



EAST INDIA
ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES

1931-1932

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

By the Secretary of State
for India

*Presented by the Secretary of State for India
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
November, 1931.*

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

RELATING TO THE

**ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (Central Government)
for 1929-30 and the ESTIMATES for 1930-31 and 1931-32.**

I.—INTRODUCTION.

This Memorandum is concerned with the budget position up to the passing into law of the Indian Finance Act in March, 1931. The adverse developments in the first half of the year 1931-32, due to the continuance of the world-wide depression, have necessitated a Supplementary Budget, which is before the Indian Legislature.

SEPARATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments, and for the definite assignment to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the nine "Governor's Provinces" viz. : Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma, and in the Province of Coorg. As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs

of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and, should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued aimed at the progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation as soon as the revenues of the Central Government permitted. They ceased to be levied as from 1927-28.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from the 1st April, 1921, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on 1st April, 1924. The annual volumes of the "Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India," commencing with that for 1921-22, exhibit separately the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government and of each of the Provincial Governments. The Central Government and each Provincial Government issues annually a separate volume containing its own budget estimate for the forthcoming year and, in most cases, a revised estimate for the closing year. This Memorandum, however, deals with the Accounts and Estimates of the Central Government only, except where otherwise stated.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE FROM GENERAL FINANCE.

In accordance with a Resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly in September, 1924, Railway Finance has been separated from the general finances of Government with effect from the year 1924-25. The Railway revenue account and the contributions of the Railways to the general revenues are shown on pages 26 to 28.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

In the Accounts for 1929-30 sterling amounts under Revenue and Capital heads are converted into rupees at Rs. 13·4454 per £1, the average of the daily rates for telegraphic transfers in Calcutta on London for that year, sterling amounts under Debt and Remittance heads being converted at Rs. 13½ per £1 (1s. 6d. to the rupee).

In the estimates sterling expenditure is converted into rupees at the following rates :—

Budget, 1930-31	.. ..	1s. 6d. per rupee (Rs. 13½ per £1).
Revised Estimate, 1930-31	.. ..	1s. 5 ² / ₃ d. per rupee (Rs. 13·4974 per £1).
Budget, 1931-32	.. ..	1s. 6d. per rupee (Rs. 13½ per £1).

II.—REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	1,32,68,55,102	1,35,64,11,000	1,23,43,61,000	1,34,86,64,000
Expenditure	1,32,41,71,504	1,34,78,11,000	1,36,12,03,000	1,34,85,58,000
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	+ 26,83,598	+ 86,00,000	- 12,68,42,000	+ 1,06,000

In these figures all receipts on revenue account are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the main exceptions that the working expenses of railways, irrigation works and posts and telegraphs, and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies, are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments ; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compilation may cause the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for the three years under review is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, and *net* figures under other heads of revenue and expenditure obtained by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue other than opium is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1929-30.		Budget Estimate, 1930-31.		Revised Estimate, 1930-31.		Budget Estimate, 1931-32.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Principal Heads of Revenue :—								
1. Customs ..	51,27,66,229		54,63,81,000		46,01,93,000		56,45,97,000	
2. Taxes on Income ..	16,70,60,821		17,99,78,000		15,79,83,000		17,44,54,000	
3. Salt ..	6,76,46,354		7,04,83,000		6,85,00,000		7,05,00,000	
4. Opium ..	2,55,28,515		2,07,23,000		1,87,36,000		1,41,95,000	
5. Other Heads..	2,25,60,177		2,30,86,000		2,20,63,000		2,21,46,000	
		79,55,62,096		84,06,51,000		72,74,75,000		84,58,92,000
II. Commercial Undertakings :—								
1. Railways ..	6,11,85,963		5,73,57,000		5,73,57,000		5,36,02,000	
2. Irrigation ..	-20,01,734		-11,46,000		-29,59,000		-8,35,000	
3. Posts and Telegraphs ..	-81,18,421		-71,21,000		-1,59,39,000		-91,70,000	
		5,10,65,808		4,90,90,000		3,84,59,000		4,35,97,000
III. Currency and Mint								
1. Currency ..	2,03,18,357		2,01,95,000		70,92,000		8,20,000	
2. Mint ..	-3,70,046		9,54,000		-44,67,000		-23,57,000	
		1,99,48,311		2,11,49,000		26,25,000		-15,37,000
IV. Miscellaneous Adjustments with Provincial Governments		3,011		—		—		—
V. Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ..		35,24,338		28,60,000		30,49,000		23,74,000
VI. Extraordinary Items ..		1,88,88,378		31,50,000		83,22,000		30,19,000
Total Net Revenue ..		88,89,91,942		91,69,00,000		77,99,30,000		89,33,45,000

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1929-30.		Budget Estimate, 1930-31.		Revised Estimate, 1930-31.		Budget Estimate, 1931-32.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Debt Services ..		12,18,06,838		14,36,27,000		13,90,19,000		15,85,41,000
II. Military Services :—								
1. Army ..	50,16,34,420		49,48,27,000		48,63,01,000		47,60,38,000	
2. Marine ..	67,79,133		68,96,000		69,93,000		69,40,000	
3. Military Engineer Services	4,12,45,225		4,43,84,000		4,50,57,000		3,98,98,000	
4. Transfers to or from Military Reserve Fund	13,41,222		— 26,07,000		46,49,000		— 28,76,000	
		55,10,00,000		54,35,00,000		54,30,00,000		52,00,00,000
III. Collection of Revenue		3,59,67,959		3,71,00,000		3,64,90,000		3,66,71,000
IV. Civil Administration		11,49,31,812		12,20,15,000		12,57,36,000		12,02,91,000
V. Miscellaneous Civil Charges ..		3,85,26,923		3,59,36,000		3,79,39,000		3,58,77,000
VI. Civil Works ..		2,35,61,614		2,54,89,000		2,40,19,000		2,16,43,000
VII. Forest and other Capital Outlay charged to Revenue ..		5,13,198		6,33,000		5,69,000		2,16,000
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		88,63,08,344		90,83,00,000		90,67,72,000		89,32,39,000
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)		+ 26,83,598		+ 86,00,000		— 12,68,42,000		+ 1,06,000

ACCOUNTS, 1929-30.

The Accounts for 1929-30 show a surplus of Rs. 26·84 lakhs, compared with a surplus of Rs. 35 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for the same year.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1930-31.

The Revised Estimate for 1930-31 showed a deficit of Rs. 12,68·42 lakhs as compared with a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs in the Budget. The Revised Estimate took account of changes in taxation which came into effect on 1st March, 1931, and which were estimated to yield Rs. 88 lakhs up to 31st March, 1931. Excluding these additional taxation receipts, the Revised Estimate is worse than the Budget by Rs. 14,42 lakhs, chiefly accounted for by a fall of Rs. 9½ crores under Customs revenue and a fall of nearly Rs. 2¼ crores under Taxes on Income.

The principal *net* variations in the Revised Estimate of 1930-31 from the Budget figures are shown below. Explanations of the main differences are given under their respective heads in Appendix I (*see* page 24).

<i>Net Revenue.</i>			
<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Extraordinary Items	51,72,000	Customs	8,61,88,000
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	1,89,000	Taxes on Income ..	2,19,95,000
		Currency and Mint ..	1,85,24,000
		Posts and Telegraphs	88,18,000
		Opium	19,87,000
		Salt	19,83,000
		Irrigation	18,13,000
		Other Heads	10,23,000
Total	53,61,000	Total	14,23,31,000

Net decrease Rs. 13,69,70,000.

<i>Net Expenditure.</i>			
<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Civil Administration	37,21,000	Debt Services ..	46,08,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	20,03,000	Civil Works	14,70,000
		Collection of Revenue	6,10,000
		Military Services ..	5,00,000
		Forest and other Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	64,000
Total	57,24,000	Total	72,52,000

Net decrease Rs. 15,28,000.

BUDGET, 1931-32.

The Government of India framed the Budget estimates on a cautious basis so far as world conditions were concerned, but otherwise assumed fairly normal conditions in India. After taking into account certain economies in Civil and Military expenditure, the final Budget provided for expenditure of Rs. 134·86 crores against a revenue of Rs. 134·85 crores giving

an estimated surplus of Rs. 1 lakh. To attain this result, in addition to economies in expenditure, extra revenue had to be provided by additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 13.77 crores.

It was stated by the Finance member that "expenditure and revenue returns will have to be carefully watched and, if conditions show signs of deterioration, it may be necessary to take *interim* measures to counteract that."

Retrenchment Committees were formed after the Budget had been passed to examine the possibilities of still further economies in expenditure including cuts in pay.

The new taxation was confined to the heads, Customs, Excise and Taxes on Income as being the only sources ready to hand for providing sums of the magnitude required. The estimated additional yield in 1931-32 was as follows, viz. :—

	<i>Rs. lakhs.</i>
(i) Increased import duties on galvanised iron and steel pipes and sheets, imposed with effect from 30th December, 1930	50
(ii) Increased Customs and Excise Duties (see Appendix II, page 34)	932
(iii) Increased rates of Taxes on Income (see Appendix II, page 37)	395
Total	1,377

The Finance Bill, which provided *inter alia* for the increased Customs and excise duties and fixed the rates of Income Tax and Super Tax, was not passed by the Legislative Assembly after being recommended by the Governor General. After being passed however by the Council of State, it was certified by the Governor General under section 67B of the Government of India Act (*vide* Parliamentary Paper H.C. 109 of 1931) and became an Act on 30th March, 1931.

No change was made in the rates of Salt Duty* or Postage and the interest on securities in the Paper Currency Reserve and the surplus in the Gold Standard Reserve over £40 millions will be credited to revenue.

The Legislative Assembly made the following reductions in revenue expenditure in the course of the voting of the demands for grants for 1931-32, viz. :—

<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Railway Board	1,00,000
Ditto	100
Customs	100
Taxes on Income	100
Executive Council	100
Army Department	100

* The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, since passed imposes a temporary additional duty of customs on foreign salt. The Act was designed to protect the Indian Salt Industry. Neither this Act nor the Wheat (Import Duty) Act, 1931, was expected to have any appreciable effect on the revenue position.

All these reductions have been accepted so far as the demands are concerned.

