other means, such as remittance through the Paper Currency Reserve or by borrowings in London. As described elsewhere in this report there were three sterling issues during the year, totalling £31 millions. In addition to these loans temporary advances to the extent of £6 millions were taken from the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India—£4 millions in July and £2 millions in August of which only £2 millions were repaid during the year. The entire holding of the Paper Currency Reserve in England amounting to £2,481,000, and sterling securities held in the Gold Standard Reserve in England for £8,247,200 net were transferred to the Home Treasury primarily to meet sales of sterling against corresponding contraction of rupees in India; £2,994,200 of this amount were utilised to meet ordinary payments from the Home Treasury.

#### IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves.

23. *Treasury balances in India.*—Statement XI shows the amounts and distribution of the treasury balances and reserves at the opening and close of the year, and Statement XII gives a summary of the ways and means transactions in India. The figures are:

as usual, approximate as the accounts for the year have not yet been finally closed. Statement XIII shows the Government balances at the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries (including sub-treasuries) in India monthly during the year under report and for the two years immediately preceding. The average balance at Government treasuries was somewhat lower than in the previous two years, but the difference is not so great as to warrant any special comment. The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India was 13,19 lakhs which is lower than that of the preceding year by 1,68 lakhs but materially higher than the average balances of the years 1927-28 and 1928-29. The year opened with a balance of 22,12 lakhs, the balance being high owing to heavy receipts from treasury bill sales. It declined gradually to 13,72 lakhs at the end of June, but the balance at the end of July, which was swollen by subscriptions to the new rupee loan, issued on the 28th July, reached the large figure of 22,69 lakhs. With the approach of the busy season the balance fell to 8,70 lakhs at the end of November and reached its lowest point, namely, 7,19 lakhs, at the end of December. Treasury bills were offered for sale throughout this period, but owing mainly to the necessity for contraction of the currency against sales of sterling, the balance remained comparatively low until the end of February. It rose to approximately 13½ crores in March owing to heavy treasury bill receipts.

24. *Treasury bills and ways and means advances.*—Statement XIV gives details of the sales of treasury bills throughout the year, and Statement XV shows the transactions in treasury bills and ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank month by month, and also gives the amount outstanding at the end of each month. At the beginning of the financial year there were 36,04 lakhs of treasury bills outstanding with the public. There were no ways and means advances, nor were any such advances required until December when, owing to the usual drop in Government revenue, diminished receipts from treasury bill sales due to seasonal tightness of money, and the contractions referred to in the preceding paragraph, ways and means advances to the extent of six crores were taken of which one crore was paid off during the month leaving an outstanding balance of five crores at the beginning of January. One advance of one crore was taken at the beginning of January but five crores were paid off during the month leaving a balance of one crore only at the end of the month. Further advances of three crores were taken during February which were repaid during the month, the balance at the end of February being again one crore. Advances to the amount of five crores were taken during March and Government repaid the whole amount then outstanding, namely, six crores, before the close of the financial year.

25. Treasury bills were sold by tender and on tap throughout the year except for one short period from the 23rd July until the 12th August. When the year opened two crores of three and nine months' bills combined were being offered each week by tender with intermediates on tap during the week, and this offer was continued unchanged up to the 1st July. From the 2nd July nine months' bills were dropped as it was apparent that they had ceased to appeal to the money market and three months' bills only were offered up to the 22nd July. The average rate of accepted tenders for three months' bills up to the 2nd July varied from Rs. 98-8-9 to Rs. 98-10-0 per cent, and for the larger part of the period was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 98-9-8. The rates accepted for nine months' bills during the same period varied from Rs. 96-6-0 to Rs. 96-6-10. The latter rate was reached at the auctions of the 1st and 8th April. On the 8th July the average rate of accepted tenders for three months' bills rose to Rs. 98-11-4 and again to Rs. 98-13-8 by the 15th July. As the rupee loan had little effect on the short money market and exchange continued to be weak, the sale of treasury bills was resumed with effect from the 12th August when two crores in the aggregate of three and six months' bills were offered for tender. This offer was continued weekly up to the 2nd March. The rate accepted for three months' bills at the sale of the 12th August was Rs. 99-0-1 per cent and for six months' bills Rs. 97-9-0 per cent, intermediate rates being fixed at Rs. 99-1-0 and Rs. 97-10-0 respectively. The average accepted rate for three months' bills rose gradually until it reached Rs. 99-0-8 on the 9th September and was at that level till 14th October, the average rate for six months' bills being Rs. 97-9-0 on the same date. From October onwards the seasonal appreciation in the value of money led to a decline in the rates offered and accepted and by February the three months rate stood at Rs. 98-6-0 and the six months rate at Rs. 97-4-0. On the 3rd March nine months' bills were added to the offer and two crores jointly of three, six and nine months' bills were sold on each auction up to the end of the year, the average rates accepted at the last auction held on the 24th March being Rs. 98-6-10, Rs. 97-4-1 and Rs. 96-3-1 for three, six and nine months' bills respectively. The total amount of each maturity sold during the year amounted to—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Rs.
Three months' bills . . . . .	1,24,75,25
Six months' bills . . . . .	27,72,25
Nine months' bills . . . . .	6,55,25

The total outstandings of treasury bills at the end of the year amounted to 55.38 crores, an increase of 19.34 crores over last year.

26. The statement below shows the monthly average true yield per cent on the treasury bills issued during the year.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Months.	Sold.	Discharged.	Average yield per cent. on			
			3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
April 1930 . . .	7,77,50	4,60,25	5-61	..	4-95	..
May 1930 . . .	12,89,75	4,95,25	5-63	..	4-98	..
June 1930 . . .	14,22,50	10,02,45	5-63	..	5-00	..
July 1930 . . .	10,28,25	11,95,75	4-94	..	..	..
August 1930 . . .	12,92,25	15,33,50	3-85	4-92	..	..
September 1930 . . .	20,60,25	18,80,25	3-82	4-93	..	..
October 1930 . . .	18,26,00	9,74,25	3-81	4-93	..	..
November 1930 . . .	9,70,50	9,48,25	4-57	4-95	..	..
December 1930 . . .	10,10,50	15,51,25	5-58	4-87	..	..
January 1931 . . .	12,79,75	10,13,25	5-99	5-41	..	..
February 1931 . . .	8,19,75	12,71,75	6-64	5-61	..	..
March 1931 . . .	21,25,75	16,42,50	6-42	5-62	5-27	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,59,02,75</b>	<b>1,39,68,70</b>				

27. *Treasury balances in London.*—The year opened with a balance of £6,414,562 and closed with a balance of £5,574,767. The average for the year was £4,876,706 as against £7,143,143 in the year 1929-30, the minimum being £1,255,150 in December and the maximum £7,964,153 in August. A summary of the transactions is given below :—

*Disbursements.*

(In millions of £.)

Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London . . . . .	26-0
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments . . . . .	2-9
Capital Expenditure on Delhi, Vizagapatam Port, Security Printing, Posts and Telegraphs and Railways . . . . .	4-3
Payment of portion of the purchase price of the Southern Punjab Railway withheld under terms of contract . . . . .	1-9
Discharge of India bills . . . . .	6-0
Sale of Sterling . . . . .	5-7
	<hr/>
	46-8

*Receipts.*

	(In millions of £.)
Recoveries on account of drawings by Iraq Government.	.6
Sale proceeds of the Indo-European Telegraph Department	.4
Sterling purchased in India . . . . .	5.4
Temporary Advance from the Imperial Bank (net) . . . . .	4.0
Permanent Debt incurred (net) . . . . .	25.6
Sale of silver . . . . .	2.4
Transfer from the P. C. R. to the Home Treasury (net) . . . . .	.1
Transfer from the G. S. R. to the Home Treasury (net) . . . . .	6.2
Miscellaneous receipts (net) . . . . .	1.3
Decrease in closing Balance . . . . .	.8
	46.8

28. *The Paper Currency Reserve.*—Statement XVI gives details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the end of March 1930 and shows the monthly fluctuations under each of the heads during the financial year 1930-31. The general fall in the price of commodities which commenced in the latter part of 1929-30 continued during the year under review resulting in a continued superfluity of cash and Government contracted 40½ crores of currency during the year—3½ crores against sterling securities, 29 crores against rupee securities and 8½ crores against gold. Owing to a slight revival of trade in January the Imperial Bank took an advance of Rs. 1 crore against internal bills of exchange on the 15th January and further two crores early in February. The money stringency was over by the latter part of February and the Imperial Bank paid off the advance of Rs. 3 crores before the end of the month. The Imperial Bank again took an advance of Rs. 2 crores in the first week of March and repaid it before the close of the financial year. In March the price of gold in Bombay fell below the statutory rate for the purchase of gold by Government and consequently Rs. 190 lakhs worth of gold was tendered to Government by the public up to the end of March 1931. This necessitated a corresponding expansion of currency. A statement is given on pages 20—21 showing the details of the contractions and expansions of the note currency from the financial year 1926-27 excluding transactions which amounted to the exchange of notes for coin and *vice versa*. The contraction was offset by a large return of rupees from circulation.



**Expansions and Contractions of Currency during the  
period 1926-27 to 1930-31.**

	1926-27.				1927-28.				1928-29.		
	(i) Sterling Securities.	(ii) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(iii) Advances to the Imperial Bank.	Total.	(i) Sterling Securities.	(ii) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(iii) Advances to the Imperial Bank.	Total.	(i) Sterling Securities.	(ii) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(iii) Advances to the Imperial Bank.
April . . .	-8,00	..	..	-8,00	-5,88	-8,00	-2,00	-10,88	..	..	+60
May . . .	..	..	..	..	..	-2,00	..	-2,00	..	..	+1,50
June . . .	..	..	..	..	-2,10	..	..	-2,10	..	..	-9,00
July . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September . . .	-7,00	..	..	-7,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October . . .	..	-4,99	..	-4,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November . . .	-4,00	-1,33	..	-5,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December . . .	-4,42	-1,51	..	-5,93	+2,00	..	+4,00	+6,00	+1,00	+95	+7,00
January . . .	..	..	..	..	+1,00	+1,00	+4,00	+6,00	..	..	..
February . . .	..	..	+2,00	+2,00	-67	..	..	-67	+2,50	..	-50
March . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1,00	-1,00	..	..	-4,50
TOTAL . . .	-33,42	-7,98	+2,00	-29,25	-5,10	-4,00	+5,00	-4,10	+3,50	+95	-5,00

or Contractions —.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

		1929-30.						1930-31.				
(4) Gold.	Total.	(1) Sterling Securities.	(2) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(3) Advances to Imperial Bank.	(4) Gold.	(5) Silver (against uncurrent coin).	Total.	(1) Sterling Securities.	(2) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(3) Advances to the Imperial Bank.	(4) Gold. /	Total.
..	+50	-2,00	..	-2,00	..	-68	-4,68	..	-2,96	..	..	-2,96
..	+1,50	..	..	..	..	-31	-31	..	-6,08	..	..	-6,08
..	-9,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-5,92	..	..	-5,92
..	..	-8,00	..	..	..	-11	-8,11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	-4,01	..	..	-56	-4,56	-11	-5,00	..	..	-5,11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	-2,85	..	..	-41	-2,85	..	-8,96	..	..	-8,96
+84	+84	-2,07	..	..	..	-68	-2,65	-1,00	-5,04	..	..	-6,04
+1,06	+9,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1,45	..	..	-53	-1,98
+1,11	+1,11	..	..	..	+8	..	+8	-39	..	+1,00	-5,53	-4,92
..	+2,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	-17	..	-1,00	-2,44	-2,61
..	-4,80	-2,10	-4,69	..	..	..	-7,90	-19	..	..	+2,08	+1,89
+2,45	+1,00	-12,77	-11,75	-2,00	+8	-2,94	-22,61	-2,21	-22,61	..	-4,42	-26,64

As a result of this large return of coin, the silver reserve was increased by nearly 14 crores during the year, and the increase would have been more but for the removal of approximately 8½ crores for sale, in replacement of which 311 lakhs of sterling securities and 519 lakhs of rupee securities were placed in the reserve. The net result of all these transactions throughout the financial year was a decrease of 15 lakhs against sterling securities, 23,66 lakhs against rupee securities, 6,42 lakhs against gold and an increase of 13,84 lakhs against silver rupees returned from circulation, making a net decrease of 16,39 lakhs in the gross circulation of notes during the year as compared with 10,80 lakhs in the previous year.

29. *The Gold Standard Reserve.*—Details of holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in statement XVII. There was no addition during the year from the profit on coinage and the receipts were, therefore, composed entirely of the profit on investments. The actual receipts during the year amounted to £1,566,252 which was appropriated to Revenue and in addition a sum of £33,748 was transferred to Revenue from the Gold Standard Reserve Equalisation Fund in accordance with the scheme explained in paragraph 29 of the last report.

Sterling securities of the value of £6,247,200 forming part of the Reserve in England was withdrawn during the year under review in aid of the Home Treasury balance and to meet sales of sterling against opposite payment in gold to the Indian Branch of the Reserve. This together with the gold held in England on behalf of the Reserve has brought the total balance of gold in England and India to £8,399,534.

#### V.—Money conditions in India.

30. *Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India.*—Statement XVIII compares the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding figures for the two previous years, and also shows the percentage which that cash bore to the total liabilities of the Bank. Statement XIX gives the money rates on the first day of each month of the year. The bank rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will ordinarily advance money against Government securities, while the Imperial Bank hundi rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will discount or rediscount first class three months' bills. The bazar rates are those at which the bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs. The rates for bills of large traders and shroffs are not given separately because they follow very closely the Imperial Bank hundi rate.

31. *General features.*—The year opened with the Bank rate at 6 per cent and it remained at that level until the 10th July when it was reduced to 5 per cent. Owing to the fall in prices the demand for finance throughout the year was very much less than usual, and had it not been for the continuous issue of treasury bills by Government money rates would have fallen to a very low level in the slack season. The extent to which the money situation was governed by treasury bills can be gauged from the following. Three and nine months' bills were on offer to the extent of two crores weekly from the 1st April to the 1st July, when nine months' bills were discontinued. The sale of three months' bills was suspended from the 23rd July to the 11th August, but weekly offers were resumed with the addition of six months' bill from the 12th August, and from the 3rd March three, six and nine months' bills were sold to the extent of two crores in the aggregate weekly. It will be understood that intermediate bills were offered regularly throughout the week at fixed rates. The average yields of the three classes of three, six and nine months' bills for the whole year were 5.25, 5.05, and 5.01 respectively. In addition to these sales the currency was contracted during the year to the extent of 38½ crores net in order to remedy the situation created by the fall in prices and consequent redundancy of money. The bank rate was raised to 6 per cent from the 20th November and again to 7 per cent on the 15th January when the seasonal demand for money to finance the cotton and seeds crops set in. The rate remained at 7 per cent until the close of the year. The disparity between the Indian official bank rate and the discount rates which obtained in outside international money markets during the year was very marked. The reasons for this are indicated in paragraph 3 of this report.

32. *Clearing house and internal remittance statistics.*—Statement XX gives details of the clearances of cheques through the clearing house since 1918-19. Prior to August 1928 all the transactions were not effected through the clearing house as in Bombay inter-bank transactions were adjusted by direct credit or debit with the Imperial Bank. There was a drop of over 2½ crores in the year's total as compared with the previous year as a natural consequence of the general fall in prices and dullness of trade.

33. *Statement XXI shows the amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank and statements XXII and XXIII give figures showing the remittance of funds through Government agency, i.e., through treasuries and currency offices. The Appendix also shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the cotton, jute and Burma rice crops. Here*

again the drop in the figures of remittances was due to the fall in prices of commodities.

#### VI.—The Public Debt.

34. *India's debt.*—In last year's report a table was given showing the total debt of the Government of India, including Indian treasury bills issued to the Paper Currency Reserve, in a form designed to show the amount of that debt which was represented by productive assets. This statement XXIV is taken from the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum on the budget 1931, but the figures for the cash balance, Cash Certificates, Post Office Savings Banks Deposits and treasury bills have been brought more up to date than is possible in the budget speech which is delivered at the end of February. It must, however, be noted that the figures are estimates only; final actuals will not be available until several months after the close of the year. There was an increase of 22 crores in the unproductive debt mainly due to the revenue deficit and the loss on sale of silver during the year. India's internal debt has increased by 6½ crores from 648·28 crores to 654·95 crores and its external debt by 28½ crores from 488·20 crores to 517·01 crores.

35. *Provision for the reduction of debt.*—In paragraph 24 of the report for 1924-25 details were given of the scheme for the reduction of debt from revenue. The general scheme is unchanged except that with effect from 1930-31 the rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling debt for the purposes of calculation has been taken as 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. In accordance with that scheme the amount of revenue applied to the reduction of debt during the year 1930-31 was 6,15 lakhs and in the budget for 1931-32 provision for a further 6,78 lakhs has been made. Of the amount applied to the reduction of debt during the year, Rs. 1,79,75,000 were credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent 1929-47, 1939-44 and 1945-55 loans. As during the year the market price of these loans fell below the price at which purchases for the depreciation funds have to be made, Rs. 1,97 lakhs were spent in purchasing these loans for cancellation. The total balance of the funds at the end of the year including interest on investments amounted to Rs. 6,67 lakhs of which Rs. 2;47 lakhs remained uninvested at the end of 1930-31.

36. *The Rupee Loan.*—The rupee loan was a tax bearing 6 per cent issue. It was issued at par and is repayable at par on the 15th August, 1936 or, at the option of Government, on any half-yearly interest date after the 15th August 1933, subject to three calendar months' notice. The loan was opened for subscription on the 28th July and was for an unlimited amount. It was announced in the

notification that it would be closed on the 6th August. Subscriptions to the loan were payable in cash, in 6 per cent bonds, 1930, and in treasury bills. The bonds were accepted as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value. The treasury bills were accepted at their face value less a discount for the unexpired portions of their currency at the rate of 3 per cent per annum in respect of bills maturing up to the 31st August 1930, of 4 per cent per annum in respect of those maturing between the 1st September 1930 and the 31st October 1930 and of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum for later maturities. Interest on bonds tendered for conversion was paid up to the due date of maturity, namely, the 14th August 1930, irrespective of the date on which they were tendered for conversion.

The total amount subscribed was Rs. 29,70,80,900 of which Rs. 12,92,26,700 was by tender of cash, Rs. 8,32,05,500 by tender of 6 per cent bonds, 1930, and Rs. 8,46,48,700 by tender of Indian treasury bills. General market conditions when the loan was floated were by no means favourable. Trade was depressed and a general want of confidence prevailed. The stock market, particularly in Bombay, was disorganised and dominated by political excitement. When the loan was announced it was freely rumoured that an attempt would be made to boycott it and much propaganda was disseminated with that object. In spite of these adverse factors the loan was on the whole successful. The terms offered represented a rise of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the Government borrowing rate, but it is clear that in the economic and political circumstances of the time a high rate was essential to attract subscriptions.

When the loan was announced the prices of securities fell in adjustment to the yield of the new loan. This was unavoidable, but after the loan closed a welcome change came over the market. Prices steadied and the new loan quickly went to a satisfactory premium. The disturbance, caused by the new issue therefore, was not very material. An interesting feature of this loan was the very large number of applications from small investors, that is to say, applications for sums of Rs. 10,000 and less. These applications formed about 83 per cent of the total.

37. *Sterling Loans*.—Three sterling loans were floated in London during the year.

- (1) India 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-35. Issued in May 1930 at £99 per cent and the total amount issued was £7,000,000. The bonds are redeemable at par on June 15, 1935, or on any half-yearly interest date after June 15, 1933, with three calendar months' previous notice;

- (2) India 6 per cent Bonds, 1935-37. Issued in October 1930, at par and the total amount issued was £12,000,000. The bonds will be repaid at par on October 15, 1937, or on any half yearly interest date after October 15, 1935, with three calendar months' previous notice.
- (3) India  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Stock, 1936-38. Issued in February 1931 at £97 and the total amount issued was £17,181,250 of which £12,000,000 was received in cash and £5,181,250 issued by conversion of India  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Stock, 1932. The loan is repayable at par on July 15, 1938, or on any half yearly interest date after July 15, 1936, with three calendar months' previous notice. Of this loan, £8,420,000 only was collected during the year under report, the balance being realised in the next financial year.

38. *Post Office Cash Certificates*.—The following table shows the transactions on account of Post Office Cash Certificates from 1917-18 when they were first introduced :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Receipts.	Repayments.	Net receipts.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10.00	1.12	8.88	8.88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4.03	7.16	-3.13	5.75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1.00	2.41	-1.41	4.34
1922-23 and 1923-24 . . . . .	7.61	3.53	4.08	8.42
1924-25 and 1925-26 . . . . .	15.65	3.10	12.55	20.97
1926-27 . . . . .	7.53	1.82	5.71	26.68
1927-28 . . . . .	6.08	2.06	4.02	30.70
1928-29 . . . . .	4.91	3.31	1.60	32.30
1929-30 . . . . .	7.15	4.45	2.70	35.00
1930-31 . . . . .	11.78	3.34	8.44	38.44

The increase in the receipts in the year under report and the previous year was due to the increase in the yield in August 1929 from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, free of tax, to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, free of tax and again in September 1930 to 6 per cent free of tax.

39. *Prices of securities*.—Statement XXV compares the highest and lowest prices of the more important rupee loans with the prices of previous years, and Statement XXVI gives the fluctuations of



the same securities month by month throughout the year. It will be seen that the prices of 3½ per cent paper and the 4 per cent 1960-70 loan declined gradually during the first four months of the year, the 3½ per cent paper showing a fall of four points in April. This was in the main due to two causes, nervousness in London regarding the political situation in India reflected in a fall of nearly three points in the 3½ per cent India Sterling Stock, and the tendency mentioned in another part of this report for investors to sell their rupee paper and remit the proceeds abroad. Another important cause was the competition of Government treasury bills. The latter absorbed undoubtedly a considerable amount of floating money which might otherwise have been available for investment in rupee securities. A further cause which contributed to the weakness in the market during this period was the dislocation of trade caused by frequent closures of the stock exchange in Bombay on political grounds. Prices steadied in the first half of June partly as a result of the successful flotation of the 6 per cent India sterling bonds, 1933-35, issued on the 20th May. This steadiness was only temporary and the knowledge that a new rupee loan would have to be floated at an early date kept buyers out of the market. As a result all loans, including the tax-free loans, showed a decline, and the 3½ per cent paper touched Rs. 62-1-0. The publication of the new loan notification caused a further drop, which however proved to be temporary. The new loan which immediately became popular went to a premium and the prices of other securities appreciated slowly. Prices gradually rose throughout September and October, mainly as a result of the buoyancy exhibited by Indian sterling stocks during this period. As pointed out in last year's report, arbitrage business in rupee and sterling securities has increased substantially in recent years, and there is a tendency for the prices of rupee loans to follow fluctuations in London quotations very much more closely than used to be the case. From November to February security prices showed a gradually declining tendency. This is usual, as during these months the peak of the busy season is reached when money is required to meet the seasonal trade demand. Bank rate was raised to 6 per cent on the 20th November and again to 7 per cent on the 15th January. The existence of tighter money conditions kept the market from showing any signs of life, and moreover it was known by this time that the forthcoming budget of the Government of India was likely to show a large deficit as a result of the depressed state of trade throughout the year, so that investors in securities were influenced by fears of a possible increase in the income tax. There was a slight improvement in the early part of March, due to the improved political outlook and the market closed with the 3½ per cent paper at Rs. 63-3-0, a drop of Rs. 5-11-0 over the twelve months of the financial year. The statement below,

which shows the highest and lowest prices for each month of the year of the India  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent sterling loan and also similar quotations for the British 5 per cent War Loan may be found of interest for purposes of comparison.

*Quotation of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Sterling Loan in London.*

	Highest. £	Lowest. £
April 1930 . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 1930 . . . . .	63	61
June 1930 . . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 1930 . . . . .	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
August 1930 . . . . .	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
September 1930 . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1930 . . . . .	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 1930 . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
December 1930 . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1931 . . . . .	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
February 1931 . . . . .	60	57
March 1931 . . . . .	62	58

*Quotation of 5 per cent War Loan in London.*

	Highest. £	Lowest. £
April 1930 . . . . .	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 1930 . . . . .	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 1930 . . . . .	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
July 1930 . . . . .	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
August 1930 . . . . .	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
September 1930 . . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
October 1930 . . . . .	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 1930 . . . . .	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
December 1930 . . . . .	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1931 . . . . .	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
February 1931 . . . . .	104	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
March 1931 . . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$

**VII.—Demand for the various forms of currency.**

40. *Absorption of currency.*—Statement XXVII shows the average annual absorption of currency notes and rupee coin for the five

war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the absorption during the twelve subsequent years with the average for this period. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are omitted as they are no longer legal tender. The principles on which the absorption or return of currency are calculated are the same as those adopted in previous reports, but it may be well to recapitulate them here for ready reference. The absorption or return of currency notes is the variation in the totals of the active circulation, that is to say, the amount of notes issued after deduction of those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The absorption or return of rupee coin is the variation of the total amount of rupees held in Government treasuries and in the currency reserve, after addition of the new coin, if any, issued from the mints and deduction of the old coin returned to the mints for recoinage or melting. The figure so calculated shows the amount absorbed or returned by the public, as in the case of the note figures, the only difference being that the rupee figures include among coin held by the public the coin holdings of the Imperial Bank at its local head offices. This amount, however, is very small. The return of currency during the year under review was 32,76 lakhs, the return of rupee coin amounting to 21,56 lakhs and of notes to 11,20 lakhs. The statement below gives the absorption during each busy season and the return during each slack season during the past eleven years from the 31st January 1920 up to the end of December 1930, those months being chosen in each year in which the seasonal fluctuations reached their respective maxima :

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	BUSY SEASON ABSORPTION.			SLACK SEASON RETURN.		
	Notes.	Coin.	Total.	Notes.	Coin.	Total.
31st January 1920 to 31st August 1920.	..	..	..	35,68	14,67	50,35
31st August 1920 to 31st March 1921.	20,15	-10,26	9,89	..	..	..
31st March 1921 to 31st July 1921.	..	..	..	3,48	8,47	11,95
31st July 1921 to 31st December 1921.	18,10	71	18,81	..	..	..
31st December 1921 to 31st August 1922.	..	..	..	21,60	13,91	35,51
31st August 1922 to 31st December 1922.	22,15	1,24	23,39	..	..	..

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	BUSY SEASON ABSORPTION.			SLACK SEASON RETURN.		
	Notes.	Coin.	Total.	Notes.	Coin.	Total.
31st December 1922 to 31st August 1923.	..	..	..	21,82	8,12	29,94
31st August 1923 to 29th February 1924.	32,15	14,87	47,02	..	..	..
29th February 1924 to 31st July 1924.	..	..	..	26,00	1,82	27,82
31st July 1924 to 28th February 1925.	21,37	6,41	27,78	..	..	..
28th February 1925 to 31st July 1925.	..	..	..	28,00	8,69	36,69
31st July 1925 to 31st December 1925.	39,13	1,41	40,54	..	..	..
31st December 1925 to 31st August 1926.	..	..	..	35,40	16,53	51,93
31st August 1926 to 28th February 1927.	24,05	-3,24	20,81	..	..	..
28th February 1927 to 31st July 1927.	..	..	..	19,86	9,11	28,97
31st July 1927 to 31st December 1927.	28,29	1,97	30,26	..	..	..
31st December 1927 to 31st August 1928.	..	..	..	16,43	4,41	20,84
31st August 1928 to 31st December 1928.	24,13	4,13	28,26	..	..	..
31st December 1928 to 30th September 1929.	..	..	..	25,63	17,46	43,09
30th September 1929 to 31st December 1929.	12,77	1,95	14,72	..	..	..
31st December 1929 to 31st July 1930.	..	..	..	24,45	16,00	40,45
31st July 1930 to 31st December 1930.	7,07	-6,38	69	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,49,45</b>	<b>12,81</b>	<b>2,62,26</b>	<b>2,58,44</b>	<b>1,19,19</b>	<b>3,77,63</b>

41. As pointed out in last year's report the holding of currency by the public is usually largest at the end of December and this was the case in the year under report, the reason being the same, namely, the coincidence of the Christmas and New Year holidays with the height of the cold weather busy season and the withdrawal of currency by the banks for window-dressing at the end of the calendar year. In 1930-31 the seasonal return was 40.45 crores, being approximately three crores less than the return in 1929-30. This comparison is, however, misleading because if the absorption during the ensuing busy season is taken into consideration the net return during the slack and busy seasons of the year was 39.76 crores as compared with 28.37 crores last year, and is in fact very nearly a record; the next highest figure being 40.46 lakhs in 1920-21. The cause was the exceptionally heavy fall in prices.

42. *Rupees.*—Statement XXVIII gives the absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1929-30 and 1930-31; Statement XXIX gives the monthly absorption of rupees and Statement XXX distributes the figures by circles. As in last year, there was a return from all circles, the return in Madras and Bombay being particularly heavy this year as compared with last year. One reason for the exceptionally heavy return in Madras was the receipt of 50 lakhs of rupees into the currency chest at Bangalore made up of heavy remittances from the Mysore State treasuries and local Multani shroffs, and also a special receipt of 58 lakhs of rupees from Ceylon. Statement XXXI shows the number of rupees minted since 1835, and Statement XXXII tabulates the results of the annual census showing the proportion of each mintage in typical samples of rupees examined at treasuries throughout the country.

43. *Absorption of small coin.*—Statement XXXIII gives details of the absorption of small coin in each province during the last three years, and Statement XXXIV summarises these figures for the whole of India and compares them with similar figures for the average of the five pre-war years, the average of the five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and the years following the war. This year's results were remarkable. Whereas there was an absorption of Rs. 42,62,000 in 1928-29 and of Rs. 12,20,000 in 1929-30, 1930-31 shows a large net return of 66 lakhs, Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces accounting for the largest part of this return. The reason is the same as that which applies to the other forms of currency in the year under report, namely, the heavy fall in the prices of commodities. A return or a diminished absorption occurs as a rule in a year when one or other of the major crops fails. This, however, was not the case in the year under report as the crops were particularly good in most districts.

#### VIII.—The Note Circulation and miscellaneous matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.

44. *Statistics of the Note Circulation.*—Statistics of the note circulation are given in Statements XXXV to XXXIX. In these statistics "gross circulation" means the total amount of notes issued, and "active circulation" the amount of notes issued less those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The average active circulation was nearly twelve crores lower than in the previous year, and there was a drop of 11½ crores during the year as compared with a drop of 21½ crores in rupee coin. As usual, the active circulation was lowest in the hot weather, falling to 147 crores in July and rising to 154 crores at the end of December. This seasonal variation and the drop during the year have already been discussed.

45. *Character of the note circulation.*—The details in Statement XXXVIII indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purposes of this statement, Rs. 10,000 notes are excluded. They hardly enter into ordinary circulation at all but are used as a convenient means of effecting large transfers between the Imperial Bank and the Government Currency chests. Re. 1 and Rs. 2½ notes have not been issued for some years, and notes of these denominations are being cancelled on receipt at treasuries and Currency offices. The ten-rupee note continues to remain the most popular denomination, representing 42·4 per cent. of the total circulation, the hundred rupee note following it with a circulation of 36·3 per cent. A new pattern note of Rs. 50 denomination was introduced during the year but its issue has had no effect on the proportion of the note circulation as yet.

46. *Life of currency notes.*—The following tables give a rough measure of the life of each denomination of notes. The life of a note is reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year :—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
1930-31 . . . . .	12	11½	11	9½	11½	1½	2½
1929-30 . . . . .	12½	11½	10	9	10	2	2
1928-29 . . . . .	13½	15½	11½	9½	10½	2	1
1927-28 . . . . .	13½	12	11½	10½	9½	2½	2½

During the last 6 months of 1928-29 Rs. 10 notes were reissued from currency offices in considerable quantities owing to a temporary shortage of note forms of that denomination. This accounts for the increase in 1928-29 of the life of these notes.

In the above calculations notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation; if these notes are excluded from the circulation figures, the life of the various denominations works out as follows for 1930-31 :—

Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
½	6	4½	5	3½	1	2½

The actual period for which the several denominations of notes ordinarily remain in circulation appears to lie between these two periods.

47. *Printing of Currency Notes.*—Notes of all denominations except that of Rs. 500 are now being printed at Nasik. The design for the new 500 rupee note is also under preparation. The contract with the Bank of England for the printing of notes entirely terminated on the 31st December 1930.

48. *Note forgeries.*—The total number of forged notes received in the various Currency offices during the year was 4,225 against 7,636 in 1929-30, 18,922 in 1928-29 and 6,956 in 1927-28. The large figure for 1928-29 was due to a seizure in one case of 11,209 pieces, of forged Rs. 10 notes in Rangoon. More than one-third of the notes received in 1930-31, namely 1,483 pieces appeared in the Rangoon Circle, the Bombay, the Madras and the Calcutta circles following with 887, 726 and 713 respectively. Of the total 6 were of the Re. 1, 212 of the Rs. 5, 3,465 of the Rs. 10, 7 of the Rs. 50, 534 of the Rs. 100 and 1 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

The forgeries of the Re. 1 denomination appeared in the Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon circles.

No forgery of the Rs. 2½ denomination came to light during the year.

Nearly three-fourths of the total number of forged notes of the Rs. 5 denomination were of the old pattern. They appeared mostly in the Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay and Madras circles. The more important forgeries were of the SD/84 and GC/95 series. There were 55 forgeries of the new pattern note of this denomination, of which 15 were new forgeries which appeared in the Calcutta circle. Of these the principal series were L/11 and L/52.

Of the total number of forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination, the Rangoon circle alone contributed 42 per cent, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras circles following with percentages of 20, 16 and 14 respectively. Nearly ¾ths of the notes of this denomination represented notes of the new pattern of which 278 were new forgeries. These do not call for any special comment; they were all process-made and were crude productions, except the J/44 series which is a fair imitation of the new design ten-rupee note printed at Nasik. It would not however deceive persons accustomed to handling notes. Of the old pattern forged notes 122 pieces were discovered in Batavia of which 62 pieces were of the series TB/35 which was a new forgery. The notes of the E/23, E/35, F/49 and F/67 series were predominant. Some notes without a serial number were also received in Rangoon.

Forgeries of notes of the Rs. 50 denomination were confined mainly to Bombay and Karachi and call for no special comment.

Forged notes of the Rs. 100 denomination appeared in comparatively large numbers in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta as in the last year. Notes of the TE/87 and the WD/62 series were received in considerable numbers in Madras and Bombay. No forgery of the new pattern Rs. 100 note has been detected so far although 38 new forgeries of the denomination came to light during the year. The Madras police arrested the makers of the forgery of the series TE/87 for Rs. 100 notes together with the outfit for printing and a large number of finished and unfinished forged Rs.100 notes. Convictions were obtained against several of the accused persons in this case.

One forged Rs. 1,000 note was received in Bombay during the year. It was a process-made forgery printed on ordinary paper.

135 prosecutions were launched during the year in connection with forged notes; of these 69 resulted in the conviction of the accused and 6 cases are still under trial.

49. *Claims on wholly destroyed, lost and mutilated notes, etc.*—The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed and other notes in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1930-31 and the three preceding years.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Whole notes destroyed . . . . .	85	282	140	388
Half notes { lost in transmission by post.	362	96	769	114
lost otherwise. . . . .	873	2,193	2,203	1,578
Mutilated notes . . . . .	394	9,144	8,041	7,833

The heavy fall in the figures of half notes lost in transit or otherwise is due partly to lesser remittances of notes owing to the general depression in trade and partly to the effect of the new Currency Notes Refund Rules.

50. *False claims.*—Five cases of false claims on defective and other Currency notes came to light during the year 1930-31. Prosecutions were launched in three cases, of which one case was dismissed, retrial has been ordered in another and the third is still under trial. Of the remaining two cases, one was allowed to be compromised while no prosecution has yet been launched in the other. Out of the four cases pending at the close of the previous year, three cases are still pending decision in Courts of Indian States and in the remaining case conviction was obtained but on appeal the



Sessions Judge set aside the sentence of the lower court and ordered a retrial which is still going on. In a case of 1927-28 the accused absconded but was arrested and convicted during the year under report.

During the year the Bombay Currency Office received seven Currency notes for Rs. 10 each fraudulently altered to Rs. 50. Five out of these seven cases together with one such case pending from the previous year were investigated by the Police, who reported that the original tenderers could not be traced. Two cases are still under Police investigation.

51. *Writing off old notes.*—The value of notes written off to Government during the year, under section 19 of Act X of 1923, amounted to Rs. 30,950 against Rs. 38,450 in 1929-30, Rs. 43,550 in 1928-29 and Rs. 32,700 in 1927-28. There was also a refund, amounting to Rs. 1,370 of the value of notes previously written off.

52. *Withdrawal of silver coin.*—The total value of silver coins withdrawn from circulation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,92.6 lakhs as against 5,31.8 lakhs in 1929-30 and 4,54.5 lakhs in 1928-29. The details are shown in the statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Province.	1935	1940	1962 and 1974-76	1911	Shroff- marked	Other un- current.
India . . . . .	17	1,61	5,670	7	..	14,56
N.-W. Frontier Province	1	7	88	..	..	2
Madras . . . . .	16	2,12	56,84	1	..	8,13
Bombay . . . . .	7	1,20	32,68	1	3	5,69
Bengal . . . . .	30	1,73	15,99	..	..	3,00
United Provinces . .	47	4,84	64,41	2	1	11,47
Punjab . . . . .	21	1,94	27,99	..	..	9,77
Burma . . . . .	2	12	11,11	..	..	2,15
Bihar and Orissa . .	30	2,67	32,00	2	..	6,32
Central Provinces . .	2	54	8,33	..	..	1,46
Assam . . . . .	7	27	2,72	..	..	33
TOTAL . . . . .	1,80	17,11	3,10,68	13	4	62,90*

\* Includes small silver coin worth 12.2 lakhs.

The following table shows the number of light-weight silver coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the mints during the year :—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.					Total.
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . .	24,63,598	29,759	..	..	23,512	25,16,869
Half rupees . . .	..	..	13,36,234	9,510	4,947	13,50,691
Quarter rupees . . .	..	..	..	3,03,867	6,311	3,10,178
Eighth rupees . . .	..	..	..	22,900	1,961	24,867
TOTAL .	24,63,598	29,759	13,36,234	3,36,277	36,731	42,02,509
Grand Total 1930-31						42,02,599
Ditto 1929-30						51,36,489
Ditto 1928-29						65,05,014
Ditto 1927-28						81,95,247
Ditto 1926-27						97,13,768
Ditto 1925-26						79,40,727
Ditto 1924-25						52,13,209

Silver two anna pieces are still legal tender but their re-issue has been stopped since 1925-26. The total amount withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the mint during the year was Rs. 5.55 lakhs against Rs. 7.48 lakhs in 1929-30 and Rs. 8.42 lakhs in 1923-29.

53. *Withdrawal of nickel and copper coin.*—Eight anna nickel coins were called in under section 15-A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, with effect from the 1st October 1924. They are now received at

Currency offices only. The total amount withdrawn and sent to the mints during the year was Rs. 2,551. Double-pice, though still legal tender, are being withdrawn from circulation at treasuries and Currency offices, the total amount so withdrawn during the year being Rs. 22,930. The amounts of badly worn and defaced nickel and copper coins withdrawn from circulation were four-anna pieces Rs. 5,405, two-anna pieces Rs. 6,614, one-anna pieces Rs. 3,24,428 and copper and bronze Rs. 2,45,617.

54. *Counterfeit coin.*—The counterfeit silver coins detected at treasuries, railway stations and mints were as follows:—

	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	¼ Rs.
1930-31 . . . . .	1,50,623	7,271	6,300	1,728
1929-30 . . . . .	1,37,060	6,407	5,760	2,934
1928-29 . . . . .	1,07,858	5,882	6,495	2,014
1927-28 . . . . .	1,01,894	4,872	4,380	1,729

As in the previous year, the increases occurred chiefly in the Punjab, Bombay, the United Provinces and Bengal. The total number of counterfeit nickel coin cut at Railway stations and treasuries was 747 of the eight anna, 12,102 of the four anna, 23,880 of the two anna and 11,659 of the one anna denominations.

55. *Special Examination of rupees at the mints.*—The table below shows the results of the special examination at the mints of rupees shroffed at each of the seven currency offices to test the adequacy of the shroffing work.

Amount examined.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Rangoon.	Karachi.
	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Counterfeits . . . . .	46	36	29	20	20	12	48
Fraudulently defaced . . . . .	8	9	6	5	..	5	..
Loss between 2 per cent. and 4 per cent.	2,217	417	226	661	1,239	208	158
Loss between 6½ per cent. and 12½ per cent.	7	3	4	3	3	1	2
Loss between 12½ per cent. and 18½ per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loss between 18½ per cent. and 25 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	2,278	465	265	690	1,272	218	223
Percentage of Eight-weight rupees in 1930-31.	·322	·064	·077	·173	·248	·068	·190
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupees in 1930-31.	·022	·023	·023	·023	·022	·023	·023
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1929-30.	·161	·061	·040	·176	·064	·068	·078
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupees in 1929-30.	·023	·025	·026	·023	·023	·025	·027

As compared with the previous years, Calcutta and Lahore show a deterioration. The work in other currency offices is satisfactory except that a larger number of counterfeit coin was detected in the Madras and Karachi remittances. The average loss in light-weight coin found at the Mints is just over 2 per cent.

56. Statement XL gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department during the year and Statement XLI gives comparative statistics of the work done at the various currency offices.

57. *Working of the Mints.*—As in the previous year the Government coinage during the period under review was carried out mainly in the Calcutta Mint. It consisted of Rs. 10 lakhs worth of half rupees, Rs. 8 lakhs worth of silver quarter rupees, Rs. 5 lakhs worth of nickel two-anna pieces, Rs. 14 lakhs worth of nickel one-anna pieces, Rs. 5 lakhs worth of single pice, Rs. 56,100 worth of half pice, and Rs. 70,300 worth of pie pieces, a total of 86 million pieces, as compared with 148 in the previous year. Besides this, the Calcutta Mint coined 31 lakhs pieces of Sarupshahi rupees for the Mewar Durbar, 8 lakhs pieces of Aman Cash for the Puddukotai Durbar and 10,000 pieces of single pice for the Bhutan Government. The Bombay Mint coined only Rs. 1½ lakhs worth of single pice during the year and its operations were confined mainly to the silver refinery. In addition to the refining of surplus rupees it refined gold and silver on behalf of the public. It also coined 2,230,000 Hongkong dollars. The Mints were also employed in the manufacture of medals and in the execution of other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CALCUTTA,

The 10th June 1931.

J. W. KELLY,

Offg. Controller of the Currency.

## APPENDIX.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

*Note on the Financing of the Cotton, Jute and Burma Rice Crops.*

1. *Cotton*.—The cotton areas covered by this note are the same as in the previous reports. Area I supplies cotton classified by the East India Cotton Association as Berar, Khandesh and the Central Provinces, and area II, cotton classified as Central India and Barsi Nagar. For the reasons given in previous reports, the considerable portion of the Barsi Nagar crop, which is raised in Hyderabad State and is financed by its currency, has been excluded.

2. The approximate out-turn and value of cotton in the two areas in the last cotton season were :—

	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	1,470,500	11,70
Area II . . . . .	926,000	7,28
TOTAL	2,396,500	18,98

These compare as below with the figures of the three previous years :—

	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	1,365,400	23,08	1,549,000	23,24	1,539,500	19,58
Area II . . . . .	961,500	16,49	940,000	14,68	1,011,700	13,67
TOTAL	2,326,900	39,57	2,489,000	37,92	2,551,200	33,15

3. The figures are significant. While the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 saw a rise in the total out-turn, 1930-31 witnessed an appreciable fall. Compared with 1929-30, it is a fall of 6 per cent., but even this reduced out-turn is 3 per cent. better than that of 1927-28. On the other hand, the corresponding

decline in value is in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent. : the following quotations speak for themselves :—

Date.	Bombay cotton price of Fine Oomras per candy of 782 lbs.
	Rs.
1st October 1927 . . . . .	305½
31st March 1928 . . . . .	334
1st October 1928 . . . . .	324
28th March 1929 . . . . .	323
1st October 1929 . . . . .	302
31st March 1930 . . . . .	230
1st October 1930 . . . . .	109½
30th March 1931 . . . . .	176½

The condition of the crop was on the whole fair but there are indications that the heavy drop in prices is forcing the cultivator in certain parts to give up cotton in favour of ground-nut.

4. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government treasuries in providing the money required for payments to the cultivators for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

—	Area I.	Area II.	Total.
1. Value of drafts purchased at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	4,44,98	2,24,88	6,69,84
2. Telegraphic transfers paid from the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	66,13	23,73	89,86
3. Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries. *	1,03,96	6,95	1,10,91
4. Whole rupees taken from the Bombay Currency Office and railed to cotton areas.	Nil	2,52	2,52
5. Notes privately imported . . . . .	59,59	64,55	1,24,14
TOTAL . . . . .	6,74,66	3,22,63	9,97,27

The total value of drafts or currency obtained from the Currency Office, Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India for financing the crop thus amounted to Rs. 9.97 crores or about 52 per cent. of the ascertained

value of the crop, the corresponding figures for the preceding four years being as follows :—

	Value of drafts, etc., in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crops.
1926-27 . . . . .	13.17	46
1927-28 . . . . .	20.30	51
1928-29 . . . . .	21.16	56
1929-30 . . . . .	15.38	46

It thus appears that the finance of roughly a little more than half the value of the crop can be traced. Here again, the drop in prices is clearly reflected in the reduced volume of currency supplied in this manner.

5. The figures given in the preceding paragraph do not show the amount of currency actually absorbed in the cotton area. This can be calculated from the amount of notes and coin absorbed from currency chests in the area and the amounts which the local treasury officers and agents of the Imperial Bank estimate to have been privately raised from Bombay or elsewhere. The absorption of currency commenced late in October and reached its maximum by the end of December. It continued in January, and, on a reduced scale, up to the middle of February. Towards the close of February and in March, there was a net return of currency from circulation owing to revenue receipts exceeding the outgoings for the finance of cotton. The statement below shows the net absorption of currency during the period from October 1930 to the end of March 1931 :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area No. I.		Area No. II.	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees.
Absorption from currency chest . . . . .	2,62,35	97.07	73,47	31.90
Whole rupees taken from currency . . . . .	..	..	..	2.53
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	59,59	..	64.55	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,21,94</b>	<b>97.07</b>	<b>1,37,02</b>	<b>34.33</b>
	4,19,01		1,71,24	
	5,90,35			

The absorption of currency thus amounted to Rs. 5·90 crores or roughly 31 per cent. of the total value of the crop. The corresponding figures for previous years are given below :—

	Absorption in crores of rupees,	Percentage of value of crops.
1926-27 . . . . .	10·62	37
1927-28 . . . . .	15·48	30
1928-29 . . . . .	16·16	43
1929-30 . . . . .	9·43	28

6. The percentage of coin to notes is 28·6 as compared with 49·1 last year and 72·4 in the year before. The fall in the absorption of silver is especially noticeable in the Barisi-Nagar and Central India area, where the proportion of coin to notes is 25 per cent. against 105 per cent. last year. The gradual substitution of notes for rupees, does not altogether account for this phenomenon: Low prices have doubtless reduced what may be called the hoarding capacity of the agricultural population.

7. In Khandesh and in certain districts of the Central Provinces and Berar, currency notes were not selling at a discount during the season, but the demand for coin in some of these districts was inappreciable. The discount on notes in other places varied from  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas per cent. In a few far off places, however, it was at times as high as 3 to 8 annas per cent.

8. *Jute*.—In the final forecast issued by Government towards the middle of September 1930, the area under jute cultivation was estimated at 3,485,600 acres showing an increase of 70,635 acres over the forecast for 1929. The weather conditions were generally favourable and the outturn was estimated as 546 lakhs maunds against 505 lakhs of the last year. As the market was already glutted with stocks prices rapidly declined with the publication of the forecast.

9. The year under review produced the second largest jute crop on record. This fact together with the severe drop in world demand caused prices of raw jute to fall phenomenally and the jute cultivators, specially of East Bengal, suffered accordingly. Excess of production of jute both raw and manufactured affected the agriculturist and the industrialist alike. While the grower of jute had to sell at a price which was less than half the production cost the manufacturer of gunnies had to sell his goods at a substantial loss. The average price excluding middlemen's profit amounted to Rs. 5·8 a maund as against Rs. 9·13 of last year.

10. With a view to bringing down production to the level of market requirements, the Indian Jute Mills Association decided early in 1930 to revert to the 54-hour working week as from 30th June 1930. As this step had no appreciable effect on the market, they further decided to close down the mills for one full week during each month commencing from July 1930.



In spite of these measures the price of Jessians showed no signs of recovery and stocks continued to accumulate as before.

11. The following figures give the estimated outturn and the value of the crop for the current year as compared with the revised figures of the two preceding years :—

(Figures in units.)

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Out-turn {	Bengal . . . . .	42,945,000	45,034,305	49,445,833
	Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	3,715,000	3,740,139	3,256,944
	Assam . . . . .	3,121,000	1,709,166	2,892,361
Total . . . . .	49,781,000	50,483,610	54,595,138	
Rate per Maund . . . . .	Rs. 11-0-0	Rs. 9-13-0	Rs. 5-8-0	
Total value . . . . .	Rs. 54,75,91,000	Rs. 49,53,70,423	Rs. 30,02,73,259	

There was an abnormally small demand both for finance and for currency for this year's jute crop.

12. The statement below shows the part played by Government Treasuries and the Imperial Bank in providing finance for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of drafts purchased, etc. . . . .	16,16.48	9,51.78	6,00.60
Telegraphic Transfers paid, etc. . . . .	3,20.01	1,43.32	70.35
Telegraphic Transfers and Supply Bills issued in Calcutta, etc. . . . .	4,35.84	3,64.31	1,91.52
Total . . . . .	22,72.93	14,59.41	8,71.47
Percentage of estimated value of the crop . . . . .	41.7	29.4	29.02

13. The following statement which shows the figures of absorption of currency from currency chests in the jute districts during the season gives a very clear idea of the acute depression which prevailed.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Notes.	Rupees.	Total.
1928-29 . . . . .	11,33,88	2,63,14	13,96,97
1929-30 . . . . .	8,53,41	1,24,44	9,77,85
1930-31 . . . . .	4,99,82	76,39	5,76,21

14. *Burma Rice*.—The area under cultivation is estimated to be 12,498,700 acres showing an increase of 265,000 acres over last year's final figures. The exportable surplus is estimated at 4,730,000 tons of paddy equivalent to 3,500,000 tons of rice and rice products. This may be distributed by ports at 230,000 tons of rice and rice products from Akyab, 350,000 tons from Bassein, 250,000 tons from Moulmein and 2,670,000 tons from Rangoon and minor ports.

15. The rice crop is financed mainly by the Imperial Bank of India through the agency of Chettiyars and Burman money-lenders. Cultivators who are unable to obtain loans from the Chettiyars and Co-operative Societies apply for loans to the local money-lenders and landlords at a high rate of interest. At the time of ploughing and sowing cultivators take loan from the local money-lenders to meet their expenses, which are repayable in kind after harvest.

16. Paddy prices during the year under review were considerably lower than in recent years. The report of the Burma Chamber of Commerce gives the figure for the average price over the year for Ngatsain Boat paddy as Rs. 133 which was the lowest since 1918 when the average price for the year was Rs. 120. The lowest price given in that report for paddy was Rs. 83 in December 1930. This report however only goes up to the end of December which is the end of the commercial year whilst the Government year goes up to the end of March, and it was after December that prices broke so badly. Actually the lowest price touched for paddy was Rs. 73 in March 1931 which is the lowest level recorded since December 1901 when the price dropped to Rs. 75. The average price during the year was Rs. 95.

17. Burma was again unfortunate in being excluded from the Japanese Rice Market, the embargo being extended to the end of 1930 and a further extension to the end of 1931 being announced later. Japan, far from being a buyer of Burma rice entered the market as a competitor, endeavouring to sell 400,000 tons of reserve stocks to Burma's usual consuming markets—India, China, Java and Europe.

The cultivation of rice is observed to be extending to countries which have never tried it before, Australia and British Guiana being two examples which came to notice during the year.

18. The details of the movement of funds through the Imperial Bank of India and Government Treasuries will be seen from the figures furnished below :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Value of drafts and Telegraphic Transfers sold at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	13,37	9,58
Amount of currency transfers withdrawn from the Currency Chests at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	16,94	23,47
Value of Supply Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid at Treasuries in the rice exporting districts.	43	38

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers sold by the Imperial Bank of India were over 3½ crores less than last year whilst withdrawals from the Bank Currency Chests showed an increase of over 6 crores.

19. The season under review has been most unusual from the point of view of the slowness with which the rice crop has been marketed. Conditions in Burma are not good at present: business has not recovered from last year's disturbances and the continuation and spread of the rebellion are making financial arrangements up-country very difficult. The demand for money this season has again shown a falling off. Chettiyars continued to restrict their advances, and the low prices prevailing in the paddy market compelled merchants to do business on a very moderate scale.

With the busy season now drawing to a close and a large proportion of the rice crop still unmarketed, it appears likely that poor market conditions will continue for some time.

20. Remittances through the Treasuries for the purchase and transport of paddy were not on anything like the scale of previous years, due mainly to the fall in the price of paddy with the result that most of the cultivators held back their crops for a better market. Owing to the contraction of credit, resulting from the low price of paddy which does not cover the cost of production, it is likely that large areas of cultivated land will be left fallow during the cultivating season.

21. On account of the rebellion and general unrest in the country much difficulty was experienced by the cultivators in raising loans even on substantial security, and a considerable rise in the rate of interest is anticipated. It is unlikely that the Chettiyars will do business as in previous years and the trade depression will be severely felt by the cultivators next year.

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## STATEMENT I.

(Reference paragraph 2.)

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and certain foreign countries.*

	India.		(c) United Kingdom.	(d) United States of America.	(e) Japan.
	(a) Calcutta.	(b) Bombay.			
1915 Annual average	113	...	...	70	97
1916 " "	128	...	...	86	117
1917 " "	145	...	...	118	149
1918 " "	178	239	...	131	198
1919 " "	196	223	...	139	236
1920 " "	201	216	207	154	259
1921 " "	178	198	197	98	200
1922 " "	178	187	159	97	198
1923 " "	172	181	159	101	189
1924 " "	173	182	186	98	207
1925 " "	159	163	159	104	202
1926 " "	148	149	148	100	179
1927 " "	148	147	141	95	170
1928 " "	145	146	140	98	171
1929 " "	141	145	137	97	167
1930 " "	116	126	120	86	137
1930 April	123	184	124	91	145
" May	121	180	122	89	143
" June	116	127	121	87	137
" July	116	124	119	84	134
" August	114	124	118	84	133
" September	111	120	116	84	130
" October	107	117	113	83	124
" November	104	112	112	80	123
" December	101	110	109	78	122
1931 January	98	111	107	77	120
" February	99	112	103	76	119
" March	100	111	106	75	120

(a) Indian Trade Journal, 1914. Basis 100.

(b) Bombay Labour Gazette, 1914. Basis 100.

(c) Board of Trade, 1914. Basis 100.

(d) Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1926. Basis 100.

(e) League of Nations Bulletin, 1914. Basis 100.

## STATEMENT II.

(Reference paragraph 9.)

*Balance of trade for 1930-31.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 10 pre- war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 10 years ending 1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private) . . .	+1,94,67	+3,14,04	+3,30,13	+3,10,80	+2,30,40
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private) . . .		+11,68	+7,83	+7,13	+5,14
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (b) . . .	-1,22,93	-2,42,59	-2,51,49	-2,36,95	-1,63,62
Balance of trade in merchandise (private) . . .	+71,74	+83,13	+86,47	+78,98	+61,98
Gold (private) (a) . . . . .	-20,57	-24,04	-21,20	-14,22	-12,75
Silver (private) (a) . . . . .	-7,67	-15,49	-13,04	-11,59	-11,65
Currency notes (private) (a) . . . . .	...	-27	-13	-9	-3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) (a).	-28,54	-39,80	-34,36	-26,20	-24,43
<b>Total visible balance of trade</b> . . . . .	<b>+43,20</b>	<b>+43,33</b>	<b>+52,11</b>	<b>+52,78</b>	<b>+37,56</b>
Council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies.	-38,47	-26,00	-41,02	-20,39	-7,26
Sterling transfers on London sold in India . . . . .	+1,22	+3,05	...	...	+7,75
Transfers of Government securities . . . . .	-71	-6	-1	-29	-8
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	...	-35	-36	-33	-33
<b>Balance of remittances of funds</b> . . . . .	<b>-37,96</b>	<b>-23,36</b>	<b>-41,39</b>	<b>-21,01</b>	<b>+8</b>
<b>Total visible balance of accounts</b> . . . . .	<b>+5,24</b>	<b>+13,97</b>	<b>+10,72</b>	<b>+31,77</b>	<b>+37,63</b>

(a) Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(b) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management.

## STATEMENT III.

(Reference paragraph 14.)

*Monthly Imports and Exports of gold coin and bullion during the year 1930-31.*

## GOLD.

Month.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports -
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1930	1,30,11,451	31,28,356	1,68,39,807	29,043	...	29,043	+1,68,10,764
May "	78,65,987	98,11,872	1,76,77,859	...	...	...	+1,76,77,859
June "	1,27,37,868	1,24,77,900	2,52,15,768	...	1,010	1,010	+2,52,14,748
July "	51,91,429	41,83,988	93,25,417	...	...	...	+93,25,417
August "	1,30,97,015	2,38,44,888	3,68,81,901	...	3,354	3,354	+3,68,78,547
September "	34,71,972	63,02,069	97,74,041	...	...	...	+97,74,041
October "	12,62,604	13,95,701	26,48,305	...	...	...	+26,48,305
November "	17,37,079	18,67,319	36,04,398	100	...	100	+36,24,298
December "	8,96,323	14,25,560	23,21,883	4,54,090	...	4,54,090	+18,67,793
January 1931	9,03,961	15,49,238	24,53,199	32,36,964	...	32,36,964	-7,83,766
February "	13,35,327	10,55,691	24,10,918	...	...	...	+24,10,918
March "	16,80,135	21,12,877	37,93,012	12,09,110	667	12,09,777	+25,73,235
TOTAL	6,31,40,997	6,93,25,456	13,24,66,453	49,29,307	5,031	49,34,338	+12,75,32,115

## STATEMENT IV.

(Reference paragraph 14.)

*Average value of Imports and Exports of gold coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1930-31.*

	Imports.			Exports.			Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports —
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British Gold Coin.	Total.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British Gold Coin.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Average or 1900-01 to 1904-05	5,72,18,318	9,34,97,221	15,07,15,539	4,85,71,823	3,97,99,942	8,83,71,765	+ 6,23,46,774
" 1905-06 to 1909-10	9,65,96,452	7,83,64,043	17,49,60,495	2,84,76,990	2,40,80,440	5,75,07,430	+ 11,74,53,065
" 1910-11 to 1914-15	13,49,74,877	16,42,39,895	29,92,14,272	3,07,69,188	1,50,08,372	4,57,92,555	+ 25,34,21,717
" 1915-16 to 1919-20	14,94,65,235	4,70,19,478	19,64,84,708	4,91,96,247	1,31,45,685	6,23,41,932	+ 13,41,42,776
" 1920-21 to 1924-25	26,54,42,004	7,90,80,246	36,45,22,250	6,99,52,231	74,74,737	7,74,26,968	+ 28,70,95,282
1925-26 . . . . .	25,26,78,970	9,96,20,393	35,22,99,363	23,26,183	14,27,881	37,53,564	+ 34,86,45,799
1926-27 . . . . .	13,86,46,145	5,63,65,857	19,50,12,002	4,91,793	5,14,762	10,06,554	+ 19,40,05,448
1927-28 . . . . .	11,42,46,018	6,70,96,044	18,13,44,062	98,900	2,45,739	3,44,039	+ 18,10,00,022
1928-29 . . . . .	11,81,68,903	9,40,20,789	21,21,89,693	1,05,457	97,257	2,02,714	+ 21,19,96,978
1929-30 . . . . .	6,89,46,025	7,30,65,453	14,23,11,477	65,559	37,523	1,03,081	+ 14,22,08,396
1930-31 . . . . .	6,31,40,997	6,93,25,456	13,24,66,453	40,29,307	5,031	49,34,338	+ 12,75,32,115



## STATEMENT V.

(Reference paragraph 16.)

*Monthly Imports and Exports of silver during the year 1930-31.*

Month.		Imports	Exports.	Net Exports or Imports. Imports + Exports —
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1930	1,44,07,121	21,77,484	+1,22,29,637
May	"	1,54,23,717	7,40,209	+1,46,83,508
June	"	1,23,18,095	1,02,090	+1,22,16,005
July	"	94,44,137	1,11,836	+93,32,301
August	"	1,44,73,253	80,31,326	+64,41,927
September	"	65,28,378	49,03,104	+16,25,274
October	"	11,74,669	55,80,082	-44,05,413
November	"	49,81,358	19,00,702	+30,80,656
December	"	35,57,321	51,41,623	-15,84,302
January	1931	1,03,52,511	19,78,122	+83,74,389
February	"	3,51,31,321	16,23,793	+3,35,07,528
March	"	74,00,236	14,57,380	+59,42,856
TOTAL		13,46,62,717	3,38,69,661	+10,07,93,056

## STATEMENT VI.

(Reference paragraph 16.)

*Average value of Imports and Exports of silver coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and value for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1930-31.*

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Net Imports or Exports. Imports+ Exports—
	Government of India Rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	Government of India Rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	67,26,879	13,97,40,050	14,64,66,929	1,23,77,265	3,24,28,150	4,53,05,415	+10,11,61,514
“ 1905-06 to 1909-10	71,70,528	17,54,54,908	18,26,25,431	1,54,89,147	57,15,912	2,12,05,059	+16,14,20,372
“ 1910-11 to 1914-15	62,50,314	13,51,08,288	14,18,58,602	1,92,99,276	1,59,18,000	3,52,17,276	+10,61,41,326
“ 1915-16 to 1919-20	41,61,458	30,28,89,073	80,70,50,526	1,99,49,474	74,62,366	2,74,11,840	+27,96,33,686
“ 1920-21 to 1924-25	(Figures not available for 1923-24 and 1924-25.)		19,16,47,079	(Figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 not available.)		3,45,72,258	+15,72,70,821
1925-26 . . . . .	(Details not available.)		19,89,70,604	(Details not available.)		2,77,39,354	+17,12,41,150
1926-27 . . . . .	Do.		21,76,34,160	Do.		1,9,63,925	+19,86,80,335
1927-28 . . . . .	Do.		16,47,37,417	Do.		2,83,69,190	+13,88,68,227
1928-29 . . . . .	Do.		15,92,28,307	Do.		6,15,11,381	+9,77,06,923
1929-30 . . . . .	Do.		13,41,90,827	Do.		4,79,78,629	+8,62,12,198
1930-31 . . . . .	Do.		13,46,62,717	Do.		3,38,69,661	+10,07,93,054

## STATEMENT VII.

(Reference paragraph 16.)

*Price of silver in Bombay, London, and New York, respectively, during 1930-31.*

		Price in Bombay per 100 tolas (country bar).		Price in London per standard oz.		Price in New York per fine oz.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.
April	1930 . . . . .	56 14	52 16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	" . . . . .	55 13	49 7	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	" . . . . .	49 8	44 4	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	" . . . . .	46 14	45 5	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	" . . . . .	47 9	45 14	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	" . . . . .	47 14	46 4	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	" . . . . .	47 5	46 10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	" . . . . .	47 5	46 6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	" . . . . .	46 5	43 0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	1931 . . . . .	43 7	40 12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	" . . . . .	43 4	38 10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	" . . . . .	45 5	41 5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27

## STATEMENT VIII.

(Reference paragraph 21.)

## Exchange.

The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year.

Months.		Highest.		Lowest.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
April	1930	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	1931	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

## STATEMENT IX.

(Reference paragraph 21.)

## Exchange.

Monthly purchases of sterling by Government and the average rate of purchase.

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.		Sterling purchased in India.		Average rate.
		£	Rs.	s. d.
April	1930	2,630	3,03,42	1-5-944
May	"	2,040	2,74,38	1-5-844
June	"	...	...	...
July	"	...	...	...
August	"	...	...	...
September	"	...	...	...
October	"	25	3,37	1-5-813
November	"	650	87,58	1-5-818
December	"	...	...	...
January	1931	...	...	...
February	"	...	...	...
March	"	...	...	...
Total		6,315	7,25,75	1-5-811

## STATEMENT X.

## Monthly Sales of Sterling by Government.

(Reference paragraph 21.)

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.	Sterling sold in India.	
	£	Rs.
April 1930 . . . . .	...	...
May " . . . . .	...	...
June " . . . . .	...	...
July " . . . . .	2	23
August " . . . . .	82	11,05
September " . . . . .	...	...
October " . . . . .	...	...
November " . . . . .	908	1,22,66
December " . . . . .	1,332	1,79,95
January 1931 . . . . .	2,287	3,02,27
February " . . . . .	1,165	1,57,37
March " . . . . .	8	1,04
TOTAL	5,734	7,74,57

## STATEMENT XI.

(Reference paragraph 23.)

## Amounts and distribution of treasury balances and reserves in India and England at the opening and closing of 1930-1931.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1st APRIL 1930.			31st MARCH 1931.			
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
Treasury Balances . . . . .	25,76	8,51	34,27	17,29	7,43	24,72	
Paper Currency Reserve	Silver	1,10,96	...	1,10,96	1,24,80	...	1,24,80
	Gold	32,27	...	32,27	25,85	...	25,85
	Securities	33,85	15	34,00	10,19	...	10,19
Gold Standard Reserve.	Gold	...	2,87	2,87	2,87	...	11,20
	Securities	...	50,46	50,46	...	42,18	42,18

## STATEMENT XII.

(Reference paragraph 23.)

*Summary of Ways and Means transactions in India, 1930-1931 (figure approximate only).*

	(In crores of Rs.)
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
(a) Army, Marine and M. E. S. issues . . . . .	37.95
(b) Drawings by the Iraq Government . . . . .	.85
(c) Capital outlay on Delhi, Security Printing, etc. . . . .	8.02
(d) Remittances from India to London—	
(i) By purchase of sterling . . . . .	7.26
(ii) By withdrawal from the P. C. R. in London against opposite payment in India . . . . .	2.34
(iii) By withdrawal from the G. S. R. in London against opposite payment in India . . . . .	9.19
(e) Cancellation of Indian Treasury Bills in the P. C. R. . . . .	21.32
(f) Sinking Fund purchases . . . . .	1.97
(g) Posts and Telegraph issues (excluding receipts from Cash Certificates) . . . . .	5.96
(h) Reduction in the Balances of Provincial Governments . . . . .	7.35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104.81</b>
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
(1) Excess of Civil Revenue over Civil Expenditure . . . . .	32.71
(2) Excess of railway receipts over issues . . . . .	20.02
(3) Cash Certificates (net receipts) . . . . .	3.44
(4) Permanent Debt incurred . . . . .	12.18
(5) Sale of Sterling . . . . .	7.75
(6) Sale of Treasury Bills to the public (net) . . . . .	19.34
(7) Other items . . . . .	1.08
(8) Decrease in Treasury Balance (including investments) . . . . .	8.29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104.81</b>

## STATEMENT XII.

(Reference paragraph 23.)

*Government Balances in India, with the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Balance at Government treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.		1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.
2,13	2,56	2,61	April . . . . .	7,14	9,27	17,51
2,15	2,46	2,43	May . . . . .	6,63	8,43	15,15
2,20	2,19	2,17	June . . . . .	7,90	20,62	13,73
2,29	2,28	2,10	July . . . . .	6,20	13,80	22,69
2,11	2,03	2,38	August . . . . .	16,92	14,06	16,43
2,37	2,73	1,06	September . . . . .	5,76	20,66	12,43
2,41	2,19	2,08	October . . . . .	6,22	13,17	15,19
2,64	2,42	2,07	November . . . . .	7,69	13,67	8,70
2,29	2,21	2,07	December . . . . .	7,73	7,45	7,19
2,43	2,45	2,33	January . . . . .	8,06	17,26	8,17
2,05	2,89	2,81	February . . . . .	10,29	17,95	7,81
2,59	2,64	2,80	March . . . . .	5,61	22,12	13,49
2,43	2,67	2,46	Average . . . . .	8,02	14,87	13,19

**STATEMENT**

(Reference)

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.				Amount applied for.				Amount allotted and taken up.			
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
1st April 1930 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	22,50	...	3,22,75	...	17,75	...	1,26,25	...
2nd to 7th April 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th April 1930 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	23,75	...	1,00,25	...	23,75	...	94,25	...
9th to 14th April 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th April 1930 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	43,50	...	74,25	...	42,75	...	68,50	...
16th to 21st April 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd April 1930 . . . . .	3 crores	of 3	and 9	months	50,00	...	31,50	...	47,75	...	21,60	...
23rd to 28th April 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th April 1930 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	1,20,00	...	87,25	...	1,04,75	...	57,25	...
30th April to 5th May 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th May 1930 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	2,01,50	...	8,00	...	45,50	...	63,00	...
7th to 12th May 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th May 1930 . . . . .	3 crores	of 3	and 9	months	1,48,75	...	6,50	...	57,00	...	30,50	...
14th to 19th May 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th May 1930 . . . . .	3 crores	of 3	and 9	months	1,42,50	...	16,80	...	1,23,00	...	16,00	...
21st to 26th May 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th May 1930 . . . . .	3 crores	of 3	and 9	months	1,15,00	...	22,75	...	1,06,00	...	23,00	...
28th May to 1st June 1930 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd June 1930 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	3,00,75	...	8,50	...	1,94,25	...	3,50	...
Total Carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,92,50	...	6,02,75	...



## XIV.

paragraph 24 )

*Bills in India, 1930-31.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders				Rate for intermediates.				Amount of intermediates sold.			
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
98 9 4	...	98 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	...	1,38,35	...	...	...
98 10 0	...	98 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 8	...	...	...	72,35	...	...	...
98 9 3	...	98 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	...	38,35	...	...	...
98 9 1	...	98 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	...	60,75	...	...	...
98 9 0	...	98 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	...	1,85,35	...	...	...
98 8 9	...	98 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	1,37,00	...	5,50	...
98 9 6	...	98 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	61,75	...	3,00	...
98 9 7	...	98 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	70,35	...	2,75	...
98 9 8	...	98 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	73,30	...	1,55	...
98 9 8	...	98 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,58,35	...	11,50	...

## STATEMENT

(Reference)

## Details of sales of Treasury

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.				Amount applied for				Amount allotted and taken up			
	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,92,50	...	5,04,75	...
2nd to 9th June 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th June 1930	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	2,20,25	...	5,75	...	1,94,35	...	5,75	...
11th to 18th June 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th June 1930	2 crores	of 3	and 9	months	3,03,25	...	17,50	...	1,81,50	...	17,50	...
18th to 23rd June 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th June 1930	1 crore	of 3	and 9	months	2,04,00	...	5,25	...	1,04,75	...	5,25	...
25th June to 1st July 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd July 1930	2 crores	of 3	months	only.	2,31,50	...	...	...	20,25	...	...	...
3rd to 7th July 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th July 1930	2 crores	of 3	months	only.	1,81,25	...	...	...	3,50	...	...	...
9th to 14th July 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th July 1930	2 crores	of 3	months	only.	1,63,00	...	...	...	53,75	...	...	...
16th to 21st July 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd July 1930	2 crores	of 3	months	only.	1,70,00	...	...	...	(nothing accepted and allotted)	...	...	...
22nd August 1930	2 crores	of 3	and 6	months	2,68,00	28,25	...	...	20,75	7,25	...	...
23rd to 18th August 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th August 1930	2 crores	of 3	and 6	months	3,03,75	68,75	...	...	1,51,50	45,80	...	...
20th to 25th August 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th August 1930	2 crores	of 3	and 6	months	3,35,50	1,07,25	...	...	1,00,00	1,00,00	...	...
Total Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,20,75	1,55,75	5,31,25	...

## XIV—contd.

paragraph 24.)

## Bills in India, 1930-31—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.				Rate for intermediates.				Amount of Intermediates sold.			
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,58,35	...	11,50	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	98,00	...	4,75	...
98 9 7	...	98 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	1,94,00	...	1,00	...
98 9 8	...	98 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	98 7 0	...	1,96,00	...	2,00	...
98 9 8	...	98 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	...	1,68,35	...	...	...
98 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 11 0	...	...	...	2,15,00	...	...	...
98 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 13 0	...	...	...	3,72,75	...	...	...
98 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 14 0	...	...	...	2,20,75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98 0 1	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,90,25	98,50	...	...
98 0 1	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,20,75	74,50	...	...
98 0 4	97 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,25,00	1,45,00	19,75	...

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.				Amount applied for				Amount allotted and taken up			
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,29,75	1,55,75	5,31,75	...
27th August to 1st September 1930.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd September 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	3,50,25	1,40,00	...	...	...	80,00	1,20,00	...	...
2nd to 6th September 1930 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th September 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	2,45,50	49,00	...	...	...	1,50,00	44,00	...	...
10th to 16th September 1930. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th September 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	2,07,75	1,01,00	...	...	...	1,04,00	98,00	...	...
17th to 22nd September 1930 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd September 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	2,75,50	87,25	...	...	...	1,15,00	84,75	...	...
24th September to 4th October 1930.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th October 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	1,78,25	90,00	...	...	...	1,03,50	96,50	...	...
7th to 13th October 1930 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	1,08,25	1,87,50	...	...	...	47,00	1,53,00	...	...
15th to 22nd October 1930. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd October 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	4,00	1,81,50	...	...	...	22,75	1,77,75	...	...
24th to 27th October 1930 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th October 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	1,09,75	1,21,75	...	...	...	78,75	1,21,85	...	...
29th October to 3rd November 1930.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th November 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	1,15,75	85,00	...	...	...	1,15,75	81,25	...	...
5th to 10th November 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th November 1930 . . .	2 crores	of 3 and com- bined.	6 months	1,04,75	44,50	...	...	...	78,00	42,75	...	...
12th to 17th November 1930 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,27,50	11,72,50	5,31,25	...

XIV—contd.

paragraph 24.)

Bills in India, 1930-31—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.				Rate for intermediates.				Amount of intermediates sold.			
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	30,23,00	1,43,00	10,25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,50	59,50	...	...
99 0 0	97 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	2,89,50	81,75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 8	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	2,16,25	84,00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 0 8	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	2,30,00	86,50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 8	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	2,30,00	1,09,50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 8	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,30,50	1,38,25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 8	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,48,25	1,71,75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 7	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	72,50	72,50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 7	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 1 0	97 10 0	...	...	65,50	77,50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 0 4	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 0 9	97 10 0	...	...	15,75	23,25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 15 2	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 15 8	97 10 0	...	...	41,75	14,25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,50,50	10,53,75	19,25	...

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## STATEMENT

(Reference)

Details of sales of Treasury

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.				Amount applied for				Amount allotted and taken up			
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,27,50	11,72,50	5,81,25	...
18th November 1930	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	1,60,75	12,25	...	...	1,68,25	11,50	...	...	...
19th to 24th November 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th November 1930	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	2,08,00	7,00	...	...	1,94,50	5,50	...	...	...
28th November to 1st December, 1930.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd December 1930	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	3,87,25	25	...	...	2,00,00	nil	...	...	...
3rd to 8th December 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th December 1930	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	1,47,50	80	...	...	1,36,25	50	...	...	...
10th to 15th December 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th December 1930	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	1,76,75	1,00	...	...	1,65,00	1,00	...	...	...
17th to 20th December 1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd December 1930	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	1,50,75	nil	...	...	62,75	nil	...	...	...
23rd December to 5th January 1931.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th January 1931	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	3,08,25	4,25	...	...	1,98,50	8,50	...	...	...
7th to 12th January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th January 1931	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	1,76,25	5,00	...	...	1,61,00	5,00	...	...	...
14th to 19th January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th January 1931	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	1,13,00	23,75	...	...	1,11,75	23,75	...	...	...
21st to 26th January 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th January 1931	2 crores	of 3 and combined.	6 months	78,50	8,50	...	...	87,25	7,76	...	...	...
28th January to 2nd February 1931.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,00,75	13,81,00	5,81,25	...	...

## XIV—contd.

paragraph 24)

## Bills in India, 1930-31—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.				Rate for intermediates.				Amount of intermediates sold.			
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,48,80	10,53,76	19,25	...
98 14 2	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 14 8	97 10 0	...	...	88,80	14,38	...	...
98 11 9	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 12 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,14,00	5,00	...	...
98 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 11 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,00,80	12,00	...	...
98 10 3	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 10 6	97 10 0	...	...	55,00	7,00	...	...
98 9 2	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 9 8	97 10 0	...	...	74,75	2,50	...	...
98 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 9 0	97 10 0	...	...	3,45,38	1,75	...	...
98 8 6	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 9 0	97 10 0	...	...	2,83,75	5,25	...	...
98 8 7	97 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 9 0	97 10 0	...	...	1,82,50	2,55	...	...
98 10 10	97 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 7 6	97 5 0	...	...	40,00	4,80	...	...
98 9 0	97 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 6 6	97 4 6	...	...	81,25	5,95	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,12,00	11,14,00	19,25	...

## STATEMENT

(Reference)

## Details of sales of Treasury

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.				Amount applied for				Amount allotted and taken up			
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,00,76	12,31,00	5,31,25	...
3rd February 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 combined.	and 6 months.	months	1,66,76	11,25	...	...	80,75	5,75	...	...
4th to 9th February 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th February 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 combined.	and 6 months.	months	1,04,75	10,00	...	...	91,25	9,50	...	...
11th to 16th February 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th February 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 combined.	and 6 months.	months	80,75	8,50	...	...	82,25	8,50	...	...
13th to 27th February 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th February 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 combined.	and 6 months.	months	66,00	8,00	...	...	77,00	7,75	...	...
28th February to 2nd March 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd March 1931	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 combined.	and 9 months.	months	3,02,25	30,50	3,25	...	1,66,50	30,25	3,25	...
4th to 9th March 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th March 1931	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 combined.	and 9 months.	months	2,83,25	9,00	34,50	...	1,46,00	9,70	34,50	...
11th to 16th March 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th March 1931	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 combined.	and 9 months.	months	3,13,25	73,75	39,75	...	87,25	73,00	39,50	...
18th to 27th March 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th March 1931	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 combined.	and 9 months.	months	1,57,50	69,00	28,50	...	1,03,50	60,00	27,50	...
26th to 31st March 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,31,25	14,48,75	6,36,00	...



## XIV—concl'd.

paragraph 24.)

## Bills in India, 1930-31—concl'd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted ten'ers				Rate for intermediates.				Amount of intermediates sold.			
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,75,00	11,10,00	10,25	...
58 8 0	57 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 6 8	57 4 8	...	...	83,25	10,50	...	...
58 6 1	57 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 6 6	57 4 6	...	...	41,75	6,25	...	...
58 6 0	57 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 6 8	57 4 8	...	...	1,45,00	6,50	...	...
58 6 0	57 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 6 6	57 4 6	...	...	1,35,75	14,75	...	...
58 6 0	57 4 0	56 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 6 6	57 4 6	...	...	4,05,25	30,00	...	...
58 6 8	57 4 0	56 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 7 0	57 4 6	...	...	3,77,25	11,80	...	...
58 6 9	57 4 0	56 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 7 0	57 4 6	...	...	2,41,50	60,00	...	...
58 6 10	57 4 1	56 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58 7 5	57 4 6	...	...	1,30,75	45,00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,44,00	15,20,60	10,25	...

## STATEMENT XV.

(Reference paragraph 24.)

*Ways and Means advances and Treasury Bills transactions (with the public) during 1930-31.*

(In thousands of rupee.)

OPENING BALANCE ON 1st APRIL 1930.	WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES.			TREASURY BILLS.			
	Nil.			86,03,75.			
	Advances Taken.	Advances Repaid.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Sale.	Discharge.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Total out- standing of Ways and Means Ad- vances and Treasury Bills.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1930 . . .	...	...	...	7,77,50	4,60,25	39,21,00	39,21,00
May " . . .	...	...	...	12,89,75	4,95,25	47,15,50	47,15,50
June " . . .	...	...	...	14,22,50	10,02,45	51,35,55	51,35,55
July " . . .	...	...	...	10,28,25	11,95,75	49,68,05	49,68,05
August " . . .	...	...	...	12,92,25	15,33,50	47,26,80	47,26,80
September " . . .	...	...	...	20,60,35	18,80,25	49,06,80	49,06,80
October " . . .	...	...	...	18,26,00	9,74,25	57,58,55	57,58,55
November " . . .	...	...	...	9,70,50	9,48,25	57,80,80	57,80,80
December " . . .	5,00,00	1,00,00	5,00,00	10,10,50	15,51,25	53,40,05	57,40,05
January 1931 . . .	1,00,00	5,00,00	1,00,00	12,73,75	10,13,25	55,06,55	55,06,55
February " . . .	3,00,00	3,00,00	1,00,00	8,19,25	12,71,75	50,54,55	51,54,55
March " . . .	5,00,00	6,00,00	...	21,35,75	16,42,50	55,37,80	55,37,80

## STATEMENT XVI.

(Reference paragraph 28.)

*Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	RESERVE.								SECURITIES.		
		COIN AND BULLION.								Sterling securities in England.	Rupee securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.			
March 1930 . . .	1,77,23	1,08,11	32,27	2,85	...	...	...	...	...	15	83,55	...
April " " . . .	1,78,90	1,07,23	32,37	3,38	...	...	...	...	...	30	80,79	...
May " " . . .	1,76,78	1,07,64	32,28	3,48	...	...	...	...	...	62	24,36	...
June " " . . .	1,68,78	1,08,91	32,38	3,48	...	...	...	...	...	78	18,38	...
July " " . . .	1,68,28	1,13,37	32,28	3,49	...	...	...	...	...	78	18,39	...
August " " . . .	1,68,87	1,15,43	32,38	5,25	...	...	...	...	1,28	14,68	...	
September " " . . .	1,71,47	1,15,02	32,22	5,88	...	...	...	...	1,85	15,59	...	
October " " . . .	1,70,14	1,17,47	32,28	5,68	...	...	...	...	2,03	12,73	...	
November " " . . .	1,64,84	1,16,90	32,28	5,76	...	...	...	...	1,23	8,67	...	
December " " . . .	1,61,84	1,14,60	31,74	5,39	...	...	...	...	...	9,61	...	
January 1931 . . .	1,56,20	1,15,82	26,21	5,80	...	...	...	...	...	9,97	1,00	
February " " . . .	1,56,38	1,16,09	28,77	6,58	...	...	...	...	...	10,69	...	
March " " . . .	1,60,84	1,17,86	25,85	6,94	...	...	...	...	...	10,19	...	

† Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.

## STATEMENT XVII.

(Reference paragraph 29.)

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1931.*

		£
In England—		
Estimated value on the 31st March 1931 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £31,180,000 (as per details below)		31,599,381
Gold	{ In England . . . . .	2,152,334
	{ In India . . . . .	6,247,200
Cash at the Bank of England . . . . .		1,085
		<hr/>
TOTAL		40,000,000
		<hr/>

Details of investments:—

		Face value.
		£
British Treasury Bills . . . . .		11,620,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1930-32 . . . . .		3,315,000
Treasury 4 per cent. Bonds, 1931-33 . . . . .		3,145,600
Treasury 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1932-34 . . . . .		3,400,000
Treasury 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933-35 . . . . .		2,700,000
War loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 stock . . . . .		2,000,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL		31,180,000
		<hr/>

## STATEMENT XVIII.

(Reference paragraph 30.)

*Cash balances of the Imperial Bank in the last week of each month and percentages of cash to liabilities.*

(Cash in lakhs of rupees.)

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Cash.	Percentage to Liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to Liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to Liabilities.
April . . . . .	9,89	11-33	13,67	15-01	16,17	18-02
May . . . . .	11,82	13-33	19,22	22-33	14,17	16-23
June . . . . .	14,34	17-53	30,33	32-38	17,21	19-22
July . . . . .	22,75	28-41	31,71	36-29	22,27	24-00
August . . . . .	25,02	29-17	31,62	36-95	29,75	30-20
September . . . . .	23,47	29-46	30,82	33-94	25,61	28-32
October . . . . .	18,36	23-35	31,08	34-61	26,65	28-09
November . . . . .	14,55	17-22	24,19	28-26	21,31	24-55
December . . . . .	11,23	13-69	15,29	19-13	12,03	14-46
January . . . . .	12,45	14-98	16,36	18-78	11,98	14-35
February . . . . .	12,02	13-71	18,61	20-78	9,63	11-53
March . . . . .	10,84	13-46	19,18	21-00	13,33	15-99

## STATEMENT XIX.

(Reference paragraph 30.)

*Indian Money Rates (Monthly).*

1st of		Bank rate.	Call money rate.		Imperial Bank Handi rate.	Bazar bill rate:	
			Calcutta.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Bombay.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
April	1930 . . . . .	6	5	5	6	11	7½
May	" . . . . .	6	4½-4¾	5	6	10-11	7½
June	" . . . . .	6	4½	5	6	10	*8½
July	" . . . . .	6	4½	5	6	8-9	8½
August	" . . . . .	5	2½	2½	5	7-8	8½
September	" . . . . .	5	1½	2	5	7-8	8½
October	" . . . . .	5	2½	2½	5	7-8	6½
November	" . . . . .	5	2½	2	5	7-8	6½
December	" . . . . .	6	2	2½	6	7-8	6½
January	1931 . . . . .	6	3	3	*6	7-8	*6½
February	" . . . . .	7	3½-4	5½	*7	7-8	*6½
March	" . . . . .	7	4½-5	6½	*7	9-10	*7½

\* On the 2nd of the month.

## STATEMENT XX.

(Reference paragraph 82.)

## Clearing House Statistics.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1918-19	7,41.18	5,69.46	25.45	22.30	73.85	...	...	14,82.19
1919-20	10,55.76	8,59.02	33.36	25.13	94.74	...	...	20,90.60
1920-21	14,39.93	13,15.93	75.79	55.42	1,04.54	5.63	...	29,76.54
1921-22	9,05.01	9,06.73	39.54	36.73	1,23.02	9.01	5.68	20,24.90
1922-23	9,30.23	8,58.73	45.13	33.53	1,25.36	7.93	5.43	20,60.08
1923-24	8,53.08	7,07.38	55.41	41.52	1,33.52	6.88	5.35	18,08.01
1924-25	9,54.11	6,31.66	56.36	45.13	1,17.31	5.72	5.67	18,05.86
1925-26	10,13.19	4,45.05	56.36	36.12	1,35.33	6.16	6.85	16,85.52
1926-27	9,61.01	4,22.66	54.53	31.07	1,24.42	5.16	7.70	16,09.67
1927-28	10,54.02	3,89.30	59.79	30.33	1,25.57	7.00	7.59	16,74.59
1928-29	10,94.00	6,62.36	35.73	23.03	1,35.00	7.31	8.59	19,31.10
1929-30	9,90.97	7,93.66	32.19	26.49	1,20.70	7.66	8.17	19,99.74
1930-31	8,96.28	6,66.61	50.36	24.47	1,06.55	5.71	10.67	17,80.65

## STATEMENT XXI.

(Reference paragraph 83.)

Remittances through the Imperial Bank. Amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.
Demand drafts purchased.										
Bengal Circle	33.57	33.95	26.52	34.04	31.48	34.10	24.25	27.09	33.34	20.39
Bombay "	27.39	15.98	24.56	21.27	30.30	33.09	33.93	23.39	33.89	14.51
Madras "	15.37	12.30	17.48	15.55	21.55	16.30	22.17	17.43	13.92	10.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66.33</b>	<b>67.23</b>	<b>68.56</b>	<b>70.86</b>	<b>83.33</b>	<b>73.49</b>	<b>80.35</b>	<b>67.86</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>45.64</b>
Drafts and Telegraphic transfers paid.										
Bengal Circle	50.71	41.43	32.79	37.36	32.37	39.73	33.31	34.16	34.96	29.31
Bombay "	29.85	27.31	23.55	23.41	30.49	29.53	33.15	31.14	33.11	22.16
Madras "	11.30	10.33	11.14	9.30	11.39	11.00	13.94	11.63	12.31	11.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>79.13</b>	<b>73.29</b>	<b>76.57</b>	<b>74.25</b>	<b>80.26</b>	<b>80.40</b>	<b>76.94</b>	<b>80.38</b>	<b>72.57</b>

## STATEMENT XXII.

(Reference paragraph 35.)

*Movement of funds within the Provinces during the year 1930-31.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Bengal (including Port Blair and Nepal).	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	2,19	1,13	1,17	26	6	3,66	2	9	2	8,00
Transfers to head-quarters by Bank Post-bills.	88	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	34
TOTAL	2,82	1,13	1,17	26	6	3,66	3	9	2	8,94

## STATEMENT XXIII.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

*Payment by Government on account of transfer of funds effected by the public between Provinces during the year 1930-31.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Paid by	ON ACCOUNT OF									
	India and Bengal.	Mad- ras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Pun- jab.	Bur- ma.	Bihar and Orissa	Cent- ral Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal.	...	...	83	3,07	5,58	1,18	30,06	4,55	20,57	65,79
Madras and Coorg	55	...	68,45	...	...	56	9	...	...	69,65
Bombay	30,43	17,83	...	3,91	83,00	...	45	25,57	13	1,61,32
United Provinces	1,85	...	...	...	1,23	25	8	4	...	3,45
Punjab	2,87	...	4,15	...	...	18	22	...	...	7,22
Burma	2,25	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,85
Bihar and Orissa.	20,14	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	20,56
Central Provinces	4,23	...	1,15,09	32	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,63
Assam	1,43,63	...	2,90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,53
TOTAL	2,05,73	17,83	1,92,02	7,72	89,76	2,17	30,90	30,16	30,70	5,96,99



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**STATEMENT XXIV.**

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## STATEMENT XXIV.

(Reference paragraph 34.)

*Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.*

	31st March 1924.	31st March 1925.	31st March 1926.	31st March 1927.	31st March 1928.	31st March 1929.	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.
<i>In India—</i>	(In crores of rupees.)							
Loans (a) . . . . .	658.81	370.88	368.29	374.44	372.25	380.73	405.10	417.85
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public.	2.13	...	...	...	7.59	4.00	26.04	55.88
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve.	49.65	49.65	49.65	41.47	31.94	39.15	39.21	5.89
<b>Total Loans, etc.</b>	<b>410.58</b>	<b>420.08</b>	<b>417.94</b>	<b>415.91</b>	<b>411.78</b>	<b>423.88</b>	<b>470.35</b>	<b>479.12</b>
<i>Other Obligations—</i>								
Post Office Savings Banks.	24.79	25.64	27.28	29.51	32.67	34.49	37.13	37.08
Cash Certificates . . . . .	8.42	13.12	20.96	26.83	30.70	32.30	35.00	38.44
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	39.00	42.39	46.36	51.02	55.82	60.62	65.41	70.33
Depreciation and Reserve Funds . . . . .	...	9.08	15.45	20.10	25.48	31.09	30.18	23.87
Provincial Balances (b) . . . . .	4.17	4.83	11.87	10.49	10.48	10.43	10.21	6.11
<b>Total Other Obligations</b>	<b>76.88</b>	<b>95.06</b>	<b>121.87</b>	<b>127.80</b>	<b>155.15</b>	<b>168.83</b>	<b>177.93</b>	<b>175.83</b>
<b>Total in India</b>	<b>486.98</b>	<b>515.09</b>	<b>539.81</b>	<b>543.71</b>	<b>566.93</b>	<b>602.71</b>	<b>648.28</b>	<b>654.95</b>
<i>In England—</i>	(In millions of £.)							
Loans (a) . . . . .	244.53	263.39	262.35	265.09	273.82	283.31	289.08	315.97
War Contribution . . . . .	19.27	19.81	18.33	17.81	17.28	16.72	16.72	16.72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities.	60.10	58.84	57.53	56.19	54.79	53.35	51.86	50.92
India bills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...
Imperial Bank of India Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.05
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.9	4.3	2.54	7.0
<b>Total in England</b>	<b>324.03</b>	<b>341.20</b>	<b>342.41</b>	<b>339.36</b>	<b>344.58</b>	<b>353.81</b>	<b>366.15</b>	<b>387.76</b>

Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	(In crores of rupees.)		458.55	482.48	459.44	471.75	488.20	517.01
	432.04	454.93						
Total Interest-bearing obligations	919.00	970.02	996.38	1,006.19	1,026.37	1,074.46	1,136.48	1,171.96
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—								
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	537.02	(f) 578.05	(f) 605.61	635.46	668.80	700.69	730.79	745.29
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments.	20.07	22.00	17.77	19.16	20.80	21.81	22.70	23.41
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	97.56	106.43	114.60	120.17	126.34	137.52	142.60	149.14
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans.	8.93	10.16	11.84	12.11	13.91	15.49	17.65	19.60
Total Interest-yielding assets	663.58	716.64	749.82	786.90	829.45	875.51	913.74	937.44
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account.	50.47	57.85	51.96	67.48	24.26	28.94	45.36	35.18
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets.	204.95	196.08	194.58	181.61	172.66	170.61	177.38	199.34

- (a) These figures represent the nominal amounts of loans outstanding and also include comparatively small amounts of expired loans which do not bear interest.
- (b) The figures represent those portions of provincial balances which bear interest either because they form part of the old Famine Insurance Fund or the present Famine Relief Fund or because they have been placed with the Government of India on fixed deposit.
- (c) Includes the liability assumed by the Secretary of State for East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, aggregating £18½ millions, on the termination of the contract with that Railway on the 1st January 1925. It therefore does not represent any increase in the foreign indebtedness of the country as a whole.
- (d) Includes 37.07 crores on account of the liability referred to in (c) above.
- (e) Includes the liability assumed by the Secretary of State for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock, aggregating £23½ millions, on the termination of the contract with that Railway on the 1st July 1925. *See also last sentence under (c) above.*
- (f) Includes 4.98 crores on account of the liability referred to in (e) above.

## STATEMENT XXV.

(Reference paragraph 30.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Prices since 1914.

	2½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1933 (free of Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	96½	91½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-21	60	52	...	...	96	78½	...	...
1923-24	68½	61	97½	95½	98½	93½	...	...
1924-25	69½	68½	98½	96½	99½	97	...	...
1925-26	7½	67½	102½	97½	104½	98½	...	...
1926-27	79½	74½	105½	102½	110½	104½	90½	86½
1927-28	79½	74½	103½	102½	108½	105½	90	87½
1928-29	7½	71	102½	100½	106½	102½	88½	85½
1929-30	72½	65½	101	99½	103½	100	81½	75½
1930-31	68½	61½	100½	98½	101½	98½	77½	73

## STATEMENT XXVI.

(Reference paragraph 30.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Monthly Price Fluctuations.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1933 (free of Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1980	68½	64½	100½	100	101	100½	77½	76½
May "	66½	63½	100	100	100½	100	76½	76½
June "	65½	64½	100½	100	101½	101	74½	76
July "	65½	62½	100½	99	101½	99½	70	73½
August "	64½	63	100½	99½	101½	99½	71½	73½
September "	65½	64½	100½	100½	101½	101½	73½	73½
October "	65½	64½	100½	100½	101½	101½	73½	73½
November "	65½	61½	100½	10½	101½	104½	74½	73½
December "	64½	63	100½	99½	101½	100½	74½	74½
January 1931	63½	62½	99½	99½	100½	100½	74½	74
February "	62½	61½	99½	98½	100½	99½	73½	73½
March "	63½	61½	99½	98½	101½	100½	74½	73

## STATEMENT XXVII.

(Reference paragraph 40.)

