

Office of the Economic Adviser, Government
of India.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OF THE
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC TRENDS
IN
INDIA

(In The Inter-War Period)



Prepared under Instructions from the Economic Adviser

By

S. SUBRAMANIAN,
Statistician.

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The end of the last Great War saw the emergence of great social and economic changes in almost all parts of the world. In India the franchise was greatly widened and the administration of the entire field of developmental activities was transferred to responsible ministries in the Provinces. An era of protection was inaugurated shortly afterwards as a result of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission. A decade of readjustment, in India as elsewhere, was followed by the great depression which affected India adversely in common with the rest of the world. The outbreak of the second World War has brought new and incalculable elements of disturbance with it. A new era of readjustment will have to follow the suspension of hostilities and it is clear that the planning necessary to meet the exigencies of the time will have to cover a very wide ground. To control the future, knowledge of the recent past is indispensable, and it was considered useful, therefore, to attempt a factual survey of the whole position. With this end in view the available statistical material has been brought together in this handbook. The colour diagrams furnished herein illustrate in a clear manner the numerous changes that have taken place in the various fields during the inter-war period. Wherever possible, figures for the period following the outbreak of the present war are also included.

The handbook has been prepared by Mr. S. Subramanian, Statistician to the Economic Adviser.

T. E. GREGORY,

Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

NEW DELHI,
14th June 1944.

NOTE.—The brief compass of this hand-book precludes any detailed reference to the sources of information or the methods of compilation adopted. The peculiarities of individual series prevent absolute uniformity in the periods covered by the several tables. Owing to the gradual expansion of the area covered by the statistical publications (especially in the case of Indian States) strict comparability of the figures for the several years cannot be guaranteed.

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PART I.—INTRODUCTIO

None of the multitudinous events of the twenties and thirties of this century could lay claim to a greater measure of social significance in the case of India than the rapid growth of her population during the period. The population problem as it has recently arisen in many western countries is really one of arresting an imminent decline but in contrast to this the immediate problem in India remains one of combating the heavy pressure on the nation's resources caused by the net addition of 80 million souls in twenty years. The high rate of natural increase has throughout been sustained largely by a significant fall in the infantile as well as the general mortality rates which declined from 198 to 160 (*per mille*) and from 31 to 22 (*per mille*) respectively between the years 1921 and 1940. It is sometimes argued that Indian vital statistics are highly defective and that consequently figures like the above should not be relied on too greatly but it is clearly unlikely that the relative proportion of *unrecorded* births was larger in 1940 than in 1921; on the contrary the more efficient recording of later years may well have hidden a sharper decline in mortality rates.

The extension of medical and public health facilities has undoubtedly been one of the important factors that were responsible for this downward trend in mortality rates. It may be mentioned here that the number of hospitals and dispensaries nearly doubled during the period and State expenditure on medical and public health services showed an increase of more than 45 per cent. It is also a verifiable fact that epidemics like cholera, plague, small-pox and malaria have been brought under progressively greater control on the preventive as well as the curative side. The reduction in mortality from these causes has been particularly marked in the thirties.

The birth rate has at the same time remained stabilised at a high level and although very recently it has begun to exhibit a tendency to fall—owing, among other reasons, to the restrictions on child marriage which arose partly from State legislation and partly from a change of outlook—it has a long way to go before it can claim to have neutralized the decline in mortality rates. It may be admitted that available statistics of *per capita* consumption of commodities like cloth, sugar, kerosene, etc. indicate that the increase in population has not necessarily resulted in a fall in the standard of living but it should not be forgotten that the will to have a higher standard obviously implies, under present conditions, some restriction of numbers.*

When a steadily increasing population is arithmetically divided into a total area which changes little, the overall density of population will naturally show a parallel increase but the density by itself cannot be treated as a reliable index of over or under-population; an answer to the question whether a particular density constitutes over-population or not should also take into account the nature of the square mile under consideration. It is a well known fact that the density of population in India is very largely conditioned by rainfall and soil fertility and numerous instances can be pointed out of a rural area having a larger density than an urban unit. The position has shown no fundamental change between the Censuses of 1921 and 1941 but one should not omit to notice the fact that in the period taken as a whole the Indian States have shown a larger relative increase in density than British India.†

It is not generally realised that although India has for long been called a land of villages, the fact is that a silent but steady process of *urbanization* has been going on in the country during the last twenty or twenty-five years. The pace of urbanization has been particularly rapid during the thirties as evident from the fact *e. g.* that during this period the number of 'cities'‡ increased from 35 to 58 and the aggregate population of these cities rose from 9 millions to 16½ millions. The decennial rate of increase of urban population in British India was relatively high at about 20 *per cent.* in the twenties but it was higher still at more than 33 *per cent.* in the thirties as compared with only 9 *per cent.* and 13 *per cent.* respectively

* The argument that over the last seventy or eighty years taken as a whole India's population has not increased so fast as of that other countries surely helps no one.

† It should be mentioned here that the density in Indian States is much lower than in British India.

‡ With a population of a hundred thousand or more.

in the case of the rural population. The urban-rural disparity persists in the case of Indian States also. Among the reasons for the shift of population towards the urban areas are

- (i) industrialization, which tends to produce large aggregations,
- (ii) the attractiveness of city life to the middle class Indian,
- (iii) the availability of the best education only in towns.*

As indicated by the Census Commissioner for 1941, however, the substitution of electric power for power from coal may be expected to result in a gradual dispersion of towns.

No account of India's population can be complete without a reference to the relative position of the various communities in the country. In 1921, 68 out of every 100 Indians were Hindus but in 1941 the Hindu community formed only less than 66 per cent. of the total population. The Muslims on the other hand increased from 22 per cent. to 24 per cent. Various other communities also show some changes but these communities are so small numerically that their relative position has not been appreciably affected. Particular mention should, however, be made of the Sikh community whose strength increased from 3.2 millions to 5.7 millions representing an increase of roughly 50 per cent. in two decades as against an increase of about 27 per cent. in the total population.

A feature of Indian population figures which has attracted a great deal of attention is the steady movement of the sex ratio against the female. The inter-war period saw the continuation of this declining trend which has actually been in operation since the beginning of the century but the remarkable feature is that this should be true of all communities in the country. In the case of only two Provinces *viz.* Madras and Orissa is there anything like numerical equality of the sexes; in all other provinces the deficiency of women is very striking. †

One of the most welcome revelations of the Census of 1941 has been the comparatively rapid spread of literacy among the masses, particularly during the thirties. In 1921 the total number of literates in British India was less than 15 millions. There was a small increase of 3 millions in the decade 1921-31 but it was in the next decade that the real improvement took place; by 1941 the number of literates had exceeded the 37 million mark. The proportion of literates in the total population thus increased from 6 per cent. to 13 per cent. in the twenty years. The gradual extension of democratic institutions—which meant incidentally, the conferment of the right to vote on large sections of the population—has no doubt been a powerful indirect force behind the new desire in the common mind to be able to read and write but the real explanation should be sought in what may be called the 'primary education drive' which was initiated in the early twenties by the various Provinces.

In assessing the full significance of the rate of progress of primary education in recent years allowance has to be made for the wide variety of hostile factors the State had to contend against, *viz.*, the habit of withdrawing children from school as soon as they reached the working age, the indifferent health of under-nourished pupils and, in the case of girls, the *pardah* system. Again, although a number of Provincial Acts empowered the Educational Authorities to introduce compulsory education upto a certain age, the practical difficulties in the way of enforcing attendance at schools have proved almost insuperable. Yet another factor has been the dearth of qualified teachers resulting from the low level of salaries offering as also the fact that rural life remained too dull for persons who had received a higher education. Despite all these difficulties it may be noted the number of children attending primary schools increased from only 8 millions in 1920-21 to 12 millions in 1940-41.