In the Budget, as finally passed, the Net Revenue and Expenditure were estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
Net Revenue	89,33,45,000
Net Expenditure	88,32,39,000
Surplus	<u>1,06,000</u>

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1930-31, these figures show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 11,34,15,000, and a decrease in net expenditure of Rs. 1,35,33,000.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1930-31 in detail are as follows :—

Net Revenue.

<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Customs	10,44,04,000	Extraordinary Items	53,03,000
Taxes on Income	1,64,71,000	Opium	45,41,000
Posts and Telegraphs	67,69,000	Currency and Mint	41,62,000
Irrigation	21,24,000	Railways	37,55,000
Salt	20,00,000	Miscellaneous Civil	
Other Heads.. .. .	83,000	Receipts	6,75,000
Total	<u><u>13,18,51,000</u></u>	Total	<u><u>1,84,36,000</u></u>

Net increase Rs. 11,34,15,000

Net Expenditure.

<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Debt Services	1,95,22,000	Military Services	2,30,00,000
Collection of Revenue	1,81,000	Civil Administration	54,45,000
		Civil Works	23,76,000
		Miscellaneous Civil	
		Charges	20,62,000
		Forest and Other	
		Capital Outlay	
		charged to Revenue	3,53,000
Total	<u><u>1,97,03,000</u></u>	Total	<u><u>3,32,36,000</u></u>

Net decrease Rs. 1,35,33,000

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I. (See page 24.)

A Supplementary Budget to maintain a balanced revenue position for 1931-32 and 1932-33 together is before the Indian Legislature.

III.—TAXATION PER HEAD IN BRITISH INDIA.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget Estimate, 1931-32.
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Customs	51,12·59	54,48·17	56,29·33
Taxes on Income	17,06·35	18,29·67	17,70·94
Salt	6,36·77	6,66·47	6,67·51
Excise	20,11·35	19,80·61	16,94·20
Stamps	14,12·41	13,90·00	13,04·89
Registration	1,37·03	1,41·97	1,29·27
Scheduled Taxes	40·55	39·59	44·39
Total (excluding Land Revenue) ..	1,10,57·05	114,96·48	1,12,40·53
Land Revenue	33,21·59	36,00·25	36,19·79
Total (including Land Revenue) ..	1,43,78·64	150,96·73	1,48,60·32
The taxation per head on the assumption that the whole is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is :—			
(i) exclusive of Land Revenue..	Rs. 4·11	Rs. 4·23	Rs. 4·10
(ii) inclusive of Land Revenue..	5·34	5·56	5·41

The above figures include both Central and Provincial revenue.

For the purpose of calculating the taxation per head, the figures of population have been based on the Census of 1931 (271,749,312), an annual increase of population at the rate of one per cent. being assumed.

IV.—DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS.

1930-31.

Indian Treasury Bills of 3 and sometimes 6 and 9 months' currency were sold in India during the year, except for the period 23rd July to 11th August, 1930. The amount outstanding with the public on 31st March, 1930, was Rs. 36·04 crores and on 31st March, 1931, Rs. 55·37 crores. In addition Rs. 5·89 crores were held in the Paper Currency Reserve on 31st March, 1931, as against Rs. 29·22 crores held on 31st March, 1930.

On the 20th May, 1930, £7,000,000 India 6 per cent. Bonds, repayable at par in 1933-35, were issued in London at £99 per cent., to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways and for general purposes. The loan was over-subscribed.

The Rupee Loan of 1930 was open to subscription from 28th July to 6th August inclusive. It took the form of 6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36, without limit of amount, and was issued at par. Subscriptions were accepted in cash, Indian Treasury Bills and 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930. The 1930 Bonds were taken for conversion at par and the Indian Treasury Bills at their face value less discount of 3, 4 or 4½ per cent. per annum, respectively, according as they matured by 31st August, in September and October, or on or after 1st November, 1930.

The results of the issue were as follows :—

<i>Form of subscription.</i>	<i>Nominal amount of 1933-36 bonds applied for.</i>
	<i>Rs. lakhs.</i>
Cash	12·96
Treasury Bills	8·46
1930 Bonds	8·28
	29·70

On 14th October, 1930, £12,000,000 India 6 per cent Bonds, repayable at par in 1935-37, were issued in London at par to provide for the repayment of £6,000,000 India Bills due December, 1930, and to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways and for general purposes. The loan was over-subscribed.

On 9th February, 1931, £12,000,000 India 5½ per cent. Stock, repayable at par in 1936-38, was issued in London at £97 per cent. for payment in cash and £5,181,249 of like stock was issued in conversion of £5,000,000 of India 5½ per cent Stock 1932 at 103½ per cent.

The proceeds of the cash issue were to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes. The issue was over-subscribed.

Short dated Loans amounting to £6,000,000 were taken from the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India in July and August, 1930; £2,000,000 were repaid in March, 1931, and the balance of £4,000,000 remained outstanding on 31st March, 1931.

The net increase in the Permanent Debt in India was estimated at Rs. 12½ crores, about Rs. 29½ crores new debt having been raised and about Rs. 17 crores of 1930 Bonds and other loans having been discharged by repayment or conversion. The floating debt in India was estimated to be reduced by Rs. 14·6 crores owing to a net reduction of Rs. 23·6 crores in the amount of bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve, partly set off by a net issue of Rs. 9 crores of Treasury Bills to the Public.

Unfunded debt in India was estimated to be increased by Rs. 7·38 crores, including Savings Bank Deposits, Rs. 4·23 crores and Post Office Cash Certificates, Rs. 3·20 crores.

Permanent Debt in England was increased by approximately £26½ millions net resulting from the issues of India Bonds and Stock mentioned above, partly set off by £1·81 million redeemed from the Railway Sinking Funds and a part repayment of the capital portion of the Railway Annuities. Floating debt in England was reduced by nearly £2 millions owing to the discharge of £6,000,000 12 months' India Bills partly set off by loans amounting to £4 millions taken from the Imperial Bank of India in 1930-31, and outstanding at the end of the year.

1931-1932.

The Budget provided for a capital outlay of Rs. 13·38 crores, including Rs. 11·45 crores on the construction of State Railways ; Rs. 91·3 lakhs on Posts and Telegraphs ; Rs. 43·18 lakhs on Vizagapatam Port ; Rs. 37·38 lakhs in respect of the commuted value of pensions ; and Rs. 24·72 lakhs on the new Capital at Delhi ; for the discharge in India of :—

Permanent Debt amounting to Rs. 8·10 crores, and in England of :—

£1,597,500 for part capital redemption of the railway annuities created in purchase of railways ;

£14,730,750 for the discharge of the remainder of the 5½ per cent. Stock due for repayment on 15th January, 1932 ;

£200,025 for the statutory sinking funds established in connection with the purchase of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railways,

together with other small items of capital expenditure.

The Budget also contemplated the issue of a Rupee loan of Rs. 15 crores, partly to provide for the conversion of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1931 and the net discharge of about Rs. 1 crore of other debt, and partly to provide new money to the extent of Rs. 7½ crores. It also assumed net receipts of Rs. 4 crores from sales of Post Office Cash Certificates and Rs. 5½ crores from Savings Bank deposits.

The sale of Indian Treasury Bills was continued in the form of 3, 6 and 9 months maturities up to 30th June, after which 3 and 6 months' Bills only were issued, and on the 1st October, 1931, the Bills outstanding with the public amounted to Rs. 74.85 crores.

On the 19th May, 1931, £10,000,000 India 6 per cent. bonds, repayable at par in 1933-34, were issued in London at par, to provide funds for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes. About 62 per cent. of the loan was taken by the Underwriters.

India 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935, were issued in India from 15th Sept., 1931, until further notice. Subscriptions were admissible in the form of Cash, Indian 6 per cent. Bonds 1931, and Indian Treasury Bills. The price of issue was at par for the first week increasing by 2 annas per cent. weekly to cover the accrued interest. Subscriptions received up to 30th October, 1931, were as follows :—

	Rs. lakhs.
Cash	12,24
1931 Bonds ..	2,03
	14,27
Total	14,27

The £4,000,000 loans from the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India were repaid in April to June, 1931.

The amount of the permanent and floating public debt of the Government of India (Central Government) outstanding is given in the following table. The figures include debt incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments, the debenture stocks of various railways taken over by the Secretary of State on the transfer of the lines, and the capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities.

	In India †	In England*
	Rs.	£
31st March, 1930.. .. .	4,70,36,17,960	363,612,480
31st March, 1931.. .. .	4,78,51,27,660	387,899,875
31st March, 1932 (Estimate)	4,85,47,70,660	399,139,303

† Excludes Post Office Cash Certificates.

* Includes liability for British Government 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, taken over by India.

A statement of the interest-bearing obligations (including the public debt) of the Government of India is given on page 17.

RAILWAYS.

On the 31st March, 1930, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 41,724 miles, of which 812 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total route mileage under construction at the close of the year was 1,482 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Accounts for 1929-30 and in the Estimates for 1930-31 and 1931-32, is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ..	30,15,89,999§	14,50,00,000	11,45,00,000
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources ..	2,43,676	—	—
	30,18,33,675*	14,50,00,000*	11,45,00,000

* The figures in the above table have been arrived at after allowing for adjustment in respect of exchange.

§ Includes £5,256,631 paid to the Southern Punjab Railway Company in purchase of their line. Actually, £3,300,000 was paid in 1929-30, payment of the remainder being deferred under the terms of the contract until 30th April, 1930.

In addition to the above figures, capital expenditure is incurred on-branch lines from funds deposited by Branch line Companies or advanced by the Government.

The following table shows the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of the year and the net return obtained:—

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Capital at charge at end of each year (Central Government)	7,69,98,10,546	7,84,48,10,546	7,95,93,10,546
Working profit from railways excluding interest charges ..	34,49,69,921	27,63,57,000	34,79,55,000
Percentage of same to capital at charge ..	4.48%	3.52%	4.37%
Final working profit or loss after meeting interest charges ..	<i>Rs.</i> 4,03,64,257	<i>Rs.</i> 5,12,42,000	<i>Rs.</i> 1,22,35,000
Percentage of same to capital at charge ..	0.52%	0.65%	0.15%

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the Budget for 1931-32 provision was made for Rs. 91·3 lakhs for capital outlay not charged to revenue on the Indian Postal and Telegraph and the Indo-European Telegraph Departments. Of this amount about Rs. 54 lakhs represented a book transfer from Capital to Revenue in connection with the sale of the Indo-European Telegraph undertaking. In the course of 1930-31 the negotiations regarding the disposal of the Indo-European Telegraph Department were concluded as explained in paragraph 40 of the Finance Member's Budget speech.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

The capital expenditure incurred, or estimated to be incurred, during the three financial years under review, on permanent works at Delhi, is as follows :—

	Rs.
1929-30 (Accounts)	72,72,239
1930-31 (Revised Estimate)	52,90,000
1931-32 (Budget Estimate)	24,72,000

The total actual capital expenditure incurred up to 31st March, 1930, was Rs. 14,15,63,005.

OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Provision has also been made for the following items of expenditure of the Central Government charged outside the Revenue account :—

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Irrigation works	2,99,477	46,000	67,000
Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Port	35,75,018	38,75,000	43,18,000
Payment of commuted value of pensions	38,08,683	39,51,000	37,38,000
Capital outlay on Security Printing	22,754	4,43,000	-3,94,000
Capital Outlay on Currency Note Printing Press	68,632	1,58,000	5,000
Capital Outlay on Bombay Land Scheme	—	2,12,29,000	—

Interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India.

The following table exhibits the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India and shows also the portion of Indian Debt incurred on behalf of Government Commercial undertakings and of the Provincial Governments.

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations and certain interest-bearing assets of the Government of India, at the close of each financial year.

	31st March, 1927.	31st March, 1928.	31st March, 1929.	31st March, 1930.	31st March, 1931. (Budget.)
<i>In India :</i>	(In crores of rupees.)				
Loans (a)	374.44	372.25	390.73	405.11	417.85
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	—	7.59	4.00	36.04	45.00
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	41.47	31.94	39.15	29.22	5.65
Other Obligations :—					
Post Office Savings Banks	29.51	32.67	34.49	37.13	36.99
Cash Certificates	26.68	30.70	32.30	35.00	38.20
Provident Funds, etc.	51.02	55.82	60.52	65.41	70.33
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	20.10	25.48	31.09	30.18	23.67
Provincial Balances (b)	10.49	10.48	10.43	10.21	6.11
Total Loans, etc.	415.91	411.78	433.88	470.37	468.50
Total Other Obligations	137.80	155.15	168.83	177.93	174.90
Total in India	553.71	566.93	602.71	648.30	643.40
<i>In England :</i>	(In millions of £.)				
Loans (a)	265.09	272.32	283.31	289.03	315.97
War Contribution	17.81	17.28	16.72	16.72	16.72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	56.19	54.79	53.35	51.86	50.32
India Bills	—	—	—	6.00	—
Imperial Bank of India Loan	—	—	—	—	4.05
Provident Funds, etc. .. .. .	.27	.19	.43	2.54	.70
Total in England	339.36	344.58	353.81	366.15	387.76
Equivalent at 1s. 6d. to the Rupee	452.48	459.44	471.75	488.20	517.01
Total Interest-bearing obligations	1,006.19	1,026.37	1,074.46	1,136.50	1,160.41
Interest-yielding assets :					
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	635.46	668.60	700.69	730.79	748.29
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments	19.16	20.73	21.81	22.70	23.41
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	120.17	126.34	137.52	142.60	149.14
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans	12.11	13.91	15.49	17.65	19.60
Total Interest-yielding assets	786.90	829.58	875.51	913.74	937.44
Cash, bullion, and securities held on Treasury account	37.48	24.26	28.34	45.36	29.06
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	181.81	172.53	170.61	177.40	193.91

(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.

In addition to the cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account, the Central Government held on 31st March, 1931, £40,000,000 in the Gold Standard Reserve.

V.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated or actual, of the Government of India in 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance, India ..	9,20,46,097	17,79,20,097	25,76,33,677	12,74,69,677
Opening Balance, England ..	(a) 6,99,36,668	(a) 9,30,41,668	(b) 8,51,57,683	(b) 6,46,96,683
Total Opening Balance	16,19,82,765	27,09,61,765	34,27,91,360	19,21,66,360
RECEIPTS—				
Revenue Surplus	26,83,598	86,00,000	—	1,06,000
Capital Contributions by Railway Companies and Indian States towards construction of State Railways ..	2,43,676	—	—	—
Permanent Debt (net incurred) ..	20,39,57,284	4,66,00,000	46,47,65,000	10,21,62,000
Floating Debt (net incurred)	30,10,65,000	—	—	—
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	13,04,22,471	9,36,52,000	4,92,67,000	9,69,72,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	—	5,57,80,000	1,62,67,000	7,44,43,000
Railway Depreciation and Reserve Funds (net)	—	5,08,95,000	—	1,04,33,000
Remittances (net)	—	4,95,000	9,10,000	6,47,000
Total Receipts	63,83,72,029	25,60,22,000	53,12,09,000	28,47,63,000
Total	80,03,54,794	52,69,83,765	87,40,00,360	47,69,29,360
DISBURSEMENTS—				
Revenue Deficit	—	—	12,68,42,000	—
Capital Outlay on Security Printing Press ..	22,754	45,000	4,43,000	—3,94,000
Construction of State Railways	30,18,33,675	16,75,00,000	14,50,00,000	11,45,00,000
Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs ..	33,07,339	68,71,000	3,36,000	91,30,000
Construction of Irrigation Works	2,99,477	1,01,000	46,000	67,000
Capital outlay on Vizagapatam Port	35,75,018	34,20,000	38,75,000	43,18,000
Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions ..	38,08,683	33,59,000	39,51,000	37,38,000
Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	72,72,239	51,84,000	52,90,000	24,72,000
Capital Outlay on Bombay Land Scheme ..	—	2,05,22,000	2,12,29,000	—
Capital Outlay on Currency Note Printing Press	68,632	1,88,000	1,58,000	5,000
Capital Outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships	12,821	—	—	—
Floating Debt (net Discharged)	—	4,00,00,000	17,20,70,000	5,39,60,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	1,06,65,355	—	—	—
Railway Depreciation and Reserve Funds (net)	1,24,97,917	—	6,80,99,000	—
Loans and Advances by Central Government (net Advances)	7,20,11,416	6,73,62,000	8,43,95,000	7,49,71,000
Remittances (net)	51,12,412	—	—	—
Balances of Provincial Governments (net) ..	3,70,75,696	2,61,13,000	5,01,00,000	3,21,00,000
Total Disbursements	45,75,63,434	34,06,65,000	68,18,34,000	29,48,67,000
Closing Balance	34,27,91,360	18,63,18,765	19,21,66,360	18,20,62,360
Total	80,03,54,794	52,69,83,765	87,40,00,360	47,69,29,360
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—				
Closing Balance, India	25,76,33,677	12,95,94,097	12,74,69,677	12,03,84,677
Closing Balance, England	(b) 8,51,57,683	(a) 5,67,24,668	(b) 6,46,96,683	(b) 6,16,77,683

(a) Of this amount, £3,042 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(b) Of this amount, £3,748 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

VI.—HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
Direct demands on the Revenues :—	£	£	£
Stores for India	5,922	2,925	3,300
Leave Allowances and Miscellaneous	52,306	54,450	54,975
Railway Revenue Account :—			
Interest	8,962,265	9,183,975	9,258,975
Government share of Surplus profits	345,121	25,800	6,450
Leave Allowances and Miscellaneous	500,512	541,875	497,100
Irrigation Revenue Account :—			
Leave Allowances	4,042	6,900	5,850
Posts and Telegraphs :—			
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department :			
Leave Allowances and Miscellaneous	55,864	56,250	56,475
Indo-European Telegraph Department	91,610	78,625	—
Debt Services :—			
Interest on Ordinary Debt (less interest realised from invest- ment of Cash Balance)	4,861,721	4,959,000	6,249,375
Interest, Discount, etc., on Gold Standard Reserve credited to Revenue	2,300,000	1,599,975	1,441,200
Liability assumed in respect to British 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47: Interest	836,050	836,100	836,100
Management of Debt	201,454	609,300	425,325
Interest on Other Obligations	25,549	68,475	36,900
Civil Administration :—			
Home Administration :—			
India Office: Salaries and Contingencies	220,051	232,500	228,600
High Commissioner's Office: Salaries and Contingencies	175,532	210,525	230,625
Expenditure in connection with new offices	204,640	32,250	2,475
Audit Office: Salaries	16,969	16,875	16,950
Contribution by His Majesty's Treasury in respect of the Ad- ministrative Expenses of India Office.	111,504	114,450	110,475
Payments on account of Departments in India :—			
Stores for India	45,016	37,725	88,200
Leave Allowances and Miscellaneous	426,909	448,200	432,450
Currency and Mint :—			
Interest on Paper Currency Reserve Investments	201,679	11,700	—
Stores for India	72,214	8,025	7,875
Leave Allowances and Miscellaneous	5,030	4,650	5,550
Civil Works :—			
Leave Allowances and Miscellaneous	4,851	5,925	11,850
Miscellaneous :—			
Territorial and Political Pensions	9,133	9,225	8,025
Civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (including Home establishment Pensions)	1,434,566	1,423,575	1,855,475
Contribution to the Secretariat of the League of Nations	56,710	60,825	67,725
Other Miscellaneous Charges	1,728	2,025	2,550
Stationery and Printing :—			
Stores for India	53,097	29,550	45,975
Expenditure at the India Office and the High Commissioner's Office, Leave Allowances, etc.	9,597	15,000	16,575
Military Services (Army, Marine and Air Force) :—			
Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	1,506,250	1,510,050	1,510,050
Sea Transport Charges (less receipt of £130,000 from the War Office)	340,773	428,550	456,900
Unemployment Insurance	118,158	91,125	91,200
National Health Insurance	41,120	40,875	40,800
Aden Contribution	241,000	150,000	146,400

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
Military Services (Army, Marine and Air Force) continued—	£	£	£
Contributions under Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 ..	123,360	122,475	122,400
Contribution to the expenses of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Seas ..	100,012	101,100	100,200
Furlough Pay and Miscellaneous ..	1,219,233	1,096,125	1,075,050
Stores ..	2,469,367	2,266,575	1,654,275
Marriage Allowances and Allotments ..	474,835	477,900	477,900
Retired Pay of British Forces for Service in India ..	1,233,231	1,181,325	1,152,750
Retired Pay: Indian Services ..	1,619,734	1,522,350	1,588,500
Family and Miscellaneous (including Military Funds) Pensions	743,704	708,375	697,650
Extraordinary Receipts and Payments—			
Receipts on account of "Dawes" Annuities, "Young" Plan, etc. ..	252,402	355,200	228,300
Total	25,166,731	26,363,250	27,272,925
Expenditure by Secretary of State	19,756,312	21,306,450	22,798,725
" " High Commissioner	5,410,419	5,056,800	4,474,200
Total	25,166,731	26,363,250	27,272,925

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
Capital outlay on State Railways	£ 12,712,741†	£ 4,260,600	£ 2,437,500
New Capital at Delhi	87,814	26,175	9,150
Posts and Telegraphs	51,852	418,050	58,800
Visagapatam Port.. .. .	34,288	13,725	8,625
Currency	2,898	—	—
Lighthouses and Lightships	25,004	8,100	225
Expenditure by Secretary of State	8,612,197	1,688,550	1,719,750
" " High Commissioner	4,252,400	2,231,400	794,550
Total	12,864,597	3,919,950	2,514,300

† Including £5,256,631, the capital charge involved in the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway.