## Absorption of Currency, since 1914.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1914-15 to 1918-19	22.08	16.72	38.80
1919-20	20.09	20.20	40.29
1920-21	-25.03	-5.90	-31.93
1921-22	-10.46	9.85	-1.11
1922-23	-9.50	3.87	-5.63
1923-24	7.62	7.96	15.58
1924-25	8.65	-2.51	1.14
1925-26	-8.17	1.16	-7.01
1926-27	-19.76	-3.40	-23.16
1927-28	-3.75	10.22	6.47
1928-29	-3.93	2.57	-1.36
1929-30	-21.71	-18.80	-40.51
1930-31	-21.56	-11.20	-32.76
Total for 12 years 1919-20 to 1930-31	-92.32	14.52	-77.80
Average for 12 years 1919-20 to 1930-31	-7.69	1.21	-6.48

## STATEMENT XXVIII.

(Reference paragraph 42.)

## Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1929-30 and 1930-31.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1929-30.					1930-31.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	94.94	97.77	1,08.05	1,03.77	94.94	1,08.11	1,08.91	1,15.92	1,14.60	1,08.11
Treasury	1.21	1.00	92	66	1.21	1.06	86	82	81	1.06
TOTAL	96.15	98.77	1,08.97	1,04.43	96.15	1,09.17	1,09.77	1,16.74	1,15.41	1,09.17
Closing Balance—										
Currency	97.77	1,08.05	1,08.77	1,08.11	1,08.11	1,08.91	1,15.92	1,14.60	1,17.86	1,17.86
Treasury	1.00	92	68	1.08	1.06	86	32	81	1.05	1.05
TOTAL	98.77	1,08.97	1,09.45	1,09.17	1,09.17	1,09.77	1,16.74	1,15.41	1,18.91	1,18.91
Net difference + or -	-2.62	-10.20	+4.54	-3.74	-13.02	-60	-6.97	+1.33	-3.50	-9.74
Add—New coins issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1	+9	...	+10
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage or melting	-2.10	-1.73	-2.59	-2.37	-2.09	-2.67	-3.06	-3.40	-3.69	-11.92
Net absorption (+) or return from circulation (-)	-4.72	-11.93	+1.95	-7.01	-11.71	-3.47	-9.92	-1.98	-6.19	-21.56

**STATEMENT XXIX.**

(Reference paragraph 42.)

*Monthly absorption of rupees.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	Absorption + or return from circulation - in	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
April . . . . .	+ 8	+ 53
May . . . . .	- 06	- 28
June . . . . .	- 4.14	- 8.42
July . . . . .	- 6.84	- 6.53
August . . . . .	- 3.45	- 2.69
September . . . . .	- 1.84	- 1.71
October . . . . .	- 1.62	- 2.26
November . . . . .	- 84	- 84
December . . . . .	+ 2.73	+ 1.12
January . . . . .	- 1.53	- 1.45
February . . . . .	- 1.78	- 1.59
March . . . . .	- 3.73	- 3.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>- 21.71</b>	<b>- 21.66</b>

**STATEMENT XXX.**

(Reference paragraph 42.)

*Absorption of rupees by circles.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Circle.	Absorption + or return from circulation - of rupees in	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
Calcutta . . . . .	- 4.45	- 5.66
Cawnpore . . . . .	- 6.09	- 2.51
Lahore . . . . .	- 4.62	- 2.20
Bombay . . . . .	- 5.91	- 5.73
Kwachi . . . . .	- 20	- 36
Madras . . . . .	- 1.99	- 1.71
Rangoon . . . . .	- 45	- 33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>- 21.71</b>	<b>- 21.66</b>

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· STATEMENT XXXI .

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## STATEMENT XXXI.

(Reference paragraph 42.)

*Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.*

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . . . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	-5,37,12,502	18,99,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
"   1840, 2nd " . . . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
"   1862 . . . . .	26,94,27,222	2,04,81,923	40,80,09,034	70,69,12,179
"   1874 . . . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
"   1875 . . . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
"   1876 . . . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,801
"   1877 . . . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
"   1878 . . . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
"   1879 . . . . .	1,59,28,825	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
"   1880 . . . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,519
"   1881 . . . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
"   1882 . . . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
"   1883 . . . . .	51,23,972	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
"   1884 . . . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
"   1885 . . . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
"   1888 . . . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
"   1887 . . . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
"   1888 . . . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
"   1889 . . . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
"   1890 . . . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
"   1891 . . . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
"   1892 . . . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
"   1893 . . . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
"   1897 . . . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
"   1898 . . . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c) 75,19,413
"   1900 . . . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,86,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
"   1901 . . . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
"   1901 coined in 1902 . . . . .	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . . . .	25,000	...	...	25,000
"   "   1903 . . . . .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
"   "   1904 . . . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
"   "   1905 . . . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Indian States.

(e) " ₹1,90,43,904 coined for Indian States.

(f) " ₹2,98,86,014 coined for Indian States.

(g) " ₹11,66,451 coined for Indian States.

(h) " ₹5,94,221 coined for Indian States.

(i) " ₹3,28,000 coined for Indian States.



## STATEMENT XXXI—(concluded).

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(f) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
" " 1908	2,02,17,723	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,493
" " 1909	1,27,58,580	...	95,88,746	(i) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913	7,5,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,32,65,951
" " 1914	8,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917	11,82,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
" " 1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	...	1,44,00,031
" " 1920	3,86,60,085	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
" " 1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	...	64,00,064
" " 1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	...	5,64,000
" " 1920 coined in 1925.	49,36,050	...	...	49,36,050
" " 1921	...	...	51,15,121	51,15,121
" " 1922	...	...	20,51,150	20,51,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,70,20,56,128</b>	<b>10,76,07,305</b>	<b>3,66,60,32,346</b>	<b>6,47,56,95,779</b>

(f) Includes ₹3,90,310 coined for Indian States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹32 lakhs and Bombay ₹135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " ₹94,766 coined for Indian States and ₹433 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(i) " ₹1,01,459 coined for Indian States.

(m) " ₹16,56,250 coined for Indian States.

(n) " ₹12,78,441 coined for Indian States.

# STATEMENT XXXII.

(Reference paragraph 42.)

## Rupee Census.

Calendar years.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
William IV 1834	'19	'15	'15	'17	'12	'11	'08	'07	'07	'06	'05	'06	'05	'06	'05	'04	'04	'05	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'03	'03	'03
1840, 1st issue.	'75	'8	'43	'45	'35	'33	'26	'19	'19	'18	'18	'18	'18	'12	'14	'07	'10	'13	'13	'13	'09	'10	'07	'10	'06	'05						
1840, 2nd issue.	1'6	1'2	1'04	'98	'73	'61	'50	'30	'37	'30	'27	'37	'31	'25	'24	'19	'18	'16	'23	'16	'14	'13	'19	'17	'15	'14	'11					
1852	15'7	14'38	13'54	13'72	13'50	13'52	13'09	12'13	11'42	11'17	11'10	9'64	9'23	7'05	7'71	7'40	7'47	7'98	7'33	7'77	7'60	7'74	7'39	8'06	4'10	3'40						
1874	'68	'55	'56	'59	'53	'54	'01	'53	'46	'51	'50	'48	'52	'47	'38	'46	'45	'43	'48	'43	'39	'43	'43	'39	'43	'37	'35	'30				
1875	'65	'65	'77	'84	'80	'79	'79	'74	'73	'78	'75	'66	'63	'60	'63	'66	'55	'63	'60	'69	'68	'55	'54	'43	'34	'30						
1876	1'1	1'0	'96	1'01	1'00	'98	'96	'90	'90	'88	'91	'80	'81	'66	'63	'68	'68	'67	'74	'70	'66	'66	'67	'46	'45	'40.						
1877	3'5	3'3	3'05	3'00	3'05	3'00	3'04	2'78	2'70	2'68	2'67	2'32	2'30	1'79	1'75	1'69	1'78	1'85	1'83	1'88	1'85	1'89	1'84	1'90	1'80	1'80						
1878	3'4	3'3	3'04	3'13	3'12	3'11	3'11	1'61	1'80	1'84	1'83	1'58	1'48	1'33	1'21	1'20	1'30	1'34	1'36	1'34	1'28	1'35	1'39	1'34	1'33	1'32						
1879	2'0	1'95	1'80	1'87	1'83	1'82	1'82	1'68	1'60	1'62	1'61	1'34	1'26	1'09	1'08	1'05	1'08	1'15	1'20	1'14	1'12	1'16	1'16	1'16	1'13	1'10						
1880	1'04	1'8	1'06	1'08	1'09	1'07	1'03	1'65	1'60	1'52	1'51	1'30	1'23	1'03	1'04	1'02	1'04	1'12	1'14	1'12	1'06	1'13	1'08	1'13	1'08	1'13	1'08	1'07				
1881	'28	'23	'23	'24	'24	'20	'23	'22	'22	'23	'23	'23	'23	'23	'21	'21	'24	'24	'21	'28	'26	'23	'21	'23	'27	'20	'20					
1882	3'2	3'0	2'84	2'87	1'85	1'78	1'67	1'60	1'68	1'65	1'13	1'07	1'09	1'13	1'16	1'19	1'17	1'15	1'16	1'14	1'11	1'15	1'14	1'21	1'21	1'17	1'15					
1883	'8	'75	'70	'72	'69	'67	'67	'68	'63	'66	'66	'68	'61	'48	'47	'60	'48	'49	'54	'52	'49	'51	'51	'54	'53	'50						
1884	1'6	1'46	1'33	1'38	1'38	1'34	1'25	1'20	1'23	1'24	1'05	1'08	'88	'83	'87	'85	'90	'92	'93	'94	'88	'89	'93	'93	'89							
1885	3'05	3'8	3'61	3'61	3'60	3'60	3'30	3'30	3'23	3'25	1'96	1'80	1'44	1'41	1'43	1'43	1'54	1'53	1'58	1'57	1'63	1'57	1'57	1'60	1'58	1'58						
1886	1'78	1'8	1'60	1'61	1'60	1'49	'83	1'35	1'33	1'34	1'36	1'15	1'13	'85	'83	'84	'86	'96	1'03	1'03	'96	'99	'95	1'02	'97	'85						
1887	3'1	3'9	3'59	3'64	3'58	3'50	'56	2'34	2'34	2'23	2'33	2'06	1'98	1'83	1'40	1'23	1'27	1'58	1'64	1'65	1'63	1'63	1'65	1'67	1'63	1'64						
1888	3'35	3'1	1'08	2'03	1'98	1'98	'97	1'84	1'81	1'78	1'80	1'63	1'55	1'30	1'23	1'22	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'36	1'35	1'37	1'35	1'38	1'35	1'33						
1889	2'6	3'38	3'15	3'23	3'25	3'13	3'03	2'00	2'09	2'03	1'79	1'67	1'40	1'37	1'39	1'41	1'43	1'44	1'51	1'44	1'40	1'45	1'47	1'44	1'43							
1890	4'3	3'68	3'33	3'00	3'70	3'65	3'80	3'34	3'23	3'38	3'26	3'64	3'14	3'00	3'64	3'14	3'23	3'22	3'30	3'33	3'30	3'33	3'35	3'30	3'33	3'35						
1891	3'35	3'1	1'06	2'00	2'02	2'00	2'00	1'57	1'70	1'70	1'84	1'62	'63	1'23	1'27	1'30	1'34	1'30	1'37	1'37	1'30	1'32	1'31	1'34	1'34	1'30						
1892	3'56	3'38	3'13	3'21	3'23	3'23	3'20	3'08	2'87	2'82	3'80	2'50	2'30	1'94	1'88	1'80	1'83	1'80	1'83	1'83	1'83	1'83	1'83	1'83	1'83	1'83						



## STATEMENT XXXII.

(Reference paragraph 43.)

### Absorption of small coin—1930-31.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India Treasuries.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	Bengal.	U. P.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>₹ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	2,74	5,54	6,06	8,96	5,89	5,02	3,95	3,47	2,02	4,24	46,09
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-2,65	+2,01	-4	+3,94	-1,09	-61	+1,31	-2,77	-3	+1,32	+1,39
Closing Balance	3,21	16,45	6,14	18,28	8,95	4,95	3,78	4,04	2,97	8,54	71,71
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31	-8,12	-8,90	-12	-6,28	-4,15	-54	+58	-3,34	-38	+3,03	-24,23
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-3,12	1,55	1,26	3,69	-3,85	-43	2,04	-2,21	11	2,11	1,26
Ditto ditto in 1928-29	-1,80	2,12	6,25	3,95	-5,70	23	2,78	-2,01	29	2,43	16,54
<b>₹ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-59	-1,96	-1,15	-33	-51	-47	-34	-10	-4	-3	-5,53
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31	-69	-1,96	-1,15	-33	-51	-47	-34	-10	-4	-2	-5,53
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-70	-2,46	-2,00	-36	-64	-73	-36	-15	-5	-1	-7,46
Ditto ditto in 1928-29	-78	-3,17	-1,54	-46	-78	-80	-49	-22	-17	-1	-5,42
<b>₹ ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance	1,57	3,03	1,82	2,37	9,68	1,13	13	1,78	1,35	1,36	24,47
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-38	+37	+54	+1,44	-2,96	+5	...	+46	-48	+1,06	+10
Closing Balance	1,82	4,60	2,11	6,70	9,46	1,00	19	2,88	1,07	2,19	32,04
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31	-63	-1,15	25	-2,69	-2,56	16	-7	-61	-19	23	-7,47
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-29	-47	39	-9	-2,97	-34	-1	-41	9	79	-8,31
Ditto ditto in 1928-29	-9	34	54	1,22	-4,58	-14	8	-20	-8	1,21	-1,65

2-ANNA NICKEL--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance  
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31  
Ditto ditto in 1929-30  
Ditto ditto in 1928-29

2.45	3.29	4.47	3.87	9.19	4.44	2.44	1.48	2.92	3.35	38.08
-2.55	+1.65	+2.16	-2.89	+84	+89	+8.50	-27	-7	+1.78	+4.64
2.57	12.27	5.76	3.45	12.56	4.71	8.10	3.10	3.54	2.76	57.88
-2.64	-5.83	67	-3.47	-3.08	62	64	-1.89	-69	1.37	-18.35
-38	2.56	1.50	1.89	-3.26	26	2.26	-32	69	1.20	5.30
27	4.88	6.02	2.94	-4.12	1.29	1.97	-8	2.48	1.50	14.09

NICKEL ANNA PIECES--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance  
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31  
Ditto ditto in 1929-30  
Ditto ditto in 1928-29

2.09	6.45	6.75	2.28	6.37	4.98	1.68	1.63	10.41	1.60	48.84
-4.24	+2.14	+1.53	-1.53	-81	+1.17	+2.00	...	+8.66	+89	+5.30
1.79	12.83	10.70	4.12	8.68	4.34	2.91	3.08	18.51	1.47	68.47
-8.94	-4.24	-2.48	-3.43	-2.48	1.21	77	-1.40	52	1.02	-14.33
-1.42	3.55	-2.18	1.03	-1.47	89	1.66	71	6.53	1.01	10.86
-91	3.08	3.78	1.80	-3.78	1.84	1.58	1.18	11.28	1.53	22.12

SINGLE PIECE--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance  
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31  
Ditto ditto in 1929-30  
Ditto ditto in 1928-29

58	1.17	98	69	8.28	185	97	54	121	58	11.65
-3.39	+94	+1.58	-21	-67	+1.66	+47	+19	+55	+42	+2.54
48	1.69	1.69	1.60	4.10	1.40	87	97	1.82	48	15.19
-8.29	42	67	-1.12	-1.49	1.58	57	-24	-6	52	-1.80
78	1.59	1.18	77	-54	67	1.05	60	68	65	5.77
-1.18	1.52	86	75	-61	69	88	87	61	79	5.04

HALF PIECE--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance  
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31  
Ditto ditto in 1929-30  
Ditto ditto in 1928-29

1	...	3	10	10	5	...	2	3	1	85
+1	...	...	+44	...	+8	...	...	+2	...	+55
1	...	2	6	12	7	...	2	2	...	32
1	...	1	48	-2	6	...	...	3	1	58
1	...	-1	80	-1	6	...	-1	3	...	57
1	...	...	48	...	7	...	...	2	1	57

PIE PIECES--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance  
Net Local Absorption in 1930-31  
Ditto ditto in 1929-30  
Ditto ditto in 1928-29

8	32	22	1	12	5	1	2	2	1	81
-2	+42	+10	+2	...	+2	...	+1	...	...	+55
3	29	28	1	12	4	1	1	2	...	81
-1	45	4	2	-1	8	...	2	...	1	85
-2	53	10	8	8	1	1	4	...	...	79
-8	57	7	8	2	2	2	4	...	...	74

## STATEMENT XXXIV.

(Reference paragraph 43.)

*Annual absorption of small coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	Four anna pieces.	Two anna pieces.	One anna pieces.	Single piece.	TOTAL.
Average for the 5 pre-war years . . . . .	15.75	13.59	21.02	10.51	61.87
Average for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 . . . . .	37.24	29.54	27.88	5.83	1,00.27
1919-20 . . . . .	88.15	60.33	44.05	21.18	2,13.71
1920-21 . . . . .	-9.31	-23.24	-12.82	-2.22	-47.59
1921-22 . . . . .	-7.09	-2.40	3.28	52	-5.69
1922-23 . . . . .	3.67	1.70	12.99	2.89	21.25
1923-24 . . . . .	6.20	3.99	-19.88	2.41	22.82
1924-25 . . . . .	16.87	4.99	21.86	5.31	47.04
1925-26 . . . . .	3.34	5.49	11.22	2.23	22.28
1926-27 . . . . .	51	-6.10	11.82	4.05	10.08
1927-28 . . . . .	7.08	4.62	22.02	5.05	38.77
1928-29 . . . . .	3.89	6.57	22.12	5.04	42.62
1929-30 . . . . .	-2.05	-1.88	10.36	5.77	12.20
1930-31 . . . . .	-31.70	-18.88	-14.33	-1.20	-66.21

N.B.—A minus sign indicates return from circulation.

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STATEMENT XXXV.

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## STATEMENT

(Reference)

Value of currency notes in circulation

Last day of	1879-80.	1889-90.	1899-1900.	1909-10.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
April . . .	11,27	15,82	28,02	43,65	66,44	65,46	60,24	65,47	82,72	1,05,96
May . . .	11,17	15,77	23,25	46,77	66,25	66,77	61,99	66,81	85,81	1,11,53
June . . .	11,82	16,24	29,44	49,29	68,48	70,26	66,48	71,99	93,29	1,14,79
July . . .	12,24	16,49	29,27	51,53	69,90	75,45	68,06	75,46	99,31	1,21,41
August . . .	12,74	16,15	28,76	51,74	67,23	65,79	66,41	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41
September . . .	13,33	16,14	27,63	50,83	61,99	60,52	63,31	71,36	1,06,43	1,34,38
October . . .	13,58	16,68	27,67	50,50	61,99	60,78	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43
November . . .	13,75	16,67	27,33	46,53	64,79	61,19	62,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,78
December . . .	13,80	15,47	26,26	48,25	64,57	60,83	62,34	82,17	1,06,31	1,47,09
January . . .	14,23	16,29	27,18	51,84	63,94	60,26	62,42	84,36	1,64,82	1,49,74
February . . .	13,28	16,37	27,27	50,57	65,16	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,08,46	1,51,48
March . . .	12,36	15,77	28,74	54,41	66,12	61,68	67,73	86,77	99,79	1,53,46
Average . . .	12,80	16,15	27,96	49,66	65,55	64,04	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes—Average . . .	...	1,01	2,47	2,64	9,93	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,61
Metallic Reserve—Average Gold . . .	...	...	6,54	4,75	83,54	19,22	16,40	23,22	20,86	20,27
„ Silver . . .	...	10,17	11,42	32,91	18,01	30,82	32,61	21,85	20,67	26,33
Currency investment on 31st March . . .	6,00	8,00	10,00	12,00	14,00	14,00	20,00	46,49	61,48	98,85
Profits of Paper Currency Department . . .	25	21	29	27	20	27	24	71	1,53	2,40



XXXV.

paragraph 44.)

on the last day of each month.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1,52,72	1,70,74	1,67,32	1,71,76	1,73,37	1,81,38	1,79,61	1,85,13	1,73,71	1,82,78	1,82,66	1,78,90
1,55,18	1,66,92	1,67,81	1,73,39	1,71,23	1,74,51	1,73,23	1,67,06	1,71,44	1,83,01	1,84,16	1,67,78
1,62,76	1,64,34	1,71,76	1,76,01	1,73,61	1,72,49	1,78,25	1,91,44	1,72,57	1,77,16	1,87,71	1,66,73
1,67,11	1,63,87	1,75,56	1,80,41	1,75,72	1,76,24	1,64,30	1,97,48	1,77,63	1,80,79	1,85,72	1,63,26
1,66,92	1,63,27	1,76,02	1,82,26	1,76,80	1,78,13	1,85,21	2,00,53	1,80,49	1,82,90	1,85,30	1,66,87
1,71,86	1,57,63	1,78,37	1,80,76	1,79,29	1,79,26	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,82	1,84,60	1,86,80	1,71,47
1,75,29	1,59,53	1,79,72	1,79,68	1,80,83	1,80,98	1,91,77	1,93,79	1,83,38	1,84,66	1,84,83	1,70,14
1,79,67	1,60,31	1,73,43	1,77,30	1,78,30	1,80,06	1,80,65	1,89,15	1,81,55	1,83,15	1,80,77	1,64,84
1,83,91	1,61,40	1,73,53	1,74,13	1,83,41	1,79,21	1,91,76	1,81,13	1,82,64	1,89,00	1,79,41	1,61,34
1,85,15	1,63,41	1,74,40	1,72,65	1,84,03	1,81,12	1,91,13	1,86,47	1,86,02	1,89,74	1,80,21	1,58,29
1,83,03	1,64,60	1,73,67	1,73,89	1,86,19	1,83,72	1,91,76	1,82,74	1,85,78	1,92,47	1,81,60	1,56,53
1,74,32	1,66,16	1,74,76	1,74,70	1,85,65	1,84,19	1,93,34	1,84,13	1,84,87	1,88,03	1,77,23	1,60,64
1,71,68	1,63,61	1,73,80	1,76,33	1,79,01	1,79,27	1,86,86	1,89,13	1,80,16	1,84,96	1,88,11	1,65,49
1,07	1,34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,20	33,29	34,33	24,32	23,49	22,32	22,32	22,32	29,75	30,31	32,33	30,43
44,64	55,26	74,65	85,26	88,23	74,25	63,52	96,63	1,09,51	1,02,65	1,07,73	1,18,93
66,66	76,43	70,92	63,33	71,53	77,12	66,11	85,34	41,73	53,92	34,00	10,19
3,49	1,30	3,28	2,46	2,11	2,26	2,73	3,43	1,70	1,99	2,04	69

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Statement of active note circulation during*

LAST DAY OF	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in treasuries.		
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
April . . . . .	1,82,78	1,83,66	1,73,20	1,02	1,08	1,08
May . . . . .	1,83,01	1,84,16	1,67,78	1,05	94	86
June . . . . .	1,77,16	1,67,71	1,63,78	1,02	1,16	90
July . . . . .	1,80,79	1,65,73	1,66,26	83	79	76
August . . . . .	1,82,90	1,65,20	1,66,67	82	82	74
September . . . . .	1,84,60	1,66,80	1,71,47	94	96	73
October . . . . .	1,84,60	1,84,63	1,70,14	94	83	78
November . . . . .	1,63,15	1,60,77	1,64,64	93	90	81
December . . . . .	1,89,00	1,79,41	1,61,34	1,11	93	82
January . . . . .	1,89,74	1,80,21	1,56,20	1,03	1,06	90
February . . . . .	1,92,47	1,61,60	1,56,53	1,18	1,20	1,15
March . . . . .	1,88,03	1,77,23	1,60,64	1,94	2,04	1,66
Average . . . . .	1,84,66	1,83,11	1,65,49	1,06	1,06	95

## XXXVL

paragraph 44)

1930-31 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Balances, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1,81,76	1,82,58	1,72,64	6,66	11,00	13,48	1,75,40	1,71,58	1,59,96
1,81,96	1,83,22	1,66,92	9,54	16,13	10,36	1,72,42	1,67,09	1,56,66
1,76,14	1,85,52	1,62,83	8,01	24,07	9,94	1,68,18	1,62,45	1,52,89
1,79,96	1,84,08	1,67,50	19,37	29,77	20,15	1,60,19	1,55,16	1,47,35
1,82,03	1,84,36	1,65,13	21,55	27,34	19,79	1,60,33	1,57,04	1,46,34
1,83,66	1,85,84	1,70,74	19,61	26,81	20,80	1,64,15	1,59,03	1,50,14
1,83,72	1,84,00	1,69,30	15,66	23,15	21,75	1,63,06	1,60,85	1,47,61
1,82,19	1,79,67	1,64,09	10,79	19,83	16,08	1,71,40	1,60,04	1,48,01
1,67,69	1,78,46	1,60,52	3,28	6,68	6,10	1,84,66	1,71,80	1,54,63
1,83,71	1,79,15	1,57,30	9,46	13,03	6,72	1,79,23	1,66,12	1,50,53
1,81,59	1,80,40	1,55,33	11,15	14,67	5,03	1,80,14	1,65,53	1,49,33
1,86,09	1,75,19	1,66,96	7,09	15,69	10,88	1,78,10	1,59,30	1,48,10
1,83,80	1,82,05	1,64,54	11,89	19,95	13,40	1,71,90	1,63,00	1,51,14

## STATEMENT XXXVII.

(Reference paragraph 44.)

## Currency Notes.

## Note circulation.

Gross and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31st MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05 . . . . .	39,18	28,46	39,30	28,11	—
1909-10 . . . . .	54,41	39,99	49,66	37,21	+9,10
1913-14 . . . . .	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,63	+9,42
1918-19 . . . . .	1,53,46	1,33,58	1,33,30	1,13,84	+41,97
1919-20 . . . . .	1,74,52	1,53,78	1,71,68	1,51,10	+37,26
1920-21 . . . . .	1,66,16	1,47,88	1,63,51	1,38,88	-12,22
1921-22 . . . . .	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,73,60	1,52,22	+13,34
1922-23 . . . . .	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,33	1,53,27	+1,05
1923-24 . . . . .	1,85,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,56,93	+3,66
1924-25 . . . . .	1,84,19	1,66,55	1,79,27	1,60,91	+3,98
1925-26 . . . . .	1,93,34	1,67,71	1,86,88	1,63,16	+2,25
1926-27 . . . . .	1,84,18	1,64,32	1,89,18	1,56,36	-6,80
1927-28 . . . . .	1,84,67	1,74,58	1,80,16	1,63,62	+6,26
1928-29 . . . . .	1,88,03	1,73,10	1,84,96	1,71,90	+9,28
1929-30 . . . . .	1,77,23	1,59,30	1,83,11	1,63,00	-8,90
1930-31 . . . . .	1,60,84	1,48,10	1,65,49	1,51,14	-11,98

## STATEMENT XXXVIII.

(Reference paragraphs 44 and 45.)

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March 1931 and preceding years.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR								PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES) OF THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR										TOTAL.
	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	
	1918-14	...	...	1,61	17,78	8	1,78	17,81	3,84	9,17	...	...	3:2	34:9	2	3:5	35:0	5:2	
1919-20	18,49	1,08	11,45	54,73	8	4,90	80,88	2,88	16,20	8:7	7	7:4	85:3	...	3:2	32:5	1:7	10:5	100
1920-21	9,52	51	14,05	52,67	8	3,84	47,23	3,58	17,31	6:4	4	9:5	25:5	...	2:6	31:9	1:7	12:0	100
1921-23	9,98	27	15,84	57,51	8	4,05	54,28	3,05	14,96	6:2	2	10:0	33:3	...	2:5	34:2	1:8	9:3	100
1922-23	10,88	18	16,27	56,71	2	3,76	59,43	1,74	14,41	6:7	1	10:0	34:7	...	2:6	36:4	1:0	8:8	100
1923-24	11,89	7	15,90	57,18	2	3,12	59,41	1,62	12,37	6:6	...	9:3	33:4	...	1:8	40:5	9	7:5	100
1924-25	4,15	4	15,58	68,57	3	2,61	68,87	1,32	13,11	3:5	...	9:3	40:5	...	1:5	37:7	3	7:7	100
1925-26	73	2	15,66	76,68	2	2,23	60,22	1,19	13,30	4	...	9:2	45:2	...	1:8	35:4	7	7:8	100
1926-27	44	2	15,49	73,66	2	2,15	60,09	1,10	12,42	3	...	9:9	42:7	...	1:3	36:1	7	8:0	100
1927-28	89	1	16,91	76,27	2	2,09	63,07	1,05	14,90	4	...	10:7	46:2	...	1:2	35:7	4	8:4	100
1928-29	38	1	22,77	74,55	2	2,01	65,76	99	12,69	2	...	12:2	43:4	...	1:4	36:5	6	7:0	100
1929-30	35	1	20,97	69,06	2	1,60	58,88	84	10,78	2	...	12:9	42:6	...	1:0	36:2	3	6:7	100
1930-31	34	1	18,93	64,30	2	1,53	54,86	77	10,76	2	...	12:5	42:4	...	1:0	36:3	5	7:1	100

**STATEMENT XXXIX.**

(Reference paragraph 44.)

*Encashment of foreign circle notes.*

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . . . .	...	54,48,470	1,32,67,690	2,41,00,300	27,28,500	47,79,000	81,75,400	5,84,99,860	5,52,53,430	5,05,24,390	5,05,75,560
Cawnpore . . . . .	1,34,86,090	...	1,01,82,500	1,60,89,600	18,18,900	7,36,750	68,500	4,18,77,340	6,40,43,740	5,31,80,690	4,79,12,280
Lahore . . . . .	97,74,710	27,37,500	...	2,40,78,420	1,25,37,900	87,64,850	1,45,500	5,39,68,680	6,23,40,630	6,02,44,170	6,07,66,360
Bombay . . . . .	92,81,940	22,59,050	1,05,02,840	...	41,15,350	1,47,66,600	3,52,350	4,12,78,130	4,43,31,370	3,72,36,950	3,30,61,220
Karachi . . . . .	9,64,000	2,45,950	45,71,250	84,52,070	...	4,98,600	86,550	1,47,68,420	1,64,41,690	1,77,75,150	6,30,67,820
Madras . . . . .	84,86,850	7,64,400	27,89,250	4,18,31,490	11,40,700	...	4,61,300	5,94,73,990	5,69,39,270	5,57,43,470	5,36,23,920
Rangoon . . . . .	29,27,350	3,29,500	12,32,050	86,09,020	3,01,900	68,36,700	...	1,82,36,520	1,67,03,070	1,42,25,900	1,16,09,920
Total for 1930-31 . . . . .	4,29,20,940	1,18,04,870	4,25,45,580	11,90,60,900	2,21,28,250	3,13,62,500	92,59,600	27,91,02,640	...	...	...
"    1929-30 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,60,52,400	...	...
"    1928-29 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,90,30,750	...
"    1927-28 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,06,63,090

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**STATEMENT XL.**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference)

## Receipts and expenditure of the Currency

No.	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA, CAWN-	
		Controller of the Currency.	Calcutta Circle.
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .	...	...
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal Bills of Exchange . . . . .	...	...
3	Premium on Bills . . . . .	...	35,797
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	31,350
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	...	16,800
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	4,260
7	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	-16,447
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1930-31</b> . . . . .	...	72,870
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1929-30</b> . . . . .	...	...
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>			
1	Salaries (including Exchange Compensation, House rent and Local allowance) . . . . .	84,672	81,716
2	Establishment (including Local allowances) . . . . .	1,44,256	5,03,178
3	Temporary establishment . . . . .	5,156	25,732
4	Stationery . . . . .	538	1,976
5	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	23,068	1,355
6	Cost of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings . . . . .	...	32,244
7	Contingencies . . . . .	27,032	28,555
8	Travelling allowances (including passages) . . . . .	7,885	6,946
9	Cost of note forms including freight, etc. . . . .	...	...
10	Charges for remittance of treasure . . . . .	...	2,07,385
11	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	...	...
12	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1930-31</b> . . . . .	2,91,577	8,39,188
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1929-30</b> . . . . .	...	...
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1930-31</b> . . . . .	...	...

\* The figures are approximate as the



XL.

paragraph 86.)

Department for the year 1930-31.\*

PUNJ AND LAHORE.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			Currency Note Press.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.	No.
Cawn-pore Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Bombay Circle.	Karachi Circle.		Madras Circle.	Rangoon Circle.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,39,807	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,668	2
8,096	653	...	20,413	14	...	10,066	29,341	1,00,280	3
7,210	12,174	...	10,988	1,577	...	16,809	...	80,424	4
3,250	3,200	...	1,300	675	...	5,250	1,750	81,325	5
3,947	1,140	...	8,574	515	...	874	2,631	15,941	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130	7
-4,964	-17,852	...	-6,025	-1,195	...	-13,597	-610	-80,690	8
11,539	-1,685	...	80,150	1,596	...	19,402	33,818	1,17,01,385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,61,517	
18,809	21,850	42,537	37,658	9,011	...	9,991	10,825	2,67,069	1
93,212	1,00,622	45,367	2,68,887	26,594	1,635	1,55,807	1,56,672	14,99,630	2
5,808	21,505	...	33,870	820	...	14,637	9,593	1,16,322	3
...	806	...	...	...	...	466	492	4,268	4
2,500	3,591	7,872	3,522	1,587	...	4,847	6,937	54,370	5
5,580	2,061	...	3,764	2,008	...	2,459	22,807	71,021	6
13,719	14,654	12,158	17,937	5,351	...	9,019	16,004	1,44,422	7
4,069	5,162	...	2,592	973	...	3,483	2,716	83,306	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,13,024	9
1,96,263	1,27,549	...	1,12,691	10,353	...	1,21,615	64,198	2,41,072	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,284	6,284	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	12
3,29,979	2,97,700	1,07,984	4,75,915	66,606	1,635	3,22,314	2,95,522	47,52,149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,46,948	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,49,126	

accounts for the year have not been closed.

## STATEMENT XLI.

(Reference paragraph 56.)

### *Statistics of work in currency offices.*

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.		
								1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.
<b>Issue of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	5,83	1,04	3,01	4,66	68	2,88	2,07	19,80	21,41	22,06
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,35,96	17,52	45,13	1,61,64	15,40	54,66	49,50	4,72,80	5,43,56	5,76,50
<b>Cancellation of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	5,76	1,17	3,26	4,73	53	4,18	2,01	21,62	22,95	18,88
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,33,28	16,52	48,34	1,37,18	11,54	68,34	45,94	4,61,14	5,24,93	5,02,47
<b>Receipts of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	8,21	2,07	3,07	6,72	96	1,78	1,72	24,58	23,94	20,77
<b>Issues of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	4,94	3,03	48	4,59	36	55	1,14	15,09	16,58	20,06
<b>Transactions over the counters—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	1,48,28	8,14	19,91	1,41,10	11,69	41,01	41,29	4,11,42	4,64,15	4,69,33
<b>No. of claims on defective and lost or wholly destroyed notes registered</b>										
	4,749	183	361	276	85	412	78	6,058	7,389	7,486

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Controller of the Currency**

for the year 1931-32

BY  
**J. B. TAYLOR,**  
*Controller of the Currency*



**CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year ended the 31st March 1932.

### Introductory.

2 *General features of the year.*—1931-32 was an even worse year than 1930-31. Whatever may be the ultimate explanation of the economic troubles from which the world is suffering there can be no doubt as to the immediate cause, and that is the catastrophic fall in the price of commodities expressed in terms of gold. Though during the last four months of 1930-31 wholesale commodity prices remained practically unchanged, after a fall of approximately 40 per cent in two years of which 25 per cent had occurred in the previous twelve months, and there were faint indications that the fall might be arrested, a fresh aspect of the problem presented itself which the financial machinery of the world again proved unable to solve. The fall in commodity prices had increased the real burden of indebtedness by more than fifty per cent in less than two years. Such an increase would be beyond the capacity of most debtors to pay even in normal times, but there were two classes of indebted governments on whom it fell with special severity owing to the exceptional circumstances of the time. The first were those whose income was derived from the production and export of primary commodities and who had to face a heavy fall in their exports on account of the general demoralisation of business. The second were those on whom as a result of the war the burden of debt had been assessed not so much on what they owed as on their estimated capacity to pay. The heavy fall in prices obviously upset the calculations on which these assessments were framed. Trouble on this latter account had long been threatening but it was first really brought home by the collapse of the Credit Anstalt in Austria which made the desperate plight of Austria and Germany apparent in May. On the 20th June President Hoover announced one year's moratorium for all inter-government debts and a rediscount credit

facility of one hundred million dollars was granted to the Reichsbank of Germany by the Bank of International Settlements and the central banking institutions of the United States of America, England and France. The shock to credit was, however, too great to be overcome by such belated and temporary measures and the flight of capital to these centres where it considered that it would be safest and the hoarding of currency continued to increase. Such credit facilities as were granted did not serve to reinvigorate trade but merely enabled creditors to realise a portion of their assets.

3. *Abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom.*—The Bank of England, as a result of its liberal credits abroad, now found itself in serious difficulty. It raised its rates by rapid stages from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the latter half of July, and a fifty-million credit was taken by the British Government from France and the United States of America. In the first week of September a further credit of £80 millions was taken and an emergency budget was introduced with drastic taxation and retrenchment.

4. All these measures, however, proved unavailing, and on the 21st September the Bank of England was forced to abandon the gold standard, the bank rate was raised from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent, and a system of exchange control was instituted by the Treasury. The abandonment of the gold standard by England was followed by similar action in the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by Egypt and by practically the whole of the British Empire with the exception of South Africa and Canada, the latter maintaining an intermediate position between gold and sterling.

5. Though the abandonment of the gold standard brought relief to those countries which abandoned it, the fall of commodity prices in relation to gold continued unabated, as will be seen from Statement I, which gives comparative index numbers of India and some other countries throughout the year. Index numbers do not give a complete indication of the extent of this fall, because particularly when prices are changing rapidly there must be more or less of a lag in the adjustment of internal and international prices, and also because in times of crisis internal prices are likely to be distorted by tariffs and artificial restrictions on trade. There would, however, appear to be little doubt that the fall in gold prices between September and the end of December was roughly fifteen to twenty per cent. The gold value of commodities in Calcutta at the end of December, calculated by combining the rupee prices index number with the price of gold in India, was 71 as compared with 92 at the end of August. This fall was completely neutralised in the case of countries which adhered to sterling by the fall in the cross rate which weakened to 3·24 dollars on the 1st December, the lowest point reached, and finally closed round 3·40 at the end of the month.

6. The large exports of gold from India now began to exercise their influence, and this, together with the effect of the new tariff on the British balance of trade and the drastic economies instituted in the previous autumn enabled the British Government to make large purchases of foreign currency towards the repayment of the August credits. The heavy fall in gold prices was also creating serious embarrassments for the Governments of the United States of America and France, and there was a reaction in favour of the pound sterling which enabled the Bank of England to effect three reductions in the bank rate in rapid succession to 5 per cent on the 18th February, to 4 per cent on the 10th March and to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent a week later. The cross rate had risen to 3.77 by the end of the financial year. It might have risen further but for a warning by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that an artificial and speculative appreciation of sterling would not be tolerated and that measures to prevent such speculation would be taken by the British Government.

7. So far, the year had been singularly free from financial collapses, largely owing to the desire of the banks and creditors to leave their frozen credits untouched and so avoid precipitating a crisis; but at the end of March the Kreuger group collapsed with wide and disastrous repercussions, which dispelled the hopes which were beginning to be formed in January and February that an improvement might at last be in sight.

8. In the Far East conditions were as unsettled as elsewhere. Japan attempted to adhere to gold but was forced to abandon it in December, the yen exchange immediately falling to its previous parity with sterling where roughly it remained up to the end of the year. The dissension between China and Japan was a further weakening factor.

9. *India.*—This brief sketch of the international position gives a general indication of the position in India also, where the situation was less affected by politics owing to the general improvement in the political outlook and the weakening of civil disobedience, and the effects of the world situation were more obvious, not being obscured by purely local difficulties. Indian produce shared in the fall in world commodity prices, and this was reflected in the fall in the balance of trade. Exports of Indian merchandise, excluding the precious metals, fell from 2,20 crores to 1,56, or 29 per cent, and imports from 1,64 crores to 1,26 or 23 per cent. The figures for the months April to October 1931 are even more striking. Exports for this period, with the exception of gold bullion, fell from 1,40 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year to 88, a fall of 37 per cent, and imports from 99 to 76, thus reducing the balance of trade in merchandise for the period from 44 crores to 15. In October, however, the stimulus to exports due to the fall in the gold value

of the rupee began to take effect. Fortunately the monsoon was good, though a little late, and the consequent cheapness of foodstuffs materially mitigated the loss caused to the poorer classes by the slackness of trade and fall in commodity prices.

10. *Indian Government Finances.*—As was to be expected, the collapse of trade and prices created very serious embarrassments for government finances, both central and provincial. The budget for 1931-32 was estimated to provide a surplus of Rs. 1 lakh by increases in the income-tax, super-tax and customs duties and by various retrenchments. Unfortunately, these estimates were completely upset by the intensification of the economic crisis, and in September a supplementary budget had to be presented in which it was estimated that there would be a deterioration of 19.55 crores in the financial year. Proposals for economies and taxation were presented to extend to the end of the financial year 1932-33. The main features of the programme were retrenchments which were estimated to amount to Rs. 2.5 crores in the civil departments and Rs. 4.5 crores in the military in a full year and a ten per cent cut in the pay of the services, both civil and military, which in a full year would save Rs. 1.90 lakhs. The new taxation consisted of a general 25 per cent surcharge on customs duties and income-tax, a reduction in the lower limit for income-tax from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000 per annum, and new duties of 10 per cent on machinery and dyes, and half-an-anna per lb on raw cotton. The duties on artificial silk and on sugar were also raised, and postal rates were increased. As a result of these measures it was anticipated that the current year would close with a deficit of Rs. 10.17 crores and the next year with a surplus of Rs. 5.23 crores, that is to say, a combined deficit of Rs. 4.94 crores.

11. The abandonment of the gold standard by the British Government on the 21st September brought substantial relief, particularly as the rise in the price of gold made India on balance a large exporter of gold, and, what was more important from the point of view of trade, stemmed the headlong fall in commodity prices. One result was that the Government of India was able to purchase large amounts of remittance which not only materially improved its credit abroad by enabling it to pay off the fifteen millions sterling debt maturing in January, but also enabled it to reduce its floating debt in India by the creation of the fresh currency required to pay for the gold.

12. The situation had thus materially improved and the Finance Member in presenting the regular budget at the beginning of March was able to paint a more cheerful picture, though, owing to the deterioration in receipts, particularly in Customs, he now estimated that the position would be about 3 crores worse than the September forecast in each of the two years. He anticipated that 1931-32

would close with a deficit of Rs. 13·66 crores and that the surplus for 1932-33 would be Rs. 2·15 crores, making a net deficit of Rs. 11·51 crores. Against this, however, he pointed out that in those two years a sum of Rs. 13·71 crores had been provided for reduction or avoidance of debt, a measure of a specially conservative nature seeing that practically the whole of India's debt was covered by productive undertakings which themselves made adequate financial provision against depreciation of the value of their capital assets. For these reasons he made no alterations in taxation. He was also able to point to the improved credit position of the Government of India both in the London market and locally as a definite advance the results of which would be more fully realised when the temporary causes of the present depression had passed away.

#### · I. — Foreign Trade.

13. *Balance of international accounts.*—The visible balance of India's foreign trade during the year will be found in Statement II, together with the figures for the preceding year and the averages of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14 and the ten years after the war up to 1929-30. The visible balance of trade of the year under report was 90,50 lakhs as compared with 37,60 in 1930-31. This large increase was entirely due to the heavy exports of the precious metals, principally gold, the balance of transactions in treasure in the year amounting to a net export of 55,64 as against a net import of 24,43 in the previous year. The trade balance itself fell heavily, exports of Indian merchandise on private account falling from 2,20 crores in 1930-31 to 1,56 in the current year, that is, to less than half of the average of the ten post-war years, and roughly 20 per cent below the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14 when the total export of Indian merchandise, including re-exports on private account, were 1,95 crores. Imports also fell heavily but not to so large an extent, the total imports being 1,26 crores as against 1,64 in the previous year.

This figure again is practically half the post-war average and only slightly above the pre-war. The amount remitted by Government during the year increased from 7,26 lakhs to 53,04. Against this, sterling transfers on London were sold at the statutory rate to the amount of 18,98 lakhs in the first half of the year. The net balance of remittance of funds thus came to 34,32 lakhs during the year. The following items must also be taken into account :—

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (a) Net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London | 20 lakhs   |
| (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius   | 125 lakhs. |

The net effect of these transactions is to bring the total balance of accounts to 54,73 lakhs.

14. As on previous occasions, emphasis must be laid on the fact that the balance of accounts shown in this statement is not, and cannot be, a complete record of the actual state of affairs, as it is impossible to take into account all the various items for which no statistics are available and the value of which it is difficult to estimate, such items as remittances for domestic expenditure in England, investment abroad, etc., on one side of the account; and remittances for investment in India, expenses of tourists, etc., on the other. The statement therefore, as in previous years, contains those factors only for which Government statistics are available.

15. The total visible balance of accounts for the year under report was 54,73 lakhs, an increase of nearly fifty per cent over last year's visible balance. Though it is unnecessary to attach too much importance to this figure in view of the extraordinary circumstances of the year, it is undoubtedly so large as to require some explanation, being more than twice the average of the ten post-war years. From various indications it is probable that in the latter part of the year, as a result of the abandonment of the gold standard and the general improvement in the political situation, the flight of capital from India dwindled materially. At the same time there can be no doubt that in the first half of the year it had increased very largely over the previous year's already large total. The high money rates prevailing in India at the end of the previous year had also led to the retention of a large amount of outside money, practically all of which was liquidated in the latter half of the year, particularly after the gold standard was abandoned in Great Britain and India. As this money was only temporarily invested in the country, the position at the end of the year was obviously the sounder by its removal, and this fact was recognised by the market by the higher value which it placed on India's credit both in England and in India. It is impossible to frame even a rough estimate of the amount of outside money so liquidated during the year, but as the bulk of it was invested in Government treasury bills it is possible to draw inferences from the variations in the holdings of the exchange banks and other channels through which these funds were invested. These lead to the conclusion that the total was certainly not less than ten crores, and possibly as much as fifteen. This would bring the uncovered balance of 1930-31 up to roughly forty-seven crores, and reduce the balance for 1931-32 to forty-five. It must also be noted that though the export of capital was small in the latter half of the year there was no indication of any material repatriation during the year under report.

16. *Exports of merchandise.*—Private exports of merchandise, including re-exports, amounted to 1,61 crores in value as compared



with 2,26 in the previous year, a drop of 29 per cent, which was practically the same as the decrease in 1930-31. Owing to the abandonment of the gold standard in September the net fall in the price of India's staple exports was not so large as in the previous year, as will be seen from the table below, which gives the index numbers of the chief export commodities as calculated by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta.

(Basis 100 end of July 1914.)

	March 1929.	September 1929.	March 1930.	March 1931.	September 1931.	March 1932.
Cereals . . . . .	129	128	103	85	73	70
Pulses . . . . .	140	155	140	82	91	86
Tea . . . . .	157	120	121	114	63	60
Oil seeds . . . . .	143	175	142	90	78	74
Jute, Raw . . . . .	106	90	72	45	51	49
Jute, Manufactured . . . . .	139	122	89	80	69	76
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	161	146	107	93	74	89
Hides and skins . . . . .	130	109	100	80	51	54

17. The heavy drop in exports was, however, due not only to the fall in the prices of commodities but to the decline in trade and the purchasing power of the countries which import from India, and this was aggravated in several cases by these countries remaining on the gold standard, and in several cases, as in Europe, by their attempts to bolster up their tottering exchanges by elaborate systems of control which made trade almost impossible. The exports to the United States of America fell from 20,65 lakhs in 1930-31 to 13,87 and those to Japan from 23,73 to 13,95. The principal fall was in the exports of raw and waste cotton, the value during the year under report being only 23,78 lakhs as compared with 46,73 in 1930-31 and 65,60 in the previous year, the respective quantities being 436,000 tons, 711,000 tons and 738,000 tons. The fall in the cash value of exports of jute, raw and manufactured, was almost equally great, from 79 crores in 1929-30 to 33 in 1931-32, the total tonnage falling similarly from 1,765,000 tons to 1,250,000. In the case of tea, the fall in the export value was almost entirely due to the fall in price. The quantity exported in the year under report amounted to 341,000,000 lb. as against 356,000,000 in the previous year, though the value fell to 19,44 lakhs from 23,56. In the case of rice, there was actually an increase in the quantity of

exports, 2,301,000 tons being exported as compared with 2,254,000 in the previous year, but the value fell from 25,82 lakhs to 17,840.

18. *Imports of merchandise.*—There was a drop of roughly 23 per cent in the value of private imports of merchandise which decreased from 1,64 crores to 1,26. As in the previous year, the heaviest fall was in the value of cotton yarns and manufactures, from 25,25 lakhs to 19,15, a drop of 6,10 lakhs. There was also a heavy fall in the import of machinery and metals, from 31 crores in 1930-31 to 21 crores. As in the previous year, there was a heavy fall in the imports of sugar, from 10,96 lakhs to 6,17, a drop of 4,79. There was a further slight increase in the imports of cotton, the total of which owing to the growing demand of the Indian textile mills for fine varieties of cotton for mixing has risen from 3,42 lakhs in 1929-30 to 6,39 in 1930-31 and 7,03 in the year under report.

## II.—Bullion.

19. *Gold.*—Details of the imports and exports of gold for the year under report and previous years will be found in Statements III and IV. The net export was 57,97 lakhs, this being the first year on record in which there was export on such a large scale. The reasons were twofold. In the first place, as was shown in last year's report, gold was already returning to the Mint at the Government of India's purchase price on account of the falling off in local consumption. At the end of 1931, 972,216 tolas of gold worth 1,90 lakhs had been received in the Mints. This movement continued to grow in strength throughout the summer, a total value of Rs. 7,28,78,000 being received. When the gold standard was abandoned in September there was an immediate appreciation in the price of gold as will be seen from Statement V, which gives the highest and lowest prices of gold for each month in London and Bombay and the fluctuations in the cross rate between London and New York. The rapid increase in price not only stimulated the movement for the return of gold which was already in existence, but induced many who had stored the metal to take advantage of the high price to sell. The movement reached its maximum in December when the price of gold was highest. In that month nearly seventeen and a half crores were exported. In the following months the improvement in the cross rate led to a rapid lowering of the gold price which made such exports less attractive and the movement was dwindling towards the close of the year under report.

20. A clearer comparison of the year's transactions with those of the years immediately preceding can be made by revaluing these prices at last year's statutory parity. On this basis the value of the exports would be roughly 43,24 lakhs. The gold tendered on

private account in the Bombay Mint for refining from the Indian mines amounted to 950,690 tolas, the value of which may be taken as 2,01 lakhs on the same basis. As the tenders to Government amounted to 7,29 lakhs, the net return of gold from India during the year may be taken as 48,52 lakhs as compared with a net absorption of 12,90 lakhs in 1930-31.

21. *Melting and assaying of gold at the Mints.*—Most of the gold which came down to the sea ports for export was not in a form in which it would be acceptable to foreign countries. It had therefore to be melted and assayed before export and the bulk of this work fell on His Majesty's Mint in Bombay where 1,92 lakhs tolas were melted and assayed during the year. The movement attained its maximum in December when 57,09,000 tolas were received, the maximum receipt on any one day being 4,31,000 tolas on the 28th December. The Mint was kept open during the Christmas holidays to cope with the demand. Bombay, with its highly organised bullion market and its proximity to Europe, was the natural centre of the traffic, but the extremist agitation against the export of the metal here took the form of active picketting and otherwise impeding business. The result was to divert a considerable amount of the traffic to other centres, principally Madras, where gold of a total value of roughly 56 lakhs was exported, mainly in the later months of the year. 16,69,000 tolas of gold were also received from the public for melting and assay in the Calcutta Mint. The smallness of these totals in comparison with those of Bombay show clearly the natural advantages which Bombay possesses for handling this traffic and that, but for the political agitation referred to above, it would have enjoyed the practical monopoly of the business.

22. *Silver.*—Statements VI and VII give details of the imports and exports of silver in the year under report and in previous years, and Statement VIII shows the highest and lowest prices in Bombay, London and New York respectively for each month of the year. The main fluctuations in the price of silver expressed in rupees and in sterling were due to changes in the value of these currencies in gold; the dollar fluctuations were slight in comparison with previous years, and the closing dollar price in March 1932 was practically the same as the opening price in April 1931. Apart therefore from arbitrage operations the market was comparatively dull throughout the year, and real activity only began when the gold standard was abandoned in September. The rupee price then rose rapidly by Rs. 11 to Rs. 54 owing to a rush by bears to cover their position. The rise was heightened by the estrangement between China and Japan. In addition, the price in Bombay was increased by the

enhancement of the duty on silver which was raised by Rs. 3-8-3 per 100 tolas from the 30th September. The highest price of the year was reached in the second week of November when it touched Rs. 66-8 per 100 tolas ready for bars tenderable in the Settlement. The London price also reached its maximum at 21 $\frac{9}{16}$ d. per ounce standard. This rise was partly due to the hopes of speculators that following the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain international steps might be taken to rehabilitate silver as a currency metal as a support to gold. It soon became apparent that the chances of such a conference were remote, and there was heavy unloading by bull speculators which led to a sudden drop in the London price by 3 $\frac{9}{16}$ d. per ounce standard on the 16th November, the Bombay price falling roughly by Rs. 7 to Rs. 58-12 per 100 tolas. The market remained uncertain for the next few weeks but the fluctuations gradually narrowed and nothing of interest occurred during the remainder of the year except for a small flutter in Bombay on an unfounded rumour that Government was contemplating a reduction in the duty.

23. *Sales by the Government of India.*—The total amount of silver sold by the Government of India from the commencement of their operations in 1927 up to the end of the year under report amounted to 127,581,564 fine ounces. There was no coinage of British dollars for Hongkong during the year.

24. *Import duty on silver.*—As part of the general surcharge on customs duty introduced by the emergency budget in September the duty was raised to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  annas per ounce troy.

25. *Imports and exports of silver.*—In the year under report the balance of transactions in silver showed a net export of 42 lakhs. The gross import on private account was 4,42 lakhs. The gross export on private account was 1,82 lakhs and on Government account 3,02. Thus, if exports on Government account are excluded, the net import on private account would amount to 2,60 lakhs as compared with 11,65 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the case of gold, the export of silver was stimulated by the abandonment of the gold standard in September and the consequent increase in the rupee and sterling price of the metal.

26. *Melting and assaying at the Mints in India.*—The increase in the duty which raised the local price by Rs. 3-8-3 per 100 tolas in September made it profitable to melt scrap silver into bars for local re-sale in preference to importing silver bars and paying duty on them. 3,97 lakhs tolas, or roughly 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  million fine ounces, were received for melting and assaying at the Bombay Mint refinery during the year under report. The largest receipt in any one month was 1,18 lakhs tolas in January, the largest tender on any one day

being 19 lakhs tolas on the 4th January. The quantity of silver received for melting at the Calcutta Mint was comparatively insignificant.

### III.—Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

27. Statement IX gives the highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year, and Statement X the Government purchases of sterling. Purchases were made by weekly offers for open tender in India and intermediates were sold throughout the week, except on the tender day, at a rate of 1-32*d.* above the highest tender accepted. The total amount of sterling purchased during the year amounted to £40,049,000 at an average rate of 1*s.* 6'123*d.* Exchange opened dull in April after the short-lived rise in March. Trade was very slack and it was only the increased feeling of confidence in the Government which enabled it to retain control of the money market by large offers of treasury bills at high rates. Though, however, sales of sterling by Government temporarily ceased, the market had no surplus available for purchases so that large transfers had still to be made from the currency reserve to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State. May was a bad month internationally and exchange sagged steadily to the lower gold point. The position was worsened by the comparative failure of the sterling flotation at the end of the month, and at the beginning of June Government had again to sell sterling to maintain the rate at the lower gold point (*vide* Statement XI). On the 27th June the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that the British Government would lend their assistance to the Indian Government if necessary to support their credit and currency during the period of uncertainty created by the discussions as to the future constitution of the country. This gave a temporary respite, but as the embarrassments of the British Government itself in maintaining the gold value of the pound sterling became increasingly apparent there was a renewed flight from the rupee. Investment in Indian treasury bills on foreign account ceased and there was a tendency to repatriate the funds already invested. The Government of India had to sell nearly eleven millions sterling to maintain the rupee at the lower exchange point between the beginning of August and the 19th September.

28. *Abandonment of gold standard and institution of exchange control.*—On the 21st September the British Government announced their decision to abandon the gold standard temporarily. As the Government of India did not receive information of this decision until the morning of the 21st September, prompt action was necessary in order to prevent panic and to avoid depletion of the

sterling reserves. Ordinance No. VI of 1931 was issued relieving Government from their obligation under the Currency Act to sell gold or sterling and the three days, 22nd-24th September, were declared public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The decision to link the rupee to sterling at 1s. 6d. was announced on the 24th September and Ordinance No. VII of 1931 was issued cancelling the Ordinance issued on the 21st September and limiting sales of gold or sterling by Government to finance required by recognised banks for the following purposes:—

- (1) normal trade requirements, excluding the import of gold or silver coin or bullion and the liquidation of the oversold exchange position of any bank in respect of any month subsequent to the month in which the demand for gold or sterling might be made.
- (2) contracts completed before the 21st September, and
- (3) reasonable personal and domestic purposes.

The Rules under the Ordinance empowered a Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank to call upon any recognised bank to satisfy him that it had not been selling foreign exchange for any purpose other than those specified above and that it had been using all its purchases of foreign exchange to cover its sales of foreign exchange before making a demand on the Imperial Bank for gold or sterling. The Rules also empowered a Managing Governor to suspend for seven days the recognition of a bank which did not satisfy him in these respects pending action by Government on the report of the Managing Governor. The exchange banks readily co-operated in making this scheme of exchange control effective and limited their sales of foreign exchange to the purposes specified in the Ordinance.

29. When the banks re-opened after the three days' closing on the 25th September it was obvious that confidence had been largely restored. Sales of sterling on the 25th and 26th September amounted to £375,000 only and then ceased. Within three weeks the rapid fall in the cross rate between sterling and the dollar had raised the rupee and sterling price of gold to a level at which the Indian holder became desirous of selling it and taking his profit. These gold exports are discussed elsewhere in the report; here it is only necessary to record their effects on exchange. By the end of October the sterling quotation reached 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and tenders for £500,000 were invited and allotted at 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The weekly offer was raised by successive stages to £1 million. There was a slight temporary setback in the latter half of November, but there was no week in which Government was not able to obtain the full

amount offered for tender and effect purchases of intermediates at 1-32*d.* above the tender rate. This strength continued unabated until the end of the financial year. The Currency Ordinance was cancelled on the 30th January 1932 but this had no adverse effect on exchange and up to the end of March the rate never fell below 1*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

#### IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves.

30. *Treasury balances in India.*—Statement XII shows the amounts and distribution of the treasury balances and reserves at the opening and close of the year, and Statement XIII gives a summary of the ways and means transactions in India. The figures are as usual approximate as the accounts for the year have not been finally closed. Statement XIV shows the Government balances at the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries (including sub-treasuries) in India monthly during the year under report and for the two years immediately preceding. The average balance at Government treasuries was practically the same as last year. The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 11,77 lakhs which is lower than that of the preceding two years. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 13,49 lakhs and rose steadily to Rs. 21,13 lakhs at the end of July owing to heavy receipts from treasury bill sales. It fell heavily in September owing to large reductions in the public holding of treasury bills, and remained practically unaltered for the rest of the year as the amounts spent in the purchase of sterling were largely in excess of other receipts, and the balance was maintained at a reasonable figure by borrowing from the Imperial Bank, as described below.

31. *Treasury bills and ways and means advances.*—Statement XV gives details of the sales of treasury bills throughout the year, and Statement XVI shows the transactions in treasury bills and ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India month by month, and also gives the amount outstanding at the end of each month. At the beginning of the financial year there were Rs. 55,38 lakhs of treasury bills outstanding with the public. There were no ways and means advances nor were any such advances required until November when, owing to large purchases of sterling and diminished receipts from the treasury bill sales, advances had to be taken which were repaid at the end of December. Early in January, however, ways and means advances were again required and continued until the end of the year when the amount outstanding was Rs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  crores. This amount was considerably smaller than the excess over normal of the treasury balance in London which was £15,916,190 at the end of the year.

32. Treasury bills were sold by tender and on tap throughout the year without intermission. When the year opened Rs. 2 crores of three, six, and nine months' bills combined were being offered each week by tender with intermediates for three and six months' bills. The weekly offer was raised to Rs. 2½ crores in the middle of April with the addition of intermediates for nine months but it was found that control over money could be maintained as effectively and more cheaply by offering comparatively moderate amounts for auction weekly and accepting unlimited amounts on tap at a price slightly above the average price accepted at the auction. The amount of the weekly offer was therefore lowered again to Rs. 2 crores in May. Nine months' bills were taken off at the end of June, but three and six months' bills continued to be offered at the rate of Rs. 2 crores a week up to the beginning of March when six months' bills were taken off and treasury bills were limited to a maturity of three months only.

33. The average true yield per cent on the treasury bills issued throughout the year is shown below.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Months.	Sold.	Discharged.	Average yield per cent on		
			3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
April 1931 . . . . .	26,53,50	22,86,00	6-11	5-49	5-19
May 1931 . . . . .	24,26,00	9,55,30	5-03	5-15	5-19
June 1931 . . . . .	18,75,25	17,07,25	5-02	4-98	5-23
July 1931 . . . . .	19,69,00	11,88,75	5-57	5-01	5-24
August 1931 . . . . .	16,78,75	15,79,50	6-00	6-38	..
September 1931 . . . . .	9,75,75	19,24,25	6-60	6-83	..
October 1931 . . . . .	19,14,75	31,26,50	7-20	7-36	..
November 1931 . . . . .	17,50,75	17,75,75	7-22	7-38	..
December 1931 . . . . .	8,25,25	10,17,75	7-23	6-93	..
January 1932 . . . . .	13,25,00	20,91,25	6-80	6-42	..
February 1932 . . . . .	16,37,75	20,93,00	6-13	5-65	..
March 1932 . . . . .	10,94,75	11,64,75	5-44	5-25	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,01,25,50</b>	<b>2,09,10,05</b>	..	..	..



The total amount of each maturity sold during the year was :—

	(In thousands of Rs.)
Three months' bills . . . . .	1,54,47,00
Six months' bills . . . . .	39,11,25
Nine months' bills . . . . .	7,67,25
	<hr/>
	2,01,25,50

Of these Rs. 75 crores were sold at the weekly auctions and the balance of Rs. 1,26 crores as intermediates.

34. Owing to the abnormal circumstances of the year very high rates had to be paid, particularly during what is usually the slack season for money. When the bank rate was raised to 8 per cent, on the 21st September, the price for three months' bills was lowered to Rs. 98-3 and the intermediate price to Rs. 98-4, that is to say, rates of 7·38 and 7·12 per cent, and for six months' bills to Rs. 96-6 and Rs. 96-8, that is to say, rates of 7·52 and 7·25 per cent. The price of six months' bills was raised in December, but the price of three months' bills was retained until the middle of January. Thereafter the steady improvement in India's credit enabled Government to improve the rate to such an extent that at the end of the financial year the rate for three months' treasury bills accepted at auctions was 5·32 per cent while intermediates were offered on tap at 5·06 per cent. The large expansions of the currency which followed the abandonment of the gold standard also enabled Government to effect a large reduction in the treasury bills outstanding with the public. The total fell from its maximum of Rs. 84½ crores at the end of August to Rs. 47½ crores at the end of the year, a reduction of roughly Rs. 8 crores on the opening balance of Rs. 55·38 crores on the 1st April 1931.

35. *Treasury balances in London.*—The year opened with a balance of £5,553,284 and closed with a balance of £15,916,190. The average for the year was £7,996,760 as against £4,876,706 in the year 1930-31, the minimum being £2,634,563 in October and the maximum £15,916,190 in March. A summary of the transactions is given below :—

<i>Disbursements.</i>	(In millions of £)
Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London . . . . .	27·0
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments . . . . .	3·1
Capital Expenditure on Railways . . . . .	2·0
Discharge of Permanent Debt (net) . . . . .	4·8
Discharge of Floating Debt . . . . .	4·0
Sale of Sterling . . . . .	14·1
Increase in Closing Balance . . . . .	10·4
	<hr/>
	65·4

*Receipts.*

	(In millions of £)
Recoveries on account of drawings by the Government of Iraq and Mauritius . . . .	-9
Sterling purchased in India . . . . .	40.0
Sale of silver . . . . .	2.2
Transfer from the G. S. R. to the Home Treasury (net) . . . . .	20.9
Miscellaneous receipts (net) . . . . .	1.4
	65.4

36. *The Paper Currency Reserve.*—Statement XVII gives details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the end of March 1931 and shows the monthly fluctuations under each of the heads during the financial year 1931-32. The year was divided into two clearly marked periods, the first up to the end of September when as a result of falling prices the return of currency continued on a scale commensurate with, and even exceeding, that of the previous two years. During this time currency was contracted to the extent of 26,87 lakhs. In the latter half of the year with the abandonment of the gold standard prices showed a tendency to rise and the finance of India's gold exports necessitated currency expansion on a large scale, the total during this period amounting to 47,44 lakhs, making a net increase in the note currency of 20,57 lakhs during the year. The monthly details are given in the statement below. It also gives the corresponding monthly totals for the five preceding years.

Expansions (+) or contractions (-).

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.				
						(I) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(II) Advances to the Imperial Bank against		(III) Gold.	Total.
							(a) Internal Bills of Exchange.	(b) Govt. of India Securities.		
April . . . . .	-8,00	-10,33	+50	-4,66	-2,96	-3,00	..	..	+1,70	-1,30
May . . . . .	..	-2,00	+1,50	-31	-6,08	-6	..	..	-7,34	-7,40
June . . . . .	..	-2,10	-9,00	..	-5,92	-2,98	..	..	-3,07	-6,00
July . . . . .	..	..	..	-8,11	..	-89	..	..	-88	-1,17
August . . . . .	..	..	..	-4,56	-5,11	-58	..	..	-4,19	-4,72
September . . . . .	-7,00	..	..	..	..	-62	+2,50	..	-8,16	-6,28
October . . . . .	-4,90	..	..	-3,26	-3,96	+14,30	-2,50	..	+9	+11,98
November . . . . .	-5,33	..	+34	-3,55	-6,04	+4,64	..	..	+19	+4,33
December . . . . .	-5,93	+6,00	+9,95	..	-1,98	+19,67	+2,50	..	+8	+22,18
January . . . . .	..	+6,00	+1,11	+5	-4,92	+1,21	+1,00	+2,50	+26	+4,97
February . . . . .	+2,00	-67	+2,00	..	-3,61	-0	-50	+4,50	+9	+4,00
March . . . . .	..	-1,00	-4,50	-7,99	+1,89	-34	+75	-1,24	+34	-49
TOTAL . . . . .	-29,25	-4,10	+1,90	-32,41	-38,64	+31,65	+3,75	+5,76	-20,69	+20,57

37. The composition of the reserve also showed material alterations during the year. At the beginning of the year, as was shown in last year's report, the sterling securities in the reserve had been completely exhausted and the resources required for the Secretary of State's treasury needs and sales of sterling were obtained by transfers of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve, the latter releasing an equivalent amount of securities. In this way, actual sales of gold were avoided, though the holding of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve was reduced to 4,21 lakhs at the end of September in spite of the receipt of 7,29 lakhs from the public. Thereafter it was gradually increased by retransfers from the Gold Standard Reserve, the proceeds of the sales of silver being utilised for the purpose. The amounts realised by such sales were invested in sterling securities which were transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve against an equivalent transfer of gold from that Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve, an equivalent amount of rupee securities in the Paper Currency Reserve being simultaneously cancelled.

38. During the year there was a heavy absorption of silver coin the details of which are given later in the report. This together with the sales of silver reduced the initial holding of silver coin and bullion of 1,24,80 lakhs in the reserve to 1,11,19, a reduction of 13,61 lakhs.

39. *Seasonal advances to the Imperial Bank.*—The Imperial Bank took considerable seasonal advances. A short temporary advance of 2,50 lakhs was taken at the end of September but was almost immediately repaid. Further advances were taken in December and January, the total rising to 3,50 lakhs. The dullness of trade, however, made it impossible for the Imperial Bank to collect sufficient acceptable trade bills for cover up to the amount of 12 crores permissible under the Indian Currency Act. As the rupee securities created by the Government of India were also approaching the limit of fifty crores permitted under that Act, and as it was clearly necessary to provide the country with sufficient currency for its requirements, the Government of India arranged with the Imperial Bank to make such further loans from currency as might be necessary against the deposit in the Paper Currency Reserve of Government of India rupee securities purchased temporarily from the Bank. As the seasonal demand for currency decreased or as additional trade bills became available for cover the Bank was to repay these loans by re-purchasing the rupee securities on terms which should have the effect of making the rates of interest against the rupee securities the same as those on the loans against bills of exchange. The note issue was then to be contracted automatically as the loans were repaid. The first expansion of currency by this method was made on the 15th January

and the outstanding reached its maximum of 7 crores in February. In March the outflow of currency ceased and as there was an increase in the supply of trade bills principally on account of the rice trade in Rangoon, the Imperial Bank was able to repay 1,24 lakhs in that month, making the net outstanding 5,76 at the end of the month. Their borrowings against trade bills then amounted to 3,75 lakhs, making their total borrowing 9,51 lakhs, at the end of the year, their ways and means advances to the Government of India closing at the same figure.

40. *The Gold Standard Reserve.*—Details of the holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in statement XVIII. There was no addition during the year from the profit on coinage and the receipts were composed entirely of the profit on investments. The actual receipts during the year amounted to £291,379 and were appropriated to Revenue. The balance held in the Gold Standard Reserve Revenue Equalisation Fund at the end of the year, £435,034, was also transferred to Revenue in accordance with the scheme explained in paragraph 29 of the report for 1929-30.

Sterling securities of the value of £23,047,800 forming part of the reserve, in England were withdrawn during the year under review in aid of the home treasury balances and to meet sales of sterling against opposite payments in gold to the Indian branch of the reserve. This depletion in the holding of securities in the reserve was partly set off by sterling securities of the value of £2,142,000 purchased out of the sale proceeds of silver realised in England during the year and placed in the Reserve against a corresponding withdrawal of gold from the Reserve in India. This resulted in a net decrease under "Securities" of £20,905,800 in the English branch of the Reserve against a corresponding increase of gold in the Indian branch of the Reserve.

41. *The total gold holdings of the Government of India.*—The net effect of the preceding transactions was that the gold holdings of the Government of India increased during the year by 7,29 lakhs to a total of 44,34 lakhs of which 5,26 were in the Paper Currency Reserve and 39,08 in the Gold Standard Reserve, valued at the statutory parity. Their actual market value at the close of the year was approximately fifty-eight crores. In other words, the gold reserves of the Government increased in quantity during the year by approximately twenty per cent, and in value by nearly sixty per cent.

#### V.—Money conditions in India.

42. *Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India.*—Statement XIX shows the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding

figures for the two previous years. It also shows the percentage which that cash bore to the total liabilities of the Bank. Statement XX gives the money rates on the first day of each month of the year. The bank rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will ordinarily advance money against Government securities, while the Imperial Bank hundi rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will discount or rediscount first class three months' bills. The bazar rates are those at which the bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs. The rates for bills of large traders and shroffs are not given separately because they follow very closely the Imperial Bank hundi rate.

43. *General features.*—The year opened with the bank rate at 7 per cent, and it remained at that level until the 28th May when it was reduced to 6 per cent. Owing to the fall in commodity prices and the slackness in trade, the demand for money in the first half of the year was negligible and the only support to the market was afforded by the continuous issue of treasury bills by Government at rates which were sufficient to keep the bank rate effective. In addition, large contractions of the currency were made to prevent the cash balance of the Imperial Bank rising too high. In spite of these measures the worsening of the international situation compelled the Bank to take the exceptional step of raising its rate to 7 per cent on the 6th August coinciding with a similar rise in the Bank of England rate. When the gold standard was abandoned the bank rate was raised to 8 per cent simultaneously with the rise in the Bank of England rate from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 6. The banks throughout the country were also closed for three days. On their reopening on the 25th September the rate for call funds was quoted at 7 per cent and there was a large outflow of currency which reduced the Imperial Bank's cash to roughly Rs.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  crores and necessitated their borrowing Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores against internal bills of exchange. The withdrawal of funds was short-lived, however, and the Bank was able to repay this loan in the following month. The increase in trade demand consequent on the reduction of the gold value of the rupee combined with the large amount of currency which had to be found for the finance of the gold exports from India now led to heavy withdrawals of currency which resulted in an expansion of roughly Rs. 50 crores during the remainder of the year. The Bank's cash remained comparatively stable for the remainder of the year for only so much expansion was resorted to as would keep it at a reasonable figure. The growing improvement of the position enabled the Bank authorities to reduce the rate to 7 per cent on the 14th January and again to 6 per cent on the 25th February, where it remained up to the close of the year.

44. *Clearing house and internal remittance statistics.*—Statement XXI gives details of the clearances of cheques through the

clearing house since 1918-19. Prior to August 1928 all the transactions were not effected through the clearing house as in Bombay inter-bank transactions were adjusted by direct credit or debit with the Imperial Bank. There was a drop of 215 crores in the year's total as compared with the previous year as a natural consequence of the general fall in prices and dullness of trade.

45. Statement XXII shows the amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank and statements XXIII and XXIV give figures showing the remittance of funds through Government agency, *i.e.*, through treasuries and currency offices. The Appendix also shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the cotton, jute and Burma rice crops. Here again the drop in the figures of remittances was due to the fall in prices of commodities.

#### VI.—The Public Debt.

46. *India's debt.*—Statement XXV attempts to tabulate the total liabilities of the Government of India in India and in the United Kingdom showing separately loans, treasury bills in the hands of the public and in the paper currency reserve, ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India and other obligations. On the other side of the account are shown the cash, bullion and securities held on treasury account, that is to say, as distinct from the paper currency and the gold standard reserves. Those assets are also shown which are represented by definite interest bearing obligations to the Government of India either from provincial governments and Indian States or the Indian railways and other Government commercial departments. The statement is thus not a complete balance-sheet but it gives a fairly accurate presentation of the changes in the financial position of Government from year to year. The statement is taken from the Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum on the budget presented early in March and revised up to the date of publication in the light of later actuals. Final actuals are not available until several months after the close of the year. It will be seen that in this very difficult year the unproductive debt increased by only Rs. 10½ crores as compared with Rs. 19½ crores in 1930-31, the increase of course being due to deficits in revenue and losses on the sale of silver. Even so, India's unproductive debt only amounts to seventeen per cent of the total. It is also to be noted that while India's internal debt increased by Rs. 54½ crores from Rs. 6,51.78 crores to Rs. 7,06.40 crores, its external debt decreased by Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 5,18.12 crores to Rs. 5,06.12 crores.

47. *Provision for the reduction of debt.*—In paragraph 24 of the report for 1924-25 details were given of the scheme for the reduction of debt from revenue. The general scheme is unchanged except that with effect from 1930-31 the rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling debt for the purposes of calculation has been taken as 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. In accordance with that scheme the amount of revenue applied to the reduction of debt during the year 1931-32 was 6,89 lakhs and in the budget for 1932-33 provision for a further 6,82 lakhs has been made. Of the amount applied to the reduction of debt during the year, Rs. 1,79,07,000 were credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent 1929-47, 1939-44 and 1945-55 loans. As during the year the market price of these loans fell below the price at which purchases for the depreciation funds have to be made, Rs. 3,41½ lakhs were spent in purchasing these loans for cancellation. The total balance of the funds at the end of the year including interest on investments amounted to Rs. 5,21½ lakhs of which Rs. 1,19½ lakhs remained uninvested at the end of 1931-32.

48. *Rupee loan.*—The rupee loan was tax bearing at 6½ per cent. issued at par and repayable at par on the 15th September 1935. The loan was opened for subscription on the 15th September 1931. It was announced in the notification that the loan was for an unlimited amount and period but that it could be closed on any day at the option of Government. The loan was actually closed on the 12th December 1931. After the 19th September the issue price was to increase by 2 annas per cent weekly to correspond with the amount of interest accruing on the bonds. The first payment of interest on the bonds for the full half year from the 15th September 1931 to the 14th March 1932, irrespective of the date on which the bonds were purchased during the currency of the loan, was to be made on the 15th March 1932. Subscriptions to the loan were payable in cash, in 6 per cent bonds 1931, and treasury bills. The 1931 bonds were accepted as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value. Treasury bills were also accepted at their full face value on the date on which they fell due for payment. In order to attract subscriptions from the small investor subscriptions this year were also received at all post offices doing savings bank work, applicants having the option of receiving scrip direct or leaving it in the custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, under the savings bank rules. The great majority of applications tendered at post offices were for safe custody, amounting to Rs. 6,19 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 6,53 lakhs received through the post offices.

49. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 16,95 lakhs of which Rs. 2,04 lakhs represented conversion of 1931 Bonds. Of this



amount, as has been said above, no less than Rs. 6,53 lakhs was received at post offices. The percentage received from the small investor was also much larger than usual, owing to the special efforts made in this direction. Applications for Rs. 10,000 and below brought in Rs. 6,19 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 16,95 lakhs, or roughly 37 per cent, as compared with Rs. 3,53 lakhs in the previous year out of a total of Rs. 29,67 lakhs, or roughly 12 per cent.

50. The general market conditions at the time of the flotation of the loan were unfavourable. The continued fall in the price levels of commodities had created a situation of serious embarrassment to Government finances and large flotations of treasury bills at high rates had to be made in order to stem the flight of capital from the country. Government securities were falling and events were clearly moving to a crisis. In fact, the gold standard was abandoned, both in England and in India, within a week of the opening of the loan. At the same time, sound finance clearly indicated the necessity of floating a loan to prevent the already large volume of the floating debt being still further swollen by the funds released by the maturity of the 1931 bonds, and in spite of these adverse factors the loan was not unsuccessful. Though while it was open Government securities were very weak, the subscriptions were of material assistance in consolidating Government's credit by reducing the amount of the floating debt, and the loan may thus be considered as having contributed materially to the rapid improvement in the prices of Government loans which followed later in the year.

51. *Sterling loan: flotations and repayments.*—An issue of 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-34 was made in May 1931 at par for a total amount of £10,000,000. The bonds are redeemable at par on the 15th December 1934, or at any time after the 15th December 1933, with three calendar months' previous notice. £3 million was also realised in the year on account of the balance of the India 5½ per cent stock, 1936-38, issued in February 1931.

Of the £20 million 5½ per cent India Stock, 1932, £5 million was converted in February 1931 into 5½ per cent India Stock, 1936-38, and the balance of £15 million was repaid on its maturity in January 1932. £1·3 million 6 per cent. bonds 1932-33 were also purchased and cancelled during the year. In addition to this Government repaid the balance of the temporary loan from the Imperial Bank amounting to £4 million outstanding at the end of last year which was referred to in paragraph 22 of last year's report.

52. *Post Office Cash Certificates.*—The following table shows the transactions on account of Post Office Cash Certificates from 1917-18 when they were first introduced :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Receipts.	Repayments.	Net receipts.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10,00	1,12	8,88	8,88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4,03	7,16	—3,13	5,75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1,00	2,41	—1,41	4,34
1922-23 and 1923-24 . . . . .	7,61	3,53	4,08	8,42
1924-25 and 1925-26 . . . . .	15,65	3,10	12,55	20,97
1926-27 . . . . .	7,53	1,82	5,71	26,68
1927-28 . . . . .	6,08	2,06	4,02	30,70
1928-29 . . . . .	4,91	3,31	1,60	32,30
1929-30 . . . . .	7,15	4,45	2,70	35,00
1930-31 . . . . .	11,78	8,35	3,43	38,43
1931-32 . . . . .	14,49	8,33	6,16	44,59

Though the net receipt of 6,16 lakhs has been twice exceeded in 1917-1918 and in 1925-1926, the gross receipts have never been approached, and easily beat the previous year's record. This is no doubt largely due to the increase in the yield from 5½ per cent free of tax to 6 per cent free of tax, introduced in September 1930. The increases in income tax and the rapid improvement in Government securities in the latter part of the year made the yield very attractive. The large increase in receipts, however, taken in conjunction with the increase in the subscriptions made to the rupee loan by the small investor through the post office, undoubtedly indicate a broadening of the investment habit. As there was little profit to be derived from agriculture or industry during the year, it would seem logical to infer that no inconsiderable portion of the money so invested was derived from the sale of gold. In this year of unparalleled strain on the currency systems of the world, and wide-spread collapse in share and security values, it would not have been altogether surprising if the investment habit in India had received a serious setback or even been replaced by hoarding of the precious metals, especially as certain unbalanced sections of extremist opinion were actually urging such action. That on the contrary the investment habit broadened and deepened during the year is a solid tribute to the commonsense of the country,

and a most encouraging indication for the future, when economic and political conditions again become normal.

53. *Prices of securities.*—Statement XXVI compares the highest and lowest prices of the more important rupee loans with the prices of previous years, and Statement XXVII gives the fluctuations of the same securities month by month throughout the year. During April and May securities were dull and fluctuations moderate. There was no real strength in the market, and when the underwriters were left with a considerable proportion of the 6 per cent sterling issue on the 20th May prices began to fall away, the lead being taken by India sterling securities in the London market, the 3½ per cent loan falling as much as £7 within a week to £53. 3½ per cent rupee paper declined to Rs. 59-12. Further decline was arrested by the announcement of the Prime Minister that India's credit would be supported by the British Government if necessary, but the worsening of the general international situation, including that of Great Britain, prevented any revival. By August the price of 3½ per cent rupee paper had fallen to Rs. 57-8. The announcement of 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds on the 1st September naturally led to a drop in other securities to give rates corresponding with those of the new issue. 3½ per cent paper fell to Rs. 56-1 and there were similar falls in other loans. On the abandonment of the gold standard there was a further sharp drop, 3½ per cent paper falling to Rs. 51-9. There was a temporary revival in October consequent on a certain return of confidence and on the decision of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange to close forward dealings in securities from the 16th October settlement which induced bear covering and raised the price to Rs. 53-12. The passing of the emergency budget with its surcharge on income tax further lowering the yield on tax bearing securities brought about a further fall, and this unfortunately coincided with a very heavy drop in the price of gilt-edged securities in London including those of the British Government through fears as to the future of the pound sterling. Rates remained at this low level with minor fluctuations until early January when the London market was informed that the sterling purchases of the Secretary of State were sufficient to enable him to repay the 5½ per cent loan maturing on the 15th January and amounting to £15 millions without further borrowing on the London market. This coincided with an upward movement of sterling and a revival of confidence in British Government securities. The result was a rapid reaction, the lead being taken by the sterling securities of the Government of India, sterling paper rising from £51 to £67½ before the close of the financial year. The rise in the price of 3½ per cent rupee paper was not quite so large but was sufficiently remarkable. It touched Rs. 63-8 in early March and closed at Rs. 61-8, the net drop in the year thus being less than

Rs. 2. The statement below shows the highest and lowest prices for each month of the year of the India  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent sterling loan.

*Quotation of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Sterling Loan in London.*

	Highest. £	Lowest. £
April 1931 . . . . .	61	59
May 1931 . . . . .	60½	59½
June 1931 . . . . .	60	53
July 1931 . . . . .	63½	51
August 1931 . . . . .	57	54
September 1931 . . . . .	55	43½
October 1931 . . . . .	53½	47
November 1931 . . . . .	55	49
December 1931 . . . . .	50½	47½
January 1932 . . . . .	59	51
February 1932 . . . . .	63	56
March 1932 . . . . .	68½	63½

**VII.—Demand for the various forms of currency.**

54. *Absorption of currency.*—Statement XXVIII shows the average annual absorption of currency notes and rupee coin for the five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the absorption during the thirteen subsequent years with the average for this period. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are omitted as they are no longer legal tender. The principles on which the absorption or return of currency are calculated are the same as those adopted in previous reports, but it may be well to recapitulate them here for ready reference. The absorption or return of currency notes is the variation in the totals of the active circulation, that is to say, the amount of notes issued after deduction of those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The absorption or return of rupee coin is the variation of the total amount of rupees held in Government treasuries and in the currency reserve, after addition of the new coin, if any, issued from the mints and deduction of the old coin returned to the mints for recoinage or melting. The figure so calculated shows the amount absorbed or returned by the public, as in the case of the note figures, the only difference being that the rupee figures include among coin held by the public the coin holdings of the Imperial Bank at its local head offices. This amount, however, is very small. This year in distinction to the last two years, there was an absorption of currency instead of a return. The absorption of notes amounted to 16,20 lakhs and there was a return of coin amounting to 3,27 lakhs, making a net absorption of 12,93 lakhs. The statement below gives the absorption during each busy season and the return during each slack season during the past

twelve years from the 31st January 1920 up to the end of February 1932, those months being chosen in each year in which the seasonal fluctuations reached their respective maxima.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Period.	BUSY SEASON ABSORPTION.			SLACK SEASON RETURN.		
	Notes.	Coin.	Total.	Notes.	Coin.	Total.
31st January 1920 to 31st August 1920.	..	..	..	35.68	14.67	50.35
31st August 1920 to 31st March 1921	20.15	-10.26	9.89	..	..	..
31st March 1921 to 31st July 1921 .	..	..	..	3.48	8.47	11.95
31st July 1921 to 31st December 1921.	18.19	71	18.90	..	..	..
31st December 1921 to 31st August 1922.	..	..	..	21.60	13.91	35.51
31st August 1922 to 31st December 1922.	22.15	1.24	23.39	..	..	..
31st December 1922 to 31st August 1923.	..	..	..	21.82	8.12	29.94
31st August 1923 to 29th February 1924.	32.15	14.87	47.02	..	..	..
29th February 1924 to 31st July 1924.	..	..	..	26.09	1.82	27.91
31st July 1924 to 28th February 1925.	21.37	6.41	27.78	..	..	..
28th February 1925 to 31st July 1925.	..	..	..	28.00	8.69	36.69
31st July 1925 to 31st December 1925.	39.13	1.41	40.54	..	..	..
31st December 1925 to 31st August 1926.	..	..	..	35.40	16.53	51.93
31st August 1926 to 28th February 1927.	24.05	-3.24	20.81	..	..	..
28th February 1927 to 31st July 1927	..	..	..	19.86	9.11	28.97
31st July 1927 to 31st December 1927.	28.20	1.97	30.26	..	..	..
31st December 1927 to 31st August 1928.	..	..	..	16.43	4.41	20.84
31st August 1928 to 31st December 1928.	24.13	4.13	28.26	..	..	..
31st December 1928 to 30th September 1929.	..	..	..	25.63	17.46	43.09
30th September 1929 to 31st December 1929.	12.77	1.95	14.72	..	..	..
31st December 1929 to 31st July 1930.	..	..	..	24.45	16.00	40.45
31st July 1930 to 31st December 1930.	7.07	-6.38	69	..	..	..
1st January 1931 to 31st August 1931	..	..	..	18.49	18.99	37.48
1st September 1931 to 29th February 1932.	34.69	15.73	50.41	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,84.14</b>	<b>28.53</b>	<b>3,12.67</b>	<b>2,76.93</b>	<b>1,38.18</b>	<b>4,15.11</b>

55. This year the holding of currency by the public reached its maximum at the end of February when the outgo of seasonal currency for the cotton and rice crop was at its height and when the demand for currency to finance the exports of gold had not yet begun to slacken. The most remarkable feature of the year was the heavy absorption of rupee coin in the later months of the year. This, though remarkable in comparison with the results of the previous four or five years, bears a considerable resemblance to the currency movements in the cold weather of 1923-24 when there was a similar reaction in the headlong fall of commodity prices. In that year the absorption of notes was 32.15 lakhs and that of coin 14.87 as compared with absorptions of 34.69 and 15.72 respectively in the past cold weather. The analogy cannot be pressed too far, however. It seems fairly obvious that the absorption of notes and coin was too large to be attributed entirely to general price movements, and that a certain amount of the gold which was sold was replaced by rupee coin or by notes as a store of value. That rupee coin was thus hoarded is borne out by the territorial distribution of absorption which will be examined in the following paragraph.

56. *Rupees*.—Statement XXIX gives the absorption of rupees and half rupees during 1930-31 and 1931-32. Statement XXX gives the monthly absorption of rupees, and Statement XXXI distributes the figures by circles. The sudden change which occurred when the gold standard was abandoned in September is clearly indicated in these two statements. It has been shown elsewhere in this report that the renewed absorption was partly due to the revival of rupee prices in the latter half of the year, and also to the heavy return of gold from up-country and the acceptance by the sellers of rupee coin in exchange. This is brought out by the distribution by circles. The alteration was largest in Bombay which was the main exporting centre for gold, where there was an absorption of 2.83 lakhs as against a return of 5.73 in the previous year. In Madras, in normal years one of the most important gold absorbing areas in India, the change over amounted to 6½ crores, a return of 4.71 being replaced by an absorption of 1.56 though, as shown in last year's report, there were special reasons for the exceptionally large return in Madras last year. The Lahore circle, which includes the important gold market of Amritsar and which is the centre of an area which also normally absorbs gold in considerable quantities, showed a turn of 4 crores. In the eastern circles, Calcutta and Cawnpore; where the tendency to absorb gold is usually less and the return was consequently lower, the figures show a net return.

57. Statement XXXII shows the number of rupees minted since 1835, and Statement XXXIII tabulates the results of the annual

census showing the proportion of each mintage in typical samples of rupees examined at treasuries throughout the country. Neither of these statements calls for any special remarks.

58. *Absorption of small coin.*—Statement XXXIV gives details of the absorption of small coin in each province during the last three years, and Statement XXXV summarises these figures for the whole of India and compares them with similar figures for the average of the five pre-war years, the average of the five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and the years following the war. After the record return of 66 lakhs in 1930-31, there was this year an absorption of all current varieties of small coin amounting to 19½ lakhs. Up to September there was a general return but in the latter half of the year there was an absorption for the same reasons which led to the absorption of rupee coin and notes, the net result being an absorption in all provinces except the U. P. and Bihar and Orissa.

#### VIII.—The Note Circulation and miscellaneous matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.

59. *Statistics of the Note Circulation.*—Statistics of the note circulation are given in Statements XXXVI to XL. In these statistics “gross circulation” means the total amount of notes issued, and “active circulation” the amount of notes issued less those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The average active circulation was 1½ crores above the average for last year, the lower figures up to September being compensated by higher in the latter part of the year. This seasonal variation has already been discussed.

60. *Character of the note circulation.*—The details in Statement XXXIX indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purposes of this statement, Rs. 10,000 notes are excluded. They hardly enter into ordinary circulation at all but are used as a convenient means of effecting large transfers between the Imperial Bank and the Government Currency chests. Re. 1 and Rs. 2½ notes have not been issued for some years, and notes of these denominations are being cancelled on receipt at treasuries and currency offices. The ten-rupee note continues to be the popular denomination, representing 41.1 per cent. of the total circulation, the hundred rupee note following it with a circulation of 37.3 per cent. Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes were made universal during the year under report, that is to say, they can be cashed at any currency office in India and not merely at the currency office of issue. It is probable that this fact is not generally realised

because there has been no increase in their circulation. Similarly, the new pattern 50-rupee note has so far failed to make any headway.

61. *Life of currency notes.*—The following tables give a rough measure of the life of each denomination of notes. The life of a note is reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year :—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
1931-32	15½	15½	13½	16	15½	2½	2½
1930-31	12	11½	11	9½	11½	1½	2½
1929-30	12½	11½	10	9	10	2	2
1928-29	13½	15½	11½	9½	10½	2	1

The increase in the life of notes during 1931-32 is due to the fact that in the latter half of the year extensive re-issues of notes were made in order to effect economy in the cost of note forms.

In the above calculations notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation ; if these notes are excluded from the circulation figures, the life of the various denominations works out as follows for 1931-32 :—

Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
7½	9½	5½	8½	5	1½	2

<sup>1</sup> The actual period for which the several denominations of notes ordinarily remain in circulation appears to lie between these two periods.

62. *Note Forgeries.*—The total number of forged notes received in the various currency offices during the year was 5,343 against 4,225 in 1930-31, 7,636 in 1929-30 and 18,922 in 1928-29. The large figure for 1928-29 was due to a seizure in one case of 11,209 pieces of forged Rs. 10 notes in Rangoon. More than half of the notes received in 1931-32, namely 3,021 pieces, appeared in the Rangoon



circle, the Madras, the Bombay and the Calcutta circles following with 909, 552 and 490 respectively. Of the total, 8 were of the Re. 1, 215 of the Rs. 5, 4,141 of the Rs. 10, 6 of the Rs. 50, 907 of the Re. 100 and 66 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

The forgeries of the Re. 1 denomination appeared in the Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon circles as in the previous year.

No forgery of the Rs. 2½ denomination was brought to light in 1931-32.

Half of the total number of forged notes of the Rs. 5 denomination appeared in the Calcutta circle. Most of them were of the old pattern, the more important forgeries being of the GD/7 and GC/95 series. There were 74 pieces of the new pattern note of this denomination of which 15 were of types hitherto unreported. Of the old forgeries of the new pattern note the L/52 series was predominant.

Of the total number of forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination the Rangoon circle contributed 72 per cent. After the arrest of a gang of forgers in Rangoon in 1928-29 the number of forged Rs. 10 notes has been considerably reduced in that centre but they continued in large quantities during the year under review. Over 9/10ths of the notes of this denomination represented notes of the new green or blue pattern of which 475 were new forgeries. They do not call for any special comment; those of the blue notes were all process made and were crude productions except the K/15 series which is well executed and might deceive persons who are not accustomed to handling notes. The notes of the C/11, J/4, A/76, Y/29, D/20 and E/70 series were predominant. Notes without a serial number also appeared in large quantities in Rangoon.

Forgeries of notes of the Rs. 50 denomination were confined to Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta and call for no special comment.

Forged notes of the Rs. 100 denomination appeared in comparatively large numbers in Madras and Bombay. Notes of the TE/87 and the WD/62 series were received in considerable numbers in Madras and Bombay as in the last year. No forgery of the new pattern Rs. 100 note has come to light so far although 62 new forgeries of this denomination were detected during the year. The notes were mainly process made forgeries and printed on ordinary paper but some of them were also retouched by hand.

No forgery of the Rs. 500 denomination was detected during the year.

66 forged Rs. 1,000 notes were received in Bombay against only one in the last year. All of them were of the one series, namely ME/57, and were good forgeries.

100 prosecutions were launched during the year in connection with forged notes. Of these 51 resulted in the conviction of the accused and 5 cases are still under trial.

During the year the Bombay Currency Office received 8 currency notes of Rs. 10 each fraudulently altered to Rs. 50. Five of these cases together with 2 pending from the previous year were investigated by the police who reported that the original tenderers could not be found. 3 cases are still under police investigation.