Secondary education has also shown a corresponding improvement. The total number attending secondary schools was just in the neighbourhood of a million in 1920-21 but in 1940-41 it had grown to nearly 3 millions. Only a comparatively small number of scholars have been going into the colleges, but the total number of such scholars has shown a proportionate increase although the strength of the Professional colleges has not increased as fast as that of the Arts and Science colleges. Vocational education was not popular in India in the early stages of its introduction but the fact that the strength of technical and industrial schools quadrupled in two decades—from 10,000 in 1920-21 to more than 39,000 in 1940-41—is positive evidence that the old prejudice against this type of education is fast vanishing. All these changes are of very great interest but actually the most interesting feature of recent

* *Vide* Census of India (1941), Vol. I, part I, pp. 26-27.

† To attempt to explain this phenomenon would almost certainly end in controversy but one consideration seems to have found general acceptance *viz.* that in India the wastage of female lives is greater than that of the male in all age groups below 40-45.

educational statistics has been the relative quickness of intellectual awakening among women as illustrated by the trebling of girl scholars in schools and colleges between 1921 and 1941, as compared with a mere doubling in the number of boys during the same period.

This fair progress in the field of education could not be achieved without expenditure on a liberal scale from State and other funds. Actually, the annual expenditure on recognised educational institutions was less than Rs. 16 crores in 1920-21 but in 1940-41 this figure had increased to Rs. 30 crores and about one half of this expenditure had throughout been met from Government funds.

As pointed out in an earlier paragraph one of the several factors that have contributed to the increasing degree of urbanization of India's population has been the progress of industrialization and it may now be profitable to study in some detail how this industrialization has come about. Although the basic raw materials of industry were present in great abundance in the country, it was not generally realized until the early twenties of this century that with the development of the necessary manufacturing processes it would be possible to effect a gradual displacement of various categories of imports by home-made articles. The pace of industrial development since that period, has been greatly accelerated by the policy of active assistance pursued by the State both by way of granting tariff protection in deserving cases and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospects of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits* encouraged a rapid flow of private capital into industry. New capital invested in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter-war period was something like Rs. 150 crores.

The outstanding instance of an industry which was greatly fostered by State encouragement is the iron and steel industry. The real growth of the industry took place in the last two decades, and it is remarkable that *the industry recorded the most rapid progress during the world depression*. Between the year 1932-33 when the regular collection of production figures started and the year 1940-41 the steel ingot production of the country increased from less than 6 lakhs tons to more than 1.3 million tons. During the same period the output of finished steel jumped up from 359,000 tons to 925,000 tons. This development was accompanied by an expansion of the activities of various ancillary industries like foundries and the structural steel and wagon-building industries, the last-named of which had received an early promise of preference from the Railways.

The cotton textile industry recorded such good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period the number of mills increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piecegoods nearly trebled in length. Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during the period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes†.

The history of the sugar industry in India may be said to begin with the grant of protection to the industry. The output of sugar which was only about 300,000 tons in 1932-33 has now risen to over a million tons. The industry had to contend for a time against a number of difficulties arising from organizational weaknesses but to offset this there has been the steady improvement in the quality of cane which in conjunction with the recent technological advances has made possible a higher percentage recovery of sugar from cane.

The paper industry would have languished in the decade following the last war but for the protection granted to it in 1925. The duty imposed on imported wood pulp some years later was instrumental in the development of the production of indigenous bamboo pulp which is now the main raw material for paper making in the country. The production of fine writing and printing paper increased rapidly in the last decade. The same was the case with kraft or packing paper; but in the absence of proper raw materials for making mechanical pulp all efforts made by the Forest Research Institute to produce newsprint in this country have not been crowned with success so far and the whole of our annual requirements totalling about 50,000 tons of newsprint has to be imported from abroad.

* The profits of companies were affected to a certain extent in the Depression but in later years all the industries with the exception of jute and tea began to look up. The outbreak of war helped the tea industry to get over its difficulties but jute could not get back to its 1928 level of prosperity even by 1941.

† The jute manufacturing industry had, however, to face numerous troubles in the last twenty-five years but in the period taken as a whole the industry did show a fair degree of improvement.

Among the industries that were struggling for existence in the early years but which stabilised themselves without direct outside assistance, first mention should be made of the cement industry. It staged a surprising recovery in the thirties on the basis of a mutual agreement and the greater part of the credit for the enormous increase in the consumption* of this relatively new building material goes to the industry itself.*

Steel, Sugar, Paper and Cement are four major instances of industries which have established themselves in the last twenty years but there are several smaller industries which have witnessed a striking advance in the last ten years. Among the comparatively new industries are paints, soap, matches and chemicals; at the outbreak of the present war although many important constituents, as for example the finer varieties of pigments for the paint industry and soda-ash for the soap industry had still to be imported from abroad, the position was that two-thirds of the country's requirements of paints and almost the whole of the supply of soap came from local production whereas at the end of the last war only a very small portion was so met in either case. This is largely true of the match industry as well.†

The development of the Indian chemical industry was handicapped from the beginning by the absence of indigenous supplies of sulphur and in view of the fact that the industry had a measure of protection only for the short period of less than two years, the increase in the output of sulphuric acid by more than 60 per cent in less than eight years should be considered a creditable achievement for the industry. The other acids also showed a similar improvement but in the case of *salts* the progress was not an uninterrupted one.‡ The production of ammonium sulphate, to take one instance, which increased from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 18,000 tons in 1936-37 fell to 15,000 tons in 1938-39. The import difficulties created by the present war led to an expansion of the indigenous production of ammonium sulphate as evidenced by the output of 28,000 tons in 1940-41 but the industry will have to increase its capacity much more if the greatly enlarged internal demand is to be satisfied.

An obvious lacuna in the country's production of chemicals is in respect of *alkalis*, particularly soda-ash, the available supply of which remained the sole limiting factor in the expansion of the glass and soap industries in the country in recent years.

The growth of organised industry in India was necessarily accompanied by a number of developments not all of which have been beneficial to the country's economy. In the first place, the increased output of factory products led to a gradual decline in handicrafts with the solitary exception of handloom weavings§. With the decline of handicrafts a large number of artisans were thrown out of work and while a considerable proportion of these were no doubt absorbed by the expanding organised industries, the rest had to fall back on agriculture for their livelihood thus increasing the already heavy pressure on land.

Another and more complicated social problem created by industrialisation was that of industrial labour. A growing consciousness of its rights on the part of labour and the fast increasing strength of labour organisations as evidenced by a six-fold increase in the number of trade unions in ten years resulted in frequent outbreaks of labour strike, the most severe of which occurred in 1928 affecting three important industries viz. Cotton textiles, Iron and Steel, and Railways. While labour was attempting by means of concerted action to effect an improvement in its own economic position¶ the State was actively engaged in the task of ameliorating the working conditions of labour by means of legislative action. Among the important reforms effected in this way were the regularisation of the hours of work in

* As illustrated by the doubling of the volume of inland trade in seven years; Indian production trebled during the same period.

† This industry has progressed rapidly in the last 15 years or so, particularly after the grant of protection in 1926. A more recent development which has greatly accelerated its progress has been the replacement of imported supplies of splint wood by wood available in India. By 1938-39 the production of matches had risen to more than 21 million gross boxes representing about 95 per cent of the total consumption; it showed a further increase to 23 million gross boxes in 1940-41 but in the succeeding years it decreased owing chiefly to a shortage of chemicals.

‡ It has been suggested that the withdrawal of protection did not affect the production of *acids* greatly because the high freight rates on imported acids provided a measure of fortuitous protection to the indigenous industry while the contrary was the case in respect of the *salts*. However that may be, it remained true until the outbreak of the present war that the bulk of India's requirements of chemical salts was imported from abroad.

§ Among the favourable factors which enabled the handloom industry to face its troubles successfully were firstly the impetus given by the national movement for the revival of the *Charhka* and secondly the encouragement given to the industry by the Central and Provincial governments by way of money grants, establishment of Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and other measures.