VII.—GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

In accordance with the recommendation made by Sir Henry Fowler's Committee, it was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900, the net profit from the coinage of rupees should not be treated as Revenue, but should be held as a special reserve, now called the Gold Standard Reserve.

The principal objects for which the Reserve is maintained are (1) to provide funds from which the Secretary of State for India can finance his requirements at times when remittance of funds from India through the usual market channels cannot conveniently be arranged, and (2) to furnish resources against which, in normal times, sterling drafts may, if necessity arises, be sold by the Government of India to remitters in India, with a view to prevent-

ing a depreciation of the exchange. The earlier history of the Reserve is described in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1922-23. [Command Paper 1766 of 1922.]

In 1921-22 and 1922-23 the assets of the Gold Standard Reserve in excess of £40,000,000, on the basis of current market prices, were appropriated in reduction of the outstanding fiduciary currency. From 1923-24, the corresponding assets have been appropriated to revenue, except for credits to the Equalisation Fund as explained below.

In order to guard the budgetary position in future against such wide fluctuation in the value of the securities in the Reserve as was experienced in the latter part of 1928-29, it was decided to institute a Gold Standard Reserve Revenue Equalisation Fund with effect from 1929-30. £1,600,000 was taken as the basic figure for the excess in any year of the assets of the Reserve over £40,000,000. If, in any year, the actual receipts exceeded this sum, one-half of the surplus was to be added to revenue and one-half to be transferred to the Equalisation Fund, the Fund to be available to be drawn upon to make the receipts up to the standard figure of £1,600,000 in any subsequent year in which they might fall below that level.

In 1929-30 £442,709 was transferred to the Fund and in 1930-31 £33,748 was transferred from the Fund. It was estimated that the remainder of the Fund will require to be used in 1931-32.

Statistics, etc., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1931, were as follows:—

	£
Profits on Coinage—from 1900-01	28,573,606
Interest and discount	30,303,353
Profit by exchange	194,917
	<hr/>
	59,071,876
	<hr/>

Of this sum, £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways, £2,866,217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created Rupee securities, £13,414,796 transferred to Revenue, and £442,709 to the Revenue Equalisation Fund (of which £33,748 has since been transferred to Revenue), and the remainder has been credited to the Reserve. The

following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1931, and the composition of the Reserve on that date :—

<i>Summary of transactions.</i>		<i>State of Reserve, 31st March, 1931.</i>	
Profits on Coinage paid to Gold Standard Reserve—	£	£	£
Total Profits realized since 1st April, 1900	28,573,606		
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways ..	1,123,655		
	<u>27,449,951</u>		
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1931	30,303,353		
Profit by exchange ..	194,917		
Profit through appreciation	812,391		
	<u>31,310,661</u>		
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1931		58,760,612	
Deduct—			
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities ..	2,016,316		
Transferred to Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created securities	2,366,217		
Transferred to Revenue	13,414,796		
Transferred to Revenue Equalisation Fund..	442,709		
Miscellaneous Charges	20,574		
	<u>18,760,612</u>		
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1931 ..		<u>£40,000,000</u>	<u>£40,000,000</u>
			<u>31,599,381</u>
			2,152,334
			6,247,200
			1,085

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1931, is shown below :—

	£
Estimated value of securities on 31st March, 1931	31,599,381
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1931	30,786,990
	<u>812,391</u>
Gain through Appreciation	2,016,316
Loss on sale and redemption of securities ..	<u>1,203,925</u>
Net Loss	20,574
Miscellaneous charges	<u>1,224,499</u>
Total of losses and charges	<u>1,224,499</u>
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1931 ..	30,303,353
Profit by exchange	194,917
	<u>30,498,270</u>
Net profit on investments	<u>29,273,771</u>

VIII.—EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales in London by the Secretary of State of Bills and Transfers on India, the purchases of sterling in India by the Government of India and the purchases by the Secretary of State of proceeds of loans raised in London by Indian public bodies during the last ten years, have been as follows :—

Year.	Sale of Bills and Transfers on India by the Secretary of State.	Purchases of Sterling by the Govt. of India.	Purchases by the Secretary of State of proceeds of Loans raised in London by Indian public bodies.	Total.	Average Rate of Exchange per Rupee.
1921-22..	£ nil	£ —	£ —	£ nil	s. d. —
1922-23..	2,570,026	70,000	2,126,210	4,766,236	1 4·200
1923-24..	8,738,705	13,100,000	1,302,959	23,141,664	1 4·632
1924-25..	7,579,162	33,191,000	700,000	41,470,162	1 5·661
1925-26..	—	46,316,500	—	46,316,500	1 6·152
1926-27..	—	2,115,000	—	2,115,000	1 6·019
1927-28..	—	28,325,000	—	28,325,000	1 5·997
1928-29..	—	30,810,000	—	30,810,000	1 6·026
1929-30..	—	15,215,000	—	15,215,000	1 5·908
1930-31..	—	5,395,000	—	5,395,000	1 5·841

The sales by the Government of India of immediate and deferred telegraphic transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

1921-22 to 1925-26 .. *Nil.*

1926-27 .. £1,425,000 Immediate Transfers at the rate of 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

1927-28 to 1929-30 .. *Nil.*

1930-31 .. £5,733,626 Immediate Transfers at the rate of 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

IX.—SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The figures of Exports from, and Imports into, India during 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31, are given in Appendix III on pages 39 to 44.

SAMUEL HOARE.

India Office,

11th November, 1931,

APPENDIX I.

NOTES ON CERTAIN HEADS OF NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NET REVENUE.

				<i>Rs.</i>
				<i>Customs.</i>
Accounts, 1929-30	..	..	..	51,27,66,229
Budget, 1930-31	..	..	..	54,63,81,000
Revised Estimate, 1930-31	..	..	..	46,01,93,000
Budget, 1931-32	..	..	..	56,45,97,000

The estimates include the net proceeds of Rs. 78 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 932 lakhs in 1931-32 expected to accrue from the alterations in tariff shown in Appendix II pages 34-36.

They also include Rs. 10 lakhs in 1930-31 and Rs. 50 lakhs in 1931-32, being the anticipated proceeds of the increased import duties on galvanized iron and steel pipes and sheets, imposed with effect from 30th December, 1930.

If the yield from these tariff changes is excluded, the net revenue estimates compare as follows :—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Budget, 1930-31	..	..	..	54,63,81,000
Revised, 1930-31	..	..	..	45,13,93,000
Budget, 1931-32	..	..	..	46,63,97,000

The revised estimate for 1930-31 as thus corrected falls short of the original budget by Rs. 9½ crores. With the exception of sugar, mineral oils, silver bullion, and land customs, almost all the heads, and particularly cotton piece-goods, tobacco, iron and steel, jute and motor spirit excise have contributed to this result.

The Budget estimate for 1931-32 is nearly Rs. 10½ crores higher than the Revised estimate for 1930-31, due to the enhanced tariff.

Details of the receipts under the respective items are given in the table on pages 143 to 145 of the Indian Budget for 1931-32 (H.C. 138 of 1931).

Taxes on Income.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income Tax	14,09,60,666	14,52,85,000	13,26,38,000	15,30,25,000
Super Tax	4,81,56,909	5,20,44,000	4,48,07,000	3,95,17,000
Excess Profits Duty	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	45,215	29,000	84,000	84,000
TOTAL TAXES ON INCOME	18,91,63,990	19,73,59,000	17,75,30,000	19,25,77,000
<i>Deduct</i> Refunds	<i>1,85,29,194</i>	<i>1,43,92,000</i>	<i>1,63,87,000</i>	<i>1,54,83,000</i>
TOTAL REVENUE	17,06,34,796	18,29,67,000	16,11,43,000	17,70,94,000
<i>Deduct</i> Share of Provincial Governments under Devolution Rules	<i>35,73,975</i>	<i>29,89,000</i>	<i>31,60,000</i>	<i>26,40,000</i>
Revenue of Central Government	16,70,60,821	17,99,78,000	15,79,83,000	17,44,54,000

The revised estimate of revenue for 1930-31, is Rs. 2·2 crores worse than the original budget. The fall is spread over practically all the Provinces and reflects the depression in trade.

The Budget estimate for 1931-32 includes Rs. 3·95 crores as a result of the enhancement in the rates of income-tax and super-tax shown in detail in Appendix II pp. 37-38.

	<i>Salt.</i>	Rs.
Accounts, 1929-30	6,76,46,354
Budget, 1930-31	7,04,83,000
Revised Estimate, 1930-31	6,85,00,000
Budget, 1931-32	7,05,00,000

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, passed in April, 1931, imposed, for one year, an additional customs duty of four and a half annas per maund on imported foreign salt. This Act was passed as a measure of protection for the Indian Salt industry. It is not, however, anticipated that the revenue position will be affected thereby and no alteration in the estimates for 1931-32 has been made.