63. *Claims on wholly destroyed, lost and mutilated notes, etc.*—The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed and other notes in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1931-32 and the three preceding years :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Whole notes destroyed . . . . .	282	140	388	185
Half notes . . . . .	4,190	4,265	2,807	2,179
Mutilated notes . . . . .	25,834	25,386	26,751	26,304

The decrease in the number of claims on half notes in the last two years is due to the effect of the refund rules which were amended in 1927 to remove the inducement to cut notes for remittance.

64. *False claims.*—Five cases of false claims on defective and other currency notes came to light during 1931-32. Prosecutions were launched in four cases. The accused in two of these cases were acquitted while convictions were obtained in the other two cases. Out of the 6 cases pending at the close of the previous year, 3 cases closed with the conviction of the accused, 2 are still pending decision in the courts in Indian States, while the other case is still pending in a Sessions Court.

65. *Writing off old notes.*—The value of notes written off to Government during the year, under section 19 of Act X of 1923, amounted to Rs. 26,400 against Rs. 30,950 in 1930-31, Rs. 38,450 in 1929-30, and Rs. 43,550 in 1928-29. There was also a refund, amounting to Rs. 670, of the value of notes previously written off.

66. *Withdrawal of silver coin.*—The total value of silver coins withdrawn from circulation during the year under report amounted

to Rs. 294.3 lakhs as against 392.6 lakhs in 1930-31 and 531.8 lakhs in 1929-30. The details are shown in the statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Province.	1885	1840	1862 and 1874-76	1911	Shroff- marked	Other un- current.
India . . . . .	18	1,51	32,30	11	..	10,83
N.-W. Frontier Province ..	..	5	1,26	..	..	2
Madras . . . . .	15	1,55	37,11	2	..	6,36
Bombay . . . . .	10	1,25	28,11	1	6	5,44
Bengal . . . . .	28	1,42	10,43	..	..	3,19
United Provinces . . . . .	42	4,01	47,76	3	..	13,21
Punjab * . . . . .	18	1,90	18,62	3	..	12,70
Burma . . . . .	2	14	4,56	..	..	1,69
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	26	2,01	22,93	1	..	11,60
Central Provinces . . . . .	3	53	6,21	..	..	77
Assam . . . . .	6	27	2,38	..	..	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,68</b>	<b>14,64</b>	<b>2,11,67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86,04*</b>

\* Includes small silver coins worth 10.9 lakhs.

In addition 8.86 lakhs of Victoria Empress Coin (1877 to 1901) were withdrawn during the year from the Currency Offices for melting, as compared with 7.85 lakhs in 1930-31 and 4.07 lakhs in 1929-30. The gross total of silver coins withdrawn in the last three years is therefore :—

1929-30 . . . . .	9,39 lakhs.
1930-31 . . . . .	11,78 "
1931-32 . . . . .	11,80 "

The following table shows the number of light-weight silver coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mints during the year :—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.					Total.
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . .	20,54,674	55,375	..	..	34,410	21,44,459
Half rupees . .	..	..	12,49,148	19,522	7,435	12,76,105
Quarter rupees . .	..	..	..	2,10,979	5,776	2,16,755
Eighth rupees . .	..	..	..	17,035	2,870	19,905
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>20,54,674</b>	<b>55,375</b>	<b>12,49,148</b>	<b>2,47,536</b>	<b>50,491</b>	<b>36,57,224</b>
Grand Total 1931-32	.	.	.	.	36,57,224	
Ditto 1930-31	.	.	.	.	42,02,599	
Ditto 1929-30	.	.	.	.	51,36,489	
Ditto 1928-29	.	.	.	.	65,05,014	
Ditto 1927-28	.	.	.	.	81,95,247	
Ditto 1926-27	.	.	.	.	97,13,768	
Ditto 1925-26	.	.	.	.	79,40,727	

Silver two-anna pieces are still legal tender but their re-issue has been stopped since 1925-26. The total amount withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mint during the year was Rs. 6.37 lakhs against Rs. 5.55 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 7.48 lakhs in 1929-30.



The work is generally satisfactory in all Currency offices except that the proportion of counterfeit coin detected in the Karachi remittance was large.

70. Statement XLI gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the currency department during the year, and Statement XLII gives comparative statistics of the work done at the various Currency offices.

71. *Working of the Mints.*—In the year under report Government coinage was carried out only in the Calcutta Mint. It consisted of Rs. 25,800 worth of single pice, Rs. 68,700 worth of half-pice, and Rs. 95,200 worth of pie pieces, a total of 29 million pieces, as compared with 86 in the previous year. Besides this, the Calcutta Mint coined 49 lakhs pieces of Sarupshahi rupees for the Mewar Durbar.

As in the previous year, the operations of the Bombay Mint were mainly confined to refining silver on Government account. In addition to this refining of surplus rupees it also refined and melted a large quantity of gold on behalf of the public and melted and assayed silver, particularly in the latter half of the year. The gold so melted amounted to 1,92,32,913 tolas and the silver to 3,96,99,700 tolas. The gold received for refining amounted to 9,50,690 tolas from the Indian mines and 3,40,376 from the public. In addition, the Assay Office at the Bombay Mint performed numerous assays of gold and silver both on account of the precious metals handled at the Bombay Mint and assays sent over from the Calcutta Mint. The total number of assays, including Government, during the year amounted to 18,932 of gold and 18,714 of silver of which 13,043 of gold and 2,777 of silver were on account of the public. The Mints were also employed in the manufacture of medals and the execution of other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. TAYLOR,

*Controller of the Currency.*

CALCUTTA,

*The 30th May 1932.*

## APPENDIX.

(Reference paragraph 45).

*Note on the financing of the Cotton, Jute and Burma Rice Crops.*

1. *Cotton*.—The cotton areas covered by this note are the same as in the previous reports. Area I supplies cotton classified by the East India Cotton Association as Berar, Khandesh and Central Provinces, and area II, cotton classified as Central India and Barsi Nagar. For the reasons given in previous reports, the considerable portion of the Barsi Nagar crop which is raised in Hyderabad State and is financed by its currency has been excluded.\*

2. The approximate outturn and value of cotton in the two areas in the last cotton season were :—

	No. of Bales.	Values in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	5,70,000	5,73
Area II . . . . .	4,88,000	4,82
TOTAL . . . . .	10,58,000	10,55

These compare as below with the figures of the three previous years :—

	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of Bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	16,49,000	23,24	15,39,500	19,58	14,70,500	11,70
Area II . . . . .	9,40,000	14,68	10,11,700	13,57	9,26,000	7,28
TOTAL . . . . .	24,89,000	37,92	25,51,200	33,15	23,96,500	18,98

3. As the figures show, this season's crop was abnormally low. The area under cultivation was almost the same as last year, but the excessive and untimely rains, especially in the Berars and Khandesh districts, caused extensive damage to the crop with the result that it was not only small but very poor ; in fact, this is the first serious crop failure since 1920-21.

4. The statement below shows the price of fine Oomras per candy of 782 lbs. in the Bombay market since October 1927 :—

Date.	Price.
	Rs.
1st October 1927 . . . . .	395½
31st March 1928 . . . . .	334
1st October 1928 . . . . .	324
28th March 1929 . . . . .	322
1st October 1929 . . . . .	302
31st March 1930 . . . . .	230
1st October 1930 . . . . .	169½
30th March 1931 . . . . .	174½
2nd October 1931 . . . . .	135
1st December 1931 . . . . .	176
2nd February 1932 . . . . .	205
26th February 1932 . . . . .	220
22nd March 1932 . . . . .	195

The bottom was reached on the 2nd October, on which date the quotation was Rs. 135 per candy. Afterwards in consequence of the linking of the rupee to sterling there was an upward movement and the quotation went up to Rs. 220 at the end of February. Later, prices again showed a downward tendency.

5. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government treasuries in providing the money required for payment to the cultivators for the crop.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area I.	Area II.	Total.
1. Value of drafts purchased at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	1,80,70	97,41	2,78,11
2. Telegraphic transfers paid from the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	55,25	15,76	71,01
3. Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries.	55,20	18,00	73,20
4. Whole rupees taken from the Bombay Currency Office and railed to cotton areas.	78	15,52	1,63,00
5. Notes privately imported . . . . .	91,52	29,50	1,21,02
TOTAL . . . . .	3,83,45	1,76,19	5,59,64



The total value of drafts or currency obtained from the Currency Office, Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India for financing the crop thus amounted to 5.60 crores or about 53 per cent. of the ascertained value of the crop, the corresponding figures for the preceding five years being as follows :—

	Value of Drafts, etc., in crores of rupees.	Percentage of Value of crop.
1926-27 . . . . .	13.17	46
1927-28 . . . . .	20.30	51
1928-29 . . . . .	21.16	56
1929-30 . . . . .	15.38	46
1930-31 . . . . .	9.97	52

It thus appears that the finance of roughly a little more than half the value of the crop can be traced.

6. The figures given in the preceding paragraph do not show the amount of currency actually absorbed in the cotton area. This can be roughly calculated from the amount of notes and coin absorbed from currency chests in the area and the amounts which the local treasury officers and agents of the Imperial Bank estimate to have been privately raised from Bombay or elsewhere.

7. The statement below shows that during the period from October 1931 to March 1932 there was a net absorption of 4.39 crores :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area No. I.		Area No. II.	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees.
Absorption from currency chests . . . . .	57.16	1,19,56	—6.33	1,31.33.
Whole rupees taken from currency . . . . .	..	78	..	15.52
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	21.53	..	29.50	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,48,68</b>	<b>1,30,32</b>	<b>23,17</b>	<b>1,46,85</b>
	2,69,00		1,70,02	
	4,39,02			

The absorption of currency thus amounted to roughly 41 per cent. of the total value of the crop.

The corresponding figures of absorption for previous years are given below :—

	Absorption in crores of rupees.	Percentage of Value of crop.
1926-27 . . . . .	10.62	37
1927-28 . . . . .	15.48	39
1928-29 . . . . .	16.16	43
1929-30 . . . . .	9.43	28
1930-31 . . . . .	5.90	31

8. The absorption of currency was larger than in previous years if the comparative values of the crop are taken into account. The explanation seems to be that a portion of the absorption was in connection with sales of gold. Of the total absorption of currency during the last four years between 22 to 44 per cent. has been in coin and the rest in notes. The absorption of coin this year was as high as 61 per cent. This does not necessarily mean that the cultivators asked for coin in preference to notes, though during January and February there was a demand for the encashment of notes in consequence of propaganda by interested parties.

9. In spite of the heavy demand for coin, however, there was no discount on currency notes except in a few distant places in the Ujjain, Bhopal and Hyderabad areas where at times it ranged from  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna to 4 annas per cent.

10. *Jute.*—In the final forecast issued by the Government of Bengal in the beginning of September 1931, the area under cultivation of jute was estimated at 1,858,100 acres as against 3,492,300 acres of the preceding year. This heavy reduction of about 47 per cent. in acreage was due partly to the unremunerative prices obtained on the previous year's crop and partly to successful propaganda work carried out by Government among the ryots urging a curtailment of sowings in their own interests and in the interests of the trade generally. Weather conditions were, on the whole, not unfavourable for the crop, but the heavy floods in the jute-growing districts in Northern and Eastern Bengal and in parts of Assam about the end of the month of July caused some damage to the quality and quantity of the crop and delayed its harvesting. The total crop is estimated at 5,559,900 bales as against 11,254,800 bales of the preceding year.—a drop of just over 50 per cent.—and is the second shortest crop on record during the last twenty years. The striking fall in the amount of the crop stimulated prices up to November, and (excluding middlemen's profit) enabled the average price of Rs. 5-4-0 a maund to compare not unfavourably with last year's average price of Rs. 5-8-0 a maund.

11. The steps taken by the Jute Mills Association in 1930-31 to curtail production proved inadequate and from March 1931 working hours in Association Mills were further reduced to 40 a week, and 15 per cent. of looms were closed and sealed. Even these steps were insufficient to reduce stocks to any appreciable extent, and proposals were discussed for further curtailment.

This resulted in certain mills indulging in unrestricted output, and the delicate situation thus created was still a matter of negotiation at the end of the year.

12. The crop being short and prices low, the funds required for its movement were comparatively small, and consequently the advances taken from the Imperial Bank of India at its branches, the telegraphic transfers drawn on the jute districts, the currency absorbed therein and the remittances sent thereto from the currency office, both in notes and coin, were all on a scale much smaller than usual.

13. The following statement gives the estimated outturn and the value of the crop for the current year as compared with the revised figures of the two preceding years :—

(Figures in units.)

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Out-turn {	Bengal . . . . .	45,034,305	48,445,833	24,318,681
	Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	3,740,139	3,258,944	1,785,000
	Assam . . . . .	1,709,166	3,008,065	923,611
Total	50,483,610	54,710,832	27,027,292	
Rate per maund	Ra. 9-13-0	Ra. 5-8-0	Ra. 5-4-0	
Total value	Ra. 49,53,70,423-2	Ra. 30,09,09,576	Ra. 14,18,93,283	

There was an unusually small demand both for finance and for currency for this year's jute crop.

14. The statement below shows the part played by the Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank in providing finance for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Value of drafts purchased, etc. . . . .	9,51,78	6,09,60	4,31,58
Telegraphic transfers paid, etc. . . . .	1,43,32	70,35	50,66
Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Calcutta, etc.	3,64,31	1,91,63	1,13,09
Total	14,59,41	8,71,49	5,85,33
Percentage of estimated value of the crop . . . . .	29-4	28-9	41-2

15. The following statement which shows the figures of absorption of currency from currency chests in the jute districts during the season is eloquent of the acute depression which prevailed :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Notes.	Rupees.	Total.
1929-30 . . . . .	8,53,41	1,24,44	9,77,85
1930-31 . . . . .	4,99,82	76,39	5,76,21
1931-32 . . . . .	2,97,60	84,25	3,81,85

16. *Burma Rice.*—The area under cultivation is estimated to be 11,972,000 acres showing a decrease of 526,700 acres over last year's final figures.

17. The exportable surplus is estimated at 3,649,000 tons of paddy equivalent to 2,700,000 tons of rice and rice products. This may be distributed by ports at 250,000 tons of rice and rice products for Akyab, 245,000 tons for Bassein, 185,000 tons for Moulmein and 2,020,000 tons for Rangoon.

18. The crop is mainly financed by the Imperial Bank of India through the agency of Chettyars, Brokers and Burman money-lenders.

19. The estimated amount of loans to members of Co-operative Societies for the purpose of financing the rice crop for the year 1931-32 is Rs. 2 lakhs against Rs. 11 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs to 20 lakhs of the three preceding years.

20. 1931 was as bad a year as Burma has ever experienced and it showed singularly few redeeming features. The year saw paddy being sold at the lowest price recorded since the commencement of the present century. During the first half of May, the market rate for paddy touched Rs. 63. The previous lowest price since 1900 was in December 1901 when the rate was Rs. 75. Within these 30 years, the highest price was Rs. 265 in September 1921. The highest price during the whole of 1931 was Rs. 105 in August.

21. The details of the movement of funds through the Imperial Bank of India and Government Treasuries will be seen from the figures below :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Value of drafts and T. T.'s sold at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	9,58 lakhs.	8,12 lakhs.
Amount of Currency transfers withdrawn from the Currency Chests at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	23,17 ..	27,27 ..
Value of Supply Bills and T. T.'s paid at Treasuries situated in the rice exporting districts.	38 ..	90 ..

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers sold during 1931-32 by the Imperial Bank of India were more than a crore less than those of the previous year, while withdrawals from the Bank Currency Chests showed an increase of over 4 crores. Payments of telegraphic transfers and supply bills for 1931-32 were more by Rs. 52 lakhs than those of 1930-31, due to heavy telegraphic transfer payments at Henzada and Pyapon.

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## STATEMENT I.

(Reference paragraph 5.)

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and certain foreign countries.*

	India.		(c) United Kingdom.	(d) United States of America.	(e) Japan.
	(a) Calcutta.	(b) Bombay.			
1915 Annual average	112	...	...	70	97
1916 " "	128	...	...	86	117
1917 " "	145	...	...	118	149
1918 " "	178	239	...	131	196
1919 " "	196	223	...	139	136
1920 " "	201	216	307	154	259
1921 " "	178	138	197	98	200
1922 " "	176	187	159	97	196
1923 " "	172	181	159	101	199
1924 " "	173	182	166	98	207
1925 " "	159	163	159	104	202
1926 " "	148	149	148	100	179
1927 " "	148	147	141	95	170
1928 " "	145	146	140	98	171
1929 " "	141	145	137	97	167
1930 " "	116	126	120	86	137
1931 " "	96	109	104	73	116
1931 April	98	110	106	75	119
" May	97	106	104	73	116
" June	93	108	103	72	114
" July	93	108	102	72	116
" August	92	107	100	72	115
" September	91	107	99	71	113
" October	96	107	104	70	111
" November	97	107	106	70	111
" December	98	111	106	69	114
1932 January	97	114	106	67	121
" February	97	113	105	68	122
" March	94	112	105	66	120

(a) Indian Trade Journal, 1914. Basis 100.

(b) Bombay Labour Gazette, 1914. Basis 100.

(c) Board of Trade, 1914. Basis 100.

(d) Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1928. Basis 100.

(e) League of Nations Bulletin, 1914. Basis 100.

## STATEMENT II.

(Reference paragraph 13.)

Balance of trade for 1931-32.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 10 pre- war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 10 years ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private) . . . . .	+ 1,94,67	+ 3,14,04	+ 2,20,49	+ 1,55,89
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private) . . . . .		+ 11,68	+ 5,15	+ 4,66
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (b) . . . . .	- 1,22,93	- 2,42,59	- 1,63,61	- 1,25,69
Balance of trade in merchandise (Private) . . . . .	+ 71,74	+ 83,13	+ 62,03	+ 34,86
Gold (private) (a) . . . . .	- 20,87	- 24,04	- 12,75	+ 57,97
Silver (private) (a) . . . . .	- 7,67	- 15,48	- 11,65	- 2,59
Currency notes (private) (a) . . . . .	...	- 27	- 3	+ 26
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) (a) . . . . .	- 28,54	- 39,80	- 24,43	+ 55,64
<b>Total visible balance of trade</b> . . . . .	<b>+ 43,20</b>	<b>+ 43,33</b>	<b>+ 37,60</b>	<b>+ 90,50</b>
Council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchase of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies . . . . .	- 38,47	- 26,00	- 7,26	- 33,04
Sterling transfers on London sold in India . . . . .	+ 1,22	+ 3,05	+ 7,75	+ 16,96
Transfers of Government securities . . . . .	- 71	- 6	- 6	+ 6
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities . . . . .	...	- 35	- 33	- 33
Balance of remittances of funds . . . . .	- 37,96	- 23,36	+ 8	- 34,32
<b>Total visible balance of accounts</b> . . . . .	<b>+ 5,24</b>	<b>+ 19,97</b>	<b>+ 37,66</b>	<b>+ 56,18</b>

(a) Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(b) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management.



## STATEMENT III.

(Reference paragraph 19.)

*Monthly Imports and Exports of gold coin and bullion during the year 1931-32.*

## GOLD.

Month.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Net imports or exports.
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1931	8,27,816	8,16,767	16,44,583	65	15	80	+ 16,44,503
May "	14,58,943	4,47,367	19,06,310	...	...	...	+ 19,06,310
June "	7,86,691	8,17,789	16,04,330	64,03,338	...	64,03,338	-47,99,008
July "	5,48,996	15,22,972	20,66,967	42,67,109	...	42,67,109	-22,00,142
August "	8,80,390	12,76,611	21,57,001	28,95,380	...	28,95,380	-7,38,379
September "	9,63,673	21,26,447	31,00,119	28,46,066	82,867	29,28,923	+ 1,71,196
October "	20,02,747	29,24,433	49,27,180	8,66,60,628	38,82,986	9,05,43,614	-8,56,16,434
November "	22,22,792	4,79,035	27,01,827	7,79,88,396	77,56,808	8,57,45,196	-8,30,43,371
December "	22,36,823	7,57,020	29,93,843	17,01,52,378	74,90,090	17,76,52,468	-17,46,58,625
January 1932	15,05,794	5,05,634	20,11,428	9,20,47,803	6,89,964	9,27,37,767	-9,07,26,339
February "	8,50,368	5,41,365	13,91,733	7,55,84,063	1,27,893	7,57,11,956	-7,43,20,223
March "	10,80,528	4,09,515	14,90,043	6,55,07,169	33,30,204	6,88,37,373	-6,73,47,330
TOTAL	1,53,60,469	1,26,34,905	2,79,95,364	58,43,62,379	2,33,60,827	60,77,23,206	-87,97,27,842

### STATEMENT IV.

Reference paragraph 19.)

*Average value of Imports and Exports of gold coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1931-32.*

	Imports.			Exports.			Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports —
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British Gold Coin.	Total.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British Gold Coin.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Average or 1900-01 to 1904-05	5,72,18,818	9,34,97,221	15,07,15,539	4,85,71,823	3,97,99,943	8,83,71,765	+ 6,28,43,774
“ 1905-06 to 1909-10	9,65,96,453	7,58,64,043	17,49,60,495	3,84,76,990	2,40,80,440	5,75,07,430	+ 11,74,53,065
“ 1910-11 to 1914-15	18,49,74,877	16,42,99,895	29,92,14,272	3,07,89,188	1,50,08,872	4,57,92,555	+ 25,34,21,717
“ 1915-16 to 1919-20	14,94,65,235	4,70,19,473	19,64,84,708	4,91,96,247	1,81,45,685	6,28,41,932	+ 13,41,42,776
“ 1920-21 to 1924-25	28,54,42,004	7,90,80,346	36,45,32,250	6,99,53,231	74,74,787	7,74,26,968	+ 28,70,95,282
1925-26 . . . . .	25,26,78,970	9,98,20,893	35,22,99,363	23,26,183	14,27,861	37,53,564	+ 34,85,45,799
1926-27 . . . . .	13,89,46,145	5,68,65,857	19,50,12,002	4,91,792	5,14,762	10,06,554	+ 19,40,05,448
1927-28 . . . . .	11,42,46,018	6,70,98,044	18,18,44,062	98,300	2,45,789	3,44,039	+ 18,10,00,023
1928-29 . . . . .	11,81,68,903	9,40,20,789	21,21,89,692	1,05,457	97,357	2,02,714	+ 21,19,66,978
1929-30 . . . . .	6,89,46,025	7,89,65,452	14,23,11,477	65,559	87,522	1,03,081	+ 14,32,08,396
1930-31 . . . . .	6,81,40,997	6,63,25,456	13,24,66,453	49,29,307	5,031	49,34,338	+ 12,75,32,115
1931-32 . . . . .	1,53,60,459	1,26,34,905	2,79,95,364	58,43,62,379	2,33,60,827	60,77,23,206	— 57,97,27,842

## STATEMENT V.

(Reference paragraph 19.)

*London-New York cross rate, price of gold in London and in Bombay.*

		London-New York cross rate dollars to pound sterling.		Price of gold in London.		Price of country bar gold at Bombay.	
		Mint par . . . 4.86½		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Highest in 1931-32 4.86½					
		Lowest in " 3.25½					
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	1931	4.86½	4.85½	4 4 10½	4 4 9½	21 4 0	21 3 9
May	"	4.86½	4.86½	4 4 11½	4 4 9½	21 4 0	21 4 0
June	"	4.86½	4.86½	4 5 0½	4 4 9½	21 4 6	21 3 9
July	"	4.86½	4.83½	4 4 11½	4 4 9½	21 4 0	21 3 6
August	"	4.86½	4.84½	4 4 11½	4 4 9½	21 5 6	21 3 9
September	"	4.86½	3.60	5 14 9	4 4 9½	25 4 0	21 4 0
October	"	3.97	3.63	5 8 6	5 3 8	26 4 0	24 10 0
November	"	3.63½	3.51½	5 16 6	5 7 6	28 7 6	26 0 0
December	"	3.45½	3.25½	6 8 9	5 17 11	30 12 0	28 14 0
January	1932	3.49½	3.36½	6 2 9	6 18 8	29 12 0	28 14 6
February	"	3.18½	3.41½	6 0 9	5 18 7	29 6 0	29 2 0
March	"	3.79½	3.48½	5 18 10	5 8 11	29 4 6	26 8 0

## STATEMENT VI.

(Reference paragraph 22.)

*Monthly Imports and Exports of silver during the year 1931-32.*

Month.		Imports.	Exports.	Net Exports or Imports. Imports + Exports —
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1931	48,19,575	28,129	+ 45,91,446
May	"	50,80,805	20,638	+ 50,53,667
June	"	54,06,185	23,40,846	+ 30,65,839
July	"	86,34,000	73,68,238	— 37,33,388
August	"	38,62,969	84,46,076	— 56,98,707
September	"	54,07,230	84,40,840	— 30,40,620
October	"	47,04,864	12,94,747	+ 34,10,117
November	"	30,49,359	9,03,710	+ 21,45,649
December	"	67,95,672	43,47,427	+ 24,48,245
January	1932	15,50,292	77,39,497	— 60,89,205
February	"	6,10,757	64,77,220	— 58,36,463
March	"	4,18,864	10,67,563	— 6,48,718
TOTAL		4,42,63,963	4,84,81,050	— 42,17,088

## STATEMENT VII.

(Reference paragraph 23.)

*Average value of Imports and Exports of silver coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and value for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1931-32.*

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Net Imports or Exports. Imports + Exports—
	Government of India Rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	Government of India Rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	67,26,879	13,97,40,050	14,64,66,929	1,28,77,265	3,24,28,150	4,53,05,415	+ 10,11,61,514
“ 1905-06 to 1909-10	71,70,528	17,54,54,903	18,26,25,431	1,54,89,147	57,15,912	2,12,05,059	+ 16,14,20,372
“ 1910-11 to 1914-15	62,50,314	13,51,08,288	14,18,58,602	1,92,99,276	1,59,18,000	3,52,17,276	+ 10,61,41,326
“ 1915-16 to 1919-20	41,61,453	- 30,28,89,073	80,70,50,526	1,99,49,474	74,62,366	2,74,11,840	+ 27,96,38,686
“ 1920-21 to 1924-25	(Figures not available for 1923-24 and 1924-25.)		19,18,47,079	(Figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 not available.)		3,45,76,258	+ 15,72,70,821
1925-26 . . .	(Details not available.)		19,89,70,504	(Details not available.)		2,77,29,354	+ 17,12,41,150
1926-27 . . .	Do.		21,76,34,160	Do.		1,59,53,925	+ 19,86,80,335
1927-28 . . .	Do.		16,47,37,417	Do.		2,63,69,190	+ 13,83,68,227
1928-29 . . .	Do.		15,92,18,807	Do.		6,15,11,381	+ 9,77,06,928
1929-30 . . .	Do.		13,41,50,827	Do.		4,79,78,629	+ 8,62,12,198
1930-31 . . .	Do.		13,46,62,717	Do.		3,38,69,361	+ 10,07,93,056
1931-32 . . .	Do.		4,42,63,962	Do.		4,84,81,050	— 42,17,088

## STATEMENT VIII.

(Reference paragraph 23.)

*Price of silver in Bombay, London, and New York, respectively, during 1931-32.*

		Price in Bombay per 100 tolas (country bar).		Price in London per standard oz.		Price in New York per fine oz.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.
April	1931	43 14	41 11	13½	12½	29½	27½
May	"	43 10	41 15	13½	12½	28½	26
June	"	44 12	41 6	13 ½	12½	29½	26½
July	"	44 10	42 14	13½	12 ½	29½	27½
August	"	44 0	42 11	13½	12 ½	28½	27½
September	"	57 8	42 13	16½	12½	31	27½
October	"	57 8	52 12	18 ½	15 ½	30½	27½
November	"	65 14	57 8	21 ½	18	37½	29½
December	"	63 5	60 6	20½	19½	31½	28½
January	1932	62 4	60 4	20 ½	18½	30½	29½
February	"	60 4	60 4	20	19½	31	29½
March	"	55 2½	54 1½	19½	17½	31	29

## STATEMENT IX.

(Reference paragraph 27.)

## Exchange.

The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year.

Months.		Highest.	Lowest.
		s. d.	s. d.
April	1931	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	"	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	"	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	"	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	"	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	1932	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	"	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	"	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

## STATEMENT X.

(Reference paragraph 27.)

## Exchange.

Monthly purchases of sterling by Government and the average rate of purchase.

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.		Sterling purchased in India.		Average rate
		£	Rs.	s. d.
April	1931	...	...	...
May	"	...	...	...
June	"	...	...	...
July	"	...	...	...
August	"	...	...	...
September	"	...	...	...
October	"	219	29.05	1-6-094
November	"	5,508	7,20,22	1-6-123
December	"	13,854	18,35,00	1-6-120
January	1932	7,133	9,45,33	1-6-109
February	"	7,126	9,43,20	1-6-132
March	"	6,202	8,21,86	1-6-132
TOTAL		40,049	53,08,66	1-6-123

**STATEMENT XI.***Monthly Sales of Sterling by Government.*

(Reference paragraph 27.)

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.	Sterling sold in India.	
	£	Rs.
April 1931	...	...
May "	...	...
June "	3,001	4,06,35
July "	140	18,91.
August "	4,317	5,83,18
September "	6,590	8,90,31
October "	...	...
November "	...	...
December "	...	...
January 1932	...	...
February "	...	...
March "	...	...
TOTAL	14,048	18,97,75

**STATEMENT XII.**

(Reference paragraph 30.)

*Amounts and distribution of treasury balances and reserves in India and England at the opening and closing of 1931-1932.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1st APRIL 1931.			31st MARCH 1932.			
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
Treasury Balances	17,38	7,41	24,69	12,68	31,23	33,90	
Paper Currency Reserve	Silver	1,24,80	1,24,80	1,11,19	...	1,11,19	
	Gold	25,85	...	25,85	5,26	5,26	
	Securities	10,19	...	10,19	57,94	...	57,94
Gold Standard Reserve.	Gold	8,33	2,87	11,20	36,20	2,87	39,07
	Securities	...	43,13	43,13	...	14,26	14,26



## STATEMENT XIII.

(Reference paragraph 30.)

Summary of Ways and Means transactions in India, 1931-1932 (figures approximate only).

	(In crores of Rs.)
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
(a) Army, Marine and M. E. S. issues . . . . .	36.11
(b) Drawings by the Iraq Government . . . . .	86
(c) Capital outlay on Delhi, Security Printing, etc. . . . .	59
(d) Remittances from India to London—	
(i) By purchase of sterling . . . . .	53.43
(ii) By withdrawal from the G. S. R. in London against opposite payment in India . . . . .	30.73
(e) Discharge of Treasury Bills issued to the public . . . . .	7.84
(f) Sinking Fund purchases . . . . .	3.41
(g) Posts and Telegraph issues (excluding receipts from Cash Certificates) . . . . .	2.12
(A) Reduction in the Balances of Provincial Governments . . . . .	1.13
(i) Other items . . . . .	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,36.54</b>
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
(1) Excess of Civil Revenue over Civil Expenditure . . . . .	34.20
(2) Excess of railway receipts over issues . . . . .	22.19
(3) Cash Certificates (net receipts) . . . . .	6.16
(4) Permanent Debt incurred . . . . .	5.96
(5) Ways and mean advances from the Imperial Bank of India . . . . .	9.50
(6) Sale of Sterling . . . . .	13.98
(7) Expansion against Indian Treasury Bills issued to the P. C. R. . . . .	34.50
(8) Decrease in Treasury Balance (including investments) . . . . .	5.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,36.54</b>

## STATEMENT XIV.

(Reference paragraph 80.)

*Government Balances in India, with the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Balance at Government treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
2,56	2,61	2,64	April . . . . .	9,27	17,51	12,15
2,46	2,43	2,23	May . . . . .	8,43	15,15	17,31
2,19	2,17	2,22	June . . . . .	20,62	13,71	15,73
2,28	2,10	2,26	July . . . . .	13,60	22,69	21,13
2,03	2,33	2,42	August . . . . .	14,06	16,43	19,45
2,73	1,96	2,28	September . . . . .	20,65	12,48	8,86
2,19	2,08	2,17	October . . . . .	13,17	15,30	8,44
2,42	2,07	2,25	November . . . . .	13,67	8,70	7,20
2,21	2,07	2,04	December . . . . .	7,45	7,19	8,06
2,45	2,33	2,07	January . . . . .	17,26	8,17	6,85
2,89	2,81	2,30	February . . . . .	17,95	7,51	7,78
3,64	3,70	4,55	March . . . . .	22,12	13,49	8,13
2,67	2,40	2,45	Average . . . . .	14,87	13,19	11,77

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
31st March 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,66,25	3,12,25	59,00	59,25	1,11,00	29,75
1st to 6th April 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th April 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,36,35	3,02,00	50,50	63,00	1,02,00	35,00
8th to 13th April 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th April 1931 . . . . .	2½ crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,63,75	3,63,25	73,75	78,75	1,47,50	53,75
15th to 20th April 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st April 1931 . . . . .	2½ crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,26,50	1,77,75	5,00	66,50	1,75,50	7,00
22nd to 27th April 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th April 1931 . . . . .	2½ crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,34,25	1,32,50	10,25	1,29,75	1,08,75	10,25
29th April to 4th May 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th May 1931 . . . . .	2½ crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,76,25	1,76,00	34,75	1,02,75	52,50	34,75
6th to 11th May 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th May 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,02,50	1,74,75	56,75	1,23,75	15,00	51,25
13th to 18th May 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th May 1931 . . . . .	3 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		2,64,50	87,00	32,25	1,47,75	25,00	17,25
20th to 23rd May 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th May 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,63,75	10,00	45,75	1,03,25	18,50	45,75
26th May to 1st June 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd June 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,3,50	34,50	24,75	1,17,00	24,25	24,75
Total carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,08,75	7,95,00	2,39,50

## XV.

paragraph 21.)

*Bills in India, 1931-32.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for inter-mediate.			Amount of intermediate sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
96 7 1	97 4 0	96 3 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 7 0	97 4 0	no intermediate	70,75	75,00	---
16 7 5	97 4 5	96 3 6	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	no intermediate	3,35,75	1,30,00	---
95 7 8	97 4 9	96 3 8	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	3,07,00	2,64,35	60,00
96 7 11	97 5 7	96 3 7	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	1,00,75	1,11,00	1,04,50
96 8 0	97 5 7	96 3 7	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	1,30,00	73,25	20,75
96 8 1	97 5 3	96 3 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	2,43,25	90,25	15,75
96 8 2	97 7 5	96 3 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	1,95,00	1,23,00	60,00
96 8 7	97 8 6	96 3 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 8 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	1,74,25	67,75	23,00
96 8 9	97 8 3	96 3 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	96 10 0	97 5 0	96 4 0	2,23,00	65,00	7,75
96 9 5	97 8 9	96 3 7	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	20,75,25	10,00,00	3,14,25

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,06,75	7,95,00	3,80,50
26th to 28th June 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th June 1931	3 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,86,50	11,75	32,50	1,89,75	7,75	52,50
10th to 15th June 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th June 1931	3 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		3,23,75	18,75	26,25	1,54,00	18,25	28,25
17th to 22nd June 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd June 1931	3 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		1,70,25	22,75	15,25	1,63,00	22,75	15,25
24th to 28th June 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th June 1931	2 crores	of 3, 6 and 9 months combined.		2,03,75	16,75	10,00	1,78,25	16,75	10,00
1st to 6th July 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th July 1931	3 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		3,36,75	64,00	...	1,45,25	51,75	...
8th to 13th July 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th July 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,78,50	20,50	...	1,70,50	20,25	...
15th to 20th July 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st July 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,47,50	31,50	...	1,45,00	31,25	...
22nd to 25th July 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th July 1931	3 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,17,25	1,00	...	1,07,00	1,00	...
28th to 3rd August 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th August 1931	3 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		3,49,25	18,00	...	1,79,25	17,75	...
Total carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,86,75	9,82,00	4,43,50

## XV—contd.

paragraph 31.)

## Bills in India, 1931-32—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,73,36	10,68,00	9,14,35
...	...	...	08 10 0	07 9 6	06 4 6	1,55,25	31,50	2,75
08 0 3	07 8 7	06 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 0	07 9 6	06 4 6	2,87,75	31,25	3,00
08 0 6	07 8 10	06 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 0	07 9 6	06 4 6	2,40,00	6,50	2,75
08 0 8	07 8 0	06 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 0	07 9 6	06 4 6	1,80,00	16,75	1,00
08 0 6	07 8 6	06 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 0	07 9 6	no inter- mediates offered	2,40,00	29,50	...
08 0 10	07 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 3	07 9 6	...	2,73,50	24,00	...
08 0 11	07 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 3	07 9 6	...	2,27,25	3,00	...
08 0 10	07 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 3	07 9 6	...	07,25	2,50	...
08 0 9	07 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 10 3	07 9 6	...	1,28,25	4,50	...
08 0 4	07 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,26,50	12,17,50	2,26,75

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,86,76	9,82,50	4,43,50
5th to 10th August 1931.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th August 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	3,13,00	36,50	...	1,63,25	36,50	...
13th to 17th August 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th August 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	3,31,50	75,50	...	1,47,75	61,25	...
19th to 24th August 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th August 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	1,46,75	55,25	...	1,46,25	53,25	...
26th to 31st August 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st September 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	1,75,00	37,60	...	1,26,25	18,00	...
2nd to 8th September 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th September 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	1,33,25	66,25	...	1,04,75	67,50	...
10th to 12th September 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th September 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	66,25	33,00	...	58,25	30,50	...
15th to 21st September 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th September 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	40,25	10,75	...	31,75	8,00	...
26th to 28th September 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th September 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	91,75	7,75	...	70,75	7,00	...
30th September to 5th October 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th October 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	66,25	23,50	...	66,00	23,25	...
7th to 13th October 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th October 1931 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	...	3,04,75	12,75	...	1,87,50	13,80	...
16th to 21st October 1931 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,88,25	12,99,35	4,43,50

## XV—contd.

paragraph 31.)

## Bills in India, 1931-32—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
...	...	...	98 9 0	97 7 0	...	36,38,50	12,17,50	3,33,75
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,00	6,35	...
98 8 0	98 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 8 0	98 15 0	...	1,47,00	63,00	...
98 7 7	98 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 8 0	98 14 3	...	3,47,50	78,50	...
98 7 1	98 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 7 8	98 13 0	...	99,50	44,00	...
98 6 0	98 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 6	98 12 3	...	1,45,50	43,75	...
98 6 0	98 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 6	98 13 0	...	86,25	29,50	...
98 6 0	98 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 6	98 12 0	...	1,21,25	31,25	...
98 3 8	98 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	98 8 0	...	39,00	19,75	...
98 2 0	98 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	98 8 0	...	80,75	25,25	...
98 3 0	98 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	98 8 9	...	1,06,75	26,25	...
98 3 0	98 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	98 8 9	...	2,53,50	42,00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	54,44,50	15,26,50	3,23,75



## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,88,25	12,90,25	4,43,50
22nd October 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,93,75	56,50	...	1,43,75	56,25	...
23rd to 26th October 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th October 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,36,75	27,25	...	1,31,75	27,25	...
28th October to 2nd November 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd November 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,43,75	17,75	...	1,32,75	17,50	...
4th to 10th November 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th November 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,40,75	56,00	...	1,44,00	56,00	...
12th to 16th November 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th November 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,58,75	46,25	...	1,54,25	46,25	...
18th to 23rd November 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th November 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,10,50	34,00	...	1,14,75	34,00	...
25th November to 30th November 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st December 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	75	18,00	...	96,50	80	...
2nd to 7th December 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th December 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	1,23,50	3,25	...	1,31,50	rejected	...
9th to 14th December 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th December 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	67,25	1,00	...	63,75	25	...
16th to 21st December 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd December 1931	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.	and 6 months combined.	56,25	1,00	...	55,25	1,00	...
23rd December 1931 to 4th January 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,36,50	15,27,25	4,43,50

## XV—contd.

paragraph 31.j

Bills in India, 1931-32—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	54,54,50	10,35,50	3,33,75
98 3 6	96 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 8 0	...	2,44,50	18,25	...
98 3 4	96 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 8 0	...	2,03,00	80,00	...
98 3 0	96 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 8 0	...	1,87,75	60,25	...
98 3 0	96 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 8 0	...	2,30,75	30,75	...
98 3 0	96 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 8 0	...	2,44,75	49,75	...
98 3 0	96 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 8 0	...	1,63,50	36,25	...
98 3 0	96 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	90 10 0	...	1,84,25	33,00	...
98 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 0	90 11 0	...	1,08,00	12,50	...
98 3 0	98 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 0	90 11 0	...	1,31,25	3,50	...
98 3 0	98 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 0	90 12 0	...	1,36,00	2,75	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	72,77,25	10,84,00	3,33,75

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,56,50	15,27,35	4,43,50
5th January 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		94,50	1,75	...	80,50	1,50	...
6th to 11th January 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th January 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,36,35	3,75	...	1,37,75	3,25	...
13th to 18th January 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th January 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		3,18,35	3,75	...	24,25	3,00	...
20th to 25th January 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th January 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		74,75	28,50	...	63,00	27,75	...
27th January to 1st February 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd February 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		95,75	7,25	...	93,50	7,25	...
3rd to 9th February 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th February 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,83,75	23,25	...	All rejected.		
11th to 15th February 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th February 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,44,25	27,50	...	99,75	25,25	...
17th to 22nd February 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd February 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,44,75	22,50	...	rejected	3,75	...
24th to 29th February 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st March 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		1,15,50	30,75	...	94,50	30,75	...
2nd to 7th March 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th March 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	3 months.		1,43,25	...	...	1,46,50	...	...
9th to 14th March 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th March 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	3 months.		1,00,25	...	...	31,00	...	...
15th to 21st March 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd March 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	3 months.		64,75	...	...	41,50	...	...
23rd to 28th March 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th to 31st March 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,27,75	16,24,75	4,43,50

## XV—concid.

paragraph 31.)

## Bills in India, 1931-32—concid.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	72,77,25	10,84,00	2,33,75
98 3 0	96 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 4 0	96 12 0	...	1,18,50	22,00	...
98 3 0	96 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 5 0	96 13 0	...	2,85,50	15,00	...
98 5 8	96 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 0	97 0 0	...	3,07,75	30,75	...
98 5 7	96 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 0	97 0 0	...	1,08,00	58,75	...
98 5 6	96 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 6 6	97 1 0	...	1,21,00	35,50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 8 0	97 4 0	...	3,37,25	29,50	...
98 7 9	97 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 8 0	97 4 0	...	4,13,00	90,50	...
...	97 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 10 0	97 8 0	...	3,35,50	70,50	...
98 6 4	97 7 0	...	...	Stopped.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	1,08,25	...	...
98 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 10 0	...	...	2,37,75	...	...
98 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 12 0	...	...	2,94,50	...	...
98 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 12 0	...	...	47,00	...	...
...	...	...	98 12 0	...	...	45,00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,19,25	22,02,50	3,22,75

## STATEMENT XVI.

(Reference paragraph 31.)

*Ways and Means advances and Treasury Bills transactions (with the public) during 1931-32.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

OPENING BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1931.	WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES.			TREASURY BILLS.			
	Nil.			55,87,80.			
	Advances Taken.	Advances Repaid.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Sale.	Discharge.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Total out- standing of Ways and Means Advances and Treasury Bills.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1931 . . .	...	...	...	26,53,50	22,86,00	59,05,80	59,05,30
May " . . .	...	...	...	24,26,00	9,55,30	73,76,00	73,76,00
June " . . .	...	...	...	18,76,25	17,07,25	75,44,00	75,44,00
July " . . .	...	...	...	19,69,00	11,88,75	83,24,25	83,24,25
August " . . .	...	...	...	16,78,75	15,79,50	84,23,50	84,23,50
September " . . .	...	...	...	9,75,75	19,24,25	74,75,00	74,75,00
October " . . .	...	...	...	19,13,75	31,26,50	62,62,25	62,62,25
November " . . .	2,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	17,50,75	17,75,75	62,37,25	63,37,25
December " . . .	2,50,00	3,50,00	...	8,25,25	10,17,75	60,44,75	60,44,75
January 1932 . . .	6,50,00	1,00,00	5,50,00	13,25,00	20,91,25	52,78,50	58,28,50
February " . . .	7,50,00	2,00,00	11,00,00	16,37,75	20,93,00	48,23,25	59,23,25
March " . . .	3,00,00	4,50,00	9,50,00	10,94,75	11,64,75	47,53,25	57,03,25

## STATEMENT XVII.

(Reference paragraph 36.)

*Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Month.	Gross circulation of notes.	RESERVE.								SECURITIES.		
		COIN AND BULLION.								Sterling securities in England.	Rupee securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.			
March 1931 . . .	1,60,84	1,17,86	25,95	6,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,19	...
April " . . .	1,60,14	1,18,20	27,54	7,20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,20	...
May " . . .	1,54,79	1,19,61	20,21	7,83	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,14	...
June " . . .	82,54	1,22,44	17,14	7,59	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,87	...
July " . . .	1,65,65	1,26,66	16,56	6,90	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,53	...
August " . . .	1,53,58	1,26,94	12,87	5,11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,16	...
September " . . .	1,46,74	1,26,81	4,21	5,73	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,49	2,50
October " . . .	1,59,75	1,24,35	4,30	6,92	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,88	...
November " . . .	1,62,86	1,21,61	4,48	7,75	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,52	...
December " . . .	1,79,80	1,15,05	4,56	7,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,85	2,50
January 1932 . . .	1,79,16	1,08,88	4,63	6,95	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,00	3,50
February " . . .	1,78,54	1,04,12	4,92	8,09	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,41	3,00
March " . . .	1,78,14	1,01,96	5,26	9,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,94	3,75

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1928.

## STATEMENT XVIII.

(Reference paragraph 40.)

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1932.*

		£
In England—		
Estimated value on the 31st March 1932 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £10,570,000 (as per details below)		10,694,637
Gold	In England	2,152,334
	In India	27,153,000
Cash at the Bank of England		29
TOTAL		40,000,000

## Details of investments:—

		Face value.
		£
British Treasury Bills		4,220,000
Treasury 4 per cent. Bonds, 1931-33		850,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1932-34		1,250,000
Treasury 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933-35		2,500,000
Treasury 4 per cent. Bonds, 1934-36		250,000
War loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 stock		1,500,000
TOTAL		10,570,000

## STATEMENT XIX.

(Reference paragraph 42.)

*Cash balances of the Imperial Bank in the last week of each month and percentages of cash to liabilities.*

(Cash in lakhs of rupees.)

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.
April . . . . .	13,67	15-01	16,17	18-02	15,32	17-86
May . . . . .	19,32	23-23	14,17	16-23	15,68	18-68
June . . . . .	30,33	33-38	17,21	19-92	17,27	20-78
July . . . . .	31,71	36-29	22,27	24-00	21,85	24-99
August . . . . .	31,62	36-95	29,75	29-20	21,68	25-19
September . . . . .	20,82	33-64	25,61	28-32	6,46	8-38
October . . . . .	31,08	34-61	26,05	28-69	11,69	15-73
November . . . . .	24,19	28-26	21,31	24-55	10,05	13-90
December . . . . .	15,29	19-13	12,03	14-46	8,05	10-86
January . . . . .	16,36	18-78	11,96	14-35	8,90	12-53
February . . . . .	18,61	20-78	9,63	11-58	9,87	13-40
March . . . . .	19,18	21-00	13,33	15-99	9,73	13-23



## STATEMENT XX.

(Reference paragraph 42.)

## Indian Money Rates (Monthly).

1st of		Bank rate.	Call money rate.		Imperial Bank Hundi rate.	Bazar bill rate.	
			Calcutta.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Bombay.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
April	1931	7	4½—5	6½	7	9—10	7½
May	"	7	4½	6½	7	9—10	6½
June	"	6	5	6½	6	8—9	6
July	"	6	4	4½	6	7—8	3½
August	"	6	4½	5	6	7—8	3½
September	"	7	4	5½	7	7—8	3½
October	"	8	5	6½	8	7—8	3½
November	"	8	4	*4½	*8	7—8	*4½
December	"	8	4—4½	6½	8	7—8	6½
January	1932	8	4½—5	*6½	*8	7—8	*6
February	"	7	4	5	7	7—8	6
March	"	6	3½	4	6	7—8	6

\* On the 2nd of the month.

## STATEMENT XXI.

(Reference paragraph 44.)

## Clearing House Statistics.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1918-19	7,41.13	5,89.46	25.45	23.30	73.85	...	...	14,82.19
1919-20	10,55.76	8,88.02	33.95	23.18	94.74	...	...	20,90.60
1920-21	14,89.98	13,15.93	75.79	33.43	1,04.84	6.69	...	29,76.64
1921-22	9,05.01	9,06.73	39.54	36.78	1,23.02	9.01	5.86	20,24.90
1922-23	9,80.28	8,58.78	45.13	33.55	1,25.96	7.98	8.49	20,60.08
1923-24	8,53.05	7,07.98	55.41	41.52	1,32.82	6.88	5.85	18,08.01
1924-25	9,54.11	6,31.66	55.96	46.13	1,17.31	5.72	5.57	18,06.36
1925-26	10,12.19	4,45.05	56.80	36.14	1,35.38	6.16	6.86	16,88.53
1926-27	9,61.01	4,23.68	54.53	31.07	1,24.42	8.16	7.70	16,09.57
1927-28	10,54.02	3,89.80	59.79	30.82	1,25.57	7.00	7.59	18,74.59
1928-29	10,94.00	6,52.35	65.73	28.02	1,35.00	7.31	8.59	19,11.10
1929-30	9,60.97	7,93.66	83.19	22.49	1,20.70	7.56	8.17	19,99.74
1930-31	8,64.28	6,68.61	50.38	24.47	1,05.55	5.71	10.67	17,90.65
1931-32	7,31.09	6,33.82	43.97	23.23	78.90	5.63	9.02	15,15.66

## STATEMENT XXII.

(Reference paragraph 45.)

Remittances through the Imperial Bank. Amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.
Demand drafts purchased.										
Bengal Circle	26.52	34.04	31.48	34.10	24.25	27.09	33.34	30.39	17.45	17.56
Bombay "	24.56	21.27	30.30	23.09	33.93	33.39	23.89	14.51	16.48	12.32
Madras "	17.48	15.55	21.55	16.30	22.17	17.48	13.92	10.74	10.07	6.88
TOTAL	68.56	70.86	83.33	73.49	80.35	67.86	61.15	45.64	44.00	37.06
Drafts and Telegraphic transfers paid.										
Bengal Circle	38.79	37.36	32.87	39.73	38.31	34.18	34.96	29.31	31.53	27.10
Bombay "	29.36	29.41	30.49	29.53	38.15	31.14	33.11	32.16	34.74	30.87
Madras "	11.14	9.80	11.39	11.00	13.94	11.63	12.31	11.20	13.71	14.93
TOTAL	79.29	76.57	74.65	80.25	90.40	76.94	80.38	72.57	79.97	72.90

## STATEMENT XXIII.

(Reference paragraph 45.)

*Movement of funds within the Provinces during the year 1931-32.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Bengal (includ- ing Port Blair and Nepal).	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	1,36	1,64	88	21	15	3,43	3	6	1	7,76
Transfers to head-quarters by Bank Post-bills.	31	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,67</b>	<b>1,64</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,09</b>

## STATEMENT XXIV.

(Reference paragraph 45.)

*Payment by Government on account of transfer of funds effected by the public between Provinces during the year 1931-32.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Paid by	ON ACCOUNT OF									
	India and Beugal.	Mad- ras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Pun- jab.	Bur- ma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal.	...	...	94	1,86	1,51	2,69	18,56	3,46	12,38	41,40
Madras and Coorg	1,65	..	34,24	...	4	16	...	...	...	36,08
Bombay	26,24	9,75	...	2,37	52,16	4,61	44	12,16	1,07	1,08,80
United Provinces	5,14	...	2,00	...	1,03	...	9	...	..	8,26
Punjab	3,06	...	4,91	25	...	7	...	...	2	8,31
Burma	1,50	...	10,45	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,95
Bihar and Orissa.	15,33	...	...	59	...	...	...	40	...	16,32
Central Provinces	3,07	...	56,93	4	...	...	75	...	...	60,79
Assam	1,24,00	...	2,35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,79,99</b>	<b>9,75</b>	<b>1,11,82</b>	<b>5,11</b>	<b>54,74</b>	<b>7,52</b>	<b>19,84</b>	<b>16,02</b>	<b>13,47</b>	<b>4,18,26</b>

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**STATEMENT XXV.**

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## STATEMENT XXV.

(Reference paragraph 46.)

*Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.*

	31st March 1925.	31st March 1926.	31st March 1927.	31st March 1928.	31st March 1929.	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.
(In crores of rupees.)								
<b>In India—</b>								
Loans (a) . . . . .	370.38	368.29	374.44	372.25	390.73	405.11	417.24	422.70
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public. . . . .	...	...	...	7.69	4.00	36.04	65.38	47.54
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. . . . .	49.65	49.65	41.47	31.94	39.15	29.22	5.89	49.66
Ways and Means Advances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.50
<b>Total Loans, etc.</b> . . . . .	<b>420.03</b>	<b>417.94</b>	<b>415.91</b>	<b>411.78</b>	<b>433.88</b>	<b>470.37</b>	<b>478.51</b>	<b>529.40</b>
<b>Other Obligations—</b>								
Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .	25.64	27.23	30.51	32.67	34.49	37.13	37.03	38.23
Cash Certificates . . . . .	13.12	20.98	26.88	30.70	32.30	35.00	38.43	44.59
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	42.39	46.36	51.02	55.82	60.52	65.41	70.33	73.86
Depreciation and Reserve Funds . . . . .	9.08	15.45	20.10	25.48	31.09	30.18	21.39	17.51
Provincial Balances (b) . . . . .	4.83	11.37	10.49	10.48	10.43	10.21	6.09	3.82
<b>Total Other Obligations</b> . . . . .	<b>95.06</b>	<b>121.37</b>	<b>137.80</b>	<b>155.15</b>	<b>168.83</b>	<b>177.93</b>	<b>178.27</b>	<b>177.00</b>
<b>Total in India</b> . . . . .	<b>515.09</b>	<b>539.31</b>	<b>553.71</b>	<b>566.93</b>	<b>602.71</b>	<b>648.30</b>	<b>651.78</b>	<b>706.40</b>
(In millions of £.)								
<b>In England—</b>								
Loans (a) . . . . .	263.39	266.86	265.09	273.62	283.31	289.03	316.81	313.34
War Contribution . . . . .	18.81	18.32	17.81	17.28	16.72	16.72	16.73	16.72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities. . . . .	58.84	57.53	56.19.	54.79	53.35	51.86	50.82	48.72
India bills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Bank of India Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	...
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	16	21	27	19	43	2.54	4.05	81
<b>Total in England</b> . . . . .	<b>341.20</b>	<b>342.41</b>	<b>339.36</b>	<b>344.68</b>	<b>353.81</b>	<b>366.15</b>	<b>388.59</b>	<b>379.59</b>

Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	454.93	456.55	(In crores of rupees.)		471.75	488.20	518.12	506.12
			452.48	459.44				
Total Interest-bearing obligations	970.02	996.36	1,006.19	1,028.37	1,074.46	1,136.50	1,169.90	1,212.52
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—								
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	(d) 678.05	(f) 606.61	635.46	668.60	700.69	730.79	748.98	752.28
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments.	22.00	17.77	19.16	20.78	21.81	22.70	28.65	25.48
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	106.48	114.80	120.17	126.34	137.52	142.60	151.32	164.96
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans.	10.16	11.84	12.11	18.91	15.49	17.65	19.45	20.48
Total Interest-yielding assets	716.64	749.82	786.90	829.68	875.51	913.74	938.90	963.20
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account.	57.35	51.96	37.48	24.26	28.34	45.36	34.03	41.91
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets.	196.03	194.58	181.61	172.58	170.61	177.40	196.97	207.41

(a) These figures represent the nominal amounts of loans outstanding and also include comparatively small amounts of expired loans which do not bear interest.

(b) The figures represent those portions of provincial balances which bear interest either because they form part of the old Famine Insurance Fund or the present Famine Relief Fund or because they have been placed with the Government of India on fixed deposit.

(c) Includes the liability assumed by the Secretary of State for East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, aggregating ₹18½ millions, on the termination of the contract with that Railway on the 1st January 1925. It therefore does not represent any increase in the foreign indebtedness of the country as a whole.

(d) Includes ₹7.07 crores on account of the liability referred to in (c) above.

(e) Includes the liability assumed by the Secretary of State for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock, aggregating ₹3½ millions, on the termination of the contract with that Railway on the 1st July 1925. *vide* also last sentence under (c) above.

(f) Includes ₹88 crores on account of the liability referred to in (c) above.

## STATEMENT XXVI.

(Reference paragraph 53.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Prices since 1914.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1933 (free of Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15 . . . . .	95½	91½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18 . . . . .	70	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-21 . . . . .	60	62	...	...	96	78½	...	...
1923-24 . . . . .	67½	61	97½	95½	98½	98½	...	...
1924-25 . . . . .	68½	68½	98½	96½	99½	97	...	...
1925-26 . . . . .	74½	67½	102½	97½	104½	98½	...	...
1926-27 . . . . .	79½	74½	106½	102½	110½	104½	90½	86½
1927-28 . . . . .	79½	74½	103½	102½	108½	105½	90	87½
1928-29 . . . . .	75½	71	102½	100½	106½	102½	88½	83½
1929-30 . . . . .	72½	63½	101	99½	103½	100	84½	75½
1930-31 . . . . .	68½	61½	100½	98½	101½	99½	77½	73
1931-32 . . . . .	63½	51	100½	95½	101½	88½	75½	58½

## STATEMENT XXVII.

(Reference paragraph 53.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Monthly Price fluctuations.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1933 (free of Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1981 . . . . .	63	62½	95½	90½	101½	100½	75½	74
May " . . . . .	62½	61½	100½	99½	101½	101	76½	74½
June " . . . . .	61½	58½	100	99½	100½	99½	74½	72½
July " . . . . .	61½	59½	99½	94½	100½	99½	73	72½
August " . . . . .	59½	57½	99½	98½	99½	99½	72	68½
September " . . . . .	67	52	98½	97½	99½	95½	68	61
October " . . . . .	53½	51	97½	95½	95½	90	61½	58½
November " . . . . .	56½	53	99½	97	95½	92½	63½	62
December " . . . . .	53½	51½	97	96	92½	89½	62	59½
January 1932 . . . . .	54½	51½	98	96½	92½	89½	62½	59½
February " . . . . .	61½	58½	99½	98	97½	91½	68	62½
March " . . . . .	63½	60½	100½	99½	90½	97½	69½	68

## STATEMENT XXVIII.

(Reference paragraph 54.)

*Absorption of Currency, since 1914.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1914-15 to 1918-19	22.03	16.72	38.80
1919-20	20.09	20.20	40.29
1920-21	-25.63	-5.90	-31.53
1921-22	-10.46	9.32	-1.14
1922-23	-9.56	3.57	-5.99
1923-24	7.62	7.96	15.58
1924-25	3.65	-2.51	1.14
1925-26	-8.17	1.16	-7.01
1926-27	-19.76	-3.40	-23.16
1927-28	-3.75	10.22	6.47
1928-29	-3.03	3.57	54
1929-30	-21.71	-18.60	-40.31
1930-31	-21.53	-11.37	-32.90
1931-32	3.94	17.45	21.39
Total for 13 years 1919-20 to 1931-32	-83.40	31.50	-51.90
Average for 13 years 1919-20 to 1931-32	-6.50	2.45	-4.05

## STATEMENT XXIX.

(Reference paragraph 56.)

*Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1930-31 and 1931-32.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1930-31.					1931-32.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	1,08,11	1,08,91	1,15,93	1,14,60	1,08,11	1,17,86	1,23,44	1,26,81	1,15,06	1,17,86
Treasury	1,06	88	82	81	1,06	1,07	91	87	67	1,07
TOTAL	1,09,17	1,09,77	1,16,74	1,15,41	1,09,17	1,18,93	1,23,35	1,27,68	1,15,63	1,18,93
Closing Balance—										
Currency	1,08,91	1,15,93	1,14,60	1,17,86	1,17,86	1,23,44	1,26,81	1,15,06	1,01,96	1,01,96
Treasury	86	82	81	1,07	1,07	91	87	67	99	99
TOTAL	1,09,77	1,16,74	1,15,41	1,18,93	1,18,93	1,23,35	1,27,68	1,15,63	1,02,95	1,02,95
Net difference + or -	-80	-6,97	+1,33	-3,63	-9,76	-4,43	-4,33	+12,06	+12,67	+16,98
Add—New coins issued	...	+1	+9	...	+10	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage or melting	-2,87	-2,96	-3,40	-3,69	-11,92	-1,92	-3,94	-3,44	-2,74	-13,04
Net absorption (+) or return from circulation (-)	-3,47	-9,92	-1,98	-6,31	-31,58	-6,34	-8,27	+8,62	+9,93	+3,94



**STATEMENT XXX.**

(Reference paragraph 56.)

*Monthly absorption of rupees.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	Absorption + or return from circulation - in	
	1930-31.	1931-32.
April . . . . .	+ 23	- 65
May . . . . .	- 28	- 2,09
June . . . . .	- 3,43	- 3,60
July . . . . .	- 5,52	- 4,14
August . . . . .	- 2,69	- 2,30
September . . . . .	- 1,71	- 1,83
October . . . . .	- 2,26	+ 1,38
November . . . . .	- 84	+ 2,20
December . . . . .	+ 1,12	+ 5,04
January . . . . .	- 1,46	+ 6,20
February . . . . .	- 1,58	+ 3,73
March . . . . .	- 3,17	+ 1,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>- 21,58</b>	<b>+ 3,94</b>

**STATEMENT XXXI.**

(Reference paragraph 56.)

*Absorption of rupees by circles.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Circle.	Absorption + or return from circulation - of rupees in	
	1930-31.	1931-32.
Calcutta . . . . .	- 5,06	- 2,92
Cawnpore . . . . .	- 3,51	- 47
Lahore . . . . .	- 2,20	+ 1,77
Bombay . . . . .	- 5,73	+ 2,38
Karachi . . . . .	- 36	+ 44
Madras . . . . .	- 4,71	+ 1,56
Bangoon . . . . .	- 41	+ 78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>- 21,58</b>	<b>+ 3,94</b>

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**STATEMENT XXXII.**

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## STATEMENT XXXII.

(Reference paragraph 57.)

*Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.*

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . . . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840, 2nd „ . . . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862 . . . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874 . . . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875 . . . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876 . . . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877 . . . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878 . . . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879 . . . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880 . . . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881 . . . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882 . . . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883 . . . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884 . . . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885 . . . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886 . . . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887 . . . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888 . . . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
„ 1889 . . . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
„ 1890 . . . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
„ 1891 . . . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
„ 1892 . . . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
„ 1893 . . . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
„ 1897 . . . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
„ 1898 . . . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c) 75,19,413
„ 1900 . . . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
„ 1901 . . . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
„ 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . . . .	25,000	..	...	25,000
„ „ 1903 . . . . .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
„ „ 1904 . . . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
„ „ 1905 . . . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Indian States.

(e) „ ₹1,90,43,904 coined for Indian States.

(f) „ ₹3,98,86,614 coined for Indian States.

(g) „ ₹11,66,451 coined for Indian States.

(h) „ ₹6,94,221 coined for Indian States.

(i) „ ₹3,28,000 coined for Indian States.

## STATEMENT XXXII—(concluded).

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
" " 1908	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909	1,27,58,580	...	95,33,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913	7,58,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,32,65,951
" " 1914	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917	11,82,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	..	17,74,025
" " 1918	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
" " 1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	...	1,44,00,031
" " 1920	3,86,00,065	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
" " 1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	...	64,00,064
" " 1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	...	5,64,000
" " 1920 coined in 1923.	49,36,050	...	...	49,36,050
" " 1921	...	...	51,15,121	51,15,121
" " 1922	...	...	20,51,150	20,51,150
TOTAL	2,70,20,56,128	10,76,07,305	3,66,60,32,346	6,47,56,95,779

(j) Includes ₹3,90,310 coined for Indian States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹32 lakhs and Bombay ₹135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " ₹94,706 coined for Indian States and ₹433 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " ₹1,01,459 coined for Indian States.

(m) " ₹16,56,260 coined for Indian States.

(n) " ₹13,78,441 coined for Indian States.

# STATEMENT XXXIII.

(Reference paragraph 57.)

## Rupee Census.

Calendar years,	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	
William IV. 1836 .	'15	'15	'17	'12	'11	'08	'07	'07	'07	'06	'06	'05	'06	'05	'04	'04	'05	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'03	'03	'03	'03	'03
1840, 1st issue, 1840, 2nd issue, 1863 .	'5	'48	'45	'32	'32	'26	'19	'19	'18	'18	'13	'13	'12	'14	'07	'10	'13	'12	'19	'08	'10	'07	'10	'08	'05	'05	'06
1874 .	1'3	1'04	'09	'73	'61	'50	'39	'37	'30	'27	'27	'31	'23	'24	'10	'16	'16	'22	'10	'14	'13	'17	'15	'14	'11	'10	
1875 .	'85	'77	'84	'80	'70	'79	'74	'73	'73	'75	'68	'62	'60	'53	'56	'55	'53	'60	'60	'53	'55	'54	'43	'34	'30	'27	
1876 .	1'0	'96	1'01	1'00	'98	'96	'90	'90	'88	'91	'80	'81	'66	'63	'68	'68	'67	'74	'70	'66	'66	'67	'46	'46	'40	'30	
1877 .	3'2	3'05	3'00	3'05	3'09	3'04	2'78	2'70	2'68	2'67	2'32	2'20	1'79	1'75	1'60	1'73	1'65	1'33	1'38	1'38	1'30	1'34	1'30	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'34
1878 .	3'2	3'04	3'13	3'13	3'11	3'01	1'80	1'84	1'86	1'86	1'48	1'23	1'21	1'20	1'30	1'34	1'36	1'34	1'28	1'35	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'33	1'33	1'34	
1879 .	1'05	1'80	1'87	1'82	1'83	1'82	1'68	1'60	1'63	1'61	1'34	1'25	1'09	1'08	1'05	1'08	1'15	1'20	1'14	1'12	1'16	1'25	1'16	1'13	1'10	1'07	
1880 .	1'8	1'06	1'08	1'09	1'07	1'68	1'55	1'50	1'53	1'61	1'29	1'23	1'03	1'04	1'02	1'04	1'13	1'14	1'13	1'06	1'13	1'08	1'13	1'08	1'07	1'08	
1881 .	'28	'23	'24	'24	'20	'22	'22	'23	'23	'22	'26	'21	'21	'24	'24	'21	'23	'28	'22	'21	'23	'27	'30	'27	'21	'21	
1882 .	2'0	1'64	1'67	1'67	1'65	1'73	1'67	1'60	1'63	1'66	1'40	1'36	1'13	1'07	1'00	1'13	1'16	1'13	1'18	1'17	1'15	1'16	1'14	1'21	1'17	1'15	1'11
1883 .	'75	'70	'72	'69	'67	'67	'68	'68	'66	'65	'59	'61	'48	'47	'50	'48	'40	'54	'53	'49	'51	'51	'54	'53	'50	'51	
1884 .	1'45	1'33	1'38	1'35	1'36	1'34	1'25	1'30	1'23	1'24	1'05	1'08	'88	'83	'87	'85	'90	'92	'93	'94	'88	'89	'83	'88	'89	'83	
1885 .	2'8	2'51	2'61	2'50	2'60	2'60	2'36	2'30	2'28	2'25	1'60	1'80	1'44	1'41	1'48	1'54	1'53	1'53	1'57	1'53	1'57	1'57	1'50	1'58	1'55	1'49	
1886 .	1'0	1'46	1'51	1'50	1'49	'52	1'35	1'33	1'34	1'36	1'15	1'13	'95	'88	'94	'96	'99	1'03	1'02	'96	'99	'95	1'02	'97	'95	'94	
1887 .	2'8	2'36	2'64	2'58	2'60	'55	2'34	2'24	2'28	2'33	2'05	1'90	1'68	1'49	1'62	1'57	1'53	1'64	1'68	1'62	1'65	1'59	1'67	1'66	1'64	1'66	
1888 .	3'1	1'08	2'03	1'98	1'98	'97	1'64	1'80	1'73	1'80	1'53	1'35	1'30	1'23	1'32	1'30	1'34	1'32	1'36	1'35	1'27	1'35	1'38	1'35	1'33	1'30	
1889 .	3'35	2'16	2'28	2'25	2'23	2'19	2'03	2'00	1'99	2'03	1'73	1'67	1'40	1'37	1'30	1'41	1'42	1'44	1'51	1'44	1'49	1'45	1'47	1'44	1'43	1'37	
1890 .	3'35	3'53	3'00	2'70	2'58	2'60	2'34	2'23	2'23	2'26	2'06	1'84	1'14	2'09	2'14	2'22	2'22	2'30	2'33	2'30	2'33	2'28	2'30	2'34	2'25	2'16	
1891 .	3'1	1'99	1'00	2'02	2'00	2'00	1'87	1'70	1'79	1'84	1'62	'53	1'25	1'27	1'29	1'34	1'30	1'37	1'37	1'30	1'33	1'31	1'35	1'34	1'30	1'25	
1892 .	3'35	3'13	3'21	3'33	3'22	3'20	2'93	2'87	2'82	2'89	2'50	2'30	1'94	1'88	1'89	1'93	1'90	2'03	1'99	2'09	2'04	2'01	2'12	2'04	2'12	1'95	

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## STATEMENT XXXIV.

(Reference paragraph 58.)

### Absorption of small coin—1931-32.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India Trea- suries.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	Bengal.	U. P.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Prov- inces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	3,31	16,45	6,14	18,28	8,95	4,95	3,78	4,04	2,97	3,54	71,71
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-2,60	+ 80	+2,70	-1,64	-4,30	+87	+1,87	-2,22	-34	+1,21	-4,25
Closing Balance	2,06	18,82	3,33	16,32	6,40	4,66	3,00	4,37	1,89	8,69	60,64
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	-1,46	2,88	5,51	2	-1,75	1,16	2,05	-2,65	14	1,06	6,82
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-5,12	-5,90	-12	-6,28	-4,15	-54	+58	-3,34	-38	+2,02	-24,23
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-3,12	1,65	1,26	3,69	-3,85	-42	2,04	-2,21	11	2,11	1,28
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-49	-2,98	-1,24	-30	-38	-52	-27	-14	-4	-1	-6,37
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	-49	-2,98	-1,24	-30	-38	-52	-27	-14	-4	-1	-6,37
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-59	-1,98	-1,15	-33	-51	-47	-34	-10	-4	-2	-5,53
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-70	-3,46	-2,00	-36	-64	-73	-38	-13	-5	-1	-7,48
<b>‡ ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance	1,82	4,60	2,11	6,70	9,48	1,00	19	2,88	1,07	2,19	32,04
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-50	+15	+6,70	+1,31	-6,11	-9	...	-1,26	-12	+31	+39
Closing Balance	1,17	4,78	5,92	8,01	6,18	85	15	1,42	80	1,91	32,09
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	15	2	1,89	...	-2,76	6	4	20	15	59	34
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-63	-1,15	25	-3,69	-2,56	18	-7	-64	-19	23	-7,47
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-29	47	39	-9	-2,97	-34	-1	-41	9	79	-3,81

## 2-ANNA NICKEL-

Opening Balance	2,57	13,27	5,76	3,45	12,16	4,71	5,10	3,10	3,54	2,76	56,62
Receipts from + or Issues to - Mint or other Provinces.	-79	+1,08	+3,16	+1,53	-4,32	1,13	...	-1,35	-30	+40	-31
Closing Balance	2,25	11,38	4,09	5,24	10,45	3,96	2,14	2,54	2,49	1,87	46,41
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	-47	2,92	4,58	4	-2,71	1,88	2,96	-1,39	75	1,29	10,10
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-2,64	-5,33	67	-3,47	-3,03	62	64	-1,89	-69	1,37	-13,35
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-98	2,56	1,50	1,89	-3,26	28	2,26	-32	69	1,20	5,60

## NICKEL ANNA PENCE-

Opening Balance	1,79	12,53	10,70	4,17	6,68	4,34	2,91	3,03	13,55	1,47	63,47
Receipts from + or Issues to - Mint or other Provinces.	-1,60	+85	-2	+1,20	-3,37	+1,90	-3	-1,36	-22	+63	-2,52
Closing Balance	1,99	10,56	9,57	5,21	7,09	4,08	1,69	2,49	8,58	1,27	52,43
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	-1,80	3,12	1,11	16	-1,78	2,31	1,19	-1,32	4,80	63	8,52
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-3,94	-4,24	-2,48	-3,42	-2,42	1,21	77	-1,40	52	1,02	-14,33
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-1,45	3,55	-2,18	1,62	-1,47	39	1,66	71	6,53	1,01	10,36

## SINGLE PICE-

Opening Balance	48	1,69	1,69	1,60	4,10	1,49	87	97	1,82	48	15,19
Receipts from + or Issues to - Mint or other Provinces.	-62	+57	+21	-80	-1,53	+20	+91	-40	-2	+28	-1,90
Closing Balance	79	1,57	68	1,98	4,04	1,20	1,08	52	1,49	25	13,63
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	-93	69	1,24	-1,18	-1,47	49	70	-25	91	51	16
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-2,29	42	67	-1,12	-1,49	1,52	57	-24	-6	52	-1,30
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	78	1,59	1,13	77	-54	67	1,05	60	68	65	5,77

## HALF PICE-

Opening Balance	1	...	2	6	12	7	...	2	2	...	32
Receipts from + or Issues to - Mint or other Provinces.	-1	...	+1	+48	-2	+8	...	...	+2	...	+56
Closing Balance	...	...	1	7	9	7	...	3	2	...	29
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	...	...	2	47	1	8	...	-1	2	...	59
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	1	...	1	48	-2	6	...	...	3	...	58
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	1	...	-1	60	-1	6	...	-1	3	...	57

## PIS PENCE-

Opening Balance	2	29	28	1	18	4	1	1	2	...	81
Receipts from + or Issues to - Mint or other Provinces.	+3	+31	...	+27	...	+15	+10	+8	+3	+8	+100
Closing Balance	2	13	8	5	8	7	4	2	2	1	53
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	8	47	20	23	5	12	7	7	3	2	129
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-1	45	4	2	-1	3	...	2	...	1	55
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-2	58	10	3	8	1	1	4	...	1	79



## STATEMENT XXXV.

(Reference paragraph 58.)

*Annual absorption of small coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	Four anna pieces.	Two anna pieces.	One anna pieces.	Single piec.	TOTAL.
Average for the 5 pre-war years . . . . .	15,75	13,59	21,02	10,51	60,87
Average for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 . . . . .	37,24	29,54	27,86	5,63	1,00,27
1919-20 . . . . .	88,15	60,33	44,05	21,18	2,13,71
1920-21 . . . . .	-9,81	-23,24	-12,62	-2,22	-47,89
1921-22 . . . . .	-7,09	-2,40	3,28	52	-5,69
1922-23 . . . . .	3,67	1,70	12,99	2,89	21,25
1923-24 . . . . .	6,20	3,99	19,88	2,42	32,49
1924-25 . . . . .	15,87	4,90	21,86	5,31	47,94
1925-26 . . . . .	3,34	5,49	11,22	2,23	22,28
1926-27 . . . . .	51	-6,10	11,62	4,05	10,08
1927-28 . . . . .	7,03	4,62	22,02	5,05	38,72
1928-29 . . . . .	8,89	6,57	22,12	5,04	42,62
1929-30 . . . . .	-2,05	-1,88	10,36	5,77	12,20
1930-31 . . . . .	-31,70	-18,88	-14,33	-1,30	-66,21
1931-32 . . . . .	7,16	3,73	8,52	16	19,57

N.B.—A minus sign indicates return from circulation.

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**STATEMENT XXXVI.**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Value of currency notes in circulation*

Last day of	1878-80.	1880-90.	1890-1900.	1900-10.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
April . . .	11,37	15,82	25,02	43,65	65,46	60,24	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,53,72
May . . .	11,17	15,77	23,25	46,77	66,77	61,99	66,31	83,91	1,11,53	1,55,18
June . . .	11,82	16,24	29,44	49,29	70,26	64,46	71,39	93,29	1,14,79	1,63,76
July . . .	12,24	16,49	29,37	51,53	75,45	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41	1,67,11
August . . .	12,74	16,15	28,76	51,74	65,79	66,41	74,91	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92
September . . .	13,33	16,14	27,63	50,82	60,52	63,51	71,55	1,06,43	1,34,38	1,71,86
October . . .	13,58	16,63	27,67	50,50	60,78	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,26,43	1,75,29
November . . .	13,75	16,67	27,33	46,53	61,19	63,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76	1,79,67
December . . .	13,90	15,47	26,26	48,25	60,83	62,34	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09	1,82,91
January . . .	14,23	16,29	27,18	51,84	60,26	62,42	84,36	1,04,62	1,49,74	1,85,15
February . . .	13,28	16,37	27,27	50,57	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,03,46	1,51,48	1,83,03
March . . .	12,36	15,77	25,74	54,41	61,63	67,73	86,37	99,79	1,53,46	1,74,52
Average . . .	12,30	16,15	27,96	49,66	64,04	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68
Reserve Treas- ury balances held in Notes— Average . . .	—	1,01	2,47	2,64	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,61	1,07
Metallic Reserve— Average Gold . . .	—	—	6,54	4,75	19,22	16,49	23,22	20,86	20,27	29,20
„ Silver . . .	—	10,17	11,42	32,91	30,82	32,61	21,85	20,67	26,33	44,64
Currency investment on 31st March . . .	6,00	6,00	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	46,40	61,46	96,85	86,86
Profits of Paper Cur- rency De- partment . . .	25	21	29	27	27	24	71	1,53	2,40	3,49

## XXXVI.

paragraph 69.)

on the last day of each month.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
1,70,74	1,67,32	1,71,76	1,73,37	1,81,33	1,79,61	1,85,13	1,73,71	1,62,78	1,83,66	1,73,90	1,60,14
1,66,92	1,67,81	1,72,39	1,71,23	1,74,51	1,73,23	1,87,06	1,71,44	1,83,01	1,84,16	1,67,78	1,54,79
1,64,34	1,71,76	1,76,01	1,73,61	1,73,49	1,73,25	1,91,44	1,72,57	1,77,16	1,87,71	1,63,73	1,52,54
1,63,87	1,75,56	1,80,41	1,75,72	1,76,24	1,84,30	1,97,48	1,77,63	1,80,79	1,85,72	1,63,26	1,55,65
1,63,27	1,76,02	1,82,26	1,76,30	1,78,13	1,82,21	2,00,53	1,80,46	1,82,90	1,85,30	1,63,87	1,53,53
1,57,63	1,73,37	1,80,78	1,79,20	1,79,26	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,22	1,84,60	1,86,90	1,71,47	1,48,74
1,59,58	1,79,72	1,79,63	1,80,82	1,90,98	1,91,77	1,98,79	1,83,33	1,84,66	1,84,83	1,70,14	1,59,75
1,60,21	1,73,46	1,77,30	1,78,30	1,80,06	1,89,65	1,89,15	1,81,55	1,83,15	1,89,77	1,64,84	1,62,36
1,61,40	1,72,53	1,74,18	1,83,41	1,79,21	1,91,76	1,81,18	1,82,64	1,89,00	1,79,41	1,61,34	1,79,30
1,63,41	1,74,40	1,72,65	1,84,02	1,81,12	1,91,18	1,80,47	1,86,02	1,89,74	1,80,21	1,53,29	1,79,16
1,64,60	1,73,57	1,73,69	1,86,19	1,83,72	1,91,76	1,92,74	1,85,78	1,92,47	1,81,60	1,56,53	1,79,54
1,66,16	1,74,76	1,74,70	1,85,55	1,84,19	1,93,34	1,84,13	1,84,87	1,88,03	1,77,27	1,69,84	1,78,14
1,63,51	1,73,90	1,76,33	1,79,01	1,79,27	1,86,68	1,89,13	1,80,16	1,84,86	1,83,11	1,65,49	1,63,64
1,34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,29	24,33	24,32	23,40	23,32	22,29	22,32	29,75	30,52	32,33	30,43	10,53
55,26	74,65	85,26	89,23	74,25	63,52	96,53	1,09,51	1,02,65	1,07,73	1,12,93	1,25,26
76,42	70,92	63,33	71,53	77,12	66,11	55,34	41,73	33,92	34,00	10,19	57,94
1,30	3,28	2,46	2,11	2,96	2,73	2,63	1,70	1,99	2,04	71	1,29

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Statement of active note circulation during*

LAST DAY OF	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in treasuries.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
April . . . . .	1,83,66	1,73,90	1,60,14	1,08	1,06	1,17
May . . . . .	1,84,16	1,67,78	1,54,79	94	86	84
June . . . . .	1,87,71	1,63,73	1,52,54	1,19	90	79
July . . . . .	1,85,72	1,68,36	1,55,65	79	76	70
August . . . . .	1,85,20	1,66,67	1,53,56	82	74	68
September . . . . .	1,86,80	1,71,47	1,48,74	96	73	85
October . . . . .	1,84,83	1,70,14	1,59,75	83	78	83
November . . . . .	1,80,77	1,64,84	1,62,36	90	81	89
December . . . . .	1,79,41	1,61,34	1,79,30	98	82	97
January . . . . .	1,80,21	1,58,20	1,79,16	1,06	90	95
February . . . . .	1,81,60	1,56,53	1,79,54	1,20	1,15	1,10
March . . . . .	1,77,23	1,60,84	1,78,14	2,04	2,03	2,70
Average . . . . .	1,83,11	1,65,49	1,63,64	1,06	96	1,04

## XXXVII.

paragraph 59.)

1931-32 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
1,52,35	1,72,94	1,55,97	11,60	13,43	12,29	1,71,53	1,59,36	1,46,69
1,53,22	1,65,98	1,52,25	15,13	10,36	12,06	1,67,69	1,56,56	1,41,89
1,66,52	1,62,63	1,51,75	24,07	9,94	11,56	1,63,45	1,52,69	1,46,17
1,54,92	1,67,60	1,54,95	29,77	20,15	16,02	1,55,16	1,47,25	1,36,98
1,54,33	1,68,12	1,52,90	27,34	19,79	16,97	1,57,04	1,48,34	1,35,93
1,55,64	1,70,74	1,67,89	26,51	20,69	2,42	1,59,63	1,50,14	1,44,47
1,54,00	1,69,36	1,58,98	23,16	21,75	5,13	1,60,55	1,47,61	1,50,79
1,79,67	1,64,63	1,61,47	19,53	16,62	6,46	1,69,64	1,48,01	1,55,01
1,78,42	1,60,62	1,76,33	6,69	6,19	5,25	1,71,59	1,54,43	1,73,06
1,73,15	1,67,30	1,72,21	13,63	6,72	7,44	1,66,12	1,59,58	1,70,77
1,69,60	1,48,26	1,76,44	14,47	5,65	7,52	1,65,53	1,59,33	1,70,62
1,75,19	1,55,61	1,73,44	16,29	10,53	10,66	1,59,39	1,47,92	1,65,39
1,52,65	1,64,43	1,62,69	19,65	12,69	9,96	1,63,69	1,51,13	1,52,64

## STATEMENT XXXVIII.

(Reference paragraph 59.)

## Currency Notes.

## Note circulation.

Gross and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31st MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05 . . . . .	39,18	28,48	39,20	28,11	—
1909-10 . . . . .	54,41	39,99	49,66	37,21	+9,10
1918-14 . . . . .	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,63	+9,42
1918-19 . . . . .	1,53,46	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,13,84	+67,21
1919-20 . . . . .	1,74,53	1,53,78	1,71,98	1,51,10	+87,26
1920-21 . . . . .	1,66,16	1,47,68	1,63,51	1,36,88	-12,22
1921-22 . . . . .	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,73,60	1,52,22	+13,34
1922-23 . . . . .	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,33	1,53,27	+1,05
1923-24 . . . . .	1,35,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,56,93	+8,66
1924-25 . . . . .	1,84,19	1,66,55	1,79,27	1,60,91	+8,98
1925-26 . . . . .	1,93,34	1,67,71	1,86,88	1,63,16	+2,25
1926-27 . . . . .	1,84,13	1,64,81	1,89,13	1,56,36	-6,80
1927-28 . . . . .	1,84,87	1,74,53	1,80,16	1,63,62	+7,26
1928-29 . . . . .	1,88,08	1,78,10	1,84,86	1,71,90	+8,23
1929-30 . . . . .	1,77,23	1,59,30	1,83,11	1,63,00	-8,90
1930-31 . . . . .	1,60,84	1,47,93	1,65,49	1,51,13	-11,87
1931-32 . . . . .	1,78,14	1,65,38	1,63,64	1,52,64	+1,51

## STATEMENT XXXIX.

(Reference paragraphs 59 and 60.)

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March 1932 and preceding years.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES) OF THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR										TOTAL.
	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000		
1913-14	...	...	1.61	17.73	8	1.78	17.81	2.64	9.17	...	...	3.2	34.9	2	3.5	35.0	5.2	18.0	100	
1919-20	13.49	1.08	11.45	54.73	3	4.90	50.88	2.68	16.20	8.7	7	7.4	85.3	...	3.2	32.5	1.7	10.5	100	
1920-21	9.52	51	14.03	52.67	3	3.84	47.22	2.53	17.81	6.4	4	9.5	25.5	...	2.6	31.9	1.7	12.0	100	
1921-22	9.93	27	15.84	57.51	3	4.05	54.28	3.05	14.68	6.2	2	10.0	36.3	...	2.5	34.2	1.3	9.3	100	
1922-23	10.88	13	16.27	56.71	3	3.76	59.43	1.74	14.41	6.7	1	10.0	34.7	...	2.3	36.4	1.0	8.8	100	
1923-24	11.39	7	15.90	57.18	2	3.12	69.41	1.62	12.87	6.6	...	9.3	33.4	...	1.8	40.5	9	7.5	100	
1924-25	4.15	4	15.88	68.57	2	2.61	68.87	1.32	16.11	2.5	...	9.3	40.5	...	1.5	37.7	8	7.7	100	
1925-26	72	2	15.66	76.88	2	2.23	60.22	1.19	13.20	4	...	9.2	45.2	...	1.3	35.4	7	7.8	100	
1926-27	44	2	16.49	72.86	2	2.15	60.09	1.10	13.42	3	...	9.9	43.7	...	1.3	36.1	7	8.0	100	
1927-28	30	1	18.91	76.27	2	2.09	63.07	1.05	13.90	2	...	10.7	43.2	...	1.2	35.7	6	8.4	100	
1928-29	36	1	23.77	74.55	2	2.01	63.76	99	12.69	2	...	13.2	41.4	...	1.1	36.5	6	7.0	100	
1929-30	35	1	20.97	69.06	2	1.60	58.88	84	10.76	2	...	12.9	42.6	...	1.0	36.3	3	6.7	100	
1930-31	34	1	16.92	64.20	2	1.53	54.86	77	10.76	3	...	12.5	42.4	...	1.0	36.3	5	7.1	100	
1931-32	34	1	22.31	69.55	2	1.51	63.07	79	11.67	2	...	13.2	41.1	...	9	37.3	4	6.9	100	



## STATEMENT XI.

(Reference paragraph 59.)

### *Encashment of foreign circle notes.*

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta . . . . .	...	46,19,110	88,13,070	1,80,76,150	22,12,100	21,40,350	16,87,600	3,75,48,360	5,84,99,360	5,52,53,430	5,06,24,390
Cawnpore .. . . .	1,08,63,600	...	*71,54,200	1,05,47,650	9,78,000	3,91,050	77,400	2,98,11,890	4,18,77,340	6,40,43,740	5,31,80,690
Lahore . . . . .	80,98,360	19,61,000	...	1,38,79,000	80,50,450	11,06,650	2,00,950	3,39,96,370	5,39,98,880	6,33,40,630	6,02,44,170
Bombay . . . . .	1,09,96,010	27,83,120	1,02,44,070	...	38,75,900	2,10,24,650	3,85,800	4,98,10,420	4,12,78,130	4,43,31,370	3,72,36,950
Karachi . . . . .	7,87,300	1,73,700	33,15,610	87,80,920	...	2,92,050	24,050	87,98,630	1,47,68,420	1,64,41,890	1,77,75,150
Madras . . . . .	51,17,350	6,24,250	19,74,900	2,18,96,770	9,02,600	...	4,11,350	3,09,26,920	5,94,78,990	5,69,39,370	5,37,43,470
Rangoon . . . . .	24,94,950	2,67,350	9,04,800	28,29,600	2,50,200	81,72,800	...	99,19,600	1,52,36,520	1,67,03,070	1,42,25,900
Total for 1931-32 . . . . .	3,87,27,660	1,04,29,390	3,29,07,250	7,09,59,090	1,62,69,250	9,61,37,550	27,96,150	20,02,17,240	...	...	...
.. 1930-31 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,91,02,640	...	...
.. 1929-30 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,60,52,400	...
.. 1928-29 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,90,30,750

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**STATEMENT XII**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Receipts and expenditure of the Currency*

No.	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA, CAWN	
		Controller of the Currency.	Calcutta Circle.
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .	...	...
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal Bills of Exchange . . . . .	...	...
3	Premium on Bills . . . . .	...	27,115
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	21,555
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	...	14,680
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	4,109
7	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	—9,235
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1931-32 . . . . .</b>	...	58,335
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1930-31 . . . . .</b>	...	...
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>			
1	Salaries (including Exchange Compensation, House rent and Local allowance) . . . . .	75,259	33,826
2	Establishment (including Local allowances) . . . . .	1,41,913	4,79,620
3	Temporary establishment . . . . .	2,298	14,256
4	Stationery . . . . .	629	1,792
5	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	29,657	1,496
6	Cost of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings . . . . .	...	15,343
7	Contingencies . . . . .	22,138	22,684
8	Travelling allowances (including passages) . . . . .	13,254	4,911
9	Cost of note forms including freight, etc. . . . .	...	...
10	Charges for remittance of treasure . . . . .	...	1,86,844
11	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	...	151
12	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1931-32 . . . . .</b>	2,85,143	7,60,923
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1930-31 . . . . .</b>	...	...
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1931-32 . . . . .</b>	...	...

**XLI.**

paragraph 70.)

Department for the year 1931-32.\*

PUNE AND LAHORE.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			Currency Note Press.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.	No.
Cawnpore Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Bombay Circle.	Karnahi Circle.		Madras Circle.	Rangoon Circle.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,37,883	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,33,929	2
2,482	848	...	13,376	118	...	12,713	27,709	84,362	3
7,294	15,184	...	9,725	1,400	...	18,877	825	69,960	4
2,050	950	...	1,350	700	...	...	1,350	21,080	5
2,843	1,054	...	478	131	...	1,331	1,288	10,724	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
-3,155	-5,323	...	-4,565	-1,000	...	-13,510	-206	-36,994	8
11,014	12,713	...	20,364	1,389	...	14,411	30,966	1,72,20,894	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,42,331	
19,395	19,414	39,916	33,675	8,262	...	11,793	9,158	2,50,698	1
90,843	1,01,149	46,391	2,05,512	37,400	1,694	1,54,825	1,47,939	14,67,286	2
3,572	11,297	...	24,955	160	...	1,271	2,515	60,319	3
...	494	...	...	...	...	411	532	3,868	4
1,300	3,000	12,340	3,361	2,112	...	4,360	9,627	67,153	5
8,425	922	...	4,895	1,732	...	686	11,009	38,012	6
25,317	11,408	10,957	22,282	5,340	...	5,342	12,223	1,37,569	7
3,582	2,768	2,133	5,728	1,363	...	4,817	4,390	43,941	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,68,202	9
1,09,037	96,855	...	1,30,140	16,645	...	1,28,646	70,894	7,99,061	10
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,426	25,617	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	12
3,16,411	2,48,395	1,11,742	4,00,548	72,914	1,694	3,12,151	3,93,713	42,61,930	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,49,880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,58,964	

accounts for the year have not been closed.

## STATEMENT XLII.

(Reference paragraph 70.)

*Statistics of work in currency offices.*

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.		
								1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.
<b>Issue of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	4,50	1,17	2,36	4,78	55	3,37	2,47	19,20	10,60	21,41
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,06,61	17,67	40,66	1,68,01	13,75	54,74	49,68	4,51,42	4,72,80	5,48,56
<b>Cancellation of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	4,01	1,44	2,23	3,77	36	2,60	1,43	16,03	21,62	22,95
Value in rupees . . . . .	99,51	16,75	32,85	1,08,27	8,01	44,08	31,10	3,40,87	4,61,14	5,24,03
<b>Receipts of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	7,69	2,66	2,03	6,21	23	1,53	98	21,33	24,53	23,94
<b>Issues of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	7,26	4,43	1,22	690	67	1,15	1,34	22,59	15,09	16,58
<b>Transactions over the counters—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	1,30,51	6,72	15,20	1,54,95	10,66	38,66	35,65	3,93,35	4,11,42	4,64,15
No. of claims on defective and lost or wholly destroyed notes registered . . . . .	4,638	16 0	276	279	52	282	84	5,721	6,058	7,389

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Controller of the Currency**

for the year 1932-33

BY  
**J. W. KELLY,**  
*Offg. Controller of the Currency*



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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year ended the 31st March 1933.

### Introductory.

2. *General features of the year.*—In reviewing the general conditions of 1932-33 it is not possible, unfortunately, to record any material improvement in the conditions which existed at the close of the preceding year. Prices continued to fall in almost all countries and for all commodities, and, although the fall was partially arrested in the group of countries whose currencies are based on sterling there were no definite indications before the year closed of any substantial tendency towards recovery. The most encouraging feature which can be mentioned is the fact that it appears to have become widely recognised at last that the problem of raising the level of prices is essentially international in character and that no one nation can solve it by unilateral action either by way of altering the basis of its currency and credit or by endeavouring to direct the flow of trade in its own favour by manipulating its tariffs. This is not to say that there has been any general move towards a reduction in the barriers which now obstruct the flow of trade, but it is almost universally agreed that until inordinately high tariff walls are removed by mutual agreement and exchanges stabilised, no material progress is likely to be achieved. Political unrest prevailed in many countries throughout the year. Governments had to face unparalleled difficulties in balancing their budgets and in meeting their outside liabilities. The problem of unemployment remained as acute as ever and the figures of the unemployed in countries where statistics are recorded grew to enormous dimensions. This was particularly true of the United States of America where the effects of the slump became more intense during the year culminating in a banking crisis of the first magnitude. Serious efforts were made during the year to arrive at a settlement of the questions of reparations and war debts. At a conference held in June at Lausanne the principal nations concerned came to an agreement on the question of reparations the immediate effect of which was a slight revival of confidence. Owing, however, to the abstention of the chief creditor country from the conference and the postponement of consideration of the question of war debts the results hoped for did not materialise and the revival

of optimism was short lived. The situation was further aggravated by the refusal of the United States Government to extend the moratorium for war debts when the date for the half-yearly payment arrived in December 1932. Other factors which deepened the depression were the failure of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva to arrive at any agreement and the continued tension between Japan and China in the Far East which resulted in an outbreak of open hostilities in February 1933. In July-August an important conference, was held at Ottawa at which the whole of the British Empire was represented. The work of the Conference covered a wide field and included a consideration not only of the economic and fiscal arrangements required to promote trade within the Commonwealth by means of reciprocal tariff arrangements, but also of the various currency and monetary standards of the Empire and of the desirability and feasibility of taking steps to restore and stabilise the general price level and to stabilise exchange. Resolutions were adopted by the Conference emphasising *inter alia* the desirability of taking steps to effect a rise in the general level of wholesale prices throughout the world, announcing their desire to co-operate with other nations in any practical measures of raising wholesale prices and expressing their belief in the influence of ample supply of short term money at low rates and the stabilisation of exchange rates over as wide an area as possible. The Conference stated further their recognition of the fact that the ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. As a result of the Conference certain tariff re-adjustments affecting trade relations between India and other members of the Commonwealth, including the United Kingdom were agreed to by the Legislative Assembly.