¶ The scanty material that is available in regard to the earnings of labour would indicate a sustained rise in real wages in the inter-war period.

factories, the prohibition of night work for women and children, the raising of the minimum age for children, a widening of the scope of the Factories Act so as to include smaller factories as well, the guarantee of compensation for workers disabled by industrial accidents, and the prohibition of unauthorised deductions from wages. But a great deal remains yet to be done particularly in regard to the provision of medical and educational facilities and housing although some progress has been achieved in these directions in the last few years as a result of the efforts of the employers as well as private philanthropic organisations.*

The third and the most important outcome of the policy of industrialisation was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade. Imports of finished goods accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of the imports of India including Burma in 1920-21. By 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75. In values the fall was from Rs. 274 crores to 92 crores.† The striking fall in the physical volume of imports of cotton piecegoods as well as iron and steel manufactures and cement and the almost complete disappearance of imports of sugar, soap and matches, taken together with the remarkable increase in the volume of inland trade in these manufactured articles, provide a significant measure of the extent to which imports of finished goods had been displaced by indigenous production.

An even more striking development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of industrial raw materials from 5 per cent to 16 per cent. During a period in which the total value of imports declined by nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than 10 per cent.‡

India's increased demand for foreign raw materials was not, however, accompanied by a decline in her raw material exports; on the other hand between 1920-21 and 1936-37 the proportion of industrial raw materials in total exports increased from 45 per cent to 53 per cent. During the same period the share of manufactured goods in the total exports declined from 36 per cent to 26 per cent owing chiefly to a steep fall in the value of exports of cotton and jute manufactures. Thus it would appear that before the outbreak of the present war the progress of industrialisation was reflected mainly in the development of the then existing industries catering mostly to the internal demand for finished goods rather than in the establishment of new industries merely for the purpose of processing the raw materials that were being exported as such. With the outbreak of the present war, however, the outlook has undergone a vital change. This is well illustrated by the fact that the proportion of raw materials in exports has fallen to 28 per cent and the export of manufactures has risen to 47 per cent.§

These changes in the composition of trade were accompanied by even more remarkable changes in its direction. In 1920-21, 61 per cent of the imports were derived from the United Kingdom but in 1936-37 only 38 per cent came from that country. Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kingdom was captured by the other Empire countries whose share increased from 5 per cent to only 11 per cent during the same period while foreign countries (particularly Japan, Germany, and the United States) improved their position from 34 per cent to 51 per cent. After the outbreak of the present war the share of the United Kingdom declined to 21 per cent (in 1941-42) but the other Empire countries not only filled the gap thus created but also improved their position further at the expense of the foreign countries, the share of the two latter groups in India's imports in 1941-42 being 40 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

The main changes noticeable in the direction of export trade were an increase of the share of the United Kingdom from 22 per cent to 32 per cent between 1920-21 and 1936-37, a decrease in the share of the rest of the Empire from 21 per cent to 14 per cent and a relative stability in regard to the foreign countries. The war has been accompanied by a slight decline in the share of the United Kingdom, a pronounced decline in the case of foreign countries and a rise from 21 to 30 in the percentage share of the Empire countries. An interesting consequence of these shifts in the direction of trade was the introduction of an element of

* The part played by the system of inspections prescribed under the Factories Act in accelerating the progress in this direction has not been inconsiderable.

† If imports of producers' goods were excluded from the calculation the results would be still more striking.

‡ These tendencies have been greatly accentuated by the War and the position in 1941-42 was that manufactured articles formed but 55 per cent of the total imports while the share of industrial raw materials had risen to the high figure of 29 per cent.

§ The consequences of the separation of Burma in 1937 are not likely to be so serious as to affect the broad conclusions embodied in the preceding paragraphs.

'bilateralism' in India's trade with the Empire as a whole. In 1920-21 the Empire took only 43 *per cent* of India's exports but supplied 66 *per cent* of her imports but by 1936-37 the proportions had very nearly balanced themselves at 46 and 49 *per cent* respectively. This movement was further accelerated by the present war and in 1941-42 the Empire's share of India's exports as well as imports was 61 *per cent*.

Of equal importance with the remarkable changes that took place in the composition and direction of trade were the developments concerning India's balance of trade. Only on rare occasions did India's total imports exceed her exports as for instance during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22; during the succeeding years, the merchandise balance of trade remained in her favour and the size of the balance was large enough to permit a considerable importation of gold and silver even after meeting the country's external obligations. This continued upto 1930-31 but the trade depression which had become very severe by this time resulted in a steeper fall in the prices of India's exports than in the prices of her imports and as a consequence the merchandise balance of trade dwindled to almost nothing. This would have led to difficulties in regard to India's external payments; but following the steep rise in the rupee price of gold resulting from the monetary events of the period, India had become a net exporter of this precious metal. The balance of transactions in treasure which had thus turned in India's favour largely made up for the decline in the merchandise balance of trade.

A concomitant of the vast structural changes in India's foreign trade during the inter-war period was their adverse effect on Railway revenues. Previously many of the consumption needs of the country used to be met from imports and the transportation of these goods to the remote centres of consumption involved long haulages by the Railways; the exports of raw materials involved equally long hauls to ports. In later years, however, many of the articles of consumption were in an increasing measure manufactured locally, and in most cases from indigenous raw materials, and this caused a general decrease in the volume of Railway traffic in both directions. Added to this was the gradual dispersion of manufacturing centres in the interior which resulted in a general shortening of the hauls of even indigenous raw materials and manufactures. These developments would clearly have led to a severe reduction in the revenues of Indian Railways but for the fact that the increased consumption requirements of the population in various commodities acted as a balancing factor. It was found, however, that although the volume of goods traffic showed a satisfactory rise, the goods earnings did not rise in the same proportion.

Another and probably more important factor which contributed to the difficulties of Railways was the problem of road-rail competition in regard to goods as well as passenger traffic. The development of road transport was really necessary in the wide countryside that remained outside the reach of railways notwithstanding the large increase in the number and mileage of branch lines but what happened in recent years has been that motor transport tended to concentrate on routes which were already served by Railways. One consequence of the above tendency on the part of motor transport was a reduction in the income of Railways, but there was another and a more serious consequence. It turned out that as a result of the high wear and tear of the main routes resulting from the heavy traffic the larger part of the funds earmarked for road improvement had to be spent on keeping these routes in good condition. The extension of metalled road mileage in remote areas was thus rendered rather slow and the bullock cart continued to be the mainstay of rural economy.

The gradual displacement of imports by indigenous production did not, apparently, have any adverse effect on the customs revenues of the country. This was due, on the one hand, to the greatly increased tariffs imposed on imported manufactures in pursuance of the policy of protection and on the other, to the increased revenue derived from the larger imports of foreign raw materials. Further, as more and more industries got firmly established it was found possible to levy small excise duties on the products of such industries. The pre-war yield of these excise duties was, however, not of a very high order relative to the yield of the customs duties* but with the outbreak of the present war and the contraction of customs receipts owing to the shrinkage of overseas trade, an increasing proportion of the gap thus created had to be filled by the excises; by 1942-43 the yield from Central excise duties had increased to about 13 crores of rupees with the result that the ratio of excise revenue to customs which was hardly 1 in 11 in 1921-22, had increased to one half in 1942-43. An

* The increased receipts under excises during the period 1934-35 to 1936-37 were due to the duties on motor spirit and kerosene which brought in a larger income, chiefly from Burma.

equally important development relating to the revenues of the Central Government was the steady shift from indirect to direct taxation. Whereas in 1921-22, income and corporation taxes contributed only half as much as customs and central excises, in 1942-43 the latter sources yielded only half as much as the former; thus the position has been completely reversed.