The fall in revenue in the Revised estimates for 1930-31 occurs chiefly under local manufacture in Northern India and is counterbalanced to some extent by a rise in the imports into Bengal.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts— <i>Less</i> Refunds	3,04,09,788	2,71,80,000	2,62,60,000	2,15,58,000
<i>Charges</i>	<i>48,81,273</i>	<i>64,57,000</i>	<i>75,24,000</i>	<i>73,63,000</i>
Net revenue	2,55,28,515	2,07,23,000	187,36,000	1,41,95,000

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. Opium is exported under a system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April, 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

It has been decided to reduce annually the total of the opium exported until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1935. This mainly accounts for the fall of Rs. 45½ lakhs in the Budget estimate in 1931-32. The fall in the Revised Estimate for 1930-31 as compared with the Budget for that year, is due to a decrease during 1930-31 in the demand for medical and excise opium.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget Estimate, 1931-32.
REVENUE.			
State Railways—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Commercial Lines :—			
Gross Receipts	1,01,11,46,955	93,60,00,000	99,50,00,000
Deduct :—			
Working Expenses	66,09,10,125	65,13,00,000	64,40,00,000
Surplus Profits paid to Indian States and Railway Companies	1,51,97,708	1,15,00,000	75,00,000
Net Receipts	33,50,39,122	27,32,00,000	34,35,00,000
(2) Strategic Lines :—			
Gross Receipts	1,58,95,380	1,40,10,000	1,50,10,000
Deduct :—			
Working Expenses and Refunds of Revenue	2,08,96,707	2,17,10,000	2,03,10,000
Net Receipts	-50,01,327	-77,00,000	-53,00,000
Total Net Receipts—Commercial and Strategic Lines ..	33,00,37,795	26,55,00,000	33,82,00,000
Subsidized Companies : Government Share of Surplus			
Profits	58,70,738	21,00,000	18,00,000
Interest on Depreciation and Reserve Funds ..	1,27,66,011	1,38,72,000	1,24,35,000
Other receipts	21,46,398	18,00,000	16,00,000
Transferred from Reserve to Revenue to meet in full the contribution to General Revenues	2,08,21,706	10,85,99,000	4,13,67,000
Total Revenue	37,16,42,648	39,18,71,000	39,54,02,000
EXPENDITURE.			
Interest Charges :—			
(1) Commercial Lines	29,05,96,391	31,29,24,000	32,08,68,000
(2) Strategic Lines	1,40,09,273	1,46,75,000	1,48,52,000
Total Interest Charges	30,46,05,664	32,75,99,000	33,57,20,000
Other Expenditure	58,51,021	69,15,000	60,80,000
Total Expenditure	31,04,56,685	33,45,14,000	34,18,00,000
Total Payment from Railways to General Revenues ..	6,11,85,963	5,73,57,000	5,36,02,000
Comprising :—			
Contribution	6,11,85,963	5,73,57,000	5,36,02,000
One-third of Excess of Railway Surplus over three crores	—	—	—

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in September, 1924, railway finance was separated from the general finances of the Government of India with effect from 1924-25. After deducting all working expenses, including interest charges of commercial lines, the railways have now to make a contribution to general revenues equal to 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the commercial lines in the penultimate year *plus* one-fifth of surplus profits in such penultimate year and one-third of the amount remaining available for transfer to Railway reserves in excess of Rs. 3 crores, but from the amount of these contributions are deducted the interest on capital and loss in working of strategic lines.

The net payments due from the Railways to general revenues of the Central Government in 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32, calculated in the manner explained above, are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget Estimate, 1931-32.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1 per cent. on Capital at charge, commercial lines	6,62,32,577	6,93,73,407	7,23,54,278
One-fifth of surplus profit	1,18,26,142	51,84,074	—
	7,80,58,719	7,45,57,481	7,23,54,278
<i>Deduct Interest on capital and loss in working of strategic lines</i>	<i>1,68,72,756</i>	<i>1,72,00,149</i>	<i>1,87,51,860</i>
Contribution	6,11,85,963	5,73,57,332	5,36,02,418
One-third of excess of railway surplus over 3 crores ..	—	—	—
Total payment to general revenues	6,11,85,963	5,73,57,332	5,36,02,418

The foregoing tables and the Net Revenue table on page 6 show that the net revenue of the Central Government from the Railways is as follows, viz. :—

1929-30, Accounts, Rs. 6,11,85,963 ; 1930-31, Revised Estimate, Rs. 5,73,57,000 ; and 1931-32, Budget, Rs. 5,36,02,000.

The gains from Commercial lines in the same years are : 1929-30, Accounts, Rs. 5,91 lakhs ; 1930-31, Revised Estimate, —Rs. 2,93 lakhs (loss) ; and 1931-32, Budget, Rs. 3,18 lakhs.

The general trade depression became more acute in 1930-31, and it was estimated that it would be necessary to draw on the reserves not only to pay the contribution to the General Revenues, but to meet the interest charges also, leaving a net loss of nearly Rs. 3 crores. Approximately Rs. 1 crore of this represents an increased charge for interest owing to a change in the method of accounting.

The Budget Estimate of the gain from Commercial Lines in 1931-32 is Rs. 611 lakhs higher than the Revised Estimate for 1930-31 as it is assumed that 1931-32 will see a modest improvement in traffic over the abnormally low figures of 1930-31, and that some further assistance will be obtained from changes in rates and fares that are being investigated.

The Railway Depreciation and Railway Reserve Funds are estimated to have closing balances on 31st March, 1932, of Rs. 21,47 lakhs and Rs. 1,35 lakhs, respectively.

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT :—				
Gross Receipts	11,29,49,663	11,50,35,000	10,73,83,000	10,96,05,000
Less Working Expenses	11,26,16,175	11,27,01,000	11,34,36,000	11,45,26,000
Interest on Debt	65,77,989	72,29,000	75,83,000	86,98,000
	11,91,94,164	11,99,30,000	12,10,19,000	12,32,24,000
Net Revenue	-62,44,501	-48,45,000	-1,36,36,000	-1,36,19,000
Deduct Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	11,66,936	14,90,000	12,25,000	10,50,000
Net Expenditure	-74,11,437	-63,35,000	-1,48,61,000	-1,46,69,000
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT :—				
Gross Receipts	25,95,614	24,70,000	22,11,000	—
Less Working Expenses	27,79,171	27,02,000	25,43,000	—
Interest on Debt	5,51,978	5,36,000	6,10,000	—
	33,31,149	32,88,000	31,53,000	—
Net Revenue	-7,35,535	-8,18,000	-9,42,000	—
Deduct Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	-28,581	-32,000	1,36,000	-54,99,000
Net Receipts or Expenditure ..	7,06,954	-7,86,000	10,78,000	54,99,000

A commercial system of accounts was introduced into both of these Departments with effect from 1925-26. The figures of "Net Revenue" shown in the above statement indicate the gain or loss on the working on a commercial basis.

In the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the loss of Net Revenue in 1930-31 is now estimated at Rs. 136·4 lakhs as compared with a loss of Rs. 48·5 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for that year.

These figures are inclusive of estimated losses on the non-commercial activities of the Wireless Branch amounting to Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs per annum. The large deterioration in 1930-31 and 1931-32 is an index of prevailing economic conditions. Capital outlay has been considerably restricted.

The Indo-European Telegraph Department as such will cease to exist from the 1st March, 1931. The budget estimate for 1931-32 accordingly shows only certain residual transactions mainly connected with its dissolution and the transfer, from capital to revenue, of a receipt of about Rs. 54 lakhs representing the net realisations from the disposal.

<i>Currency and Mint.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>
Accounts, 1929-30	..	..	..	1,99,48,311
Budget, 1930-31	..	..	..	2,11,49,000
Revised Estimate, 1930-31	..	..	..	26,25,000
Budget, 1931-32	..	..	..	-15,37,000

The revenue estimates shown under Currency mainly depend upon transactions connected with the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, and are subject to wide fluctuations. Under the Indian Paper Currency Act this interest was earmarked for reduction of created securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. This provision has, however, been temporarily suspended since 1921-22 by legislation and the interest credited to revenue.

The heavy fall in net revenue in the Revised Estimate, 1930-31, and the Budget, 1931-32, is largely due to the decreased volume of currency in circulation, which is a necessary result of the general fall in prices.

Extraordinary Receipts.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,88,94,440	32,00,000	98,84,000	30,44,000
Payments	6,062	50,000	15,62,000	25,000
Net Receipts ..	1,88,88,378	31,50,000	83,22,000	30,19,000

The receipts in the Revised Estimate for 1930-31 include Rs. 50.9 lakhs previously held by the Government of India at credit of the Austrian Liquidation Account; and about Rs. 16½ lakhs, representing India's share of the German Reparation Loan.

The receipts in each year also include approximately Rs. 30 lakhs on account of Reparation Receipts.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross payments for Interest on Debt ..	40,33,44,785	40,75,29,000	41,38,96,000	43,49,48,000
<i>Deduct amounts chargeable to—</i>				
<i>Railways</i>	29,09,26,164	30,04,06,000	31,38,45,000	32,21,23,000
<i>Irrigation</i>	12,31,726	12,38,000	12,63,000	12,87,000
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i>	72,90,445	79,93,000	83,72,000	88,77,000
<i>Other Heads</i>	17,77,092	20,80,000	21,81,000	24,42,000
<i>Provincial Loans Fund</i>	6,19,72,177	6,52,29,000	6,51,00,000	6,95,00,000
<i>Total Deductions</i>	36,31,97,604	37,69,46,000	39,07,66,000	40,42,34,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4,01,47,181	3,05,83,000	2,31,30,000	3,07,14,000
Interest on other Obligations	6,83,47,246	8,75,51,000	8,76,40,000	8,91,89,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	5,73,73,000	6,00,24,000	6,14,56,000	6,78,37,000
<i>Total</i>	16,58,67,427	17,81,58,000	17,22,26,000	18,78,40,000
<i>Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in India and England</i>	4,40,60,589	3,45,31,000	3,32,07,000	2,91,99,000
Net Interest Payments (other than those chargeable to Commercial Departments and Provincial Loans Fund)	12,18,06,838	14,36,27,000	13,90,19,000	15,86,41,000

Interest receipts are concerned mainly with the excess of the Gold Standard Reserve over £40 millions. The replacement by gold in India of sterling securities and the lower yield from British Treasury Bills in the Reserve reduced the estimated receipts in 1931-32 which would be smaller still but for the retransfers to Revenue from the Gold Standard Reserve Revenue Equalisation Fund, which it is expected would be exhausted thereby.

Payments of Interest on Ordinary Debt are, as usual, affected by the nature and extent of the ways and means operations.

The following changes have been made, with effect from 1930-31, in the method of calculation of the average rate of interest charged to Commercial Departments in respect of the capital outlay incurred by them after the 31st March, 1917.