3. From the purely financial point of view, the outstanding features of the year were the continued prevalence of cheap money in the more important international markets, the very striking increases in banks' deposits, an all round appreciation in the value of fixed interest bearing securities, and the successful operations undertaken by certain countries for the conversion of their early maturing debts into longer term loans at a cheaper rate. The conversion by the British Government of practically the whole of the 5 per cent War Loan amounting to approximately £2,085 millions to a 3½ per cent. basis was the largest operation of the kind ever attempted, and its immediate success had a profound effect on the credit of that Government and went a long way to rehabilitate the faith of the world in sterling. Other countries followed suit and undertook similar conversion operations with the result that rates for Government borrowings declined steeply in many centres. Although this result reflects stagnation in trade and absence of normal outlets for investment, it has been extremely

beneficial in that it has enabled governments to reorganise their finances on a cheaper permanent basis. The Bank of England rate was reduced to 2 per cent. on the 30th June and the Federal Reserve Bank rate to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the 28th June. The Imperial Bank of India rate was reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 on the 28th April, to 4 on the 7th July, and finally to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the 16th February which is the lowest point at which it has stood since the Imperial Bank was inaugurated in 1921.

4. The year ended on a distinctly pessimistic note. In spite of strenuous efforts to avert a catastrophe and the grant of large loans through the agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation suspensions of banks in the United States of America continued. The crisis came to a head on the 14th February when a bank holiday for one week was declared in the State of Michigan. A rush to withdraw deposits from all banks took place. Payments were demanded in gold, hoarding of all kinds of currency was resorted to on a large scale, and the foreign exchange market was dominated by speculative operators. By March 4th the Banks in almost all the States were either closed or operating under restrictions. The discount rate for banks was raised on the same day from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Vigorous steps were taken immediately to deal with the situation which had arisen. A Bank holiday was proclaimed from the 6th to the 9th all over the country, dealings in foreign exchange were prohibited, hoarding of gold and other currency was made a punishable offence, and an embargo was laid on the export of gold. Wide powers were also given to the Secretary to the Treasury to deal with any situation which might arise. These measures produced an immediate effect and currency began to return rapidly from hoards. It was found possible after a short time to reopen many of the smaller banks, particularly for restricted classes of business or under licence, and to allow the larger and sounder concerns to resume their ordinary business. By the end of the year the worst phase of the internal banking crisis appeared to be over, but the uncertainties created in outside markets not only by the prohibition of gold exports from the United States of America but also by the possibility of the adoption of a policy of inflation—a policy which had many advocates in the United States—still remained.

5. *India.*—The monsoon was fair and crops up to normal expectations, but, as in last year, India's exports suffered, in common with those of all primary producing countries, from the continued fall in prices. Statement I gives comparative index numbers of prices for India and other countries for the year. Although as indicated in last year's report, the index numbers do not necessarily give a complete indication of the extent of the fall, if the rupee prices index number is combined with the price



of gold, it will be seen that the gold value of commodities in Calcutta was 61 in December 1932 as compared with 71 in December 1931. Exports as compared with the previous year declined in value from Rs. 160.55 crores to Rs. 135.65 crores, and as there was a small increase in the value of imports from Rs. 125.72 crores to Rs. 132.27 crores, the balance of trade in merchandise fell from the already low figure of 34.83 crores for 1931-32 to 3.38 crores for 1932-33, a drop of no less than 90 per cent. This is the lowest favourable trade balance recorded since 1922-23. It is obvious that in these circumstances India would have been unable to meet her external commitments without drawing on her reserves if there had not been large exports of gold amounting to Rs. 66.84 crores.

The country was practically free from political excitement throughout the year, and with the continued decline in the intensity of the boycott movement interference with the normal course of trade except in so far as it arose from world conditions was absent. It is satisfactory to be able to record continued and increasing activity in the sugar industry. The increased demand for cane enabled cultivators in certain districts to change over from less profitable crops (such as rice), and the erection of numerous factories has extended the field of employment and given a most needed stimulus to industrial activity. During the year under review certain Indian industries were exposed to intensive foreign competition owing to the depreciation of other currencies. In particular, the cotton mill industry had to contend with abnormally heavy imports of Japanese goods. In August 1932 an Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly increasing the duty on cotton manufactures of non-British origin from 31½ per cent. to 50 per cent. in order to make effective the measure of protection intended to be afforded by the Cotton Piecegoods Protection Act of 1930. At the close of the year further measures for the safe-guarding of industries against abnormal foreign competition were under consideration of Government.

6. *Indian Government Finances.*—The improvement in the financial position of the Government of India which became apparent towards the end of last year continued throughout 1932-33. As before, this was mainly due to the continuance of exports of gold on a large scale (amounting to 8,526,241 fine ounces of the value of Rs. 66,84,09,347) which not only enabled Government to make large purchases of sterling over and above their immediate requirements and thus reinforce the position of the Home Treasury, but also brought increased revenue from certain import duties as it is clear that a proportion of the profits on gold sales must have been utilised for increased purchases of imported articles. The

most striking feature of the year, however, from the point of view of Government finance was the immense improvement of the credit of India both at home and abroad which enabled the Government not only to borrow short funds for their immediate ways and means necessities at extremely low rates, but also enabled them to fund a substantial proportion of their short term commitments on a long term basis at very favourable rates. A detailed account of the actual operations carried out will be found in paragraphs 39—44 below. It will suffice to mention here that the treasury bills outstanding on the 31st March 1933 amounted to Rs. 26 crores as against Rs. 47½ crores on the 1st April 1932, and that the average treasury bill yield in March 1933 was 1.36 per cent. as compared with 5.13 in April 1932. The rate for medium and long term borrowing was reduced by gradual stages from 5½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

7. The emergency taxation introduced in September 1931 with the object of effecting budgetary equilibrium for the two years 1931-32 and 1932-33 taken together achieved its purpose. The estimates were framed on the assumption that allowing for the emergency taxation and cuts in expenditure the year 1931-32 would close with a deficit of Rs. 13.66 crores and the following year with a surplus of Rs. 2.15 crores. The accounts for 1931-32 actually revealed a deficit of 11.75 crores, and the revised estimate for 1932-33 indicates a realised surplus of Rs. 2.17 crores. This improvement is mainly due to the savings in interest charges due to the improvement in Government credit referred to above and to the carrying out of larger administrative economies than were originally aimed at. The budget for 1933-34 is expected to close with a surplus of 25 lakhs. In the absence of any visible improvement in the outlook for trade the emergency measures adopted in September 1931 have been retained until 31st March 1934. The ten per cent cut in the pay of Government employees was reduced to five per cent and at the same time the exemption from the income-tax surcharge enjoyed by these employees was withdrawn. The only new measures of taxation were the imposition of specific duties on imported canvas uppers for boots and shoes and on cotton and silk mixtures. These were designed principally to prevent losses of revenue caused by evasion of the existing tariff on boots and shoes and cotton piece-goods.

#### I.—Foreign Trade.

8. *Balance of International Accounts.*—The visible balance of India's foreign trade during the year will be found in Statement

II, together with the figures for the two preceding years and the averages of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14 and the ten years after the war up to 1929-30. The visible balance of trade of the year under report was 68,30 lakhs as compared with 90,48 lakhs in 1931-32. The large decrease of 22,18 lakhs is accounted for by a fall in the value of exports of Indian merchandise of almost all kinds during the year. The following articles chiefly contributed to this fall: Jute 1,46 lakhs, raw cotton 3,08 lakhs, seeds 3,28 lakhs, hides and skins 89 lakhs, grains 4,25 lakhs, tea 2,28 lakhs, cotton yarn 1,53 lakhs, and wool 1,54 lakhs, a total of 18,31 lakhs. The balance is accounted for by the less important articles. On the other hand, there was an increase in the export of gold on private account of 6,07 lakhs, and imports of foreign merchandise on private account increased by about 6½ crores. The trade balance in merchandise in favour of India fell from 34,83 lakhs to 3,38 lakhs, i.e., to 4 per cent. of the average of the ten post-war years and approximately 5 per cent. of the average of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14.

The amount remitted by Government decreased from 53.04 crores to 48.18 crores. No sterling transfers on London at the statutory rate had to be sold. The net balance of remittance of funds came to 48.63 crores, and the total visible balance of accounts for the year under report was 19,67 lakhs, a decrease of approximately 65 per cent. below that of the previous year. The following items must also be taken into account:—

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Net payment in India of British Postal Orders<br>and of Foreign Money Orders of countries<br>which settle their accounts through London. | 15 lakhs. |
| (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and<br>Mauritius . . . . .   | 87 lakhs. |

The net effect of these transactions is to bring the total balance of accounts to 18,65 lakhs.

9. The balance of accounts shown in this statement is not actually a complete record of the state of affairs as there are many items for which no statistics are available and the value of which it is not possible to estimate, such as remittances for domestic expenditure in England, investment abroad, etc., on one side of the account, and remittances for investment in India, expenses of tourists, etc., on the other. The statement, therefore, contains only those factors for which Government statistics are available.

10. In accounting for this striking difference the first point which must be remembered is that the previous year's figure was entirely abnormal owing to the operation of special factors which were absent in the year under review. As pointed out in last

year's report the visible balance of accounts was swollen first by the flight of capital for various reasons mainly political which took place during the earlier part of the year and secondly the liquidation during the latter half of the previous year of short-term outside funds retained in India to take advantage of the prevailing high money rates. Neither of these factors operated in the year under report. On the contrary, owing to the rise in the value of Indian sterling stocks over parity with corresponding investments in India, there was undoubtedly a repatriation of capital to India for investment. It is not possible to estimate the amount but it is clear that it has been very considerable and the rapid rise in the price of Indian rupee loans confirms this view.

11. *Exports of Merchandise*.—Private exports of merchandise, including re-exports, amounted to 136 crores in value as compared with 161 crores in the previous year, a drop of 16 per cent. The table below gives the index numbers of the chief export commodities as calculated by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta.

(Basis 100 end of July 1914.)

	March 1930.	March 1931.	September 1931.	March 1932.	September 1932.	March 1933.
Cereals . . . . .	103	85	73	70	68	61
Pulses . . . . .	140	82	91	86	93	81
Tea . . . . .	121	114	63	60	58	70
Oil seeds . . . . .	142	90	78	74	77	69
Jute, Raw . . . . .	72	45	51	49	50	38
Jute, Manufactured . . . . .	89	80	69	76	82	68
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	107	93	74	89	95	79
Hides and skins . . . . .	100	80	51	54	53	54

It will be seen that with the exception of tea and hides and skins a substantial fall occurred in the prices of all these commodities. The rise in the price of tea was due to a special cause as arrangements for restriction of output were known to be under consideration by the interests concerned. The exports to Japan were almost exactly the same as last year but those to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and China fell by 5.3 crores, 4.1 crores and 4.2 crores, i.e., 12 per cent, 29 per cent, and 55 per cent, respectively.

For purposes of comparison the quantities as well as values of jute (raw and manufactured), raw cotton, tea, rice and oil seeds exported as compared with those exported last year are given in the table below :—

	1931-32.		(Omitting 000.) 1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Jute . . . . . tons	1,250	33,11,23	1,243	31,43,91
Cotton . . . . . „	423	23,44,72	368	20,37,21
Tea . . . . . lbs.	341,518	19,43,74	378,837	17,15,28
Rice . . . . . tons	2,301	17,84,39	1,828	14,22,65
Oil seeds . . . . . „	988	14,58,83	732	11,30,68

12. *Imports of Merchandise.*—There was an increase of roughly 5 per cent. in the value of private imports of merchandise which rose from 125·7 crores to 132·2 crores. The increase was chiefly due to heavier imports of cotton, silk and wool manufactures (10 crores) partly counterbalanced by smaller imports of sugar and metals (3 crores). The increase in piece-goods was partly due to the depreciation of the yen which enabled Japanese importers to lay down goods in India at very low prices. The fall in the imports of sugar continued, the actual value imported being 423 lakhs as compared with 617 lakhs imported in 1931-32, the drop being 31 per cent. Imports of cotton amounted to 26,83 lakhs as compared with 19,15 lakhs in the preceding year.

## II.—Bullion.

13. *Gold.*—Details of the imports and exports of gold in the year under report and in previous years will be found in Statements III and IV. In order to afford a clearer indication of the true state of affairs the statement has been amplified this year and includes the weight in ounces of gold exported and imported so far as figures were available. It will be seen that since 1920-21 India has imported 49·7 million ounces of gold, whereas during the same period the amount of gold exported was 21·8 million ounces only, of which about 16½ million ounces have been exported in the last two years; that is to say, since 1920-21 the amount of gold exported by India is approximately 44 per cent. of the imports during the same period. If, therefore, allowance is made for the enormous imports of gold prior to 1920-21 it will be seen that in spite of the high premium available since Great Britain went off the gold standard only a small fraction of India's total gold holding has so far been realised. There has been considerable controversy as to whether the gold exported since October 1931 has been mostly 'distress' gold, that is to say, gold which had to be sold by necessitous holders to meet current expenses, or whether it has been parted

with as a business proposition to realise the profit from the prevailing premium. While it is probably true that a certain proportion of the gold exported in recent months has come out because holders had to realise their savings to meet current expenditure owing to the very low prices obtained for primary commodities, it is equally certain that a large proportion, possibly the larger proportion, has been sold as a purely business proposition to realise the premium. It is well-known that bullion dealers all over the country have been very active in collecting gold for sale to the export market, and in some districts special purchasing agencies were opened by exporters. It is reasonable to infer that many holders who parted with their gold would not have done so but for the allurements of an immediate profit which was pressed on their notice persistently.

14. The net export of gold during the year was 8,354,000 ounces valued at Rs. 65,52 lakhs. If the price is revalued on the basis of the former statutory parity the value of the exports would be approximately 46,74 lakhs as compared with 43,24 lakhs in the last financial year. The gold tendered on private account in the Bombay Mint for refining from the Indian mines amounted to 10,00,751 tolas the value of which on the same basis may be taken as 2,12 lakhs. If for the purposes of comparison the figures are based on the statutory parity the net return from India during 1932-33 was roughly 44,62 lakhs as compared with 48,52 lakhs in 1931-32. No gold was tendered to Government during the year.

15. *Melting and assaying of gold at the Mints.*—Receipts of gold at the Bombay Mint continued on a very extensive scale, the maximum receipt on any one day being 2,66,878 tolas on the 3rd January. 1,26 lakhs tolas were melted and assayed for export from Bombay during the year. The agitation against the export of the metal, including a ban on forward dealings, referred to in last year's report continued for the first half of the year and, as before, resulted in increased exports from other ports. Out of a total export of gold worth 66,84 lakhs 4,19 lakhs were exported from Madras, as against 56 lakhs last year, and 63 lakhs from Karachi. Since the resumption of forward dealings and the lifting of the boycott Bombay has resumed its place as the chief bullion market for the whole of India and practically all the business both in gold and silver is transacted there. Incidentally, the resumption of forward dealings led to considerable local speculation which to some extent interrupted the continuity of the flow of gold exports. 32,19,190 tolas of gold were also received from the public for melting and assaying at the Calcutta Mint.

16. *Silver.*—Statements VI and VII give details of the imports and exports of silver in the year under report and in previous years, and Statement VIII shows the highest and lowest prices in Bombay,

London, and New York respectively for each month of the year. The price of silver for the greater part of the year moved within comparatively narrow limits, the fluctuations following roughly the changes in the dollar sterling rate. In August and during the first week of September the price in Bombay rose by more than Rs. 2 mainly owing to the pronounced weakness of sterling and also in sympathy with a general improvement in commodity prices which occurred at that time. From the middle of September the price of the metal in Bombay steadily declined, partly owing to the reaction in world markets caused by the difficulties which arose over the question of payment of war debts and partly due to a revival of rumours to the effect that the import duty would be taken off in the ensuing budget. The lowest price for the year was touched in January when 49/4 was quoted for ready country bar silver. The market underwent a spectacular recovery towards the end of the year as a result of the embargo placed on the export of gold from the United States of America. American speculators bought heavily and the local price jumped to 58/4. Talk of inflation and the much talked of possibility of measures being taken by the United States of America to rehabilitate silver and to extend its use as currency, and suggestions that a portion of the war debts might be accepted in the form of silver were largely responsible for the rapid advance in price.

17. *Sales of silver by the Government of India.*—The total amount of silver sold by the Government of India from the commencement of their operations in 1927 up to the 31st March 1933 amounted to 151,158,412 fine ounces. No change has been made in the duty on silver which stands at 7½ annas per ounce troy including a general surcharge introduced by the Emergency Budget in September.

18. *Imports and Exports of Silver.*—The balance of transactions in silver in 1932-33 showed a net export of 2,01 lakhs. The gross export on private account was 90 lakhs which was just half of last year's figure. As the export on Government account was 2,74 lakhs, the net import on private account would amount to approximately 73 lakhs as compared with 2.60 lakhs last year and 11,65 lakhs in 1930-31.

19. *Melting and Assaying of silver at the Mints in India.*—The rise in the price of silver abroad to a point frequently out of parity with local prices made it profitable to melt scrap silver into bars for local re-sale in preference to importing silver bars and paying duty on them. 2,22 lakhs tolas or roughly 7½ million fine ounces were received for melting and assaying and 2,00 lakhs tolas or roughly 6½ million fine ounces were received for refining at the Bombay Mint Refinery during the year under report. The largest receipt

in any one month was 88 lakhs tolas in August, the largest tender on any one day being 7 lakhs on the 4th July. The quantity of silver received for melting at the Calcutta Mint was negligible.

### III.—Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

20. Statement IX gives the highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year and Statement X the Government purchases of sterling. As in previous years, purchases were made by weekly offers for open tender in India and intermediates were sold throughout the week except on the tender day at a rate ordinarily  $\frac{1}{32}$  above the highest rate at which tenders were accepted. The total amount of sterling purchases during the year amounted to £35,733,000 at an average rate of 1s. 6.156*d.* Exchange opened quiet in April and continued to be quiet during the month with a gradual downward tendency due to the rise in the dollar sterling cross rate and a consequent drop in the price of gold. There was little demand for remittance but on the other hand export bills were scarce and with the falling off in gold exports the rate gradually sagged to 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* early in June. At the first three auctions in April all tenders received were rejected and as no tenders were received for the auctions of the 27th April and 4th May, Government announced the discontinuance of purchases until further notice. From the middle of June conditions began to improve partly because of an increase in gold exports due to a rise in the price of gold and also partly due to sales of sterling stocks in London for repatriation to India for investment in rupee securities. The prices of sterling stock had risen to a point where it paid the investor to sell out and re-invest in India and since the adverse political conditions which during the previous year had led to a substantial flight of capital from India no longer obtained, investors availed themselves freely of this opportunity to change their investments at a profit. The market was strong by the beginning of August and as little cover in the form of private remittance was available, a demand arose for Government to come into the market to purchase. An announcement was made on the 8th August calling for tenders for £500,000 on the 10th and the full amount was accepted at 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The market continued to be steady until the end of the month and Government were able to purchase £500,000 weekly by tender and £1,965,000 intermediates. From the 8th September the amount offered was raised to £1 million and during the course of the following week intermediates to the amount of £2,400,000



were purchased at 1s. 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. The Government buying rate remained unchanged from then up to the middle of March, but purchases at the auctions from the 25th January to the 15th March were on a small scale. The news received on 6th March that the United States of America had temporarily prohibited the export of gold and dealings in foreign exchange led to an immediate and precipitate fall in the rupee sterling exchange from 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The uncertainty and uneasiness created by the President's proclamation were reflected in all the markets of the world and until the full implications of the step could be ascertained banks were unwilling to sell without cover and quotations were to all intents and purposes nominal. Confidence in the rupee sterling exchange returned quickly however and normal business was resumed after a few days. Exchange rose to 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and at the last auction of the year Government were able to purchase £1 million of which £850,000 was accepted at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

#### IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves.

21. *Treasury balances in India.*—Statement XI shows the amounts and distribution of the treasury balances and reserves at the opening and close of the year, and Statement XII gives a summary of the ways and means transactions in India. The figures are as usual approximate as the accounts for the year have not been finally closed. Statement XIII shows the Government balances at the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries (including sub-treasuries) in India monthly during the year under report and for the two years immediately preceding. The average balance at Government treasuries was slightly lower than in the last two years being 2,20 lakhs as compared with 2,40 lakhs and 2,45 lakhs in the two years preceding respectively. The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India was 10,69 lakhs which was lower than that of the preceding two years. The year opened with a balance of 8,13 lakhs and with ways and means advances outstanding of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  crores. During April net sales of treasury bills to the amount of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  crores combined with substantial receipts on revenue accounts made it possible to pay off 8 crores of ways and means advances and to close the month with a balance of 7,15 lakhs including only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  crores of ways and means advances. The balance remained approximately unchanged in May, but in June it rose to 19 crores. Although during the two months, May and June, discharges of treasury bills exceeded sales, the balance was

swollen by the cash receipts from the new 5½ per cent 1938-40 loan. The balance remained approximately at the same figure till the end of July. It then fell heavily in the succeeding months to Rs. 6 crores mainly owing to heavy purchase of sterling and discharge of loans, and remained approximately at that level until the end of February.

*22. Treasury bills and ways and means advances.*—Statement XIV gives details of the sales of treasury bills throughout the year and Statement XV shows transactions in treasury bills and ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India, month by month, and also gives the amount outstanding at the end of each month. At the beginning of the financial year there were Rs. 47,53 lakhs of treasury bills outstanding with the public and there were also 9½ crores of ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank outstanding. Two crores of ways and means advances were taken early in April but 10 crores were repaid before the close of the month leaving a balance of 1½ crores. This, together with 3 crores taken early in May was repaid at the end of that month. These advances were also taken from time to time during the latter half of the year and were fully repaid before the close of the year.

Two crores of three months' bills were offered for tender each week from the 1st April to the 28th June, and intermediate bills were also sold up to the 1st June. From July 2 crores of three and six months' bills combined were offered for tender and intermediate six months' bills were re-introduced from the 13th July. All sales of treasury bills were stopped from the 3rd August but from the 30th August 2 crores of six months' bills were offered for tender. This offer was continued weekly until the 13th September when 2 crores of four months' and six months' bills combined were offered, intermediate four months' bills being also offered on tap. The total amount of four months' bills sold, whether by tender or on tap, amounted to 5,95 lakhs. From the 11th October the maturity of treasury bills offered for sale was changed again, 2 crores of three months' bills being offered for tender and also intermediates during the week. This offer continued until the end of October, and with effect from the 1st November 1½ crores only of three months' bills were offered for tender at each weekly auction and the sale of intermediates was discontinued. With effect from the 8th November the offer was reduced to 1 crore and intermediate sales were resumed from the 23rd. This continued unchanged up to the 7th February when the weekly tender offer was increased to 1½ crores for three months' bills and intermediates were stopped. This offer was continued up to the end of the year.

23. The average true yield per cent on treasury bills issued throughout the year is shown below.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Months.	Sold.	Discharged.	Average yield per cent on		
			3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
April 1932 . . . . .	21,72,75	15,95,25	5-13	..	...
May 1932 . . . . .	13,97,00	15,84,25	4-24	..	..
June 1932 . . . . .	5,99,75	12,74,00	3-54	..	..
July 1932 . . . . .	16,71,25	22,18,50	3-28	..	8-57
August 1932 . . . . .	5,77,25	15,97,25	..	..	3-21
September 1932 . . . . .	10,81,75	6,36,50	..	2-32	3-00
October 1932 . . . . .	8,82,00	3,31,75	2-41	2-48	..
November 1932 . . . . .	7,26,75	1,25	2-39	..	..
December 1932 . . . . .	4,49,75	1,25	2-46	..	..
January 1933 . . . . .	10,12,25	29,53,75	2-22	..	..
February 1933 . . . . .	8,42,25	10,20,50	1-94	..	..
March 1933 . . . . .	7,44,50	10,87,00	1-38	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,21,57,25</b>	<b>1,43,01,25</b>	..	..	..

The total amount of each maturity sold during the year was :—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Three months' bills . . . . .	89,96,25
Four months' bills . . . . .	5,95,25
Six months' bills . . . . .	25,65,75

121,57,25

Of these 65,97 lakhs were sold at weekly auctions and the balance of Rs. 55,60 lakhs as intermediates.

24. One of the most remarkable features of the year under review was the exceptionally low rates at which the Government of India were able to borrow in the short money market. The reasons were two-fold, firstly, the existence of a large surplus of idle money for which there was no outlet in trade, and, secondly, the abnormally low rates for short-term money prevailing in London which not only made it unprofitable to remit funds from India for investment but stimulated an inflow of funds to take advantage of the Indian rate which low as it was gave a better return than that.

obtainable in London. The Government of India offered facilities on two occasions for the tender of treasury bills in subscription to rupee loans as the equivalent of cash.

25. In sharp contrast to last year the rates paid by Government for treasury bill borrowings during the year under review were the lowest ever reached. The average yield per cent on three months' bills sold during March 1932 was 5.44. This fell to 5.13 per cent in April and thereafter rates showed a steady and progressive decline until the end of the year when Government were able to borrow three months money at the unprecedentedly low average rate of 1.36 per cent. The steady improvement in India's credit which was apparent towards the end of 1931-32 continued. In the absence of trade demand money even during the cold weather months which is usually the busy season was practically unobtainable. Discount rates in foreign centres were so low as to afford no opening for profitable remittance of surplus funds and actually, as pointed out in paragraph 24 above, there was a definite movement in the opposite direction, that is to say, a flow of capital into India to take advantage of the somewhat higher yield available there. Substantial funds also came to the market in the form of proceeds of gold exports. All these factors taken together contributed to the exceptional ease and enabled the Government of India not only to borrow their immediate needs at very low rates but also to fund a large proportion of the treasury bills outstanding. The total fell from a maximum of 53 crores in April 1932 to 26 crores at the end of the year. The beneficial effect of these low interest rates on the Government finances from the budgetary point of view are referred to in paragraph 7 above.

26. *Treasury balances in London.*—The year opened with a balance of £15,916,161 and closed with a balance of £9,917,874. The average for the year was £12,252,162 as against £7,996,760 in the year 1931-32, the minimum being £6,696,643 in July and the maximum £19,224,439 in November. A summary of the transactions is given below:—

#### *Disbursements.*

(In millions of £)	
Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London . . . . .	26.2
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments . . . . .	2.6
Capital Expenditure on Railways . . . . .	.2
Discharge of Permanent Debt (net) . . . . .	1.4
Transfer from Home Treasury to G. S. R. . . . .	15.5
	45.9

*Receipts.*

(In millions of £)

Recoveries on account of drawings by the Govern- ment of Iraq . . . . .	.2
Sterling purchased in India . . . . .	36.2
Sterling taken over in England . . . . .	.7
Sale of silver . . . . .	1.8
Miscellaneous receipts (net) . . . . .	1.0
Reduction in closing balance . . . . .	6.0
	<hr/>
	45.9
	<hr/>

27. *The Paper Currency Reserve.*—Statement XVI gives details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the end of March 1932 and shows the monthly fluctuations under each of the heads during the financial year 1932-33. There was a net contraction of 8½ crores during the year as a result of the repayment by the Imperial Bank of India in April of the balance of 9½ crores of the advance taken from the Reserve in the previous year against deposit of internal bills of exchange and Government securities. The monthly details are given in the statement below which also shows the corresponding monthly total for the five preceding years.

Expansions (+) or contractions (-).

(in lakhs of rupees.)

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.				
						(i) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(ii) Advances to the Imperial Bank against		(iii) Gold.	Total.
							(a) Internal Bills of Exchange.	(b) Govt. of India Securities.		
April . . . . .	-10,33	+50	-4,68	-2,96	-1,30	+10	-3,75	-5,76	+27	-9,14
May . . . . .	-2,00	+1,50	-31	-6,03	-7,40	-5,02	..	..	+5,18	+16
June . . . . .	-2,10	-9,00	..	-5,92	-6,00	+6	..	..	+7	+13
July . . . . .	..	..	-8,11	..	-1,17	-8	..	..	+8	..
August . . . . .	..	..	-4,56	-5,11	-4,72	-25	..	..	+25	..
September . . . . .	..	..	..	..	-6,28	-31	..	..	+23	-8
October . . . . .	..	..	-3,26	-3,96	+11,98	-18	..	..	+19	+1
November . . . . .	..	+24	-3,55	-6,04	+4,83	-23	..	..	+22	-1
December . . . . .	+6,00	+9,95	..	-1,98	+22,15	-6,92	..	..	+6,93	+1.
January . . . . .	+6,00	+1,11	+5	-4,92	+4,97	-6,77	..	..	+6,84	+7
February . . . . .	-67	+2,00	..	-3,61	+4,00	-7	..	..	+16	+9
March . . . . .	-1,00	-4,50	-7,99	+1,69	-49	-15	..	..	+31	+16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-4,10</b>	<b>+1,90</b>	<b>-32,41</b>	<b>-38,64</b>	<b>+20,57</b>	<b>-19,82</b>	<b>-3,75</b>	<b>-5,76</b>	<b>+20,73</b>	<b>-8,60</b>

28. As already stated, remittances to the Home Treasury during the year were much in excess of current requirements and the surplus balance was invested and transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve in England against opposite payment in gold from the Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve in India an equivalent amount of rupee securities being simultaneously cancelled. The sale proceeds of silver realised in England were utilised in the same way. These transactions involved an increase in the gold holdings of the Reserve and a corresponding reduction in the balance of rupee securities.

29. During the year there was a return of rupees from circulation the details of which are given later in this report. This in spite of sales of silver increased the holding of silver coin and bullion in the reserve from 1,11,19 lakhs to 1,11,86, an increase of 67 lakhs.

30. *Seasonal advances to the Imperial Bank.*—The advance of Rs. 9,51 lakhs outstanding at the beginning of the year was repaid by the Imperial Bank in April. As there was no demand for additional currency throughout the year owing to slackness in trade the Bank had no occasion to take fresh advances from the reserve during the year.

31. *The Gold Standard Reserve.*—Details of the holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in statement XVII. There was no addition during the year from the profit on coinage and the receipts were composed entirely of the profit on investments. The actual receipts during the year amounted to £429,900 and were appropriated to Revenue.

Sterling securities of the value of £13,750,000 forming part of the Home Treasury balance and of £1,777,000 purchased out of the sale proceeds of silver realised in England during the year were deposited in the London Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve against a withdrawal of an equivalent amount of gold from the Indian branch of the reserve. This resulted in a net increase under "Securities" of £15,527,000 in the English branch of the Reserve against a corresponding decrease of gold in the Indian branch of the Reserve.

32. *The total gold holdings of the Government of India.*—The net effect of the preceding transactions was that the gold holdings of the Government of India increased during the year by 2 lakhs only to a total of 44.36 lakhs of which 25.99 were in the Paper Currency Reserve and 18.37 in the Gold Standard Reserve valued at the statutory parity. Their actual market value at the close of the year was approximately 63 crores. In other words, there was practically no increase in the quantity of gold in the reserves during the year but the value at the market rate increased by nearly 5 crores over that of the last year.

### V.—Money Conditions in India.

33. *Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India.*—Statement XVIII shows the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding figures for the two previous years. It also shows the percentage which that cash bore to the total liabilities of the Bank. Statement XIX gives the money rates on the first day of each month of the year. The bank rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will ordinarily advance money against Government securities, while the Imperial Bank hundi rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will discount or rediscount first class three months' bills. The bazar rates are those at which the bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs. The rates for bills of large traders and shroffs are not given separately because they follow very closely the Imperial Bank hundi rate.

34. *General features.*—The year opened with the bank rate at 6 per cent and it remained at that level until the 28th of April when it was changed to 5 per cent. A rapid return of funds enabled the Imperial Bank to repay in April the outstanding balance of the advance of 9½ crores taken from the Paper Currency Reserve in 1931-32. Owing to low commodity prices and slackness in trade there was practically no demand for money throughout the year and the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent on the 7th July and to 3½ per cent on the 16th February. The Bank's cash balance at the close of the year was 26½ crores.

35. *Clearing house and internal remittance statistics.*—Statement XX gives details of the clearances of cheques through the clearing house since 1918-19. Prior to August 1928 all the transactions were not effected through the clearing house as in Bombay inter-bank transactions were adjusted by direct credit or debit with the Imperial Bank. The increase of 103 crores in the year's total as compared with the previous year was a satisfactory feature as the figures for the two previous years had shown a steady decline.

36. Statement XXI shows the amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank and statements XXII and XXIII give figures showing the remittance of funds through Government agency, i.e., through treasuries and currency offices. The Appendix also shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the cotton, jute and Burma rice crops. Here again the drop in the figures of remittances was due to the fall in prices of commodities.



## VI.—The Public Debt.

37. *India's debt.*—In statement XXIV an attempt has been made to tabulate the total liabilities of the Government of India in India and in the United Kingdom showing separately loans, treasury bills in the hands of the public and in the Paper Currency Reserve, ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India and other obligations. On the other side of the account are shown the cash, bullion and securities held on treasury account, that is to say, as distinct from the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard reserves. Those assets are also shown which are represented by definite interest bearing obligations to the Government of India either from provincial governments and Indian States or the Indian railways and other Government commercial departments. The statement is not a complete balance-sheet but it gives a fairly accurate presentation of the changes in the financial position of Government from year to year. The statement is taken from the Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum on the budget presented at the end of February and revised up to the date of publication in the light of later actuals. Final actuals are not available until several months after the close of the year. It will be seen that India's unproductive debt has been reduced by 7 crores during the year after allowing for a loss on sales of silver and it amounts to only seventeen per cent of the total. It is also to be noted that the total debt of India was reduced by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores from 1,213·6 crores to 1,210·9 crores. This is mainly due to the revenue surplus and the heavy curtailment in the capital outlay on railways.

38. *Provision for the reduction of debt.*—In paragraph 24 of the report for 1924-25 details were given of the scheme for the reduction of debt from revenue. The general scheme is unchanged except that with effect from 1930-31 the rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling debt for the purposes of calculation has been taken as 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. In accordance with that scheme the amount of revenue applied to the reduction of debt during the year 1932-33 was 6,84 lakhs and in the budget for 1933-34 provision for a further 6,89 lakhs has been made. Of the amount applied to the reduction of debt during the year, Rs. 1,78,39,000 were credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent 1929-47, 1939-44 and 1945-55 loans. During the year Rs. 51½ lakhs were spent in purchasing these loans for cancellation. The total balance of the funds at the end of 1932-33 including interest, etc., on investments amounted to Rs. 681¾ lakhs of which Rs. 3,59¼ lakhs remained uninvested at the end of the year.

39. *Rupee Loans.*—The gradual appreciation in both rupee and sterling Government of India securities and the continuous

decline in money rates during the year indicated the desirability of taking full advantage of the prevalent easy money conditions to reduce the burden of the large volume of floating debt and of the early maturing debt bearing onerous rates of interest, and with this object in view, the unprecedented step was taken of floating successively four rupee loans.

40. *5½ per cent Loan, 1938-40.*—The first loan took the form of a 5½ per cent issue liable to income tax. It was issued at Rs. 98 per cent and is repayable at par not later than the 1st October 1940 and not earlier than the 1st October 1938. It opened for subscription on the 6th June 1932 and closed on the 18th June 1932 and was for an unlimited amount. Subscriptions were payable in cash, in 6 per cent Bonds 1932 and in treasury bills. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 19.14 lakhs of which Rs. 13.70 lakhs were by tender of cash, Rs. 3.63 lakhs by tender of 1932 Bonds and Rs. 1.81 lakhs by tender of treasury bills.

41. *5 per cent Loan, 1940-43.*—The next loan was a 5 per cent issue, liable to income tax. This also was issued at Rs. 98 per cent and is repayable at par not later than the 1st October 1943 nor earlier than the 1st October 1940. It opened for subscription on the 17th August 1932 and was closed on the same day, in accordance with the terms of the loan notification which provided that it would be closed without notice as soon as it appeared that the total subscriptions, which were to be in cash, in 5 per cent Bonds 1933 and 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36, amounted approximately to Rs. 25 crores (nominal value) and, in any case, not later than the 31st August 1932. The total nominal value of the loan applied for was Rs. 29.82 lakhs of which Rs. 9.45 lakhs was by tender of cash, Rs. 10.42 lakhs by tender of 5 per cent Bonds, 1933, and 9.95 lakhs by tender of 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36. In accordance with the terms of the loan notification, which provided that, in the event of oversubscription on the opening day, partial allotment would be made to the subscribers in cash, applications by tender of cash for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in each case were allotted in full, while those for amounts exceeding Rs. 5,000 were allotted approximately 50 per cent, subject to a minimum allotment of Rs. 5,000. The total nominal value of the loan issued thus came to Rs. 25.18 lakhs of which Rs. 4.81 lakhs was against tender of cash, Rs. 4.54 lakhs of cash having been refunded on partial allotment. The 5 per cent Bonds, 1933 and the 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36 were accepted at premia of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 respectively, and the nominal value of these loans tendered for conversion amounted to Rs. 10.07 lakhs and Rs. 9.52 lakhs.

42. *4 per cent Bonds, 1943.*—The third loan was announced on the 18th January 1933. This loan was a 4 per cent issue liable to

income-tax. It was also issued at Rs. 98 per cent and is repayable at par on the 1st August 1943. Subscriptions to the loan were payable in the form of cash or of Indian treasury bills. The loan opened for subscription on the 23rd January 1933. The notification announcing the loan provided that it would be closed without notice as soon as it appeared that the total subscriptions amounted approximately to Rs. 15 crores (nominal value), and in any case not later than the 26th January 1933. It also provided that, if the total subscriptions received on the opening day exceeded Rs. 15 crores, partial allotment would be made to the subscribers in cash.

43. The conditions of the money market indicated that the loan was likely to be fully subscribed on the opening day. The lists remained open actually for less than 2 hours and the total nominal value of the loan applied for during this short period was Rs. 24.77 lakhs of which Rs. 9.80 lakhs was by tender of cash, and Rs. 14.97 lakhs by tender of treasury bills. Applications accompanied by tender of cash were all rejected in terms of the loan notification, as the loan was practically fully subscribed in the form of treasury bills which were accepted in full. The nominal value of the treasury bills tendered in subscription and accepted was Rs. 14.97 lakhs.

44. *4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1960-70 (2nd Issue).*—The last loan of the year which was a re-issue of the 4 per cent Loan, 1960-70, was a purely conversion loan. It opened on the 1st February 1933 and closed on the 28th February. This loan is repayable at par not later than the 15th September 1970 and not earlier than the 15th September 1966, the interest being liable to income-tax. Holders of the 5 per cent War Loan, 1929-47, the 5 per cent Bonds, 1933, and the 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36, were given the option of converting their holdings into this loan, on the following terms. For every Rs. 100 (nominal value) of any of the above loans tendered for conversion, the applicant received Rs. 100 (nominal value) of the 4 per cent Loan, 1960-70, and, in addition, a cash bonus of Rs. 7-8 in the case of the 5 per cent Loan, 1929-47, and of Rs. 8-8 in the case of the other two loans. The total amount converted was Rs. 33.85 lakhs, of which Rs. 15.50 lakhs were by tender of the 5 per cent War Loan, 1929-47, Rs. 7.12 lakhs by tender of the 5 per cent Bonds, 1933, and Rs. 11.23 lakhs by tender of the 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36.

45. Although money was very easy when the first flotation was announced on the 1st June 1932, market conditions were not very favourable and actually worsened during the period which elapsed between the first announcement and the opening of the lists. Political trouble and communal riots broke out at Bombay on the eve of the announcement of the loan and international factors such as

the United States of America's refusal to participate in the Lausanne conference and fears regarding a possible crisis in Central Europe created renewed distrust and want of confidence all round with the result that both sterling and rupee securities weakened whilst the loan was still open. The exchanges also showed signs of weakness—a factor which necessarily precluded Government from discontinuing the issue of treasury bills during the loan period. Taking all these circumstances into consideration the results of the loan operations were by no means unsatisfactory. Market conditions were extremely favourable for the three other flotations.

46. There had been a continuous and substantial appreciation in the rate of both rupee and Indian sterling securities since the issue of the first rupee loan in June and it was clear that any opportunity which presented itself to convert early maturing debt to a lower rate of interest should be utilised. In the case of the second rupee loan the announcement of the success of the British War Loan conversion operation coincided with the opening of the lists and had a very stimulating effect on subscriptions. The third rupee loan being for a limited amount open to subscriptions in cash and treasury bills only was immediately oversubscribed. The success of this loan paved the way for the large conversion operation which was to follow. Conditions in the market continued to be extremely favourable and it was evident that there was a wide demand for longer term investment. Government decided to notify for redemption on the 15th May 1933 and the 15th August 1933 respectively the 5 per cent War Loan, 1929-47, amounting to 19,62 lakhs and the 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36, amounting to 20,19 lakhs. In the result, a total of 26,73 lakhs of these two loans and 7,12 lakhs of the 6 per cent Bonds, 1933, were converted into 4 per cent Loan, 1960-70. The success of this operation placed the finances of the Government of India on a very sound basis as it reduced the amount of early maturing debt outstanding to easily manageable proportions and also lowered the yield offered for medium or long-term borrowings from 5.8 per cent to 4.5. The following figures showing the results of the loans and the conversion operations will be of interest.

The total amount of loans (maturing or redeemable in 1933) outstanding on 1st April 1932 was as below:—

6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36 . . . . .	29.7	crores.
5 per cent Bonds, 1933 . . . . .	21.4	„
5 per cent War Loan, 1929-47 . . . . .	19.7	„
	<hr/>	
	70.8	„

Of the above 19.6 crores were converted into 5 per cent loan, 1940-43 and 33.8 crores into 4 per cent loan, 1960-70, leaving a balance of 17.4 crores distributed as follows :—

6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36 . . . . .	9.0	crores.
5 per cent Bonds, 1933 . . . . .	4.3	„
5 per cent War Loan, 1929-47 . . . . .	4.1	„
Total . . . . .	17.4	„

In addition, treasury bills of the face value of 1.8 and 14.7 crores, were converted into 5½ per cent Loan, 1938-40 and 4 per cent. Bonds, 1943 respectively.

47. *Sterling loan : flotation and repayments.*—An issue of 5 per cent stock 1942-47 was made in April 1932 at 95 per cent for a total amount of £10,000,000. The stock is redeemable at par on the 15th June 1947, or at any time after the 15th June 1942 with 3 calendar months' previous notice. There were 4,954 applications for a total amount of £21,895,400 stock. Applications for amounts up to £200 were allotted in full. Larger applications received allotments of 44.54 per cent.

The 6 per cent Sterling Bonds, 1932, the outstanding balance of which was £4,706,600, were repaid on the 15th June 1932 on maturity. £4.3 million 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-35, were also purchased and cancelled during the year.

48. *Post Office Cash Certificates.*—The following table shows the transactions on account of Post Office Cash Certificates from 1917-18 when they were first introduced :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Receipts.	Repayments.	Net receipts.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10.00	1.12	8.88	8.88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4.03	7.16	-3.13	5.75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1.00	2.41	-1.41	4.34
1922-23 and 1923-24 . . . . .	7.61	3.53	4.08	8.42
1924-25 and 1925-26 . . . . .	15.65	3.10	12.55	20.97
1926-27 and 1927-28 . . . . .	13.61	3.88	9.73	30.70
1928-29 . . . . .	4.91	3.31	1.60	32.30
1929-30 . . . . .	7.15	4.45	2.70	35.00
1930-31 . . . . .	11.78	8.35	3.43	38.43
1931-32 . . . . .	14.49	8.34	6.15	44.58
1932-33 . . . . .	15.73	4.68	11.05	55.63

Both gross and net receipts during the year under review have beaten all previous records. The large increase in receipts is, as stated in the last year's report, mainly due to the fact that the yield on Post Office Cash Certificates which is free of income tax was very attractive owing to the high rate of income tax and the decrease in the yields of other Government securities. It is reasonable to assume that a substantial portion of the money so invested represented proceeds of sales of gold and this may well prove to be the first decisive step in the direction of abandonment of the secular habit of hoarding the precious metal.

To conform with the appreciation in the value of Government securities during the year the yield on Cash Certificates was reduced from 6 per cent free of tax to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent free of tax on the 1st September 1932 and again to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent free of tax on the 3rd January 1933.

49. *Prices of Securities.*—Statement XXV compares the highest and lowest prices of the more important rupee loans with the prices of previous years, and Statement XXVI gives the fluctuations of the same securities, month by month, throughout the year. When the year opened business in the securities market was dull,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent paper being quoted round  $61\frac{1}{2}$ . Towards the end of the month, however, the instantaneous success of the 5 per cent sterling loan for £10 millions announced on the 25th together with a reduction in the Imperial Bank of India rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent on the 28th had a stimulating effect. Prices improved gradually and the market was steady throughout May. The announcement of the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent 1938-40 loan on the 1st June had little effect on the market, but later in the month the unexpectedly slow progress of subscriptions to the new loan, combined with a drop in Indian sterling loan prices, had a somewhat depressing influence. This proved to be only very temporary, and towards the end of the month the market became buoyant and Indian sterling stocks also showed a strong and rising tendency. India sterling loans continued to appreciate very rapidly from this point and prices became completely out of parity with those of similar rupee loans with the result that investors sold substantial amounts of sterling securities and remitted the proceeds to India for investment in both long term and short term rupee paper. The flight of capital which was apparent in the two previous years was therefore completely reversed and a large portion of the funds which left the country at that time was repatriated. The effect on rupee securities was remarkable. Scrips of all maturities appreciated rapidly, and although there were minor fluctuations from time to time mainly due to disturbing international conditions prices touched their highest point in the last month of the year.

The most encouraging feature in the securities market was the revival of interest in long term investment which had been almost completely absent during the two preceding years, and it was this which enabled the Government of India to fund a large portion of their short term liabilities into long term debt. The ban on forward dealings in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent paper which had been imposed by the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1931 was lifted during the course of the year under review with the result that dealings in the market became much more active. The statement below shows the highest and lowest prices for each month of the year of the India  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent sterling loan.

	Highest.	Lowest.
	£	£
April 1932 . . . . .	67	65
May 1932 . . . . .	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	66
June 1932 . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	66
July 1932 . . . . .	83	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
August 1932 . . . . .	81	75
September 1932 . . . . .	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
October 1932 . . . . .	90	85
November 1932 . . . . .	92	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
December 1932 . . . . .	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 1933 . . . . .	99	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
February 1933 . . . . .	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
March 1933 . . . . .	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99

#### VII.—Demand for the various forms of Currency.

50. *Absorption of currency.*—Statement XXVII shows the average annual absorption of currency notes and rupee coin for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the absorption during the 14 subsequent years with the average for this period. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are omitted as they are no longer legal tender. The principles on which the absorption or return of currency are calculated are the same as those adopted in previous reports, but it may be well to recapitulate them here for ready reference. The absorption or return of currency notes is the variation in the totals of the active circulation, that is to say, the amount of notes issued after deduction of those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The absorption or return of rupee coin is the variation of the total amount of rupees held in Government treasuries and in the Currency Reserve, after addition of the new coin, if any, issued from the Mints and deduction of the old coin returned to the Mints for recoinage or melting. As in the case of the figures for notes, the figure so calculated shows the amount absorbed or returned by the public, the only difference being that the rupee figures include among coin held by the public the coin holdings of the Imperial Bank at its local head

offices. This amount however is very small. There was a net return of currency during the year amounting to 17,11 lakhs comprising notes of the value of 12,55 lakhs and coin of the value of 4,56 lakhs. The statement below gives the absorption during each busy season and return during each slack season during the past thirteen years from the 31st January 1920 up to the end of December 1932, those months being chosen in each year in which the seasonal fluctuations reached their respective maxima.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Period.	BUSY SEASON ABSORPTION.			SLACK SEASON RETURN.		
	Notes.	Coin.	Total.	Notes.	Coin.	Total.
31st January 1920 to 31st August 1920.	..	..	..	35,68	14,67	50,35
31st August 1920 to 31st March 1921	20,15	-10,26	9,89	..	..	..
31st March 1921 to 31st July 1921	..	..	..	3,48	8,47	11,95
31st July 1921 to 31st December 1921.	18,19	71	18,90	..	..	..
31st December 1921 to 31st August 1922.	..	..	..	21,60	13,91	35,51
31st August 1922 to 31st December 1922.	22,15	1,24	23,39	..	..	..
31st December 1922 to 31st August 1923.	..	..	..	21,82	8,12	29,94
31st August 1923 to 29th February 1924.	32,15	14,87	47,02	..	..	..
29th February 1924 to 31st July 1924.	..	..	..	26,09	1,82	27,91
31st July 1924 to 28th February 1925.	21,37	6,41	27,78	..	..	..
28th February 1925 to 31st July 1925.	..	..	..	28,00	8,69	36,69
31st July 1925 to 31st December 1925.	39,13	1,41	40,54	..	..	..
31st December 1925 to 31st August 1926.	..	..	..	35,40	16,53	51,93
31st August 1926 to 28th February 1927.	24,05	-3,24	20,81	..	..	..
28th February 1927 to 31st July 1927	..	..	..	19,86	9,11	28,97
31st July 1927 to 31st December 1927.	28,29	1,97	30,26	..	..	..
31st December 1927 to 31st August 1928.	..	..	..	16,43	4,41	20,84
31st August 1928 to 31st December 1928.	24,13	4,13	28,26	..	..	..
31st December 1928 to 30th September 1929.	..	..	..	25,63	17,46	43,09
30th September 1929 to 31st December 1929.	12,77	1,95	14,72	..	..	..
31st December 1929 to 31st July 1930.	..	..	..	24,45	16,00	40,45
31st July 1930 to 31st December 1930.	7,07	-6,38	69	..	..	..
1st January 1931 to 31st August 1931	..	..	..	18,49	18,99	37,48
1st September 1931 to 29th February 1932.	34,69	15,73	50,41	..	..	..
1st March 1932 to 31st July 1932	..	..	..	24,83	4,16	29,01
1st August 1932 to 31st December 1932.	12,27	-37	11,90	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,96,41</b>	<b>28,16</b>	<b>3,24,57</b>	<b>3,01,75</b>	<b>1,42,37</b>	<b>4,44,12</b>



51. *Rupees*.—Statement XXVIII gives the absorption of rupees and half rupees during 1931-32 and 1932-33. Statement XXIX gives the monthly absorption of rupees, and Statement XXX distributes the figures by circles. There was a net return of rupees from circulation in every circle which is mainly due to the depression in trade.

52. Statement XXXI shows the number of rupees minted since 1835, and Statement XXXII tabulates the result of the annual census showing the proportion of each mintage in typical samples of rupees examined at treasuries throughout the country. Neither of these statements calls for any special remarks.

53. *Absorption of small coin*.—Statement XXXIII gives details of the absorption of small coin in each province during the last 3 years, and Statement XXXIV summarises these figures for the whole of India and compares them with similar figures for the average of the five pre-war years, the average of the five war-years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the years following the war. The smaller absorption as compared with that of the previous year was due to the same reasons which led to the return of rupees and notes from circulation. There was a net absorption of all denominations of small coin except four-anna pieces which returned from circulation to the extent of 6 lakhs during the year. Of the total amount of one anna pieces  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs was, as usual, absorbed by the Central Provinces in connection with cotton sowing operations.

### VIII.—The Note Circulation and Miscellaneous Matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.

54. *Statistics of the Note Circulation*.—Statistics of the note circulation are given in statements XXXV to XXXIX. In these statistics "gross circulation" means the total amount of notes issued, and "active circulation" the amount of notes issued less those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The average active circulation was half a crore below the average for last year. The active circulation was lowest in the hot weather falling to 146 crores in July and rising to 158 crores in December.

55. *Character of the note circulation*.—The details in statement XXXVIII indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purposes of this statement, Rs. 10,000 notes are excluded. They hardly enter into ordinary circulation at all but are used as a convenient means of effecting large transfers between the Imperial Bank and the Government currency chests. Re. 1 and Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  notes have not been issued for some years, and notes of these denominations are being cancelled on receipt at

treasuries and currency offices.' The ten rupee note continues to be the popular denomination, representing 40.3 per cent of the total circulation, the hundred rupee note following it with a circulation of 37.6 per cent. Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes were made universal in 1931-32 but there was no material increase in their circulation during the year under review. The new pattern 50-rupee note has also failed to make any progress.

56. *Life of currency notes.*—The following tables give a rough measure of the life of each denomination of notes. The life of a note is reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year :—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
1932-33 . . . . .	18½	17½	16½	17½	16½	4	5½
1931-32 . . . . .	16½	15½	13½	16	15½	2½	2½
1930-31 . . . . .	12	11½	11	9½	11½	1½	2½
1929-30 . . . . .	12½	11½	10	9	10	2	2

The increase in the life of notes during the year is due to the extensive re-issues of notes throughout the year in order to effect economy in the cost of note forms.

In the above calculations notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation; if these notes are excluded from the circulation figures, the life of the various denominations works out as follows for 1932-33 :—

Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
9½	10½	7½	9½	5½	2	5

The actual period for which the several denominations of notes ordinarily remain in circulation appears to lie between these two periods.

57. *Printing of currency notes.*—With a view to reduce the cost of printing and distribution new pattern notes of the Rs. 5 denomination of a smaller size and of thinner paper have been introduced during the year. These notes were first issued from the Rangoon Currency Office in March. New pattern notes of the denomination of Rs. 10 also are being printed now at the Nasik Press also of a smaller size and of thinner paper and will be put into circulation shortly.

58. *Note forgeries.*—The total number of forged notes received in the various currency offices during the year was 2,673 against 5,343 in 1931-32, 4,225 in 1930-31 and 7,636 in 1929-30. The large decrease in the number of forged notes in the year under review is probably due somewhat to the success of the efforts of the police in tracing and arresting gangs of forgers in recent years. As in previous years, more than half of the notes, namely 1,415 pieces, appeared in the Rangoon circle, the Calcutta, the Bombay and the Madras circles following with 420, 334 and 319 respectively. Of the total 14 were of the Re. 1, 212 of the Rs. 5, 2,262 of the Rs. 10, 3 of the Rs. 50, 181 of the Rs. 100 and 1 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

Of the total number of forged notes of the Re. 1 denomination 10 were discovered in the Calcutta, 1 in the Karachi and 3 in the Madras circles.

No forgery of the Rs. 2½ denomination has come to light during the last 3 years.

Nearly half of the number of forged notes of the Rs. 5 denomination appeared in the Calcutta circle. Most of them were of the old pattern, the more important forgeries being of the GC/90 series. There were 92 forgeries of the new pattern larger size note of this denomination of which 39 were discovered this year. Of the old forgeries of this pattern note the L/52 series was predominant as in the last year.

As in previous years, the bulk of the forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination appeared in the Rangoon circle. Almost all notes of this denomination belonged to the new pattern of which 1,376 were of the green and 834 of the blue pattern. Of these 8 pieces of the green pattern and 143 pieces of the blue pattern were new forgeries. They do not call for any special comment; those of the blue notes were all process made and were crude productions except the J/21, J/74, K/37 and K/50 series which were well executed. Forgeries of the notes of the E/23, H/23, J/99, E/70, T/27, H/22, K/16, K/15, J/4 and H/79 series were the most common. Forged notes without a serial number also appeared in considerable quantities in Calcutta and Rangoon as in the last year.

Of the three forged Rs. 50 notes detected during the year one was received in each of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras circles. They call for no special comment.

Of the total number of forgeries of the Rs. 100 denomination the Madras and the Bombay circles contributed 62 per cent. Notes of the TE/87, ND/82 and TE/6 series were received in considerable numbers in the Madras, Bombay and Calcutta circles. No forgery of the new pattern note of this denomination has been brought to light up till now and the number of new forgeries of the old pattern was reduced to 5 only in the year under report. The notes were mainly process made forgeries and were printed on ordinary paper, some of them being also retouched by hand.

No forgery of the Rs. 500 denomination was detected during the year.

Only one forged Rs. 1,000 note was received in the Bombay currency office against 66 in the last year.

108 prosecutions were launched during the year in connection with forged notes. Of these 58 resulted in the conviction of the accused and 6 cases are still under trial. Of the 5 cases pending from the previous year conviction was secured in two and the accused persons were acquitted in two other cases. The remaining case is still under trial.

59. *Claims on wholly destroyed, lost and mutilated notes, etc.*—The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed and other notes in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1932-33 and the three preceding years:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Whole notes destroyed	140	288	186	278
Half notes	4,208	2,807	2,179	4,127
Mutilated notes	25,386	26,761	26,304	31,708

The increase in the number of claims during the year is partly due to the tightening of the administration of the Refund Rules and partly to the change in the method of accounting for these notes.

60. *False claims.*—Five cases of apparent false claims on defective and other currency notes were investigated during 1932-33.

Prosecutions were launched in three cases. The accused in one of these cases was acquitted, conviction was obtained in another case, while the third has not been disposed of. Out of the three cases pending at the close of the previous year, the accused in one case was convicted and the other two cases are still pending.

61. *Writing off old notes.*—The value of notes written off to Government during the year, under section 19 of Act X of 1923, amounted to Rs. 37,750 against Rs. 26,400 in 1931-32, Rs. 30,950 in 1930-31 and Rs. 38,450 in 1929-30. There was also a refund, amounting to Rs. 1,400, of the value of notes previously written off.

62. *Withdrawal of silver coin.*—The total value of silver coins withdrawn from circulation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 305.4 lakhs as against 294.3 lakhs in 1931-32 and 392.6 lakhs in 1930-31. The details are shown in the statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Province.	1835.	1840.	1862 and 1874-76.	1911.	Shroff- marked.	Other un- current.
India . . . . .	34	1,58	27,26	10	..	11,10
N.-W. Frontier Province	..	4	33	..	..	3
Madras . . . . .	12	1,11	27,37	1	..	4,83
Bombay . . . . .	6	79	39,66	1	14	29,98
Bengal . . . . .	21	1,04	8,57	..	..	3,54
United Provinces . .	34	3,89	42,91	3	..	16,28
Punjab . . . . .	14	1,50	20,99	3	..	9,77
Burma . . . . .	2	10	4,75	..	..	2,38
Bihar and Orissa . .	22	1,60	16,49	*1	..	15,26
Central Provinces . .	3	55	4,43	..	..	79
Assam . . . . .	6	2,37	1,90	..	..	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,54</b>	<b>14,07</b>	<b>1,94,66</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>94,76*</b>

\* Includes small silver coin worth 10.9 lakhs.

In addition, 10.23 lakhs of Victoria Empress coin (1877 to 1901) were withdrawn during the year from the currency offices for melting, as compared with 8.86 lakhs in 1931-32 and 7.85 lakhs in 1930-31. The gross total of silver coins withdrawn in the last four years is therefore :—

1929-30 . . . . .	9,39 lakhs.
1930-31 . . . . .	11,78 "
1931-32 . . . . .	11,80 "
1932-33 . . . . .	13,28 "

The following table shows the number of light-weight silver coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mints during the year :—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.					Total.
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . . . .	20,66,806	30,096	..	..	30,068	21,26,969
Half rupees . . . . .	..	..	15,30,908	16,221	2,924	15,50,053
Quarter rupees . . . . .	..	..	..	1,98,572	3,367	2,01,939
Eighth rupees . . . . .	..	..	..	43,648	897	44,545
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,66,806</b>	<b>30,096</b>	<b>15,30,908</b>	<b>2,58,441</b>	<b>37,256</b>	<b>39,23,506</b>

Grand Total 1932-33 . . . . .	39,35,506
Ditto 1931-32 . . . . .	36,57,224
Ditto 1930-31 . . . . .	32,02,599
Ditto 1929-30 . . . . .	36,489
Ditto 1928-29 . . . . .	55,05,014
Ditto 1927-28 . . . . .	81,25,247
Ditto 1926-27 . . . . .	97,13,708

Silver two-anna pieces are still legal tender but their re-issue has been stopped since 1925-26. The total amount withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mint during the year was Rs. 4.59 lakhs against Rs. 6.37 lakhs in 1931-32 and Rs. 5.55 lakhs in 1930-31.

63. *Withdrawal of nickel and copper coin.*—Eight-anna nickel coins were called in under section 15-A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, with effect from the 1st October 1924. They are now received at currency offices only. The total amount withdrawn and sent to the Mints during the year was Rs. 2,090. Double-pice, though still legal tender, are being withdrawn from circulation at treasuries and currency offices, the total amount so withdrawn during the year being Rs. 27,347. The amounts of badly worn and defaced nickel and copper coins withdrawn from circulation were four-anna pieces Rs. 14,655, two-anna pieces Rs. 32,752, one-anna pieces Rs. 5,40,210 and copper and bronze Rs. 4,03,916.

64. *Counterfeit coin.*—The counterfeit silver coins detected at treasuries, railway stations and Mints were as follows:—

	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Re.	¼ Re.
1932-33	1,55,966	11,347	8,866	1,900
1931-32	1,60,233	9,178	9,568	1,880
1930-31	1,50,623	7,271	6,200	1,728
1929-30	1,37,060	6,407	5,760	2,934

Nearly half the number of counterfeits appeared in Bombay and the Punjab. The total number of counterfeit nickel coin cut at railway stations and treasuries was 425 of the eight-anna, 10,695 of the four-anna, 27,120 of the two-anna and 18,320 of the one-anna denominations.

65. *Special examination of rupees at the Mints.*—The table below shows the results of the special examination at the Mints of rupees shroffed at each of the seven currency offices to test the adequacy of the shroffing work.

Amount examined.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bangoon.	Karachi.
	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Counterfeits	30	88	62	32	27	21	7
Fraudulently defaced	2	9	4	6	8	6	3
Loss between 2 per cent. and 6½ per cent.	2,887	869	160	1,395	217	247	121
Loss between 6½ per cent. and 12½ per cent.	9	..	1	4	1	1	..
Loss between 12½ per cent. and 18½ per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loss between 18½ per cent. and 25 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,418	961	187	1,427	248	276	131
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1932-33.	·240	·172	·050	·280	·044	·088	·181
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupee in 1932-33.	·028	·023	·024	·022	·023	·028	·023
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1931-32.	·188	·082	·078	·147	·103	·060	·115
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupee in 1931-32.	·023	·023	·024	·026	·023	·023	·023

The work was generally satisfactory in all currency offices except that the proportion of counterfeit coin detected in the Bombay and Madras remittances was large indicating perfunctory shroffing.

66. Statement XL gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the currency department during the year, and Statement XLI gives comparative statistics of the work done at the various currency offices.

67. *Working of the Mints.*—In the year under report Government coinage was carried out only in the Calcutta Mint. It consisted of Rs. 76,700 worth of single pice, Rs. 42,500 worth of half-pice, and Rs. 1,20,900 worth of pie pieces, a total of 33½ million pieces, as compared with 29 in the previous year. Besides this, the Calcutta Mint coined 110 lakhs pieces of Sarupshahi rupees and small coin for the Mewar Durbar and melted 32,19,190 tolas of gold for the public.

As in the previous year, the operations of the Bombay Mint were mainly confined to refining silver on Government account. In addition to this refining of surplus rupees it also refined and melted a large quantity of gold on behalf of the public and melted and assayed silver throughout the year. The gold so melted amounted to 1,25,68,914 tolas and the silver to 2,22,00,497 tolas. The gold received for refining amounted to 10,00,751 tolas from the Indian mines and 5,012 from the public. 88,56,123 tolas of silver were also received at the Mint for refining from the public and 1,11,52,386 tolas from Indian States. In addition, the Assay Office at the Bombay Mint carried out numerous assays of gold and silver including musters sent over from the Calcutta Mint. The total number of assays, including Government, during the year amounted to 18,512 of gold and 9,040 of silver of which 17,472 of gold and 4,330 of silver were on account of the public.

The Mints were also employed in the manufacture of medals and the execution of other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CALCUTTA,  
The 8th June 1933.

J. W. KELLY,  
Offg. Controller of the Currency.



## APPENDIX.

(Reference paragraph 36.)

*Note on the financing of the Cotton, Jute and Burma Rice Crops.*

1. *Cotton*.—The cotton areas covered by this note are the same as in the previous reports. Area I supplies cotton classified by the East India Cotton Association as Becar, Khandesh and Central Provinces, and area II, cotton classified as Central India and Barsi Nagar. As usual, the considerable portion of the Barsi Nagar crop which is raised in the Hyderabad State and is financed by its currency, has been excluded.

2. The approximate out-turn of cotton during the year and its value were as follows:—

	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	11,30,000	9,80
Area II . . . . .	6,65,000	5,67
TOTAL . . . . .	17,95,000	15,37

These compare as below with the figures of the three previous years:—

	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	16,59,500	19,53	14,70,500	11,70	5,70,000	5,73
Area II . . . . .	10,11,700	13,67	9,26,000	7,23	4,88,000	4,82
TOTAL . . . . .	26,61,200	33,15	23,96,500	18,93	10,58,000	10,55

3. The out-turn was about 70 per cent better than in the previous year which, however, was marked by a serious crop failure and showed very poor results. On the other hand, the value of the crop improved only by 46 per cent which indicates that the cultivator got an appreciably smaller price on an average than in 1931-32.

4. The statement below shows the course of prices of fine Oomras per candy of 784 lbs. in the Bombay market since October 1927 :—

Date.	Price.
	Rs.
1st October 1927 . . . . .	395½
31st March 1928 . . . . .	334
1st October 1928 . . . . .	324
28th March 1929 . . . . .	322
1st October 1929 . . . . .	302
31st March 1930 . . . . .	230
1st October 1930 . . . . .	169½
30th March 1931 . . . . .	176½
2nd October 1931 . . . . .	135
2nd February 1932 . . . . .	205
22nd March 1932 . . . . .	195
30th June 1932 . . . . .	160
2nd December 1932 . . . . .	179½
31st January 1933 . . . . .	169
30th March 1933 . . . . .	160½

Apart from the special fillip administered by the linking of the rupee to sterling in September 1931 or by subsequent news of one kind or another from the United States of America, prices have generally been on the downward grade.

5. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government treasuries in providing the money required for payment to the cultivators for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area I.	Area II.	Total.
1. Value of drafts purchased at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	3,54,55	77,83	4,32,38
2. Telegraphic transfers paid from the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	55,79	23,11	78,90
3. Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries.	76,72	8,19	84,91
4. Whole rupees taken from the Bombay Currency Office and railed to cotton areas.	..	6,12	6,12
5. Notes privately imported . . . . .	95,77	22,92	1,18,69
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>5,82,83</b>	<b>1,38,17</b>	<b>7,21,00</b>

6. The total value of drafts or currency obtained from the currency office, Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India for financing the crop thus amounted to 7.21 crores or about 47 per cent of the ascertained value of the crop, the corresponding figures for the preceding five years being as follows :—

	Value of drafts, etc., in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crop.
1927-28 . . . . .	20.30	51
1928-29 . . . . .	21.16	56
1929-30 . . . . .	15.38	46
1930-31 . . . . .	9.97	62
1931-32 . . . . .	5.60	53

7. The figures given in the preceding paragraph do not show the amount of currency actually absorbed in the cotton area. This can be roughly calculated from the amount of notes and coin absorbed from currency chests in the area and the amounts which the local Treasury Officers and Agents of the Imperial Bank estimate to have been privately raised from Bombay or elsewhere.

8. The statement below shows that during the period from October 1932 to March 1933 there was a net absorption of 4.56 crores or roughly 30 per cent of the total value of the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area No. I.		Area No. II.	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees.
Absorption from currency chests . . . . .	1,53,59	85,64	22,86	69,45
Whole rupees taken from currency . . . . .	..	..	..	6,12
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	95,77	..	22,92	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,49,36</b>	<b>85,64</b>	<b>45,78</b>	<b>75,57</b>
	3,35,00		1,21,35	
	4,56,35			

The corresponding figures of absorption for previous years are given below :—

	Absorption in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crop.
1927-28 . . . . .	15.48	39
1928-29 . . . . .	16.16	43
1929-30 . . . . .	9.43	28
1930-31 . . . . .	5.90	31
1931-32 . . . . .	4.39	41

9. The absorption of coin formed 35 per cent of the total absorption, the corresponding figures being 61 last year and 29 the year before. It is not possible to make any useful deductions from these figures. The percentages for the different tracts varied widely and were presumably affected by sales of gold on the one hand and the fall in prices and the growth of the investment habit on the other.

10. The circulation of notes at a discount was a rare occurrence except in a few far-off places in the Barsi Nagar area where the discount was at times as high as 4 annas per cent.

11. *Jute.*—In the final forecast for the year 1932 issued by the Government of Bengal in the beginning of September 1932 the area under cultivation was estimated at 1,899,300 acres which is about the same as the revised figure of 1,861,300 acres for the year 1931. The unremunerative price of the crop as also the effect of the propaganda for the curtailment of sowings mentioned in the last report are the main causes of the area under cultivation remaining practically stationary. Weather conditions were generally favourable for the cultivation and growth of the crop in East Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam; in North Bengal sowings commenced late due to drought and in the lower parts of the Assam Valley heavy rains followed by flood caused considerable damage. The total crop is estimated at 5,844,600 bales as against the revised figure of 5,566,500 bales of the previous year, an increase of about 5 per cent.

12. Although the price of raw jute opened at Rs. 37 per bale towards the beginning of the year, the demand for manufactured products both at home and abroad was diminishing, prices continued to be weak, and by the middle of year it touched the lowest level of Rs. 24-8 per bale. Later, however, a recovery took place in September, when the price rose to Rs. 36 per bale; but with the arrivals of the new crop, this high price could not be maintained and it declined again to Rs. 26 per bale.

There was thus a noticeable want of demand both for funds and for currency for financing the crop and for its movement.

13. The following statement gives the estimated outturn and the value of the crop for the current year as compared with the revised figures of the two preceding years :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Out-turn { Bengal . . . . .	48,445,833	24,318,661	24,025,347
{ Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	3,256,944	1,785,000	2,105,833
{ Assam . . . . .	3,008,055	955,694	1,380,070
Total	54,710,832	27,059,375	28,411,250
Rate per maund	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 5-4-0	Rs. 4-4-0
Total value	Rs. 30,09,09,576	Rs. 14,20,61,718-12	Rs. 12,07,47,812-8

14. The statement below shows the part played by the Government Treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India in providing finance for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Value of drafts purchased, etc. . . . .	6,09,60	4,21,58	3,01,78
Telegraphic transfers paid, etc. . . . .	70,35	50,66	96,97
Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Calcutta, etc.	1,91,53	1,13,09	1,11,71
Total	8,71,47	5,85,33	5,10,46
Percentage of estimated value of crop	28-9	41-2	42-3

15. The following statement giving the figures of absorption of currency from the currency chests in the jute districts during the season will show the extent of the acute depression through which the trade is passing.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Notes.	Rupees.	Total.
1930-31 . . . . .	4,99,839	76,39	5,76,21
1931-32 . . . . .	2,97,60	84,25	3,81,85
1932-33 . . . . .	1,90,83	90,69	2,81,77

16. *Burma Rice*.—The area under cultivation is estimated to be 12,290,000 acres showing an increase of 318,000 acres over last year's corresponding figure.

17. The exportable surplus is estimated at 4,662,000 tons of paddy equivalent to 3,450,000 tons of rice and rice products which may be distributed by ports as follows :—

	Tons.
Rangoon . . . . .	2,657,000
Akyab . . . . .	241,000
Bassein . . . . .	345,000
Moulmein . . . . .	207,000

The rice crop was mainly financed by means of loans taken from Banks, Chettyars, Co-operative Societies and Burman money-lenders, while cultivators who were unable to obtain loans from the above-mentioned sources had recourse to local money lenders and landed proprietors for loans which were generally at a higher rate of interest.

18. The estimated amount of loans to members of Co-operative Societies for the purpose of financing the rice crop for 1932-33 is Rs. 87,000 against Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs of the three preceding years.

19. The rice trade in 1932 as regards prices showed some improvement over the very poor prices of 1931. From January to July 1931 the average price of paddy had not exceeded Rs. 75 but for the corresponding period of 1932 the average price was about Rs. 96. In February and March there was a sharp rise (paddy touching Rs. 120) which was caused by the entry of Japan as a buyer of Burma rice. China was buying steadily and when the anticipated entry of Japanese buyers referred to in last year's report actually occurred, there was a general expectation that the Far East would dominate the disposal of very large quantities of the Burma Crop. Prices rose very rapidly but unfortunately the rise proved to be temporary as it was based on expectations which were only realised to a limited degree. In spite of an almost uninterrupted decline thereafter with paddy at Rs. 62 in March 1933, the lowest average monthly figure for the year under report, exports to China and Japan were not resumed.

The average price of paddy per 100 baskets during the 12 months ending 31st March 1933 was as noted below :—

Boat.	Rail.	Meedoung.
Rs. 85	Rs. 83	Rs. 88

and the highest and the lowest prices recorded were :—

	Date.	Boat.	Rail.	Meedoung.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Highest . . . . .	25th April 1932 . . . . .	110	112	114
Lowest . . . . .	31st March 1933 . . . . .	67	65	62

These figures illustrate the acute economic distress of the Province when it is borne in mind that the price, except in the preceding year, had averaged not less than Rs. 175 over a series of years since the War.

20. The exportable surplus for 1931-32 had been estimated to amount to 2,700,000 tons or 800,000 tons less than for the previous year but in fact the Province exported 3,050,000 tons. Taking the distribution of the crop with reference to the more important countries only, India reduced its purchases from 1,400,000 tons to 900,000 tons. China took 450,000 tons against 200,000 tons in 1931 and 675,000 tons in 1930. Japan bought 85,000 tons instead of only a hundred tons in 1931.

21. The details of the movement of funds through the Imperial Bank of India and Government Treasuries will be seen from the figures furnished below :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Value of drafts and telegraphic transfers sold at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	8,12 lakhs.	7,02 lakhs.
Amount of currency transfers withdrawn from the currency chests at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	27,27 "	18,92 "
Value of supply bills and telegraphic transfers paid at Treasuries situated in the rice exporting districts.	90 "	54 "

Compared with the preceding year, total issues of drafts and telegraphic transfers by the Imperial Bank of India fell by more than 13 per cent. while the decline in currency withdrawals was more than 30 per cent. and a still greater decrease of 40 per cent. in the payment of supply bills and telegraphic transfers in the rice exporting districts of the Province has been recorded.

These figures reflect to some extent the smaller rice crop of 1931-32 part of which came to market in the year under review, but the main factor in diminishing the amount of finance required was the abnormally low level of paddy prices during the latter half of the period.

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## STATEMENT I.

(Reference paragraph 5.)

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and certain foreign countries.*

	India.		(c) United Kingdom.	(d) United States of America.	(e) Japan.
	(a) Calcutta.	(b) Bombay.			
1915 Annual average	112	...	...	70	97
1916 " "	128	...	...	86	117
1917 " "	145	...	...	118	149
1918 " "	178	239	...	181	196
1919 " "	196	223	...	139	230
1920 " "	201	216	307	154	259
1921 " "	178	198	197	98	200
1922 " "	176	187	169	97	196
1923 " "	172	181	159	101	199
1924 " "	173	182	166	98	207
1925 " "	159	163	159	104	202
1926 " "	148	149	148	100	179
1927 " "	148	147	141	95	170
1928 " "	145	146	140	97	171
1929 " "	141	145	137	95	167
1930 " "	116	126	120	86	137
1931 " "	96	109	104	73	116
1932 " "	91	109	102	65	122
1932 April	92	110	102	68	116
" May	89	111	101	64	114
" June	86	109	98	64	111
" July	87	106	98	65	113
" August	91	107	100	65	118
" September	91	107	102	65	127
" October	91	107	101	64	123
" November	90	104	101	64	124
" December	88	105	101	63	140
1933 January	87	104	100	61	140
" February	86	100	99	60	136
" March	83	96	98	60	124

(a) Indian Trade Journal, 1914. Basis 100.

(b) Bombay Labour Gazette, 1914. Basis 100.

(c) Board of Trade, 1914. Basis 100.

(d) Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1926. Basis 100.

(e) League of Nations Bulletin, 1914. Basis 100.

## STATEMENT II.

(Reference paragraph 8.)

## Balance of trade for 1932-33.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 10 pre- war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 10 years ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private) . . . . .	+1,94,87	+3,14,04	+2,30,49	+1,55,59	+1,32,48
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private) . . . . .		+11,68	+5,14	+4,66	+3,22
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (b) . . . . .	-1,32,98	-2,42,59	-1,68,58	-1,35,73	-1,33,27
Balance of trade in merchandise (private) . . . . .	+71,74	+83,13	+62,05	+84,53	+3,38
Gold (private) (a) . . . . .	-90,87	-24,04	-12,75	+57,98	+65,52
Silver (private) (a) . . . . .	-7,67	-15,49	-11,65	-2,59	-73
Currency notes (private) (a) . . . . .	...	-27	-3	+26	+13
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) (a) . . . . .	-28,54	-39,80	-24,43	+55,85	+64,92
<b>Total visible balance of trade . . . . .</b>	<b>+43,20</b>	<b>+43,33</b>	<b>+37,62</b>	<b>+80,43</b>	<b>+63,30</b>
Council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies . . . . .	-38,47	-26,00	-7,26	-53,04	-48,18
Sterling transfers on London sold in India . . . . .	+1,22	+3,05	+7,75	+16,38	...
Transfers of Government securities . . . . .	-71	-6	-8	+6	-13
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities . . . . .	...	-35	-33	-32	-33
Balance of remittances of funds . . . . .	-37,96	-23,36	+8	-36,32	-43,63
<b>Total visible balance of accounts . . . . .</b>	<b>+5,24</b>	<b>+19,97</b>	<b>+37,70</b>	<b>+56,16</b>	<b>+19,67</b>

(a) Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(b) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management.

## STATE

(Reference)

*Monthly imports and exports of gold coin*

GO

Month.	IMPORTS.					
	Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		Total.	
	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
April 1932 . . . .	13,105	9,58,660	2,663	1,91,176	15,768	11,49,836
May " . . . .	6,707	4,70,042	3,277	2,43,075	9,984	7,13,117
June " . . . .	8,445	5,93,433	3,612	2,69,011	12,057	8,62,444
July " . . . .	6,707	4,90,095	7,669	5,78,792	14,376	10,68,887
August " . . . .	8,963	6,68,967	8,111	6,26,445	17,074	12,95,412
September " . . . .	8,529	6,19,775	4,092	3,16,020	12,621	9,35,795
October " . . . .	10,090	7,79,075	4,045	3,19,311	14,125	10,98,386
November " . . . .	12,015	9,45,415	5,954	4,82,030	17,969	14,27,445
December " . . . .	12,789	10,24,879	7,265	5,73,855	20,054	16,08,734
January 1933 . . . .	12,669	9,94,800	3,516	2,79,033	16,185	12,73,833
February " . . . .	7,456	6,15,112	1,424	1,10,064	8,880	7,25,176
March " . . . .	12,877	9,42,947	1,042	79,379	13,919	10,22,326
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>119,742</b>	<b>91,13,200</b>	<b>52,670</b>	<b>40,68,191</b>	<b>172,412</b>	<b>1,31,81,391</b>

## MENT III.

paragraph 12.)

and bullion during the year 1932-33.

L.D.

Exports.						Net imports or exports.	
Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.		Imports +	Exports -
Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
669,257	4,10,86,109	17,895	12,92,282	587,152	4,23,78,391	-671,384	-4,12,28,555
428,264	3,20,00,868	13,933	10,41,547	442,197	3,30,42,415	-432,213	-3,23,29,298
637,845	4,76,45,569	14,057	10,56,068	651,902	4,87,01,637	-639,845	-4,78,39,192
783,525	5,97,25,065	25,977	19,79,251	809,502	6,17,04,346	-795,126	-6,06,35,459
575,970	4,47,03,788	5,813	4,49,285	581,782	4,51,53,053	-564,718	-4,38,57,641
796,790	6,19,11,961	47,952	37,37,552	844,742	6,56,49,503	-632,121	-6,47,13,706
676,660	5,37,59,119	38,038	29,79,808	714,698	5,67,38,922	-700,573	-5,58,40,536
713,392	5,81,28,383	110,588	90,46,869	823,980	6,71,75,252	-806,011	-6,57,47,807
1,149,193	8,48,03,336	78,468	65,22,365	1,227,661	10,13,25,701	-1,207,627	-9,97,16,967
562,106	4,51,57,031	24,241	19,65,163	586,347	4,71,22,194	-570,162	-4,58,48,861
605,844	4,78,70,204	21,637	17,13,770	627,481	4,95,88,974	-618,601	-4,88,63,796
603,551	4,78,38,223	25,216	19,90,736	628,767	4,98,28,959	-615,448	-4,88,06,633
8,102,406	63,46,39,676	423,835	3,37,79,671	8,526,241	66,84,09,347	-8,353,629	-65,56,27,956

## STATEMENT

(Reference paragraph

*Average quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion  
year from*

	Imports.					
	Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05.	(a)	5,72,18,318	(a)	9,34,97,221	(a)	15,07,15,539
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10.	(a)	9,65,96,452	(a)	7,83,84,043	(a)	17,49,80,495
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15.	2,115,569	13,49,74,877	2,786,453	16,42,39,395	4,902,022	29,92,14,272
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20.	2,423,885	14,94,65,235	796,983	4,70,19,473	3,220,868	19,64,84,708
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25.	4,344,849	28,54,42,004	1,183,850	7,90,80,246	5,528,699	36,45,22,250
1925-26 . . . . .	4,447,036	25,26,78,970	1,754,479	9,96,20,393	6,201,515	35,22,99,363
1926-27 . . . . .	2,420,259	13,36,46,145	982,747	5,63,65,857	3,403,006	19,50,12,002
1927-28 . . . . .	2,001,041	11,42,46,018	1,186,985	6,70,98,044	3,188,026	18,13,44,062
1928-29 . . . . .	2,070,197	11,81,68,903	1,718,388	9,40,20,789	3,788,585	21,21,89,692
1929-30 . . . . .	1,194,246	6,83,46,025	1,331,001	7,39,65,452	2,525,247	14,23,11,477
1930-31 . . . . .	1,099,230	6,31,40,997	1,230,396	6,93,11,456	2,329,626	13,24,52,453
1931-32 . . . . .	235,609	1,53,60,459	214,441	1,26,34,905	450,050	2,79,95,364
1932-33 . . . . .	119,742	91,13,200	52,670	40,68,191	172,412	1,31,81,391
Total for 13 years from 1920-21.	35,311,605	220,69,10,737	14,390,357	87,24,86,317	49,701,962	307,93,97,054

(a) Figures are not available.

## IV.

13).

for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and for each of the official 1925-26 to 1932-33.

Exports.						Net imports or exports (Imports + Exports —).	
Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		Total.		Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.		
(a)	4,85,71,823	(a)	3,97,99,942	(a)	8,83,71,765	(a)	+ 6,23,43,774
(a)	3,34,76,990	(a)	2,40,30,440	(a)	5,75,07,430	(a)	+ 11,74,53,065
835,654	3,07,89,183	254,980	1,50,03,372	790,634	4,57,92,555	+ 4,111,388	+ 25,34,21,717
851,352	4,91,96,247	223,682	1,31,45,685	1,075,034	6,23,41,932	+ 2,145,834	+ 13,41,42,776
907,000	6,99,52,231	101,892	74,74,737	1,008,892	7,74,26,968	+ 4,519,807	+ 28,70,95,282
41,037	23,26,183	24,897	14,27,381	65,934	37,53,564	+ 6,135,581	+ 34,85,45,799
8,567	4,91,792	8,910	5,14,762	17,477	10,06,554	+ 3,385,529	+ 19,40,05,448
2,052	98,300	4,215	2,45,739	6,267	3,44,039	+ 3,181,759	+ 18,10,00,023
1,577	1,05,457	1,567	97,257	3,144	2,02,714	+ 3,785,441	+ 21,19,86,978
1,083	65,559	602	37,522	1,685	1,03,081	+ 2,523,562	+ 14,22,08,396
86,884	49,29,307	89	5,031	86,973	49,34,338	+ 2,242,653	+ 12,75,18,115
7,758,315	58,43,62,379	321,112	2,33,60,827	8,079,427	60,77,23,206	-7,629,377	-57,97,27,842
8,102,406	63,46,39,676	423,835	3,37,79,671	8,526,241	66,84,09,347	-3,353,829	-65,52,27,956
20,536,921	157,67,69,808	1,294,687	9,08,41,875	21,831,608	167,36,11,683	+ 27,870,354	+ 140,57,85,371

## STATEMENT V.

*London-New York cross rate, price of gold in London and in Bombay.*

		London-New York cross rate dollars to pound sterling.		Price of gold in London.		Price of country bar gold at Bombay.	
		Mint par . . . 486½		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Highest in 1932-33 380½					
		Lowest in " 315½					
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	1932	380½	363½	5 13 5	5 8 4	28 5 0	26 11 0
May	"	368½	365½	5 13 7	5 12 5	28 4 0	27 13 0
June	"	369½	359½	5 14 8	5 12 2	28 6 6	27 14 6
July	"	356½	350½	5 17 8	5 15 0	28 14 0	28 7 6
August	"	351½	345½	5 19 3	5 17 0	29 6 0	28 13 0
September	"	349½	345½	5 19 5	5 17 11	29 5 0	29 0 0
October	"	345½	328½	6 5 8	5 19 2	30 15 6	29 4 0
November	"	332½	315½	6 9 3½	6 3 2½	31 15 6	30 6 0
December	"	333½	318½	6 10 8	6 3 4½	31 9 6	30 3 3
January	1933	339½	338½	6 3 9	6 1 1½	30 6 9	29 13 0
February	"	314½	338½	6 3 3½	5 19 10	30 0 6	29 6 6
March	"	346½	340	6 1 11½	5 13 11	29 15 6	29 6 6

## STATEMENT VI.

(Reference paragraph 16.)

*Monthly imports and exports of silver during the year 1932-33.*

Month.		Imports.	Exports.	Net exports or imports. Imports + Exports —
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1932 . . .	9,08,515	4,46,162	+ 4,62,353
May	" . . .	19,04,952	2,25,720	+ 16,79,232
June	" . . .	26,53,153	25,99,012	+ 54,141
July	" . . .	42,26,062	9,12,549	+ 33,13,513
August	" . . .	14,34,949	71,96,241	— 57,61,292
September	" . . .	10,06,874	23,74,957	— 13,68,083
October	" . . .	2,06,593	20,78,855	— 20,72,262
November	" . . .	8,54,206	63,39,622	— 54,85,417
December	" . . .	4,76,709	19,02,636	— 14,25,927
January	1933 . . .	9,59,005	67,36,945	— 57,77,940
February	" . . .	7,03,005	26,84,297	— 19,81,291
March	" . . .	8,02,142	6,77,231	+ 1,24,911
TOTAL		1,62,95,157	2,64,26,106	— 1,01,30,949



## STATEMENT VII.

(Reference paragraph 16.)

*Average value of imports and exports of silver coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and value for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1932-33.*

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports—
	Government of India rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	Government of India rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	87,26,879	13,97,40,050	14,84,66,929	1,26,77,265	3,24,28,150	4,53,05,415	+ 10,11,61,514
"    1905-06 to 1909-10	71,70,528	17,54,64,908	18,26,25,431	1,54,89,147	67,15,912	2,12,06,069	+ 16,14,20,372
"    1910-11 to 1914-15	82,50,314	13,51,08,288	14,18,58,602	1,92,99,276	1,59,18,000	3,52,17,276	+ 10,61,41,326
"    1915-16 to 1919-20	41,61,458	30,28,89,073	80,70,50,526	1,99,49,474	74,62,366	2,74,11,840	+ 27,96,88,686
"    1920-21 to 1924-25	(Figures not available for 1923-24 and 1924-25.)		19,18,47,079	(Figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 not available.)		3,45,76,258	+ 15,72,70,821
1925-26 . . . . .	(Details not available.)		19,89,70,504	(Details not available.)		2,77,22,354	+ 17,12,41,150
1926-27 . . . . .	Do.		21,76,34,160	Do.		1,59,63,825	+ 19,86,80,335
1927-28 . . . . .	Do.		16,47,87,417	Do.		2,83,69,190	+ 13,83,68,227
1928-29 . . . . .	Do.		15,92,18,907	Do.		6,15,11,381	+ 9,77,06,926
1929-30 . . . . .	Do.		13,41,90,827	Do.		4,79,78,629	+ 8,62,12,198
1930-31 . . . . .	Do.		13,46,62,717	Do.		3,38,69,661	+ 10,07,92,056
1931-32 . . . . .	Do.		4,42,63,962	Do.		4,84,81,050	— 42,17,088
1932-33 . . . . .	Do.		1,62,95,167	Do.		8,64,26,108	— 2,01,30,961

## STATEMENT VIII.

(Reference paragraph 16.)

*Price of silver in Bombay, London, and New York, respectively, during 1932-33.*

		Price in Bombay per 100 tolas (country bar).		Price in London per standard oz.		Price in New York per fine oz.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.
April	1932	55 12	52 8	17½	15½	29½	27½
May	"	56 6	54 6	17½	16½	28½	27
June	"	56 11	54 8	17	16½	28½	26½
July	"	55 2	54 3	17½	16½	27	26½
August	"	57 7	54 13	18½	17½	30	26½
September	"	57 4	55 1	18½	17½	28½	27½
October	"	56 10	55 13	18½	17½	27½	26½
November	"	56 10	53 15	18½	17½	27½	25½
December	"	53 9	49 5	17½	16½	25½	24½
January	1933	51 6	49 4	17½	15½	26½	24½
February	"	53 4	49 7	17½	16½	27½	25½
March	"	55 4	53 7	18½	17	30	28½

## STATEMENT IX.

(Reference paragraph 20.)

## Exchange.

*The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year.*

Months.		Highest.	Lowest.
		s. d.	s. d.
April	1932 . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	" . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	" . . . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6
August	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	1933 . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

**STATEMENT X.****Exchange.***Monthly purchases of sterling by Government and the average rate of purchase.*

(Reference paragraph 20.)

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.	Sterling purchased in India.		Average rate.
	£	Rs.	s. d.
April 1932 . . . . .	228	29,53	1 6-125
May " . . . . .	...	...	...
June " . . . . .	...	...	...
July " . . . . .	...	...	...
August " . . . . .	3,165	4,19,43	1 6-110
September " . . . . .	5,879	7,77,39	1 6-160
October " . . . . .	4,346	5,74,48	1 6-156
November " . . . . .	6,275	10,92,82	1 6-173
December " . . . . .	7,686	10,16,07	1 6-173
January 1933 . . . . .	3,754	4,96,07	1 6-162
February " . . . . .	1,355	1,79,11	1 6-156
March " . . . . .	1,050	1,39,45	1 6-070
TOTAL	35,733	47,33,35	1 6-156

**STATEMENT XI.**

(Reference paragraph 21.)

*Amounts and distribution of treasury balances and reserves in India and England at the opening and closing of 1932-1933.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1st APRIL 1932.			31st MARCH 1933.		
	In India	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.
Treasury Balances . . . . .	12,69	21,15	33,84	14,73	13,22	27,95
Paper Currency Reserve	Silver	1,11,19	...	1,11,19	...	1,11,19
	Gold . . . . .	5,26	...	5,26	25,99	25,99
	Securities	57,94	...	57,94	39,05	39,05
Gold Standard Reserve.	Gold . . . . .	36,30	2,87	39,07	15,50	2,87
	Securities	...	14,26	14,26	...	34,96

**STATEMENT XII.**

(Reference paragraph 21.)

*Summary of Ways and means transactions in India, 1932-1933 (figures approximate only).*

	(In crores of Rs.)
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
(a) Army, Marine and M. E. S. issues . . . . .	33.14
(b) Drawings by the Iraq Government . . . . .	20
(c) Capital outlay on Delhi, Security Printing, etc. . . . .	41
(d) Remittances from India to London--	
(i) By purchase of sterling . . . . .	47.90
(ii) By sterling taken over in London . . . . .	95
(e) Discharge of treasury bills issued to the public . . . . .	21.44
(f) Repayment of ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank . . . . .	9.50
(g) Sinking fund purchases . . . . .	52
(h) Cancellation of Indian treasury bills in the P. C. R. . . . .	20.65
Add--Increase in Treasury Balance (including investments) . . . . .	2.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187.41</b>
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
(1) Excess of civil revenue over civil expenditure . . . . .	43.44
(2) Excess of railway receipts over issues . . . . .	28.96
(3) Cash Certificates (net receipts) . . . . .	11.05
(4) Posts and Telegraphs receipts (net) . . . . .	1.35
(5) Permanent debt incurred . . . . .	22.82
(6) Withdrawal from G. S. R. in India against opposite payment in England . . . . .	20.70
(7) Net addition to the balances of Provincial Governments . . . . .	6.53
(8) Other items . . . . .	3.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137.41</b>

**STATEMENT XIII.**

(Reference paragraph 21.)

**Government Balances in India, with the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries.**

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Balance at Government treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
2,61	2,64	2,12	April . . . . .	17,61	12,15	7,15
2,43	2,23	2,08	May . . . . .	15,15	17,31	7,44
2,17	2,22	2,07	June . . . . .	13,71	15,73	18,94
2,10	2,26	2,03	July . . . . .	22,69	21,13	19,46
2,38	2,42	1,94	August . . . . .	16,43	19,45	13,94
1,96	2,28	2,06	September . . . . .	12,48	8,86	13,83
2,08	2,17	1,81	October . . . . .	15,30	8,44	8,26
2,07	2,25	2,05	November . . . . .	8,70	7,29	5,96
2,07	2,04	1,94	December . . . . .	7,19	8,06	6,84
2,33	2,07	2,19	January . . . . .	8,17	6,85	8,38
2,81	2,80	2,40	February . . . . .	7,51	7,78	7,08
3,79	4,55	3,71	March . . . . .	13,49	8,13	11,02
2,40	2,45	2,30	Average . . . . .	13,19	11,77	10,69

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
20th March 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	49,00	...	...	47,00	...	...
1st to 4th April 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th April 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	1,51,50	...	...	1,50,00	...	...
6th to 11th April 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th April 1932. . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	2,39,25	...	...	1,90,50	...	...
18th to 18th April 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th April 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	2,44,50	...	...	2,00,00	...	...
20th to 25th April 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th April 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	2,06,00	...	...	1,08,75	...	...
27th April to 2nd May 1932 . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd May 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	1,55,25	...	...	12,50	...	...
4th to 9th May 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th May 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	2,00,25	...	...	1,06,75	...	...
11th to 17th May 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th May 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	2,15,75	...	...	81,25	...	...
19th to 23rd May 1932 . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th May 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	2,71,75	...	...	75,75	...	...
25th to 30th May 1932 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st May 1932 . . . . .	2 crores	of three	months	1,20,25	...	...	1,04,50	...	...
Total carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,33,00	...	...

## XIV.

paragraph 22.)