A noteworthy feature of the provincial budgets of the inter-war period was the increase in the total incomings of the Provincial Governments notwithstanding a significant decline in their receipts from land revenue, liquor excise, and stamp duties which between themselves accounted for about 90 *per cent* of the total receipts of provinces in 1921-22; by 1936-37 the share of these major items had fallen to about 60 *per cent*. Among the factors which contributed to this transformation in the composition of provincial revenues were—

- (i) the increased revenue of the Provinces from the greatly extended irrigation works,
- (ii) larger receipts from State-owned educational, medical and public health institutions and also from the Departments of Agriculture and Industries,
- (iii) the refund of a portion of the proceeds of the jute export duty to the jute growing Provinces,
- (iv) the initiation of a system of subventions to the deficit Provinces in the early thirties of this century, and
- (v) the remission in 1927-28 of the contributions to the Central Exchequer which had to be made by the Provinces under the Meston Award.

With the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in 1937-38 and the grants made under the Niemeyer Award to the Provinces by the Central Government from the proceeds of income-tax, the Provincial revenues showed further increases. The Provincial Governments have also levied new taxes to augment their revenues and the present position is that much less than half the total revenue is found from the once major items land revenue, liquor excise and stamps.

The only restrictions on the scale of expenditure of the Provinces at the moment arise from the need to find funds from taxes or loans and it is noteworthy that the Provinces have now got the right to borrow freely on the security of their revenues, subject in the case of one or two Provinces to the formal permission of the Central Government.

The finances of municipalities and local boards showed a steady improvement in the twenty years between 1920 and 1940 and this enabled these local bodies to devote increased attention to educational and public health problems.

While in many fields the inter-war period has seen remarkable changes, it will be found that agriculture has been maintaining a surprising degree of stability upon the whole. To a superficial observer it would even appear that there was a general deterioration in the agricultural situation in this period; but this conclusion is clearly in conflict with the experience of crops like cotton, sugar-cane and groundnut. Twenty-five years ago, in this country—the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world—long staple varieties of cotton were almost unknown and what the textile industry needed in such varieties had to be wholly imported from abroad. The position at the outbreak of the present war, on the other hand, was that the industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of the order of 30 *per cent* during the same period.*

The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal consumption of sugar to increase. The estimated production of cane in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons but by 1936-37 it had exceeded 67 million tons. This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manufacturing industry was in a state of overproduction;

* The record of jute, however, has not been one of uninterrupted progress. The fall in prices of raw jute during the world depression was steeper than in the case of any other commodity and this accompanied by a curtailment of acreage owing to shrinkage of world demand was estimated to have reduced the income of the average jute-grower by about two-thirds. The plight of the cultivator no doubt improved later but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry resulted in a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this necessitated a large measure of State control in regard to the area under this crop. Jute is of such profound importance to the country, particularly to the Province of Bengal, that it is very necessary to maintain a remunerative price for the commodity subject to the only consideration that the comparative cheapness of jute in relation to the competing fibres should be maintained if a permanent falling off of the world demand for jute products is to be averted.

as a result the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 million tons in 1938-39 but it improved to about 48 million tons in the next year. A large proportion of the total area under sugarcane in India is now devoted to the improved *Coimbatore* varieties with a yield per acre higher than that of other varieties by more than 30 per cent.

The one agricultural commodity whose fortunes were not appreciably affected by the world depression was groundnut. A quadrupling of the area and a proportionate increase in the output in the course of twenty years is a record which is not shared by any other crop.* The greater part of the increased production was exported; in the result groundnut had steadily displaced the other oilseeds† from the export trade of India and moreover by 1939 India had become first among the groundnut exporting countries of the world. An important factor which would guarantee for this oilseed a future as bright as its past would be the greatly increased internal demand for groundnut oil for the manufacture of *Vanaspati* ghee as well as for various other industrial purposes.

This story of continued progress has to be varied somewhat in relation to the production of foodgrains. In spite of the best efforts on the part of the Agricultural Department in recent years to improve quality and yield, the output of rice has obstinately refused to improve. About 4½ million acres of rice land were brought under improved varieties but this had no perceptible effect on the total production; actually the output declined by something like 10 per cent as between 1920-21 and 1940-41. A part of this decrease is accounted for by the vagaries of the monsoon but there are also two other factors to be taken into account. The first is that in the case of rice—owing to the difficulty of meeting the peculiar requirements of this aristocrat among food crops—the utilization of new varieties and methods has not proceeded so favourably as in the case of cotton and sugarcane. The second consideration is that the average cultivator in India, whatever his other defects, has an undoubted capacity to choose his crops so as to maximise the money return; had not the 'cash' crops been comparatively more profitable it was a fair probability that the greater part of the increased area under irrigation would have been brought under rice cultivation. The tendency to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentuated by the availability of an abundant supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice.

The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the case of wheat. About a third of the total area under wheat has been brought under improved crops and in the course of twenty years the total output of wheat has increased from 6 million tons (in 1920-21) to 8 million tons (in 1940-41). The cost of production in India, however, remained very high in comparison with the other wheat-producing countries of the world and the Indian wheat grower was hit so hard by the fall in the world prices of wheat during the depression that in his interest a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat. The need for further improvements in yield and quality is consequently as great as ever.

The experience of the other cereals, particularly millets, was more or less similar to that of rice. The millet crops are concentrated in areas of very poor rainfall and it is in such areas that any improvement in cultivation is of peculiar difficulty.

One or two developments which clearly add strength to the hope that agriculture is on the threshold of better days may, however, be mentioned here.

(i) It is a well-known fact that 6 million acres of additional land have come under irrigation in the last twenty years. The whole of this increase in acreage can be put to the credit of Government canals and with the high priority assigned to irrigation projects in the reconstruction programme of Government a still greater measure of improvement can be expected.

(ii) The co-operative movement has come to stay—witness the quadrupling of the figures all round; whether the number of societies or the number of members or the working capital or even the loan transactions in the last twenty years or so be considered—and seven out of every eight societies are concerned with the provision of cheap credit to the small agriculturist.

(iii) The comparatively new marketing organisation set up by the Government of India in co-operation with the Provincial and State Administrations is actively engaged in the task of improving the methods of distribution of agricultural produce. The increase in the value of

* This phenomenal increase in acreage has been explained as due to the highly remunerative nature of the crop. The recent discovery of its property of rectifying the nitrogen deficiencies of the soil may also have played an important part.

† The fall in the volume of exports of linseed was accelerated by the increased local mill consumption resulting from the great demand for linseed oil from the newly started paints industry.

commodities graded under their 'Agmark' Scheme from the modest sum of Rs. 25,000 to a figure of about Rs. 5½ crores in the course of seven years is a measure of the progress already achieved in this direction.

Trends similar to those noticed in the field of agriculture were at work in the case of the mining industry also. A general tone of stability was noticeable in the industry considered as a whole: while some minerals showed a decrease, others showed an increase. Among the minerals whose production was on the increase, coal, iron ore, manganese, petroleum and mica stand out prominently. The annual output of coal at the outbreak of the present war exceeded twenty-five million tons and this output had raised India to the eighth rank among the coal producing countries of the world.

The production of iron ore which was hardly 900,000 tons in 1921 had by 1938 reached the neighbourhood of three million tons, the bulk of which was for consumption by the steel industry in India.

India's normal annual output of manganese is slightly more than a million tons representing roughly a third of the world production but during the slump period the production declined to about 200,000 tons equivalent to a fifth of the 1929 figure; in terms of value the proportion was a great deal smaller*. In fact manganese was the mineral most seriously affected by the last depression but the increased foreign as well as internal demand from the iron and steel industry in later years had so greatly accelerated the recovery in prices in this case that by 1938 the value of output had risen to Rs. 4 crores from Rs. 2 crores in 1929 although the volume of output was the same in both the years.