- (i) The amount of interest taken into account will be the amount *due* for the year and *not* the amount *paid* in the year;
- (ii) a suitable addition will be made for charges for management of debt and advertisement charges connected with new issues; and
- (iii) the mean outstanding debt will be calculated with reference to the proportionate amounts of *cash received* and *not* with reference to the *nominal balances*.

(i) and (ii) are changes of comparatively little significance, but (iii) is one of considerable importance. It is justified in view of the fact that the capital debited to Commercial Departments is

the equivalent of cash expenditure. The changes are designed to secure that the average rate corresponds to the actual cost to Government of raising their funded, permanent, interest-bearing debt which is outstanding at the time.

The net effect of the alterations has been to increase the recoveries of interest from the Railways by about Rs. 1 crore in each of the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 and the recoveries from other Commercial Departments by about Rs. 4 lakhs.

In consequence of these changes, it has been decided to allow, on the balances in the Reserve and Depreciation Funds, the same rate as that charged in respect of capital outlay, instead of 1 per cent. below the rate charged on advances to the Provincial Loans Fund. This increases, to some extent, the payments falling under Interest on Other Obligations.

Provincial Loans Fund.—A Provincial Loans Fund was established with effect from 1st April, 1925, to systematise the arrangements by which advances are made by the Central Government to the Provincial Governments. Advances to the Provincial Governments, which were previously made direct to them by the Central Government, are now made from the Provincial Loans Fund, which receives advances from the Central Government. As regards advances to Provincial Governments sanctioned prior to the constitution of the Fund, the latter simply takes the place of the Government *vis-à-vis* the Provinces. The Fund is charged with interest on the basis of the cost of new borrowing to the Government of India from time to time.

Interest on other obligations.—This includes interest on Post Office Savings Bank balances, bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates, and interest on Reserve and Depreciation Funds, Provident Funds, and on Fixed Deposits of Provincial Governments.

Provision is made for Rs. 2 crores in 1930-31 and Rs. 2·1 crores in 1931-32 for bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates. The interest on the Railway Reserve Fund is Rs. 57·68 lakhs in the Revised Estimate for 1930-31 and Rs. 16·35 lakhs in the Budget, 1931-32, the fall of Rs. 41·33 lakhs in the Budget, 1931-32, being due to the fact that the fund will have to be drawn upon in 1930-31 to the extent of nearly Rs. 10·86 crores.

Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.—With effect from 1925-26 a scheme was introduced, for five years, to stabilise the annual provision from revenue for the reduction or avoidance of debt at Rs. 4 crores *plus* a sum representing one-eightieth of the net amount of new debt contracted (up to the end of the previous year) since 31st March, 1923, the sterling portion of this additional debt being converted into rupees at Rs. 15 per £1 for this purpose. It has been decided that, pending further consideration of the scheme along with the Railway Convention, the provision from the year 1930-31 onwards should be made on the same lines,

except that sterling debt should be converted into rupees at the statutory rate of Rs. 13½ per £ instead of at Rs. 15 per £1. In the Budget for 1931-32 the amount so provided was Rs. 678·37 lakhs. Prior to 1930-31 the amounts under this head were increased by the Reparation receipts as provided in section 7 of the Indian Finance Act, 1926. These provisions have, however, been repealed so that no addition has been made on this account with effect from 1930-31.

Military Services.

—	Accounts, 1929-30.	Budget, 1930-31.	Revised Estimate, 1930-31.	Budget, 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Army	50,16,34,420	49,48,27,000	48,63,01,000	47,60,38,000
Marine	67,79,133	68,96,000	69,93,000	69,40,000
Military Engineer Services	4,12,45,225	4,43,84,000	4,50,57,000	3,98,98,000
Transfers to or from Military Reserve Fund	13,41,222	—26,07,000	46,49,000	28,76,000
Total	55,10,00,000	54,35,00,000	54,30,00,000	52,00,00,000

Owing to the present financial situation, it has been decided to make a reduction of Rs. 2·30 crores in the Military Budget. This decision includes the extension of the period of stabilisation of the Military Budget for another year to 1933-34, on a reduced annual figure of Rs. 53·63 crores. The Budget for 1931-32 stands at Rs. 51·90 crores *plus* an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for the expansion of the Territorial Forces. Any savings accruing within the total amount granted for military expenditure, exclusive of savings in the allotment for expansion of the Territorial Forces, will be carried to a suspense account "Military Reserve Fund" which may be drawn upon for expenditure in later years. This arrangement has been adopted to enable the military authorities firstly to carry out a programme of mechanisation and modernisation of equipment necessitated by recent developments in military organisation, and secondly to repair certain deficiencies in equipment. It was found possible in 1930-31 to allot a sum of about Rs. 2 crores for expenditure on the military programme referred to above and it was anticipated that, after meeting the normal charges for the maintenance of the military services in 1931-32 about Rs. 1 crore will be available for the same purposes.

Marine.—The variations under Marine in the Budget for 1931-32 as compared with the revised estimate for 1930-31 are inconsiderable.

Military Engineer Services.—The reduction in the Budget for 1931-32 as compared with the Revised estimates for 1930-31 is due to the works programme being curtailed owing to less money being available. The increased receipts are due to larger credits anticipated from the land sales suspense account.

Transfers to or from Military Reserve Fund.—This head was opened as a result of the stabilisation of military budget estimates mentioned above, any savings in one year may be transferred to a suspense head for utilisation in a future year. The saving credited to the suspense account in 1929-30 was Rs. 13.41 lakhs. It was anticipated that Rs. 46.49 lakhs will be credited to the account in 1930-31.

In the revenue estimates for 1931-32 a credit of Rs. 28.76 lakhs was included as a transfer from the suspense account.

Civil Administration.

	Rs.
Accounts, 1929-30	11,49,31,812
Budget, 1930-31	12,20,15,000
Revised Estimate, 1930-31	12,57,36,000
Budget, 1931-32	12,02,91,000

The Revised estimate for 1930-31 is Rs. 37 lakhs greater than the Budget for that year, chiefly accounted for by an increase of Rs. 34 lakhs in Political expenditure.

The Budget estimate for 1931-32 is Rs. 54½ lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1930-31, small increases in the expenditure under Education, Civil Aviation, and Miscellaneous Departments, being more than balanced by savings under Jails, Political, Frontier Watch and Ward, and Agriculture.

Civil Works.

	Rs.
Accounts, 1929-30	2,35,61,614
Budget, 1930-31	2,54,89,000
Revised Estimate, 1930-31	2,40,19,000
Budget, 1931-32	2,16,43,000

Excluding Rs. 98 lakhs and Rs. 101 lakhs estimated for transfer to the Road Development Fund in 1930-31 and 1931-32, respectively, the ordinary net expenditure under Civil Works becomes Rs. 1.42 lakhs in 1930-31 (Revised) and Rs. 1.15 lakhs in 1931-32 (Budget) representing a cut of nearly 20 per cent. in expenditure.

APPENDIX II.

DETAILS OF CHANGES IN TAXATION INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET, 1931-32, AND ESTIMATED YIELD.

(1) *Customs and Excise Duties.*

(i) Changes in substantive rates of duty.

Description of Articles liable to change in Substantive Rates of Duty.	Rate of Duty before the Introduction of the Budget, 1931-32.	New Rate of Duty.	Estimated Additional Yield in 1931-32 in Lakhs of Rupees.
<i>Customs Duties.</i>			
ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other Fermented Liquors	8 annas per gallon	12 annas per gallon if in barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more. 2 annas per bottle containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. 1 anna per bottle containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. ½ anna per bottle containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. Re. 1 per gallon, if in other containers.	7
SPIRITS (other than Denatured Spirit) :—			
(1) Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Rs. 21-14*	Rs. 30* . .	
(2) Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines) :— (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested; (ii) not so entered . .	Rs. 30 . . } Per gallon or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21-14*	Rs. 40 . . } Per gallon or 15 per cent. <i>plus 5 per cent. ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 30* . .	51
(3) Drugs and Medicines containing spirit :— (i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, (i) not so entered . .	Rs. 30 . . Rs. 21-14*	Rs. 30 . . Rs. 21-14*	
(4) Perfumed spirits . .	Rs. 36 . .	Rs. 48 . .	
WINES, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit :—			
(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Rs. 9 per gallon	Rs. 10-8 per gallon	3
(2) Other sorts . .	Rs. 4-8 per gallon	Rs. 6 per gallon	

* In these cases the duty is per gallon of the strength of London proof.

(i) Changes in substantive rates of duty—*continued.*

Description of Articles liable to change in Substantive Rates of Duty.	Rate of Duty before the introduction of the Budget, 1931-32.	New Rate of Duty.	Estimated Additional Yield in 1931-32 in Lakhs of Rupees.
SUGAR, excluding confectionery:—			
(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above.	Rs. 6 per cwt.	Rs. 7-4 per cwt.	} 1, 16
(2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard.	Rs. 5-8 per cwt.	Rs. 6-12 per cwt.	
(3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy.	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem plus</i> Re. 1-8 per cwt.	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem plus</i> Rs. 2-12 per cwt.	
SILVER Bullion etc., as specified in Item 43 BB of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	4 annas per oz.	6 annas per oz.	75
SPICES	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	8
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, exposed.	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	3
BETELNUTS	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	23
<i>Excise Duty.</i>			
SILVER Bullion, etc., as above.	4 annas per oz.	6 annas per oz.	7
		TOTAL (i)	2, 93

(ii) Imposition of additional duties.