*bills in India, 1932-33.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	2 months.	6 months.	4 months.
08 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 12 0	...	...	1,64,00	...	...
08 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 12 0	...	...	2,08,75	...	...
08 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 12 0	...	...	2,36,36	...	...
08 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 12 0	...	...	4,56,25	...	...
08 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 12 0	...	...	5,81,36	...	...
08 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 15 0	...	...	1,88,00	...	...
08 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 15 0	...	...	1,80,00	...	...
08 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 1 0	...	...	3,00,00	...	...
08 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	08 2 0	...	...	1,68,75	...	...
08 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,41,25	...	...



## STATEMENT

(Reference

Details of sales of Treasury

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,38,00	...	...
7th June 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 months		1,42,35	...	...	89,35	...	...
15th June 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 months		1,70,75	...	...	1,64,75	...	...
21st June 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 months		1,69,35	...	...	1,66,75	...	...
29th June 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 months		2,57,35	...	...	2,00,00	...	...
5th July 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		3,34,75	96,00	...	1,69,50	3,35	...
12th July 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		4,04,35	89,75	...	38,00	38,50	...
13th to 16th July 1933 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th July 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		5,00,50	2,66,00	...	16,00	1,94,00	...
20th to 26th July 1933 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th July 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		3,07,50	3,70,00	...	21,00	1,78,75	...
27th July to 1st August 1933 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd August 1933 . . . . .	2 crores	of 3 and 6 months combined.		2,38,00	4,13,50	...	...	2,00,00	...
Total carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,48,25	5,98,50	...

## XIV--contd.

paragraph 22.)

bills in India, 1932-33--contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,41,35	...	...
...	...	...	Intermediates stopped from 1-6-32 to 12-7-32.			...	...	...
99 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 2 0	99 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 2 0	99 2 0	Sale of six months intermediates began from 12-7-32.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 4 0	...	...	2,30,00	...
99 6 0	99 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 4 0	...	...	4,50,75	...
99 6 3	99 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99 5 0	...	...	2,55,75	...
...	99 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,41,35	2,54,50	...

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale,	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
Brought forward	..	...	...	...	...	...	20,46,25	5,90,50	...
	All sales stopped from 3-8-33.								
30th August 1932	2 crores	of six	months	...	7,73,50	...	...	1,98,00	...
31st August 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th September 1932	2 crores	of six	months.	...	2,74,00	...	...	1,83,25	...
6th to 12th September 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th September 1932	2 crores	of six	months.	...	72,50	...	...	58,50	...
14th to 19th September 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th September 1932	2 crores	of 4 and 6 months combined.	...	...	3,25	5,29,00	...	3,25	1,96,75
31st to 26th September 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th September 1932	2 crores	of four	months.	...	...	2,00,25	...	...	1,69,50
28th September to 1st October 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd October 1932	2 crores	of four	months.	...	...	1,19,50	...	...	1,19,00
4th to 10th October 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th October 1932	2 crores	of three	months.	...	2,10,25	...	1,68,75	...	...
13th to 17th October 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,11,00	19,42,50	4,78,25

## XIV—contd.

paragraph 22.)

bills in India, 1932-33—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	34,41,35	9,84,50	...
...	98 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 8 6	...	...	3,44,50	...
...	98 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 9 0	...	...	1,69,00	...
...	98 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98 9 0	...	...	35,35	...
...	98 8 0	98 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	98 5 0	...	...	85,75
...	...	98 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	98 5 0	...	...	8,25
...	...	98 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	98 4 6	...	...	25,00
98 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 7 0	...	...	22,00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,32,35	25,32,25	1,17,60

## STATEMENT

(Reference)

## Details of sales of Treasury

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,11,00	10,48,60	4,78,35
16th October 1932	2 crores	of three	months	2,50,00	...	...	2,00,00	...	...
19th to 24th October 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th October 1932	2 crores	of three	months	2,50,75	...	...	1,90,75	...	...
26th October to 22nd November 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st November 1932	1 1/2 crores	of three	months	1,57,00	...	...	1,60,00	...	...
6th November 1932	1 crore	of three	months	1,61,00	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
16th November 1932	1 crore	of three	months	1,76,25	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
22nd November 1932	1 crore	of three	months	3,35,00	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
23rd November to 26th November 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th November 1932	1 crore	of three	months	1,46,00	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
30th November to 5th December 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th December 1932	1 crore	of three	months	1,23,00	...	...	72,00	...	...
7th to 13th December 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th December 1932	1 crore	of three	months	1,65,00	...	...	99,25	...	...
16th to 19th December 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th December 1932	1 crore	of three	months	1,04,50	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
31st to 30th December 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,32,00	10,48,60	4,78,35

## XIV—contd.

paragraph 22.)

bills in India, 1932-33—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,85,25	15,22,35	1,17,00
99 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	76,75	...	...
99 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Intermediate sale discontinued.			...	...	...
99 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	2,01,75	...	...
99 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	60,25	...	...
99 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	14,25	...	...
99 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	26,75	...	...
99 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	12,25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	29,65,25	14,22,25	1,17,00

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Details of sales of Treasury*

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.			Amount applied for.			Amount allotted and taken up.		
	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,33,00	10,42,50	4,78,25
3rd January 1933	1 crore	of 3 months		1,33,25	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
4th to 9th January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th January 1933	1 crore	of 3 months		3,17,00	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
11th to 16th January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th January 1933	1 crore	of 3 months		5,98,75	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
18th to 23rd January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th January 1933	1 crore	of 3 months		4,87,50	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
25th to 30th January 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st January 1933	1 crore	of 3 months		3,11,50	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
1st to 6th February 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th February 1933	1 crore	of 3 months		2,06,25	...	...	1,00,00	...	...
8th February to 31st March 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th February 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		1,00,75	...	...	1,50,00	...	...
21st February 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		2,72,25	...	...	1,40,75	...	...
28th February 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		3,83,25	...	...	1,50,00	...	...
7th March 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		4,50,00	...	...	1,50,00	...	...
14th March 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		3,80,00	...	...	1,44,75	...	...
22nd March 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		4,20,50	...	...	1,50,00	...	...
29th March 1933	1 crores	of 3 months		1,55,50	...	...	1,44,25	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,78,25	10,42,50	4,78,25

XIV—*concid.*

paragraph 22.)

*bills in India, 1932-33—concid.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Average rate of accepted tenders.			Rate for intermediates.			Amount of intermediates sold.		
3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	6 months.	4 months.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,65.35	16,22.25	1,17.00
99 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	20.75	...	...
99 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 7 0	...	...	27.50	...	...
99 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 8 0	...	...	26.00	...	...
99 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 8 0	...	...	4,17.00	...	...
99 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	99 8 6	...	...	2,42.50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,20.00	14,22.25	1,17.00

intermediate sales discontinued.



## STATEMENT XV.

(Reference paragraph 22.)

*Ways and means advances and treasury bills transactions (with the public) during 1932-33.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

OPENING BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1932.	WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES.			TREASURY BILLS.			
	9,50,00.			47,59,25.			
	Advances taken.	Advances repaid.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Sale.	Discharge.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Total out- standing of Ways and means ad- vances and treasury bills.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1932 . . .	2,00,00	10,00,00	1,50,00	21,72,75	15,95,25	58,30,75	54,80,75
May " . . .	3,00,00	4,50,00	...	18,97,00	15,84,25	51,43,50	51,43,50
June " . . .	1,50,00	1,50,00	...	5,99,75	12,74,00	44,69,25	44,69,25
July " . . .	...	...	...	16,71,25	22,18,50	39,22,00	39,22,00
August " . . .	...	...	...	5,77,25	15,97,25	29,02,00	29,02,00
September " . . .	...	...	...	10,81,75	6,36,50	33,47,25	33,47,25
October " . . .	5,25,00	5,25,00	...	8,82,00	3,31,75	38,97,50	38,97,50
November " . . .	3,50,00	2,50,00	1,00,00	7,23,75	1,25	46,23,00	47,23,00
December " . . .	3,50,00	1,80,00	3,00,00	4,49,75	1,25	50,71,50	53,71,50
January 1933 . . .	7,00,00	3,00,00	7,00,00	10,12,25	29,53,75	31,30,00	38,30,00
February " . . .	4,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00	8,42,25	10,20,50	29,51,75	32,51,75
March " . . .	5,00,00	3,00,00	...	7,44,50	10,97,00	26,09,25	26,09,25

## STATEMENT XVI.

(Reference paragraph 27.)

*Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	RESERVE.								SECURITIES.		
		COIN AND BULLION.								Sterling securities in England.	Rupee securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.			
March 1922 . . .	1,78,14	1,01,96	5,26	9,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,94	3,75
April " . . .	1,66,81	1,00,81	5,58	9,69	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,22	...
May " . . .	1,66,47	99,88	10,71	10,67	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,36	...
June " . . .	1,70,85	1,01,80	10,78	10,58	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,10	...
July " . . .	1,74,28	1,08,64	10,86	10,75	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,68	...
August " . . .	1,75,58	1,04,04	11,11	10,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,45	...
September " . . .	1,75,77	1,08,01	11,84	12,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,14	...
October " . . .	1,75,85	1,02,06	11,58	12,88	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,40	...
November " . . .	1,75,68	1,00,49	11,75	12,48	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,91	...
December " . . .	1,74,80	97,88	18,68	12,88	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,46	...
January 1923 . . .	1,74,88	96,26	25,52	12,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,27	...
February " . . .	1,75,25	98,08	25,68	14,34	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,30	...
March " . . .	1,76,80	96,84	25,99	15,58	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,05	...

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.

## STATEMENT XVII.

(Reference paragraph 31.)

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1933.*

		£
In England—		
Estimated value on the 31st March 1933 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £25,850,000 (as per details below)		26,220,769
Gold	{ In England . . . . .	2,152,334
	{ In India . . . . .	11,626,000
Cash at the Bank of England . . . . .		897
		<hr/>
TOTAL		40,000,000
		<hr/>

## Details of investments:—

		Face value.
		£
British Treasury Bills . . . . .		16,260,000
Treasury 3 per cent. Bonds, 15th April 1933 . . . . .		239,200
Treasury 4 per cent. Bonds, 1934-36 . . . . .		5,840,000
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1935-38 . . . . .		1,500,000
Treasury 3 per cent. Bonds, 1934-42 . . . . .		1,860,800
Treasury Conversion $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, 1940-44 . . . . .		150,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL		25,850,000
		<hr/>

## STATEMENT XVIII.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

*Cash balances of the Imperial Bank in the last week of each month and percentages of cash to liabilities.*

(Cash in lakhs of rupees.)

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.
April . . . . .	16,17	18-02	15,23	17-86	10,75	16-24
May . . . . .	14,17	16-32	15,68	18-68	13,58	19-39
June . . . . .	17,21	19-92	17,37	20-78	19,26	24-38
July . . . . .	22,27	24-00	21,85	24-99	29,68	35-45
August . . . . .	29,75	29-20	21,58	25-19	28,96	35-81
September . . . . .	25,51	28-33	6,46	8-38	22,97	35-84
October . . . . .	26,85	28-89	11,69	15-73	27,02	35-64
November . . . . .	21,31	24-55	10,05	13-90	25,81	33-64
December . . . . .	12,03	14-16	8,05	10-66	20,95	27-18
January . . . . .	11,98	14-38	8,90	12-53	20,17	24-84
February . . . . .	9,63	11-68	9,87	13-40	23,26	28-92
March . . . . .	13,33	15-99	9,73	13-28	26,44	31-43

## STATEMENT XIX.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

Indian money rates (monthly).

1st of	Bank rate.	Call money rate.		Imperial Bank Hundi rate.	Basar bill rate.	
		Calcutta.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
April 1932 . . . . .	6	3½	5½	6	7-8	6
May " . . . . .	5	3	5(a)	5(a)	7-8	5½(a)
June " . . . . .	5	2½	3½	5	7-8	4½
July " . . . . .	5	2	4	5	7-8	3½
August " . . . . .	4	2	2	4	6-7	3½
September " . . . . .	4	1½	1½	4	6-7	3
October " . . . . .	4	1½	1	4	6-7	3
November " . . . . .	4	1½	2	4	6-7	3½
December " . . . . .	4	1½	1	4	6-7	4½
January 1933 . . . . .	4	1½	1½(b)	4(b)	6-7	4½(b)
February " . . . . .	4	½	1	4	6-7	4½
March " . . . . .	3½	½	½	5½	6-7	3½

(a) On the 2nd of the month.

(b) On the 3rd of the month.

## STATEMENT XX.

(Reference paragraph 35.)

## Clearing house statistics.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Bangoon.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1918-19	7,41.13	5,69.46	25.46	23.30	73.85	...	...	14,32.19
1919-20	16,55.76	8,83.02	33.95	23.13	94.74	...	...	20,90.60
1920-21	14,39.93	13,15.93	75.79	33.42	1,04.34	6.63	...	29,76.54
1921-22	9,05.01	9,06.73	39.54	36.78	1,23.02	9.01	5.86	20,24.90
1922-23	9,80.26	8,58.73	45.13	33.58	1,35.96	7.93	8.49	20,00.08
1923-24	8,53.05	7,07.98	55.41	41.52	1,32.22	6.38	5.85	18,08.01
1924-25	9,54.11	6,31.66	55.98	46.13	1,17.21	5.72	5.57	18,06.36
1925-26	10,12.19	4,45.05	56.80	36.14	1,35.33	6.16	6.86	16,88.53
1926-27	9,91.01	4,22.68	54.53	31.07	1,24.42	8.16	7.70	16,09.57
1927-28	10,54.03	3,39.80	59.79	30.82	1,25.57	7.00	7.59	16,74.59
1928-29	10,94.00	6,52.35	65.73	28.02	1,35.00	7.31	8.69	19,81.10
1929-30	9,60.97	7,98.66	82.19	26.49	1,30.70	7.56	8.17	19,99.74
1930-31	8,68.29	6,66.61	60.36	24.47	1,06.55	5.71	10.67	17,30.65
1931-32	7,31.09	6,23.83	43.97	23.23	78.90	5.63	9.02	15,15.66
1932-33	7,30.27	6,67.42	48.85	26.56	70.75	7.08	8.50	16,18.53

## STATEMENT XXI.

(Reference paragraph 36.)

## Remittances through the Imperial Bank. Amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.
Demand drafts purchased.										
Bengal Circle	31.48	34.10	24.25	27.00	33.34	30.99	17.45	17.95	19.86	19.29
Bombay "	30.20	22.09	33.93	23.29	23.89	14.51	16.48	12.32	17.41	12.57
Madras "	21.55	16.30	22.17	17.48	18.92	10.74	10.07	6.88	7.81	8.64
TOTAL	83.23	72.49	80.35	67.86	61.15	45.64	44.00	37.06	44.88	40.50
Drafts and telegraphic transfers paid.										
Bengal Circle	32.97	39.73	38.31	34.18	34.96	29.31	31.53	27.10	32.43	28.13
Bombay "	30.49	29.52	38.15	31.14	33.11	32.16	34.74	30.87	29.68	25.97
Madras "	11.29	11.00	13.94	11.62	12.31	11.20	12.71	14.92	14.06	10.94
TOTAL	74.65	80.25	90.40	76.94	80.38	72.57	79.97	72.99	76.17	65.06

## STATEMENT XXII.

(Reference paragraph 36.)

*Movement of funds within the Provinces during the year 1932-33.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Bengal (including Port Blair and Nepal).	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	North- West Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
Sale of supply bills and trans- fers to the public.	1.42	70	80	24	3	1	2.52	2	7	1	5.92
Transfers to head-quarters by Bank post-bills.	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.16</b>

## STATEMENT XXIII.

(Reference paragraph 36.)

*Payment by Government on account of transfer of funds effected by the public  
between Provinces during the year 1932-33.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Paid by	ON ACCOUNT OF										
	India and Bengal.	Mad- ras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Pun- jab.	North- West Frontier.	Bur- ma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal . . . . .	...	...	1.52	1.46	3.60	51	30	15.89	1.10	7.11	31.49
Madras and Coorg . . . . .	58	...	10.59	...	...	...	42	8	...	...	11.87
Bombay . . . . .	32.96	10.73	...	73	45.89	...	5.03	22	7.47	15	1,03,18
United Provinces . . . . .	5.05	...	...	...	68	2	17	...	...	4	5.96
Punjab . . . . .	4.53	...	3.15	22	...	12.92	12	1	...	...	20.95
North-West Frontier . . . . .	8	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	3	31
Burma . . . . .	1.05	...	12.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.02
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	12.68	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.75
Central Provinces . . . . .	5.21	...	81.67	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	86.91
Assam . . . . .	1,14,86	...	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,77,00</b>	<b>10,73</b>	<b>1,11,50</b>	<b>2,48</b>	<b>50,37</b>	<b>13,45</b>	<b>6,04</b>	<b>16,33</b>	<b>-8,57</b>	<b>7,33</b>	<b>4,03,80</b>

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**STATEMENT XXIV.**

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## STATEMENT XXIV.

(Reference paragraph 37.)

*Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.*

	31st March 1926.	31st March 1927.	31st March 1928.	31st March 1929.	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.
<i>In India—</i>								
					(In crores of rupees.)			
Loans (a) . . . . .	368-29	374-44	372-25	390-73	405-11	417-24	422-69	446-91
Treasury bills in the hands of the public. . . . .	...	...	7-59	4-00	36-04	55-38	47-63	28-09
Treasury bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. . . . .	49-65	41-47	31-94	39-15	29-22	5-89	49-67	35-48
Ways and means advances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-50	...
<b>Total Loans, etc.</b> . . . . .	<b>417-94</b>	<b>415-91</b>	<b>411-78</b>	<b>433-88</b>	<b>470-37</b>	<b>478-51</b>	<b>520-39</b>	<b>508-48</b>
<i>Other Obligations—</i>								
Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .	27-23	29-51	32-67	34-49	37-13	37-08	38-20	43-33
Cash certificates . . . . .	20-96	26-88	30-70	32-30	35-00	38-43	44-58	55-83
Provident funds, etc. . . . .	46-36	51-02	55-82	60-82	65-41	70-33	73-04	78-55
Depreciation and Reserve Funds . . . . .	15-45	20-10	25-48	31-09	30-18	21-89	17-65	18-85
Provincial Balances (b) . . . . .	11-87	10-49	10-48	10-43	10-21	6-09	4-32	4-66
<b>Total Other Obligations</b> . . . . .	<b>121-87</b>	<b>137-80</b>	<b>155-15</b>	<b>168-83</b>	<b>177-93</b>	<b>173-27</b>	<b>177-79</b>	<b>197-02</b>
<b>Total in India</b> . . . . .	<b>539-81</b>	<b>553-71</b>	<b>566-93</b>	<b>602-71</b>	<b>648-30</b>	<b>651-78</b>	<b>707-18</b>	<b>705-50</b>
<i>In England—</i>								
					(In millions of £.)			
Loans (a) . . . . .	266-35	265-09	273-52	283-31	289-03	316-81	313-60	314-82
War Contribution . . . . .	18-32	17-81	17-28	16-72	16-72	16-72	16-72	16-72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities. . . . .	57-58	56-19	54-79	53-35	51-88	50-92	48-72	47-06
India bills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6-00	...	...	...
Imperial Bank of India Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4-05	...	...
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	21	27	19	43	2-54	69	80	92
<b>Total in England</b> . . . . .	<b>343-41</b>	<b>339-36</b>	<b>344-78</b>	<b>353-81</b>	<b>366-15</b>	<b>388-59</b>	<b>379-84</b>	<b>379-02</b>

Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	(In crores of rupees.)							
	456'55	452'48	469'44	471'75	488'20	513'12	506'45	505'86
Total Interest-bearing obligations	996'38	1,006'19	1,028'37	1,074'46	1,136'50	1,169'90	1,213'68	1,210'86
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—	(d)							
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	605'61	685'46	688'60	700'69	730'79	743'98	750'78	751'54
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments.	17'77	19'16	20'78	21'61	22'70	23'65	23'75	24'49
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	114'60	120'17	126'34	137'52	142'60	151'82	163'64	171'79
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans.	11'84	12'11	13'91	15'49	17'65	19'45	20'29	21'06
Total Interest-yielding assets	749'82	786'90	829'68	875'51	913'74	938'90	958'41	968'87
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account.	51'96	37'48	24'26	28'94	45'36	34'03	41'42	35'07
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets.	194'58	181'81	172'69	170'61	177'40	196'97	213'80	206'92

(a) These figures represent the nominal amounts of loans outstanding and also include comparatively small amounts of expired loans which do not bear interest.

(b) The figures represent those portions of provincial balances which bear interest either because they form part of the old Famine Insurance Fund or the present Famine Relief Fund or because they have been placed with the Government of India on fixed deposit.

(c) Includes the liability assumed by the Secretary of State for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock, aggregating £3½ millions, on the termination of the contract with that Railway on the 1st July 1925. It does not, therefore, represent any increase in the foreign indebtedness of the country as a whole.

(d) Includes 4'88 crores on account of the liability referred to in (c) above.

## STATEMENT XXV.

(Reference paragraph 49.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Prices since 1914.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1933 (free of Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	96½	91½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-21	60	52	...	...	96	78½	...	...
1923-24	67½	61	97½	95½	98½	93½	...	...
1924-25	68½	63½	98½	96½	99½	97	...	...
1925-26	74½	67½	102½	97½	104½	98½	...	...
1926-27	79½	74½	106½	102½	110½	104½	90½	86½
1927-28	79½	74½	103½	102½	108½	105½	90	87½
1928-29	75½	71	102½	100½	106½	102½	88½	83½
1929-30	76½	63½	101	99½	103½	100	84½	75½
1930-31	68½	61½	100½	98½	101½	99½	77½	73
1931-32	63½	51	100½	95½	101½	88½	75½	58½
1932-33	88½	60½	103½	100	113½	98½	100½	67½

## STATEMENT XXVI.

(Reference paragraph 49.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Monthly price fluctuations.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		4½ per cent. 1934		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1932	82½	60½	97½	96½	99½	98½	69½	67½
May "	63½	62	98	97½	101	99½	72½	69½
June "	63½	60½	97½	97½	101	100½	70½	69½
July "	70	66½	99½	98½	104½	101½	79½	73
August "	69½	68½	99½	99½	105½	104½	79½	78½
September "	69½	68½	99½	99½	105½	104½	79½	78½
October "	76	70	100½	99½	108	106½	85	80½
November "	76½	71½	100½	100½	106½	106½	85½	83½
December "	74½	71½	101½	100½	107½	106½	85½	83½
January 1933	80½	74½	101½	101½	110	107½	93½	86½
February "	83½	80½	101½	101½	112½	110	96½	93½
March "	88½	81½	102½	101½	113½	110½	100½	93½

## STATEMENT XXVII.

(Reference paragraph 50.)

*Absorption of currency, since 1914.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1914-15 to 1918-19	22.08	16.72	38.80
1918-20	20.09	20.20	40.29
1920-21	-25.68	-5.90	-31.58
1921-22	-10.46	9.35	-1.11
1922-23	-9.58	3.87	-5.69
1923-24	7.62	7.96	15.58
1924-25	3.65	-2.51	1.14
1925-26	-8.17	1.16	-7.01
1926-27	-19.76	-3.40	-23.16
1927-28	-3.75	10.22	6.47
1928-29	-3.03	8.57	5.54
1929-30	-21.71	-18.30	-40.51
1930-31	-21.58	-11.37	-32.95
1931-32	3.93	17.24	21.17
1932-33	-7.55	-14.76	-22.31
Total for 14 years 1918-20 to 1932-33	-95.96	16.83	-79.13
Average for 14 years 1918-20 to 1932-33	-6.85	1.20	-5.65

## STATEMENT XXVIII.

(Reference paragraph 51.)

*Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1931-32 and 1932-33.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1931-32.					1932-33.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	1,17,86	1,23,44	1,36,81	1,15,05	1,17,86	1,01,96	1,01,31	1,03,01	97,83	1,01,96
Treasury	1,07	91	87	57	1,07	1,00	77	87	69	1,00
TOTAL	1,18,93	1,23,35	1,27,68	1,15,62	1,18,93	1,02,96	1,02,08	1,03,68	98,42	1,02,96
Closing Balance—										
Currency	1,23,44	1,26,81	1,15,05	1,01,96	1,01,96	1,01,31	1,03,01	97,83	96,34	96,34
Treasury	91	87	57	1,00	1,00	77	67	69	92	92
TOTAL	1,23,35	1,27,68	1,15,62	1,02,96	1,02,96	1,02,08	1,03,68	98,42	97,26	97,26
Net differences + or -	-4.42	-4.33	+12.06	+12.66	+15.97	+88	-1.60	+5.26	+1.16	+5.70
Add—New coins issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage or melting	-1.92	-3.94	-3.44	-2.74	-12.04	-2.69	-3.52	-3.88	-3.16	-12.25
Net absorption (+) or return from circulation (-)	-6.34	-8.27	+8.62	+9.92	+3.93	-1.81	-5.12	+1.38	-4.00	-7.55

**STATEMENT XXIX.**

(Reference paragraph 51.)

*Monthly absorption of rupees.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	Absorption + or return from circulation - in	
	1931-32.	1932-33.
April . . . . .	-65	+80
May . . . . .	-2,09	-29
June . . . . .	-3,60	-2,32
July . . . . .	-4,14	-3,37
August . . . . .	-2,30	-1,47
September . . . . .	-1,83	-28
October . . . . .	+1,38	..
November . . . . .	+2,20	+1
December . . . . .	+5,04	+1,87
January . . . . .	+5,20	+46
February . . . . .	+2,73	-39
March . . . . .	+99	-1,57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+3,93</b>	<b>-7,55</b>

**STATEMENT XXX.**

(Reference paragraph 51.)

*Absorption of rupees by circles.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Circle.	Absorption + or return from circulation - of rupees in	
	1931-32.	1932-33.
Calcutta . . . . .	-2,92	-1,27
Cawnpore . . . . .	-47	-3,02
Lahore . . . . .	+1,77	-1,14
Bombay . . . . .	+2,83	-1,28
Karachi . . . . .	+44	-3
Madras . . . . .	+1,56	-9
Bangoon . . . . .	+72	-72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+2,93</b>	<b>-7,55</b>

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STATEMENT XXXI

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## STATEMENT XXXI.

(Reference paragraph 52.)

*Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.*

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . . . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840, 2nd " . . . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862 . . . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874 . . . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875 . . . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876 . . . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877 . . . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878 . . . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879 . . . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880 . . . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881 . . . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882 . . . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883 . . . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884 . . . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885 . . . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
" 1886 . . . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887 . . . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888 . . . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
" 1889 . . . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
" 1890 . . . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
" 1891 . . . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
" 1892 . . . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
" 1893 . . . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
" 1897 . . . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
" 1898 . . . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c) 75,19,413
" 1900 . . . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
" 1901 . . . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
" 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . . . .	25,000	...	...	25,000
" " 1903 . . . . .	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
" " 1904 . . . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
" " 1905 . . . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coining.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Indian States.

(e) " ₹1,90,43,904 coined for Indian States.

(f) " ₹2,98,86,014 coined for Indian States.

(g) " ₹11,66,451 coined for Indian States.

(h) " ₹5,94,221 coined for Indian States.

(i) " ₹3,28,000 coined for Indian States.

## STATEMENT XXXI—(concluded).

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(f) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,23,49,816
" " 1908	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909	1,27,58,580	...	95,88,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913	7,58,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,32,65,951
" " 1914	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917	11,32,00,217	...	15,15,32,659	26,47,32,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
" " 1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	...	1,44,00,031
" " 1920	3,86,00,085	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
" " 1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	...	64,00,064
" " 1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	...	5,64,000
" " 1920 coined in 1923.	49,36,050	...	...	49,36,050
" " 1921	...	...	51,15,121	51,15,121
" " 1922	...	...	20,51,150	20,51,150
TOTAL	2,70,20,56,128	10,76,07,305	3,66,60,32,346	6,47,56,95,779

(f) Includes ₹3,90,310 coined for Indian States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹22 lakhs and Bombay ₹135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " ₹94,766 coined for Indian States and ₹433 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " ₹1,01,459 coined for Indian States.

(m) " ₹16,58,260 coined for Indian States.

(n) " ₹12,78,341 coined for Indian States.



# STATEMENT XXXII.

(Reference paragraph 52.)

## Rupee Census.

Calendar years.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
William IV. 1836 .	'15	'17	'12	'11	'08	'07	'07	'07	'06	'06	'05	'06	'05	'04	'04	'05	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'08	'08	'03	'02	09.07
1840, 1st issue.	'43	'48	'32	'32	'36	'19	'19	'18	'18	'13	'13	'12	'14	'07	'10	'13	'13	'12	'08	'10	'07	'10	'06	'05	'05	06.05
1840, 2nd issue.	1'04	'96	'78	'61	'50	'39	'37	'30	'27	'27	'31	'23	'24	'10	'16	'16	'22	'16	'14	'13	'17	'15	'14	'11	'10	08.08
1840, 1st issue.	18'44	13'72	13'60	13'53	13'09	12'13	11'42	11'17	11'10	9'64	9'22	7'95	7'71	7'40	7'37	7'08	7'63	7'77	7'50	7'74	7'30	5'05	4'10	3'40	3'22	3'01
1874 .	'56	'50	'53	'54	'61	'52	'48	'51	'50	'43	'52	'47	'38	'40	'45	'43	'40	'43	'41	'30	'42	'29	'36	'20	'19	'17
1875 .	'77	'84	'80	'79	'79	'74	'73	'73	'76	'65	'62	'60	'53	'56	'55	'53	'50	'59	'53	'55	'54	'43	'34	'30	'27	'24
1876 .	'96	1'01	1'00	'98	'96	'80	'80	'88	'91	'80	'81	'86	'63	'88	'88	'87	'74	'70	'66	'60	'67	'40	'46	'40	'30	'27
1877 .	2'05	3'06	3'05	3'09	3'04	2'78	2'70	2'68	2'67	2'32	2'20	1'79	1'75	1'60	1'78	1'88	1'83	1'88	1'80	1'89	1'84	1'90	1'80	1'80	1'71	1'70
1878 .	2'04	2'12	2'12	2'12	2'11	1'91	1'80	1'84	1'86	1'68	1'48	1'23	1'21	1'26	1'30	1'34	1'30	1'34	1'28	1'35	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'33	1'34	1'33
1879 .	1'80	1'87	1'82	1'82	1'82	1'68	1'60	1'62	1'61	1'34	1'25	1'00	1'08	1'05	1'08	1'15	1'20	1'14	1'12	1'18	1'25	1'16	1'13	1'10	1'07	1'05
1880 .	1'66	1'68	1'69	1'67	1'68	1'55	1'50	1'53	1'51	1'29	1'23	1'03	1'04	1'02	1'04	1'12	1'14	1'13	1'00	1'13	1'08	1'13	1'08	1'07	1'08	1'03
1881 .	'23	'24	'24	'20	'22	'22	'23	'23	'23	'32	'26	'21	'21	'24	'24	'21	'28	'28	'22	'21	'23	'27	'20	'20	'21	'20
1882 .	1'84	1'87	1'87	1'85	1'78	1'67	1'60	1'68	1'65	1'40	1'35	1'13	1'07	1'00	1'12	1'16	1'18	1'17	1'15	1'16	1'14	1'21	1'17	1'16	1'11	1'10
1883 .	'70	'72	'69	'67	'67	'68	'63	'65	'65	'59	'61	'48	'47	'50	'49	'46	'54	'53	'40	'51	'51	'54	'53	'50	'51	'45
1884 .	1'23	1'28	1'28	1'36	1'34	1'25	1'20	1'23	1'24	1'05	1'08	'98	'83	'87	'85	'80	'92	'93	'94	'88	'89	'93	'93	'89	'83	'80
1885 .	2'61	2'61	2'59	2'60	2'60	2'36	2'30	2'38	2'26	1'96	1'80	1'44	1'41	1'48	1'54	1'53	1'58	1'57	1'53	1'57	1'57	1'60	1'58	1'58	1'49	1'46
1886 .	1'46	1'51	1'60	1'49	'53	1'35	1'33	1'34	1'36	1'15	1'13	'95	'88	'94	'96	'99	1'08	1'02	'96	'99	'95	1'02	'97	'95	'84	'80
1887 .	2'59	2'64	2'68	2'60	'66	2'34	2'34	2'38	2'33	2'05	1'96	1'58	1'49	1'52	1'57	1'59	1'64	1'68	1'62	1'65	1'69	1'67	1'60	1'64	1'58	1'50
1888 .	1'98	2'03	1'98	1'98	'97	1'84	1'80	1'78	1'80	1'58	1'55	1'30	1'28	1'32	1'30	1'34	1'32	1'36	1'35	1'37	1'35	1'38	1'35	1'33	1'26	1'23
1889 .	2'16	2'23	2'25	2'23	2'19	2'02	2'00	1'99	2'03	1'73	1'67	1'40	1'37	1'39	1'41	1'43	1'44	1'51	1'44	1'46	1'45	1'47	1'44	1'43	1'37	1'35
1890 .	3'53	3'60	3'70	3'65	3'80	3'34	3'28	3'28	3'26	3'00	2'84	2'42	2'09	2'14	2'22	2'30	2'33	2'30	2'33	2'30	2'33	2'28	2'30	2'24	2'35	2'12
1891 .	1'99	2'00	2'02	2'00	2'00	1'87	1'70	1'79	1'84	1'62	'63	1'25	1'27	1'30	1'34	1'30	1'37	1'37	1'30	1'32	1'31	1'35	1'34	1'30	1'25	1'24
1892 .	3'13	3'21	3'23	3'23	3'20	2'92	2'87	2'82	2'86	2'50	2'30	1'94	1'88	1'80	1'98	1'98	2'03	2'09	2'06	2'04	2'01	2'12	2'04	2'13	1'95	1'93

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Year	Victoria										New South Wales										Queensland										Total
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	
1893	2'87	2'48	2'42	2'87	'87	2'24	2'18	2'19	2'11	1'90	1'88	1'48	1'46	1'80	1'81	1'63	1'85	1'56	1'87	1'89	1'86	1'89	1'85	1'84	1'84	1'49	1'45	1'48	1'45	100	
1894	'18	'16	'17	'18	'18	'16	'16	'16	'18	'16	'17	'19	'18	'19	'21	'18	'21	'26	'28	'29	'28	'30	'28	'24	'23	'20	'20	'26	'26	100	
1898	'26	'42	'34	'34	'48	'40	'28	'26	'33	'27	'33	'36	'45	'37	'26	'21	'31	'35	'37	'35	'37	'35	'34	'33	'33	'34	'34	'34	'34	100	
1900	4'34	4'23	4'30	4'30	4'21	3'84	3'97	3'75	3'73	3'37	3'04	4'08	4'58	3'64	3'68	3'80	3'90	3'84	4'00	3'96	3'93	4'06	4'03	4'07	4'00	3'94	3'77	3'75	3'75	100	
1901	3'84	3'80	3'74	3'88	3'87	3'67	3'67	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	3'60	100	
1902	3'84	3'84	3'86	3'89	3'80	3'46	3'23	3'19	3'23	3'79	3'78	3'27	3'21	3'34	3'33	3'34	3'35	3'35	3'35	3'36	3'43	3'37	3'60	3'65	3'68	3'68	3'68	3'68	3'68	100	
1904	3'48	3'08	3'02	3'79	3'48	3'21	4'30	4'02	4'03	4'38	3'80	3'18	3'08	3'17	3'25	3'30	3'26	3'28	3'38	3'54	3'40	3'65	4'04	3'91	3'86	3'86	3'85	3'85	3'85	100	
1906	3'00	3'74	3'41	3'33	3'14	4'74	4'20	4'40	4'29	3'97	3'60	3'80	3'33	3'38	3'00	3'97	3'66	3'30	3'37	3'70	3'05	3'10	3'18	3'28	3'41	3'41	3'41	3'41	3'41	100	
1900	10'56	9'93	10'35	10'30	10'22	9'40	8'70	8'86	8'86	7'86	7'86	8'99	8'97	8'68	8'73	8'86	8'75	8'28	8'86	8'81	8'80	8'33	8'43	8'38	8'38	8'38	8'38	8'38	8'38	100	
1907	8'92	8'23	8'46	8'06	8'06	8'17	8'51	8'54	8'40	7'87	8'67	8'30	8'10	8'38	8'25	8'23	8'30	8'38	8'39	8'38	8'33	8'78	8'98	8'98	8'98	8'98	8'98	8'98	8'98	100	
1908	'04	1'20	1'48	1'68	1'23	1'75	3'27	1'23	1'46	1'28	1'38	1'01	1'08	1'10	1'10	1'07	1'07	1'04	'04	'88	1'06	1'06	1'06	1'11	1'11	1'11	1'11	1'11	1'11	100	
1909	...	'35	'08	'30	'06	'06	'01	'86	'85	'76	'61	'67	'68	'73	'70	'71	'71	'70	'64	'60	'71	'66	'7	'70	'68	'68	'68	'68	'68	100	
1910	...	...	'17	'73	1'09	'94	'95	'88	'86	'88	'88	'86	'89	'70	'87	'79	'74	'73	'60	'63	'60	'60	'3	'70	'60	'78	'78	'78	'78	100	
1911	...	...	...	...	'08	'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
1911	...	...	...	...	'18	...	'18	'16	'18	'10	'30	'80	'11	'18	'12	'12	'41	'23	'00	'14	'09	'04	'64	'14	'00	'07	'07	'07	'07	100	
1913	...	...	...	...	'21	4'03	4'40	4'09	4'63	4'34	3'74	3'88	3'18	3'23	3'08	3'14	3'08	3'08	3'08	3'07	3'10	3'19	3'63	3'34	3'23	3'27	3'27	3'27	3'27	100	
1913	...	...	...	...	...	3'23	3'80	3'79	3'81	3'80	4'79	3'80	3'58	4'09	3'61	3'86	3'83	3'73	3'69	3'68	3'66	3'65	3'64	4'15	4'28	4'23	4'23	4'23	4'23	100	
1914	...	...	...	...	...	'44	1'05	1'17	1'46	1'23	1'30	1'18	1'34	1'27	1'26	1'23	1'21	1'20	1'18	1'3	1'27	1'23	1'23	1'23	1'23	1'23	1'23	1'23	1'23	100	
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	'01	'84	'74	'67	'73	'67	'85	'85	'79	'70	'71	'65	'60	'85	'60	'70	'80	'70	'80	'77	'74	'74	'74	100	
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'71	7'00	6'11	5'59	5'90	6'08	5'74	5'65	5'60	5'68	5'77	5'85	5'80	5'86	5'85	5'85	5'85	5'85	5'85	5'85	100	
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'07	14'05	9'20	9'54	9'85	9'37	9'05	8'89	9'45	9'43	9'30	9'30	9'30	9'30	9'30	9'30	9'30	9'30	9'30	100	
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'07	11'13	6'65	7'04	7'30	7'30	7'00	8'00	8'04	7'86	7'91	8'06	8'17	8'48	8'46	8'46	8'46	8'46	100	
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'40	1'80	1'81	1'80	1'47	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	1'43	100
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	'01	'04	'10	'10	'10	'06	'06	'13	'11	'07	'05	'15	'05	'05	'05	100
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

NOTE.—This statement shows the results of the examination undertaken once a year of a portion of the rupees held at the different treasuries in India to determine the composition of rupee circulation according to the date borne by each coin.

## STATEMENT XXXIII.

(Reference paragraph 53.)

### Absorption of small coin—1932-33.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India Treasuries.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	Bengal.	U. P.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Prov- inces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	2.06	13.82	2.33	16.62	6.40	4.66	3.60	4.57	1.89	8.69	60.64
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-2.55	-1.27	+ 88	-18	-3.00	-10	26	-3.19	+ 7	+ 2.75	-7.37
Closing Balance	1.35	14.08	6.21	12.70	7.04	5.67	4.93	3.09	1.62	4.67	61.56
Net Local Absorption in 1932-33	-1.84	-1.58	-2.32	3.74	-3.64	-1.11	-1.59	-1.71	14	1.77	-8.29
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-1.45	2.93	5.51	2	-1.75	1.16	2.05	-2.85	14	1.06	6.82
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-2.12	-8.90	-12	-6.28	-4.15	-64	+ 58	-3.34	-38	+ 2.02	-24.23
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-41	-1.45	-1.44	-25	-27	-42	-22	-8	-3	-2	-4.59
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Local Absorption in 1932-33	-41	-1.45	-1.44	-25	-27	-42	-22	-8	-3	-2	-4.59
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-40	-2.98	-1.24	-30	-35	-53	-27	-14	-4	-1	-6.37
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-59	-1.98	-1.15	-33	-51	-47	-34	-10	-4	-2	-5.83
<b>‡ ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance	1.17	4.73	6.92	8.01	6.13	35	15	1.42	80	1.91	32.09
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-56	...	+ 1	+ 1.43	-1.77	+ 14	...	+ 17	-3	+ 61	...
Closing Balance	38	4.96	5.58	6.60	6.88	1.43	24	1.52	75	1.53	29.91
Net Local Absorption in 1932-33	23	-25	1.35	2.75	-2.46	-43	-9	7	2	90	2.18
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	16	2	1.89	...	-2.76	6	4	20	15	59	34
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-63	-1.13	25	-2.89	-2.66	18	-7	-64	-19	23	-7.47

**3-ANNA NICKEL--**

Opening Balance	2,25	11,38	4,09	5,24	10,45	3,96	2,14	2,54	2,49	1,87	46,41
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-66	...	+ 4,49	+ 2,77	-4,96	+ 25	+ 2,00	-1,20	+ 48	+ 1,73	4,89
Closing Balance	1,88	10,71	5,50	3,72	8,38	14,19	4,35	1,75	2,16	2,49	44,56
Net Local Absorption in 1932-33	21	67	3,08	1,29	-2,84	2	-21	-41	81	1,10	6,72
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-47	2,92	4,83	4	-2,71	1,88	3,96	-1,59	75	1,29	10,10
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-2,64	-5,33	87	-3,47	-5,03	62	84	-1,59	-69	1,37	-13,35

**NICKEL ANNA PIECES--**

Opening Balance	1,99	10,56	9,57	5,21	7,09	4,08	1,69	2,49	8,58	1,27	53,43
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1,76	-111	-2,96	+ 2,70	-3,81	-11	+ 98	-81	+ 4,61	+ 1,12	-1,15
Closing Balance	96	8,77	6,95	2,84	5,37	3,67	2,44	1,50	6,47	1,49	40,46
Net Local Absorption in 1932-33	-78	68	-84	5,07	-2,09	25	23	18	6,67	90	10,32
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-1,80	2,12	1,11	16	-1,79	2,21	1,19	-1,22	4,80	88	8,52
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-8,94	-4,24	-2,43	-3,42	-2,42	1,21	77	-1,40	52	1,02	-14,33

**SINGLE PIECE--**

Opening Balance	79	1,57	66	1,98	4,04	1,20	1,08	82	1,49	25	13,63
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1,54	+ 85	+ 98	-34	-2,86	+ 19	+ 20	-7	+ 7	+ 73	-2,29
Closing Balance	85	1,29	75	64	2,65	1,08	89	62	1,15	44	10,06
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	-1,50	63	89	95	-1,47	31	39	13	41	54	1,48
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	-93	89	1,24	-1,13	-1,47	49	70	-25	31	51	16
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-2,29	42	87	-1,12	-1,49	1,52	57	-24	-6	52	-1,30

**HALF PIECE--**

Opening Balance	...	...	1	7	9	7	...	3	2	...	29
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	...	...	+ 2	+ 60	-3	+ 5	...	+ 2	+ 4	...	61
Closing Balance	...	...	2	8	7	7	...	4	1	...	80
Net Local Absorption in 1932-33	...	...	1	48	...	5	...	1	5	...	60
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	...	...	2	47	1	8	...	-1	2	...	59
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	1	...	1	48	-2	6	...	...	3	1	58

**FIVE PIECES--**

Opening Balance	2	13	8	5	8	7	4	2	2	1	53
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	...	+ 42	+ 23	+ 17	+ 3	+ 7	+ 13	+ 5	+ 4	+ 8	122
Closing Balance	3	14	15	7	7	6	15	3	4	2	72
Net Local Absorption in 1931-32	...	44	21	15	4	8	2	4	2	2	102
Ditto ditto in 1930-31	8	47	20	23	5	13	7	7	3	2	129
Ditto ditto in 1929-30	-1	45	4	2	-1	8	...	2	...	1	55

## STATEMENT XXXIV.

(Reference paragraph 53.)

*Annual absorption of small coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	Four anna pieces.	Two anna pieces.	One anna pieces.	Single pice.	TOTAL.
Average for the 5 pre-war years . . . . .	15,75	13,59	21,02	10,51	60,87
Average for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 . . . . .	37,24	39,54	27,86	5,63	1,00,27
1919-20 . . . . .	88,15	60,83	44,05	21,18	3,13,71
1920-21 . . . . .	-9,81	-23,24	-12,83	-2,22	-47,59
1921-22 . . . . .	-7,09	-2,40	3,28	52	-5,69
1922-23 . . . . .	3,67	1,70	12,99	2,89	21,25
1923-24 . . . . .	6,20	3,99	19,88	2,42	32,49
1924-25 . . . . .	15,67	4,90	21,86	5,31	47,94
1925-26 . . . . .	3,34	5,49	11,22	2,28	22,28
1926-27 . . . . .	51	-6,10	11,62	4,05	10,08
1927-28 . . . . .	7,03	4,62	22,02	5,05	38,72
1928-29 . . . . .	8,89	6,57	22,12	5,04	42,62
1929-30 . . . . .	-2,06	-1,88	10,36	5,77	12,20
1930-31 . . . . .	-31,70	-18,88	-14,33	-1,30	-66,21
1931-32 . . . . .	7,16	3,73	8,52	16	19,57
1932-33 . . . . .	-6,11	2,13	10,82	1,43	8,32

N.B.—A minus sign indicates return from circulation.

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**STATEMENT XXXV.**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Value of currency notes in circulation*

Last day of	1879-80.	1889-90.	1899-1900.	1909-10.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
April . . .	11,27	15,82	28,02	43,65	60,24	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,53,72	1,70,74
May . . .	11,17	15,77	23,25	46,77	61,99	66,31	88,31	1,11,53	1,55,18	1,66,92
June . . .	11,82	16,24	29,44	49,29	66,48	71,39	93,29	1,14,79	1,62,76	1,64,34
July . . .	12,24	16,49	29,27	51,53	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41	1,67,11	1,63,87
August . . .	12,74	16,15	28,76	51,74	66,41	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92	1,63,27
September . . .	13,33	16,14	27,63	50,82	63,31	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	1,71,66	1,57,03
October . . .	13,58	16,63	27,67	50,50	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	1,75,29	1,59,58
November . . .	13,75	16,67	27,33	46,53	62,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76	1,79,67	1,60,21
December . . .	13,80	15,47	26,26	48,25	62,34	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09	1,82,91	1,61,40
January . . .	14,23	16,29	27,18	51,84	62,42	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74	1,85,15	1,68,41
February . . .	13,23	16,37	27,27	50,57	64,01	86,76	1,03,46	1,51,48	1,83,08	1,64,60
March . . .	12,36	15,77	23,74	54,41	67,73	86,37	99,79	1,58,46	1,74,52	1,66,16
Average . . .	12,80	16,15	27,96	49,66	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68	1,63,51
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes—Average . . .	...	1,01	2,47	2,64	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,64	1,07	1,34
Metallic Reserve—Average Gold . . .	...	...	6,54	4,75	16,49	23,22	20,86	20,27	29,20	33,29
„ Silver . . .	...	10,17	11,42	32,91	32,61	21,85	20,67	26,33	44,64	55,26
Currency investment on 31st March . . .	6,00	6,00	10,00	12,00	20,00	48,40	61,48	98,85	86,86	76,42
Profits of Paper Currency Department . . .	25	21	29	27	24	71	1,53	2,40	3,49	1,30

## XXXV.

paragraph 64.)

on the last day of each month.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1,07,32	1,71,76	1,73,37	1,81,33	1,79,61	1,85,13	1,73,71	1,82,78	1,83,66	1,73,90	1,60,14	1,68,31
1,07,81	1,72,39	1,71,23	1,74,51	1,73,23	1,87,08	1,71,44	1,83,01	1,84,16	1,67,78	1,54,79	1,68,47
1,71,76	1,76,01	1,73,61	1,73,49	1,78,25	1,91,44	1,72,57	1,77,16	1,67,71	1,68,73	1,52,54	1,70,25
1,75,56	1,80,41	1,75,72	1,76,24	1,84,30	1,97,48	1,77,63	1,80,79	1,85,72	1,63,29	1,55,65	1,74,23
1,76,02	1,82,26	1,76,30	1,78,13	1,88,21	2,00,53	1,80,48	1,82,90	1,85,20	1,68,67	1,53,58	1,75,58
1,78,37	1,80,76	1,79,29	1,79,36	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,62	1,84,60	1,86,80	1,71,47	1,46,74	1,75,77
1,79,72	1,79,68	1,80,62	1,80,98	1,91,77	1,93,79	1,83,36	1,84,66	1,84,83	1,70,14	1,59,75	1,75,85
1,73,46	1,77,30	1,78,30	1,80,06	1,89,65	1,89,15	1,81,55	1,83,15	1,80,77	1,64,84	1,62,36	1,75,63
1,73,83	1,74,18	1,83,41	1,79,21	1,91,76	1,81,18	1,83,64	1,89,00	1,79,41	1,61,34	1,79,30	1,74,80
1,74,40	1,72,65	1,84,02	1,81,12	1,91,16	1,86,47	1,86,02	1,89,74	1,80,21	1,58,39	1,79,16	1,74,33
1,73,87	1,73,69	1,86,19	1,83,73	1,91,76	1,52,74	1,85,78	1,92,47	1,81,60	1,56,53	1,75,54	1,75,25
1,74,76	1,74,70	1,85,65	1,84,19	1,93,34	1,84,13	1,84,87	1,88,03	1,77,33	1,60,84	1,78,14	1,76,90
1,73,80	1,76,33	1,79,01	1,79,27	1,86,88	1,89,13	1,80,16	1,84,86	1,83,11	1,65,49	1,63,64	1,73,83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,33	34,32	23,49	22,32	22,32	22,32	29,76	30,52	32,33	30,48	10,53	14,96
74,65	85,36	83,33	74,25	83,52	98,83	1,09,51	1,03,65	1,07,73	1,18,96	1,25,26	1,12,33
70,32	63,33	71,53	77,12	86,11	55,34	41,73	33,32	34,00	10,19	57,94	39,05
3,25	2,46	2,11	2,96	3,73	3,43	1,70	1,99	2,04	71	1,22	1,53



## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Statement of active note circulation during*

Last day of	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in treasuries.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
April . . . . .	1,73,20	1,60,14	1,68,31	1,06	1,17	92
May . . . . .	1,67,78	1,54,79	1,68,47	88	84	87
June . . . . .	1,63,73	1,52,54	1,70,85	90	79	85
July . . . . .	1,68,26	1,55,65	1,74,23	76	70	77
August . . . . .	1,68,87	1,53,58	1,75,58	74	68	76
September . . . . .	1,71,47	1,48,74	1,75,77	73	85	81
October . . . . .	1,70,14	1,59,75	1,75,85	78	83	80
November . . . . .	1,64,84	1,63,36	1,75,68	81	89	88
December . . . . .	1,61,34	1,79,30	1,74,80	82	97	90
January . . . . .	1,58,20	1,79,16	1,74,33	90	95	94
February . . . . .	1,56,53	1,79,54	1,75,35	1,15	1,10	1,13
March . . . . .	1,60,84	1,78,14	1,76,90	2,03	2,91	2,04
Average	1,65,49	1,63,64	1,78,83	96	1,06	97

## XXXVI.

paragraph 54.)

1932-33 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1,73,84	1,58,97	1,67,89	13,48	12,29	8,65	1,59,36	1,46,68	1,56,74
1,66,98	1,53,95	1,67,60	10,36	12,06	12,68	1,56,56	1,41,89	1,54,92
1,62,88	1,51,75	1,70,00	9,94	11,58	17,87	1,52,89	1,40,17	1,52,18
1,67,60	1,54,95	1,73,46	20,15	18,02	27,66	1,47,35	1,36,38	1,45,80
1,66,13	1,52,90	1,74,82	19,79	16,97	27,58	1,48,34	1,35,93	1,47,24
1,70,74	1,47,89	1,74,96	20,80	3,42	26,70	1,50,14	1,44,47	1,48,26
1,69,36	1,38,92	1,75,05	21,75	8,12	24,65	1,47,61	1,50,79	1,50,40
1,64,03	1,61,47	1,74,75	16,02	6,46	22,22	1,48,01	1,55,01	1,51,83
1,60,62	1,78,53	1,73,90	6,10	5,25	15,63	1,54,42	1,73,06	1,58,07
1,67,30	1,78,21	1,73,39	6,72	7,44	18,75	1,50,58	1,70,77	1,54,66
1,66,38	1,76,44	1,74,12	5,05	7,82	21,98	1,50,33	1,70,62	1,52,14
1,68,61	1,75,23	1,74,86	10,62	10,06	24,45	1,47,93	1,65,17	1,50,41
1,64,63	1,62,58	1,72,86	13,40	9,96	20,81	1,51,13	1,52,62	1,52,05

## STATEMENT XXXVII.

(Reference paragraph 54.)

*Note circulation.*

Gross and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31st MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05 . . . . .	39,18	28,48	39,20	28,11	...
1909-10 . . . . .	54,41	39,99	49,86	37,21	+9,10
1915-14 . . . . .	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,68	+9,42
1918-19 . . . . .	1,53,46	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,13,64	+67,21
1919-20 . . . . .	1,74,52	1,53,78	1,71,68	1,51,10	+57,26
1920-21 . . . . .	1,66,16	1,47,88	1,63,51	1,38,88	-12,22
1921-23 . . . . .	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,73,90	1,52,22	+13,34
1922-23 . . . . .	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,33	1,53,27	+1,05
1923-24 . . . . .	1,85,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,56,93	+8,66
1924-25 . . . . .	1,84,19	1,66,55	1,79,27	1,60,91	+8,98
1925-26 . . . . .	1,93,34	1,67,71	1,86,68	1,63,16	+2,25
1926-27 . . . . .	1,84,18	1,64,31	1,89,13	1,56,36	-6,30
1927-28 . . . . .	1,84,87	1,74,53	1,80,16	1,63,63	+7,26
1928-29 . . . . .	1,88,08	1,78,10	1,84,86	1,71,90	+8,23
1929-30 . . . . .	1,77,23	1,59,30	1,83,11	1,63,00	-6,90
1930-31 . . . . .	1,60,84	1,47,93	1,65,49	1,51,13	-11,87
1931-32 . . . . .	1,78,14	1,66,17	1,63,64	1,52,62	+1,49
1932-33 . . . . .	1,78,90	1,50,41	1,73,33	1,52,05	-57

## STATEMENT XXXVIII.

(Reference paragraphs 54 and 55.)

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March 1933 and preceding years.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES OF THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR									TOTAL.
	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-5	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-5	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	
1918-14	...	...	1,61	17,78	8	1,78	17,81	9,64	9,17	...	...	3.2	34.9	...	3.5	35.0	5.2	18.0	100
1920-21	9,52	51	14,05	59,07	8	8,64	47,22	9,53	17,81	6.4	4	9.5	34.5	...	3.6	31.9	1.7	13.0	100
1921-22	9,92	57	15,24	57,51	8	4,05	54,22	9,05	14,68	6.2	2	10.0	35.2	...	3.5	34.2	1.3	9.3	100
1922-23	10,88	28	16,27	66,71	8	2,76	59,48	1,74	14,41	6.7	1	10.0	34.7	...	3.3	35.4	1.0	8.8	100
1923-24	11,59	7	15,90	57,13	2	2,12	60,41	1,62	12,87	6.6	...	9.3	36.4	...	1.8	40.5	.9	7.3	100
1924-25	4,13	6	15,88	68,57	2	2,51	68,57	1,32	13,11	2.5	...	9.3	40.5	...	1.5	37.7	.8	7.7	100
1925-26	72	2	15,66	76,38	2	2,28	60,22	1,19	12,20	4	...	9.2	45.2	...	1.3	35.4	.7	7.8	100
1926-27	64	2	16,46	72,56	2	2,15	60,09	1,10	12,42	2	...	9.9	42.7	...	1.3	36.1	.7	8.0	100
1927-28	89	1	18,91	76,27	2	2,09	68,07	1,05	14,90	2	...	10.7	42.2	...	1.2	35.7	.6	8.4	100
1928-29	86	1	20,77	74,55	2	2,01	65,76	99	12,69	2	...	12.2	41.4	...	1.1	36.2	.6	7.0	100
1929-30	85	1	20,97	69,08	2	1,60	68,88	84	10,72	2	...	12.9	42.6	...	1.0	36.8	.8	6.7	100
1930-31	84	1	18,92	64,20	2	1,52	64,66	77	10,76	2	...	12.5	42.4	...	1.0	36.3	.5	7.1	100
1931-32	84	1	22,21	69,25	2	1,51	63,07	79	11,87	2	...	12.2	41.1	...	.9	37.3	.4	6.9	100
1932-33	83	1	19,95	61,82	2	1,28	57,65	68	11,82	2	...	12.0	40.2	...	.8	37.6	.5	7.6	100

## STATEMENT XXXIX

(Reference paragraph 54.)

### *Encashment of foreign circle notes.*

Circles.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta . . . . .	...	55,28,550	96,05,450	1,83,84,490	23,91,650	28,59,150	10,94,650	3,98,63,940	3,75,48,380	5,84,99,360	5,52,53,490
Cawnpore . . . . .	1,05,41,790	...	65,21,420	76,97,100	10,34,550	5,06,150	61,100	2,63,62,110	2,98,11,890	4,18,77,340	6,40,49,740
Lahore . . . . .	81,74,310	28,89,600	...	1,17,21,120	91,04,000	9,85,600	1,45,100	3,25,10,730	3,39,06,370	5,39,68,860	6,23,40,680
Bombay . . . . .	1,21,76,820	25,13,100	1,51,05,900	...	1,13,79,450	3,84,26,900	4,75,150	6,50,84,320	4,93,10,450	4,12,78,130	4,43,31,370
Karachi . . . . .	7,30,620	1,62,150	35,79,320	51,52,170	...	2,98,720	25,000	99,97,960	87,93,630	1,47,68,420	1,64,41,690
Madras . . . . .	61,07,950	5,90,350	19,20,150	2,88,09,250	10,05,950	...	5,83,450	3,40,26,100	3,09,26,920	5,74,73,990	5,69,39,270
Rangoon . . . . .	30,96,000	2,67,050	9,79,450	81,92,100	8,33,100	83,41,800	...	1,11,99,500	99,19,800	1,52,36,520	1,67,02,070
Total for 1932-33 . . . . .	4,08,77,490	1,14,64,800	3,77,11,690	6,99,56,230	2,52,38,700	3,14,20,320	23,84,450	21,90,53,680	...	...	...
.. 1931-32 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20,02,17,240	...	...	...
.. 1930-31 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,91,02,640	...	...
.. 1929-30 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,60,53,400

## STATEMENT

(Reference

## Receipts and expenditure of the Currency

No.	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA, CAWN	
		Controller of the Currency.	Calcutta Circle.
	<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .	...	...
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal bills of exchange . . . . .	...	...
3	Premium on bills . . . . .	...	26,153
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	51,191
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	...	20,300
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1,342
7	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	-15,015
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1932-33 . . . . .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>83,971</b>
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1931-32 . . . . .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>		
1	Salaries (including exchange compensation, house-rent and local allowance) . . . . .	66,184	31,002
2	Establishment (including local allowances) . . . . .	1,24,432	3,89,731
3	Temporary establishment . . . . .	...	4,884
4	Stationery . . . . .	1,687	1,717
5	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	27,010	2,261
6	Cost of repairs, etc., to currency buildings . . . . .	...	20,705
7	Contingencies . . . . .	21,733	22,829
8	Travelling allowances (including passages) . . . . .	17,139	4,723
9	Cost of note forms (including freight, etc.) . . . . .	...	...
10	Charges for remittance of treasure . . . . .	...	1,90,033
11	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	...	...
12	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1932-33 . . . . .</b>	<b>2,58,185</b>	<b>6,70,675</b>
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1931-32 . . . . .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1932-33 . . . . .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

\* The figures are approximate as the

XL.

paragraph 66.)

Department for the year 1932-33.\*

PUNJAB AND LAHORE.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			Currency Note Press.	MADRAS.	BANGOON.	TOTAL.	No.
Cawnpore Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Bombay Circle.	Karachi Circle.		Madras Circle.	Bangoon Circle.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,47,770	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,00,817	2
2,832	4,432	...	15,350	24	...	5,889	21,069	75,550	3
8,045	14,983	...	27,412	2,054	...	30,038	8,510	1,37,233	4
2,560	2,250	...	1,800	100	...	10,100	1,200	37,750	5
955	959	...	1,021	122	...	855	895	6,149	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
-4,000	-6,448	...	-12,160	-924	...	-8,427	-556	-47,530	8
10,133	16,176	...	32,923	1,376	...	38,455	26,118	1,92,67,739	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,76,501	
8,387	16,732	37,111	39,045	8,450	...	8,225	10,562	2,18,688	1
93,831	91,077	41,314	2,42,833	34,126	1,548	1,20,881	1,32,304	12,71,967	2
4,885	6,908	...	13,515	...	...	720	921	30,828	3
...	274	830	1,350	90	...	413	298	6,109	4
2,900	3,000	8,719	2,348	2,432	...	3,555	7,751	59,976	5
2,669	1,336	...	6,475	3,387	...	645	11,952	47,169	6
12,744	9,863	10,921	21,886	5,320	...	6,334	12,008	1,22,787	7
4,356	3,057	2,220	2,190	1,134	...	2,991	2,717	40,637	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,36,910	9
1,60,004	56,914	...	92,000	12,000	...	1,06,988	52,631	6,70,572	10
80,950	...	...	5	...	...	...	9,062	59,117	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,39,026	1,39,147	99,815	4,11,447	66,939	1,545	2,50,802	2,20,206	39,64,650	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,74,751	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,98,069	

accounts for the year have not been closed.

## STATEMENT XII.

(Reference paragraph 66.)

*Statistics of work in currency offices.*

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.		
								1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
<b>Issue of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	4,69	89	1,41	4,13	52	2,07	1,67	15,38	19,20	19,50
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,07,04	13,21	29,57	1,37,61	13,39	42,66	35,70	3,79,18	4,51,42	4,72,80
<b>Cancellation of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	4,28	1,37	1,96	2,95	37	1,36	1,41	13,70	16,03	21,62
Value in rupees . . . . .	99,88	15,70	27,79	71,32	6,53	24,24	29,17	2,75,18	3,40,87	4,61,14
<b>Receipts of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	5,89	1,70	73	4,14	88	1,01	1,21	14,60	21,33	24,53
<b>Issues of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	6,53	3,26	82	3,90	37	1,74	79	20,41	22,89	15,09
<b>Transactions over the counters—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	1,28,95	6,39	14,73	1,33,90	10,72	38,29	29,77	3,53,75	3,92,36	4,11,42
<b>No. of claims on defective and lost or wholly destroyed notes registered . . . . .</b>										
	6,765	1,497	477	571	64	474	47	9,895	5,731	6,058



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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Controller of the Currency**  
for the year 1933-34

BY  
**J. W. KELLY, C. I. E.,**  
*Offg. Controller of the Currency*



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\* Agents for publications on Aviation only.

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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year ended the 31st March 1934.

### Introductory.

2. *General features of the year.*—When the financial year 1933-34 opened the outlook was most unpromising and the attention of the whole world was concentrated on the efforts being made by the United States Administration to grapple with what was probably the severest banking crisis ever experienced by any country. At the same time, there seemed to be some hope that the chief trading nations were gradually recognising that the problems of the depression, namely, falling prices, widely fluctuating exchanges, dwindling international trade, inter-governmental indebtedness, and the paradox of immense surpluses of material and productive capacity unutilisable on account of the fall in world purchasing power might be solved by combined effort, or, at any rate, that some temporary *modus vivendi* could be discovered which would keep the channels of trade open until the natural forces of reaction imparted the expected upward impulse to the trade cycle. With this end in view a world economic conference of 64 nations was summoned to meet in London on the 12th June. The hopes based on this meeting were soon found to be illusory as it became clear within a few weeks of the opening of the conference that no common policy was likely to be formulated which would satisfy the widely different needs of the more important groups of nations. The conference actually broke down on the question of temporary currency stabilisation and its only definite achievement was an agreement amongst certain of the silver producing and silver holding countries designed to check a further fall in the price of the metal. This matter is referred to in more detail in paragraph 26 below. The failure of the Economic Conference gave an impetus to the movement towards economic nationalism and restriction schemes, quota systems, and higher tariffs became the order of the day. Two other problems for which no solution could be found during the year were War Debts and Disarmament. Token payments on

account of War Debts to avoid default were made by some countries, including Great Britain, while in other cases no payment was made. All efforts to obtain agreement on Disarmament failed, and with the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations the solution of the problem seemed farther off than ever.

3. *The United States of America.*—A general summary of the features of the year 1933-34 however brief would be incomplete without a more or less detailed account of monetary legislation in the United States. When the year opened, the programme announced by the President on the 10th March was having its effect. Many of the stronger banks which had been closed temporarily during the crisis were functioning again under licence and confidence was returning. On the 5th April an executive order was issued prohibiting the hoarding of gold and gold bullion excepting gold earmarked as belonging to central banks, and, as a result, gold returned rapidly to the Federal Reserve banks. It has been estimated that most of the gold withdrawn during the crisis had returned by the middle of May. On the 20th April an executive order was promulgated formally prohibiting the export of gold. This order also authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to license transactions in foreign exchange, and in effect, confirmed the departure of the United States of America from the gold standard. This order was quickly followed by an Act of congress of the 12th May which, while it dealt primarily with agricultural purchasing power and farm indebtedness, authorised the Administration to fix the weight of the gold dollar in order to stabilise domestic prices or provide against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies. It also gave power for unlimited coinages both of gold and silver. It was expressly laid down in the same Act that in no event should the weight of the gold dollar be so fixed as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per cent. The Act further provided for the acceptance of silver up to two hundred million dollars in payment of foreign indebtedness for a period of six months. The result of these measures which were designed to increase the bases of credit and permit of its rapid expansion with the ultimate aim of raising domestic prices, was that the exchange value of the dollar in terms of gold fell by about 18 per cent. between the middle of April and the middle of June, and during this period a considerable strain was imposed on the countries which remained on the gold standard. Heavy exports of gold particularly from the Netherlands and Switzerland, took place with the result that in order to check the drain on their resources the gold standard countries entered into an agreement on the 8th July, not only to use their individual resources to maintain the gold standard, but also to co-operate amongst themselves to this end. This move had the desired effect. The flow of gold was checked, and it is

estimated that the Netherlands regained in the succeeding six weeks more than one-third of the gold lost during the previous quarter, and the Netherlands Bank was able to reduce its discount rate from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. At the end of August, an executive order was promulgated directing that all private holdings of gold in the United States held by United States citizens must be tendered to the Federal Reserve banks against payment in legal tender currency, and this was followed on the 25th October by an order establishing a Government market for gold in the United States. The intention was that only gold newly mined in the United States should be bought in the first instance at a price to be announced from time to time. The effect of all these measures was that dollar prices showed a steady improvement during the first half of the year, part of which was the direct result of the devaluation of the dollar and part a consequence of a general rising tendency in world prices of commodities which was visible in that period. In December, however, the rise in prices showed a tendency to slow down and indices of business activity also showed signs of falling off. The value of the dollar which had touched the low point of 59 per cent. in terms of gold on the 16th November advanced to about 64 per cent. between the end of November and the end of December. To meet this situation the Gold Reserve Act of the 30th January 1934, perhaps the most important piece of monetary legislation of the year, was enacted. By proclamation under this Act the weight of the dollar was reduced from  $25\frac{9}{10}$  grains to  $15\frac{8}{21}$  grains  $9/10$  fine, that is to say, to 59.06 per cent. and, at the same time, a stabilisation fund of two thousand million dollars was formed from the profits derived from revaluation. The United States Government undertook to buy all gold tendered at the Mints at a fixed price of 35 dollars per ounce troy less the usual charges, and the Treasury was empowered to sell gold for export to foreign central banks at the same price whenever the exchange rates with gold standard countries reached gold export point. This measure marked the return of the United States to a gold standard at a lower level. The immediate results were a check to the fall in prices and the resumption of heavy imports of gold from Europe to the United States, an operation which was profitable as foreign exchange parities did not adjust themselves to the new dollar at once. About four hundred million dollars of gold were imported into the United States during February and the Bank of France was forced to raise its discount rate from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 3 per cent. As parities became gradually adjusted the profit on export from Europe tended to disappear and imports into the United States decreased. The franc-dollar rate which was 6.26 cents. to the franc on the 31st January rose to 6.57 cents. to the franc in March as against a parity rate of 6.63.

4. *Other countries.*—It is possible to record some improvement in economic conditions in most of the countries belonging to what is now known as the sterling group. In the *United Kingdom*, in particular, although in the first few months of the financial year progress was extremely slow and confidence was shaken by the failure of the Economic Conference an unmistakable change for the better manifested itself towards the end of the calendar year 1933. Industrial activity especially in the heavy industries expanded, unemployment decreased, exports revived and the general outlook was bettered by the stronger financial position of the Government and prospects of a surplus budget. Prices also, both wholesale and retail, showed an improvement by the end of the year and there were signs that once more trade was on the upgrade. In *Australia* owing to the steep rise in the price of the staple export product, wool, the difficulties experienced by the Government in meeting the service of its foreign debt disappeared and two large conversion operations were successfully carried out in London. The countries belonging to the gold bloc as already mentioned in paragraph 3 above, were subjected to severe strain owing to fluctuations in the value of their standard caused by the devaluation of the dollar. *France* in particular had to contend with a high level of internal prices, falling exports, and difficulties in balancing its budget. Political trouble followed attempts to obtain budgetary equilibrium and cabinet after cabinet retired without being able to deal satisfactorily with the problem. Towards the end of the year the Stavisky *affaire* led to serious riots in Paris and the overthrow of the Government. Since then a Government including several parties has been formed on a more national basis and the problems of balancing the budget and reducing expenditure are being tackled with vigour.

5. In the *Far East*, conditions remained practically unchanged except that the conflict between Japan and China gradually petered out. There was no diminution in Japan's industrial activity and the markets of the world were again subjected to the competition of heavy imports of Japanese goods at low prices. It is noteworthy that this was accomplished in spite of the fact that the value of the yen in terms of other currencies remained comparatively stable throughout the year. A brief account of the legislative measures taken in India to cope with this and also the terms of the Indo-Japanese Pact will be found in paragraphs 7 and 8 below. China was comparatively free from serious internal political trouble. The Chinese Government in April replaced the Shanghai tael by a silver dollar weighing 26.6971 grammes. .880 fine and imposed an export duty on silver of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. equal to the cost of minting the new dollar.

6. *India*.—The monsoon was on the whole good and well distributed although crops in certain parts of the country, notably the Central Provinces, Berar, and the United Provinces, were damaged by prolonged or excessive rain. Although the general level of wholesale prices according to the Calcutta index numbers shown in Statement I attached to this report does not show any very substantial rise, there was a gain of 1 point in the year. The devaluation of the dollar and the record rise in the price of gold in terms of sterling make any real comparison difficult but it might be of interest to note that the gold value of commodities in Calcutta in December 1933 was 60 as compared with 71 in December 1931 and 61 in December 1932. As in last year, except for sporadic terrorist outbreaks in Bengal, internal political trouble was absent. Exports of gold continued on a large scale and, as before, there are indications referred to in subsequent paragraphs that some of the proceeds found their way into investment channels. Money was easy and the bank rate remained at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. throughout the year. The high level of gilt-edge security prices was maintained although fluctuations occurred during the year due both to excessive speculation and also particular depressing factors, such as the failure of a large firm of managing agents in Bombay in October. Three of the larger export crops showed very substantial gains during the year as regards quantity exported and prices, namely, linseed, tea and shellac. The increased export of linseed was mainly to the United Kingdom and was a direct result of the preference over the Argentine obtained by India through the Ottawa Agreement. The better prices obtained at the tea sales were due to the success of the restriction scheme. The sugar industry showed continued improvement as evidenced by the fall in the tonnage of imported sugar from 401,741 to 263,700. There was no improvement in the price obtained for the rice crop, and in Burma where the revenue of the province is largely dependent on the sale of its surplus rice, there was a serious loss to cultivators. It is estimated that in the last four years the income of the province derived from the sale of surplus rice has fallen by 24 crores. There is evidence that in some districts in Burma there was a reversion to the system of barter in the rural areas, paddy and rice being exchanged for other necessities without the intervention of money.

7. A feature of the year was the new tariff legislation undertaken. The Safeguarding of Industries Act referred to in last year's report became law on the 22nd April 1933. The Government of India took action immediately under this Act and raised the duty on piece-goods of non-British origin from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 75 per cent. by a notification issued in June. In accordance with the terms of the Indo-Japanese Agreement arrived at in January the duty on such piece-goods was subsequently lowered to 50 per

cent. *ad valorem*. In February 1934 Act I of 1934 was passed amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, imposing duties on the import of several items of merchandise in order to protect indigenous industries which were found to be subject to undue foreign competition. The more important of these items were cotton and woollen hosiery and fabrics, paints and soap.

8. As a measure of retaliation against the measures taken by the Indian Government to protect their markets which were being flooded with cheap Japanese products, certain cotton interests in Japan instituted a boycott of Indian raw cotton which lasted from July to December 1933. This was lifted and normal trading relations restored after prolonged and successful negotiations between representatives of the Japanese and Indian Governments which resulted in the signing in India of a new Trade Agreement. This Agreement, which is to remain in force until the 31st March 1937, introduced for the first time the principle of linking imports of Japanese piece-goods on a quota basis with exports of Indian raw cotton. At the same time, provision was made that, without prejudice to agreements concerning the most-favoured-nation treatment and certain agreed measures to correct the effects of exchange fluctuations, the customs duties to be imposed by the Government of India on Japanese cotton goods should not exceed the following rates :—

Duty on plain greys . . . . .	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 5½ annas per pound.
Duty on others . . . . .	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

The basic quota of Japanese cotton piece-goods to be exported to India in a piece-goods year was fixed at 325 million yards (200 million yards for April-September and 125 million yards for October-March) linked with one million bales of Indian raw cotton to be exported to Japan in the corresponding cotton year. Provision was further made for suitable alterations in the import quota in the event of the exports of raw cotton to Japan rising above or falling below the basic figure of one million bales, and it was also agreed that the quota should in no case exceed 400 million yards.

9. Reference must also be made to the unofficial negotiations between a delegation representing Lancashire cotton interests and representatives of the cotton industry in Bombay. The Lancashire Delegates undertook to endeavour to promote as far as possible increased use of Indian raw cotton in the United Kingdom while the Indian cotton interests agreed *inter alia* not to make fresh proposals regarding the duties applicable to United Kingdom imports even if the existing general customs surcharge on all imports into India were removed.

10. Towards the close of the financial year, part of the province of Bihar and Orissa was visited by a disastrous earthquake involving much loss of life and widespread destruction of property. Relief work and the reconstruction of the devastated areas will necessarily involve both the Provincial Government and the Government of India in heavy outlay.

11. One of the most important enactments of the year was the Reserve Bank Act, II of 1934, which is intended to bring India into line with other important countries where the currency and credit system is controlled and regulated by Central Banks of issue. The new Bank will commence to function on a date to be notified by the Governor-General in Council and will be a shareholders' bank with a majority of elected members on the directorate. It will eventually take over most of the functions of the currency department, including the management of the note issue and reserve. It will be the bankers' bank of India and will be in a position to take an active part in influencing and controlling general banking activities in India. As the Imperial Bank of India will transfer to the Reserve Bank the responsibility for the Government Account, the public debt, and certain other functions which it performs now for the State, an amending Act has been passed by the Legislature, removing some of the limitations imposed on the Bank in the original Imperial Bank Act. Of these one of the most important was the prohibition on dealings in foreign exchange. It is provided in the Reserve Bank Act that the Imperial Bank of India will continue to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places where there is no branch of the latter Bank.

12. *Indian Government finances.*—The general financial position of the Government of India continued on the whole to improve in the year under report. As mentioned above, the continued exports of gold on a large scale enabled Government to make large purchases of sterling over and above their immediate requirements. This is especially satisfactory as it places the Government in a position to supply the sterling assets required by the Reserve Bank when it is constituted without further borrowing. Moreover, the surplus of sterling assets acquired made it possible to replace in the Paper Currency Reserve the gold transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve in India in 1931 when securities in the latter reserve had to be drawn on to support the exchange. The improvement in the credit of the Government of India is witnessed by the level of prices of both rupee and Indian sterling securities and Government were able to borrow accommodation by short term treasury bills at the record average low rate of 1.62 per cent. The new rupee loan which carried a nominal rate of interest of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. was issued at 96 giving a return of 3.81 per cent. At the end of the

financial year the price of this loan was Rs. 97-12 giving a yield of 3·69 per cent.

13. The budget estimates for 1933-34 showed a surplus of Rs. 25 lakhs including provision for Rs. 6,88 lakhs on account of reduction or avoidance of debt. After the reduction of this provision to Rs. 3,00 lakhs the revised estimates show a surplus of Rs. 1,29 lakhs which has been set aside for expenditure in connection with earthquake relief measures. The fall of nearly 3 crores is made up of a worseness of 5 crores under Revenue, mainly Customs 4 crores and Taxes on Income 1 crore and a saving of 2 crores under Expenditure, chiefly Defence Services (net) Rs. 1½ crores and non-payment of interest on war debt Rs. ½ crore. The savings under Defence Services were due to the favourable findings of the Capitation Tribunal. As a result of the award Indian military expenditure will show an annual reduction of about 1½ crores.

The budget estimates for 1934-35 assume a further worseness of Rs. 2½ crores over the revised estimates for the previous year mainly under Customs. In order to maintain budgetary equilibrium the following additions and alterations in Customs duties were proposed to the Legislature : -

- (1) Import duty on sugar to be reduced from Rs. 9-1 per cwt. to Rs. 7-12. The imposition of new excise duty on sugar at Rs. 1-5 per cwt.
- (2) The duty on raw tobacco to be increased from Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-6 per lb. standard and Rs. 1-14 per lb. preferential.  
The duty on cigarettes to be reduced from Rs. 10-10 per thousand to Rs. 5-15 per thousand *plus* 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- (3) The duty on silver to be reduced from annas 7½ to annas 5 per oz.
- (4) Abolition of the export duty on raw hides.
- (5) Imposition of an excise duty on matches at Rs. 2-4 per gross of boxes.

The above proposals were accepted by the Legislature in the current financial year with the modification that the excise duty on matches should be Re. 1, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per gross of boxes according as each box contains sticks numbering 40 or less, 41 to 60 and above 60 respectively. In addition certain alterations were made in postage and telegram rates. An undertaking was also given by the Finance Member that a portion of the proceeds of the match excise duty would be utilised to enable a corresponding amount of the jute export duty to be handed over to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.



## I.—Foreign Trade.

14. *Balance of International Accounts.*—The visible balance of India's foreign trade during the year will be found in Statement II, together with the figures for the two preceding years and the averages of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14 and the ten years after the war ending 1930-31. The visible balance of trade of the year under report was 90,23 lakhs as compared with 64,95 lakhs in 1932-33. The improvement of 25,28 lakhs is the combined result of an increase of 15½ crores in the exports of Indian merchandise and re-exports of foreign merchandise and a decline of 17 crores in the imports of foreign merchandise. There was also a fall of 8½ crores in the exports of gold and of over half a crore in the imports of silver on private account. The following articles chiefly contributed to the betterness under exports: Seeds 2,35 lakhs, Hides and skins (raw and tanned) 2,55, Tea 2,69, cotton (raw and waste) 6,28, gums, resins and lac 1,23 lakhs and jute 1,20 lakhs partly set off by a reduction under grain, pulse and flour 4,32 lakhs. The worseness under imports is mainly accounted for by cotton and other yarns 10,61 lakhs, raw cotton 3,70 lakhs, sugar 1,51 lakhs and oils 1,19 lakhs partly counterbalanced by machinery 2,21 lakhs. The balance of variation under both exports and imports is attributable to less important articles. The trade balance in merchandise in favour of India rose from 3 lakhs in 1932-33 to 33,00 lakhs in the year under review, i.e., to 34 per cent. of the average of the ten post-war years ending 1930-31 and 46 per cent. of the average of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14.

15. The trade figures for the Kathiawar Ports have not been included in previous reports. As the volume of sea-borne trade carried through these ports has grown substantially it is necessary to take these figures into account in arriving at the correct balance of trade. The figures included in Statement II are shown separately below :—

	Exports of merchandise.	Imports of merchandise.	Net imports.
1931-32 . . . . .	67 lakhs.	2,76 lakhs.	2,09 lakhs.
1932-33 . . . . .	81 ..	4,15 ..	3,34 ..
1933-34 . . . . .	2,47 ..	4,18 ..	1,71 ..

16. The amount remitted by Government increased from 48.18 crores to 59.97 crores. No sterling transfers on London at the statutory rate had to be sold. The net balance of remittance of funds came to 60.44 crores and the total visible balance of accounts for the year under report was 29.79 crores, an increase of 82 per cent. over that of the previous year. The following items must also be taken into account :—

- (a) Net payment in India of British Postal Orders and of Foreign Money Orders of countries which settle their accounts through London . . . . . 11 lakhs.  
 (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius 86 „

The net effect of these transactions is to bring the total balance of accounts to 28,82 lakhs.

17. As pointed out in previous reports the balance of accounts shown in this statement is not actually a complete record of the state of affairs as there are many items for which no statistics are available and the value of which it is not possible to estimate, such as remittances for domestic expenditure in England, investment abroad, etc., on one side of the account, and remittances for investment in India, expenses of tourists, etc., on the other. The statement, therefore, contains as usual only those factors for which Government statistics are available.

18. *Exports of Merchandise.*—Private exports of merchandise, including re-exports amounted to 152 crores in value as compared with 136½ crores in the previous year, an improvement of about 11 per cent. The table below gives the index numbers of the chief export commodities as calculated by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta.

(Basis 100 end of July 1914.)

	September 1931.	March 1932.	September 1932.	March 1933.	September 1933.	March 1934.
Cereals . . . . .	73	70	68	61	68	61
Pulses . . . . .	91	86	93	81	83	84
Tea . . . . .	63	60	58	70	104	144
Oil seeds . . . . .	78	74	77	69	73	83
Jute, Raw . . . . .	51	49	50	38	38	42
Jute, Manufactured . . . . .	69	76	82	68	75	79
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	74	89	95	79	82	72
Hides and skins . . . . .	51	54	53	54	57	59

The very substantial rise in the price of tea is the most remarkable feature of this table. This was due to the operation of an export restriction scheme which was agreed to by the tea producers of India, Ceylon, East Indies, Holland and Java in a conference

held in London in December 1932. In accordance with this scheme the Government of India restricted the amount of export for 1933-34 to 320,570,560 lbs. by Act XXIV of 1933 and will fix definite quotas for export in the next four years by separate notifications under this Act. The agreement is subject to revision after March 1938. Prices of the other chief commodities also showed a slight tendency towards a rise in the latter part of the year with the exception of raw cotton. The price of the latter commodity was governed largely by conditions obtaining in the United States of America where measures to restrict the crop have been under consideration but have not so far been made entirely effective.

The exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America rose by 9.6 crores and 4.2 crores, i.e., 26 per cent. and 43 per cent. respectively in the year under review.

For purposes of comparison the quantities as well as values of jute (raw and manufactured), raw cotton, tea, rice and oil seeds exported as compared with those exported last year are given in the table below :—

	1932-33.		(Omitting 000.) 1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Jute . . . . . tons	1,243	31,44,21	1,420	32,30,76
Cotton . . . . . „	368	20,37,21	489	26,58,94
Tea . . . . . lbs.	378,837	17,15,28	317,844	19,84,62
Rice . . . . . tons	1,837	14,45,85	1,744	10,56,66
Oil seeds . . . . . „	732	11,30,68	1,124	13,66,15

19. The increased exports of raw cotton were chiefly to United Kingdom 176 lakhs, China 189 lakhs, Italy 95 lakhs and Germany 75 lakhs.

A noticeable feature of the year was the increase in the export of linseed to the United Kingdom as a direct result of the preferential treatment received by India under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement. The figures for the export of linseed for the last three years were as follows :—

—	Quantity in tons.	Value in rupees.
1931-32 . . . . .	120,000	1,53,11,000
1932-33 . . . . .	72,000	91,11,000
1933-34 . . . . .	379,000	4,57,51,000

20. *Imports of Merchandise.*—There was a decrease of roughly 13 per cent. in the value of private imports of merchandise which

fell from 136 crores to 119 crores. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller imports of cotton manufactures and other yarns, raw cotton, sugar and oil (17 crores) partly counterbalanced by larger imports of machinery (2 crores). The fall in the imports of sugar continued, the actual value imported being 2,71 lakhs as compared with 4,23 lakhs imported in 1932-33, the drop being 36 per cent. Imports of cotton manufacture amounted to 17,74 lakhs as compared with 25,83 lakhs in the preceding year. As stated in the last year's report the import of piece goods in 1932-33 from Japan was exceptionally large because the depreciation of the Yen enabled Japanese importers to lay down goods in India at very low prices. The comparative stability of the rupee-yen exchange in this year and also the fact that the Government of India took action under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, Act XIII of 1933, had the effect of restoring the position to a certain extent.

## II.—Bullion.

21. *Gold*.—Details of the imports and exports of gold in the year under report and in previous years will be found in statements III and IV. Statement V gives the London—New York cross rate, the Franc-Sterling rate and the highest and lowest prices of gold in London and in Bombay for each month of the financial year. The Franc-Sterling rate is shown for the first time this year as owing to the departure of the United States of America from the gold standard the price of gold in London was based on the Franc-Sterling exchange for a large part of the year.

Although exports of gold from India continued on a large scale throughout the year the total amount exported was somewhat less than in the previous year. Altogether about 23,435,867 ounces have been exported in the last 3 years that is to say approximately 47 per cent. of the gold imported since 1920-21. As stated in last year's report if allowance is made for the very large imports of gold prior to 1920-21, it is obvious that only a small fraction of India's total gold holding has been realised so far. It will be of interest to mention here that there is evidence that a very large proportion of the gold whether newly mined or exported from India, which came to the London market for disposal during the year, is held outside the reserves of Central Banks and a large part of it is believed to be held in London on Continental account.

22. The price of gold in terms of sterling fluctuated widely during the year, the lowest quotation was £5-12-9 in May 1933 and the highest price touched was £7 in February 1934—a record price for the metal.

The sharp rise in the sterling price in the latter part of the year was the result of the devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold referred to in para. 3 above.

23. The net export of gold during the year was 6,695,000 ounces valued at Rs. 57,05 lakhs against 8,354,000 ounces valued at Rs. 65,52 lakhs in the previous year. If the price is revalued on the basis of the former statutory parity the value of the exports during the year would be approximately 37,92 lakhs as compared with 46,74 lakhs in the last financial year. The gold tendered on private account in the Bombay Mint for refining from the Indian mines amounted to 977,139 tolas the value of which on the same basis may be taken as 2,05 lakhs. If for the purposes of comparison the figures are based on the statutory parity the net return from India during 1933-34 was roughly 35,87 lakhs as compared with 44,62 lakhs in 1932-33. No gold was tendered to Government during the year.

24. *Melting and assaying of gold at the Mints.*—Receipts of gold at the Bombay Mint continued on a very extensive scale, the maximum receipt on any one day being 2,58,349 tolas on the 3rd January. 1,38 lakhs tolas were melted and assayed for export from Bombay during the year. Out of a total export of gold worth 58,15 lakhs 3,60 lakhs were exported from Madras, as against 4,19 lakhs last year, 84 lakhs from Calcutta and the balance from Bombay save a negligible amount from Karachi. 23,83,798 tolas of gold were also received from the public for melting and assaying at the Calcutta Mint.

25. *Silver.*—Statements VI and VII give details of the imports and exports of silver in the year under report and in previous years and Statement VIII shows the highest and lowest prices in Bombay, London and New York respectively for each month of the year. The price of the metal showed considerable fluctuations during the year and trading was very largely influenced by the views of speculators regarding the possibility of international action in the direction of the increased use of silver as currency, rumours regarding changes in the India's import duty and the possibilities of unilateral action by the United States Government in response to pressure from the silver producing interests in that country.

26. The highest price reached in April and May during the year was Rs. 59-0 and the lowest during December Rs. 53-6. The three outstanding events of the year connected with silver, so far as India was concerned, were (a) the London Economic Conference agreement entered into in July 1933 by the Delegates of India, China and Spain as holders of large stocks or users of silver, and of Australia, Canada, the United States of America, Mexico and Peru as principal producers of silver, (b) the acceptance by the United

States Government of 10,000,000 dollars in silver as part payment of the British War Debt instalment due on June 15 and (c) the proposal of the Government of India to lower the duty on silver from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas per ounce to 5 annas per ounce with effect from 1st March 1934. The terms of the silver agreement are given below :—

- i. (a) The Government of India shall not sell more than 140 million fine ounces of silver during the four years commencing 1st January 1934, on an average of 35 million fine ounces per year. If in any year the sale falls short of 35 million fine ounces, the balance shall be carried forward, subject to a maximum disposal in any one year of 50 million fine ounces.
- (b) Any silver sold by the Government of India to any Government for the purpose of payment of War Debt to the United States Government shall be excluded from the scope of this agreement, provided that the total sales under (a) and (b) shall not exceed 175 million fine ounces.
- ii. The Governments of Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Peru shall not sell any silver and shall also in the aggregate purchase or otherwise arrange for withdrawing from the market 35 million fine ounces of silver from the mine production of such countries in each calendar year for currency purposes (either for coinage or for currency reserves).
- iii. The Government of China shall not sell any silver resulting from demonetised silver during the four calendar years commencing 1st January 1934.
- iv. The Government of Spain shall not sell more than 20 million fine ounces during the four years commencing 1st January 1934, at an average of 5 million fine ounces per year. If the sale in any year falls short of 5 million fine ounces the balance shall be carried forward, subject to a maximum sale in any one year of 7 million fine ounces.

The publication of the Agreement which was subsequently ratified by all the Governments concerned did not have any very important effect on the price of silver mainly because some action of the kind had been anticipated and discounted. The importance of the agreement lies in its being the first overt step in the direction of concerted action towards preventing a further fall in the price of silver owing to governmental action.

27. The acceptance by the United States Government of 10,000,000 dollars in silver as a part payment of the War Debt

instalment enabled the Government of India to dispose of a substantial quantity of refined silver at a favourable price without in any way affecting the market. The actual amount of fine silver shipped from Bombay on this account amounted to approximately 20 million fine ounces. In introducing his proposal for the reduction in the duty on silver the Finance Member pointed out that for all practical purposes the imports of silver had ceased primarily owing to the lack of purchasing power in the country. On the other hand the high duty was probably encouraging smuggling and attracting silver through gaps which existed in the Land Customs regime. This constituted a serious impediment to legitimate trade. He pointed out further that a reduction in the duty would take into account the general policy of Government, which was to co-operate with the United States of America and other countries interested in silver in measures designed to improve its price. It was considered that the lowering of the duty was unlikely to have the effect of disturbing local prices which were substantially under London parity after allowing for the duty.

The fact that Bombay silver prices were practically continuously quoted under parity with London prices was a remarkable feature in the local market and there can be little doubt that it was mainly due to the fact that imported silver which had not paid duty was available in the market.

Various measures to meet this difficulty have been taken during the year by Government, and it is understood that proposals to deal with imports of silver from Persia through Baluchistan where there is no customs barrier were under the consideration of the Government at the close of the year.

28. *Sales of silver by the Government of India.*—The total amount of silver sold by the Government of India from the commencement of their operations in 1927 up to the 31st March 1934 amounted to 196,228,764 fine ounces. The duty on silver has been reduced from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas per ounce troy to 5 annas per ounce.

29. *Imports and Exports of Silver.*—The balance of transactions in silver in 1933-34 showed a net export of 6,36 lakhs. The gross export on private account was 80 lakhs against 90 lakhs in the previous year. As the export on Government account was 6,37 lakhs, the net import on private account amounted to only 1 lakh as compared with 73 lakhs last year and 2,60 lakhs in 1931-32.

30. *Melting and Assaying of silver at the Mints in India.*—75 lakhs tolas or roughly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million fine ounces were received for melting and assaying and 1,10 lakhs tolas or roughly 4 million fine ounces were received for refining at the Bombay Mint Refinery during the year under report. The largest receipt in any one month was 35 lakhs tolas in April, the largest tender in any one

day being 2 lakhs on the 5th January. The quantity of silver received for melting at the Calcutta Mint was negligible.

### III.—Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

31. Statement IX gives the highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year and Statement X the Government purchases of sterling. As in previous years, purchases were made by weekly offers for open tender in India and intermediates were purchased throughout the week except on the tender day at a rate ordinarily  $\frac{1}{8}d.$  above the highest rate at which tenders were accepted. The total amount of sterling purchased during the year amounted to £45,158,000 at an average rate of  $1s.-6.071d.$  as compared with an average rate of  $1s.-6.156d.$  in the preceding year. The weekly offer to purchase one million sterling by tender was maintained without interruption throughout the year. With the exception of one week in April, one week in September and a period of 7 successive weeks from the 17th October to the 29th November Government were able to effect purchases at  $1-6\frac{1}{8}$  each week. As in the previous year the mainstay of the rupee sterling exchange was the substantial export of gold. In addition this year records a noticeable increase in the balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India and in the absence of remittance cover Banks had to have recourse to Government for their requirements. The weakness of exchange from the middle of October until the end of November coincided with the discussions on the Reserve Bank Bill in the Legislative Assembly and a widespread political campaign coupled with propaganda in favour of the devaluation of the rupee. Speculators made extensive forward purchases of exchange, and gold exports were held up in view of the possibility of an increase in price. Owing to the general feeling of uncertainty created by these operations Banks were unwilling sellers except at low rates and exchange fell gradually to  $1s.-5\frac{1}{8}d.$  on the 18th November. This situation righted itself immediately as soon as Government made it clear that they had no intention of accepting any amendments to the Reserve Bank Bill which would have the effect of altering the rupee sterling ratio. Small tenders at  $1-6\frac{1}{8}$  were received in the first three weeks of December and by the 28th December exchange was firm resulting in tenders amounting to £3,775,000 at that rate. During the last three months of the year exchange was very firm and large amounts of sterling were purchased both by tender and as intermediates. Large stocks of gold had accumulated in Bombay in anticipation of currency inflation in the United States and the devaluation of the dollar in February and the consequent record rise in the price of gold in London led to exceptionally heavy



shipments both to New York and London over a period of several weeks. Actually remittance to the extent of £17·6 million was effected between 15th January and 15th March.

#### IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves.

32. *Treasury balances in India.*—Statement XI shows the amounts and distribution of the treasury balances and reserves at the opening and close of the year and Statement XII gives a summary of the ways and means transactions in India. The figures are, as usual, approximate as the accounts of the year have not been finally closed. Statement XIII shows the Government balances at the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries (including sub-treasuries) in India on the last day of each month during the year under report and for the two years immediately preceding. The average balance at Government treasuries was slightly higher than in the previous year but lower than in the two years 1930-31 and 1931-32. The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India was 7,87 lakhs as compared with 11,77 in 1931-32 and 10,69 in 1932-33, one reason being that the balances in these two years were swollen by heavy loan receipts as a result of flotations made during the slack season in each year. Owing to heavy purchases of sterling it was found necessary to supplement receipts from revenue and sales of treasury bills by taking ways and means advances practically throughout the year. These were however completely paid off by the end of the year. No expansion of currency was effected during the year under report.