The history of the petroleum industry in India is one of continued development. Starting from a modest figure of 9½ million gallons, the production in the Punjab and Assam oilfields rose steadily to 87 million gallons in 1938 notwithstanding the ups and downs witnessed by world production.

With the output nearly quadrupled in the course of twenty years, India had by 1938 become the world's biggest supplier of mica and her production of nearly 6,000 tons in that year represented nearly 80 per cent of the estimated world output of the mineral.

Among the minerals which showed decreases gold was the most prominent. The steady decline in India's output of gold in spite of the steep rise in the price of the metal during the thirties of this century has nowhere been adequately explained but it is probably due in the main to increased difficulties resulting from the high temperature in the depths of the Kolar Gold Fields† which account for almost the entire output of gold in this country.

So far no mention has been made of the progress achieved by Indian Banking in recent years. The banking crisis of 1922-23 severely affected the volume of deposits of these banks and the recovery was so slow that it was only after ten years that the deposits again reached the 1921 level. The progress, however, was rapid after 1933 and by 1937 the deposits reached the figure of 109 crores. The Co-operative Banks which formed the main source of finance for agricultural operations were, on the other hand, greatly affected by the trade depression; the deposits and loans held by these banks which were about Rs. 40 crores in all in 1931 declined by more than 7 crores in the succeeding year and the improvement noticed in 1933 was short lived, the gradual decline that set in after that year being so steep that even by 1941 the deposits had not been restored to the 1931 level. The Indian exchange banks which were in the earlier years mainly concerned with the financing of foreign trade, have now begun to look upon deposit banking as of greater importance than exchange operations.

Included among the banking activities of the Post Office are the money order facilities for small sums, the Value Payable system and the Post Office Savings Bank. The Post Office Savings Banks continued to provide a safe investment for the small saver. The popularity of this bank increased greatly in the period between the wars as illustrated by the increase in the number of depositors from 1.8 millions in 1921 to 4.2 millions in 1939. During the same period the balance of deposits nearly quadrupled itself from the figure of Rs. 22 crores in 1921. The outbreak of the war accompanied by the inevitable psychological stresses and strains has caused a gradual decline in both the number of

* The steep fall in the price of manganese ore has been explained as due to the fact that between 1924 and 1927 the world production of this mineral increased faster than the production of pig iron and steel and consequently the available supplies of ore were in excess of normal requirements.

† The mines go down to 8,000 feet below ground level i.e. roughly 5,000 feet below sea level.

‡ In recent years the Value Payable business of Post Offices had declined considerably and it has been suggested that this was due to the establishment of a greater number of retail shops both in the smaller towns and larger villages.

depositors and the balance of deposits, the former declining to 2.5 millions and the latter to Rs. 52 crores.

An important event in the banking history of the inter-war period was the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The constitution of this body with its power of general supervision over banking matters has greatly encouraged general confidence in banks.

In the allied field of insurance the outstanding development was the rapid progress of the life business of Indian companies and a gradual reduction in the *new* business of non-Indian companies. The new business of Indian companies which was less than Rs. 5½ crores in 1921 had reached the figure of about Rs. 47 crores in 1938 but after that a downward movement had set in. The new life business of non-Indian companies declined from about Rs. 10 crores in 1928 to Rs. 4 crores in 1939. The non-life business did not show much improvement in either case.

The other developments that have yet to be touched upon relate to the improvement of communications. In the last twenty-five years there has been a large expansion in the Postal and Telegraph Services as measured by the number of postal articles handled and the volume of telegraph traffic. In addition to this, India has been provided with a network of telephone communications covering the whole country. The number of telephones connected increased from 37,000 in 1923-24 to 89,000 in 1939-40. There was a further increase after the outbreak of the War and the figure actually stood at 106,000 in 1942-43; the annual rental increased from Rs. 82 lakhs to Rs. 384 lakhs in twenty years.

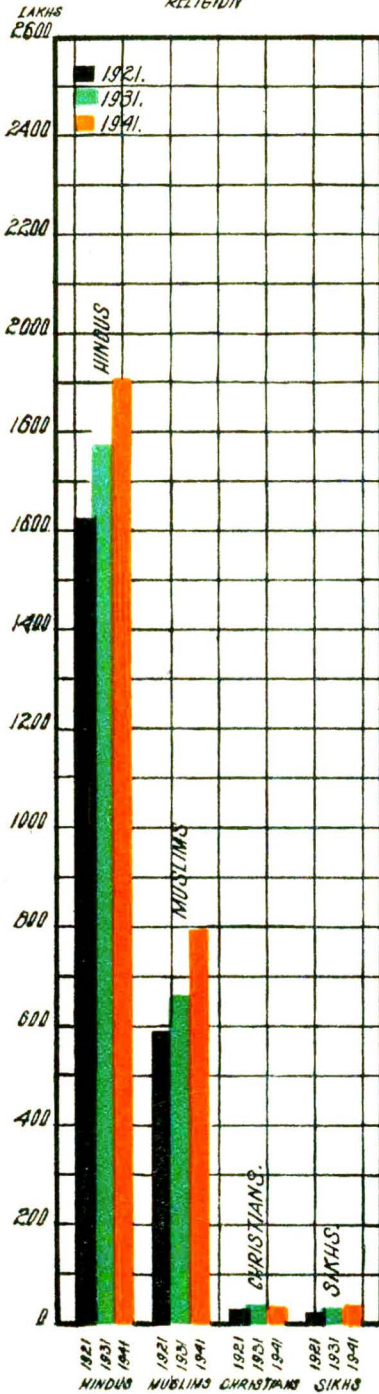
Thanks to the Empire Air Mail Scheme which was inaugurated in the early thirties of this century, air transport in India developed at very great speed and private enterprise could claim a large share of the credit for this achievement. Side by side with the development of wireless facilities for aviation purposes considerable improvements were effected in wireless broadcasting. There was a fivefold increase in the number of civilian broadcast receiver licences in the course of fifteen years although the latest available figure of 176,000 may appear highly inadequate when viewed against the immense possibilities afforded by a large population, growing literacy and the increase in interest in world affairs.

Owing to lack of statistical information for the earlier years, it has not been possible to comment on the development of electrical power production but the statistics for the period commencing from 1938-39 indicate a highly satisfactory rate of progress. To give one instance the output of power for industrial purposes increased from less than 1,200 million units in 1938-39 to more than 1,600 million units in 1941-42.

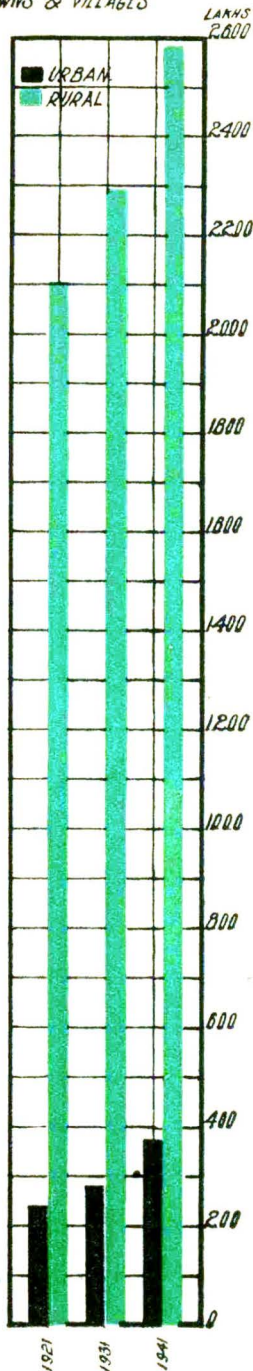
Such in brief have been the important trends in India in the social and economic field in recent years. India has still considerable gaps to fill in her industrial structure. Her agriculture is capable of further improvement. Her social services have room for development. But all in all there has been not inconsiderable progress in the last twenty-five years and what India has achieved in this difficult period in the affairs of the world does provide a measure of what she can—with a long-term programme of development before her—attain in the years to come.