Description of articles liable to additional duty (References are to Items in Schedule II. to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894).	Rate of Duty before the introduction of the Budget 1931-32.	Rate of <i>additional duty</i> or method of obtaining it.	Estimated additional yield in 1931-32 in lakhs of Rupees.
<i>Customs Duties.</i>			
FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Rate not exceeding Re. 1 per maund as fixed by the Governor-General in Council.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	1
CIGARS	75 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	} 15
CIGARETTES	Rs. 7 and Rs. 10-8 per thousand.	Re. 1-8 per thousand ..	
All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured.	Rs 2-4 per pound	12 annas per pound	
KEROSENE, also any other mineral oil included in Item No. 40.	2 annas 3 pies per gallon ..	9 pies per gallon	43
MOTOR SPIRIT	6 annas per gallon	2 annas per gallon	7

(ii) Imposition of additional duties—*continued.*

Description of articles liable to additional duty (References are to Items in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894).	Rate of duty before the introduction of the Budget, 1931-32.	Rate of <i>additional duty</i> or method of obtaining it.	Estimated additional yield in 1931-32 in lakhs of Rupees.
MINERAL OIL—			
(1) ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre, as specified in sub-item (1) of Item No. 41;	Rs. 10 per ton	Rs. 2-8 per ton	8
(2) not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication, as specified in sub-item (2) of Item No. 41;	1 anna 4 pies per gallon	4 pies per gallon	
(3) not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes, as specified in sub-item (3) of Item No. 41.	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
All ARMS, and other articles included in Item No. 42.	Varying rates subject to minimum of 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	1
MOTOR CARS, Motor Cycles and other articles included in Item No. 42A.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN and THREAD.	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	1
SILK MIXTURES, all sorts included in Item No. 45A.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	1
PORTLAND CEMENT (excluding white portland cement).	Rs. 9 per ton	Rs. 2 per ton	2
All articles for the time being included in Part IV of the Second Schedule.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	12
All articles for the time being included in Part V of the Second Schedule, excluding "raw hemp" comprised in Item No. 78.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	2, 63
All articles for the time being included in Part VI of the Second Schedule, except—	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30
(1) the following Spices, namely:— Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper;			
(2) CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, exposed; and			
(3) BETELNUTS.			
COTTON PIECE-GOODS, all sorts included in Item No. 156A.	15 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , with minimum of 3½ annas per pound in certain cases.	The figures for the rates of the <i>ad valorem</i> duties shall be deemed to be increased by 5 in each case.	90
<i>Excise Duties.</i>			
KEROSENE	1 anna 6 pies per gallon	9 pies per gallon	52
MOTOR SPIRIT	6 annas per gallon	2 annas per gallon	83
		TOTAL (ii)	6, 39
		GRAND TOTAL	9, 32

(2) Taxes on Income.

Income in Rs.	Rate of Tax in Pies per Rupee.		Estimated Additional Yield in 1931-32 in Lakhs of Rupees.
	Rate before the Introduction of the Budget, 1931-32.	New Rate.	
INCOME-TAX.			
In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:—			
1— 1,999	—	—	Gross .. 3,87 Refunds .. 38 Net .. 3,49
2,000— 4,999	5	6	
5,000— 9,999	6	9	
10,000—14,999	9	12	
15,000—19,999	10	16	
20,000—29,999	13	19	
30,000—39,999	16	23	
40,000—99,999	19	25	
1,00,000 or upwards	19	26	
In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income.	19	26	

Income in Rs.	Rate of Tax in Pies per Rupee.		Estimated Additional Yield in 1931-32 in Lakhs of Rupees.	
	Rate before the Introduction of the Budget, 1931-32.	New Rate.		
SUPER-TAX.				
<i>Excess over 30,000 only.</i>				
In the case of every company:—				
First 20,000	—	—	}	
Remainder	12	12		
In the case of every Hindu undivided family:—				
First 45,000	—	—	}	
Next 25,000	13	15		
In the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:—				
First 20,000	—	9	}	
Next 50,000	13	15		
In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:—				
Next 50,000	19	21	}	
Next 50,000	25	27		
Next 50,000	31	33		
Next 50,000	37	39		
Next 50,000	43	45		
Next 50,000	49	51		
Next 50,000	55	57		
Next 50,000	61	63		
Next 50,000	67	69		
Remainder	73	75		
		TOTAL ..		3,95

APPENDIX III.
SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(i). Summary of Sea-borne Trade.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
<i>On Private Account.</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports of Merchandise	337,96,11,677	317,93,23,862	225,59,92,991
Imports of Merchandise	253,30,59,741	240,79,69,341	164,82,64,520
Net Exports of Merchandise	84,65,51,936	77,13,54,521	60,77,38,471
Net Imports of Gold	21,19,98,689	14,22,11,947	12,75,32,115
Net Imports of Silver	13,04,25,016	11,89,02,507	11,64,58,569
Net Imports of Currency Notes	12,06,257	8,74,321	3,02,427
Net Imports of Treasure	34,36,29,962	26,19,88,775	24,42,93,111
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account.	50,29,21,974	50,93,65,746	36,34,45,360
<i>Government Transactions.</i>			
Imports of Merchandise	10,09,19,619	8,91,05,149	8,26,89,069
Exports of Merchandise	1,18,94,979	1,05,73,227	86,55,211
Net Imports of Merchandise	8,90,24,640	7,85,31,922	7,40,33,858
Net Exports of Gold	—	3,551	—
Net Exports of Silver	3,27,18,090	3,26,90,309	1,56,65,513
Net Exports or Imports of Currency Notes	15,00,630	24,08,335	12,177
Net Exports of Treasure	3,42,18,770	3,51,02,195	1,56,53,336

(ii). Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
<i>A. On Private Account.</i>			
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	25,76,167	26,31,274	23,86,131
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,63,39,388	1,82,86,858	1,48,58,785
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	10,72,80,817	5,42,05,036	2,81,62,637
D. Liquors	2,94,81,854	3,10,66,103	2,78,05,825
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	6,21,24,467	5,63,61,190	4,87,78,536
F. Spices	2,94,02,555	3,25,75,158	2,54,94,482
G. Sugar	16,08,94,983	15,77,65,467	10,96,36,554
H. Tea	74,22,285	63,89,618	45,67,645
I. Other Food and Drink	1,73,66,669	1,63,48,110	1,41,15,874
J. Tobacco	2,74,59,528	2,69,70,990	1,51,15,809
Total, Class I.	46,08,48,713	41,25,99,804	29,09,22,278
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly un-manufactured :—			
A. Coal	32,96,166	41,44,869	28,28,595
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	1,55,91,314	1,61,21,478	1,03,02,042
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	1,48,822	2,16,056	2,04,709
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	55,26,481	92,99,878	39,14,013
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	23,77,477	30,94,091	13,87,821
F. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture	1,73,663	3,68,047	3,04,014
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	11,53,22,648	11,68,64,992	10,93,44,984
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	15,918	11,775	4,090
I. Paper making materials	41,50,943	44,94,910	42,06,706
J. Rubber, raw or crude	26,884	2,53,758	1,40,526
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	22,18,284	18,31,577	7,44,365
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	26,24,526	32,33,040	28,87,627
M. Cotton, raw and waste	3,90,79,137	3,42,15,277	6,38,96,717
N. Jute, raw	4,672	5,324	752
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,23,59,154	1,23,12,613	88,45,300
P. Wool, raw	49,52,846	51,70,596	18,53,852
Q. Other Textile Materials	8,13,463	8,75,291	4,58,191
R. Wood and Timber	59,75,132	78,03,715	70,75,545
S. Miscellaneous	1,05,40,819	1,27,15,295	93,31,818
Total, Class II.	22,51,98,349	23,30,32,582	22,77,31,667

(ii). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately—continued.*

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
A. On Private Account (continued).			
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Apparel	2,51,11,251	2,59,05,002	1,99,28,446
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	76,64,257	65,44,064	54,01,872
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	4,91,59,108	5,49,99,167	4,89,23,599
D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding Electrical Instruments and Apparatus)	7,76,92,594	7,59,30,374	5,75,10,696
E. Dyes and Colours	4,36,53,785	3,99,50,474	3,82,78,958
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	3,12,95,414	3,60,95,363	3,10,60,535
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	60,68,253	63,17,002	46,78,882
H. Glassware and Earthenware	3,11,22,975	3,24,88,098	2,13,64,145
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	63,98,526	68,35,681	48,27,903
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	19,43,24,230	19,34,92,068	15,12,89,176
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	20,23,49,658	17,20,03,666	10,87,68,628
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	6,73,60,880	6,38,19,146	5,01,63,496
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	4,31,54,538	4,77,37,518	3,67,98,832
N. Rubber Manufactures	2,85,86,295	3,30,13,517	2,56,83,337
O. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	11,00,59,866	10,84,72,900	7,30,52,883
P. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	63,24,36,749	59,48,73,128	25,25,42,996
Q. Jute	26,53,079	24,14,783	18,36,157
R. Silk	3,77,07,473	3,35,30,376	2,10,52,326
S. Woollen	4,52,33,720	3,76,74,800	2,12,57,187
T. Other Yarns and Textile Fabrics	6,50,63,047	5,71,50,501	4,00,95,476
U. Miscellaneous	9,59,51,982	9,90,46,166	7,75,58,639
Total, Class III	180,30,38,680	172,82,93,794	109,20,74,169
IV. Living Animals.—			
A. Horses,	33,37,440	30,08,597	18,46,674
B. Other Living Animals	2,33,259	2,33,377	2,38,874
Total, Class IV.	35,70,699	32,41,974	20,85,548
V. Postal Articles not specified	4,04,03,300	4,08,01,187	3,54,40,858
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	253,30,59,741	240,79,69,241	164,82,54,520
B. Government Stores	10,09,19,619	8,91,05,149	8,26,89,069
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	263,39,79,360	249,70,74,490	173,09,43,589

(iii). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
INDIAN MERCHANDISE.			
A. On Private Account.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food, Drink and Tobacco —			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	78,24,082	73,81,076	68,33,283
B. Fruits and Vegetables	96,15,231	90,61,581	79,74,836
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	33,69,42,417	34,79,16,340	23,88,18,701
D. Liquors	1,077	1,456	887
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	64,48,137	60,40,378	49,94,797
F. Spices	1,58,80,440	1,96,38,940	1,27,18,538
G. Sugar	5,48,062	3,68,486	2,51,453
H. Tea	26,60,44,198	26,00,63,568	23,55,92,538
I. Other Food and Drink	1,71,15,779	1,45,42,487	1,91,89,135
J. Tobacco	1,29,47,034	1,06,42,057	1,03,65,043
Total, Class I.	67,33,66,457	67,56,56,369	59,67,39,211