33. *Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances.*—Statement XIV gives details of the sales of treasury bills throughout the year and Statement XV shows transactions in treasury bills and ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India month by month and also gives the amount outstanding at the end of each month. At the beginning of the financial year there were 26·09 crores outstanding with the public as against 47·53 crores at the beginning of the previous financial year. There were no ways and means advances outstanding. As stated in the previous paragraph, the very heavy remittances of sterling made to the Home Treasury especially in the first three months of 1934 could not be financed from the surplus of revenue over expenditure and necessitated increased issue of treasury bills and recourse to the temporary expedient of taking ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank.

Three months treasury bills only were offered throughout the year. 1½ crores were offered for the auction of the 3rd April 1933 and thereafter until the 9th May when the amount offered was

reduced to 1 crore. With effect from the 13th June the amount offered for tender was increased to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores and sales of intermediate treasury bills on tap were also introduced. This continued until the 18th July when sales of intermediate bills were stopped until the 16th August. When tap sales were re-introduced, over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores were sold in four days at the very favourable rate of 99-12-9 and they were again discontinued until the 6th September when they were again on tap up to 30th December. The offer of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores for auction sale was increased to 2 crores on the 21st November and was further increased to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores from the next tender sale on 28th November. This continued unchanged until 9th January when the weekly offer was reduced to 2 crores and then again it was further reduced to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores from the 15th January which continued up to the end of the year. Intermediates were suspended from the 3rd January to 12th February but were re-introduced from the 14th February continuing up to the end of the year.

34. The average true yield per cent. on treasury bills issued throughout the year is shown below.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Months.	Sold.	Discharged.	Average yield per cent. on 3 months.
April 1933 . . . . .	3,43.25	10,04.25	1-19
May 1933 . . . . .	3,79.00	8,56.00	1-22
June 1933 . . . . .	9,46.75	7,44.75	1-10
July 1933 . . . . .	9,83.25	3,43.25	1-05
August 1933 . . . . .	9,51.25	3,77.25	'86
September 1933 . . . . .	13,35.25	10,46.75	'89
October 1933 . . . . .	6,56.50	8,88.25	1-19
November 1933 . . . . .	10,54.75	9,49.75	1-91
December 1933 . . . . .	12,39.00	13,35.00	2-51
January 1934 . . . . .	7,50.00	6,49.25	2-63
February 1934 . . . . .	7,06.25	12,90.50	1-91
March 1934 . . . . .	18,67.75	10,07.25	2-11
TOTAL . . . . .	1,12,13,00	1,04,91,25	1-62

Of the total 76,14 lakhs were sold at weekly auctions and the balance of Rs. 35,99 lakhs as intermediates.

35. The same easy condition prevailed in the money market as in the previous year and the Government of India were able to borrow 3 months' money at an average rate which constituted a record. As the statement above shows, in August and September the rates were well under 1 per cent. This as before reflects the stagnation of trade and the absence of outlets for investment of money which cannot be locked up for any considerable period.

36. *Treasury balances in London*.—The year opened with a balance of £9,917,874 and closed with a balance of £15,659,203. The average for the year was £12,843,414, as against £12,252,162 in the year 1932-33, the minimum being £7,084,481 in April and the maximum £19,300,624 in February. A summary of the transactions is given below :—

*Disbursements.*

	(In millions of £)
Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London . . . . .	24.1
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments . . . . .	2.3
Capital Expenditure on Railways . . . . .	.8
Transfer from Home Treasury to the Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	11.6
Transfer from Home Treasury to the P. C. R. . . . .	6.2
Increase in closing balance (including investment) . . . . .	10.0
	55.0

*Receipts.*

	(In millions of £)
Recoveries on account of drawings by the Government of Iraq . . . . .	.6
Debt incurred (net) . . . . .	4.5
Sterling purchased in India . . . . .	45.2
Sale of silver . . . . .	3.9
Miscellaneous receipts (net) . . . . .	.8
	55.0

37. *The Paper Currency Reserve*.—Statement XVI gives details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the end of March 1933 and shows the monthly fluctuations under each of the heads during the financial year 1933-34. There was neither a contraction nor an expansion of currency during the year. The small monthly fluctuations were mainly due to the adjustments of the value of securities consequent on their renewals. The monthly details are given in the statement below which also shows the corresponding monthly total for the five preceding years.

Expansions (+) or contractions (-).

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.			
							(i) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(ii) Sterling Securities.	(iii) Gold.	Total.
April . . . . .	-10,33	+50	-4,68	-2,98	-1,30	-9,14	-23	..	+27	+4
May . . . . .	-2,00	+1,50	-31	-6,03	-7,40	+16	-23	..	+19	-4
June . . . . .	-2,10	-9,00	..	-5,92	-6,00	+13	-2,61	..	+2,62	+1
July . . . . .	..	..	-8,11	..	-1,17	..	-5	..	+6	+1
August . . . . .	..	..	-4,56	-5,11	-4,73	..	-17	..	+18	+1
September . . . . .	..	..	..	..	-6,28	-8	-20	..	+20	..
October . . . . .	..	..	-3,26	-3,96	+11,98	+1	-20	..	+19	-1
November . . . . .	..	+34	-3,55	-6,04	+4,83	-1	-55	..	+54	-1
December . . . . .	+6,00	+9,95	..	-1,98	+22,15	+1	-34	..	+27	-7
January . . . . .	+6,00	+1,11	+5	-4,92	+4,97	+7	-6,83	..	+6,81	-2
February . . . . .	-67	+2,00	..	-3,61	+4,00	+9	-25	..	+24	-1
March . . . . .	-1,00	-4,50	-7,99	+1,89	-49	+16	-12,11	+8,25	+3,97	+11
TOTAL . . . . .	-4,10	-1,90	-32,41	-38,64	+20,57	-8,60	-23,77	+8,25	+15,54	+2

38. As already stated, ~~committees~~ the Home Treasury during the year were much in excess of current requirements and the surplus balance was invested and transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve in England against opposite payment in gold from the Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve in India, an equivalent amount of rupee securities being simultaneously cancelled. The sale proceeds of silver realised in England were utilised in the same way. These transactions involved an increase in the gold holdings of the Reserve and a corresponding reduction in the balance of rupee securities.

39. £6 millions equivalent to Rs. 8 crores out of the surplus Home Treasury balance and £·2 million equivalent to Rs. 25 lakhs out of the sale proceeds of silver realised in England were also invested and transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve against a cancellation of the corresponding amount of rupee securities in India.

40. During the year there was a small net return of rupees from circulation the details of which are given later in this report. The holding of silver coin and bullion in the reserve was, however, reduced from 1,11,86 to 97,99, a decrease of 13,87 lakhs.

41. *The Gold Standard Reserve.*—Details of the holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in statement XVII. There was no addition during the year from the profit on coinage and the receipts were composed entirely of the profit on investments. The actual receipts during the year amounted to £334,591 and were appropriated to Revenue.

Sterling securities of the value of £7,905,000 forming part of the Home Treasury balance and of £3,721,000 purchased out of the sale proceeds of silver realised in England during the year were deposited in the London Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve against a withdrawal of an equivalent amount of gold from the Indian branch of the Reserve. This transfer disposed of the entire balance of gold in the Indian Branch of the Reserve, namely £11,626,000 and increased the balance of securities in the London Branch of the Reserve by a corresponding amount.

42. *The total gold holdings of the Government of India.*—The gold holdings of the Government of India increased during the year by 4 lakhs only to a total of 44,40 lakhs of which 41,53 were in the Paper Currency Reserve and 2,87 in the Gold Standard Reserve valued at the statutory parity. Their actual market value at the close of the year was approximately 70 crores. In other words, there was practically no increase in the quantity of gold in the reserves during the year but the value at the market rate increased by nearly eleven per cent.

### V.—Money Conditions in India.

43. *Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India.*—Statement XVIII shows the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding figures for the two previous years. It also shows the percentage which that cash bore to the total liabilities of the Bank. Statement XIX gives the money rates on the first day of each month of the year. The bank rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank of India will ordinarily advance money against Government securities, while the Imperial Bank hundi rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank will discount or rediscount first class three months' bills. The bazaar rates are those at which the bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs.

44. *General features.*—When the year opened the bank rate was at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and it remained at that level throughout the year. This is the first time since the Imperial Bank was formed that no change in the bank rate was made during the whole of the financial year and this is an indication of the general slackness in the trade demand and the prevailing low level of prices of commodities. Although the bank rate was not changed during the year, the rate for call money fluctuated from time to time, and on one occasion touched 4 per cent. This was in October 1933 when the failure of a large firm of managing agents in Bombay created a feeling of nervousness in the Bombay market and even led to some small runs on local banks. This, however, did not last very long and money rates receded to 1 per cent. Time money rates remained unaffected and were quoted at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. up to three months. Money was in more demand towards the end of the year and in the first three months of 1934. This was largely seasonal but was accentuated by the fact that large quantities of gold were held up in Bombay against advances which tended to reduce the margin available for the finance of other commodities which were beginning to move at that time. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank stood at the high level of 18.62 crores in the last week of December, and after falling to 11.89 crores in the last week of February had increased to over 12 crores by the last day of the financial year. Although at times there was an appearance of stringency in the money market, especially in Calcutta, at no time was there any very strong demand for trade purposes, and on the occasions when tightness appeared to prevail it was usually caused by the locking up of money either in the financing of securities or, as mentioned above, in carrying stocks of gold.

45. *Clearing house and internal remittance statistics.*—Statement XX gives details of the clearances of cheques through the clearing house since 1918-19. Prior to August 1928 all the trans-

actions were not effected through the clearing house as in Bombay inter-bank transactions were adjusted by direct credit or debit with the Imperial Bank. There was an increase of 22 crores in this year's total as compared with last year's which, although it is less than the increase in last year, is still satisfactory as it indicates that the trend is in the right direction.

46. Statement XXI shows the amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank, and Statements XXII and XXIII give figures showing the remittance of funds through Government agency, i.e., through treasuries and currency offices. The Appendix also shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the cotton, jute and Burma rice crops. The figures call for no special comment.

#### VI.—The Public Debt.

47. *India's Debt.*—In statement XXIV the total liabilities of the Government of India in India and in the United Kingdom are tabulated showing separately loans, treasury bills in the hands of the public and in the Paper Currency Reserve, ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India and other obligations. On the other side of the account are shown the cash, bullion and securities held on treasury account, that is to say, as distinct from the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard Reserves. Those assets are also shown which are represented by definite interest bearing obligations to the Government of India either from provincial governments and Indian States or the Indian railways and other Government commercial departments. The statement is not a complete balance-sheet but it gives a fairly accurate presentation of the changes in the financial position of Government from year to year. The statement is taken from the Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum on the budget presented at the end of February and revised up to the date of publication in the light of later actuals. Final actuals are not available until several months after the close of the year. It will be seen that India's unproductive debt has been reduced by about 2 crores during the year after allowing for a loss on sales of silver and it amounts to only 16·4 per cent. of the total. There was an increase of 12 crores in the total debt of India distributed equally between its internal and external debts. This increase is mainly due to loans to the Provincial Governments and loss on sales of silver. In connection with the losses on the sales of silver it may be mentioned here that proposals for the setting up of a Silver Redemption Reserve and for amortisation of debt incurred through these losses have been under the consideration of the Government of India. The general policy

underlying the proposal is that when the Reserve Bank takes over the assets of the Currency Department including the Gold Standard Reserve, the balance of the latter fund which was built up out of profits on coinage should be set off against the amount of surplus rupees to be taken over by Government. Any balance remaining together with the loss already accrued on sales of silver will be treated as a debt incurred against silver. Under the Reserve Bank of India Act the Bank will return to or receive from Government rupee coin against payment of legal tender value when rupees held in the reserve exceed or fall short of 50 crores. The full nominal value of the rupee coin so returned or taken over by the Bank will ordinarily increase or reduce the above debt. With a view to avoid the fluctuations in the "silver debt" a "Silver Redemption Reserve" will be constituted from which the value of the rupee coin so returned will be paid or to which the value of such coin taken over will be credited. This fund will grow out of the proceeds of sales of silver until its assets reach Rs. 10 crores. The balance in the fund will be invested in sterling securities and the interest thereon will be credited to revenue as a set off against the payments of interest on the debt pertaining to silver. Any excess over Rs. 10 crores in the fund will be taken direct into treasury balances to reduce the outstanding "silver debt".

48. *Provision for the reduction of debt.*—In paragraph 24 of the report for 1924-25 details were given of the scheme for the reduction of debt from revenue. This scheme has been temporarily suspended and a lump provision of 3 crores has been made in each of the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 for the reduction of debt. Of the amount applied to the reduction of debt during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,77,71,000 was credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent. 1929-47, 1939-44 and 1945-55 loans. During the year no purchases of these loans for cancellation were made but the entire amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund for the 5 per cent. 1929-47 loan, amounting to Rs. 1,57½ lakhs was transferred to revenue on redemption of the loan. The total balance of the funds for the 5 per cent. loans 1939-44 and 1945-55 at the end of 1933-34 including interest, etc., on investments amounted to Rs. 7,23½ lakhs of which Rs. 5,45½ lakhs remained uninvested at the end of the year.

49. *Rupee Loan.*—Flotation :—The new loan took the form of a 3½ per cent. issue liable to income-tax. The loan is repayable at par not later than the 15th November 1950 and not earlier than the 15th November 1947. The loan consisted of two sections, namely, "Cash" and "Conversion". Subscriptions to the "Cash Section" were payable in the form of:—

- (i) cash;
- (ii) treasury bills maturing not later than the 10th May 1933, accepted at their face value;



- (iii) securities of the 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17 and 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 accepted at par; 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933 and 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, accepted at a premium of annas 12 per cent.

the issue price being reckoned at Rs. 96 per cent. Subscriptions to the "Conversion Section," were in the form of the following securities, namely,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934, 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935 and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935. For every Rs. 100 (nominal value) of any of the above three loans tendered for conversion, the applicant received Rs. 100 (nominal value) of the new loan, and in addition a cash bonus of Rs. 6-2, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11-8 respectively according as the conversions were of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 5 per cent. or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans.

The loan opened for subscriptions on the 28th April 1933. The loan notification provided that the "Cash" and "Conversion" sections of the loan should not remain open after the 29th April and the 2nd May 1933 respectively, but that either section would be closed without notice as soon as it appeared that the subscriptions to it had reached a total of Rs. 15 crores (nominal) approximately. It was also provided in the notification that if subscriptions to the "Cash" section happened to exceed the above limit, partial allotment would be made and that, in making such allotment, subscriptions in the form of securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17 would be accepted in full and preference would then be given first to subscriptions in cash and next to those in the form of Treasury Bills over subscriptions in the other forms. The "Cash" Section of the loan was closed within about two hours from opening and applications in the form of securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17 and Cash were accepted in full, the applications in other forms being rejected. The "Conversion" Section of the loan was closed on the 2nd May. At the time of announcement of this loan, the securities market was firm and money conditions were very easy. The loan met with a very good reception, and, in the few days intervening between the announcement and the opening of the lists, long term securities registered an appreciable rise,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. paper and the 4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70 recording an improvement of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points. The new loan was quoted at a premium even before the lists opened, and, as was anticipated, the cash section of the loan had to be closed in less than a couple hours. Immediately after the closing of the lists to cash subscriptions it became apparent that a certain amount of market staggling had taken place and that a number of subscribers who had banked on a partial allotment were left with a larger quantity of the new loan than they were prepared to hold. Some of this paper was thrown on the market and these forced sales not only caused the premium

to disappear but also led to the new loan being offered at a discount. The resultant nervousness had the effect of slowing up subscriptions to the conversion section which was not closed for some days. At the close of the financial year the price of this loan reached Rs. 97-12, *i.e.*, a premium of Rs. 1-12 over its issue price.

50. The total amount of loan issued was 30,82 lakhs of which 15,60 lakhs were subscribed in the cash section (10,07 lakhs in cash and the balance by tender of 1916-17 loan) and 15,22 lakhs in the conversion section. As a result of the above conversion operations Government have been able to reduce their liabilities for the redemption of loans during the next two years by Rs. 15,22 lakhs and, in addition, have converted Rs. 5,31 lakhs of the 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17, which would otherwise have had to be repaid in cash during the year. The table below shows the balances before and after the conversion operations of the various loans mentioned above :—

Particulars of loan.	Amount outstanding before the issue of the loan.	Amounts converted into the new loan.	Balance outstanding.
4 per cent. 1916-17 Loan . . . . .	9,90	5,31	4,59
4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934 . . . . .	25,98	12,97	13,01
5 per cent. Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	12,83	1,40	11,43
6½ per cent. Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	16,95	85	16,10

51. *Repayments.*—The loans notified for discharge and the amounts discharged during the year 1933-34 are noted below :—

Particular of the Loan.	Date of discharge.	Amount outstanding after the conversion operation.	Amount discharged during the year.
1. 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 . . . . .	15th May 1933 . . . . .	4,13	4,03
2. 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17 . . . . .	1st July 1933 . . . . .	4,59	4,54
3. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36 . . . . .	15th Aug. 1933 . . . . .	8,96	8,81
4. 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933 . . . . .	1st Sep. 1933 . . . . .	4,30	4,22
TOTAL . . . . .	.....	21,98	21,60

52. *Sterling loan.*—Flotation : The first loan was a 4 per cent. Stock, 1948-53. It was issued in May 1933 at 97½ per cent. for a total amount of £12,000,000. The stock is repayable at par on the 15th December 1953 but either the whole of the stock or part thereof is redeemable by drawings or otherwise at par on any half yearly interest date after the 15th December 1948 with three calendar

months' previous notice. There were 6,984 applications for a total amount of £47,140,900 stock. Applications for amounts up to £300 stock received £100 and larger applications received allotments of 25 per cent. The next loan took the form of a 3½ per cent. Stock, 1954-59, issued in November 1933 at 97 per cent. for a total amount of £10,000,000. The stock is repayable at par on the 15th December 1959, but the stock is redeemable in whole or in part at par by drawings or otherwise on any half yearly interest date after the 15th December 1954. There were 5,474 applications for a total amount of £18,644,300. Applications for amounts up to £200 Stock were allotted in full, £300 and upwards received partial allotment; £1,000 receiving £600 and above £1,000 about 52.23 per cent.

53. *Repayments.*—The 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-35 and 1933-34, the outstanding balances of which were £2.6 millions and £10 millions respectively were repaid on the 15th June and 15th December 1933.

54. The Government of the Punjab floated a loan in August in the form of 4 per cent. Bonds, 1948, amounting to Rs. 3½ crores of which 1½ crores were subscribed in cash and the balance by tender of their 6½ per cent. Bonds, 1933. The balance of 1933 Bonds left after the conversion was repaid in October.

55. *Post Office Cash Certificates.*—The following table shows the transactions on account of Post Office Cash Certificates from 1917-18 when they were first introduced :—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	Receipts.	Repayments.	Net receipts.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10.00	1.12	8.88	8.88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4.63	7.16	-3.13	5.75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1.00	2.41	-1.41	4.34
1922-23 and 1923-24 . . . . .	7.61	3.53	4.08	8.42
1924-26 and 1925-26 . . . . .	15.65	3.10	12.55	20.97
1926-27 and 1927-28 . . . . .	13.61	3.88	9.73	30.70
1928-29 . . . . .	4.91	3.31	1.60	32.30
1929-30 . . . . .	7.15	4.45	2.70	35.00
1930-31 . . . . .	11.78	8.35	3.43	38.43
1931-32 . . . . .	14.49	8.34	6.15	44.58
1932-33 . . . . .	15.74	4.63	11.06	55.64
1933-34 . . . . .	13.31	5.23	8.08	63.72

As in the two preceding years, the receipts during the year under review were very large notwithstanding a substantial reduction in the yield referred to below. As before, this was due to the fact that the yield on Post Office Cash Certificates which is free of Income-tax was very attractive owing to the high rate of income-tax and the decrease in the yields of other Government securities.

To conform with the appreciation in the value of Government securities during the year the yield on Cash Certificates was reduced from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. free of tax to 4 per cent. free of tax on the 1st June 1933.

56. The rate of interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits which had been 3 per cent. for 28 years was reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. with effect from the 1st November 1933. The net deposits however for the whole year amounted to the record figures of 8.92 crores. This indicates that in spite of the depression considerable small savings are being accumulated and it undoubtedly lends support to the view that some of the proceeds of hoarded gold are finding their way into investment. The rates of interest offered by private banks on Savings Bank deposits were also lowered materially during the year.

57. *Prices of Securities.*—Statement XXV compares the highest and lowest prices of the more important rupee loans with the prices of previous years, and statement XXVI gives the fluctuations of the same securities month by month throughout the year. It will be seen that although there were considerable fluctuations prices generally were maintained at a higher level than in the previous year. When the year opened  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. paper was quoted at  $88\frac{1}{2}$  but during the next three months there was a substantial drop the lowest point touched being  $79\frac{1}{2}$  in June. This was occasioned by a steady drop in the level of prices of securities in London including Indian stocks and the consequent selling of large amounts of scrip by local speculators. To meet this situation forward dealings were stopped on the Bombay Stock Exchange and thereafter prices showed a gradual recovery. In October owing to the failure of an important firm of Cotton Mill Managing Agents weakness developed again and little improvement appeared until January 1934 when prices took an upward turn again. There was a rapid and substantial rise in the prices of Indian Sterling stocks in the first three months of 1934 which was followed by a corresponding rise in rupee securities and at the end of the year  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. paper was quoted at Rs.  $88\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs.  $103\frac{1}{2}$ . The popularity of long dated investment stocks was a feature of the year.

The statement below shows the highest and lowest prices for each month of the year of the India  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sterling stock and also  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. rupee paper for purposes of comparison.

	$3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. RUPEE PAPER.		$3\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. STERLING PAPER.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	£	£
April 1933 . . . . .	88½	86½	87½	85½
May 1933 . . . . .	88	79½	86½	79½
June 1933 . . . . .	81½	79½	80½	79½
July 1933 . . . . .	85½	81½	83	77½
August 1933 . . . . .	85½	84½	84	82
September 1933 . . . . .	85½	83½	86½	82½
October 1933 . . . . .	83½	81½	87½	86½
November 1933 . . . . .	83½	81½	87½	84½
December 1933 . . . . .	82½	80½	86½	83½
January 1934 . . . . .	83½	82½	88½	86½
February 1934 . . . . .	86½	84½	90½	87½
March 1934 . . . . .	88½	86½	92½	89½

## VII.—Demand for the various forms of Currency.

58. *Absorption of currency.*—Statement XXVII shows the average annual absorption of currency notes and rupee coin for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the absorption during the 15 subsequent years with the average for this period. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are omitted as they are no longer legal tender. The principles on which the absorption or return of currency are calculated are the same as those adopted in previous reports, but it may be well to recapitulate them here for ready reference. The absorption or return of currency notes is the variation in the totals of the active circulation, that is to say, the amount of notes issued after deduction of those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The absorption or return of rupee coin is the variation of the total amount of rupees held in Government treasuries and in the Currency Reserve, after addition of the new coin, if any, issued from the Mints and deduction of the old coin returned to the Mints for recoinage or melting. As in the case of the figures for notes, the figures so calculated shows the amount absorbed or returned by the public, the only difference being that the rupee figures include among coin held by the public the coin holdings of the Imperial Bank at its local head Offices. This amount however is very small. There was a net absorption of currency during the year amounting to 4,95 lakhs com-

prising notes of the value of 7,30 lakhs set off by a return of coin of the value of 2,35 lakhs. The statement below gives the absorption during each busy season and return during each slack season during the past fourteen years from the 31st January 1920 up to the end of February, 1934 those months being chosen in each year in which the seasonal fluctuations reached their respective maxima.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Period.	BUSY SEASON ABSORPTION.			SLACK SEASON RETURN.		
	Notes.	Coin.	Total.	Notes.	Coin.	Total.
31st January 1920 to 31st August 1920.	..	..	..	35,68	14,67	50,35
31st August 1920 to 31st March 1921	20,15	-10,26	9,89	..	..	..
31st March 1921 to 31st July 1921 .	..	..	..	3,48	9,47	11,95
31st July 1921 to 31st December 1921.	18,19	71	18,90	..	..	..
31st December 1921 to 31st August 1922.	..	..	..	21,60	13,91	35,51
31st August 1922 to 31st December 1922.	22,15	1,24.	23,39	..	..	..
31st December 1922 to 31st August 1923.	..	..	..	21,82	8,12	29,94
31st August 1923 to 29th February 1924.	32,14	14,87	47,02	..	..	..
29th February 1924 to 31st July 1924.	..	..	..	26,09	1,82	27,91
31st July 1924 to 28th February 1925.	21,37	6,41	27,78	..	..	..
28th February 1925 to 31st July 1925.	..	..	..	28,00	8,69	36,69
31st July 1925 to 31st December 1925.	39,13	1,41	40,54	..	..	..
31st December 1925 to 31st August 1926.	..	..	..	35,40	16,53	51,93
31st August 1926 to 28th February 1927.	24,05	-3,24	20,81	..	..	..
28th February 1927 to 31st July 1927	..	..	..	19,86	9,11	28,97
31st July 1927 to 31st December 1927.	28,29	1,97	30,26	..	..	..
31st December 1927 to 31st August 1928.	..	..	..	16,43	4,41	20,84
31st August 1928 to 31st December 1928.	24,13	4,13	28,26	..	..	..
31st December 1928 to 30th September 1929.	..	..	..	25,63	17,46	43,09
30th September 1929 to 31st December 1929.	12,77	1,95	14,72	..	..	..
31st December 1929 to 31st July 1930.	..	..	..	24,45	16,00	40,45
31st July 1930 to 31st December 1930.	7,07	-6,38	69	..	..	..
1st January 1931 to 31st August 1931	..	..	..	18,49	18,99	37,48
1st September 1931 to 29th February 1932.	34,69	15,72	50,41	..	..	..
1st March 1932 to 31st July 1932 .	..	..	..	24,82	4,19	29,01
1st August 1932 to 31st December 1932.	12,27	-37	11,90	..	..	..
1st January 1933 to 31st August 1933.	..	..	..	6,88	4,82	11,70
1st September 1933 to 28th February 1934.	14,18	2,47	16,65	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>3,10,59</b>	<b>30,63</b>	<b>3,41,22</b>	<b>3,08,63</b>	<b>1,47,19</b>	<b>4,55,82</b>

59. *Rupees.*—Statement XXVIII gives the absorption of rupees and half rupees during 1932-33 and 1933-34. Statement XXIX gives the monthly absorption of rupees, and Statement XXX distributes the figures by circles. The return of rupees in the Lahore circle was practically the same as in the previous year while that in the other circles was not only checked in the year under review but there was a small absorption in some of the circles owing to a slight revival of trade.

60. Statement XXXI shows the number of rupees minted since 1835, and Statement XXXII tabulates the result of the annual census showing the proportion of each mintage in typical samples of rupees examined at treasuries throughout the country. Neither of these Statements calls for any special remarks.

61. *Absorption of small coin.*—Statement XXXIII gives details of the absorption of small coin in each province during the last 3 years, and Statement XXXIV summarises these figures for the whole of India and compares them with similar figures for the average of the five pre-war years, the average of the five war-years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the years following the war. The absorption of small coin in the year under report amounted to 63½ lakhs as compared with 8 lakhs and 19½ lakhs in 1932-33 and 1931-32 respectively. Of the total increase of about 55 lakhs, 42 lakhs are accounted for by Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa. The very striking increase in the absorption of small coin is accounted for as follows:—

- (a) The large increase in the number of sugar factories in the country and especially in the United Provinces which involves a greater demand for small coin both for payment of wages and also for payment for canes.
- (b) Up to this year a large number of local copper coins called 'Dhebus' circulated in the sub-montane districts of the United Provinces. These were of private manufacture and were not legal tender. Steps were taken by the United Provinces and the Bihar and Orissa Governments to discourage their use and during the year large quantities were replaced by bronze coins of Government mintage.
- (c) The earthquake disaster in Bihar and Orissa created a heavy demand for small coin for distribution and for payment to persons employed on relief and reconstruction works.

- (d) The low level of prices of certain foodstuffs particularly rice undoubtedly led to an increase in the use of the smaller units of currency as a medium of exchange. The increased absorption involved the issue of newly minted coins which in itself increased the demand as new coins are largely used in some districts for ceremonial purposes.

### VIII.—The Note Circulation and Miscellaneous Matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.

62. *Statistics of the Note Circulation.*—Statistics of the note circulation are given in statements XXXV to XXXIX. In these statistics “gross circulation” means the total amount of notes issued, and “active circulation” the amount of notes issued less those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The average active circulation was nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  crores higher than the average for the last year, and there was a rise of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  crores in the active circulation during the year. As usual, the active circulation was lowest in the hot weather falling to 151 crores in August and rising to 165 crores in February. This seasonal variation during the year has already been discussed.

63. *Character of the note circulation.*—The details in statement XXXVIII indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purposes of this statement, Rs. 10,000 notes are excluded. They hardly enter into ordinary circulation at all but are used as a convenient means of effecting large transfers between the Imperial Bank and the Government currency chests. Re. 1 and Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  notes have not been issued for some years, and notes of these denominations are being cancelled on receipt at treasuries and currency offices. The ten rupee note continues to be the popular denomination, representing 40·2 per cent. of the total circulation, the hundred rupee note following it with a circulation of 38·8 per cent. Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes were made universal in 1931-32 but there was no material increase in their circulation up till now. The new pattern 50-rupee note has also failed to make any progress.

64. *Life of currency notes.*—The following tables give a rough measure of the life of each denomination of notes. The life of a note is reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio



of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year :—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
1933-34 . . . . .	15½	16½	15	16½	14½	3½	4½
1932-33 . . . . .	18½	17½	16½	17½	16½	4	5½
1931-32 . . . . .	16½	15½	13½	16	15½	3½	2½
1930-31 . . . . .	12	11½	11	9½	11½	1½	2½

The increase in the life of notes during 1932-33 is due to the extensive re-issues of notes throughout the year in order to effect economy in the cost of note forms. The re-issue of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes from currency offices has been stopped since November 1933.

In the above calculations notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation ; if these notes are excluded from the circulation figures, the life of the various denominations works out as follows for 1933-34 :—

Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
8	9½	7	9½	4½	3½	4½

The actual period for which the several denominations of notes ordinarily remain in circulation appears to lie between these two periods.

65. *Printing of Currency Notes.*—Rs. 10 notes of a smaller size and made of finer paper were introduced during the year. These notes were first issued from the Calcutta Currency Office in July. There was no other change in the year under review. Certain difficulties were reported in regard to the use of the new thin paper in the case of the notes of small denominations which are subjected to much harder use than those of the higher denominations. It was found that although the paper was strong in texture it crumpled more easily than the paper formerly used and was also more affected by damp. It has been decided, therefore,

to revert to the old quality of paper for these denominations as soon as the present stocks have been exhausted.

66. *Note forgeries.*—The total number of forged notes received in the various currency offices during the year was 1,872 against 2,673 in 1932-33 and 5,343, in 1931-32. The gradual decrease in the number of forged notes is presumably due to the success of the efforts of the police in tracing and arresting gangs of forgers in recent years. Nearly two-fifths of the notes, namely 728 pieces, were found in the Rangoon Circle, the Calcutta, the Bombay and the Madras Circles following with 453, 281 and 245 respectively. Of the total 2 each were of the Re. 1 and Rs. 2½ denominations, 303 of the Rs. 5, 1,481 of the Rs. 10, 78 of the Rs. 100, 5 of the Rs. 500 and 1 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

The two forged Re. 1 notes were discovered in the Rangoon Circle.

The two forged notes of the denomination of Rs. 2½ were received in the Lahore currency office.

Nearly half of the number of forged notes of the Rs. 5 denomination appeared in the Bombay Circle. There were 174 forgeries of the new pattern larger size note of this denomination of which 13 came to light this year. Of the old forgeries of this pattern the N/4 series was predominant. Two forgeries of the new smaller size note of this denomination were also discovered in the year.

As in previous years the bulk of the forgeries of Rs. 10 denomination appeared in the Rangoon Circle. Almost all notes of this denomination belonged to the new pattern larger size note of which 293 were of the green and 1,122 of the blue pattern. Of these 4 pieces of the green pattern and 65 pieces of the blue pattern were new forgeries. They were generally process made and were crude productions except the K/23 and K/50 series which were well executed and might deceive persons accustomed to handling notes. Forgeries of the notes of the H/50, K/45, K/15, J/3, J/4, J/99 and K/16 series were the most common. Two forgeries of the new pattern smaller size note also came to light during the year.

No forgery of the Rs. 50 denomination was detected during the year.

Of the 78 forgeries of the Rs. 100 denomination 18, 18 and 16 were discovered in the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Circles respectively. Notes of the PI/1 and RE/55 series were received in several currency offices. No forgery of the new pattern note of this denomination has been detected up till now and the number of new forgeries of the old pattern was only 12 in the year under

report. The notes were mainly process made forgeries and were printed on ordinary paper.

The 5 forged notes of the Rs. 500 denomination were discovered in the Calcutta Circle. They do not call for any special comment.

Only one forged Rs. 1,000 note appeared in the Cawnpore Circle during the year. It was an incomplete photo of a genuine Rs. 1,000 note, bearing No. DA/83—01538 and its general appearance was very crude and would not deceive anybody.

81 prosecutions were launched during the year in connection with forged notes. Of these 40 resulted in the conviction of the accused and 5 cases are still under trial. Of the 7 cases pending from the previous year conviction was secured in four and the accused persons were acquitted in the other cases.

67. *Claims on wholly destroyed, lost and mutilated notes, etc.*—The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed and other notes in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1933-34 and the three preceding years :—

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Whole notes destroyed . . . . .	388	185	278	244
Half notes . . . . .	2,807	2,179	4,127	2,344
Mutilated notes . . . . .	26,751	26,304	31,708	27,307

68. *False claims.*—Two cases of apparent false claims on defective and other currency notes were investigated during the year. A prosecution was launched in one case and the accused was convicted. The case, however, is still under appeal. Out of the three cases pending at the close of the previous year, convictions were obtained in two cases, while the third is still *sub-judice*.

69. *Writing off old notes.*—The value of notes written off to Government during the year, under section 19 of Act X of 1923, amounted to Rs. 47,600 against Rs. 37,750 in 1932-33, Rs. 26,400 in 1931-32 and Rs. 30,950 in 1930-31. There was also a refund, amounting to Rs. 6,000, of the value of notes previously written off.

70. *Withdrawal of silver coin.*—The total value of silver coins withdrawn from circulation during the year under report amounted

to Rs. 224.8 lakhs as against 305.4 lakhs in 1932-33 and 294.3 lakhs in 1931-32. The details are shown in the statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Province.	1835.	1840.	1862 and 1874-76.	1911.	Shroff- marked.	Other un- current.
India . . . . .	16	1,05	26,42	8	..	13,80
N.-W. Frontier Province	..	6	22	..	..	3
Madras . . . . .	8	97	23,32	2	..	4,54
Bombay . . . . .	6	87	13,88	2	..	19,86
Bengal . . . . .	18	80	6,75	..	..	3,19
United Provinces . . . . .	30	2,78	32,90	3	..	15,73
Punjab . . . . .	14	1,48	13,57	1	..	6,05
Burma . . . . .	2	10	4,75	..	..	1,86
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	15	1,12	12,63	1	..	6,82
Central Provinces . . . . .	2	38	4,33	..	..	62
Assam . . . . .	4	17	1,86	..	..	57
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,15</b>	<b>9,78</b>	<b>1,40,63</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>73,07*</b>

\* Includes small silver coin worth Rs. 10.2 lakhs.

In addition 8.18 lakhs of Victoria Empress coin (1877 to 1901) were withdrawn during the year from the currency offices and treasuries for melting, as compared with 10.23 lakhs in 1932-33 and 8.86 lakhs in 1931-32. The gross total of silver coins withdrawn in the last five years is therefore :—

1929-30 . . . . .	9,39 lakhs.
1930-31 . . . . .	11,78 ..
1931-32 . . . . .	11,80 ..
1932-33 . . . . .	13,28 ..
1933-34 . . . . .	10,43 ..

The following table shows the number of light-weight silver coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mints during the year:—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.					Total.
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . . . .	14,81,564	71,317	..	..	66,666	16,19,547
Half rupees . . . . .	..	..	15,15,540	56,210	45,993	16,17,743
Quarter rupees . . . . .	..	..	..	3,50,234	20,815	3,71,049
Eighth rupees . . . . .	..	..	..	10,078	1,164	11,232
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>14,81,564</b>	<b>71,317</b>	<b>15,15,540</b>	<b>4,16,522</b>	<b>1,34,628</b>	<b>36,19,571</b>
Grand Total 1933-34 . . . . .					36,19,571	
Ditto 1932-33 . . . . .					39,23,506	
Ditto 1931-32 . . . . .					36,57,224	
Ditto 1930-31 . . . . .					42,02,599	
Ditto 1929-30 . . . . .					51,36,489	
Ditto 1928-29 . . . . .					65,05,014	
Ditto 1927-28 . . . . .					81,95,247	

Silver two-anna pieces are still legal tender but their re-issue has been stopped since 1925-26. The total amount withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mints during the year was Rs. 3.59 lakhs against Rs. 4.59 lakhs in 1932-33 and Rs. 6.37 lakhs in 1931-32.

71. *Withdrawal of nickel and copper coin.*—Eight-anna nickel coins were called in under section 15-A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, with effect from the 1st October 1924. They are now received at currency offices only. The total amount withdrawn and sent to the Mints during the year was Rs. 1,885. Double-pice, though still legal tender, are being withdrawn from circulation at treasuries and currency offices, the total amount so withdrawn during the year being Rs. 18,156. The amounts of badly worn and defaced nickel and copper coins withdrawn from circulation were four-anna

pieces Rs. 24,481, two-anna pieces Rs. 31,177, one-anna pieces Rs. 5,03,275 and copper and bronze Rs. 2,55,977.

72. *Counterfeit coin.*—The counterfeit silver coins detected at treasuries, railway stations and Mints were as follows :—

	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	⅓ Rs.
1933-34 . . . . .	1,69,565	13,282	11,442	1,476
1932-33 . . . . .	1,55,966	11,347	8,866	1,900
1931-32 . . . . .	1,80,233	9,178	9,558	1,880
1930-31 . . . . .	1,50,623	7,271	6,200	1,728

More than half the number of counterfeits appeared in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The total number of counterfeit nickel coin cut at railway stations and treasuries was 260 of the eight-anna, 10,562 of the four-anna, 28,862 of the two-anna and 15,887 of the one-anna denominations.

73. *Special examination of rupees at the Mints.*—The table below shows the results of the special examination at the Mints of rupees shroffed at each of the seven currency offices to test the adequacy of the shroffing work.

Amount examined.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Rangoon.	Karachi.
	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Counterfeits . . . . .	27	89	16	25	56	40	2
Fraudulently defaced . . . . .	5	10	4	6	1	5	..
Loss between 2 per cent. and 6½ per cent. . . . .	3,320	1,110	104	1,564	1,535	368	23
Loss between 6½ per cent. and 12½ per cent. . . . .	6	3	2	4	1	2	..
Loss between 12½ per cent. and 18½ per cent. . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loss between 18½ per cent. and 25 per cent. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,359</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>24</b>
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1933-34. . . . .	·338	·228	·085	·514	·807	·123	·038
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupee in 1933-34. . . . .	·023	·023	·026	·023	·023	·020	·025
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1932-33. . . . .	·240	·172	·060	·280	·044	·063	·181
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupee in 1932-33. . . . .	·023	·023	·024	·023	·023	·023	·023

The work was generally satisfactory in all currency offices except that the proportion of counterfeit coin detected in the Bombay, Lahore and Rangoon remittances was large indicating perfunctory shroffing.

74. Statement XL gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the currency department during the year, and Statement

XLI gives comparative statistics of the work done at the various currency offices. .

75. *Working of the Mints.*—In the year under report Government coinage was carried out only in the Calcutta Mint. It consisted of Rs. 20,28,300 worth of silver half rupees, Rs. 7,18,500 worth of nickel two-anna pieces, Rs. 10,89,500 worth of nickel one-anna pieces, Rs. 8,57,500 worth of single pice, Rs. 72,200 worth of half pice and Rs. 88,000 worth of pie pieces, a total of 108 million pieces, as compared with 33½ in the previous year. Besides this, the Calcutta Mint coined 6,40,000 pieces of bronze pice for the Tonk State and 4,86,400 pieces of Aman cash for the Puddukotai Durbar and melted 23,83,798 tolas of gold for the public.

The operations of the Bombay Mint were mainly confined to refining silver on Government account. In addition to this refining of surplus rupees it also refined and melted a large quantity of gold on behalf of the public and melted and assayed silver throughout the year. The gold so melted amounted to 1,38,41,165 tolas and the silver to 75,39,641 tolas. The gold received for refining amounted to 9,77,139 tolas from the Indian mines. 75,51,975 tolas of silver were also received at the Mint for refining from the public and 34,97,905 tolas from Indian States. In addition, the Assay Office at the Bombay Mint carried out numerous assays of gold and silver including musters sent over from the Calcutta Mint. The total number of assays, including Government, during the year amounted to 17,878 of gold and 8,362 of silver of which 17,024 of gold and 3,341 of silver were on account of the public.

The Mints were also employed in the manufacture of medals and the execution of other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. KELLY,

*Offg. Controller of the Currency.*

CALCUTTA,

The 5th June 1934.

}

## APPENDIX.

(Reference paragraph 46.)

*Note on the financing of the Cotton, Jute and Burma Rice Crops.*

1. *Cotton*.—The cotton areas covered by this note are the same as in the previous reports. Area I supplies cotton classified by the East Indian Cotton Association as Berar, Khandesh and Central Provinces, and Area II, cotton classified as Central India and Barisi Nagar. As usual, the considerable portion of the Barisi Nagar crop which is raised in the Hyderabad State and is financed by its currency, has been excluded.

2. The approximate outturn of cotton during the year and its value were as follows :—

	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	11,65,000	10,12
Area II . . . . .	7,74,000	6,68
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>19,39,000</b>	<b>16,80</b>

These compare as below with the figures of the three previous years :—

	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	14,70,500	11,70	5,70,000	5,73	11,30,000	9,80
Area II . . . . .	9,26,000	7,23	4,88,000	4,82	6,65,000	5,57
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>23,96,500</b>	<b>18,98</b>	<b>10,58,000</b>	<b>10,55</b>	<b>17,95,000</b>	<b>15,37</b>

3. The outturn and its value were about 8 and 9 per cent. better respectively than in the previous year.



4. The statement below shows the course of prices of fine Oomras per candy of 784 lbs. in the Bombay market since October 1927 :—

Date.	Price.
	Ra.
1st October 1927 . . . . .	395½
31st March 1928 . . . . .	334
1st October 1928 . . . . .	324
28th March 1929 . . . . .	322
1st October 192 . . . . .	302
31st March 1930 . . . . .	230
1st October 1930 . . . . .	169½
30th March 1931 . . . . .	176½
2nd October 1931 . . . . .	135
2nd February 1932 . . . . .	205
22nd March 1932 . . . . .	195
30th June 1932 . . . . .	160
2nd December 1932 . . . . .	179½
31st January 1933 . . . . .	169
30th March 1933 . . . . .	160½
3rd October 1933 . . . . .	170
14th December 1933 . . . . .	161
15th January 1934 . . . . .	181½
29th March 1934 . . . . .	168½

5. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government treasuries in providing the money required for payment to cultivators for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area I.	Area II.	Total.
1. Value of drafts purchased at the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	2,81,37	97,62	3,78,99
2. Telegraphic transfers paid from the branches of the Imperial Bank of India.	64,62	21,00	85,62
3. Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries.	89,81	11,41	1,01,22
4. Whole rupees taken from the Bombay Currency Office and railed to cotton areas.	..	12,06	12,06
5. Notes privately imported . . . . .	1,19,85	24,75	1,44,60
TOTAL . . . . .	5,55,65	1,66,84	7,22,49

6. The total value of drafts or currency obtained from the currency office, Government treasuries and Imperial Bank of India for financing the crop thus amounted to 7.22 crores or about 43 per cent of the ascertained value of the crop, the corresponding figures for the preceding five years being as follows :—

	Value of drafts, etc., in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crop.
1928-29 . . . . .	21.26	56
1929-30 . . . . .	15.38	46
1930-31 . . . . .	9.97	52
1931-32 . . . . .	5.60	53
1932-33 . . . . .	7.21	47

7. The figures given in the preceding paragraph do not show the amount of currency actually absorbed in the cotton area. This can be roughly calculated from the amount of notes and coin absorbed from currency chests in the area and the amounts which the local Treasury Officers and Agents of the Imperial Bank estimate to have been privately raised from Bombay or elsewhere.

8. The statement below shows that, during the period from October 1933 to March 1934, there was a net absorption of 4.85 crores or roughly 29 per cent of the total value of the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area No. I.		Area No. II.	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees.
Absorption from currency chests . . . . .	1,42,39	94,53	16,95	74,40
Whole rupees taken from currency . . . . .	..	..	..	12,06
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	1,19,85	..	24,75	..
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,62,24</b>	<b>94,53</b>	<b>41,70</b>	<b>86,46</b>
	3,56,77		1,28,16	
	4,84,93			

The corresponding figures of absorption for previous years are given below :—

	Absorption in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crop.
1928-29 . . . . .	16.16	43
1929-30 . . . . .	9.43	28
1930-31 . . . . .	5.90	31
1931-32 . . . . .	4.39	41
1932-33 . . . . .	4.56	30

9. The absorption of coin formed 37 per cent of the total absorption, the corresponding figures being 35 last year and 61 the year before. The percentages for the different tracts varied widely and, as stated in last year's note, it is not possible to make any useful deductions from these figures.

10. The circulation of notes at a discount was a rare occurrence except in a few far off places in the Barsi Nagar area where the discount was at times as high as 4 annas per cent.

11. *Jute.*—In the final forecast issued by the Government of Bengal towards the middle of September 1933, the area under the cultivation of jute was estimated as 2,491,000 acres, showing an increase of 347,900 acres over the forecast for 1932. Weather conditions were generally favourable in Bengal, the monsoon being most beneficial for harvest operations in North and East Bengal and for growth in West Bengal. In Assam, however, the crop was damaged to some extent by continuous rain and also by insects. The total outturn of the crop was estimated as 7,933,200 bales as against 7,097,100 bales of the preceding year. Although the outturn was larger, the exports were smaller owing to shrinkage in international trade in agricultural produce. The result was a further fall in prices and the harvest season for 1933 brought for raw jute the lowest price on record.

12. The local industry continued the policy of restricted output throughout the year, mills working 40 hours a week with 15 per cent. of the hessian looms sealed. Stocks of manufactured goods were gradually reduced and prices were well maintained. The announcement of a Processing Tax on jute goods in the United States however created some disturbance in the Indian market but the effect was only temporary. The short time working agreement expires in June 1934 and negotiations are in progress to extend it in view of the small offtake of jute goods.

13. The growing development of substitutes for jute is already engaging the attention of the Indian Jute Mills Association and measures to institute scientific research with a view to find new markets and fresh uses for jute are under contemplation.

14. In the beginning of 1933 the Government of Bengal appointed a Jute Enquiry Committee to investigate the problems of jute. The report submitted by them is not unanimous and the recommendations made are now under the consideration of Government.

15. The following statement gives the estimated outturn and the value of the crop for the current year as compared with the revised figures of the two preceding years :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Maipnda.	Maupda.	Maunda.
Out-turn { Bengal . . . . .	24,318,681	30,204,514	34,475,486
{ Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	1,785,000	2,642,014	2,300,278
{ Assam . . . . .	955,694	1,653,264	1,788,408
Total	27,059,375	34,499,792	38,564,167
Rate per maund	Ra. 5-4-0	Ra. 4-4-0	Ra. 4-0-0
Total value	Ra. 14,20,61,718-12	Ra. 14,66,24,116	Ra. 15,42,56,668

16. The statement below shows the part played by the Government Treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India in providing finance for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Value of drafts purchased, etc. . . . .	4,21,58	3,01,78	2,56,96
Telegraphic transfers paid, etc. . . . .	50,66	96,97	1,00,10
Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Calcutta, etc.	1,13,09	1,11,71	88,04
Total	5,85,33	5,10,46	4,45,10
Percentage of estimated value of crop	41.2	34.8	28.9

About a quarter of the finance required was obtained through Government or the Imperial Bank. The total amount thus obtained was less than last year although the estimated value of the crop was comparatively higher.

17. The following statement giving the figures of absorption of currency from the currency chests in the Jute districts during the season will show the extent of the acute depression through which the trade is passing.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Notes.	Rupees.	Total.
1931-32 . . . . .	2,97,60	84,25	3,81,85
1932-33 . . . . .	1,90,83	90,89	2,81,72
1933-34 . . . . .	1,25,71	1,10,51	2,36,22

18. *Burma Rice.*—The area under paddy cultivation in 1933-34 was estimated as 1,24,40,300 acres with a total outturn of 77,77,000 tons against 1,23,04,200 acres (actuals) in the previous year.

19. The estimated exportable surplus in terms of paddy in the current year and its value, as compared with the actuals of the previous year are set down below. (As 100 tons of paddy are assumed to produce only 74 tons of rice and rice products the actual amounts for export stand to be less in the ratio of 74 to 100).

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rangoon . . . . .	32,64,000	32,62,000
Bassein . . . . .	5,34,000	4,73,000
Akyab . . . . .	3,31,000	3,24,000
Moulmein . . . . .	3,20,000	2,65,000
Total *	44,49,000	43,24,000
	Rs.	Rs.
Value per ton Rs. . . . .	27.75	22.4
Total value Rs. . . . .	12,34,60,000	9,68,58,000

NOTE.—The price per ton quoted above is the value assumed to have been paid to cultivators in upcountry markets, and has been worked out by deducting an assumed average of about Rs. 4-8-0 for handling and freight charge from the mean price per ton during the months of January to April, when paddy is sold more freely by the cultivators than during other months. The total value to the cultivators of the exportable surplus of paddy should therefore be taken as a very rough approximation.

20. There was a further decline in paddy prices this year. After opening at about Rs. 60 in December 1933 when the new crop was coming into the market, prices dropped to 52-53 in March, though there was a slight improvement in April. It may be noted that this year's prices are the lowest on record during the last sixty years.

21. A large portion of the funds required to buy up the exportable surplus is imported from India by means of

- (i) telegraphic transfers issued on the Burma branches of the Imperial Bank, and;
- (ii) transfers, drafts, and trade (usage) bills drawn by firms engaged in the export trade on their principals or Agents in India.

These transfers, drafts and bills are purchased either by the Imperial Bank direct or by the other joint stock banks who in their turn sell them in part or whole as their cash position may necessitate, to the Imperial Bank. The local Nattukottai Chettyars also take a share in financing the movement of the crop.

22. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government Currency chests in moving the funds required for the paddy trade during the months of December to April 1934 as compared with the previous year :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I. Transfers from India to Burma—</b>		
1. Telegraphic transfers issued in India and paid by the Burma branches of the Imperial Bank.	4,62,02,625	4,65,84,924
2. Telegraphic transfers, demand drafts, and usance bills on India purchased by the Burma branches of the Imperial Bank.	1,77,88,514	2,67,46,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,39,91,139</b>	<b>7,23,31,400</b>
<b>II. Transfers within Burma—</b>		
1. Telegraphic transfers, drafts and mail transfers sold by the Rangoon branch on the Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein branches of the Imperial Bank.	1,25,87,500	1,29,05,700
2. Supply bills and Telegraphic transfers paid at treasuries situated in the rice exporting districts.	52,75,000	62,98,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,78,62,500</b>	<b>1,92,04,600</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,18,53,639</b>	<b>9,15,36,000</b>

The smaller transfers in 1932-33 are to be explained by the slow movement of the trade in that year which might have been due to

- (i) the crop coming to the market somewhat late
- (ii) holding up of stocks in expectation of improvement in prices.

23. The transfers effected through the agency of the Imperial Bank detailed in the preceding paragraph are not always paid in Currency. Book entries play a large part in their settlement. It is estimated that about Rs. 3,66,84,000 of currency have been transferred from India to Burma during the busy season of 1933-34 against Rs. 3,30,40,800 in 1932-33. An idea of the total value of currency absorbed in the chief rice producing districts during the busy seasons can be gathered from the following figures of the net issues (excess of issues over receipts) in exchange for notes of other denominations, mostly 10,000 rupee notes, month by month, of five, ten and hundred rupee notes from the Rangoon Currency Office and the net withdrawals from the Currency Chests in Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein.

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
December . . . . .	42,94,000 <sup>f</sup>	25,95,000
January . . . . .	81,29,000	99,37,000
February . . . . .	1,03,63,000	1,91,77,000
March . . . . .	1,16,71,000	1,18,38,000
April . . . . .	90,01,000	41,02,000
Total . . . . .	4,34,48,000	4,76,49,000

In addition currency withdrawals on account of telegraphic transfers issued on the chests in the other rice producing districts, amounted to Rs. 62,19,000 and Rs. 50,40,000 in 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively. The issues commence in December and reach their peak in February. The return begins in March and this return will be found reflected in the reduced figures for April. Ten and hundred rupee notes are mostly in demand in the trade as will be seen from the following figures of the values of the different denominations of notes issued from the Rangoon Currency Office.

Denomination.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
5 rupee notes . . . . .	11,94,000	24,53,000
10 rupee notes . . . . .	97,51,000	1,26,54,000
100 rupee notes . . . . .	1,78,00,000	1,61,76,000
Total . . . . .	2,87,45,000	3,12,83,000

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## STATEMENT I.

(Reference paragraph 6.)

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and certain foreign countries.*

	India.		(c) United Kingdom.	(d) United States of America.	(e) Japan.
	(a) Calcutta.	(b) Bombay.			
1915 Annual average	112	...	...	70	87
1916 " "	138	...	...	86	117
1917 " "	145	...	...	118	149
1918 " "	178	239	...	181	198
1919 " "	196	228	...	139	236
1920 " "	201	216	307	154	259
1921 " "	178	198	197	98	200
1922 " "	176	187	159	97	196
1923 " "	172	181	159	101	199
1924 " "	173	182	166	98	207
1925 " "	159	163	159	104	202
1926 " "	148	149	148	100	179
1927 " "	148	147	141	95	170
1928 " "	145	146	140	97	171
1929 " "	141	145	187	95	167
1930 " "	116	126	120	86	137
1931 " "	96	109	104	73	116
1932 " "	91	109	102	66	122
1933 " "	87	98	101	66	136
1933 April	84	96	97	60	133
" May	87	97	99	63	134
" June	89	98	102	66	136
" July	91	100	102	69	138
" August	89	98	103	70	136
" September	88	98	103	71	138
" October	88	98	103	71	136
" November	88	96	103	71	135
" December	89	95	103	71	133
1934 January	90	95	105	72	133
" February	89	95	105	74	134
" March	88	93	104	74	134

(a) Indian Trade Journal, 1914. Basis 100.

(b) Bombay Labour Gazette, 1914. Basis 100.

(c) Board of Trade, 1914. Basis 100.

(d) Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1926. Basis 100.

(e) League of Nations Bulletin, 1914. Basis 100

## STATEMENT II.

(Reference paragraph 14.)

*Balance of trade for 1933-34.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 10 pre- war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 10 years ending 1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private) . . .	+1,94,87	+8,12,09	*+1,55,56	*+1,38,22	+1,48,77*
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private) . . .		+10,39	+4,66	+8,22*	+8,43*
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (b) . . .	-1,22,93	-2,25,39	*-1,28,48	*-1,36,41	-1,19,20*
<b>Balance of trade in merchandise (private) . . .</b>	<b>+71,74</b>	<b>+97,09</b>	<b>+32,74</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+33,00</b>
Gold (private) (a) . . . . .	-20,67	-26,20	+37,98	+65,52	+67,05
Silver (private) (a) . . . . .	-7,67	-15,90	-2,59	-73	-1
Currency notes (private) (a) . . . . .	...	-27	+28	+18	+19
<b>Balance of transactions in treasure (private) (a)</b>	<b>-28,54</b>	<b>-42,37</b>	<b>+55,65</b>	<b>+64,92</b>	<b>+57,23</b>
<b>Total visible balance of trade . . . . .</b>	<b>+43,20</b>	<b>+54,72</b>	<b>+88,39</b>	<b>+64,95</b>	<b>+90,23</b>
Council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies.	-38,47	-26,73	-23,04	-48,18	-59,97
Sterling transfers on London sold in India . . . . .	+1,22	+97	+16,98	...	...
Transfers of Government securities . . . . .	-71	-1	+6	-18	-11
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	...	-36	-32	-32	-36
<b>Balance of remittances of funds . . . . .</b>	<b>-37,96</b>	<b>-26,13</b>	<b>-34,32</b>	<b>-48,63</b>	<b>-60,44</b>
<b>Total visible balance of accounts . . . . .</b>	<b>+5,24</b>	<b>+28,59</b>	<b>+54,07</b>	<b>+16,32</b>	<b>+29,79</b>

(a) Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade. \*Includes figures for the Kathiawar ports.

(b) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management.

## STATE

(Reference

*Monthly imports and exports of gold coin*

GO

Month,		IMPORTS.					
		Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
April	1933	6,457	5,00,499	1,432	1,12,809	7,889	6,13,308
May	"	10,346	8,05,416	2,755	2,18,820	13,101	10,24,236
June	"	11,815	9,23,494	5,111	4,09,998	16,926	13,33,492
July	"	7,315	5,67,735	3,415	2,77,825	10,730	8,45,560
August	"	7,386	5,85,636	3,791	3,13,339	11,177	8,98,975
September	"	7,835	6,36,607	2,323	1,91,276	10,158	8,27,883
October	"	8,761	7,32,589	1,586	1,30,928	10,347	8,63,517
November	"	6,704	5,53,636	1,843	1,59,768	8,547	7,13,404
December	"	10,577	8,66,945	2,270	1,88,859	12,847	10,55,804
January	1934	7,651	6,12,368	1,194	1,01,105	8,845	7,13,473
February	"	10,583	8,95,979	2,512	2,25,425	13,095	11,21,404
March	"	10,077	8,79,500	1,162	1,03,669	11,239	9,83,229
TOTAL		106,507	85,60,404	29,394	24,33,821	134,901	1,08,94,285

## MENT III.

paragraph 21.)

and bullion during the year 1933-34.

L.D.

Exports						Net imports or exports.	
Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.		Imports +	Exports -
Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
508,916	4,51,71,803	4,863	3,87,568	573,779	4,55,59,311	-565,890	-4,49,46,008
594,985	4,83,00,234	47,785	38,92,098	642,770	5,21,92,332	-629,669	-5,11,68,096
682,449	5,52,87,394	11,898	9,62,745	694,347	5,62,50,139	-677,421	-5,49,16,647
313,056	2,57,81,124	2,344	1,94,043	315,400	2,59,75,167	-304,670	-2,51,29,607
541,087	4,45,80,107	836	69,766	541,923	4,46,29,873	-530,746	-4,37,30,898
658,339	5,70,02,460	99	8,488	658,938	5,70,10,948	-648,780	-5,61,83,066
390,409	3,43,55,329	..	..	390,409	3,43,55,329	-380,062	-3,34,81,817
285,546	2,42,21,077	5,859	5,01,465	291,405	2,53,22,542	-282,858	-2,46,09,138
225,265	1,88,57,604	63,934	53,49,286	290,249	2,42,06,960	-277,402	-2,31,51,176
607,314	5,73,84,832	21,914	18,83,125	639,128	5,92,67,957	-690,283	-5,85,54,484
1,121,305	10,08,79,787	14,355	12,82,089	1,136,160	10,21,61,856	-1,123,065	-10,10,40,452
594,441	5,35,84,484	11,250	10,13,328	605,691	5,45,97,812	-594,452	-5,36,14,563
6,644,043	56,59,96,325	195,187	1,56,43,921	6,839,199	58,16,30,246	-6,695,226	-57,06,35,961

## STATE

(Reference)

*Average quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion years from*

	IMPORTS.					
	Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05.	(a)	5,72,18,318	(a)	9,34,97,321	(a)	15,07,15,539
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10.	(a)	9,65,96,452	(a)	7,83,64,043	(a)	17,49,60,495
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15.	2,115,569	13,49,74,877	2,786,453	16,42,39,395	4,902,022	29,92,14,272
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20.	2,423,885	14,04,65,235	796,983	4,70,19,473	3,220,868	19,64,84,708
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25.	4,344,849	28,54,42,004	1,183,850	7,90,80,246	5,528,699	36,45,22,250
1925-26 . . . . .	4,447,036	25,26,78,970	1,754,479	9,96,20,393	6,201,515	35,22,99,363
1926-27 . . . . .	2,420,259	13,36,46,145	982,747	5,63,65,857	3,403,006	19,50,12,002
1927-28 . . . . .	2,001,041	11,42,46,918	1,186,985	6,70,98,044	3,188,026	18,13,44,062
1928-29 . . . . .	2,070,197	11,81,68,903	1,718,388	9,40,20,789	3,788,585	21,21,89,692
1929-30 . . . . .	1,194,246	6,83,46,025	1,331,001	7,39,65,462	2,525,247	14,23,11,477
1930-31 . . . . .	1,099,230	6,31,40,997	1,230,396	6,93,11,466	2,329,626	13,24,52,453
1931-32 . . . . .	235,609	1,53,60,459	214,441	1,26,34,905	450,050	2,79,95,364
1932-33 . . . . .	119,742	91,13,200	52,870	40,68,191	172,412	1,31,81,391
1933-34 . . . . .	105,507	85,60,464	29,394	24,33,821	134,901	1,09,94,285
Total for 14 years from 1920-21.	35,417,112	221,54,71,201	14,419,751	87,49,20,138	49,836,863	309,03,91,339

(a) Figures are not available.

## MENT IV.

paragraph 21).

for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and for each of the official 1925-26 to 1933-34.

Exports.						Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports —.	
Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.			
Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
(a)	4,85,71,823	(a)	3,07,99,942	(a)	8,83,71,765	(a)	+ 6,23,43,774
(a)	3,34,76,990	(a)	2,40,30,440	(a)	5,75,07,430	(a)	+ 11,74,53,065
535,654	8,07,80,183	254,980	1,50,03,372	790,634	4,57,92,555	+ 4,111,388	+ 25,34,21,717
851,352	4,91,06,247	223,682	1,31,45,685	1,075,034	6,23,41,932	+ 2,145,834	+ 13,41,42,776
907,000	6,99,52,231	101,892	74,74,737	1,008,892	7,74,26,968	+ 4,519,807	+ 28,70,95,282
41,037	23,26,183	24,897	14,27,381	65,934	37,53,564	+ 6,135,581	+ 34,85,45,709
8,567	4,91,792	8,910	5,14,762	17,477	10,06,554	+ 3,385,529	+ 19,40,05,448
2,052	98,300	4,215	2,45,739	6,267	3,44,039	+ 3,181,759	+ 18,10,00,023
1,577	1,05,457	1,567	97,257	3,144	2,02,714	+ 3,785,441	+ 21,19,80,978
1,083	65,559	602	37,522	1,685	1,03,081	+ 2,523,562	+ 14,22,08,396
86,684	49,29,307	89	5,031	86,973	49,34,338	+ 2,242,653	+ 12,76,18,115
7,758,315	53,43,82,579	321,112	2,33,60,827	8,079,427	60,77,23,206	- 7,629,377	- 57,97,27,842
8,102,406	63,46,29,676	423,835	3,37,79,671	8,526,241	66,84,09,347	- 8,353,829	- 65,52,27,956
6,645,012	56,69,86,325	185,187	1,55,43,921	6,830,199	58,15,30,246	- 6,695,298	- 57,05,35,061
27,181,933	214,27,56,133	1,479,874	11,23,85,796	28,661,807	2,25,51,41,929	+ 21,176,056	+ 83,62,49,410

## STATEMENT V.

(Reference paragraph 21.)

*London-New York cross rate, Franc-sterling rate, price of gold in London and in Bombay.*

	London-New York cross rate dollars to pound sterling.		Franc-sterling rate francs to pound.		Price of gold in London.		Price of country bar gold at Bombay.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April 1933 .	3-86½	3-41 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	90	85½	6 2 6	5 18 0	30 0 0	29 2 6
May " .	4-00	3-87½	86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	83 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6 4 8	5 12 9	30 12 9	30 5 0
June " .	4-38½	3-99½	86½	85½	6 2 6	6 2 0	30 6 6	30 2 3
July " .	4-83½	4-31½	86½	84½	6 4 10	6 2 4½	31 0 0	30 7 3
August " .	4-62	4-40	85½	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6 9 4½	6 4 0	32 3 0	30 12 0
September " .	4-81	4-52½	83½	78½	6 13 9	6 7 7	33 0 6	31 11 9
October " .	4-78½	4-60½	83½	77½	6 14 8	6 8 1	33 3 9	32 2 6
November " .	5-48½	4-79½	84½	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6 13 3	6 5 3½	33 1 0	31 4 0
December " .	5-18½	5-01½	84½	82½	6 7 0	6 4 8	31 8 0	31 1 0
January 1934 .	5-15	4-95½	83½	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	6 12 11	6 6 6	32 14 0	31 4 6
February " .	5-13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	4-90½	79½	76½	7 0 0	6 13 1	34 11 0	33 6 3
March " .	5-12½	5-06½	77½	76½	6 17 7	6 16 0	34 6 3	33 10 6

## STATEMENT VI.

(Reference paragraph 25.)

*Monthly imports and exports of silver during the year 1933-34.*

Month.		Imports.	Exports.	Net exports or imports. Imports + Exports —.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1933	7,46,763	3,50,497	+ 3,96,266
May	"	10,99,855	48,50,515	— 37,50,660
June	"	76,684	1,90,83,392	— 1,89,76,608
July	"	29,934	1,99,22,165	— 1,99,02,171
August	"	2,58,882	22,54,650	— 19,95,768
September	"	5,98,269	29,35,127	— 23,35,858
October	"	13,53,262	72,42,402	— 58,89,140
November	"	11,93,479	5,50,764	+ 6,42,725
December	"	10,96,965	27,19,985	— 16,24,030
January	1934	4,91,536	41,54,730	— 36,73,194
February	"	3,39,906	16,03,564	— 7,63,658
March	"	3,27,067	60,86,397	— 56,99,330
TOTAL		81,73,532	7,17,44,018	— 6,35,71,486



## STATEMENT VII.

(Reference paragraph 25.)

*Average value of imports and exports of silver coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and value for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1933-34.*

	Imports.			Exports.			Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports—
	Government of India rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	Government of India rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	Rs. 67,26,879	Rs. 13,97,40,050	Rs. 14,64,66,929	Rs. 1,28,77,265	Rs. 3,24,28,150	Rs. 4,53,05,415	+ 10,11,61,514
" 1905-06 to 1909-10	71,70,528	17,54,54,908	18,26,25,431	1,54,89,147	57,15,912	2,12,05,059	+ 16,14,20,372
" 1910-11 to 1914-15	62,50,314	13,51,08,288	14,13,58,602	1,92,99,276	1,59,18,000	3,52,17,276	+ 10,61,41,326
" 1915-16 to 1919-20	41,61,453	30,28,89,073	80,70,50,526	1,99,49,474	74,62,366	2,74,11,840	+ 27,96,38,686
" 1920-21 to 1924-25	(Figures not available for 1923-24 and 1924-25.)		19,18,47,079	(Figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 not available.)		3,45,76,258	+ 15,72,70,821
1925-26 . . . . .	(Details not available.)		19,69,70,504	(Details not available.)		2,77,29,354	+ 17,12,41,150
1926-27 . . . . .	Do.		21,76,34,160	Do.		1,89,53,825	+ 19,86,80,335
1927-28 . . . . .	Do.		16,47,37,417	Do.		2,63,69,190	+ 13,88,68,227
1928-29 . . . . .	Do.		15,92,18,307	Do.		6,15,11,381	+ 9,77,06,926
1929-30 . . . . .	Do.		13,41,90,827	Do.		4,79,78,629	+ 8,62,12,198
1930-31 . . . . .	Do.		13,46,02,717	Do.		3,38,69,661	+ 10,07,93,056
1931-32 . . . . .	Do.		4,42,63,962	Do.		4,84,81,050	— 42,17,088
1932-33 . . . . .	Do.		1,62,95,167	Do.		3,64,26,108	— 2,01,30,961
1933-34 . . . . .	Do.		81,72,592	Do.		7,17,44,018	— 6,35,71,426

## STATEMENT VIII.

(Reference paragraph 25.)

*Price of silver in Bombay, London, and New York, respectively, during 1933-34.*

		Price in Bombay per 100 tolas (country bar).		Price in London per standard oz.		Price in New York per fine oz.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.
April	1933	59 0	54 14	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
May	"	59 0	55 15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	"	58 2	56 11	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	"	57 7	55 13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	"	56 5	54 10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	35
September	"	56 12	55 7	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	"	56 9	56 0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	40	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	"	57 0	56 4	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	"	56 7	53 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	1934	55 9	53 15	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	"	56 14	54 7	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	"	57 2	54 15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

## STATEMENT IX.

(Reference paragraph 31.)

## Exchange.

*The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year 1933-34.*

Months.		Highest.	Lowest.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
April	1933 . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	" . . . . .	1 6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
January	1934 . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	" . . . . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

**STATEMENT X.**  
**Exchange.**

*Monthly purchases of sterling by Government and the average rate of purchase.*  
(Reference paragraph 31.)

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.	Sterling purchased in India.		Average rate.
	£	Rs.	s. d.
April 1933	2,668	3,54,49	1 6-063
May "	5,075	6,73,86	1 6-075
June "	3,685	4,89,63	1 6-063
July "	3,250	4,31,83	1 6-062
August "	3,118	4,13,63	1 6-062
September "	770	1,02,31	1 6-063
October "	1,800	2,39,17	1 6-063
November "	...	...	..
December "	1,380	1,83,36	1 6-063
January 1934	7,633	10,13,37	1 6-077
February "	8,695	11,54,24	1 6-079
March "	7,089	9,41,41	1 6-078
TOTAL	45,156	59,97,30	1 6-071

**STATEMENT XI.**

(Reference paragraph 32.)

*Amounts and distribution of treasury balances and reserves in India and England at the opening and closing of 1933-1934.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1st April 1933.			31st March 1934.		
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.
Treasury Balances	16,59	13,19	29,78	11,89	20,88	32,77
Paper Currency Reserve	Silver	1,11,86	1,11,86	97,99	...	97,99
	Gold	25,99	25,99	41,53	...	41,53
	Securities	29,05	...	29,05	29,45	3,25
Gold Standard Reserve.	Gold	16,50	18,37	...	2,87	2,87
	Securities	...	34,96	...	50,46	50,46

**STATEMENT XII.**

(Reference paragraph 32.)

*Summary of ways and means transactions in India, 1933-1934 (figures approximate only).*

	(In crores of Rs.)
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
(a) Defence services . . . . .	31·80
(b) Drawings by the Iraq Government . . . . .	78
(c) Capital outlay on Delhi, Security Printing, etc. . . . .	60
(d) Remittances from India to London—By purchase of sterling . . . . .	59·97
(e) Permanent Debt discharged (net) . . . . .	11·03
(f) Cancellation of Indian treasury bills in the P. C. R. . . . .	23·69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,27·87</b>
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
(1) Excess of civil revenue over civil expenditure . . . . .	40·88
(2) Excess of railway receipts over issues . . . . .	32·60
(3) Cash Certificates (net receipts) . . . . .	8·08
(4) Posts and Telegraphs receipts (net) . . . . .	4·24
(5) Sale of Treasury Bills to the public . . . . .	7·22
(6) Withdrawal from G. S. R. in India against opposite payment in England . . . . .	15·60
(7) " " P. C. R. " " " " " " " " . . . . .	8·25
(8) Net addition to the balances of Provincial Governments . . . . .	5·32
(9) Other items . . . . .	2·37
Decrease in Treasury Balance (including investments) . . . . .	3·41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,27·87</b>

**STATEMENT XIII.**

(Reference paragraph 32.)

*Government Balances in India, with the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Balance at Government treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
2,04	2,12	2,41	April . . . . .	12,15	7,15	14,66
2,28	2,08	2,28	May . . . . .	17,31	7,44	7,13
2,22	2,07	2,12	June . . . . .	15,73	18,94	5,67
2,26	2,03	1,98	July . . . . .	21,13	19,46	9,26
2,42	1,94	1,95	August . . . . .	19,45	13,94	8,78
2,28	2,06	2,05	September . . . . .	8,86	13,83	7,11
2,17	1,81	2,15	October . . . . .	8,44	8,26	6,11
2,25	2,05	1,99	November . . . . .	7,39	5,95	7,09
2,04	1,94	2,08	December . . . . .	8,06	6,84	6,24
2,07	2,19	2,14	January . . . . .	6,85	8,38	7,25
2,30	2,40	2,48	February . . . . .	7,78	7,98	7,23
4,55	3,60	3,99	March . . . . .	8,12	10,99	7,90
2,45	2,30	2,38	Average . . . . .	11,77	10,69	7,87

## STATEMENT XIV.

(Reference paragraph 23.)

*Details of sales of Treasury bills in India, 1933-34.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
3rd April 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	64,25	64,00	99 11 3	..	...
10th April 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	76,00	76,00	99 11 3	...	...
18th April 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	54,75	53,25	99 11 3	...	...
25th April 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,77,75	1,50,00	99 11 3	...	...
2nd May 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,16,25	1,16,25	99 11 3	...	...
9th May 1933 . . . . .	1 crore of 3 months.	1,30,00	99,75	99 11 1	...	..
16th May 1933 . . . . .	1 crore of 3 months.	65,25	64,25	99 11 0	...	...
23rd May 1933 . . . . .	1 crore of 3 months.	1,00,50	98,75	99 11 0	...	...
30th May 1933 . . . . .	1 crore of 3 months.	1,45,50	1,00,00	99 11 3	...	...
6th June 1933 . . . . .	1 crore of 3 months.	1,41,00	1,00,00	99 11 4	...	...
	There were no sales of Intermediates from 1st April to 12th June 1933					
13th June 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,93,75	1,50,00	99 11 8	...	..
14th to 19th June 1933 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	99 12 0	73,00
20th June 1933 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,71,25	1,50,00	99 11 6	...	...
21st to 26th June 1933 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	99 12 0	2,11,75
Total carried over . . . . .	...	...	12,22,25	...	...	2,84,75

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

## Details of sales of Treasury bills in India, 1933-34—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward	...	...	12,22,25	...	...	2,94,75
27th June 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,56,50	1,50,00	99 11 3	...	...
28th June to 3rd July 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 0	1,24,80
4th July 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,65,00	1,05,00	99 11 3	...	...
5th to 10th July 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 0	94,25
11th July 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,08,00	1,44,25	99 11 6	...	...
12th to 17th July 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 0	2,27,25
18th July 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,42,00	1,50,00	99 11 7	...	...
25th July 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,62,25	1,50,00	99 12 0	...	...
1st August 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,22,75	1,50,00	99 12 3	...	...
6th August 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,06,00	1,50,00	99 12 4	...	...
15th August 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,37,50	1,50,00	99 12 6	...	...
16th to 19th August 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 9	3,51,25
22nd August 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,51,25	1,50,00	99 12 9	...	...
Total carried over	...	...	25,21,50	...	...	10,82,00



**STATEMENT XIV—contd.**

(Reference paragraph 33.)

*Details of sales of Treasury bills in India, 1933-34—contd.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward	...	...	25,21,50	...	...	10,82,00
28th August 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,45,00	1,44,00	99 12 7	...	...
5th September 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,03,00	1,50,00	99 12 5	...	...
6th to 12th September 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 9	77,75
13th September 1933.	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,69,75	1,49,50	99 12 1	...	...
14th to 19th September 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 6	2,43,50
20th September 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,64,50	1,50,00	99 12 3	...	...
21st to 23rd September 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 6	1,33,25
25th September 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,01,50	1,50,00	99 12 3	...	...
26th September to 4th October 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 9	1,40,75
5th October 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,65,00	1,50,00	99 12 1	...	...
6th to 9th October 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 6	10,25
10th October 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,71,75	1,50,00	99 11 6	...	...
11th to 16th October 1933	...	...	...	...	99 12 0	7,00
Total carried over	...	...	35,65,00	...	...	16,94,50

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

## Details of sales of Treasury bills in India, 1933-34—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for inter-mediate.	Amount of inter-mediate sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward	..	..	85,85,00	..	..	16,94,50
17th October 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,78,25	1,50,00	99 11 0	..	..
18th to 23rd October 1933	..	..	..	..	99 11 6	3,75
24th October 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,65,75	1,50,00	99 10 1	..	..
25th to 30th October 1933	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	32,00
31st October 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,82,00	1,50,00	99 9 6	..	..
1st to 6th November 1933	..	..	..	..	99 10 0	10,75
7th November 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,55,50	1,50,00	99 9 2	..	..
8th to 13th November 1933	..	..	..	..	99 9 6	83,00
14th November 1933	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,43,25	1,50,00	99 8 7	..	..
15th to 20th November 1933	..	..	..	..	99 9 0	98,00
21st November 1933	2 crores of 3 months.	3,06,75	1,99,75	99 7 6	..	..
23rd November to 27th November 1933	..	..	..	..	99 8 0	18,00
28th November 1933	2½ crores of 3 months.	4,97,80	2,49,50	99 6 2	..	..
Total carried over	..	..	47,64,25	..	..	19,50,00

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

## Details of sales of Treasury bills in India, 1933-34—contd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for inter-mediates.	Amount of inter-mediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward . . . . .	..	..	47,64,25	..	..	19,50,00
29th November to 4th December 1933	..	..	..	..	99 6 6	1,98,25
5th December 1933 . . . . .	2½ crores of 3 months.	4,72,25	2,50,00	99 6 0	..	..
6th to 11th December 1933 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 6 3	1,12,00
12th December 1933 . . . . .	2½ crores of 3 months.	3,27,50	2,50,00	99 6 0	..	..
13th to 18th December 1933 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 6 3	68,75
19th December 1933 . . . . .	2½ crores of 3 months.	3,41,50	2,50,00	99 5 6	..	..
20th to 30th December 1933 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 6 0	45,75
2nd January 1934 . . . . .	2½ crores of 3 months.	2,98,00	2,50,00	95 5 0	..	..
Sale of Intermediates suspended from 3rd January to 12th February 1934.						
9th January 1934 . . . . .	2 crores of 3 months.	4,37,00	2,00,00	99 5 1	..	..
15th January 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,63,00	1,50,00	99 5 9	..	..
23rd January 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	4,66,25	1,50,00	99 7 0	..	..
30th January 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,66,25	1,50,00	99 7 8	..	..
6th February 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,80,75	1,50,00	99 8 3	..	..
13th February 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	3,67,25	1,50,00	96 8 9	..	..
Total carried over . . . . .	..	..	67,14,25	..	..	22,74,76

## STATEMENT XIV—concl'd.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

## Details of sales of Treasury bills in India, 1933-34—concl'd.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward ..	..	..	67,14,25	..	..	23,74,75
14th to 19th February 1934 ..	..	..	..	..	99 9 0	93,75
20th February 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,83,75	1,50,00	99 8 5	..	..
21st to 26th February 1934 ..	..	..	..	..	99 9 0	11,50
27th February 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,73,00	1,50,00	99 7 8	..	..
28th February to 5th March 1934 ..	..	..	..	..	99 8 0	1,74
6th March 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,92,00	1,50,00	99 7 6	..	..
7th to 12th March 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 7 9	2,77,25
13th March 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	2,30,25	1,50,00	99 7 6	..	..
14th to 19th March 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 7 9	2,54,75
20th March 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,91,25	1,50,00	99 7 6	..	..
21st to 27th March 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 7 9	2,07,00
28th March 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores of 3 months.	1,68,00	1,50,00	99 7 0	..	..
29th March 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 7 3	2,05,75
Total ..	..	..	76,14,25	..	..	35,98,75

## STATEMENT XV.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

*Ways and means advances and treasury bills transactions (with the public) during 1933-34.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

OPENING BALANCE ON 1st APRIL 1933.	WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES.			TREASURY BILLS.			
	Nil			26,09,25.			
	Advances taken.	Advances repaid.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Sale.	Discharge.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Total out- standing of ways and means ad- vances and treasury bills.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
April 1933 . . . . .	3,00,00	3,00,00	....	3,43,25	10,04,25	19,48,25	19,48,25
May " . . . . .	5,00,00	2,00,00	3,00,00	8,79,00	8,56,00	14,71,25	17,71,25
June " . . . . .	4,00,00	6,00,00	1,00,00	9,46,75	7,44,75	16,73,25	17,73,25
July " . . . . .	4,50,00	5,50,00	...	9,83,25	3,43,25	23,13,25	23,13,25
August " . . . . .	...	...	...	9,51,25	3,77,25	28,87,25	28,87,25
September " . . . . .	7,00,00	5,00,00	2,00,00	13,35,25	10,45,75	31,76,75	33,76,75
October " . . . . .	6,50,00	3,50,00	5,00,00	6,56,50	8,88,25	29,45,00	34,45,00
November " . . . . .	8,00,00	10,00,00	3,00,00	10,54,75	9,49,75	30,50,00	33,50,00
December " . . . . .	4,50,00	6,00,00	1,50,00	12,39,00	13,35,00	29,54,00	31,04,00
January 1934 . . . . .	6,00,00	5,50,00	2,00,00	7,50,00	6,40,25	30,54,75	32,54,75
February " . . . . .	14,50,00	7,50,00	9,00,00	7,06,25	12,90,50	24,70,50	33,70,50
March " . . . . .	7,50,00	16,50,00	....	18,67,75	10,07,25	33,31,00	33,31,00

## STATEMENT XVI.

(Reference paragraph 37.)

*Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	RESERVE.								SECURITIES.		
		COIN AND BULLION.								Sterling securities in England.	Rupee securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.			
March 1933	1,76,90	96,34	25,99	15,52	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,05	...
April "	1,76,66	95,70	26,28	15,88	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,22	...
May "	1,76,09	94,27	26,46	14,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,03	...
June "	1,76,67	93,62	29,07	9,52	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,06	...
July "	1,78,33	95,26	29,18	9,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,63	...
August "	1,79,76	95,45	29,32	9,96	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,04	...
September "	1,79,70	94,61	29,51	10,16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,42	...
October "	1,80,04	94,33	29,70	9,91	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,10	...
November "	1,79,84	92,97	30,24	10,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,13	...
December "	1,78,11	90,74	30,51	10,49	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,37	...
January 1934	1,77,99	89,61	27,32	10,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,36	...
February "	1,77,29	87,81	27,56	11,18	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,79	...
March "	1,77,22	86,49	41,65	11,50	...	...	...	...	...	8,25	29,45	...

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.

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## STATEMENT XVII.

(Reference paragraph 41.)

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1934.*

	£
In England—	
Estimated value on the 31st March 1934 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £36,710,800 (as per details below) . . .	37,847,098
Gold . . . . .	2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England . . . . .	568
	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	40,000,000
	<hr/>

## Details of investments :—

	Face value.
	£
British Treasury Bills . . . . .	11,535,000
Treasury 4 per cent. Bonds, 15th April 1934 . . . . .	5,840,000
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1935-38 . . . . .	6,825,000
Treasury 2½ per cent. Bonds, 1937 . . . . .	3,175,000
Treasury 3 per cent. Bonds, 1933-42 . . . . .	2,860,800
Treasury 4½ per cent. conversion Bonds, 1940-44 . . . . .	5,475,000
Treasury 5 per cent. conversion Bonds, 1944-64 . . . . .	1,000,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	36,710,800
	<hr/>

## STATEMENT XVIII.

(Reference paragraph 43.)

*Cash balances of the Imperial Bank in the last week of each month and percentages of cash to liabilities.*

(Cash in lakhs of rupees.)

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Cash.	Percentage to Liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to Liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to Liabilities.
April . . . . .	15.22	17.86	10.75	15.24	24.71	28.53
May . . . . .	15.68	18.68	13.58	19.39	21.00	25.24
June . . . . .	17.27	20.78	19.26	24.38	23.08	28.19
July . . . . .	21.25	24.99	28.68	35.45	27.76	33.09
August . . . . .	21.58	25.19	28.96	35.81	28.77	32.71
September . . . . .	6.46	8.38	28.97	35.84	25.36	29.94
October . . . . .	11.69	15.73	27.02	35.64	24.15	27.86
November . . . . .	10.05	13.90	25.81	33.64	24.37	29.01
December . . . . .	8.05	10.86	20.95	27.18	18.63	22.50
January . . . . .	8.90	12.53	20.17	24.54	17.02	20.91
February . . . . .	9.87	13.40	23.36	28.22	11.89	14.52
March . . . . .	9.73	13.28	26.44	31.43	12.07	14.45



## STATEMENT XIX.

(Reference paragraph 43.)

## Indian money rates (monthly).

1st of	Bank rate.	Call money rate.		Imperial Bank Rupee rate.	Bazar bill rate.	
		Calcutta.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
April 1933 . . . . .	3½	½	2	3½	6-7	4½
May " . . . . .	3½	½	2½	3½	6-7	4½
June " . . . . .	3½	½	1½	3½	7-8	4½
July " . . . . .	3½	½	½	3½	6-7	3½
August " . . . . .	3½	½	1	3½	6-7	2½
September " . . . . .	3½	½	½	3½	6-7	2½
October " . . . . .	3½	½	½(a)	3½(a)	6-7	2½(a)
November " . . . . .	3½	½	½	3½	6-7	2½
December " . . . . .	3½	½	2	3½	6-7	2½
January 1934 . . . . .	3½	½	2½(a)	3½(a)	6-7	4½(a)
February " . . . . .	3½	½	2½	3½	6-7	4½
March " . . . . .	3½	½	2½(a)	3½(a)	6-7	6(a)

(a) On the 2nd of the month.

## STATEMENT XX.

(Reference paragraph 45.)

## Clearing house statistics.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi.	Rangoon.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1918-19	7,41,18	5,89,46	25,45	22,80	79,85	...	...	14,82,19
1919-20	10,55,76	8,88,02	33,95	23,18	94,74	...	...	20,90,60
1920-21	14,39,98	13,15,93	75,79	33,42	1,04,84	6,68	...	29,76,54
1921-22	9,05,01	9,06,73	39,54	26,78	1,23,02	9,01	5,86	20,24,90
1922-23	9,80,26	8,58,78	45,13	33,58	1,25,96	7,98	8,49	20,90,08
1923-24	8,53,05	7,07,08	55,41	41,52	1,32,82	6,38	5,85	18,03,01
1924-25	9,54,11	8,31,86	56,96	46,18	1,17,21	5,72	5,67	18,06,36
1925-26	10,12,19	4,45,05	56,80	36,14	1,25,33	6,16	6,86	16,85,53
1926-27	9,61,01	4,22,88	54,53	31,07	1,24,42	8,18	7,70	16,09,57
1927-28	10,54,08	3,89,80	59,79	30,82	1,25,57	7,00	7,59	16,74,59
1928-29	10,94,00	6,53,35	65,73	28,02	1,25,00	7,31	8,69	19,81,10
1929-30	9,60,97	7,93,66	82,19	26,49	1,20,70	7,56	8,17	19,99,74
1930-31	8,66,28	6,66,61	50,36	24,47	1,05,55	5,71	10,67	17,30,65
1931-32	7,31,09	6,28,82	43,97	23,23	79,90	5,63	9,02	15,15,66
1932-33	7,90,37	6,67,42	48,85	25,57	70,75	7,08	8,50	16,18,53
1933-34	8,30,88	6,55,47	53,19	26,78	56,13	8,88	9,38	16,41,20

## STATEMENT XXI.

(Reference paragraph 46.)

## Remittances through the Imperial Bank. Amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Imperial Bank.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.
Demand drafts purchased.										
Bengal Circle	24,25	27,00	33,34	30,39	17,45	17,95	19,86	19,29	19,06	16,59
Bombay "	33,93	23,29	23,89	14,51	16,48	12,32	17,41	12,87	19,18	10,87
Madras "	22,17	17,43	13,92	10,74	10,07	6,88	7,61	8,64	9,14	5,96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,35</b>	<b>67,86</b>	<b>61,15</b>	<b>45,64</b>	<b>44,00</b>	<b>37,06</b>	<b>44,88</b>	<b>40,50</b>	<b>47,40</b>	<b>33,42</b>
Drafts and telegraphic transfers paid.										
Bengal Circle	38,31	34,18	34,96	29,31	31,52	27,10	32,43	28,12	30,58	29,09
Bombay "	38,15	31,14	33,11	32,16	34,74	30,87	29,68	35,97	29,41	22,49
Madras "	13,94	11,62	12,31	11,20	13,71	14,93	14,06	10,94	13,54	11,57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,40</b>	<b>76,94</b>	<b>80,38</b>	<b>73,57</b>	<b>79,97</b>	<b>72,90</b>	<b>76,17</b>	<b>65,03</b>	<b>73,53</b>	<b>63,15</b>

## STATEMENT XXII.

(Reference paragraph 46.)

*Movement of funds within the Provinces during the year 1933-34.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Bengal (including Port Blair and Nepal).	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	North- West Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	₹30	54	1,07	21	4	1	2,77	1	12	1	6,08
Transfers to head-quarters by Bank post-bills.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,64</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,07</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,77</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,43</b>

## STATEMENT XXIII.

(Reference paragraph 46.)

*Payment by Government on account of transfer of funds effected by the public between Provinces during the year 1933-34.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Paid by	ON ACCOUNT OF										TOTAL
	India and Bengal.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	
India and Bengal.	...	...	73	2,57	2,30	2,28	53	12,06	1,40	8,16	30,03
Madras and Coorg.	44	...	64,50	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	65,14
Bombay	21,88	7,08	...	43	21,35	25,00	87	27	5,52	32	82,72
United Provinces	10,06	...	3	...	33	...	...	...	46	...	10,88
Punjab	2,88	...	2,80	17	...	17,44	15	...	...	2	23,46
North-West Frontier	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	11
Burma	2,51	...	8,15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,76
Bihar and Orissa.	13,87	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,16
Central Provinces	8,42	...	86,10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,52
Assam	1,13,59	...	1,95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,73,85</b>	<b>7,08</b>	<b>1,59,26</b>	<b>3,46</b>	<b>24,06</b>	<b>44,72</b>	<b>1,75</b>	<b>12,33</b>	<b>7,35</b>	<b>8,53</b>	<b>4,42,42</b>

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**STATEMENT XXIV.**

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## STATEMENT XXIV.

(Reference paragraph 47.)

*Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.*

	31st March 1927.	31st March 1928.	31st March 1929.	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.
<i>In India—</i>								
	(In crores of rupees.)							
Loans (a) . . . . .	374.44	372.25	390.73	405.11	417.24	422.69	446.89	435.17
Treasury bills in the hands of the public. . . . .	...	7.69	4.00	36.04	55.38	47.53	26.09	33.31
Treasury bills in the Paper Currency Reserve. . . . .	41.47	31.94	39.15	29.22	5.89	49.67	35.43	25.93
Ways and means advances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	...
Total Loans, etc. . . . .	416.01	411.78	483.88	470.37	478.51	529.39	508.46	494.41
<i>Other Obligations—</i>								
Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .	29.51	32.67	34.49	37.18	37.03	38.20	43.40	52.32
Cash certificates . . . . .	26.88	30.70	32.80	35.00	38.43	44.58	55.64	63.72
Provident funds, etc. . . . .	51.02	55.92	60.52	65.41	70.33	73.04	76.74	82.14
Depreciation and Reserve Funds . . . . .	20.10	25.48	31.09	30.18	21.30	17.65	15.22	15.36
Provincial Balances (b) . . . . .	10.49	10.48	10.43	10.21	6.09	4.32	7.02	4.42
Total Other Obligations . . . . .	137.80	155.15	168.83	177.93	173.27	177.79	198.02	217.96
Total in India . . . . .	558.71	566.93	652.71	648.30	651.78	707.18	706.48	712.37
<i>In England—</i>								
	(In millions of £.)							
Loans (a) . . . . .	265.09	273.52	283.31	289.03	316.81	313.60	314.83	320.61
War Contribution . . . . .	17.81	17.28	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities. . . . .	56.19	54.79	53.35	51.88	50.32	48.72	47.06	45.35
India bills . . . . .	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	...
Imperial Bank of India Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4.05	...	...	...
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	2.7	1.9	4.3	2.54	8.9	8.0	9.1	1.03
Total in England . . . . .	339.36	344.78	363.81	366.15	388.89	379.84	379.02	383.70

Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	(In crores of rupees.)		471-75	488-20	518-13	506-45	505-36	511-60
	452-48	459-44						
Total interest-bearing obligations	1,006-19	1,028-27	1,074-46	1,136-50	1,169-90	1,218-63	1,211-84	1,223-97
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—								
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	685-46	668-60	700-69	730-79	743-98	750-73	756-75	757-20
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments.	19-16	20-78	21-81	22-70	23-65	23-75	21-89	22-55
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	120-17	126-24	137-52	142-60	151-82	163-64	173-04	176-72
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans.	12-11	18-01	15-49	17-65	19-45	20-29	20-92	21-20
Total interest-yielding assets	786-90	829-58	875-51	913-74	938-90	958-41	972-60	977-67
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account.	87-48	24-26	28-84	45-86	34-03	41-42	35-69	44-79
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets.	181-81	172-58	170-81	177-40	196-97	213-80	208-55	201-51

(a) These figures represent the nominal amounts of loans outstanding and also include comparatively small amounts of expired loans which do not bear interest.

(b) The figures represent those portions of provincial balances which bear interest either because they form part of the old Famine Insurance Fund or the present Famine Relief Fund or because they have been placed with the Government of India on fixed deposit.

## STATEMENT XXV.

(Reference paragraph 57.)

## Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.

	Prices since 1914.							
	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		3½ per cent. 1947-50 (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	96½	91½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-21	60	52	...	...	96	78½	...	...
1923-24	67½	61	..X	...	98½	93½	...	...
1924-25	68½	63½	...	...	99½	97	...	...
1925-26	74½	67½	...	...	104½	98½	...	...
1926-27	79½	74½	...	...	110½	104½	90½	86½
1927-28	79½	74½	...	...	108½	105½	90	87½
1928-29	75½	71	...	...	106½	102½	88½	83½
1929-30	72½	65½	...	...	103½	100	84½	75½
1930-31	68½	61	...	...	101½	99½	77½	73
1931-32	63½	51	...	...	101½	89½	75½	58½
1932-33	88½	60½	...	...	113½	98½	100½	67½
1933-34	88½	79½	27½	90	115½	109	103½	90½

## STATEMENT XXVI.

(Reference paragraph 57.)

## Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.

Monthly price fluctuations.

	Monthly price fluctuations.							
	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		3½ per cent. 1947-50		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1933	88½	86½	96½	96½	113½	112½	100	96½
May "	88	79½	96	90	113½	109	99½	90½
June "	81½	79½	92	90½	110½	109½	95½	93½
July "	85½	81½	95	91½	113½	111½	98½	95½
August "	85½	84½	95	94½	113½	112½	98½	97½
September "	85½	83½	95	93½	113½	113	98½	97½
October "	83½	81½	93½	92½	113½	113½	98½	97½
November "	83½	81½	93½	92½	114	113½	98½	97½
December "	82½	80½	94½	93½	113½	113½	98½	97½
January 1934	83½	82½	95½	94½	114½	113½	99½	98½
February "	86½	84½	96½	95½	114½	114½	100½	99½
March "	88½	86½	97½	96½	115½	114½	103½	100½

## STATEMENT XXVII.

(Reference paragraph 58.)