— POPULATION —

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RELIGION



DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN TOWNS & VILLAGES



Statistical Summary of the Social & Economic Trends in India in the Inter-War Period.

PART II.—TABLES AND CHARTS

I (a).—AREA AND POPULATION

(All figures are exclusive of Burma, Aden, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.)

	British India			Indian States		
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
I. Area (sq. miles)	857,370	859,456	865,446	711,032	712,508	715,964
II. Total population (000)	233,708	256,778	295,808	71,939	81,311	93,189
Density per sq. mile	273	299	341	101	114	130
III. Distribution according to sex— (000)						
Male	120,056	132,389	153,020	37,123	41,897	48,006
Female	113,652	124,389	142,789	34,816	39,414	45,184
IV. Distribution according to religion— (000)						
Hindus	162,647	177,148	190,811	53,590	61,467	64,120
Muslims	58,894	66,386	79,399	9,291	10,657	12,660
Christians	2,766	3,531	3,482	1,726	2,430	2,834
Sikhs	2,361	3,209	4,165	872	1,115	1,526
Jains	454	453	578	723	799	871
Buddhists	286	342	167	80	94	65
Parsees	88	96	102	13	13	13
V. Distribution between towns and villages— (000)						
Urban	23,697	28,087	37,547	7,431	9,327	12,149
Rural	210,011	228,691	258,262	64,508	71,984	81,040
VI. Distribution according to occupation*— (000)						
Production of raw materials	78,959	79,293		22,210	27,306	
Industry, transport and trade.	18,342	20,432	Not available.	6,244	7,511	Not available.
Public administration and Liberal Arts.	2,411	3,030	Not available.	1,471	1,495	Not available.
Miscellaneous	7,198	17,968		2,863	5,086	

* Number 'engaged', i.e., including 'subsidiary' earners

I (b).—LITERACY

BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

	British India			Indian States		
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
Total number of literates . . . (000)	14,998	18,072	37,016	3,969	5,408	10,306
No. of literates (per 10,000)	642	704	1,251	552	665	1,108
<i>Per 10,000 aged 5 years or more—</i>						
<i>Males—</i>						
Literate	1,275	1,403	Not available.	1,016	1,306	Not available.
Literate in English	180	235		89	135	
<i>Females—</i>						
Literate	154	214	Not available.	210	289	Not available.
Literate in English	20	30		12	19	

I (c).—FRANCHISE

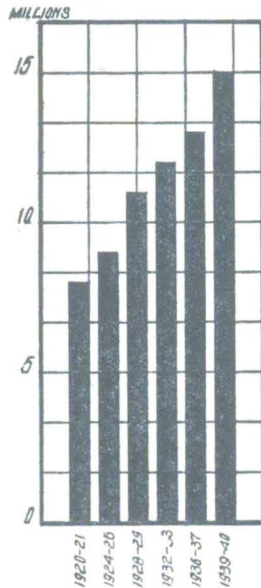
	1920	1926	1937*
I. Number of electors— (000)			
Total	Not avail- able.	6,375	30,138
Women		268	4,253
II. Number of votes polled as percentage of total number of electors in contested constituencies.	29%	43%	55%

* Provincial Legislative Assemblies only

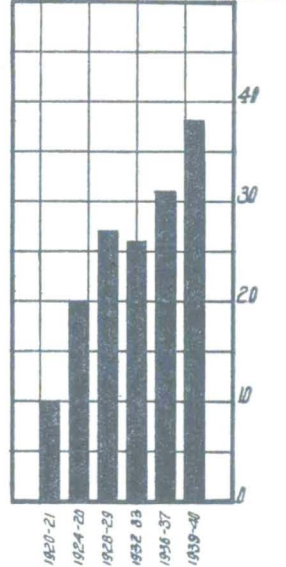
EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

BRITISH INDIA (EXCLD. BURMA)

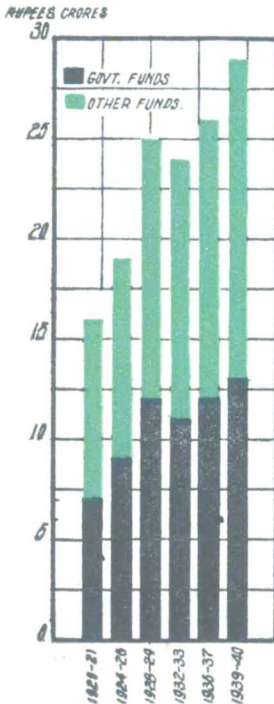
TOTAL
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS



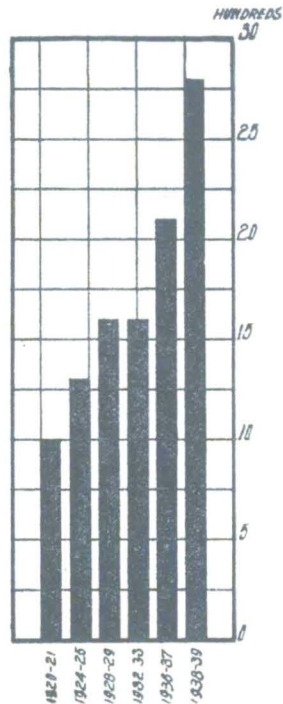
TECH. & INDUST. EDUCATION
NO. OF SCHOLARS



EXPENDITURE ON
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS



NUMBER OF
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED



II.—EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
No. of educational institutions	180,380	203,232	232,429	229,771	227,940	230,526	235,499	232,766
No. of Government institutions	2,749	3,484	4,665	3,822	4,062	5,128	5,465	6,817
No. of scholars— (000)								
(a) Total	7,820	9,228	11,461	12,125	13,390	14,509	15,296	15,770
(b) Males	6,527	8,236	9,521	9,735	11,482	11,845	11,874	12,201
(c) Females	1,293	992	1,940	2,390	2,908	3,163	9,421	3,569
No. of scholars attending— (000)								
(a) Arts and science colleges	48	64	75	83	96	109	120	127
(b) Professional colleges .	13	17	18	19	21	24	25	26
(c) Secondary schools .	1,125	1,368	1,909	2,090	2,288	2,505	2,659	2,754
(d) Primary schools .	6,113	7,121	8,734	9,236	10,224	10,870	11,445	11,778
(e) Technical and Industrial schools	10	20	27	26	31	34	38	39
Expenditure on recognised institutions— (Rs. lakhs)								
(a) Total	15,84	19,42	24,91	24,09	26,40	27,82	29,09	29,84
(b) From Government funds	7,32	9,30	12,11	10,71	11,52	12,25	13,04	12,89
No. of printing presses . .	3,583	4,994	5,729	6,410	7,872	8,467	8,548	8,758
No. of newspapers published .	955	1,342	1,642	1,594	2,128	2,752	2,872	2,609
No. of periodicals	2,197	3,018	2,781	2,693	3,046	3,301	3,113	2,880
No. of books published—								
(a) In English or a European language	1,676	2,283	2,546	2,691	2,556	3,298	3,442	2,841
(b) In Indian languages .	9,815	14,591	14,348	13,401	14,629	14,137	14,820	14,117

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH

BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

	1921	1925	1929	1933	1937	1939	1940
Number of hospitals and dispensaries	3,263	3,753	4,439	4,869	5,285	5,650	5,885
Number of patients treated (000)	35,463	39,424	51,640	62,618	71,048	79,057	81,815
Crude birth rate* per mille	32	32	33	36	35	34	33
Crude death rate* per mille.	31	24	24	23	22	22	22
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)	198	174	178	171	162	156	160
Mortality from cholera, smallpox and plague per mille	2.4	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Expenditure on the Administration of Medical and Public Health Services †— (Rs. Lakhs)							
(i) Central and Provincial Govts.	4.34	5.01	5.99	4.96	5.63	5.74	6.32
(ii) Municipalities ‡	7.09	8.39	7.64	6.49	6.59	7.29	} Not available
(iii) District and Local Boards	1.24	1.72	2.02	1.92	2.15	2.21	