(iii). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately—continued.*

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—cont.			
A. On Private Account.			
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly un-	Rs.	Rs. .	Rs.
manufactured:—			
A. Coal	71,32,028	71,61,253	49,05,070
B. Other Non-Metallic mining and quarry products and the like	92,44,398	1,06,05,534	68,54,015
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	1,44,93,212	1,18,63,142	76,76,268
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	8,86,07,637	7,21,64,908	3,31,98,541
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	9,55,97,664	7,98,26,869	5,46,54,211
F. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture	2,99,90,545	3,57,30,356	2,54,98,629
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	86,63,371	72,33,373	47,23,750
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	3,84,17,955	3,11,91,569	2,08,05,175
I. Paper-making Materials	1,47,968	1,18,273	53,115
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1,99,85,435	1,78,87,892	1,29,75,198
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	29,62,51,658	26,46,75,604	17,86,17,534
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	7,97,063	7,94,949	7,38,344
M. Cotton, raw and waste	66,69,09,888	65,60,34,548	46,72,64,516
N. Jute	32,34,91,538	27,17,37,585	12,88,46,694
O. Silk	27,80,902	30,00,024	8,94,076
P. Wool	4,88,53,653	4,42,21,543	2,51,43,609
Q. Other Textile Materials	87,56,449	68,34,523	39,30,344
R. Wood and Timber	1,74,89,236	1,77,68,080	1,39,02,364
S. Miscellaneous	2,50,91,065	2,55,15,806	2,14,49,716
Total, Class II.	1,70,27,01,665	1,56,43,65,826	101,21,81,169
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	25,46,642	29,55,628	19,66,225
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	865	899	1,656
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,15,66,815	2,05,18,348	1,54,02,452
D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding Electrical Instruments and Apparatus)	16,89,277	21,04,010	13,70,004
E. Dyes and Colours	1,28,30,004	1,17,22,023	1,11,88,445
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	—	—	—
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood and timber	4,86,181	6,18,501	5,00,556
H. Glass and Earthenware	2,51,611	2,36,933	1,97,088
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	9,44,31,718	8,16,24,078	6,39,11,208
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	66,101	51,921	42,357
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	2,12,96,339	2,61,69,588	1,73,87,635
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof	3,78,16,525	4,14,95,610	3,65,17,730
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,29,314	1,43,262	1,26,798
N. Rubber manufactures	13,339	29,876	32,769
O. Vehicles (excluding locomotives etc., for Railways)	20,449	43,287	25,751
P. Cotton, yarns and manufactures	7,79,55,783	7,18,67,690	5,21,54,426
Q. Jute	56,90,49,215	51,92,67,860	31,85,79,849
R. Silk	4,36,001	2,31,465	1,12,201
S. Woollen	1,02,17,811	91,32,731	71,81,018
T. Other yarns and textile fabrics	11,95,775	14,77,546	11,21,337
U. Miscellaneous articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	4,38,90,557	5,12,20,809	4,48,28,410
Total, Class III.	89,58,90,322	84,09,11,465	57,26,47,915
IV. Living Animals:—			
A. Horses	1,10,700	33,600	14,500
B. Cattle	5,35,104	1,74,404	2,50,540
C. Sheep and Goats	29,38,809	30,78,469	20,58,912
D. Other living animals	4,10,406	3,99,016	2,76,122
Total, Class IV.	39,95,019	38,80,489	26,00,074

(iii). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately—continued.*

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
INDIAN MERCHANDISE (contd.).			
<i>A. Private Account.</i>			
Class V. Postal Articles	Rs. 2,53,25,323	Rs. 2,34,41,051	Rs. 2,04,34,307
Total Value of Exports of Indian Merchandise on private account	3,30,12,78,786	3,10,80,55,200	2,20,45,52,676
<i>B. Government Stores, Exports of Indian Merchandise</i>			
	1,05,33,424	94,77,318	76,63,025
Total Exports of Indian Merchandise	3,31,19,12,210	3,11,75,32,518	2,21,22,15,701
<i>C. Re-exports—On Private Account ..</i>			
Government Stores ..	7,83,32,891	7,12,68,662	5,14,40,315
	12,61,555	10,95,909	9,92,186
Total re-exports	7,95,94,446	7,23,64,571	5,24,32,501
Grand Total, Exports of Merchandise	3,39,15,06,656	3,18,98,97,089	2,26,46,48,202

(iv). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

Note.—The figures in this Table are based on a system of registration according to the country of consignment.

Countries.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
<i>British Empire (—</i>			
United Kingdom	Rs. 113,24,42,969	Rs. 103,10,30,146	Rs. 61,25,07,686
Aden and Dependencies	62,47,421	56,98,820	31,51,900
Ceylon	2,10,40,666	1,80,18,013	1,33,33,003
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	5,10,86,712	6,16,53,849	4,08,03,316
Hong Kong	78,33,092	73,60,228	86,67,158
Union of South Africa	52,89,055	60,89,733	43,28,016
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	3,68,156	37,642	1,82,434
Zanzibar and Pemba	33,11,736	45,65,061	34,69,740
Kenya Colony	2,38,50,228	2,98,15,857	3,00,98,132
Canada	2,45,72,128	1,90,59,605	1,32,81,207
Australia	8,45,55,088	5,53,76,413	2,41,72,451
New Zealand	1,04,705	8,48,925	3,41,820
Other British Possessions	51,17,212	55,60,146	57,29,759
Total—British Empire	1,36,58,19,168	124,46,14,438	76,00,66,622

(iv). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin—continued.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on a system of registration according to the country of consignment.

Countries.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Countries :—			
Russia	84,87,218	45,67,962	1,03,81,371
Sweden	1,10,84,766	1,59,93,271	96,67,378
Norway	78,98,062	1,02,91,648	85,58,338
Germany	15,84,36,461	15,79,20,847	12,41,46,381
Netherlands	4,76,78,761	4,22,83,916	3,21,46,087
Belgium	7,19,96,747	6,78,67,518	4,67,29,432
France	4,77,56,040	4,57,23,403	2,89,55,540
Spain	26,78,313	29,78,101	29,84,025
Switzerland	2,57,12,189	2,12,10,693	1,26,91,832
Italy	7,35,81,631	6,73,96,961	4,51,22,076
Austria	1,40,11,930	1,22,93,647	81,37,247
Hungary	6,54,456	66,85,494	22,05,177
Czechoslovakia	1,29,49,424	1,66,13,734	96,38,165
Arabia	35,33,657	35,83,791	29,65,139
Iraq	71,51,634	1,02,93,855	1,02,14,483
Persia	3,82,46,989	3,71,52,898	2,71,52,814
Java	16,41,57,289	13,66,83,429	10,34,07,470
Borneo (Dutch)	1,17,79,629	99,67,106	51,31,891
Siam	31,61,794	18,53,680	17,91,675
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	4,31,77,502	4,09,53,074	3,31,16,002
Japan	17,67,67,462	23,58,55,259	14,52,92,661
Egypt	48,78,653	44,13,987	2,53,69,767
Portuguese East Africa	8,99,759	9,38,115	11,05,494
Italian East Africa	12,75,276	14,23,592	22,85,452
United States of America	17,92,08,948	17,66,15,164	15,15,29,633
Other Foreign Countries	5,00,75,783	3,39,13,658	3,74,62,368
Total Foreign Countries	116,72,40,573	116,33,54,903	88,81,87,898
Grand Total	253,80,59,741	240,79,69,341	1,64,82,54,520

(v). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

Note.—The figures in this Table are based on a system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Empire :—			
United Kingdom	69,04,39,078	66,55,64,756	51,84,89,044
Aden and Dependencies	1,93,82,286	1,36,39,657	1,25,61,492
Ceylon	13,76,69,135	12,78,58,403	11,09,78,661
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	7,81,14,572	7,90,54,656	6,31,01,812
Hong Kong	2,40,73,114	2,94,12,569	1,61,28,998
Union of South Africa	2,41,59,995	2,25,24,264	1,96,42,810
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	1,63,19,591	1,66,56,196	1,14,98,125
Zanzibar and Pemba	47,99,905	56,31,977	39,33,093
Kenya Colony	1,06,31,599	94,87,161	64,66,146
Canada	2,44,04,219	2,40,06,429	1,71,53,519
British West India Islands	44,34,292	51,98,322	30,99,603
Australia	7,87,63,036	5,78,00,949	4,47,79,801
New Zealand	87,26,847	77,63,998	62,48,245
Other British Possessions	3,94,95,876	3,73,60,223	2,76,74,742
Total—British Empire	115,04,13,545	110,19,59,560	86,17,56,091

(v). *Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination—continued.*

Nota.—The figures in this Table are based on a system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Foreign Countries :—	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Russia	24,90,742	39,92,489	53,16,768
Sweden	32,10,690	45,05,253	36,83,054
Norway	29,75,045	41,79,949	57,23,907
Germany	32,32,08,897	26,56,79,183	14,05,86,627
Netherlands	8,70,58,965	9,12,31,697	6,50,77,296
Belgium	13,40,01,836	12,15,72,442	7,46,90,482
France	17,76,75,353	16,81,00,449	10,99,90,482
Spain	3,90,76,839	3,60,33,457	2,36,88,742
Switzerland	43,579	40,443	3,50,706
Italy	15,18,63,136	11,31,50,840	7,80,37,891
Austria	8,81,780	4,52,837	24,621
Turkey, European	27,52,735	20,82,465	16,18,584
" Asiatic	21,68,671	15,07,897	10,88,406
Arabia	2,20,24,630	2,09,28,100	1,53,35,853
Iraq	1,50,29,440	1,15,57,095	83,30,714
Persia	1,59,09,694	1,60,99,000	1,22,48,183
Sumatra	1,51,98,700	1,88,36,666	1,52,18,278
Borneo and Java	3,75,90,769	4,28,68,062	2,62,43,843
Siam	1,72,51,866	1,47,01,412	99,34,717
Indo-China	1,69,51,625	1,60,95,209	80,80,852
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	9,43,84,231	13,01,85,261	13,21,67,374
Japan	34,42,56,945	32,26,71,840	23,76,34,306
Egypt	3,40,65,843	3,88,62,490	4,11,24,452
Portuguese East Africa	1,33,13,416	1,21,71,389	1,15,68,650
Italian East Africa	41,68,508	28,25,510	12,84,608
Other East African Ports	34,45,733	24,44,270	17,87,712
United States of America	39,11,17,417	36,32,81,509	20,61,34,287
West Indies	3,81,03,248	3,38,37,458	2,42,40,011
South America	10,97,02,827	10,03,35,498	5,22,19,215
Other Foreign Countries	5,09,41,071	4,58,65,470	2,93,25,927
Total—Foreign Countries	215,08,65,241	200,60,95,640	134,27,96,585
Grand Total	330,12,78,786	310,80,55,200	220,45,52,676