*Absorption of currency, since 1914.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1914-15 to 1918-19	23 08	16.73	88.89
1919-20	20,09	20,20	40,29
1920-21	-25,68	-5,90	-31,58
1921-22	-10,46	9,85	-1,11
1922-23	-9 56	8,87	-5,69
1923-24	7 62	7 95	15,58
1924-25	8 65	-2,51	1,14
1925-26	-3,17	1,16	-7,01
1926-27	-19,78	-3,40	-28,18
1927-28	-3,75	10,22	6,47
1928-29	-3,08	3,57	54
1929-30	-21,71	-18,80	-40,51
1930-31	-21,58	-11,37	-32,95
1931-32	3,93	17,24	21,17
1932-33	-7,56	-14,83	-22,39
1933-34	30	13,54	13,24
Total for 15 years 1919-20 to 1933-34	-95,27	30,90	-65,37
Average for 15 years 1919-20 to 1933-34	-6,42	2,02	-4,40

## STATEMENT XXVIII.

(Reference paragraph 59.)

*Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1932-33 and 1933-34.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1932-33.					1933-34.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	1,01,96	1,01,31	1,03,01	97,83	1,01,96	96,94	93,92	94,61	90,74	96,34
Treasury	1,00	77	67	59	1,00	28	73	68	67	93
TOTAL	1,02,96	1,02,08	1,03,68	98,42	1,02,96	97,22	94,65	95,29	91,41	97,27
Closing Balance—										
Currency	1,01,31	1,03,01	97,83	96,34	96,34	93,92	94,61	90,74	86,49	86,49
Treasury	77	67	59	93	93	73	68	67	86	86
TOTAL	1,02,08	1,03,68	98,42	97,27	97,27	94,65	95,29	91,41	87,35	87,35
Net differences + or —	+ 88	-1,60	+ 5,26	+ 1,15	+ 5,69	+ 2,62	- 64	+ 3,88	+ 4,06	+ 9,92
Add—New coins issued	...	...	...	...	...	+ 6	...	+ 14	...	+ 20
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage or melting	-3,69	-3,52	-3,88	-3,16	-13,25	-2,26	-2,68	-2,67	-2,81	-10,42
Net absorption (+) or return from circulation (-)	-1,81	-5,12	+ 1,38	-2,01	-7,56	+ 42	-3,32	+ 1,35	+ 1,25	-30



**STATEMENT XXIX.**

(Reference paragraph 59.)

*Monthly absorption of rupees.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	Absorption + or return from circulation - in	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
April . . . . .	+80	+34
May . . . . .	-29	+1,06
June . . . . .	-2,82	-98
July . . . . .	-3,37	-2,18
August . . . . .	-1,47	-1,05
September . . . . .	-28	-9
October . . . . .	-	-22
November . . . . .	+1	+19
December . . . . .	+1,87	+1,48
January . . . . .	+46	+37
February . . . . .	-89	+84
March . . . . .	-1,58	+4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-7,56</b>	<b>-30</b>

**STATEMENT XXX.**

(Reference paragraph 59.)

*Absorption of rupees by circles.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Circle.	Absorption + or return from circulation - of rupees in	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
Calcutta . . . . .	-1,27	+84
Cawnpore . . . . .	-3,02	-89
Lahore . . . . .	-1,14	-1,19
Bombay . . . . .	-1,38	+86
Karachi . . . . .	-8	+12
Madræs . . . . .	-9	+4
Rangoon . . . . .	-73	-8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-7,56</b>	<b>-30</b>

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**STATEMENT XXXI.**

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## STATEMENT XXXI.

(Reference paragraph 60.)

*Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.*

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . . . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,89,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
"   1840, 2nd " . . . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
"   1862 . . . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
"   1874 . . . . .	1,50,18,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
"   1875 . . . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
"   1876 . . . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
"   1877 . . . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
"   1878 . . . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
"   1879 . . . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
"   1880 . . . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,516
"   1881 . . . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
"   1882 . . . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
"   1883 . . . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
"   1884 . . . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
"   1885 . . . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
"   1886 . . . . .	1,03,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
"   1887 . . . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
"   1888 . . . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
"   1889 . . . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
"   1890 . . . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
"   1891 . . . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
"   1892 . . . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
"   1893 . . . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
"   1897 . . . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
"   1898 . . . . .	12,50,976	...	10,68,437	(c) 75,19,418
"   1900 . . . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,02,36,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
"   1901 . . . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
"   1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . . . .	25,000	...	...	25,000
"   "   1903 . . . . .	4,93,78,365	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
"   "   1904 . . . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
"   "   1905 . . . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Indian States.

(e) " " ₹1,90,43,904 coined for Indian States.

(f) " " ₹2,98,86,014 coined for Indian States.

(g) " " ₹11,66,451 coined for Indian States.

(h) " " ₹5,94,221 coined for Indian States.

(i) " " ₹3,28,000 coined for Indian States.

## STATEMENT XXXI—(concluded).

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906 .	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(f) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907 .	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
" " 1908 .	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909 .	1,27,58,580	...	95,88,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910 .	85,00,000	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,013	...	16,96,278	58,23,286
George V, 1911 .	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912 .	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913 .	7,54,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,32,65,951
" " 1914 .	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915 .	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916 .	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
" " 1917 .	11,82,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918 .	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919 .	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
" " 1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	...	1,44,00,031
" " 1920 .	3,88,00,085	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
" " 1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	...	64,00,064
" " 1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	...	5,64,000
" " 1920 coined in 1923.	49,36,050	...	...	49,36,050
" " 1921 .	...	...	51,15,121	51,15,121
" " 1922 .	...	...	20,51,150	20,51,150
TOTAL .	2,70,20,56,123	10,76,07,305	3,66,60,32,346	6,47,56,95,779

(f) Includes ₹3,90,310 coined for Indian States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹33 lakhs and Bombay ₹134 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " ₹94,768 coined for Indian States and ₹493 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹325 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " ₹1,01,459 coined for Indian States.

(m) " ₹16,56,250 coined for Indian States.

(n) " ₹12,76,441 coined for Indian States.

# STATEMENT XXXII.

(Reference paragraph 60.)

## Rupee Census.

Calendar years,	1906.	1910.	1911.	1913.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.		
William IV 1836 .	'11	'12	'11	'08	'07	'07	'07	'06	'06	'05	'06	'05	'04	'04	'05	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'03	'03	'03	'02	'02	'02	'02	
1840, 1st issue.	'45	'32	'32	'26	'19	'19	'18	'18	'13	'13	'12	'14	'07	'10	'13	'13	'13	'08	'10	'07	'10	'06	'05	'05	'05	'05	'03	
1840, 2nd issue.	'09	'73	'01	'50	'89	'37	'30	'27	'27	'31	'23	'24	'19	'16	'16	'22	'16	'14	'12	'17	'15	'14	'11	'10	'08	'08	'07	
1863	18'72	18'50	18'62	18'09	18'13	11'43	11'17	11'10	9'04	9'22	7'95	7'71	7'40	7'47	7'08	7'53	7'77	7'50	7'74	7'39	5'06	4'10	3'40	3'22	3'01	2'84	2'64	
1874 .	'59	'53	'54	'51	'52	'48	'51	'50	'43	'53	'47	'38	'46	'45	'43	'40	'43	'41	'30	'43	'37	'36	'30	'19	'17	'18	'18	
1875 .	'84	'80	'79	'79	'74	'73	'73	'75	'66	'62	'60	'53	'58	'55	'53	'60	'59	'53	'55	'54	'43	'34	'30	'37	'24	'23	'23	
1870 .	1'01	1'00	'98	'96	'90	'90	'88	'91	'80	'81	'66	'63	'68	'68	'67	'74	'70	'66	'66	'67	'46	'46	'40	'30	'27	'23	'23	
1877 .	3'09	3'05	3'09	3'04	2'78	2'70	2'66	2'67	2'33	2'20	1'79	1'76	1'60	1'78	1'85	1'83	1'88	1'86	1'89	1'84	1'90	1'80	1'80	1'71	1'70	1'70	1'86	
1879 .	3'13	3'12	3'12	3'11	1'91	1'80	1'84	1'86	1'68	1'49	1'23	1'21	1'20	1'30	1'34	1'36	1'34	1'28	1'35	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'32	1'24	1'23	'95	'95	
1879 .	1'67	1'62	1'62	1'62	1'68	1'60	1'63	1'61	1'34	1'25	1'00	1'08	1'05	1'08	1'15	1'20	1'14	1'12	1'16	1'25	1'16	1'13	1'10	1'07	1'05	'80	'80	
1880 .	1'68	1'66	1'67	1'68	1'65	1'50	1'53	1'51	1'20	1'23	1'03	1'04	1'03	1'04	1'12	1'14	1'13	1'06	1'13	1'08	1'13	1'08	1'07	1'06	1'05	'79	'79	
1881 .	'84	'84	'80	'73	'73	'73	'72	'73	'73	'76	'71	'71	'74	'74	'73	'78	'78	'73	'71	'73	'77	'70	'70	'70	'70	'70	'70	'76
1882 .	1'87	1'87	1'85	1'78	1'67	1'60	1'68	1'65	1'49	1'36	1'13	1'11	1'07	1'09	1'13	1'16	1'16	1'16	1'16	1'14	1'21	1'16	1'13	1'10	1'11	1'10	'88	'88
1883 .	'72	'69	'67	'67	'66	'63	'66	'65	'58	'61	'48	'47	'50	'43	'49	'54	'53	'49	'61	'51	'54	'53	'50	'61	'45	'45	'04	'04
1884 .	1'38	1'38	1'36	1'34	1'25	1'20	1'23	1'24	1'05	1'08	'88	'83	'87	'85	'90	'82	'83	'84	'88	'89	'83	'88	'83	'80	'80	'80	'80	'80
1885 .	2'61	2'59	2'60	2'60	2'30	2'30	2'28	2'25	1'96	1'80	1'44	1'41	1'48	1'54	1'63	1'58	1'57	1'53	1'57	1'57	1'60	1'68	1'58	1'49	1'46	1'20	1'20	1'20
1886 .	1'61	1'60	1'49	'53	1'35	1'33	1'34	1'36	1'15	1'18	'95	'96	'94	'96	'90	1'03	1'02	'90	'95	1'02	'97	'95	'94	'90	'77	'77	'77	'77
1887 .	2'64	2'68	2'60	'56	2'34	2'34	2'23	2'23	2'05	1'96	1'68	1'49	1'63	1'67	1'58	1'64	1'68	1'63	1'65	1'59	1'67	1'66	1'64	1'66	1'60	1'34	1'34	1'34
1888 .	2'08	1'96	1'96	'07	1'64	1'60	1'78	1'80	1'58	1'55	1'30	1'28	1'33	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'36	1'25	1'27	1'35	1'38	1'35	1'33	1'25	1'25	1'25	1'00	1'00
1889 .	2'23	2'25	2'23	2'19	2'03	2'00	1'99	2'03	1'73	1'67	1'40	1'37	1'39	1'41	1'42	1'44	1'51	1'44	1'49	1'45	1'47	1'44	1'45	1'37	1'33	1'09	1'09	1'09
1890 .	3'00	3'00	3'00	3'00	2'54	2'53	2'53	2'53	2'30	2'34	2'14	2'09	2'14	2'12	2'23	2'30	2'33	2'30	2'33	2'28	2'30	2'34	2'25	2'16	2'13	1'75	1'75	1'75
1891 .	3'00	3'02	3'00	3'00	1'57	1'70	1'79	1'84	1'63	'83	1'25	1'27	1'29	1'34	1'30	1'37	1'37	1'30	1'38	1'31	1'38	1'34	1'30	1'25	1'24	1'03	1'03	1'03
1892	3'21	3'23	3'23	3'20	3'03	3'07	3'03	3'20	3'20	3'20	3'20	1'04	1'06	1'06	1'08	1'06	1'09	1'09	2'04	2'01	3'12	3'04	2'13	1'95	1'93	1'53	1'53	1'53

Victoria.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	TOTAL
Victoria.	2'46	2'42	2'37	2'37	2'34	2'18	2'18	2'17	1'90	1'86	1'46	1'46	1'60	1'61	1'62	1'65	1'65	1'67	1'69	1'68	1'69	1'66	1'64	1'49	1'45	1'49	1'45	1'40	1'20	1'20	
	1897	'16	'17	'18	'18	'16	'15	'16	'15	'15	'17	'19	'15	'19	'21	'18	'21	'25	'17	'15	'17	'17	'16	'20	'18	'18	'18	'18	'11		
	1898	'45	'54	'54	'45	'40	'38	'38	'33	'27	'33	'38	'33	'31	'28	'33	'38	'33	'29	'38	'30	'25	'34	'33	'30	'28	'28	'28	'23		
	1900	4'22	4'20	4'20	4'21	3'84	3'87	3'75	3'78	3'27	3'04	2'45	2'47	2'56	2'51	2'61	2'65	2'70	'66	2'68	2'63	2'75	2'63	2'58	2'48	2'41	2'07				
	1901	8'80	8'74	8'68	8'67	8'07	8'00	8'00	8'00	4'98	4'86	4'86	4'86	4'80	4'80	4'84	4'00	3'99	3'93	4'06	4'02	4'07	4'00	3'94	3'77	3'75	3'05				
	1903	3'84	3'86	3'79	3'80	3'46	3'38	3'19	3'28	2'79	2'78	2'27	2'31	2'34	2'35	2'34	2'35	2'35	2'35	2'36	2'42	2'37	2'30	2'38	2'65	2'67	2'69				
	1904	6'08	6'02	5'79	6'08	5'31	4'90	4'92	4'92	4'28	3'89	3'18	3'08	3'17	3'25	3'30	3'28	3'28	3'28	3'28	3'40	3'35	4'04	3'91	3'88	3'85	4'19				
	1906	8'74	8'41	8'23	8'14	6'74	6'20	6'40	6'30	3'87	3'80	1'89	2'82	2'82	2'99	3'07	3'08	3'00	3'29	3'08	3'05	3'10	3'12	3'28	3'41	3'37	3'73				
	1908	9'92	10'35	10'20	10'02	9'40	8'76	8'38	8'36	7'88	7'36	6'99	6'67	6'68	6'78	6'88	6'75	6'83	6'88	6'91	6'80	6'82	6'43	6'58	6'78	6'86	7'46				
	1907	8'22	8'46	8'66	8'38	9'17	8'41	8'54	8'40	7'67	6'67	6'29	6'10	6'28	6'26	6'33	6'68	6'88	6'88	6'88	6'88	6'78	6'86	6'93	6'86	6'86	6'86				
	1908	1'20	1'48	1'68	1'68	1'78	1'67	1'62	1'46	1'28	1'28	1'01	1'08	1'10	1'10	1'07	1'07	1'04	'94	'86	1'06	1'08	1'06	1'11	1'13	1'18	1'24				
1909	'28	'98	'30	'36	'26	'91	'58	'28	'75	'61	'67	'68	'73	'70	'71	'71	'70	'64	'60	'71	'66		'70	'68	'80	'88					
1910	...	'17	'75	1'08	'04	'9	'8	'38	'32	'36	'69	'60	'76	'87	'79	'74	'73	'69	'63	'70	'85										
1911	...	...	...	'08	'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadong V.	1911	...	...	...	'18	'18	'14	'13	'10	'20	'56	'11	'18	'13	'12	'41	'53	'06	'14	'09	'04	'64	'14	'06	'07	'07					
	1913	...	...	...	'31	4'03	4'40	4'99	4'24	3'74	1'88	3'16	3'23	3'05	3'13	3'08	3'08	3'08	2'99	3'10	3'10	3'08	3'34	3'65	3'27	3'36					
	1913	...	...	...	5'23	8'80	8'79	8'51	8'68	4'79	3'00	3'36	4'09	3'81	3'86	3'83	3'72	3'69	3'66	3'66	3'95	3'94	4'15	4'38	4'53	4'91					
	1914	...	...	...	...	4'6	1'06	1'17	1'44	1'33	1'26	1'18	1'34	1'37	1'26	1'38	1'31	1'30	1'18	1'30	1'27	1'38	1'33	1'69	1'50	1'49					
	1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

NOTE.—This statement shows the result of the examination undertaken once a year of a portion of the rupees held at the different treasuries in India to determine the composition of rupee circulation according to the date borne by each coin.

## STATEMENT XXXIII.

(Reference paragraph 61.)

### Absorption of small coin—1933-34.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India Treasuries.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	Bengal.	U. P.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Prov- inces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>½ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	1,53	14,08	6,21	12,70	7,04	5,67	4,99	3,09	1,82	4,67	61,80
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-77	-1,22	-83	-1,53	-2,89	-1,07	-14	-2,37	+28	+2,24	-7,79
Closing Balance	2,05	12,14	5,56	4,00	5,96	4,32	4,02	2,33	2,00	4,35	46,78
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	-1,29	72	82	7,18	-1,81	28	83	-1,61	10	2,56	7,28
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	-1,84	-1,53	-2,32	3,74	-8,64	1,11	-1,59	-1,71	14	1,77	-8,29
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-1,45	2,93	5,51	2	-1,75	1,16	2,05	-2,85	14	1,06	6,82
<b>¼ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-40	-1,29	-71	-19	-25	-37	-25	-6	-8	-2	-3,57
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	-40	-1,29	-71	-19	-25	-37	-25	-6	-8	-2	-3,67
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	-41	-1,45	-1,44	-28	-27	-42	-23	-8	-3	-2	-4,59
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-49	-2,98	-1,24	-30	-38	-52	-27	-14	-4	-1	-6,37
<b>¼ ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance	44	4,98	5,58	6,69	6,83	1,43	25	1,52	75	1,53	29,93
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+11	...	-8	-19	-8,39	-12	...	+2,69	-11	+86	-18
Closing Balance	87	5,30	4,71	2,41	4,86	1,23	16	1,78	60	1,26	23,08
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	-82	-82	84	4,09	-1,42	7	9	2,48	14	1,13	6,78
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	29	-25	1,35	2,75	-2,46	-43	-9	7	2	99	2,18
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	15	2	1,89	...	-2,76	6	4	20	15	59	34

**2-ANNA NICKEL--**

Opening Balance	1,52	10,71	5,50	3,73	3,33	4,19	4,43	1,75	2,16	2,49	44,30
Receipts from + or issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	+31	-2,00	-84	+5,27	-2,50	+50	+1,79	+1,21	+80	+1,18	+7,30
Closing Balance	1,56	8,12	3,70	2,28	5,95	3,08	2,49	1,66	1,76	1,72	52,39
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	28	59	2,55	6,71	-12	1,61	3,73	1,31	1,00	1,95	19,61
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	21	67	3,08	4,29	-2,84	2	-21	-41	81	1,10	6,72
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-47	2,92	4,58	4	-2,71	1,88	2,96	-1,89	75	1,29	10,10

**NICKEL ANNA PENCE--**

Opening Balance	1,06	3,77	6,95	2,85	5,37	3,67	2,50	1,49	6,47	1,49	40,62
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1,85	-1,46	-4,61	+6,06	+39	+69	+48	+3,51	+6,10	+1,07	+9,68
Closing Balance	1,17	3,94	2,66	1,90	3,39	2,54	1,34	1,35	5,77	1,14	27,08
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	-1,76	-1,37	-22	7,11	2,44	1,82	1,64	2,65	6,80	1,42	23,27
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	-73	98	-34	5,07	-2,09	25	28	18	0,67	90	10,32
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-1,80	3,12	1,11	10	-1,78	2,21	1,19	-1,32	4,80	83	8,53

**SINGLES PENCE--**

Opening Balance	88	1,29	75	64	2,65	1,08	98	63	1,15	44	10,18
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	-1,82	+68	+78	+2,45	+1,07	+28	+44	+1,49	+21	+49	+8,37
Closing Balance	31	86	48	46	1,48	92	55	47	76	23	6,27
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	-1,25	1,11	1,05	2,63	2,29	54	87	1,64	70	70	10,38
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	-1,30	83	39	95	-1,47	31	39	19	41	54	1,48
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	-98	69	1,24	-1,18	-1,47	49	70	-25	31	51	16

**HALF PENCE--**

Opening Balance	...	...	2	9	7	7	...	4	1	...	30
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	...	...	+4	+48	+4	+7	...	+3	+6	...	+72
Closing Balance	8	...	8	5	5	6	...	4	2	...	28
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	-8	...	3	52	6	8	...	3	5	...	74
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	...	...	1	48	...	5	...	1	5	...	60
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	...	...	2	47	...	8	...	-1	2	...	59

**PEN PENCE--**

Opening Balance	2	11	15	7	7	6	15	3	4	2	72
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces.	+1	+47	+27	+14	+4	+8	+3	+2	...	...	+1,06
Closing Balance	3	11	16	5	6	6	14	2	4	1	68
Net Local Absorption in 1933-34	...	47	26	16	5	8	4	3	...	1	1,10
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	...	44	21	15	4	8	2	4	...	2	1,02
Ditto ditto in 1931-32	...	8	47	20	38	5	13	7	...	2	1,29



## STATEMENT XXXIV.

(Reference paragraph 61.)

*Annual absorption of small coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	Four anna pieces.	Two anna pieces.	One anna pieces.	Single pice.	TOTAL.
Average for the 5 pre-war years . . . . .	15,75	13,59	21,03	10,51	60,87
Average for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 . . . . .	37,34	29,54	27,86	5,63	1,00,27
1919-20 . . . . .	68,15	60,33	44,05	21,18	2,18,71
1920-21 . . . . .	-9,31	-23,24	-12,83	-2,22	-47,59
1921-22 . . . . .	-7,09	-2,40	3,28	53	-5,69
1922-23 . . . . .	3,67	1,70	12,99	2,89	21,25
1923-24 . . . . .	6,20	3,99	19,88	2,42	32,49
1924-25 . . . . .	16,87	4,90	21,86	5,31	47,94
1925-26 . . . . .	3,34	5,49	11,22	2,23	22,28
1926-27 . . . . .	51	-6,10	11,62	4,05	10,08
1927-28 . . . . .	7,08	4,62	22,02	5,05	38,77
1928-29 . . . . .	8,89	6,57	22,12	5,04	42,62
1929-30 . . . . .	-2,05	-1,88	10,36	5,77	12,30
1930-31 . . . . .	-31,70	-18,88	-14,33	-1,30	-66,21
1931-32 . . . . .	7,16	3,73	8,52	16	19,57
1932-33 . . . . .	-6,11	2,13	10,82	1,43	8,32
1933-34 . . . . .	14,01	16,04	23,27	10,28	63,60

N.B.—A minus sign indicates return from circulation.

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**STATEMENT XXXV.**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Value of currency notes in circulation*

Last day of	1879-80.	1889-90.	1899-1900.	1909-10.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
April . . .	11,27	15,82	28,02	43,65	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,58,72	1,70,74	1,67,32
May . . .	11,17	15,77	23,25	46,77	66,31	88,81	1,11,53	1,55,18	1,66,92	1,67,81
June . . .	11,82	16,24	29,44	49,29	71,39	98,29	1,14,79	1,63,76	1,64,94	1,71,76
July . . .	12,24	16,49	29,27	51,58	75,48	99,81	1,21,41	1,67,11	1,63,87	1,75,56
August . . .	12,74	16,15	28,76	51,74	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92	1,63,27	1,76,02
September . . .	13,33	16,14	27,63	50,82	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	1,71,96	1,57,63	1,78,37
October . . .	13,58	16,63	27,67	50,50	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	1,75,29	1,59,58	1,79,73
November . . .	13,75	16,67	27,33	46,53	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,78	1,79,87	1,60,21	1,78,46
December . . .	13,80	15,47	26,26	48,25	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09	1,82,91	1,61,40	1,73,58
January . . .	14,23	16,29	27,18	51,84	84,96	1,04,82	1,49,74	1,85,15	1,63,41	1,74,40
February . . .	13,28	16,37	27,27	50,57	86,76	1,08,46	1,51,48	1,68,03	1,64,60	1,78,87
March . . .	12,36	15,77	28,74	54,41	86,37	99,79	1,58,46	1,74,52	1,66,16	1,74,76
Average . . .	12,80	16,15	27,96	49,66	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68	1,63,51	1,73,80
Reserve Treas- ury balan- ces held in Notes— Average . . .	...	1,01	2,47	2,64	3,78	3,74	1,64	1,07	1,34	...
Metallic Reserve— Average Gold . . .	...	...	6,54	4,75	23,22	20,86	20,27	29,20	33,29	24,33
„ Silver . . .	...	10,17	11,42	32,91	21,65	20,67	26,33	44,64	55,26	74,65
Currency Investment on 31st March . . .	6,00	6,00	10,00	12,00	48,49	61,48	98,85	86,86	76,42	70,92
Profits of Paper Cur- rency De- partment . . .	25	21	29	27	71	1,58	2,40	3,49	1,30	8,23

## XXXV.

paragraph 62.)

on the last day of each month.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1,71,76	1,73,37	1,81,33	1,79,61	1,85,13	1,73,71	1,82,73	1,83,66	1,73,90	1,60,14	1,63,31	1,76,66
1,72,89	1,71,33	1,74,51	1,78,33	1,87,08	1,71,44	1,88,01	1,84,16	1,87,78	1,54,79	1,68,47	1,75,69
1,76,01	1,73,61	1,72,49	1,78,25	1,91,44	1,72,57	1,77,16	1,87,71	1,68,73	1,52,54	1,70,85	1,76,57
1,80,41	1,75,72	1,76,24	1,84,30	1,97,48	1,77,63	1,80,79	1,85,72	1,63,26	1,55,85	1,74,23	1,78,68
1,82,26	1,76,30	1,78,13	1,88,21	2,00,58	1,80,48	1,82,90	1,85,20	1,68,87	1,53,58	1,75,58	1,79,78
1,80,76	1,79,29	1,79,26	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,82	1,84,60	1,86,80	1,71,47	1,46,74	1,73,77	1,79,70
1,79,63	1,80,82	1,80,98	1,91,77	1,93,79	1,83,38	1,84,66	1,84,83	1,70,14	1,59,75	1,75,85	1,80,04
1,77,80	1,78,80	1,80,06	1,89,66	1,89,15	1,81,55	1,83,15	1,80,77	1,64,84	1,62,36	1,75,63	1,79,64
1,74,18	1,83,41	1,79,21	1,91,76	1,81,16	1,82,64	1,89,00	1,79,41	1,61,34	1,79,80	1,74,80	1,78,11
1,72,65	1,84,02	1,81,12	1,91,18	1,89,47	1,86,02	1,89,74	1,80,21	1,58,20	1,79,16	1,74,33	1,77,99
1,73,69	1,86,19	1,83,72	1,91,76	1,92,74	1,85,78	1,92,47	1,81,60	1,56,53	1,79,54	1,75,25	1,77,29
1,74,70	1,85,85	1,84,19	1,93,34	1,84,13	1,84,67	1,88,03	1,77,33	1,69,84	1,78,14	1,76,90	1,77,22
1,76,33	1,79,01	1,79,27	1,86,88	1,89,13	1,80,16	1,84,86	1,83,11	1,65,49	1,63,64	1,73,63	1,78,13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,33	23,49	22,32	22,32	22,33	26,76	20,31	32,23	20,46	10,53	14,96	31,38
85,26	88,23	74,25	62,52	96,83	1,09,51	1,02,65	1,07,73	1,18,23	1,25,26	1,12,33	1,03,79
63,33	71,33	77,12	86,11	55,34	41,73	53,28	34,00	10,19	57,94	32,05	37,70
2,46	8,11	2,96	2,73	3,43	1,70	1,99	2,04	71	1,23	1,55	36

## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Statement of active note circulation during*

Last day of	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in treasuries.		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
April . . . . .	1,60,14	1,68,31	1,76,66	1,17	92	1,01
May . . . . .	1,54,79	1,68,47	1,75,69	84	87	88
June . . . . .	1,53,54	1,70,85	1,76,87	79	85	89
July . . . . .	1,55,65	1,74,28	1,78,88	70	77	78
August . . . . .	1,53,58	1,75,58	1,72,76	68	76	75
September . . . . .	1,43,74	1,75,77	1,79,70	85	81	78
October . . . . .	1,59,75	1,75,85	1,80,04	88	80	89
November . . . . .	1,62,36	1,75,63	1,79,64	89	88	85
December . . . . .	1,79,30	1,74,80	1,78,11	97	90	95
January . . . . .	1,79,16	1,74,33	1,77,99	95	94	92
February . . . . .	1,79,54	1,75,25	1,77,39	1,10	1,13	1,16
March . . . . .	1,78,14	1,76,90	1,77,32	2,91	2,11	2,49
Average . . . . .	1,63,64	1,78,83	1,78,13	1,06	98	1,03

## XXXVI.

paragraph 62.)

1933-34 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1,56,97	1,67,59	1,75,65	12,29	8,65	22,72	1,46,68	1,58,74	1,52,93
1,33,95	1,67,60	1,74,81	12,06	13,68	19,17	1,41,89	1,54,92	1,55,64
1,51,75	1,70,00	1,75,68	11,58	17,87	18,86	1,40,17	1,52,13	1,56,82
1,54,95	1,73,46	1,78,10	18,08	27,66	26,01	1,36,93	1,45,80	1,62,09
1,52,90	1,74,52	1,79,01	16,97	27,58	27,82	1,35,93	1,47,24	1,51,19
1,47,89	1,74,96	1,78,92	3,42	26,70	23,69	1,44,47	1,49,26	1,55,23
1,58,92	1,75,05	1,79,15	8,12	24,65	23,26	1,50,79	1,50,48	1,66,79
1,61,47	1,74,75	1,78,79	6,46	22,92	22,10	1,55,01	1,51,83	1,55,69
1,75,33	1,78,90	1,77,16	5,28	15,83	14,25	1,78,06	1,56,07	1,62,81
1,73,21	1,73,39	1,77,07	7,44	18,75	16,89	1,70,77	1,54,64	1,61,12
1,75,44	1,74,12	1,76,12	7,22	21,08	10,78	1,70,62	1,52,14	1,65,37
1,75,23	1,74,79	1,74,73	10,06	24,45	10,55	1,65,17	1,50,31	1,62,88
1,62,53	1,72,58	1,77,10	9,96	20,31	19,63	1,32,62	1,52,04	1,57,47

## STATEMENT XXXVII.

(Reference paragraph 62.)

*Note circulation.*

Gross and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31st MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05 . . . . .	39,18	28,46	39,20	28,11	—
1909-10 . . . . .	54,41	39,99	49,66	37,21	+9,10
1913-14 . . . . .	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,63	+9,42
1918-19 . . . . .	1,53,46	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,13,84	+67,21
1919-20 . . . . .	1,74,52	1,53,78	1,71,08	1,51,10	+87,26
1920-21 . . . . .	1,66,16	1,47,88	1,63,51	1,38,88	-12,22
1921-22 . . . . .	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,73,80	1,52,22	+13,24
1922-23 . . . . .	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,33	1,53,27	+1,05
1923-24 . . . . .	1,55,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,56,98	+3,66
1924-25 . . . . .	1,34,19	1,66,55	1,79,27	1,60,91	+3,99
1925-26 . . . . .	1,93,34	1,67,71	1,86,88	1,63,16	+2,25
1926-27 . . . . .	1,84,13	1,64,31	1,89,13	1,56,36	-6,80
1927-28 . . . . .	1,84,57	1,74,53	1,80,16	1,63,62	+7,26
1928-29 . . . . .	1,88,08	1,78,10	1,84,86	1,71,90	+8,28
1929-30 . . . . .	1,77,23	1,59,30	1,83,11	1,63,00	-8,90
1930-31 . . . . .	1,60,84	1,47,93	1,65,49	1,51,13	-11,87
1931-32 . . . . .	1,78,14	1,66,17	1,63,64	1,52,62	+1,49
1932-33 . . . . .	1,76,90	1,50,34	1,73,83	1,52,04	-58
1933-34 . . . . .	1,77,22	1,63,88	1,78,13	1,57,47	+5,43

## STATEMENT XXXVIII.

(Reference paragraphs 62 and 63.)

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March 1934 and preceding years.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES OF THE CIRCULATION) OF NOTES FOR										Total.
	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-6	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-6	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000		
1913-14	...	...	1,61	17,78	8	1,78	17,81	2,64	9,17	...	...	8.2	84.9	.2	8.5	85.0	5.2	18.0	100	
1920-21	9,52	51	14,05	52,67	3	3,64	47,22	2,58	17,61	6.4	.4	9.5	25.5	...	2.6	31.9	1.7	12.0	100	
1921-22	9,98	27	15,84	57,51	3	4,05	54,28	2,06	14,68	6.3	.2	10.0	86.3	...	2.5	34.2	1.3	9.3	100	
1922-23	10,58	13	16,27	56,71	2	3,76	59,43	1,74	14,41	6.7	.1	10.0	84.7	...	2.3	36.4	1.0	8.8	100	
1923-24	11,39	7	15,90	57,18	2	3,12	60,41	1,62	12,87	6.6	...	9.3	83.4	...	1.3	40.5	.9	7.5	100	
1924-25	4,15	4	15,88	68,57	2	2,61	68,87	1,32	13,11	2.5	...	9.3	40.5	...	1.5	37.7	.8	7.7	100	
1925-26	72	2	15,66	76,88	2	2,23	60,22	1,19	13,20	.4	...	9.2	45.2	...	1.3	35.4	.7	7.8	100	
1926-27	44	2	15,49	72,86	2	2,15	60,09	1,10	13,42	.3	...	9.9	43.7	...	1.3	36.1	.7	8.0	100	
1927-28	39	1	15,91	76,27	2	2,09	63,07	1,05	14,90	.2	...	10.7	43.2	...	1.2	35.7	.6	8.4	100	
1928-29	66	1	26,77	74,55	2	2,01	65,70	99	12,69	.2	...	13.2	41.4	...	1.1	36.5	.6	7.0	100	
1929-30	35	1	20,97	69,08	2	1,60	58,88	84	10,72	.2	...	12.9	42.6	...	1.0	36.3	.3	6.7	100	
1930-31	34	1	15,92	64,20	2	1,53	54,86	77	10,76	.2	...	12.5	42.4	...	1.0	36.3	.5	7.1	100	
1931-32	34	1	22,31	69,55	2	1,51	63,07	79	11,87	.2	...	13.2	41.1	...	.9	37.6	.4	6.9	100	
1932-33	33	1	19,95	61,88	2	1,28	57,85	68	11,68	.2	...	13.0	40.3	...	.8	37.6	.5	7.3	100	
1933-34	33	1	21,53	67,41	2	1,38	64,90	60	11,31	.2	...	12.9	40.2	...	.8	38.3	.4	6.7	100	



**STATEMENT XXXIX.**

(Reference paragraph 82.) -

*Encashment of foreign circle notes.*

Circles.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1983-84.	1982-83.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . . . .	...	47,88,470	63,23,970	1,50,48,140	14,46,900	80,20,850	6,46,500	3,17,64,280	3,98,68,940	3,75,48,380	5,84,92,360
Cawnpore . . . . .	1,11,97,410	...	50,84,770	70,38,000	6,44,000	5,96,700	55,050	2,46,15,980	2,68,62,110	2,98,11,680	4,18,77,940
Lahore . . . . .	85,82,440	19,30,000	...	1,24,69,350	77,23,160	11,68,400	1,30,750	3,19,99,090	3,25,19,730	3,39,06,370	5,39,66,880
Bombay . . . . .	1,04,31,020	20,41,820	88,04,550	...	81,76,250	8,25,68,150	4,28,700	8,24,89,990	6,50,84,330	4,93,10,450	4,12,78,180
Karachi . . . . .	7,98,450	1,36,100	44,36,850	30,83,450	...	3,57,800	23,300	87,15,450	99,97,950	87,93,880	1,47,68,420
Madras . . . . .	68,98,850	4,24,400	12,99,750	1,54,50,770	5,10,200	...	5,41,750	2,46,20,720	3,40,26,100	3,09,28,920	5,34,73,990
Rangoon . . . . .	36,90,880	2,04,800	8,47,000	24,29,100	2,01,050	29,11,150	...	92,83,480	1,11,99,500	99,19,800	1,52,36,620
Total for 1983-84 . . . . .	4,00,04,020	95,19,590	2,72,96,880	5,54,88,910	1,86,98,960	4,06,32,650	18,26,050	19,34,61,860	...	...	...
" 1982-83 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,90,83,660	...	...
" 1931-32 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,02,17,240	...
" 1930-31 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,91,02,640

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**STATEMENT XL.**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference

*Receipts and expenditure of the Currency*

No.	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA, CAWN	
		Controller of the Currency.	Calcutta Circle.
	<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .	...	...
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal bills of exchange . . . . .	...	...
3	Premium on bills . . . . .	...	26,330
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	22,615
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	...	28,050
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	2,823
7	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	—11,725
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1933-34</b> . . . . .	...	68,093
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1932-33</b> . . . . .	...	...
	<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>		
1	Salaries (including exchange compensation, house-rent and local allowance) . . . . .	69,187	31,755
2	Establishment (including local allowances) . . . . .	1,31,738	4,12,206
3	Temporary establishment . . . . .	...	11,878
4	Stationery . . . . .	620	1,467
5	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	25,411	1,843
6	Cost of repairs, etc., to currency buildings . . . . .	...	19,179
7	Contingencies . . . . .	6,129	23,800
8	Travelling allowances (including passages) . . . . .	7,256	6,163
9	Cost of note forms (including freight, etc.) . . . . .	...	...
10	Charges for remittance of treasure . . . . .	...	1,89,227
11	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	...	19,936
12	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1933-34</b> . . . . .	2,40,841	7,20,514
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1932-33</b> . . . . .	...	...
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1933-34</b> . . . . .	...	...

\* The figures are approximate as the

## XL.

paragraph 74.)

Department for the year 1933-34.\*

PUNE AND LAHORE.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			Currency Note Press.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.	No.
Cawn- pore Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Bombay Circle.	Karachi Circle.		Madras Circle.	Rangoon Circle.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,66,791	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2,587	5,006	...	19,076	110	...	4,376	21,876	79,039	3
6,970	19,864	...	20,989	1,875	...	25,047	2,500	99,860	4
400	4,860	...	1,950	50	...	9,900	2,900	47,600	5
1,895	557	...	2,133	97	10,00,926	648	910	10,09,939	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
-3,200	-3,635	...	-5,200	-200	...	-5,939	-4,800	-34,699	8
8,322	26,142	...	38,947	1,941	10,00,926	33,932	28,186	80,53,580	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,99,033	
9,009	19,340	30,690	30,935	9,814	17,962	10,190	9,269	2,41,151	1
91,165	99,136	43,850	2,51,379	36,485	89,817	1,26,316	1,38,554	14,11,546	2
4,730	5,879	...	4,763	...	...	4,399	...	31,649	3
480	312	330	1,114	58	...	405	279	5,095	4
2,500	2,500	8,580	2,499	2,614	196	3,349	8,770	58,282	5
3,087	828	...	5,640	1,360	1,126	3,222	12,909	51,351	6
12,821	5,954	11,704	16,644	5,206	5,08,816	6,467	12,643	6,09,744	7
7,115	3,132	302	4,932	1,429	3,307	2,653	3,325	46,614	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,67,657	9
1,99,872	54,843	...	1,12,399	6,011	...	1,21,495	53,663	7,37,421	10
...	96,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,392	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,30,780	2,79,380	95,456	4,34,205	63,007	6,20,724	2,79,406	2,39,412	48,60,882	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,35,294	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,97,636	

accounts for the year have not been closed.

## STATEMENT XLI.

(Reference paragraph 74.)

*Statistics of work in currency offices.*

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.		
								1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
<b>Issue of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	5,28	1,04	2,34	3,98	70	2,29	1,97	17,58	15,38	19,20
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,10,16	15,86	40,74	1,88,64	13,85	41,76	41,62	4,02,43	3,79,18	4,51,42
<b>Cancellation of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	4,92	1,30	1,91	2,85	36	2,26	1,43	15,08	13,70	16,03
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,08,69	15,45	28,29	75,40	8,48	35,64	27,55	2,99,50	3,75,13	3,40,87
<b>Receipts of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	5,88	2,46	1,37	5,22	33	1,18	1,19	17,13	14,60	21,38
<b>Issues of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	7,85	6,86	43	520	34	1,45	86	22,79	20,41	23,89
<b>Transactions over the counters—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	1,19,07	6,83	18,45	1,21,74	9,77	37,80	31,57	3,44,93	3,53,75	3,92,35
<b>No. of claims on defective and lost or wholly destroyed notes registered . . . . .</b>										
	4,930	1,250	2,189	3,119	349	3,112	1,122	16,071	19,506	15,826

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R 16516

**REPORT**

OF THE

**Controller of the Currency**

for the year 1934-35

BY

**H. SHANKAR RAU, C.I.E.,**

*Offg. Controller of the Currency*



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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year ended the 31st March 1935. The report of the Department was the earliest to issue in recent years, but the same expedition has not been possible on the present occasion on account of the great rush of work which followed the change over to the Reserve Bank of India.

#### Introductory.

2. The monsoon was normal in its incidence and distribution, and trade and industry generally fared slightly better. Cotton fetched better prices. Notwithstanding a prolonged strike in the cotton mills in Bombay during the first quarter of the year, the industry did well on the whole, and Bombay mills worked double shift for the greater part of the period. In Bengal, the Local Government sponsored a movement for voluntary restriction of jute cultivation, and both jute prices and jute shares improved in consequence. Sugar mills did not fare badly. The Tata Iron and Steel Company's shares experienced a virtual boom. The Calcutta index number of wholesale prices for all commodities (*vide* Statement I) was more or less stationary, having been 87 at the close of the year against 88 at the beginning, but some of the component parts exhibited marked variations which indicate that the cultivator has had a somewhat better time of it than in the recent past. For example, cereals improved from 62 to 73, oil seeds from 78 to 97 and mustard oil from 46 to 61; jute advanced by five points; while tea, thanks mainly to over-stocking in Britain in face of the restriction scheme, receded from 144 to 100. Exports of gold continued on a considerable, though slightly diminished, scale. Money remained easy, and, for the second year in succession, the bank rate stood at 3½ per cent. throughout—an event unprecedented in the annals of India's banking. Gilt-edged securities exhibited remarkable strength and improvement, and the consequent reduction in the yield from this source helped, here as elsewhere, to revive and sustain interest in equities, with the

result that the stock exchanges once again presented a lively appearance.

3. The full directorate of the Reserve Bank of India was constituted with effect from the 1st January 1935 and did a considerable amount of preliminary work. The share prospectus was issued on the 8th March, lists were kept open from the 22nd to the 25th *idem*, and the capital was oversubscribed, as will be seen from the following table:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Area.	Applied for.	Allotted.
Western (Bombay)	3,21	1,40
Eastern (Calcutta)	1,64	1,45
Northern (Delhi)	2,39	1,15
Southern (Madras)	1,31	70
Burma (Rangoon)	26	30
Total	8,91	5,00

The Bank did not assume its currency and banking functions until after the close of the year, and an account of the change over will consequently fall to be written in the next report.

4. *Indian Government finances.*—The general financial position of the Government of India continued to improve during 1934-35 on much the same lines as in the year previous—large purchases of sterling and consequent strengthening of the reserves, rendered possible by continued exports of gold; and further reduction in the borrowing rate in respect of both loans and treasury bills. Full details will appear in subsequent paragraphs. Suffice it to say here that the period saw several records established in the matter of the borrowing rate. In the first place, of the two loans raised during the year, the second gave a redemption yield of no more than 3·16 per cent. and bore the nominal rate of 3 per cent., a rate not attempted for thirty-eight years. Secondly, even Post Office Cash Certificates shared a similar experience, the yield having been cut down to 3·3 per cent. at the beginning of the year, and to just 3 per cent. in December—the lowest since the issue of Cash Certificates started in 1917. And, finally, the average rate at which temporary accommodation was secured by means of treasury bills fell to 1·58 per cent., the lowest level touched being ·69 per cent.—a level not reached at any time in the past.

5. The final revised estimates of the Government of India for 1934-35 showed a surplus of Rs. 3,27 lakhs against Rs. 10 lakhs forecasted in the budget, the large difference being accounted for by the considerable improvement which had taken place in customs revenue. It has been decided to utilise Rs. 2,91 lakhs of this surplus as follows, leaving a balance of Rs. 36 lakhs which will automatically go towards the reduction or avoidance of debt:—

(Lakhs of rupees.)	
(i) Grants to Provinces for schemes of economic development and improvement of rural areas	1,13
(ii) Development in tribal areas on the North-West Frontier	25
(iii) Development of broad-casting	20
(iv) Development of civil aviation	33
(v) Special contribution to the Government of India's reserve in the Road Development Fund	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,91</b>

The first item is, in the words of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, an indication of the fact that the Government of India have a very deep concern with the welfare and prosperity of the cultivators and are prepared to help Local Governments to carry out schemes for their benefit.

6. The final budget estimates of the Government of India for 1935-36 work to a surplus of Rs. 1,50 lakhs, the deterioration as compared with the previous year being more than accounted for by the restoration of the pay-cut and a fall in interest receipts. Of this amount, Rs. 1,44 lakhs will be absorbed by the following measures of amelioration of the taxpayer's burden, leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 6 lakhs as the year's net surplus:—

- (i) reduction of the rate of income-tax on incomes of Rs. 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 1,500, from 2 pies to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pies in the rupee;
- (ii) reduction of the rate of income-tax on incomes of Rs. 1,500 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000, from 4 pies to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pies in the rupee;
- (iii) reduction of the surcharge on taxes on income from one-fourth to one-sixth; and
- (iv) abolition of the export duty on raw skins.



In addition, the import duty on silver, as well as the corresponding excise duty, has been reduced from 5 annas to 2 annas an ounce, although no specific allowance has been made for this in the estimates. As observed by the Finance Member in his budget speech, the high import duty was encouraging smuggling which was extremely difficult to prevent, and an illicit trade which was injuring the honest trader. The reduction is designed to make smuggling unprofitable and to enable the honest trader to come into his own.

7. Of the ten Governors' Provinces, three exhibited a surplus and seven a deficit for both 1934-35 and 1935-36. The aggregate figures are as follows :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Budget, 1934-35.	Revised, 1934-45.	Budget, 1935-36.
Total surplus of three Provinces . . . . .	79	77	14
Total deficit of seven Provinces . . . . .	3,55	1,30	2,75
Net deficit . . . . .	2,76	53	2,61

The three Provinces which expect a surplus in the current year are Madras, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces.

### I.—Foreign Trade.

8. *Balance of International Accounts.*—The usual statistics relating to the balance of India's foreign trade will be found in Statement II. The visible balance of trade for the year under report was 71,85 lakhs as compared with 90,25 lakhs in 1933-34. The worseness of 18,40 lakhs is the combined result of an improvement of 4 crores in the exports of Indian merchandise and re-exports of foreign merchandise, an increase of 17½ crores in the imports of foreign merchandise and a fall of 4½ crores in the net exports of gold. The improvement in exports is mainly due to an increase under cotton (raw and waste) 8,01 lakhs, partly set off by a reduction under seeds 3,12 lakhs and hides and skins 1,12 lakhs. The increase in imports is chiefly accounted for by cotton yarns and manufactures 4,01 lakhs, woollen and other yarns and textiles 3,11 lakhs, vehicles 1,80 lakhs, metals 1,89 lakhs, cotton (raw and waste) 1,73 lakhs and grains, pulse and flour 1,83 lakhs. The balance of variation under both exports and imports is attributable to less important articles. The trade balance in merchandise

in favour of India declined from 33,02 lakhs in 1933-34 to 19,31 lakhs in the year under review, i.e., to 19 per cent. of the average of the ten post-war years ending 1931-32 and 27 per cent. of the average of the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14.

9. The trade figures for the Kathiawar ports included in Statement II are shown separately below :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Exports of merchandise.	Imports of merchandise.	Net imports.
1932-33 . . . . .	81	4,15	3,34
1933-34 . . . . .	2,47	4,18	1,71
1934-35 . . . . .	1,51	5,19	3,68

10. The amount remitted by Government decreased from 59.97 crores to 49.82 crores. No sterling transfers on London at the statutory rate had to be sold. The net balance of remittance of funds came to 49.78 crores and the total visible balance of accounts for the year under report was 2.07 crores, a fall of 26 per cent. from that of the previous year. The following items must also be taken into account :—

- (a) Net payment in India of British Postal Orders and of Foreign Money Orders of countries which settle their accounts through London . . . . . 16 lakhs.
- (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius 89 ..

The net effect of these transactions is to bring the total balance of accounts to 21,02 lakhs.

11. As pointed out in previous reports, the balance of accounts shown in this statement is not a complete record of the actual state of affairs, as there are many items for which no statistics are available and the value of which it is not possible to estimate, such as remittances for domestic expenditure in England, investment abroad, etc., on one side of the account, and remittances for investment in India, expenses of tourists, etc., on the other. The statement, therefore, contains, as usual, only those factors for which Government statistics are available.

12. *Exports of Merchandise.*—Private exports of merchandise, including re-exports, amounted to 156 crores in value as compared

with 152 crores in the previous year, an improvement of about 3 per cent. The table below gives the index numbers of the chief export commodities as calculated by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta.

(Basis 100 end of July 1914.)

	September 1932.	March 1933.	September 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Cereals . . . . .	68	81	68	62	74	73
Pulses . . . . .	93	81	83	84	84	84
Tea . . . . .	58	70	104	144	111	100
Oil seeds . . . . .	77	89	73	78	100	97
Jute, Raw . . . . .	50	38	38	42	37	47
Jute, Manufactured . . . . .	82	68	75	79	75	78
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	95	79	82	72	72	71
Hides and skins . . . . .	53	54	57	59	44	55

I have already referred to the more important variations in paragraph 2.

For purposes of comparison, the quantities as well as values of jute (raw and manufactured), raw cotton, tea, rice and oil seeds exported, are given below with corresponding figures for the previous year :—

	1933-34.		(Omitting 000.) 1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Jute . . . . . tons	1,420	32,30,76	1,437	32,33,94
Cotton . . . . . „	487	26,59,05	615	34,49,63
Tea . . . . . lbs.	317,816	19,84,50	324,836	20,13,09
Rice . . . . . tons	1,744	10,56,66	1,607	10,36,80
Oil seeds . . . . . „	1,124	13,66,15	875	10,54,10

13. The increased exports of raw cotton were chiefly to Japan 10½ crores, partly counterbalanced by a decline in the exports to other foreign countries, mainly China 2 crores. Oil seeds suffered a severe set-back, linseed alone accounting for half of it and ground-nuts for a quarter.

14. *Imports of Merchandise.*—There was a rise of about 15 per cent. in the value of private imports of merchandise from 119 crores to 137. The principal items which contributed to the increase have already been mentioned in paragraph 8 above. Of the growth of 4,01 lakhs in cotton manufactures, the United Kingdom was responsible for no less than 2,60 and Japan for another 1,00.

## II.—Bullion.

15. *Gold*.—Details of the imports and exports of gold in the year under report and in previous years will be found in Statements III and IV. Statement V gives the London—New York cross rate, the Franc-Sterling rate and the highest and lowest prices of gold in London and in Bombay for each month of the financial year. Although exports of gold from India continued on a large scale throughout the year, the total amount exported was somewhat less than in the previous year. Altogether about 29,210,679 ounces have been exported in the last four years, that is to say, approximately 58 per cent. of the gold imported since 1920-21. As stated in previous reports, if allowance is made for the very large imports of gold prior to 1920-21, it is obvious that only a small fraction of India's total gold holding has been realised so far.

16. The net export of gold during the year was 5,695,000 ounces valued at Rs. 52,54 lakhs against 6,695,000 ounces valued at Rs. 57,05 lakhs in the previous year. If the gold were revalued on the basis of the former statutory parity, the value of the net exports would be approximately 32,26 lakhs and 37,92 lakhs respectively. The gold tendered from the Indian mines at the Bombay Mint for refining amounted to 959,218 tolas the value of which on the same basis may be taken as 2,03 lakhs.

17. Barring purely temporary aberrations due to rumours of an impending further devaluation of the United States dollar, or of a possible European War or again of a contemplated levy of an export duty on gold in India,—none of which actually came about,—the rupee price of gold rose more or less steadily during the year, the lowest quotation being Rs. 33-3-3 per tola in April and the highest Rs. 36-12-0 in March. The lowest sterling price reached was £6-14-4 and the highest £7-9-4, both in the same months. The movement reflected the growing strength of the dollar as well as of the franc in relation to sterling.

18. *Melting and assaying of gold at the Mints*.—Receipts of gold at the Bombay Mint continued on a fairly extensive scale, the maximum receipt on any one day being 171,767 tolas on the 3rd January. 1,10 lakhs of tolas were melted and assayed for export from Bombay during the year. 24 lakhs of tolas were also received from the public for melting and assaying at the Calcutta Mint. Out of the total export of gold worth 53,26 lakhs, 1,06 lakhs went out from Madras, as against 3,60 lakhs last year, 1,78 lakhs from Calcutta as against 84 lakhs in the previous year and the balance from Bombay save a negligible amount from Karachi.

19. *Silver*.—Statements VI and VII give details of the imports and exports of silver in the year under report and in previous years and Statement VIII shows the highest and lowest prices in Bombay, London and New York for each month of the year.

20. *Imports and Exports of Silver*.—The balance of transactions in silver in 1934-35 was a net export of 5,41 lakhs as shown in the following table :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Government.	Private.	Total.
Exports . . . . .	5,78	4,08	9,86
Imports . . . . .	..	44,5	4,45
Net exports . . . . .	5,78	—37	5,41

The private imports include silver worth 2,53 lakhs received from China for coinage into dollars, and the private exports likewise include 2,40 lakhs representing dollars sent to Hong Kong.

21. The more important events which affected the price of silver during the year, were, the silver legislation in, and heavy purchases by, the United States, the levy of an export duty in China and the reduction in the import duty in India. Mention must also be made of the prohibition, by the Government of India on the 19th May, of duty-free imports through the land Frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan which were giving rise to unfair competition in the Bombay market. The lowest price per standard ounce in London was 18½ *d.* in May and the highest 28½ *d.* in March. The lowest price per 100 tolas in Bombay was Rs. 50-12-0, also in May, and the highest Rs. 67-12-0 in November. This last figure would certainly have been exceeded in March but for the reduction in the Indian import duty.

22. *Sales of Silver by the Government of India*.—The total amount of silver sold by the Government of India from the commencement of their operations in 1927 up to the 31st March 1935 amounted to 228,182,255 fine ounces.

23. *Melting and Assaying of Silver at the Mints in India.*—1,57 lakhs of tolas or roughly 5 million fine ounces were received for melting and assaying, and 47 lakhs tolas or roughly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million fine ounces were received for refining at the Bombay Mint during the year. The largest receipt in any one month was 47 lakhs of tolas in January, the largest tender in any one day being 9 lakhs on the 3rd January. The quantity of silver received for melting at the Calcutta Mint was negligible except towards the close of the year when there were several tenders aggregating about 8 lakhs of tolas.

### III.—Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

24. Statement IX gives the highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year and Statement X the Government purchases of sterling. As in previous years, purchases were made by weekly offers for open tender in India and intermediates were purchased throughout the week except on the tender day at a rate ordinarily  $\frac{1}{3}d.$  above the highest rate at which tenders were accepted. The total amount of sterling purchased during the year amounted to £37,542,000 against the budget requirement of £26,700,000 the average rate being 1s.-6-086*d.* as compared with of 1s.-6-071*d.* in the preceding year. The weekly offer to purchase one million sterling by tender was maintained without interruption throughout the year, although parts of May, June and July were marked by a total absence of tenders.

Exchange was steady at 1s. 6  $\frac{1}{8}d.$  at the beginning of the year and stood at 1s. 6  $\frac{3}{8}d.$  at its close. Except for three days in May when it dropped to 1s. 5  $\frac{3}{8}d.$ , it was either at or above parity, attaining comparative strength in the busier months of April and January to March, and displaying comparative dullness during the slacker months. As in the 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  years immediately preceding, however, the continued export of gold was the mainstay of exchange, and the decline in the year's visible balance of trade did not seem to affect it in the least.

### IV.—The Government Balances and Reserves.

25. *Treasury Balances in India.*—Statement XI shows the amounts and distribution of the treasury balances and reserves at the opening and close of the year and Statement XII gives a summary of the ways and means transactions in India. The figures are, as usual, approximate as the accounts of the year have

not been finally closed. Statement XIII shows the Government balances at the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries (including sub-treasuries) in India on the last day of each month during the year under report and for the two years immediately preceding. The average balance at Government treasuries was slightly lower than in the two previous years. The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India, however, was 8,23 lakhs which was more than that of 1933-34 by 36 lakhs although less than the average balance of 1932-33 by 2,46 lakhs, this last variation being due to the fact that the Government balance at the Bank in 1932-33 was swollen by heavy loan receipts. The year opened with a balance of 7,90 lakhs at the Bank, but it rose to 10,22 lakhs at the end of May as the result of a transfer of 3 crores from the treasury balance in London through Currency during the month, a transfer which was rendered possible by the large sterling purchases made in excess of immediate requirements. This, with the receipts from the new rupee loan floated in June, enabled Government to discharge a large amount of treasury bills, as a consequence of which the balance came down to 7,70 lakhs at the end of June. The high figure of 12,85 lakhs at the close of the year is accounted for by yet another transfer of 3 crores from the treasury balance in London in March, as also by the considerable amount of Reserve Bank share money collected at treasuries towards the end of the month.

26. *Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances.*—Statement XIV gives details of the sales of treasury bills throughout the year and Statement XV shows transactions in treasury bills and ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India month by month and also gives the amount outstanding at the end of each month.

The balance of treasury bills outstanding with the public at the beginning of the year was 33.31 crores, but this was reduced to the low level of 18.27 crores at the close. There were no ways and means advances outstanding either at the beginning or at the end of the year, although they had to be obtained from the Imperial Bank from time to time according to requirements.

27. Treasury bills sold during the year were all three months bills. 1½ crores were offered for the auction of the 3rd April and thereafter until the 15th May when the amount offered was reduced to 1 crore. This was maintained for 3 weeks more, but tenders received on the 5th June, the day which marked the beginning of the first loan operation of the year, were rejected, and the sale of treasury bills by tender was discontinued until further notice.

Intermediate treasury bills were sold only for a period of about 3 weeks from the 4th to the 23rd April and discontinued till the middle of July. With effect from the 17th July, the weekly auction sales were resumed with an offer of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores and the sale of intermediate bills was also re-introduced from the 18th *idem*. The offer of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores was left unchanged till the end of February but reduced to 1 crore in March. The tenders received on the 12th March were, however, rejected, and no further auctions took place during the rest of the year. Bills were also on tap from the 18th July till the 25th of February except for a short period from the 5th to the 17th September which included the two days of the year's second loan operation.

28. The average true yield per cent. on treasury bills issued throughout the year is shown below.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Months.	Sold.	Discharged.	Average yield per cent. on 3 months.
April . . . . .	9,54,50	7,56,25	2-40
May . . . . .	5,00,00	7,02,25	1-58
June . . . . .	1,00,00	18,57,00	-99
July . . . . .	3,36,75	9,61,25	-86
August . . . . .	17,23,50	5,85,75	1-30
September . . . . .	8,95,50	20,25	1-37
October . . . . .	7,71,25	3,36,25	1-39
November . . . . .	12,23,00	17,21,75	1-43
December . . . . .	5,51,50	8,99,50	1-43
January . . . . .	8,51,25	7,61,50	1-72
February . . . . .	7,25,25	12,29,75	1-96
March . . . . .	2,50,00	5,54,75	2-01
TOTAL . . . . .	88,82,50	1,03,86,25	1-58

Of the total, 59,48 lakhs were sold at weekly auctions and the balance of 29,35 lakhs was sold in the form of intermediates. Money was easy practically throughout the year, and the Government of India were thus able to borrow 3 months' money at an average rate of 1.58 per cent. per annum against 1.62 in the year preceding.

29. *Treasury balances in London.*—The year opened and also closed with a balance of £15.7 million. The average for the year was £13.2 million against £12.8 million in the year 1933-34, the mini-



mum being £8·4 million in July and the maximum £17·1 million in February. A summary of the transactions is given below :—

*Disbursements.*

	(In millions of £)
Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London . . . . .	23·2
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments . . . . .	2·5
Capital Expenditure on Railways . . . . .	1·4
Transfer from Home Treasury to the P. C. R. . . . .	7·5
Purchase of India Stock and Bonds . . . . .	7·3
	<hr/> 41·9 <hr/>

*Receipts.*

	(In millions of £)
Recoveries on account of drawings by the Government of Iraq . . . . .	·6
Debt incurred (net) . . . . .	·7
Sterling purchased in India . . . . .	37·5
Sale of silver . . . . .	3·0
Miscellaneous receipts (net) . . . . .	·1
	<hr/> 41·9 <hr/>

30. *The Paper Currency Reserve.*—Statement XVI gives details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the end of March 1934 and shows the monthly fluctuations under each of the heads during the year 1934-35. There was an expansion of currency to the extent of six crores during the year, namely, three crores in May and a further three crores in March, in connection with the transfer of a portion of the surplus treasury balance in England to India. This was effected by depositing sterling securities in the Reserve in England against a withdrawal of the corresponding amount from the Reserve to the treasury balance in India. Apart from this, there were small monthly variations in the holdings of sterling securities owing to the fact that sale-proceeds of silver realised in England were invested and transferred to the Reserve against the cancellation of a corresponding amount of rupee securities in India. The monthly details of expansion and contraction are given in the statement below which also shows the corresponding monthly total for the five preceding years.

Expansions (+) or contractions (-).

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.			
							(i) Securities of the Govt. of India.	(ii) Sterling Securities.	(iii) Gold.	Total.
April . . . . .	+50	-4,68	-2,96	-1,30	-9,14	+4	-26	+26	+2	+2
May . . . . .	+1,50	-31	-6,03	-7,40	+16	-4	-20	+3,18	..	+2,98
June . . . . .	-9,00	..	-5,92	-6,00	+13	+1	-27	+29	..	+2
July . . . . .	..	-8,11	..	-1,17	..	+1	-23	+23	..	..
August . . . . .	..	-4,56	-5,11	-4,72	..	+1	-47	+47	..	..
September . . . . .	..	..	..	-6,28	-8	..	-31	+31	..	..
October . . . . .	..	-3,28	-3,96	+11,98	+1	-1	-43	+45	..	+2
November . . . . .	+34	-3,55	-6,04	+4,83	-1	-1	-65	+63	..	-2
December . . . . .	+9,95	..	-1,98	+22,15	+1	-7	-17	+17	..	..
January . . . . .	+1,11	+5	-4,92	+4,97	+7	-2	-10	+11	..	+1
February . . . . .	+2,00	..	-3,61	+4,00	+9	-1	-22	+22	..	..
March . . . . .	-4,50	-7,99	+1,89	-69	+16	+11	-71	+3,71	..	+3,00
TOTAL . . . . .	+1,90	-35,41	-38,64	+20,57	-8,60	+2	-4,02	+10,03	+2	+6,03

31. The net result of sterling purchases in excess of current requirements and the transfers from England to India through the Paper Currency Reserve was a further accretion of 10 crores or £7½ millions to the sterling assets in the Reserve, a welcome strengthening of the position on the eve of the transfer of the currency activities of Government to the Reserve Bank of India.

32. During the year there was a return of 3,21 lakhs of rupees from circulation, details of which are given later in this report. The holding of silver coin and bullion in the Reserve was, however, reduced from 97,99 lakhs to 90,37, a decrease of 7,62 lakhs which is accounted for by the sales of silver referred to in paragraph 25.

33. *The Gold Standard Reserve.*—Details of the holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in Statement XVII. There was no addition during the year from the profit on coinage and the receipts were composed entirely of the profit on investments. The actual receipts during the year amounted to £1,064,618 and were appropriated to Revenue.

34. *The gold holdings of the Government of India.*—The gold holdings of the Government of India increased during the year by 2 lakhs only to a total of 44,42 lakhs of which 41,55 were in the Paper Currency Reserve and 2,87 in the Gold Standard Reserve, valued at the statutory parity. Their actual market value at the close of the year was approximately 76 crores. In other words, there was practically no increase in the quantity of gold in the reserves during the year although the value at the market rate increased by a further nine per cent.

## V.—Money Conditions in India.

35. *Cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India.*—Statement XVIII shows the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding figures for the two previous years. It also shows the percentage which that cash bore to the total liabilities of the Bank. Statement XIX gives the money rates on the first day of each month of the year. The bank rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank of India would ordinarily advance money against Government securities, while the Imperial Bank hundi rate is the rate at which the Imperial Bank would discount or rediscount first class three months' bills. The bazaar rates are those at which the bills of small traders are discounted by shroffs.

36. *General features.*—When the year opened, the bank rate was 3½ per cent. and it remained at that level throughout the year. This is the second time since the Imperial Bank was formed

that no change in the bank rate was made during the whole of the financial year,—an indication of the general slackness in the trade demand, of the prevailing low level of commodity prices, of the release of frozen credit wrought by the sale of gold, and, to some extent, of the feeling of ease induced by the year's expansions of currency. Although the bank rate was not changed during the year, the rate for call money fluctuated from time to time, more or less imperceptibly at Calcutta, but rather widely at Bombay where speculation in bullion helped to raise the level in the opening month as well as in the last quarter of the year. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank rose gradually from about 12 crores at the beginning of the year to nearly 29 crores at the end of August, remained at round about 28 crores for the following three months, but quickly fell to 15 crores during the succeeding three, soaring suddenly to 23½ crores at the close of the year as a result of the expansion of currency and the receipt of the Reserve Bank's share money in the month of March.

37. *Clearing house and internal remittance statistics.*—Statement XX gives details of the clearances of cheques through the clearing house since 1918-19. Prior to August 1928 all the transactions were not effected through the clearing house, as, in Bombay, inter-bank transactions were adjusted by direct credit or debit with the Imperial Bank. There was an increase of 92 crores in the report year as compared with the year previous, reflecting the appreciable improvement in trade conditions already referred to in paragraph 5.

38. Statement XXI shows remittances through the Imperial Bank of India, while Statements XXII and XXIII give figures showing the remittance of funds through Government agency, i.e., through treasuries and Currency Offices. The Appendix also shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the cotton, jute and Burma rice crops. The figures call for no special comment except that they generally indicate a somewhat larger turn-over than in 1933-34.

## VI.—The Public Debt.

39. *India's Debt.*—In Statement XXIV the total liabilities of the Government of India in India and in the United Kingdom are tabulated, showing separately loans, treasury bills in the hands of the public and in the Paper Currency Reserve, ways and means advances from the Imperial Bank of India and other obligations. On the other side of the account are shown the cash, bullion and securities held on treasury account, that is to say, as distinct from

the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard Reserves. Those assets are also shown which are represented by definite interest-bearing obligations to the Government of India either from Provincial Governments and Indian States or the Indian railways and other Government commercial departments. The statement is not a complete balance sheet, but it gives a fairly accurate presentation of the changes in the financial position of Government from year to year. The statement is taken from the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum on the budget presented at the end of February and revised up to the date of publication in the light of later actuals. Final actuals are not available until several months after the close of the year. Although the aggregate debt shows an increase of 14½ crores over the previous year's figure, external debt accounts for only a crore of this, while internal debt is responsible for the entire balance. It will be seen that India's unproductive debt has been reduced by 3·87 crores during the year and now represents only 16 per cent. of the total.

40. *Provision for the reduction of debt.*—In paragraph 24 of the report for 1924-25, details were given of a scheme for the reduction of debt from revenue. This scheme has been temporarily suspended since 1933-34 and a lump provision of 3 crores has been made in each of the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 for the reduction of debt. Of the amount applied to such reduction during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,36,71,000 was credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent. 1939-44 and 1945-55 loans, but no purchases of these loans for cancellation had actually to be made. The total balance at credit of these funds at the end of 1934-35 amounted to about 9 crores and remained uninvested.

41. *Rupee loan flotations.*—Two rupee loans were issued during the year. The first loan took the form of a second issue of the 3½ per cent. Loan, 1947-50, floated in April 1933, with the issue price raised from Rs. 96 to Rs. 98·8 per cent. Subscriptions to the loan were payable in cash, 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934, 4 per cent. loan, 1934-37 and treasury bills. Securities of the 4½ per cent. Bonds and 4 per cent. loan were accepted as the equivalent of cash at their face value, that is to say, at Rs. 100 for each Rs. 100 nominal value of the securities tendered. Treasury bills maturing up to the 30th June were accepted at their face value and those maturing after the 30th June were accepted at their face value less discount on the unexpired portion of their currency at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The lists were opened for subscription on the 5th June. It was announced in the notification that the loan would be closed without notice as soon as it appeared that the total subscriptions amounted to approximately Rs. 32 crores (nominal value) and in any case not later than the 20th June.

42. Although general market conditions shortly before the flotation of the loan were definitely favourable, and large conversion applications were received on the first few days after the lists opened, the subsequent progress of the loan was slow, and sales by speculative interests induced a bearish feeling in the market and caused the issue to be quoted at a small discount. In the circumstances, the total subscriptions to the new loan, viz., Rs. 25.13 crores were not unsatisfactory and the operation may be regarded as having fulfilled its object, viz., the conversion of substantial amounts not only of the 1934 Bonds which fell due for repayment on the 15th September but also of the 1934-37 loan, which was notified by Government for discharge on the 16th August. The actual amount subscribed was Rs. 25,12,62,400 of which Rs. 5,24,28,100 was by tender of cash, Rs. 97,45,100 by tender of treasury bills, Rs. 4,71,50,200 by tender of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934 and Rs. 14,19,39,000 by tender of the 4 per cent. loan, 1934-37. The nominal value of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934 and 4 per cent. loan, 1934-37, tendered in subscription amounted to Rs. 4,64,61,700 and Rs. 13,98,59,500 respectively.

43. The second loan was a 3 per cent. issue with interest liable to income-tax and an issue price of Rs. 99 per cent. The Bonds are redeemable at par on the 15th September 1941. Subscriptions to the loan were receivable in cash and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934 and lists were open for two days only, viz., the 10th and 11th September. Securities of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934 were accepted as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (nominal) and interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum up to the 14th September was paid on securities accepted for subscription at the time of the issue of scrip of the new loan.

44. Market conditions at the time the loan was floated indicated that a short-term issue would be received more favourably than a long-term one and that such a loan issued at as low a yield as 3.16 per cent. per annum would probably be successful. The level of security prices was high, but although money was comparatively easy, the actual surplus available for fixed investment was not very large. The amount subscribed was, in the circumstances, satisfactory and entirely adequate to meet the liability for redemption of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 10,67,31,700, of which Rs. 8,61,17,400 was by tender of cash and Rs. 2,06,14,300 by tender of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934. The nominal value of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Bonds, 1934 tendered in subscription amounted to Rs. 2,04,11,200. This was the first loan bearing a nominal rate of interest of 3 per cent. issued since July 1896.

45. *Rupee loan repayments.*—The loans notified for discharge and the amounts discharged during the year 1934-35 are noted below :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particular of the Loan.	Date of discharge.	Amount out- standing after the conversion operation.	Amount discharged during the year.
1. 4 per cent. Loan, 1934-37 . . . . .	16th Aug. 1934 . . . . .	5,55	5,48
2. 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1934 . . . . .	15th Sep. 1934 . . . . .	6,32	6,28
TOTAL . . . . .		11,87	11,74

46. *Sterling loan.*—No sterling loan was either floated or repaid during the year.

47. *Post Office Cash Certificates.*—The following table shows the transactions on account of Post Office Cash Certificates from 1917-18 when they were first introduced :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Receipts.	Repayments.	Net receipts.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10,00	1,12	8,88	8,88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4,03	7,16	—3,13	5,75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1,00	2,41	—1,41	4,34
1922-23 and 1923-24 . . . . .	7,61	3,53	4,08	8,42
1924-25 and 1925-26 . . . . .	15,65	3,10	12,55	20,97
1926-27 and 1927-28 . . . . .	13,61	3,88	9,73	30,70
1928-29 . . . . .	4,91	3,31	1,60	32,30
1929-30 . . . . .	7,15	4,65	2,70	35,00
1930-31 . . . . .	11,78	8,35	3,43	38,43
1931-32 . . . . .	14,49	8,34	6,15	44,58
1932-33 . . . . .	15,74	4,68	11,06	55,64
1933-34 . . . . .	13,31	5,24	8,07	63,71
1934-35 . . . . .	9,95	7,43	2,52	66,23

In conformity with the appreciation in the value of Government securities during the year, the yield on cash certificates was reduced from 4 per cent. free of tax to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. free of tax on the 3rd April 1934 and again to 3 per cent. free of tax on the 1st December 1934. These heavy reductions account for the lower receipts of the year.

48. *Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.*—There was no change in the rate of interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, which remained at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The net deposits in 1934-35 amounted to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  crores as compared with  $8\frac{1}{2}$  crores in the previous year, the deterioration being partly due to heavy withdrawals in March for investment in Reserve Bank shares.

49. *Prices of Securities.*—Statement XXV compares the highest and lowest prices of the more important rupee loans with the prices of previous years, and Statement XXVI shows similar figures for each month of the report year. The continuance of easy money conditions in India and the lead given by gilt-edge in London resulted in a more or less steady rise in prices during the first ten months of the year, although the London lead, in sympathy with the international political situation, caused a setback in the last two months, as will be clear from the following table:—

Month.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ PER-CENT. RUPEE PAPER.		$3\frac{1}{2}$ PER-CENT. STERLING STOCK.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	£	£
April 1934	89½	87½	93	90½
May 1934	89½	87½	93	90½
June 1934	88½	87½	92½	89½
July 1934	89½	88½	93½	92
August 1934	90½	88½	94	92½
September 1934	91½	90½	96	93½
October 1934	91½	91½	96½	95½
November 1934	95½	91½	98½	96½



	3½ PER CENT. RUPEE PAPER.		3½ PER CENT. STERLING STOCK.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
December 1934 . . . .	98½	95½	99	96½
January 1935 . . . .	98½	97½	100½	99½
February 1935 . . . .	98½	96½	99½	96½
March 1935 . . . .	97½	90	98	92½

In point of fact, rupee paper could look sterling stock squarely in the face on two days in the year and was ahead of it on eleven days, the largest advance having taken place on the 10th December when they were quoted at 97½ and 96½ respectively.

#### VII.—Demand for the various forms of Currency.

50. *Absorption of currency.*—Statement XXVII shows the average annual absorption of currency notes and rupee coin for the five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the absorption during the sixteen subsequent years with the average for this period. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are omitted as they are no longer legal tender. The principles on which the absorption or return of currency are calculated are the same as those adopted in previous reports, but it may be well to recapitulate them here for ready reference. The absorption or return of currency notes is the variation in the totals of the active circulation, that is to say, the amount of notes issued after deduction of those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The absorption or return of rupee coin is the variation of the total amount of rupees held in Government treasuries and in the Currency Reserve, after addition of the new coin, if any, issued from the Mints and deduction of the old coin returned to the Mints for recoinage or melting. As in the case of the figures for notes, the figures so calculated show the amount absorbed or returned by the public, the only difference being that the rupee figures include among coin held by the public the coin holdings of the Imperial Bank at its local head offices. This amount, however, is very small. There was a net return of currency from circulation during the year to the extent of 3½ crores against the post-war annual average of 4½ crores.

51. The statement below gives the absorption during each busy season and return during each slack season for the past fifteen years from the 1st February 1920 up to the end of February 1935,

those months being chosen in each year in which the seasonal fluctuations reached their respective maxima.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Period.	BUSY SEASON ABSORPTION.			SLACK SEASON RESERVE.		
	Notes.	Coin.	Total.	Notes.	Coin.	Total.
1st February 1920 to 31st August 1920.	..	..	..	35,68	14,67	50,35
1st September 1920 to 31st March 1921.	20,15	-10,26	9,89	..	..	..
1st April 1921 to 31st July 1921 .	..	..	..	3,48	6,47	11,95
1st August 1921 to 31st December 1921.	18,19	71	18,90	..	..	..
1st January 1922 to 31st August 1922.	..	..	..	21,60	18,91	38,51
1st September 1922 to 31st December 1922.	22,15	1,24	23,39	..	..	..
1st January 1923 to 31st August 1923.	..	..	..	21,82	2,12	29,94
1st September 1923 to 29th February 1924.	32,15	14,87	47,02	..	..	..
1st March 1924 to 31st July 1924.	..	..	..	26,09	1,82	37,91
1st August 1924 to 28th February 1925.	21,37	6,41	27,78	..	..	..
1st March 1925 to 31st July 1925.	..	..	..	28,00	8,69	36,69
1st August 1925 to 31st December 1925.	30,13	1,41	40,54	..	..	..
1st January 1926 to 31st August 1926.	..	..	..	35,40	16,53	51,93
1st September 1926 to 28th February 1927.	24,05	-3,24	20,81	..	..	..
1st March 1927 to 31st July 1927 .	..	..	..	19,86	9,11	28,97
1st September 1927 to 31st December 1927.	28,29	1,97	30,26	..	..	..
1st January 1928 to 31st August 1928.	..	..	..	16,43	4,41	20,84
1st September 1928 to 31st December 1928.	24,13	4,13	28,26	..	..	..
1st January 1929 to 30th September 1929.	..	..	..	25,63	17,46	43,09
1st October 1929 to 31st December 1929.	12,77	1,95	14,72	..	..	..
1st January 1930 to 31st July 1930.	..	..	..	24,45	16,00	40,45
1st August 1930 to 31st December 1930.	7,07	-6,38	69	..	..	..
1st January 1931 to 31st August 1931	..	..	..	18,49	16,99	35,48
1st September 1931 to 29th February 1932.	34,69	15,73	50,41	..	..	..
1st March 1932 to 31st July 1932 .	..	..	..	24,83	4,19	29,01
1st August 1932 to 31st December 1932.	12,27	-37	11,90	..	..	..
1st January 1933 to 31st August 1933.	..	..	..	6,83	4,83	11,70
1st September 1933 to 28th February 1934.	14,18	2,47	16,65	..	..	..
1st March 1934 to 31st August 1934	..	..	..	5,77	4,53	10,30
1st September 1934 to 28th February 1935.	11,37	1,67	13,04	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,21,96</b>	<b>32,30</b>	<b>3,54,26</b>	<b>3,17,40</b>	<b>1,51,77</b>	<b>4,69,17</b>

52. *Absorption of rupees.*—Statement XXVIII gives the absorption of rupees and half rupees during 1933-34 and 1934-35. Statement XXIX gives the monthly absorption of rupees, and Statement XXX distributes the figures by circles. There was a net return of rupees of the value of 3,21 lakhs during the year as compared with 30 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former, the Cawnpore and Lahore Circles contributed 1,21 and 1,28 lakhs respectively.

53. Statement XXXI shows the number of rupees minted since 1835, and Statement XXXII tabulates the result of the annual census showing the proportion of each mintage in typical samples of rupees examined at treasuries throughout the country. Neither of these statements calls for any special remarks.

54. *Absorption of small coin.*—Statement XXXIII gives details of the absorption of small coin in each province during the last three years, and Statement XXXIV summarises these figures for the whole of India and compares them with similar figures for the average of the five pre-war years, the average of the five war-years 1914-15 to 1918-19 and the years following the war. The absorption of small coin in the year under review amounted to 48 lakhs against 65 lakhs in 1933-34 and 10 lakhs in 1932-33. Although there was a decrease in the demand for four-anna, two-anna and one-anna pieces, the absorption of single pice continued on a somewhat larger scale. The total decrease of 17 lakhs is mainly accounted for by Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces, partly counter-balanced by heavier absorption in the Bombay Presidency due to improvement in industrial conditions.

#### VIII.—The Note Circulation and Miscellaneous Matters connected with Currency Notes and Coinage.

55. *Statistics of the Note Circulation.*—Statistics of the note circulation are given in Statements XXXV to XXXIX. In these statistics, "gross circulation" means the total amount of notes issued, and "active circulation" the amount of notes issued less those held in Government treasuries and local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India. The average active circulation was about 4 crores higher than the average for the previous year, although there was no increase in the active circulation during the year as a whole. As usual, the active circulation was lowest in the hot weather, falling to 156½ crores in August and rising to 168 crores in December.

56. *Character of the note circulation.*—The details in Statement XXXVIII indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purposes of this statement, Rs. 10,000 notes are excluded. They hardly enter into ordinary circulation at all, but are used as a convenient means of effecting large transfers between the Imperial Bank and the Government currency chests. Re. 1 and Rs. 2½ notes have not been issued for some years, and notes of these denominations are being cancelled on receipt at treasuries and currency offices. The ten rupee note continues to be the most popular denomination, representing 39·5 per cent. of the total circulation, the hundred rupee note following it with a circulation of 35·5 per cent. Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes were made universal in 1931-32, but there has been no increase in the circulation of the former up till now. The circulation of Rs. 1,000 notes, however, showed some improvement in the year under review. The new pattern 50-rupee note has failed to make any progress.

57. *Life of currency notes.*—The following tables give a rough measure of the life of each denomination of notes. The life of a note is reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year :—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
1934-35 . . . . .	13	12½	11½	14	10½	3½	3
1933-34 . . . . .	15½	16½	15	16½	14½	3½	4½
1932-33 . . . . .	18½	17½	16½	17½	16½	4	5½
1931-32 . . . . .	15½	16½	13½	16	15½	2½	2½

The increase in the life of notes during 1932-33 was due to the extensive re-issues of notes throughout the year in order to effect economy in the cost of note forms. The re-issue of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes from currency offices has, however, been stopped since November 1933. The decrease in the life of the notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 during the year was mainly the result of the use of thinner paper which was subsequently given up—*vide* paragraph 62 below.

58. In the above calculations, notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation; if these notes are excluded from the

circulation, the life of the various denominations works out for 1934-35 as follows :—

Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.
6½	7½	5½	7½	2½	2½	2½

The actual period for which the several denominations of notes ordinarily remain in circulation appears to lie between these two periods.

59. *Printing of Currency Notes.*—The size of the notes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 denominations remained unchanged during the year, but the quality of paper was improved. There was no change of any kind in respect of other denominations.

60. *Note forgeries.*—The total number of forged notes received at the various Currency Offices, during the year was 1,750 against 1,872 in 1933-34 and 2,673 in 1932-33. The gradual decrease is due partly to the success of the efforts of the police in tracing and arresting gangs of forgers in recent years, and partly also to the difficulty of counterfeiting the latest patterns of the Nasik notes. As in the previous year, nearly two-fifths of the number of notes, namely, 683 pieces were found in the Rangoon Circle, the number of pieces in the Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Cawnpore Circles being 432, 214, 193 and 152 respectively. Of the total number of forged notes, 6 were of the Re. 1, 345 of the Rs. 5, 1,315 of the Rs. 10, 82 of the Rs. 100, 1 of the Rs. 500 and 1 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

61. Of the Re. 1 note forgeries, 2 each were found in the Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon Circles.

No forgery of the Rs. 2½ denomination was detected during the year.

Nearly a third of the number of forged notes of the Rs. 5 denomination appeared in each of the Calcutta and Bombay Circles. There were 182 forgeries of the new pattern large size note of this denomination of which 6 came to light during the year. As in the previous year, the series which was predominant amongst the old forgeries of this pattern was  $\frac{N}{4}$ . Five forgeries of the new smaller size note of this denomination (1933 pattern) and 8 new forgeries of the old pattern notes were also brought to light during the year.

Nearly half the number of forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination, namely 670 pieces, appeared in the Rangoon Circle, the Calcutta

Circle following next with 305 pieces. Almost all forgeries of this denomination pertained to the new pattern larger size note of which 224 were of the green and 1,012 of the blue pattern. Of these, 2 pieces of the green pattern and 100 pieces of the blue pattern were new forgeries. They were generally process-made and were crude productions with the exception of those of the  $\frac{M}{4}$  series which were well executed and might have deceived persons accustomed to the handling of notes. Of the forgeries, the most common were of the  $\frac{J}{3}$ ,  $\frac{J}{73}$ ,  $\frac{K}{15}$ ,  $\frac{K}{45}$ ,  $\frac{K}{89}$ ,  $\frac{L}{1}$  &  $\frac{M}{4}$  series. The series  $\frac{K}{89}$  deserves special mention as it is of such a clever design as to deceive persons accustomed to the handling of notes. 48 forgeries of the new pattern smaller size note came to light during the year. Of these, 41 were new forgeries and were all very crude.

No forgery of the Rs. 50 denomination was detected during the year.

Of the 82 forgeries of the Rs. 100 denomination, 20 were discovered in the Calcutta Circle, 15 in the Cawnpore Circle and 28 in the Bombay Circle. 5 pieces of forged notes of the new pattern note were detected during the year in the Cawnpore, Lahore and Bombay Circles. Of these, 3 were new forgeries. The notes uttered in the Cawnpore and Bombay Circles were of the  $\frac{S}{84}$  series and the one in the Lahore Circle was of the  $\frac{S}{54}$  series. The workmanship of the  $\frac{S}{84}$  series was good enough to deceive the ordinary public.

Only one forged note of the Rs. 500 denomination was detected, and that in the Calcutta Circle. It calls for no special comment.

\*One forgery of the Rs. 1,000 denomination appeared during the year in the Bombay Circle and was of the  $\frac{AA}{83}$  series.

82. 82 prosecutions were launched during the year in connection with forged notes. 35 cases resulted in the conviction of the accused and 2 cases are still under trial. Regarding the 19 cases pending at the close of the previous year, conviction was secured in 6 cases and the accused were acquitted in the remaining ones.

63. *Claims on wholly destroyed, lost and mutilated notes, etc.*—The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed and other notes in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1934-35 and the three preceding years:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Wholly destroyed notes . . . . .	185	278	244	178
Half notes . . . . .	2,179	4,127	2,344	1,034
Mutilated notes . . . . .	82,204	21,208	27,207	26,528

64. *False claims.*—Four cases of apparent false claims on defective and other currency notes were investigated during the year. Prosecutions were launched in all the cases. The accused was convicted in one case, while the other cases are still pending. Out of the two cases pending at the close of the previous year, convictions was obtained in one case, while the other is still *sub judice*.

65. *Writing off old notes.*—The value of notes written off to Government during the year under section 19 of Act X of 1923, amounted to Rs. 41,950 against Rs. 47,600 in 1933-34, Rs. 37,750 in 1932-33 and Rs. 26,400 in 1931-32. There was also a refund, amounting to Rs. 540, of the value of notes previously written off.

66. *Withdrawal of silver coin.*—The total value of silver coin withdrawn from circulation during the year under report amounted to 2,14.4 lakhs as against 2,24.8 lakhs in 1933-34 and 3,05.4 lakhs in 1932-33. The details are shown in the statement below :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Province.	1835.	1840.	1862 and 1874-76.	1911.	Shroff- marked.	Other un- current.
India . . . . .	23	1,47	22,47	10	..	17,35
N.-W. Frontier Province	..	3	32	..	..	3
Madras . . . . .	9	98	14,03	2	..	4,63
Bombay . . . . .	8	94	13,65	2	5	24,62
Bengal . . . . .	16	73	7,28	..	..	2,72
United Provinces . . . . .	24	2,48	38,45	3	..	5,86
Punjab . . . . .	12	1,38	13,69	2	..	5,77
Burma . . . . .	1	9	4,96	..	..	2,09
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	15	1,11	14,24	2	..	5,15
Central Provinces . . . . .	2	39	4,37	..	..	11
Assam . . . . .	4	15	1,64	..	..	38
TOTAL	1,14	9,75	1,35,08	21	5	68,21*

\* Includes small silver coin worth about Rs. 17 lakhs.

In addition, 10,25 lakhs of Victoria Empress coin (1877 to 1901) were withdrawn during the year from the Currency Offices and treasuries for melting, as compared with 8,18 lakhs in 1933-34 and 10,23 lakhs in 1932-33. The gross total of silver coins withdrawn in recent years is as follows :—

1929-30 . . . . .	9,39 lakhs.
1930-31 . . . . .	11,78 „
1931-32 . . . . .	11,80 „
1932-33 . . . . .	13,28 „
1933-34 . . . . .	10,43 „
1934-35 . . . . .	12,39 „

67. The following table shows the number of light-weight silver coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mints during the year :—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.					Total.
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS.		ALL SILVER COINS.	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . . . .	3,50,273	79,748	..	..	1,03,205	5,33,226
Half rupees . . . . .	..	..	16,07,862	1,26,503	48,715	17,83,080
Quarter rupees . . . . .	..	..	..	3,64,456	7,095	3,71,551
Eighth rupees . . . . .	..	..	..	64,279	10,913	75,192
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,50,273</b>	<b>79,748</b>	<b>16,07,862</b>	<b>5,55,238</b>	<b>1,60,928</b>	<b>27,63,049</b>
<b>Grand Total 1934-35</b> . . . . .						<b>27,63,049</b>
„ 1933-34 . . . . .						<b>36,19,571</b>
„ 1932-33 . . . . .						<b>39,23,506</b>
„ 1931-32 . . . . .						<b>36,57,224</b>
„ 1930-31 . . . . .						<b>42,02,599</b>
„ 1929-30 . . . . .						<b>51,36,489</b>
„ 1928-29 . . . . .						<b>65,05,014</b>



Silver two-anna pieces are still legal tender, but their re-issue has been stopped since 1925-26. The total amount withdrawn from circulation and remitted to the Mints during the year was Rs. 3.58 lakhs against Rs. 3.59 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs. 4.59 lakhs in 1932-33.

68. *Withdrawal of nickel and copper coin.*—Eight-anna nickel coins were called in under section 15-A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, with effect from the 1st October 1924. They are now received at Currency Offices only. The total amount withdrawn and sent to the Mints during the year was Rs. 2,558. Double-pice, though still legal tender, are being withdrawn from circulation at treasuries and Currency Offices, the total amount so withdrawn during the year being Rs. 15,880. The amounts of badly worn and defaced nickel and copper coins withdrawn from circulation were four-anna pieces Rs. 13,022, two-anna pieces Rs. 21,467, one-anna pieces Rs. 5,06,753 and copper and bronze Rs. 1,88,898.

69. *Counterfeit coin.*—The counterfeit silver coins detected at treasuries, railway stations and Mints were as follows :—

	Rs.	‡ Rs.	‡ Rs.	‡ Rs.
1934-35 . . . . .	1,66,680	14,163	10,216	1,001
1933-34 . . . . .	1,69,665	13,282	11,442	1,476
1932-33 . . . . .	1,55,966	11,347	8,866	1,900
1931-32 . . . . .	1,60,233	9,178	9,558	1,880

Of the rupee counterfeits, a large number appeared in the Punjab, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces. The total number of nickel counterfeit coins cut at railway stations and the treasuries was 299 of the eight-anna, 11,682 of the four-anna, 27,566 of the two-anna and 15,476 of the one-anna denominations.

70. *Special examination of rupees at the Mints.*—The table below shows the results of the special examination at the Mints of .

rupees shroffed at each of the seven Currency Offices to test the adequacy of shroffing.

Amount examined.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bangoon.	Karachi.
	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Counterfoils	20	17	30	22	59	19	12
Fraudulently defaced	7	..	2	2	1	7	1
Loss between 2 per cent. and 6½ per cent.	3,902	1,492	984	1,066	2,692	508	186
Loss between 6½ per cent. and 12½ per cent.	4	2	5	1	..	..	..
Loss between 12½ per cent. and 18½ per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loss between 18½ per cent. and 25 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,933</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>205</b>
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1934-35.	-891	-287	-13	-24	-588	-168	-196
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupee in 1934-35.	-022	-023	-022	-023	-022	-022	-022
Percentage of Light-weight rupees in 1933-34.	-833	-222	-085	-114	-907	-123	-082
Average rate of loss per Light-weight rupee in 1933-34.	-023	-023	-025	-023	-023	-020	-025

The work was generally satisfactory at all Currency Offices, except that the proportion of counterfeit coin detected in the Madras and Lahore remittances was large, indicating perfunctory shroffing.

71. Statement XL gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department during the year, and Statement XLI gives comparative statistics of the work done at the various Currency Offices.

72. *Working of the Mints.*—In the year under report Government coinage was carried out only at the Calcutta Mint. It consisted of Rs. 20,28,016 worth of silver half rupees, Rs. 7,61,500 worth of nickel two-anna pieces, Rs. 21,38,500 worth of nickel one-anna pieces, Rs. 13,41,600 worth of single pice, Rs. 69,900 worth of half pice and Rs. 89,300 worth of pie pieces, a total of 156½ million pieces, as compared with 108 millions in the previous year. Besides this, the Calcutta Mint coined 1,602,200 silver one-anna pieces for the Udaipur Durbar, 697,600 pieces of bronze pice for the Tonk State and 313,600 pieces of Aman Cash for the Puddukotai Durbar, and melted 24,04,972 tolas of gold and about 8 lakhs tolas of silver for the public.

The operations of the Bombay Mint consisted mainly of refining silver on Government account. In addition, it also coined 23,905,558 Hongkong British Dollars, melted a large quantity of

gold on behalf of the public and melted and assayed silver throughout the year. The gold melted amounted to 1,10,30,172 tolas and the silver to 1,56,86,687 tolas. The gold received for refining amounted to 9,59,218 tolas from the Indian mines. 46,64,509 tolas of silver were also received at the Mint for refining from the public and 35,02,899 tolas from Indian States. Moreover, the Assay Office at the Bombay Mint carried out numerous assays of gold and silver including musters sent over from the Calcutta Mint. The total number of assays during the year amounted to 16,196 of gold and 25,438 of silver, of which 16,141 of gold and 8,290 of silver were on account of the public and the rest on behalf of Government.

The Mints were also employed in the manufacture of medals and the execution of other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. SHANKAR RAU,

CALCUTTA,  
The 14th November 1935.

} Offg. Controller of the Currency.

## APPENDIX.

(Reference paragraph 38.)

*Note on the financing of the Cotton, Jute and Burma Rice Crops.*

1. *Cotton*.—The cotton areas covered by this note are the same as in the previous reports. Area I supplies cotton classified by the East India Cotton Association as Berar, Khandesh and Central Provinces, and Area II, cotton classified as Central India and Barsi Nagar. As usual, the considerable portion of the Barsi Nagar crop, which is raised in the Hyderabad State and is financed by its currency, has been excluded.

2. The approximate outturn of cotton during the year and its value were as follows :—

	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	9,31,000	10,19
Area II . . . . .	5,86,000	6,45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,17,000</b>	<b>16,64</b>

These compare as below with the figures of the three previous years :—

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area I . . . . .	5,70,000	5,73	11,30,000	9,80	11,65,000	10,12
Area II . . . . .	4,98,000	4,82	6,65,000	5,57	7,74,000	6,68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,68,000</b>	<b>10,55</b>	<b>17,95,000</b>	<b>15,37</b>	<b>19,39,000</b>	<b>16,80</b>

3. The outturn during the year was about 23 per cent. below that of the previous year, mainly due to the damage done to the crop by excessive rains. Owing to the substantial rise in prices, however, the value of the crop was practically the same.