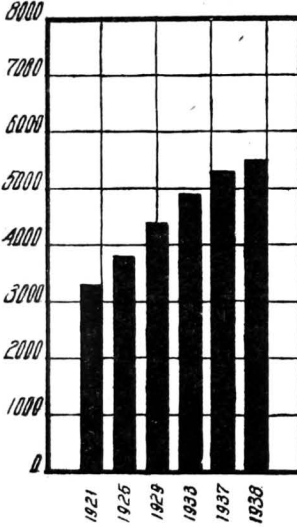
* Based on mid-year estimated population

† Every four years beginning with official year 1921-21

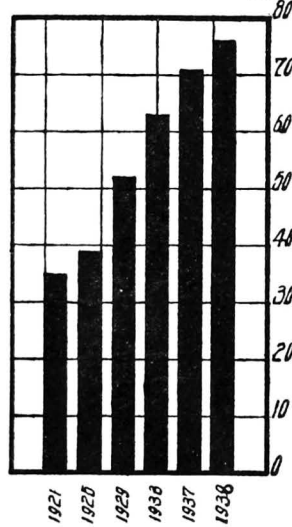
‡ Inclusive of Burma up to 1933-34

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS
BRITISH INDIA (EXCLD. BURMA)

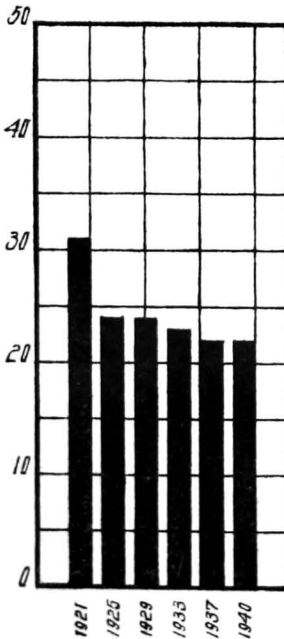
NO. OF HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.



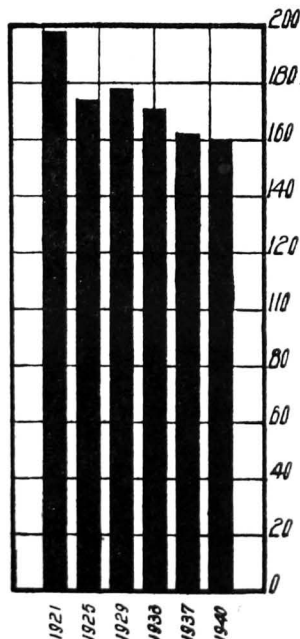
NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED. MILLIONS.



CRUDE DEATH-RATE PER MILLE



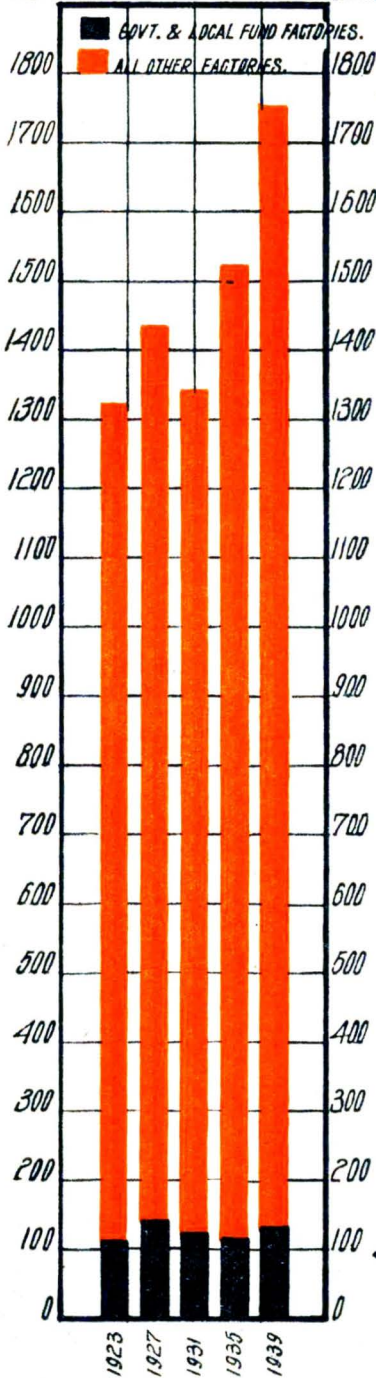
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE (PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS)



FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

NO. EMPLOYED.
BRITISH INDIA (EXCLD. BURMA)

THOUSANDS THOUSANDS.



IV.—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

(a).—Volume of Factory Employment*

(i) BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

(Figures in *italics* relate to the number of factories.)

	1923	1927	1931	1935	1939	1943
I. Government and Local Fund factories	<i>233</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>374</i>	†
	108,193	141,112	122,870	114,666	132,446	355,393
II. All other Factories	<i>4,885</i>	<i>6,278</i>	<i>6,863</i>	<i>7,520</i>	<i>10,092</i>	†
	1,214,338	1,290,917	1,217,805	1,405,944	1,618,691	2,081,373
i. Textiles	<i>384</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1,303</i>	†
	660,520	684,836	665,073	729,247	817,077	1,001,893
ii. Engineering	<i>406</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>1,001</i>	†
	156,635	149,566	121,212	127,570	148,424	253,948
iii. Minerals and Metals	<i>121</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>187</i>	†
	47,712	39,762	35,971	43,861	55,123	92,694
iv. Food, Drink and Tobacco	<i>1,459</i>	<i>2,151</i>	<i>2,471</i>	<i>2,708</i>	<i>3,388</i>	†
	104,243	135,704	134,950	202,584	247,455	283,682
v. Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	<i>320</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>610</i>	†
	29,013	43,139	42,922	51,235	57,934	64,440
vi. Paper and printing	<i>191</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>709</i>	†
	24,914	27,107	28,922	33,080	44,377	60,534
vii. Wood, Stone and Glass.	<i>170</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>465</i>	†
	23,205	22,805	22,408	32,873	52,290	8,824
viii. Hides and Skins	<i>36</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>66</i>	†
	6,212	5,734	5,028	7,887	12,906	33,669
ix. Gins and Processes	<i>1,762</i>	<i>2,217</i>	<i>2,173</i>	<i>2,141</i>	<i>2,132</i>	†
	156,712	175,068	153,820	162,665	163,226	140,342

* Perennial and Seasonal combined

† Figures for number of companies not available; latest employment figures provisional

IV.—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR—*contd.*(a)—Volume of Factory Employment—*contd.*

(ii) INDIAN STATES

(Figures in *italics* relate to the number of factories.)