4. The statement below shows the course of prices of fine Oomras per candy of 784 lbs. in the Bombay Market since October 1927 :—

Date.	Price.
	Rs.
1st October 1927 . . . . .	395½
1st October 1928 . . . . .	324
1st October 1929 . . . . .	302
31st March 1930 . . . . .	290
1st October 1930 . . . . .	169½
30th March 1931 . . . . .	176½
2nd October 1931 . . . . .	135
2nd February 1932 . . . . .	205
22nd March 1932 . . . . .	195
30th June 1932 . . . . .	160
2nd December 1932 . . . . .	179½
31st January 1933 . . . . .	169
30th March 1933 . . . . .	160½
3rd October 1933 . . . . .	170
15th January 1934 . . . . .	181½
29th March 1934 . . . . .	168½
1st October 1934 . . . . .	181½
1st December 1934 . . . . .	200½
1st February 1935 . . . . .	224½
1st March 1935 . . . . .	219
15th March 1935 . . . . .	201½
30th March 1935 . . . . .	192½

Between March 1934 and February 1935, there was considerable improvement, but this was followed by a reaction towards the close of the year.

5. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government treasuries in providing the money required for payment to cultivators for the crop.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area I.	Area II.	Total.
1. Value of drafts purchased at the branches of the Imperial Bank.	3,01,59	78,39	3,79,98
2. Telegraphic transfers paid from the branches of the Imperial Bank.	54,20	14,81	69,01
3. Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries.	1,02,60	6,70	1,09,30
4. Whole rupees taken from the Bombay Currency Office and raised to cotton areas.	..	3,84	3,84
5. Notes privately imported . . . . .	1,19,87	27,40	1,47,27
TOTAL . . . . .	5,78,16	1,31,14	7,09,40

6. The total value of drafts or currency obtained from the Currency Office, Government Treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India for financing the crop thus amounted to 7.09 crores or about 43 per cent. of the ascertained value of the crop, the corresponding figures for the preceding five years being as follows :—

Year.	Value of drafts, etc., in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crop.
1929-30 . . . . .	15.38	46
1930-31 . . . . .	9.97	52
1931-32 . . . . .	5.60	53
1932-33 . . . . .	7.21	47
1933-34 . . . . .	7.22	43

7. The figures given in the preceding paragraph do not show the amount of currency actually absorbed in the cotton area. This can be roughly calculated from the amount of notes and coin absorbed from currency chests in the area and the amounts which the local Treasury Officers and Agents of the Imperial Bank estimate to have been privately raised from Bombay or elsewhere.

8. The statement below shows that, during the period from October 1934 to March 1935, there was a net absorption of 4.65 crores or roughly 28 per cent. of the total value of the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	Area I.		Area II.	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees.
Absorption from currency chests . . . . .	1,67,06	1,00,97	7,44	38,37
Whole rupees taken from currency . . . . .	..	..	..	3,84
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	1,18,87	..	27,40	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,86,93</b>	<b>1,00,97</b>	<b>34,84</b>	<b>42,11</b>
	3,87,90		76,95	
	4,64,85			

The corresponding figures of absorption for previous years are given below:—

Year.	Absorption in crores of rupees.	Percentage of value of crop.
1929-30 . . . . .	9.43	28
1930-31 . . . . .	5.90	31
1931-32 . . . . .	4.39	41
1932-33 . . . . .	4.56	30
1933-34 . . . . .	4.85	29

9. The absorption of coin formed 30 per cent. of the total absorption of currency, the corresponding figures being 37 last year and 35 the year before. As stated in previous reports, the percentages for the different tracts vary widely, and it is not possible to make any useful deductions from these figures.

10. The circulation of notes at a discount was a rare occurrence except in a few far-off places in the Barsi Nagar area where the discount was at times as much as two annas per cent.

11. *Jute*.—In the final forecast issued by the Government of Bengal in September 1934, the area under the cultivation of jute was estimated at 2,497,000 acres, showing a decrease of 20,500 acres as compared with the revised figure for 1933. Weather conditions were generally favourable in East and North Bengal as well as in Bihar and Orissa, though insufficient rainfall and insect attack affected the crop in places in West Bengal and heavy floods caused considerable damage in both the valleys in Assam.

12. The total outturn of the crop was estimated at 7,963,800 bales as against the revised figure of 8,012,100 bales of the previous year. The price of raw jute at the beginning of April stood above Rs. 28 per bale. In the months that followed, the price fell in consequence of a smaller demand from overseas and in anticipation of a good crop until it touched the low level of Rs. 23 per bale on the publication of the forecast. But this was soon followed by the issue of the Bengal Government's communique foreshadowing a scheme of voluntary crop restriction. As a result, the price soared till it reached Rs. 33 per bale. The announcement made by that Government in January 1935 regarding restriction of the production of raw jute by 31½ per cent. of the 1934 acreage had a sustaining effect on the market, prices remaining mostly above Rs. 31 in the last quarter of the year.

13. The year was one of comparative steadiness for the jute industry. In November 2½ per cent. out of the 15 per cent. sealed hessian looms were opened, but it had no deterrent effect on the market as export demand continued to be good. In January it was decided that a further 2½ per cent. of the looms should be unsealed in May 1935.

14. It is understood that an expert from England has reported to the Indian Jute Mills Association on the question of finding fresh uses for jute and that the matter is under consideration.

15. The following statement gives the estimated outturn and the value of the crop for the current year as compared with the revised figures of the two preceding years :—

		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Outturn	Bengal . . . . .	30,304,514	34,475,466	35,077,776
	Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	2,642,014	2,300,278	2,187,500
	Assam . . . . .	1,653,264	2,171,944	1,447,639
Total		34,499,792	38,947,708	38,712,917
Rate per maund		Ra. 4-4-0	Ra. 4-0-0	Ra. 3-12-0
Total value		Ra. 14,66,24,116	Ra. 15,67,90,632	Ra. 14,61,73,439

16. The statement below shows the part played by the Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India in providing finance for the crop :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Value of drafts purchased, etc. . . . .	2,01,78	2,56,96	2,53,09
Telegraphic transfers paid, etc. . . . .	96,97	1,00,16	58,50
Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Calcutta, etc.	1,11,71	83,04	76,29
Total	5,10,46	4,40,16	4,18,78
Percentage of estimated value of crop	34.8	28.6	28.8



17. The following statement, which gives the figures of absorption of currency from the currency chests in the Jute districts, indicates the extent to which the cultivator is affected by the prevailing depression :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Notes.	Rupees.	Total.
1932-33 . . . . .	1,90,83	90,89	2,81,72
1933-34 . . . . .	1,25,71	1,10,51	2,36,22
1934-35 . . . . .	1,28,31	1,04,21	2,30,52

18. *Burma Rice*.—The area under paddy cultivation in 1934-35 was estimated at 1,23,07,100 acres with a total outturn of 68,02,600 tons against 1,24,64,300 acres in the previous year.

19. The estimated exportable surplus in terms of paddy in the current year and its value are set down below. The quantity has been calculated on the basis of 74 tons of rice and rice products, to 100 tons of paddy :

Estimated exportable surplus . . . . .	43,24,000 tons.
Value per ton . . . . .	Rs. 37
Total value . . . . .	Rs. 16,00,25,000

*NOTE*.—The price per ton quoted above is the value assumed to have been paid to cultivators in upcountry markets and has been worked out by deducting an assumed average charge of about Rs. 4-6-0 for landing and freight charges from the mean price per ton ruling in Rangoon during the months of January to April, when paddy is more freely sold than during the months. The total value to the cultivators of the exportable surplus of paddy should be taken as a very rough approximation.

20. There was a considerable improvement in paddy prices during the year. Opening at about Rs. 65 in December 1934 when the new crop was coming into the market, they steadily rose to a little over Rs. 100 per 100 baskets towards the end of April. The mean price during the first four months of the year may be taken at Rs. 85 per 100 baskets against Rs. 55 in the corresponding period of last year.

21. A large portion of the funds required to buy up the exportable surplus is imported from India by means of—

- (i) telegraphic transfers issued on the Burma branches of the Imperial Bank of India, and
- (ii) transfers, drafts and usance bills drawn by firms engaged in the export trade on their principals or agents in India.

These transfers, drafts and bills are purchased either by the Imperial Bank direct or by other joint stock banks who in their turn sell them, in whole or in part as their cash position may necessitate, to the Imperial Bank. The local Nattu-Kottai Chettyars also take a share in financing the movement of the crop.

22. The following figures indicate the part played by the Imperial Bank of India and Government currency chests in moving the funds required for the paddy trade from December 1934 to April 1935 as compared with last year :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>I. Transfers from India to Burma—</b>		
1. Demand drafts and telegraphic transfers issued in India and paid by the Burma branches of the Imperial Bank.	4,65,85	6,53,03
2. Telegraphic transfers, demand drafts and usance bills on India purchased by the Burma branches of the Imperial Bank.	2,57,46	1,64,63
<b>Total .</b>	<b>7,23,31</b>	<b>8,17,66</b>
<b>II. Transfers within Burma—</b>		
1. Telegraphic transfers, drafts and mail transfers sold by the Rangoon branch on the Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein branches of the Imperial Bank.	1,29,06	1,23,83
2. Supply bills and telegraphic transfers paid at treasuries situated in the rice exporting districts.	64,57	89,68
<b>Total .</b>	<b>1,93,63</b>	<b>2,13,51</b>
<b>Grand total .</b>	<b>9,16,94</b>	<b>10,31,16</b>

23. The transfers effected through the agency of the Imperial Bank detailed in the preceding paragraph are not always paid in notes and coin. Book entries play a large part in their settlement. It is estimated that currency to the extent of about Rs. 5.66 crores has been transferred from India to Burma during the busy season of 1934-35 against Rs. 3.67 crores in 1933-34. An idea of the total value of currency absorbed in the chief rice producing districts during the busy season can be gathered from the following figures of the net issues (excess of issues over receipts) in exchange for notes of other denominations, mostly 10,000 rupee notes, month by month, of five,

ten and hundred rupee notes from the Rangoon Currency Office and the net withdrawals from the currency chests at Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
December . . . . .	25,95	57,14
January . . . . .	99,37	2,04,55
February . . . . .	1,91,77	1,84,32
March . . . . .	1,18,38	98,25
April . . . . .	41,02	99,67
Total	4,76,49	6,43,93

In addition, currency withdrawals on account of telegraphic transfers issued on the chests in the other rice producing districts, amounted to Rs. 88,48,000 in 1934-35 against Rs. 63,35,000 in the previous year.

24. Ten and hundred rupees are mostly in demand in the trade, as will be seen from the following figures of notes issued from the Rangoon Currency Office:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Denomination.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
5 rupee notes . . . . .	24,53	20,54
10 rupee notes . . . . .	1,26,54	1,40,86
100 rupee notes . . . . .	1,61,76	2,61,99
Total	3,12,83	4,23,39

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## STATEMENT I.

(Reference paragraph 2.)

*Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and certain foreign countries.*

	India.		(c) United Kingdom.	(d) United States of America.	(e) Japan.
	(a) Calcutta.	(b) Bombay.			
1915 Annual average	112	...	...	70	97
1916 " " "	128	...	...	84	117
1917 " " "	145	...	...	118	149
1918 " " "	178	239	...	181	196
1919 " " "	196	228	...	139	236
1920 " " "	201	216	307	154	259
1921 " " "	178	198	197	98	200
1922 " " "	176	187	159	97	196
1923 " " "	172	181	159	101	199
1924 " " "	173	182	166	98	207
1925 " " "	159	163	159	104	202
1926 " " "	148	149	148	100	179
1927 " " "	148	147	141	95	170
1928 " " "	145	146	140	97	171
1929 " " "	141	145	137	95	167
1930 " " "	116	126	120	86	137
1931 " " "	96	109	88	73	116
1932 " " "	91	109	86	66	122
1933 " " "	87	98	86	66	136
1934 " " "	89	95	88	75	134
1934 April	89	93	88	73	134
" May	90	94	87	74	133
" June	90	96	88	75	132
" July	89	95	87	75	132
" August	89	96	89	76	134
" September	89	96	88	78	135
" October	89	95	88	77	137
" November	88	96	88	77	137
" December	88	98	88	77	137
1935 January	94	100	88	79	137
" February	90	99	88	80	139
" March	87	98	87	79	139

(a) Indian Trade Journal, 1914=100.

(b) Bombay Labour Gazette, 1914=100.

(c) Board of Trade. Up to 1930. 1914=100; thereafter, 1930=100.

(d) Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1926=100.

(e) League of Nations Bulletin, 1914=100.

## STATEMENT II.

(Reference paragraph 8.)

*Balance of trade for 1934-35.*

(in lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 10 pre- war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 10 years ending 1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+1,94,67	+3,04,54	*+1,33,08	+1,42,77*	*+1,52,78
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)		+9,45	+3,22	+3,40*	*+3,57
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (b)	-1,32,93	-2,11,83	*-1,36,42	-1,19,18*	*-1,36,99
<b>Balance of trade in merchandise (private)</b>	<b>+71,74</b>	<b>+1,02,66</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>+33,02</b>	<b>+19,31</b>
Gold (private) (a)	-20,87	-20,68	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54
Silver (private) (a)	-7,67	-14,67	-73	-1	-37
Currency notes (private) (a)	...	-24	+14	+19	+37
<b>Balance of transactions in treasure (private) (a)</b>	<b>-28,54</b>	<b>-35,59</b>	<b>+64,93</b>	<b>+57,23</b>	<b>+52,54</b>
<b>Total visible balance of trade</b>	<b>+43,20</b>	<b>+67,07</b>	<b>+64,81</b>	<b>+90,25</b>	<b>+71,85</b>
Council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies.	-38,47	-32,03	-42,12	-59,97	-49,62
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	+1,22	+2,37	...	...	...
Transfers of Government securities	-71	-16	-13	-11	+32
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	...	-37	-32	-36	-25
<b>Balance of remittances of funds</b>	<b>-37,96</b>	<b>-29,69</b>	<b>-48,63</b>	<b>-60,44</b>	<b>-49,78</b>
<b>Total visible balance of accounts</b>	<b>+5,24</b>	<b>+37,38</b>	<b>+16,18</b>	<b>+29,81</b>	<b>+22,07</b>

(a) Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade. \*Includes figures for the Kathwar ports.

(b) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management.

## STATE

(Reference

*Monthly imports and exports of gold coin*

GO

Month.		IMPORTS.					
		Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
April	1934	5,633	4,89,057	1,872	1,68,781	7,505	6,57,838
May	"	6,062	5,25,609	1,064	95,196	7,126	6,20,805
June	"	6,641	5,82,668	2,090	1,90,580	8,731	7,73,248
July	"	3,827	3,42,289	2,441	2,22,960	6,268	5,65,249
August	"	4,922	4,41,948	2,071	1,88,515	6,993	6,30,463
September	"	4,454	3,96,361	1,559	1,44,760	6,013	5,41,621
October	"	4,650	4,12,843	1,552	1,45,732	6,202	5,58,575
November	"	4,084	3,62,226	1,234	1,13,874	5,298	4,76,100
December	"	5,028	4,53,421	1,497	1,39,276	6,523	5,92,697
January	1935	5,024	4,49,685	1,272	1,18,865	6,296	5,68,550
February	"	3,702	3,34,158	480	44,964	4,182	3,79,122
March	"	8,010	7,47,583	845	81,250	8,855	8,28,333
TOTAL		62,015	55,38,348	17,977	16,54,753	79,992	71,93,101

## MENT III.

paragraph 15.)

and bullion during the year 1934-35.

LD.

Exports.						Net imports or exports.	
Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold *coin.		TOTAL.		Imports + Exports —.	
Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
597,544	5,32,51,804	2,344	2,09,472	599,888	5,34,61,276	-592,358	-5,28,08,438
588,388	5,29,67,202	..	..	588,388	5,29,67,202	-581,262	-5,23,46,397
554,602	5,05,81,917	..	..	554,602	5,05,81,917	-545,871	-4,99,08,689
638,562	5,32,83,708	..	..	638,562	5,32,83,708	-632,294	-5,77,18,489
108,859	99,73,728	..	..	108,859	99,73,728	-101,866	-93,43,265
78,415	72,27,768	..	..	78,415	72,27,768	-72,402	-66,86,147
418,524	3,89,43,814	..	..	418,524	3,89,43,814	-412,322	-3,83,85,239
596,176	5,80,85,970	558	51,877	596,734	5,51,37,847	-591,436	-5,46,61,747
670,937	6,24,69,631	12	973	670,949	6,24,69,004	-664,426	-6,18,76,907
471,832	4,40,57,163	1,102	1,02,792	472,934	4,41,59,954	-466,688	-4,35,91,404
511,214	4,78,22,132	..	..	511,214	4,78,22,132	-507,032	-4,74,43,010
488,573	4,69,46,144	47,121	45,92,614	535,693	5,15,38,758	-526,838	-5,07,09,925
5,733,675	62,76,06,980	51,137	49,57,728	5,774,812	63,25,67,708	-5,694,820	-62,56,74,007



## STATE

(Reference)

*Average quantity and value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion years from.*

	IMPORTS.					
	Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
Average for 1904-01 to 1904-05.	(a)	5,72,18,318	(a)	9,34,97,221	(a)	15,07,15,539
Average for 1905-06 to 1909-10.	(a)	9,65,96,452	(a)	7,83,64,043	(a)	17,49,60,495
Average for 1910-11 to 1914-15.	2,115,569	13,49,74,877	2,786,453	16,42,39,395	4,902,022	29,92,14,272
Average for 1915-16 to 1919-20.	2,423,885	14,94,65,235	796,983	4,70,19,473	3,220,868	19,64,84,708
Average for 1920-21 to 1924-25.	4,344,849	28,54,42,004	1,183,850	7,90,80,246	5,528,699	36,45,22,250
1925-26 . . . . .	4,447,036	25,26,78,970	1,754,479	9,96,20,393	6,201,515	35,22,99,363
1926-27 . . . . .	2,420,259	13,36,46,145	982,747	5,63,65,857	3,403,006	19,50,12,002
1927-28 . . . . .	2,001,041	11,42,46,918	1,186,985	6,70,98,044	3,188,026	18,13,44,062
1928-29 . . . . .	2,070,197	11,81,68,903	1,718,388	9,40,20,789	3,788,585	21,21,89,692
1929-30 . . . . .	1,194,246	6,83,46,025	1,331,001	7,39,65,452	2,525,247	14,23,11,477
1930-31 . . . . .	1,099,230	6,31,40,997	1,230,396	6,93,11,456	2,329,626	13,24,52,453
1931-32 . . . . .	235,609	1,53,60,459	214,441	1,26,34,905	450,050	2,79,95,364
1932-33 . . . . .	119,742	91,13,200	52,670	40,68,191	172,412	1,31,81,391
1933-34 . . . . .	105,507	85,60,464	29,394	24,33,821	134,901	1,09,94,285
1934-35 . . . . .	62,015	55,38,348	17,977	16,54,763	79,992	71,93,101
Total for 15 years from 1920-21.	35,479,127	222,10,09,549	14,437,723	87,65,74,891	49,916,855	309,75,84,440

(a) Figures are not available.

## MENT IV.

paragraph 15.)

for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and for each of the official 1925-26 to 1934-35.

EXPORTS.						Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports —	
Bullion.		Sovereigns and other British gold coin.		TOTAL.			
Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in ounces.	Value in rupees.
(a)	4,85,71,823	(a)	3,97,99,942	(a)	8,83,71,765	(a)	+ 6,23,43,774
(a)	3,34,76,990	(a)	2,40,30,440	(a)	5,75,07,430	(a)	+ 11,74,58,065
535,654	3,07,80,183	254,980	1,50,03,378	790,634	4,57,92,555	+ 4,111,368	+ 25,34,21,717
851,352	4,91,96,247	223,082	1,31,45,685	1,075,034	6,23,41,932	+ 2,145,834	+ 13,41,42,776
907,000	6,99,52,231	101,892	74,74,737	1,008,892	7,74,26,968	+ 4,519,807	+ 28,70,95,282
41,037	33,26,133	24,897	14,27,381	65,934	37,53,564	+ 6,135,681	+ 34,85,45,799
8,567	4,91,792	8,910	5,14,762	17,477	10,06,554	+ 3,385,529	+ 19,40,05,448
2,052	98,300	4,215	2,45,739	6,267	3,44,039	+ 3,181,759	+ 18,10,00,023
1,877	1,05,457	1,567	97,257	3,144	2,02,714	+ 3,785,441	+ 21,19,56,978
1,083	65,559	602	37,522	1,685	1,03,081	+ 2,523,562	+ 14,22,08,396
86,884	49,29,307	89	5,031	86,973	49,34,338	+ 2,242,653	+ 12,75,18,115
7,753,315	58,43,62,579	321,112	2,33,60,827	8,074,427	60,77,23,206	- 7,529,377	- 57,97,27,842
8,102,406	63,16,29,676	423,835	3,37,79,671	8,526,241	66,54,09,347	- 8,353,829	- 65,52,27,956
6,645,012	56,59,86,325	185,187	1,55,43,921	6,830,199	58,15,30,246	- 6,695,098	- 57,05,35,961
5,73,673	52,70,09,980	51,137	49,57,728	5,774,112	53,23,67,708	- 5,694,820	- 55,53,74,607
32,908,608	267,03,66,113	1,531,011	11,73,43,524	34,436,619	2,78,77,08,637	+ 15,460,236	+ 30,98,74,803

## STATEMENT V.

(Reference paragraph 15.)

*London-New York cross rate, franc-sterling rate and price of gold in London and in Bombay.*

	London-New York cross rate dollars to pound sterling.		Franc-sterling rate, francs to pound.		Price of gold in London.		Price of country bar gold at Bombay.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April 1934 .	5·17 $\frac{1}{4}$	5·13 $\frac{1}{2}$	79·96	77·21	6 18 9	6 14 4	33 10 6	33 3 3
May ..	5·12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5·06 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·40	77·03	6 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 15 8	34 2 3	33 9 9
June ..	5·07 $\frac{1}{2}$	5·03 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·03	76·28	6 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 6 0	34 1 3
July ..	5·05 $\frac{1}{2}$	5·03 $\frac{1}{10}$	76·71	77·34	6 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 17 5	34 5 3	34 1 9
August ..	5·10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·98 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·40	74·53	7 0 3	6 17 10	35 4 6	34 4 3
September ..	5·01 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·96 $\frac{1}{2}$	75·06	74·53	7 1 7	7 0 5	35 4 0	34 13 3
October ..	4·98 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·91 $\frac{1}{2}$	75·65	72·28	7 3 1	6 19 6	35 12 0	34 9 6
November ..	5·00 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·97 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·03	75·53	6 19 10	6 19 2	34 12 3	34 9 0
December ..	4·97 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·93 $\frac{1}{2}$	75·40	74·71	7 0 8	6 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 14 3	34 13 6
January 1935 .	4·94 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·84	74·90	74·09	7 2 1	7 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 3 0	33 0 9
February ..	4·88 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·84 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·40	72·88	7 3 11	7 2 0	35 9 6	35 0 0
March ..	4·81 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·15	70·96	7 9 4	7 5 7	36 12 0	36 1 3

## STATEMENT VI.

(Reference paragraph 19.)

*Monthly imports and exports of silver during the year 1934-35.*

Month.		Imports.	Exports.	Net exports - r imports. Imports + Exports -.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1934	1,61,61,031	21,00,498	+1,40,60,533
May	"	16,28,342	35,37,986	-19,09,644
June	"	1,00,19,864	50,14,680	+49,05,184
July	"	98,710	68,84,668	-67,85,958
August	"	5,25,021	1,02,46,405	-97,21,384
September	"	8,98,800	86,14,433	-77,15,633
October	"	1,41,539	1,10,01,589	-1,08,60,050
November	"	26,38,559	78,33,987	-52,45,428
December	"	48,31,060	55,31,187	-7,00,127
January	1935	2,94,948	38,19,188	-35,24,240
February	"	2,91,773	1,52,23,689	-1,49,31,916
March	"	62,50,442	1,37,16,141	-74,65,699
TOTAL		4,45,10,039	9,85,74,841	-5,40,64,802

## STATEMENT VII.

(Reference paragraph 19.)

*Average value of imports and exports of silver coin and bullion for each quinquennium from 1900-01 to 1924-25 and value of such imports and exports for each of the official years from 1925-26 to 1934-35.*

	Imports.			Exports.			Net imports or exports. Imports + Exports—	
	Government of India rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.	Government of India rupees.	Other coin and bullion.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Average for 1900-01 to 1904-05	67,26,879	13,97,40,050	14,64,66,929	1,23,77,265	3,24,28,150	4,53,05,415	+10,11,61,514	
“ 1905-06 to 1909-10	71,70,528	17,54,54,908	18,26,25,431	1,54,89,147	67,15,912	2,12,05,059	+16,14,20,372	
“ 1910-11 to 1914-15	63,50,314	13,51,08,288	14,13,58,602	1,92,99,276	1,59,18,000	3,52,17,276	+10,61,41,326	
“ 1915-16 to 1919-20	41,61,453	30,28,89,073	80,70,50,526	1,99,49,474	74,62,366	2,74,11,840	+27,96,38,696	
“ 1920-21 to 1924-25	(Figures not available for 1923-24 and 1924-25.)			(Figures for 1923-24 and 1924-25 not available.)			3,45,76,258	+15,72,70,821
1925-26	(Details not available.)			(Details not available.)			2,77,29,354	+17,12,41,150
1926-27	Do.		21,76,34,160	Do.		1,29,53,225	+19,86,80,335	
1927-28	Do.		16,47,87,417	Do.		2,63,69,190	+13,83,68,227	
1928-29	Do.		15,92,18,367	Do.		6,15,11,381	+9,77,06,926	
1929-30	Do.		13,41,80,827	Do.		4,79,78,629	+8,62,13,198	
1930-31	Do.		13,46,62,717	Do.		3,88,69,661	+10,07,93,056	
1931-32	Do.		4,42,63,962	Do.		4,84,81,050	—42,17,088	
1932-33	Do.		1,62,95,167	Do.		3,64,26,108	—2,61,30,951	
1933-34	Do.		81,72,593	Do.		7,17,44,018	—8,35,71,425	
1934-35	Do.		4,45,10,039	Do.		9,85,74,841	—5,40,64,802	

## STATEMENT VIII.

(Reference paragraph 19.)

*Price of silver in Bombay, London, and New York, during 1934-35.*

		Price in Bombay - per 100 tolas (country bar).		Price in London per standard oz.		Price in New York per fine oz.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.
April	1934	55 8	51 14	20½	18½	46½	41½
May	"	54 7	50 12	19½	18½	45½	41½
June	"	58 9	54 8	21½	19½	46½	44½
July	"	58 4	56 11	21	20¼	46½	45½
August	"	60 11	57 8	21½	20½	46½	46½
September	"	61 10	60 2	22½	21½	50	49½
October	"	67 11	61 7	24½	20½	53½	49½
November	"	67 12	64 4	25½	23¼	55½	52½
December	"	67 8	66 7	24½	23½	55½	53½
January	1935	65 12	61 10	24½	24½	55	54½
February	"	63 6	61 0	25½	24½	56½	53½
March	"	65 9	64 7	28½	26½	61½	56½

## STATEMENT IX.

(Reference paragraph 24.)

## Exchange.

*The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London for each month of the year 1934-35.*

Months.		Highest.	Lowest.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
April	1934 . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
May	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 8½
June	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6
July	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
August	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
September	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
October	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
November	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
December	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
January	1935 . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
February	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½
March	" . . . . .	1 6½	1 6½

**STATEMENT X.**

(Reference paragraph 24.)

*Monthly purchases of sterling by Government and the average rate of purchase.*

(In thousands of £ and Rs.)

Months.	Sterling purchased in India.		Average rate.
	£	Rs.	s. d.
April 1934 . . . . .	5,082	6,68,88	1 6-089
May " . . . . .	2,850	3,12,22	1 6-063
June " . . . . .	430	57,13	1 6-063
July " . . . . .	1,050	1,39,51	1 6-063
August " . . . . .	3,330	4,42,46	1 6-063
September " . . . . .	3,326	5,03,37	1 6-063
October " . . . . .	3,129	4,15,76	1 6-063
November " . . . . .	1,325	1,62,77	1 6-063
December " . . . . .	3,640	4,83,52	1 6-063
January 1935 . . . . .	7,650	10,14,03	1 6-103
February " . . . . .	2,105	4,10,44	1 6-156
March " . . . . .	2,775	3,67,32	1 6-131
TOTAL	37,542	49,81,91	1 6-086

**STATEMENT XI.**

(Reference paragraph 25.)

*Amounts and distribution of treasury balances and reserves in India and England at the opening and closing of 1934-1935.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1st APRIL 1934.			31st MARCH 1935.		
	In India	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.
Treasury Balances . . . . .	11,89	20,88	32,77	16,23	21,03	37,26
Paper Currency Reserve	Silver	97,99	97,99	90,38	..	90,38
	Gold .	41,53	..	41,53	41,55	41,55
	Securities	29,45	8,25	37,70	35,90	18,27
Gold Standard Reserve.	Gold .	..	2,87	2,87	..	2,87
	Securities	..	50,46	50,46	..	50,46



## STATEMENT XII.

(Reference paragraph 25.)

*Summary of ways and means of transactions in India, 1934-1935 (figures approximate only).*

	(In crores of Rs.)
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
(a) Defence services . . . . .	31·24
(b) Drawings by the Iraq Government . . . . .	·85
(c) Capital outlay on Delhi, Security Printing, etc. . . . .	1·01
(d) Remittances from India to London—By purchase of sterling . . . . .	49·87
(e) Discharge of Treasury Bills issued to the public . . . . .	15·04
(f) Increase in Treasury Balance (including investments) . . . . .	10·16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108·17</b>
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
(1) Excess of civil revenue over civil expenditure . . . . .	34·62
(2) Excess of railway receipts over issues . . . . .	83·23
(3) Cash Certificates (net receipts) . . . . .	2·25
(4) Posts and Telegraphs receipts (net) . . . . .	3·59
(5) Permanent Debt incurred . . . . .	2·88
(6) Issue of Treasury Bills in the P. C. R. . . . .	10·14
(7) Withdrawal from the P. C. R. against opposite payment in England . . . . .	6·00
(8) Net addition to the balances of Provincial Governments . . . . .	9·78
(9) Other items . . . . .	5·88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108·17</b>

## STATEMENT XIII.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

*Government Balances in India, with the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Balance at Government treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
2,12	2,41	2,18	April . . . . .	7,15	14,66	7,66
2,08	2,28	2,06	May . . . . .	7,44	7,13	10,22
2,07	2,12	2,09	June . . . . .	18,94	5,67	7,70
2,08	1,98	2,06	July . . . . .	12,46	9,26	7,73
1,94	1,98	1,88	August . . . . .	18,94	8,75	7,01
2,06	2,05	2,16	September . . . . .	13,83	7,11	8,23
1,81	2,16	2,03	October . . . . .	8,26	6,11	9,80
2,05	1,99	1,89	November . . . . .	5,95	7,09	7,10
1,94	2,08	1,89	December . . . . .	6,94	6,24	6,67
2,19	2,14	2,13	January . . . . .	8,38	7,25	6,53
2,40	2,48	1,77	February . . . . .	7,08	7,23	7,32
3,00	3,99	3,38	March . . . . .	10,99	7,90	12,85
2,19	2,30	2,13	Average . . . . .	10,69	7,27	8,23

## STATEMENT XIV.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

*Details of sales of Treasury Bills in India, 1934-35.*

(In thousands of rupees unless otherwise specified.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
3rd April 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores	1,75,50	1,50,00	Rs. A. P. 99 6 7	..	..
4th to 9th April 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 7 0	66,25
10th April 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores	2,04,50	1,48,75	99 8 2	..	..
11th to 16th April 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 6 6	1,72,75
17th April 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores	2,19,50	1,50,00	99 6 0	..	..
8th to 23rd April 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 6 6	1,16,75
4th April 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores	3,98,75	1,50,00	99 6 7	..	..
Sale of intermediates was discontinued from the 26th April 1934.						
1st May 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores	3,76,00	1,50,00	99 7 7	..	..
8th May 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores	5,21,75	1,50,00	99 9 3	..	..
16th May 1934 . . . . .	1 crore	3,90,00	1,00,00	99 11 2	..	..
22nd May 1934 . . . . .	1 crore	2,03,00	1,00,00	99 12 0	..	..
29th May 1934 . . . . .	1 crore	1,38,75	1,00,00	99 12 0	..	..
5th June 1934 . . . . .	1 crore	1,23,25	All tenders	were rejected.	..	..
Sale of Treasury Bills discontinued until further notice.						
Total carried over . . . . .	..	..	11,98,75	..	..	3,65,75

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

## Details of sales of Treasury Bills in India, 1934-35—contd.

(In thousands of rupees unless otherwise specified.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.
Brought forward	..	..	11,98,75	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	3,55,75
	Sale of Treasury Bills by tender was resumed on 17th July 1934 and intermediates were sold from 18th July 1934.					
17th July 1934	1½ crores.	1,60,00	1,50,00	99 12 11	..	..
18th to 23rd July 1934	..	..	..	..	99 13 3	23,00
24th July 1934	1½ crores.	1,65,50	1,50,00	99 12 1	..	..
25th to 30th July 1934	..	..	..	..	99 12 6	13,75
31st July 1934	1½ crores.	2,24,00	1,50,00	99 10 10	..	..
1st to 6th August 1934	..	..	..	..	99 11 3	25,00
7th August 1934	1½ crores.	4,17,00	1,50,00	99 10 6	..	..
8th to 13th August 1934	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	2,78,25
14th August 1934	1½ crores.	3,31,50	1,50,00	99 10 5	..	..
15th to 20th August 1934	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	2,90,00
21st August 1934	1½ crores.	2,57,50	1,50,00	99 10 4	..	..
22nd to 27th August 1934	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	1,32,00
Total carried over	..	..	20,98,75	..	..	12,37,75

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

## Details of sales of Treasury Bills in India, 1934-35—contd.

(In thousands of rupees unless otherwise specified.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.
Brought forward . . . . .	..	..	20,98,75	Ra. A. F. ..	Ra. A. F. ..	12,37,75
28th August 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,30,25	1,50,00	99 10 3	..	..
29th August to 3rd September 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	1,29,75
4th September 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,93,50	1,50,00	99 10 3	..	..
Sale of intermediates was suspended from 5th to 19th September 1934.						
11th September 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,32,50	1,49,75	99 10 3	..	..
18th September 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,94,75	1,50,00	99 10 6	..	..
19th to 24th September 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	1,72,25
25th September 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	4,62,00	1,49,75	99 10 6	..	..
26th September to 1st October 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	1,33,25
2nd October 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,63,00	1,50,00	99 10 6	..	..
3rd to 8th October 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 11 0	1,12,75
9th October 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,18,25	1,50,00	99 10 4	..	..
10th to 23rd October 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	16,25
Total carried over . . . . .	..	..	31,48,25	..	..	18,02,00

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

## Details of sales of Treasury Bills in India, 1934-35—contd.

(In thousands of rupees unless otherwise specified.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.	₹ months.
Brought forward . . . . .	..	..	31,48,25	Rs. 2. P. ..	Rs. 2. P. ..	18,02,00
24th October 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,23,00	1,50,00	99 10 1	..	..
25th to 29th October 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	1,74,25
30th October 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,58,25	1,49,75	99 10 3	..	..
31st October to 3rd November 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	43,00
5th November 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,84,25	1,50,00	99 10 0	..	..
6th to 12th November 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	13,50
13th November 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,91,50	1,49,50	99 10 0	..	..
14th to 19th November 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	1,85,50
20th November 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	3,74,00	1,50,00	99 10 3	..	..
21st to 26th November 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	1,79,25
27th November 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	3,11,00	1,50,00	99 10 3	..	..
28th November to 3rd December 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	65,00
4th December 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,54,00	1,50,00	99 10 3	..	..
Total carried over . . . . .	..	..	41,97,50	..	..	24,62,50

## STATEMENT XIV—contd.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

## Details of sales of Treasury Bills in India, 1934-35—contd.

(In thousands of rupees unless otherwise specified.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for inter-mediates.	Amount of inter-mediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward . . . . .	..	..	41,97,50	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	24,62,50
5th to 10th December 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	36,75
11th December 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,25,50	1,50,00	99 10 3	..	..
12th to 17th December 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 9	25
18th December 1934 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,89,75	1,50,00	99 10 0	..	..
19th to 29th December 1934 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 6	59,00
2nd January 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	2,00,00	1,50,00	99 9 9	..	..
3rd to 8th January 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 3	1,05,00
9th January 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,80,00	1,50,00	99 9 7	..	..
10th to 14th January 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 10 0	2,75
15th January 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,52,25	1,50,00	99 9 0	..	..
16th to 21st January 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 9 6	5,75
22nd January 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,53,75	1,50,00	99 8 0	..	..
23rd to 28th January 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 8 6	1,15,25
Total carried over . . . . .	..	..	50,97,50	..	..	27,87,25

## STATEMENT XIV—conold.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

## Details of sales of Treasury Bills in India, 1934-35—conold.

(In thousands of rupees unless otherwise specified.)

Date of sale.	Amount offered for tender.	Amount applied for.	Amount allotted and taken up.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Rate for intermediates.	Amount of intermediates sold.
	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.	3 months.
Brought forward . . . . .	..	..	50,97,50	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	27,87,25
29th January 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,62,00	1,50,00	99 8 0	..	..
30th January to 4th February 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 8 6	29,25
5th February 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,66,00	1,50,00	99 8 0	..	..
6th to 11th February 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 8 6	1,04,50
12th February 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,74,00	1,50,00	99 8 0	..	..
13th to 18th February 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 8 6	12,50
19th February 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,64,75	1,50,00	99 8 0	..	..
20th to 25th February 1935 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	99 8 6	1,50
26th February 1935 . . . . .	1½ crores.	1,59,75	1,50,00	99 8 0	..	..
Sale of intermediates was discontinued from the 27th February 1935 to the end of the year.						
5th March 1935 . . . . .	1 crore.	1,15,50	1,00,00	99 8 0	..	..
12th March 1935 . . . . .	1 crore.	1,45,25	All tenders were rejected and tenders discontinued till the close of the year.			
Total . . . . .	..	..	59,47,50	..	..	29,35,00



## STATEMENT XV.

(Reference paragraph 26.)

*Ways and means advances and treasury bills transactions (with the public) during 1934-35.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

OPENING BALANCE ON 1st APRIL 1934.	WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCES.			TREASURY BILLS.			
	₹			₹31,00.			
	Advances taken.	Advances repaid.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Sale.	Discharge.	Outstanding at the end of each month.	Total out- standing of ways and means ad- vances and treasury bills.
April 1934 . .	8,50,00	8,50,00	..	9,54,50	7,56,25	35,29,25	35,29,25
May " . .	5,00,00	5,00,00	..	5,00,00	7,02,25	33,27,00	33,27,00
June " . .	13,50,00	4,00,00	9,50,00	1,00,00	18,57,00	15,70,00	25,20,00
July " . .	6,00,00	4,00,00	11,50,00	3,36,75	9,61,25	9,45,50	20,95,50
August " . .	4,00,00	10,00,00	5,50,00	17,23,50	5,85,75	20,83,25	26,33,25
September " . .	8,00,00	13,50,00	..	8,95,50	20,25	29,58,50	29,58,50
October " . .	1,00,00	1,00,00	..	7,71,25	3,36,35	33,93,50	33,93,50
November " . .	6,00,00	4,00,00	3,00,00	12,23,00	17,21,75	28,94,75	30,94,75
December " . .	5,00,00	3,00,00	5,00,00	5,51,50	8,99,50	25,46,75	30,46,75
January 1935 . .	7,00,00	9,00,00	3,00,00	8,51,25	7,61,50	26,36,50	29,36,50
February " . .	10,00,00	11,00,00	2,00,00	7,25,25	12,29,75	21,32,00	23,32,00
March " . .	..	2,00,00	..	2,50,00	5,54,75	18,27,25	18,27,25

## STATEMENT XVI.

(Reference paragraph 80.)

*Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

MONTHS.	Gross circulation of notes.	RESERVE.								SECURITIES.		
		COIN AND BULLION.								Sterling securities in England.	Rupee securities in India.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England.	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.			
March 1934 . . .	1,77,23	86,40	41,58	11,50	...	...	...	...	...	8,25	29,45	...
April " . . .	1,76,86	85,51	41,55	11,83	...	...	...	...	...	8,51	29,46	...
May " . . .	1,79,39	88,94	41,55	12,87	...	...	...	...	...	11,69	29,84	...
June " . . .	1,80,87	84,22	41,55	12,94	...	...	...	...	...	11,98	30,18	...
July " . . .	1,88,80	85,09	41,55	13,70	...	...	...	...	...	12,21	30,65	...
August " . . .	1,84,89	85,91	41,55	13,24	...	...	...	...	...	12,68	31,51	...
September " . . .	1,85,06	85,26	41,55	13,29	...	...	...	...	...	12,99	31,97	...
October " . . .	1,85,04	84,40	41,55	13,41	...	...	...	...	...	13,44	32,84	...
November " . . .	1,85,16	83,19	41,55	13,54	...	...	...	...	...	14,07	33,21	...
December " . . .	1,88,91	80,88	41,55	14,28	...	...	...	...	...	14,24	35,04	...
January 1935 . . .	1,83,58	80,04	41,55	13,82	...	...	...	...	...	14,85	33,89	...
February " . . .	1,88,21	78,85	41,55	12,98	...	...	...	...	...	14,37	35,61	...
March " . . .	1,86,10	77,25	41,55	13,12	...	...	...	...	...	15,28	35,90	...

† Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.

## STATEMENT XVII.

(Reference paragraph 33.)

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1935.*

## In England—

Estimated value on the 31st March 1935 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £36,480,000 (as per details below)	37,845,529
Gold	2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England	2,137
	<hr/>
TOTAL	40,000,000
	<hr/>

## Details of investments:—

	Face value.
	£
British Treasury Bills	11,630,000
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1935-38	9,050,000
Treasury 2½ per cent. Bonds, 1937	3,650,000
Treasury 4½ per cent. conversion Bonds, 1940-44	6,150,000
Treasury 5 per cent. conversion Bonds, 1944-64	1,000,000
Treasury 2½ per cent. conversion Bonds, 1944-49	5,000,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	36,480,000
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## STATEMENT XVIII.

(Reference paragraph 35.)

*Cash balances of the Imperial Bank in the last week of each month and percentages of cash to liabilities.*

(Cash in lakhs of rupees.)

	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.	Cash.	Percentage to liabilities.
April . . . . .	10,75	15-24	24,71	28-53	14,43	17-25
May . . . . .	13,58	19-39	21,00	25-34	16,78	19-39
June . . . . .	19,26	24-38	23,08	28-19	22,15	26-19
July . . . . .	29,68	35-45	27,76	33-09	26,60	31-02
August . . . . .	28,96	35-31	23,77	23-71	28,98	35-39
September . . . . .	28,97	35-34	25,36	29-94	28,39	33-70
October . . . . .	27,03	35-64	24,15	27-66	27,95	31-93
November . . . . .	25,31	33-64	24,37	29-01	26,36	33-29
December . . . . .	20,98	27-18	18,63	23-60	19,88	24-16
January . . . . .	20,17	24-64	17,02	20-31	17,80	21-75
February . . . . .	23,36	28-02	11,89	14-62	15,16	18-59
March . . . . .	26,44	31-43	13,07	14-45	23,41	25-23

## STATEMENT XIX.

(Reference paragraph 35.)

*Indian money rates per cent.*

1st of	Bank rate.	Call money rate.		Imperial Bank Hundi rate.	Bazaar bill rate.	
		Calcutta.	Bombay.		Calcutta.	Bombay.
April 1934 . . . . .	3½	½	3	3½	6-7	6
May " . . . . .	3½	½	1½	3½	6-7	6
June " . . . . .	3½	½	1	3½	7-8	6
July " . . . . .	3½	½	1½	3½	6-7	3½
August " . . . . .	3½	½	1½	3½	6-7	3
September " . . . . .	3½	½	1	3½	6-7	3
October " . . . . .	3½	½	1	3½	6-7	2½
November " . . . . .	3½	½	1½	3½	6-7	3½
December " . . . . .	3½	½	1½	3½	6-7	5½
January 1935 . . . . .	3½	½	3	3½	6-7	5½
February " . . . . .	3½	1	3½	3½	6-7	6½
March . . . . .	3½	1	3½	5½	7-8	6½

## STATEMENT XX.

(Reference paragraph 37.)  
Clearing house statistics.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karschl.	Rangoon.	Cawn- pore.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1918-19	7,41,18	5,89,48	28,45	23,80	78,85	...	...	14,82,19
1919-20	10,55,76	8,83,02	33,95	23,18	94,74	...	...	20,90,60
1920-21	14,39,93	13,15,98	75,79	35,42	1,04,54	6,63	...	29,76,54
1921-22	9,05,01	9,06,78	89,54	36,78	1,22,02	9,01	5,86	20,24,90
1922-23	9,80,28	8,68,78	45,13	33,58	1,25,96	7,93	8,49	20,00,08
1923-24	8,69,05	7,07,98	55,41	41,52	1,32,82	6,35	5,85	18,03,01
1924-25	9,54,11	8,21,86	55,96	45,13	1,17,21	5,72	5,67	18,06,38
1925-26	10,12,19	4,45,05	56,80	46,14	1,25,53	6,16	6,85	16,88,53
1926-27	9,61,01	4,22,88	54,53	31,07	1,24,42	8,16	7,70	18,09,57
1927-28	10,64,02	3,69,80	59,79	30,82	1,25,57	7,00	7,59	16,74,59
1928-29	10,94,00	5,52,35	65,73	28,02	1,25,00	7,31	8,69	19,81,10
1929-30	9,60,97	7,93,66	82,19	26,49	1,20,70	7,66	8,17	19,99,74
1930-31	8,65,28	6,65,61	80,36	24,47	1,05,55	5,71	10,67	17,00,65
1931-32	7,31,09	6,28,82	43,97	23,23	73,90	5,63	9,02	15,15,68
1932-33	7,90,27	6,67,42	48,85	25,56	70,75	7,08	8,60	16,18,58
1933-34	8,30,88	6,65,47	53,19	26,78	55,12	8,58	9,98	16,41,30
1934-35	8,75,69	6,89,17	56,22	28,96	61,03	11,61	10,43	17,33,01

## STATEMENT XXI.

(Reference paragraph 38.)

Remittances through the Imperial Bank of India.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.	1st Half- Year.	2nd Half- Year.
Demand drafts purchased.										
Bengal Circle	33,34	20,39	17,45	17,84	19,86	10,29	19,08	16,59	21,67	19,71
Bombay "	33,89	14,81	16,48	12,32	17,41	12,67	19,18	10,67	15,60	10,61
Madras "	18,92	10,74	10,07	6,83	7,61	8,64	9,14	5,96	8,84	6,46
TOTAL	61,15	45,64	44,00	37,06	44,88	40,50	47,40	33,42	46,01	36,81
Drafts and telegraphic transfers paid.										
Bengal Circle	34,96	29,21	31,52	27,10	32,43	28,12	30,58	29,09	33,23	28,54
Bombay "	33,11	32,16	34,74	30,87	29,63	25,97	29,41	22,49	26,67	25,46
Madras "	12,31	11,30	13,71	14,93	14,06	10,94	13,54	11,67	15,70	17,79
TOTAL	80,38	72,67	79,97	72,90	76,12	65,03	73,63	63,15	75,60	71,82

## STATEMENT XXII.

(Reference paragraph 38.)

*Movement of funds within the Provinces during the year 1934-35.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	General (including Punjab and Nepal).	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	North- West Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	1,11	28	99	30	7	1	3,03	1	9	1	5,80
Transfers to head-quarters by Bank post-bills.	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,64</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,03</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,35</b>

## STATEMENT XXIII.

(Reference paragraph 38.)

*Payment by Government on account of transfer of funds effected by the public between Provinces during the year 1934-35.*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Paid by	ON ACCOUNT OF										TOTAL.
	India and Bengal.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay.	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab.	North- West Frontier.	Bur- ma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Pro- vinces.	Assam.	
India and Bengal.	...	...	...	2,79	83	2,10	31	14,55	1,28	12,88	24,74
Madras and Coorg.	1,32	...	32,55	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	33,96
Bombay	48,61	6,19	...	2,28	23,00	28,88	88	77	5,99	15	1,11,75
United Provinces	11,51	...	94	...	47	80	...	3	13	...	12,87
Punjab	2,84	...	5,15	18	...	20,69	26	...	...	...	29,12
North-West Frontier	3	...	...	...	51	...	14	...	...	...	68
Burma	2,31	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,20
Bihar and Orissa.	17,95	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,24
Central Provinces	9,54	...	94,03	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,03,74
Assam	1,10,46	...	4,85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,99,57</b>	<b>6,19</b>	<b>1,38,40</b>	<b>5,66</b>	<b>24,81</b>	<b>52,47</b>	<b>1,74</b>	<b>15,34</b>	<b>7,40</b>	<b>13,03</b>	<b>4,64,61</b>

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**STATEMENT XXIV.**

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## STATEMENT XXIV.

(Reference paragraph 39.)

*Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.*

	31st March 1928.	31st March 1929.	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935.
<b>In India—</b>		(In crores of rupees.)						
Loans (a) . . . . .	372.25	390.73	405.11	417.24	422.69	446.89	435.43	438.28
Treasury bills in the hands of the public.	7.59	4.00	36.04	55.88	47.53	26.09	33.31	18.27
Treasury bills in the Paper Currency Reserve.	31.64	39.15	29.22	5.89	49.67	35.48	25.93	36.07
Ways and means advances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	...
Total Loans, etc. . . . .	411.78	488.88	470.37	478.61	529.39	508.46	494.67	492.62
<b>Other Obligations—</b>								
Post Office Savings Banks . . . . .	32.67	34.49	37.13	37.03	38.20	43.40	52.23	58.30
Cash certificates . . . . .	39.70	32.30	35.00	38.43	44.58	55.64	63.71	65.96
Provident funds, etc. . . . .	55.82	60.52	65.41	70.33	73.04	75.74	82.49	88.36
Depreciation and Reserve Funds . . . . .	25.48	31.09	30.18	21.89	17.65	15.22	13.04	14.83
Provincial Balances (b) . . . . .	10.48	10.48	10.21	6.09	4.32	7.02	6.17	5.59
Total Other Obligations . . . . .	155.16	168.88	177.93	173.27	177.79	198.02	217.64	233.04
Total in India . . . . .	566.93	657.71	648.30	651.78	707.18	706.48	712.31	725.66
<b>In England—</b>		(In millions of £.)						
Loans (a) . . . . .	273.52	283.31	289.03	316.81	313.60	314.33	321.01	323.57
War Contribution . . . . .	17.28	16.72	16.72	16.73	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities.	54.79	58.35	51.86	50.92	48.72	47.06	45.35	43.58
India bills . . . . .	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Bank of India Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	4.05	...	...	...	...
Provident Funds, etc. . . . .	.19	.43	2.54	.69	.80	.91	1.03	1.15
Total in England . . . . .	344.78	363.81	366.15	388.69	379.84	379.02	384.11	385.02

Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	(In crores of rupees.)			518-12	508-45	505-38	512-15	513-36
	459-44	471-75	488-20					
Total Interest-bearing obligations	1,028-37	1,074-46	1,136-50	1,169-00	1,218-63	1,211-84	1,224-46	1,239-02
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—								
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	668-60	700-69	730-79	743-98	750-78	756-75	754-94	758-84
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments.	20-78	21-81	22-70	23-65	23-75	21-89	23-23	23-71
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	126-34	137-52	142-60	151-82	163-64	173-04	175-20	179-23
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans.	18-91	15-49	17-65	19-45	20-29	20-92	21-11	21-26
Total Interest-yielding assets	829-58	875-51	913-74	938-90	958-41	972-60	974-48	981-08
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account.	24-26	23-84	45-38	34-03	41-42	35-69	50-73	62-61
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets.	172-53	170-61	177-40	196-97	213-80	208-55	199-25	195-88

(a) These figures represent the nominal amounts of loans outstanding and also include comparatively small amounts of expired loans which do not bear interest.

(b) The figures represent those portions of provincial balances which bear interest either because they form part of the old Famine Insurance Fund or the present Famine Relief Fund or because they have been placed with the Government of India on fixed deposit.

## STATEMENT XXV.

(Reference paragraph 49.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Prices since 1914.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		3½ per cent. 1947-50 (subject to Income Tax).		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	95½	91½	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920-21	60	52	...	...	96	78½	...	...
1923-24	67½	61	...	...	96½	93½	...	...
1924-25	68½	63½	...	...	99½	97	...	...
1925-26	74½	67½	...	...	104½	98½	...	...
1926-27	79½	74½	...	...	110½	104½	90½	86½
1927-28	79½	74½	...	...	108½	105½	90	87½
1928-29	75½	71	...	...	106½	102½	88½	83½
1929-30	72½	63½	...	...	103½	100	84½	75½
1930-31	68½	61½	...	...	101½	99½	77½	73
1931-32	63½	51	...	...	101½	88½	76½	58½
1932-33	85½	60½	...	...	113½	98½	100½	87½
1933-34	88½	79½	97½	90	115½	109	103½	90½
1934-35	98½	87½	102½	97½	119½	114½	111½	102½

## STATEMENT XXVI.

(Reference paragraph 49.)

*Representative rupee securities of the Government of India.*

Monthly price fluctuations.

	3½ per cent. (subject to Income Tax).		3½ per cent. 1947-50		5 per cent. 1945-55 (free of Income Tax).		4 per cent. 1960-70 (subject to Income Tax).	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1984	89½	87½	97½	97½	115½	114½	103½	101½
May "	89½	87½	98½	97½	116½	115	103½	101½
June "	87½	87½	98½	98½	116½	116½	103½	103½
July "	89½	88½	99½	98½	117½	116½	104½	104
August "	90½	88½	100½	99½	117½	116½	106½	105½
September "	91½	90½	101½	100½	117½	117½	107½	107
October "	91½	91½	101½	101½	117½	117½	107½	107½
November "	95½	91½	102½	101½	118½	117½	108½	107½
December "	98½	96½	102½	102½	119½	118	111½	109½
January 1935	98½	97½	102½	102½	119½	117½	111	110
February "	98½	96½	102½	101½	117½	116½	110½	109½
March "	97½	90	102½	101	116½	116½	109½	104

## STATEMENT XXVII.

(Reference paragraph 50.)

*Absorption of currency, since 1914.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.
Average for 5 years 1914-15 to 1918-19	22,08	16,72	38,80
1919-20	20,09	20,20	40,29
1920-21	-25,68	-5,90	-31,58
1921-22	-10,46	9,37	-1,11
1922-23	-9,56	3,87	-5,69
1923-24	7,62	7,95	15,57
1924-25	3,65	-2,51	1,14
1925-26	-5,17	1,16	-4,01
1926-27	-19,75	-3,40	-23,15
1927-28	-8,75	10,22	1,47
1928-29	-8,08	3,57	-4,51
1929-30	-21,71	-18,60	-40,31
1930-31	-21,58	-11,37	-32,95
1931-32	3,93	17,34	21,27
1932-33	-7,56	-14,83	-22,39
1933-34	-3	13,54	13,54
1934-35	-3,21	-93	-96,21
Total for 16 years 1919-20 to 1934-35	-99,48	23,98	-75,50
Average for 16 years 1919-20 to 1934-35	-6,22	1,49	-4,73

## STATEMENT XXVIII.

(Reference paragraph 52.)

*Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1933-34 and 1934-35.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1933-34.					1934-35.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	96,34	93,92	91,81	90,74	90,34	86,49	84,22	85,26	80,85	86,49
Treasury	93	73	85	87	93	86	71	69	69	86
TOTAL	97,27	94,65	92,66	91,61	91,27	87,35	84,93	85,95	81,54	87,35
Closing Balance—										
Currency	93,92	94,61	90,74	86,49	86,49	84,22	85,26	80,85	77,25	77,25
Treasury	73	69	67	86	86	71	69	69	1,07	1,07
TOTAL	94,65	95,29	91,41	87,35	87,35	84,93	85,95	81,54	78,32	78,32
Net difference (+) or (-)	-2,62	-64	+3,88	+4,06	+9,92	+2,42	-102	+4,51	+3,12	+9,03
Add—New coins issued	+6	...	+14	...	+20	...	+10	..	+10	+20
Deduct—Remittances to Mins for remittance or melting	-2,26	-3,89	-3,67	-3,31	-10,43	-3,05	-3,43	-3,07	-3,90	-12,44
Net absorption (+) or return from circulation (-)	+42	-3,33	+1,35	+1,35	-30	-63	-4,34	+1,44	+23	-3,21

**STATEMENT XXIX.**

(Reference paragraph 52.)

*Monthly absorption of rupees.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	Absorption (+) or return from circulation (-) in	
	1933-34.	1934-35.
April . . . . .	+34	+57
May . . . . .	+1,08	+23
June . . . . .	-98	-1,43
July . . . . .	-2,18	-2,71
August . . . . .	-1,05	-1,28
September . . . . .	-9	-35
October . . . . .	-33	-9
November . . . . .	+19	-2
December . . . . .	+1,48	+1,56
January . . . . .	+37	+10
February . . . . .	+84	+48
March . . . . .	+4	-26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-3,21</b>

**STATEMENT XXX.**

(Reference paragraph 52.)

*Absorption of rupees by circles.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Circle.	Absorption (+) or return from circulation (-) of rupees in	
	1933-34.	1934-35.
Calcutta . . . . .	+94	-69
Cawnpore . . . . .	-69	-1,21
Lahore . . . . .	-1,19	-1,28
Bombay . . . . .	+86	-48
Karachi . . . . .	+12	+7
Madras . . . . .	+4	+31
Rangoon . . . . .	-8	+15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-3,21</b>

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**STATEMENT XXXI.**

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## STATEMENT XXXI.

(Reference paragraph 63.)

*Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.*

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV, 1835 . . . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,89,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue . . . . .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
"   1840, 2nd " . . . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
"   1862 . . . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
"   1874 . . . . .	1,50,18,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
"   1875 . . . . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
"   1876 . . . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
"   1877 . . . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
"   1878 . . . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
"   1879 . . . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
"   1880 . . . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
"   1881 . . . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
"   1882 . . . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
"   1883 . . . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
"   1884 . . . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
"   1885 . . . . .	3,41,52,293	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,293
"   1886 . . . . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,437	5,20,24,532
"   1887 . . . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
"   1888 . . . . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
"   1889 . . . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
"   1890 . . . . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
"   1891 . . . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
"   1892 . . . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
"   1893 . . . . .	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a) 7,87,30,310
"   1897 . . . . .	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b) 15,24,777
"   1898 . . . . .	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(c) 75,19,413
"   1900 . . . . .	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d) 11,81,39,499
"   1901 . . . . .	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e) 10,91,35,961
"   1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f) 9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto . . . . .	25,000	...	...	25,000
"   "   1903 . . . . .	4,93,73,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g) 10,23,47,506
"   "   1904 . . . . .	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h) 16,02,78,908
"   "   1905 . . . . .	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106

(a) Includes ₹5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.

(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.

(c) Ditto ditto.

(d) Includes ₹2,09,02,414 coined for Indian States.

(e) " ₹1,90,43,304 coined for Indian States.

(f) " ₹2,98,86,014 coined for Indian States.

(g) " ₹11,04,451 coined for Indian States.

(h) ₹5,94,23 coined for Indian States.

(i) ₹3,28,000 coined for Indian States.

## STATEMENT XXXI—(concluded).

Whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
" " 1908	2,02,17,738	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909	1,27,58,580	...	93,38,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
" " 1910	85,00,000	...	91,58,673	1,76,58,673
" " 1910 coined in 1911.	41,27,018	...	16,96,278	58,23,286
George V, 1911	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
" " 1912	4,51,22,132	...	7,90,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
" " 1913	7,58,00,163	...	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,32,65,951
" " 1914	3,31,00,150	...	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
" " 1915	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
" " 1916	11,50,00,210	...	9,78,00,000	21,28,00,210
" " 1917	11,32,00,217	...	15,15,32,659	26,47,32,876
" " 1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	...	17,74,025
" " 1918	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
" " 1918 coined in 1919.	40,94,006	...	...	40,94,006
" " 1919	19,88,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,55,12,278
" " 1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	...	1,44,00,031
" " 1920	3,86,00,085	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
" " 1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	...	64,00,064
" " 1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	...	5,64,000
" " 1920 coined in 1925.	49,36,050	...	...	49,36,050
" " 1921	...	...	51,15,121	51,15,121
" " 1922	...	...	20,51,150	20,51,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,70,20,56,128</b>	<b>10,76,07,305</b>	<b>3,66,60,32,346</b>	<b>6,47,56,95,779</b>

(j) Includes ₹3,90,310 coined for Indian States and ₹167 lakhs (Calcutta ₹32 lakhs and Bombay ₹135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(k) " ₹94,796 coined for Indian States and ₹433 lakhs (Calcutta ₹168 lakhs and Bombay ₹265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.

(l) " ₹1,01,459 coined for Indian States.

(m) " ₹16,66,260 coined for Indian States.

(n) " ₹12,76,441 coined for Indian States.



# STATEMENT XXXII.

(Reference paragraph 63.)

## Rupee Census.

Calendar years.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
William IV. 1836 .	'18	'11	'08	'07	'07	'07	'06	'06	'05	'06	'05	'04	'04	'05	'04	'04	'03	'04	'04	'03	'03	'03	'03	'03	'03	'02	...
1840, 1st Issue.	'33	'38	'30	'13	'10	'18	'18	'18	'15	'12	'14	'07	'10	'13	'13	'13	'08	'10	'07	'10	'08	'05	'05	'05	'03	'08	'08
1840, 2nd Issue.	'73	'61	'50	'39	'27	'30	'27	'27	'31	'23	'24	'19	'16	'10	'23	'16	'14	'13	'17	'15	'14	'11	'10	'08	'07	'09	
1863 .	13'50	13'53	13'09	13'13	11'43	11'17	11'10	9'64	9'23	7'95	7'71	7'49	7'47	7'08	7'33	7'77	7'50	7'74	7'30	5'06	4'10	3'40	3'22	3'01	3'04	3'00	
1874 .	'53	'54	'61	'53	'48	'51	'50	'43	'53	'47	'38	'46	'45	'42	'46	'43	'41	'39	'42	'37	'36	'30	'19	'17	'18	'25	
1875 .	'90	'79	'73	'74	'73	'73	'75	'66	'63	'60	'53	'56	'55	'53	'60	'59	'58	'55	'54	'43	'34	'30	'27	'24	'23	'23	
1876 .	1'00	'96	'96	'89	'90	'88	'91	'80	'81	'68	'63	'68	'68	'67	'74	'70	'68	'66	'67	'46	'46	'40	'39	'27	'28	'23	
1877 .	3'05	3'09	3'04	3'78	3'70	3'66	3'07	3'33	3'20	1'79	1'73	1'69	1'78	1'65	1'63	1'68	1'68	1'89	1'84	1'90	1'80	1'80	1'71	1'70	1'36	1'15	
1878 .	3'13	3'13	3'11	1'91	1'90	1'84	1'98	1'68	1'49	1'23	1'21	1'36	1'30	1'34	1'38	1'34	1'28	1'25	1'20	1'34	1'33	1'33	1'34	1'23	'95	'77	
1879 .	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'68	1'60	1'63	1'61	1'34	1'25	1'09	1'08	1'05	1'08	1'15	1'20	1'14	1'12	1'16	1'25	1'16	1'13	1'10	1'07	1'05	'80	'85	
1880 .	1'69	1'67	1'68	1'55	1'50	1'63	1'51	1'29	1'23	1'03	1'04	1'03	1'04	1'12	1'14	1'12	1'00	1'13	1'08	1'13	1'08	1'07	1'08	1'03	'79	'63	
1881 .	'34	'20	'23	'23	'23	'23	'23	'20	'21	'21	'24	'24	'21	'28	'28	'22	'21	'23	'27	'30	'20	'21	'20	'16	'14		
1882 .	1'67	1'58	1'79	1'67	1'60	1'68	1'65	1'49	1'35	1'13	1'09	1'12	1'16	1'18	1'17	1'15	1'16	1'14	1'21	1'17	1'15	1'11	1'10	'88	'69		
1883 .	'60	'67	'67	'68	'53	'60	'65	'58	'61	'48	'47	'50	'48	'40	'54	'63	'49	'51	'51	'54	'53	'51	'45	'04	'07		
1884 .	1'38	1'36	1'34	1'25	1'30	1'23	1'34	1'05	1'08	'86	'83	'87	'85	'90	'92	'93	'94	'88	'89	'93	'93	'89	'83	'80	'68	'53	
1885 .	2'50	2'00	2'00	2'25	2'30	2'28	2'25	1'95	1'80	1'44	1'41	1'48	1'54	1'53	1'58	1'57	1'58	1'57	1'57	1'60	1'58	1'59	1'49	1'46	1'20	1'06	
1886 .	1'30	1'40	'53	1'35	1'38	1'34	1'36	1'15	1'13	'95	'88	'96	'96	'99	1'03	1'02	'96	'99	'95	1'03	'97	'95	'94	'90	'77	'60	
1887 .	2'23	2'00	'66	2'34	2'34	2'28	2'23	2'05	1'96	1'68	1'40	1'32	1'37	1'58	1'64	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'63	1'56	1'34	1'09	
1888 .	1'96	1'98	1'97	1'64	1'90	1'78	1'90	1'68	1'55	1'30	1'23	1'23	1'30	1'34	1'33	1'36	1'35	1'27	1'35	1'38	1'35	1'33	1'28	1'23	1'00	'81	
1889 .	3'25	3'23	3'18	3'03	3'00	1'99	2'03	1'73	1'67	1'40	1'37	1'39	1'41	1'42	1'44	1'51	1'44	1'40	1'45	1'47	1'44	1'43	1'37	1'35	1'09	'84	
1890 .	3'70	3'55	3'90	3'34	3'28	3'28	3'26	3'30	3'04	2'14	2'09	2'14	2'23	2'22	2'30	2'33	2'30	2'33	2'33	2'33	2'30	2'24	2'25	2'16	1'73	1'18	
1891 .	3'02	3'00	3'00	1'67	1'70	1'79	1'84	1'63	'53	1'28	1'27	1'29	1'34	1'30	1'37	1'37	1'30	1'33	1'31	1'35	1'34	1'30	1'25	1'24	1'03	'81	
1892 .	3'33	3'9	3'20	3'23	3'27	3'33	3'30	3'30	3'30	1'94	1'68	1'69	1'63	1'66	2'03	1'66	2'09	2'04	2'01	2'12	2'04	2'03	1'95	1'92	1'53	1'23	

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Year	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total	
Proportions	2.48	2.87	3.27	3.74	3.18	3.19	3.17	1.90	2.36	1.48	1.46	1.90	1.51	1.52	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.55	1.54	1.49	1.46	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40		
	.17	.13	.16	.14	.15	.14	.15	.18	.17	.19	.15	.19	.21	.18	.21	.16	.17	.15	.17	.17	.16	.20	.18	.15	.11	.13	.14	.15	.15	.13	.13		
	.34	.34	.45	.40	.38	.38	.32	.27	.38	.38	.33	.31	.36	.33	.33	.29	.29	.30	.34	.34	.34	.38	.30	.28	.23	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21		
	4.30	4.30	4.21	3.84	3.97	3.75	3.73	3.27	3.04	2.45	2.37	2.59	2.51	2.61	2.65	2.70	2.66	2.68	2.63	2.75	2.63	2.58	2.46	2.41	1.97	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66		
	6.74	6.88	6.67	6.07	5.90	5.90	4.98	4.65	3.84	3.68	3.20	3.00	3.04	3.00	2.94	4.00	3.99	3.91	4.06	4.02	4.07	4.00	3.94	3.77	3.75	3.06	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60		
	3.58	3.59	3.60	3.46	3.23	3.19	3.23	3.78	2.78	2.27	1.21	1.24	1.35	1.24	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35		
	5.92	5.79	5.36	5.21	4.90	4.92	4.92	4.28	3.89	3.13	3.08	3.17	3.25	3.30	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	
	5.41	5.32	5.14	4.74	4.20	4.40	4.39	3.37	3.00	2.89	2.33	2.32	2.99	2.97	2.94	2.96	3.29	2.96	3.05	3.10	3.12	3.28	3.41	3.37	3.23	3.05	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85		
	10.26	10.20	10.02	9.40	8.70	8.98	8.98	7.38	7.38	5.99	5.07	5.08	5.72	5.36	5.75	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	
	8.86	8.66	8.38	8.17	8.51	8.54	8.40	7.37	6.67	5.29	5.10	5.23	5.35	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	
	1.48	1.55	1.32	1.73	1.67	1.62	1.46	1.23	1.23	1.01	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.04	0.94	0.88	1.08	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.24	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18		
.95	.90	.96	.86	.91	.85	.88	.75	.61	.67	.63	.73	.70	.71	.71	.70	.64	.60	.71	.66	.70	.68	.60	.68	.60	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68		
.17	.76	1.09	.94	.9	.85	.86	.83	.86	.89	.89	.76	.87	.79	.74	.73	.69	.63	.70	.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1911	...	...	.08	.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorea V.	...	...	.13	.14	.15	.10	.20	.56	.11	.13	.13	.13	.41	.53	.06	.14	.09	.04	.04	.04	.14	.08	.07	.07	.38	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20		
	...	...	.31	4.63	4.40	4.03	4.24	3.88	3.16	3.23	3.05	3.13	3.08	3.23	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08		
	...	...	...	3.22	5.90	5.79	5.51	6.36	4.79	3.00	3.56	4.09	3.81	3.88	3.82	3.73	3.69	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	
	...	...	...	.44	1.05	1.17	1.44	1.33	1.35	1.13	1.34	1.37	1.30	1.23	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.27	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	
	...	...	...	...	.61	.34	.74	.27	.73	.27	.85	.85	.79	.76	.71	.65	.60	.55	.60	.70	.60	.77	.74	.75	.54	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.41	6.03	5.14	4.80	4.93	4.93	5.13	5.07	4.94	5.10	5.16	5.20	5.30	5.34	5.23	5.09	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	5.08	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.71	7.66	6.11	5.66	5.96	5.98	5.74	5.63	5.60	5.68	5.77	5.85	5.89	5.88	5.85	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.07	14.05	9.20	9.54	9.83	9.37	9.05	8.89	9.45	9.43	9.20	9.20	9.38	9.75	9.97	10.30	10.33	11.23	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.97	8.05	7.94	7.90	7.89	7.99	8.09	8.04	7.98	7.91	8.06	8.17	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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NOTE.—This statement shows the result of the examination undertaken once a year of a portion of the rupees held at the different treasuries in India to determine the composition of rupee circulation according to the date borne by each coin.

## STATEMENT XXXIII.

(Reference paragraph 54.)

### *Absorption of small coin in 1934-35.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India Trea- suries.	Madras and Coorg.	Bombay & Aden	Bengal.	U. P.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Prov- inces.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance											
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other Provinces.	2.05	12.14	5.66	4.00	5.96	4.93	4.07	2.33	2.00	4.35	46.78
Closing Balance	-6.18	-4.27	+23	+2.68	-4.61	+91	-35	-3.16	+3	+1.54	-13.21
	94	8.74	4.14	3.58	4.41	4.52	2.26	2.58	1.84	3.64	36.60
Net Local Absorption in 1934-35	-5.07	-87	1.64	8.13	-3.06	71	1.46	-8.41	19	2.25	-3.03
Ditto ditto in 1933-34	-1.29	72	32	7.18	-1.81	28	63	-1.81	10	2.58	7.28
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	-1.84	-1.58	-2.68	3.74	-3.64	1.11	-1.69	-1.71	14	1.77	-6.29
<b>RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance											
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other Provinces.	44	1.07	-1.11	-14	-29	-88	-16	-7	-1	-2	-3.67
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Local Absorption in 1934-35	-44	-1.07	-1.11	-14	-29	-88	-16	-7	-1	-2	-3.67
Ditto ditto in 1933-34	-40	-1.29	-71	-19	-23	-67	-25	-6	-3	-2	-3.67
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	-41	-1.45	-1.44	-28	-27	-42	-21	-8	-3	-2	-4.59
<b>ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance											
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other Provinces.	87	5.80	4.71	2.41	4.85	1.23	17	1.78	50	1.26	28.02
Closing Balance	81	...	-69	1.08	-3.57	11	...	1.69	12	36	-39
	1.26	5.22	2.73	1.43	3.17	1.25	14	1.59	50	63	16.12
Net Local Absorption in 1934-35	-8	8	1.29	2.06	-1.59	9	3	2.06	12	79	4.57
Ditto ditto in 1933-34	-32	-32	84	4.09	-1.42	7	9	2.43	14	1.18	6.73
Ditto ditto in 1932-33	23	-25	1.33	2.75	-2.16	-43	-9	7	2	99	2.18

2-ANNA NICKEL--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance

1,55	8,12	3,79	2,23	5,95	3,08	3,58	1,68	1,76	1,72	33,48
6	-2,00	2,33	2,66	-2,70	1,64	3,04	36	1,04	1,61	7,84
62	5,62	1,82	1,88	4,82	3,15	1,42	1,61	1,72	1,65	33,82
68	50	4,30	3,23	-1,07	1,57	8,80	40	1,08	1,68	16,50
28	59	2,55	6,71	-13	1,61	8,78	1,31	1,00	1,95	19,61
21	67	3,08	4,29	-2,84	2	-21	-41	81	1,10	6,72

NICKEL ANNA FIBRES--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance

59	5,94	2,68	1,89	3,31	3,54	1,89	1,35	5,76	1 14	25,48
-1,15	-1,32	+1,85	+5,39	-79	+2,50	+1,54	+1,59	+6,22	+1,23	17,06
68	3,82	2,53	1,74	3,24	2,61	96	1,47	5,04	1,10	33,19
-1,19	80	1,93	5,45	-72	2,43	1,97	1,47	6,94	1,27	29,35
-1,76	+1,37	-22	7,11	2,44	1,82	1,64	2,65	6,80	1,42	23,27
-78	68	-34	5,07	-2,09	25	28	18	6,67	90	10,82

SINGLE PICE--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance

21	86	43	43	1,43	83	61	47	75	23	6,32
-63	+1,20	+1,79	+3,42	+43	+1,05	+1,15	+1,22	+54	+83	+11,05
30	75	43	46	1,15	57	63	43	52	22	5,40
-72	1,61	-1,81	3,42	76	1,30	1,18	1,26	77	84	11,88
-1,25	1,11	1,05	2,63	2,29	54	37	1,64	70	70	10,32
-1,30	68	69	95	-1,47	31	39	18	41	54	1,48

HALF PICE--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance

3	...	2	5	5	6	...	4	2	...	28
...	...	+3	+50	+4	+8	...	+3	+6	...	74
...	...	1	4	4	5	...	3	2	...	19
3	...	5	31	5	9	...	4	6	...	53
-3	...	3	52	6	8	...	3	5	...	74
...	...	1	48	...	5	...	1	5	...	60

PIE FIBRES--

Opening Balance  
Receipts from (+) or Issues to (-) Mint or other  
Provinces.  
Closing Balance

3	11	16	5	6	6	15	2	4	1	69
...	+51	+19	+3	+1	+4	...	+4	...	+1	+53
3	18	15	5	7	9	15	4	4	1	78
...	49	20	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	76
...	47	26	16	...	3	...	3	...	1	1,10
...	44	21	15	...	4	...	4	...	2	1,02

## STATEMENT XXXIV.

(Reference paragraph 54.)

*Annual absorption of small coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	Four anna pieces.	Two anna pieces.	One anna pieces.	Single piece.	TOTAL.
Average for the 5 pre-war years . . . . .	15,75	13,59	21,02	10,51	60,87
Average for the 5 war years 1914-15 to 1918-19 . . . . .	37,24	29,54	27,86	5,68	1,00,27
1919-20 . . . . .	88,15	60,83	44,05	21,18	2,13,71
1920-21 . . . . .	-9,81	-23,24	-12,82	-2,22	-47,59
1921-22 . . . . .	-7,09	-2,40	3,28	52	-5,69
1922-23 . . . . .	3,67	1,70	12,99	2,89	21,25
1923-24 . . . . .	6,20	3,99	19,88	2,42	32,49
1924-25 . . . . .	15,87	4,90	21,86	5,31	47,94
1925-26 . . . . .	3,34	5,49	11,22	2,23	22,28
1926-27 . . . . .	51	-6,10	11,62	4,05	10,98
1927-28 . . . . .	7,08	4,62	22,02	5,05	38,72
1928-29 . . . . .	8,89	6,57	22,12	6,04	42,62
1929-30 . . . . .	-2,05	-1,88	10,36	5,77	12,30
1930-31 . . . . .	-31,70	-18,88	-14,23	-1,30	-66,21
1931-32 . . . . .	7,16	3,73	8,52	16	19,57
1932-33 . . . . .	-6,11	2,13	10,82	1,48	8,32
1933-34 . . . . .	14,01	16,04	23,27	10,28	63,60
1934-35 . . . . .	1,54	12,93	20,35	11,88	46,70

N.B.—A minus sign indicates return from circulation.

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STATEMENT XXXV.

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## STATEMENT

(Reference)

*Value of currency notes in circulation*

Last day of	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-10.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
April . . .	15,23	23,02	43,65	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,58,72	1,70,74	1,67,32	1,71,76
May . . .	15,77	23,25	46,77	66,31	83,31	1,11,53	1,55,18	1,66,92	1,67,81	1,72,89
June . . .	16,24	29,44	49,29	71,39	93,29	1,14,79	1,62,76	1,64,84	1,71,76	1,76,01
July . . .	16,49	29,27	51,53	75,48	99,81	1,21,41	1,67,11	1,63,67	1,75,56	1,80,41
August . . .	16,15	38,76	51,74	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92	1,63,27	1,76,02	1,82,26
September . . .	16,14	27,63	50,82	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	1,71,86	1,57,63	1,73,37	1,80,76
October . . .	16,63	27,67	50,50	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	1,75,29	1,59,56	1,79,72	1,79,63
November . . .	16,67	27,33	46,53	76,50	1,12,96	1,40,76	1,79,67	1,60,21	1,73,43	1,77,30
December . . .	15,47	26,26	43,25	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09	1,82,91	1,61,40	1,72,53	1,74,13
January . . .	16,29	27,18	51,84	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74	1,85,15	1,63,41	1,74,40	1,72,65
February . . .	16,37	37,27	50,57	86,76	1,08,46	1,51,43	1,83,03	1,64,60	1,73,67	1,73,89
March . . .	15,77	23,74	54,41	86,37	99,79	1,53,46	1,74,52	1,66,16	1,74,76	1,74,70
Average . . .	16,15	27,96	49,66	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68	1,63,51	1,73,80	1,76,33
Reserve Treas- ury balanc- es held in Notes— Average . . .	1,01	2,47	2,64	3,78	3,74	1,64	1,07	1,34	...	...
Metallic Reserve— Average Gold . . .	...	6,54	4,75	33,23	30,86	20,27	29,20	33,29	24,33	24,33
„ Silver . . .	10,17	11,42	32,91	21,85	20,67	26,33	44,64	55,26	74,65	85,26
Currency investment on 31st March . . .	6,00	10,00	12,00	48,49	61,46	98,85	86,86	76,42	70,92	68,33
Profits of Paper Cur- rency De- partment . . .	21	29	27	71	1,58	2,40	3,49	1,30	3,23	2,46

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paragraph 55.)

on the last day of each month.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
1,78,87	1,81,83	1,79,61	1,85,18	1,78,71	1,82,78	1,83,66	1,78,90	1,60,14	1,68,31	1,76,66	1,76,66	1,76,66
1,71,23	1,74,51	1,78,33	1,87,68	1,71,44	1,83,01	1,84,16	1,67,78	1,54,79	1,68,47	1,75,69	1,76,39	1,76,39
1,78,61	1,72,49	1,78,25	1,91,44	1,72,57	1,77,16	1,87,71	1,68,78	1,53,54	1,70,85	1,76,57	1,80,67	1,80,67
1,75,72	1,76,24	1,84,80	1,97,48	1,77,63	1,80,79	1,85,72	1,63,26	1,55,65	1,74,23	1,78,88	1,83,80	1,83,80
1,76,80	1,78,13	1,88,21	2,00,33	1,80,48	1,82,90	1,85,80	1,68,67	1,53,58	1,75,58	1,79,76	1,84,80	1,84,80
1,79,39	1,79,26	1,89,51	1,96,45	1,81,83	1,84,60	1,88,80	1,71,47	1,48,74	1,75,77	1,79,70	1,85,04	1,85,04
1,80,82	1,80,98	1,91,77	1,98,79	1,83,38	1,84,66	1,84,68	1,70,14	1,59,75	1,75,85	1,80,04	1,85,64	1,85,64
1,78,30	1,80,06	1,80,65	1,80,15	1,81,55	1,83,15	1,80,77	1,64,64	1,62,38	1,75,63	1,79,64	1,84,56	1,84,56
1,83,41	1,79,21	1,91,76	1,81,18	1,89,64	1,89,00	1,79,41	1,61,34	1,79,30	1,74,80	1,78,11	1,83,91	1,83,91
1,84,02	1,81,12	1,91,18	1,80,47	1,86,03	1,89,74	1,80,21	1,58,20	1,79,16	1,74,33	1,77,99	1,82,48	1,82,48
1,86,19	1,83,72	1,91,76	1,82,72	1,85,78	1,92,47	1,81,00	1,56,33	1,79,54	1,75,23	1,77,29	1,83,21	1,83,21
1,85,65	1,84,19	1,93,84	1,84,12	1,84,67	1,88,03	1,77,23	1,60,64	1,72,14	1,76,90	1,77,22	1,82,10	1,82,10
1,79,01	1,79,27	1,88,68	1,89,13	1,80,16	1,84,66	1,83,11	1,63,49	1,63,64	1,73,63	1,78,12	1,82,24	1,82,24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,40	23,32	22,32	22,32	29,73	30,20	32,33	30,46	10,53	14,96	21,38	41,55	41,55
88,23	74,25	63,32	98,63	1,08,51	1,02,65	1,07,73	1,12,98	1,25,26	1,12,33	1,63,79	96,19	96,19
71,33	77,12	86,11	55,34	41,73	33,32	34,00	10,19	37,94	39,05	37,70	54,18	54,18
2,11	2,99	3,73	3,43	1,70	1,99	2,04	71	1,23	1,58	28	25	25



**STATEMENT**

(Reference)

*Statement of active note circulation during*

Last day of	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in treasuries.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April . . . . .	1,68,81	1,76,66	1,76,66	92	1,01	1,10
May . . . . .	1,68,47	1,75,69	1,79,39	87	88	89
June . . . . .	1,70,65	1,76,57	1,80,87	85	89	86
July . . . . .	1,74,28	1,78,88	1,88,80	77	78	83
August . . . . .	1,75,58	1,72,76	1,64,89	76	75	72
September . . . . .	1,75,77	1,78,70	1,85,06	81	78	79
October . . . . .	1,75,85	1,80,04	1,85,64	80	89	85
November . . . . .	1,75,63	1,79,64	1,85,56	88	85	81
December . . . . .	1,74,80	1,78,11	1,88,91	90	95	73
January . . . . .	1,74,38	1,77,99	1,89,68	94	92	90
February . . . . .	1,75,35	1,77,39	1,83,21	1,13	1,16	83
March . . . . .	1,78,90	1,77,22	1,86,10	2,11	2,49	1,78
Average . . . . .	1,78,83	1,78,18	1,83,34	98	1,03	90

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paragraph 55.)

1934-35 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1,67,39	1,75,65	1,75,76	8,65	22,72	12,92	1,58,74	1,52,93	1,62,78
1,67,80	1,74,81	1,76,50	12,68	19,17	17,29	1,54,92	1,55,64	1,61,21
1,70,00	1,76,68	1,80,01	17,87	18,86	17,65	1,53,13	1,56,82	1,62,86
1,73,46	1,78,10	1,82,97	27,66	26,01	26,16	1,45,80	1,59,09	1,56,21
1,74,82	1,79,01	1,84,17	27,52	27,22	27,27	1,47,24	1,51,19	1,56,62
1,74,96	1,78,92	1,84,27	26,70	23,69	26,95	1,49,26	1,55,23	1,57,31
1,75,05	1,78,15	1,84,79	24,65	22,86	27,29	1,50,40	1,56,79	1,57,40
1,74,75	1,76,79	1,84,75	22,92	22,10	25,75	1,51,83	1,55,69	1,58,00
1,73,90	1,77,16	1,83,19	15,83	14,35	14,97	1,55,07	1,62,81	1,68,22
1,73,39	1,77,07	1,82,68	18,75	15,59	15,79	1,54,64	1,61,12	1,66,89
1,74,12	1,76,12	1,82,59	21,98	10,76	14,62	1,52,14	1,65,27	1,67,97
1,74,79	1,74,73	1,84,34	24,45	10,65	20,76	1,50,34	1,63,82	1,62,56
1,72,65	1,77,10	1,82,34	20,21	19,63	20,74	1,32,04	1,57,47	1,51,99

## STATEMENT XXXVII.

(Reference paragraph 55.)

*Note circulation.*

Gross and active circulation on the 31st March, and also the average for the year, with the corresponding figures for previous years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31st MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05	39,18	28,46	39,20	28,11	—
1909-10	54,41	39,99	49,66	37,21	+9,10
1915-16	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,63	+9,42
1918-19	1,53,46	1,33,56	1,33,20	1,12,84	+67,21
1919-20	1,74,52	1,53,78	1,71,68	1,51,10	+87,26
1920-21	1,66,16	1,47,86	1,63,51	1,38,88	-12,22
1921-22	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,78,80	1,52,23	+18,84
1922-23	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,33	1,53,27	+1,05
1923-24	1,85,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,58,93	+8,66
1924-25	1,84,19	1,66,55	1,79,27	1,60,91	+8,96
1925-26	1,93,34	1,67,71	1,86,68	1,63,16	+2,25
1926-27	1,84,13	1,64,31	1,89,18	1,56,36	-6,80
1927-28	1,84,87	1,74,58	1,80,16	1,63,62	+7,26
1928-29	1,88,03	1,78,10	1,84,86	1,71,90	+8,28
1929-30	1,77,23	1,59,30	1,83,11	1,63,00	-6,90
1930-31	1,60,84	1,47,98	1,65,49	1,51,13	-11,87
1931-32	1,73,14	1,65,17	1,63,64	1,52,62	+1,49
1932-33	1,76,90	1,50,34	1,73,88	1,52,04	—38
1933-34	1,77,23	1,63,88	1,78,13	1,57,47	+5,43
1934-35	1,80,10	1,63,56	1,80,24	1,61,60	+4,13

## STATEMENT XXXVIII.

(Reference paragraphs 55 and 56.)

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March 1935 and preceding years.*

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES OF THE CIRCULATION) OF NOTES FOR									
	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-5	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-5	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	TOTAL
1919-14	...	...	1,61	17,78	8	1,78	17,81	3,84	9,17	...	...	8.2	34.9	2	8.5	85.0	5.2	18.0	100
1920-21	9,53	51	14,03	52,67	3	3,84	47,23	2,58	17,81	6.4	4	9.5	35.5	...	2.6	31.9	1.7	12.0	100
1921-22	9,93	27	15,84	57,51	3	4,08	54,28	2,05	14,68	6.2	2	10.0	34.8	...	2.5	34.2	1.8	9.3	100
1922-23	10,98	18	15,27	56,71	2	3,76	59,43	1,74	14,41	6.7	1	10.0	34.7	...	2.3	36.4	1.9	8.9	100
1923-24	11,39	7	15,90	57,13	2	3,13	69,41	1,63	12,87	6.6	...	9.3	39.4	...	1.8	40.8	9	7.5	100
1924-25	4,15	4	15,88	66,57	2	2,61	68,37	1,32	13,11	3.5	...	9.3	40.5	...	1.4	37.7	8	7.7	100
1925-26	72	2	15,66	76,88	2	2,23	60,23	1,19	13,20	4	...	9.2	45.2	...	1.3	35.4	7	7.8	100
1926-27	44	2	16,49	72,86	3	2,13	60,09	1,10	13,42	3	...	9.9	42.7	...	1.3	36.1	7	8.0	100
1927-28	30	1	18,91	76,27	2	2,09	68,07	1,05	14,90	3	...	10.7	42.2	...	1.2	35.7	6	8.4	100
1928-29	36	1	22,77	74,55	2	2,01	65,70	99	12,69	3	...	13.2	41.4	...	1.1	36.5	6	7.0	100
1929-30	35	1	20,97	69,08	2	1,60	58,88	84	10,78	2	...	12.9	42.6	...	1.0	36.3	3	6.7	100
1930-31	34	1	18,92	64,20	2	1,53	54,86	77	10,76	3	...	12.5	42.4	...	1.0	36.3	5	7.1	100
1931-32	34	1	22,31	69,55	2	1,51	63,07	79	11,67	2	...	13.2	41.1	...	9	37.6	4	6.9	100
1932-33	33	1	19,95	61,83	2	1,23	37,65	68	11,63	3	...	13.0	40.3	...	8	37.6	5	7.6	100
1933-34	33	1	21,58	67,41	2	1,33	64,90	60	11,31	2	...	12.9	40.2	...	8	38.3	4	6.7	100
1934-35	32	1	23,11	67,68	2	1,26	60,84	56	17,72	3	...	13.5	39.5	...	7	35.5	3	10.3	100

## STATEMENT XXXIX.

(Reference paragraph 55.)

*Encashment of foreign circle notes.*

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY							TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta . . . . .	...	50,66,800	1,03,01,200	1,59,17,450	15,42,470	26,39,350	6,59,450	8,66,26,220	3,17,64,280	3,98,68,940	8,75,48,380
Cawnpore . . . . .	1,19,93,260	..	97,49,810	76,39,450	7,12,200	6,11,550	50,800	3,07,17,070	2,46,15,930	2,63,62,110	2,86,11,690
Lahore . . . . .	84,96,720	24,37,650	...	1,23,88,720	58,22,360	10,93,000	1,33,350	2,96,70,790	3,19,93,090	3,25,19,730	3,39,06,370
Bombay . . . . .	1,14,41,620	22,96,500	1,56,22,540	...	28,96,600	2,52,55,050	5,17,050	5,60,59,360	6,24,63,990	6,50,84,320	4,93,10,450
Karachi . . . . .	7,54,300	1,68,400	54,96,500	31,96,640	...	3,28,600	26,650	99,7	87,15,450	99,97,960	87,93,630
Madras . . . . .	65,53,150	5,35,000	23,93,500	1,55,66,050	6,28,150	...	6,00,800	2,61,96,900	2,46,20,720	3,40,26,100	3,09,26,320
Rangoon . . . . .	26,80,550	2,42,900	11,96,000	24,65,200	1,87,200	31,77,450	...	99,29,300	92,58,450	1,11,99,500	99,19,600
Total for 1934-35 . . . . .	4,18,99,600	1,07,46,800	4,51,59,850	5,71,93,710	1,12,89,370	3,31,34,000	19,87,600	20,14,10,930	...	...	...
„ 1933-34 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,34,61,860	...	...
„ 1932-33 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,90,53,650	...
„ 1931-32 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,03,17,240

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**STATEMENT XL.**

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## STATEMENT

(Reference)

## Receipts and expenditure of the Currency

No.	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA, CAWW	
		Controller of the Currency.	Calcutta Circle.
	<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	Ra.	Ra.
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .	...	...
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal bills of exchange . . . . .	...	...
3	Premium on bills . . . . .	...	26,638
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	10,885
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	...	24,200
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	4,150
7	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	-4,436
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1934-35</b> . . . . .	...	61,417
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1933-34</b> . . . . .	...	...
	<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>		
1	Salaries (including exchange compensation, house-rent and local allowances) . . . . .	71,336	33,373
2	Establishment (including local allowances) . . . . .	1,31,342	4,41,838
3	Temporary establishment . . . . .	1,192	26,957
4	Stationery . . . . .	10,586	2,577
5	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	23,305	1,818
6	Cost of repairs, etc., to currency buildings . . . . .	...	19,392
7	Contingencies . . . . .	7,173	23,533
8	Travelling allowances (including passages) . . . . .	7,533	6,514
9	Cost of note forms (including freight, etc.) . . . . .	...	...
10	Charges for remittance of treasure . . . . .	...	-2,82,550
11	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	...	51
12	Exchange . . . . .	...	...
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1934-35</b> . . . . .	2,57,487	8,18,753
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1933-34</b> . . . . .	...	...
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1934-35</b> . . . . .	...	...

\* The figures are approximate as the

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paragraph 71.)

Department for the year 1934-35.\*

PUNE AND LAHORE.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			Currency Note Press.	MADRAS.		RANGOON.		TOTAL.	No.
Cann- pore Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Bombay Circle.	Karachi Circle.		Madras Circle.	Rangoon Circle.	Rs.	Rs.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,72,974	1	
2,809	6,476	...	16,754	81	...	2,457	22,952	77,817	2		
3,664	7,354	...	6,900	1,550	...	10,740	250	41,288	3		
...	4,800	...	1,400	259	...	7,800	3,050	41,000	4		
1,418	7,379	...	1,672	180	13,44,486	1,220	881	13,61,288	5		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
-889	-3,167	...	-2,615	-490	...	-4,218	-750	-1,919	7		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10,415	8		
6,602	22,222	...	24,111	1,661	13,44,486	17,999	26,383	75,75,997			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,71,756			
10,654	17,615	80,081	34,922	8,893	18,513	10,358	11,025	2,46,851	1		
81,943	91,874	46,577	2,55,438	37,708	88,918	1,30,785	1,41,012	14,36,101	2		
7,447	16,580	...	8,750	261	2,810	5,625	...	69,627	3		
480	431	880	1,180	68	...	333	296	16,061	4		
2,800	2,500	6,163	2,467	2,437	309	3,723	9,019	61,111	5		
1,870	384	...	4,274	118	...	1,26,857	11,346	1,65,180	6		
17,991	8,050	10,009	13,504	5,902	7,68,267	7,668	11,862	8,71,822	7		
6,361	4,630	2,199	6,215	621	2,792	2,920	3,432	44,397	8		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,67,105	9		
2,23,465	75,748	...	1,06,637	11,063	...	1,49,345	67,372	8,16,000	0		
3,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,631	6,847	11		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
3,66,666	2,17,533	95,752	4,33,362	67,909	8,79,638	4,37,444	2,60,154	51,01,782			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,77,030			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,74,215			

accounts for the year have not been closed.



## STATEMENT XLI.

(Reference paragraph 71.)

### *Statistics of work in Currency Offices.*

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Labore.	Bombay.	Karn chi.	Madras.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.		
								1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.
<b>Issue of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	6,22	1,26	2,77	4,25	62	2,92	2,24	20,27	17,58	15,38
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,25,90	19,23	46,60	1,29,12	15,00	46,79	46,23	4,29,07	4,02,43	3,79,18
<b>Cancellation of notes in lakhs—</b>										
No. of pieces . . . . .	5,81	1,45	3,28	4,03	47	2,77	1,74	19,55	15,03	13,70
Value in rupees . . . . .	1,22,07	17,69	43,85	90,41	11,31	44,38	31,56	3,61,27	2,99,50	2,75,18
<b>Receipt of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	6,23	1,27	1,73	4,76	34	2,55	1,24	18,12	17,13	14,60
<b>Issue of coin—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	6,36	4,80	63	4,87	31	1,84	1,22	20,03	22,79	20,41
<b>Transactions over the counter—</b>										
Value in lakhs of rupees . . . . .	1,30,08	7,56	21,10	1,14,80	11,25	88,63	35,33	3,58,76	3,44,93	3,52,75
<b>No. of claims on defective, lost or wholly destroyed notes registered</b>										
	6,337	1,429	2,554	3,381	4,006	3,902	1,942	19,950	16,071	19,506

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