	1923	1927	1931	1935	1938	1939
Durbar-owned Factories	47 14,613	48 18,298	50 21,423	106 32,528	100 49,593	127 38,661
All other Factories	929 119,218	1,062 137,939	1,292 177,128	1,445 212,498	1,817 249,410	1,627 200,433
i. Textiles	78 43,203	88 48,230	83 59,851	146 85,243	147 114,993	178 117,554
ii. Engineering	24 2,187	26 3,710	39 3,479	64 5,727	60 3,947	64 5,169
iii. Minerals and Metals	10 547	8 691	11 405	21 1,805	27 5,090	34 6,583
iv. Food, Drink and Tobacco	70 3,098	68 3,861	129 4,410	158 12,059	259 23,416	252 21,955
v. Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	62 5,248	73 8,446	65 7,770	81 8,571	108 9,422	108 11,460
vi. Paper and printing	8 657	14 884	22 1,315	21 1,010	31 1,669	31 2,036
vii. Wood, Stone and Glass	78 21,809	95 25,704	107 32,282	130 35,162	160 27,051	167 33,840
viii. Hides and Skins	34 2,117	5 460	31 2,641	31 2,386	30 2,533	32 2,969
ix. Gins and Presses	536 35,823	645 42,164	756 51,777	726 49,313	723 46,158	704 43,506

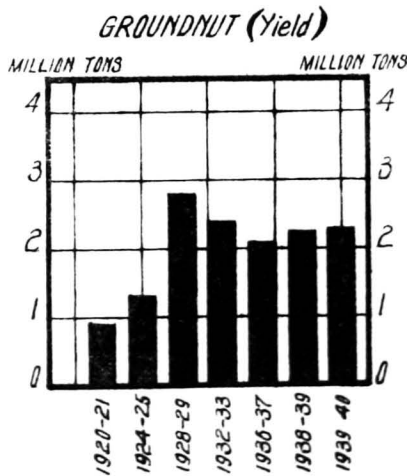
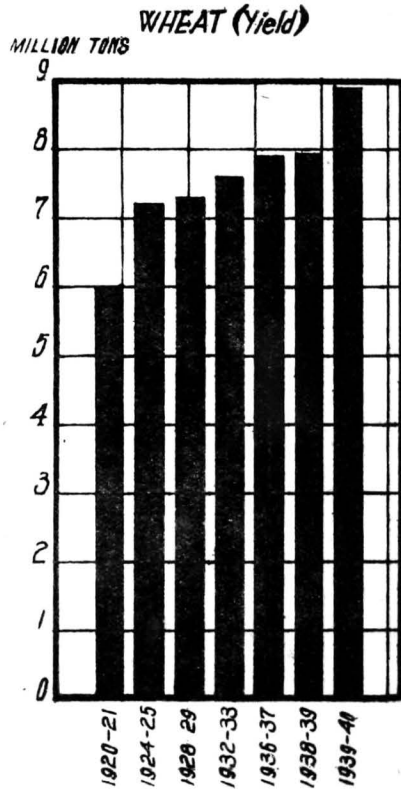
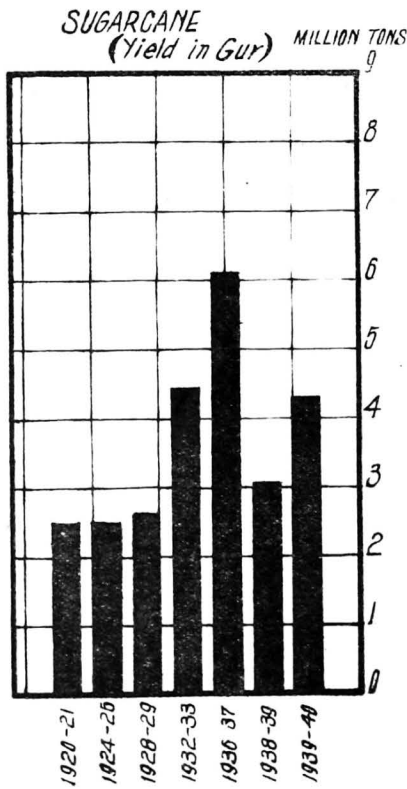
(b)—Trade Union Statistics

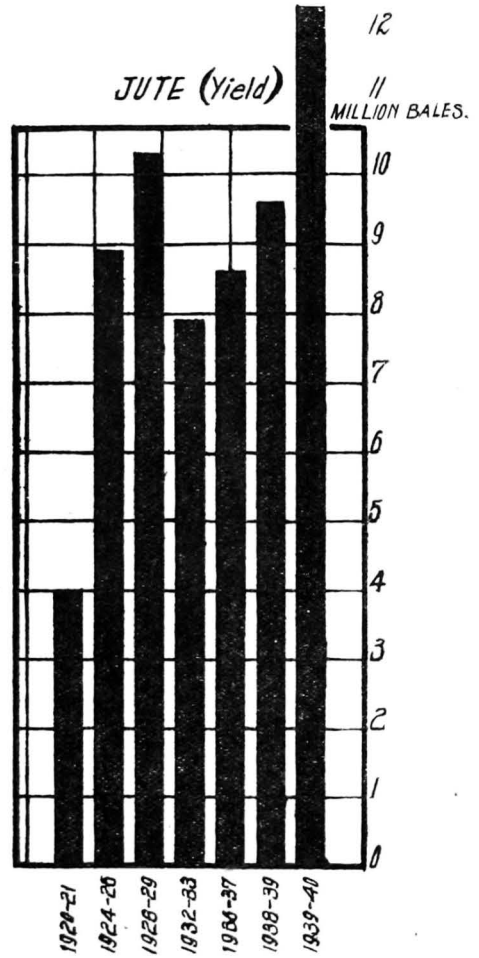
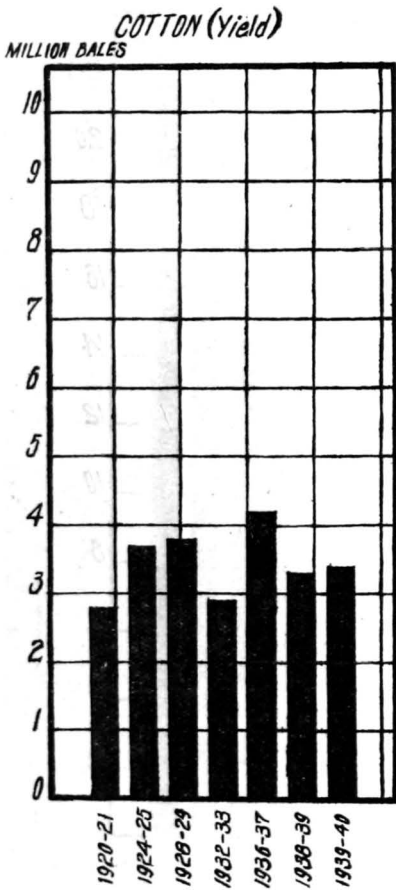
BARRING INDIA (excluding BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	Number of Registered Trade Unions	Number which submitted returns	Number of members	Income during the year
				Rs.
1929	74	64	180,929	Not available
1930	103	89	242,255	4,31,658
1931	118	105	219,009	4,07,085
1932	130	120	235,637	4,77,859
1933	169	146	237,254	5,56,528
1934	189	156	206,924	5,06,643
1935	208	178	282,392	5,23,404
1936	228	199	263,637	5,23,182
1937	262	219	257,308	4,82,088
1938	420	343	390,112	5,93,444
1939	553	394	399,169	5,80,822
1940	667	450	511,138	11,21,797
1941	711	483	513,832	12,12,927

— AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION —

BRITISH INDIA
(EXCLUDING BURMA)

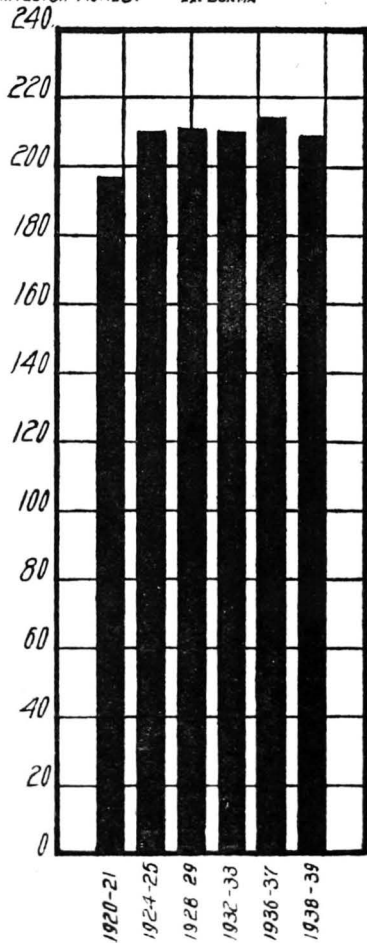




CULTIVATED AREA

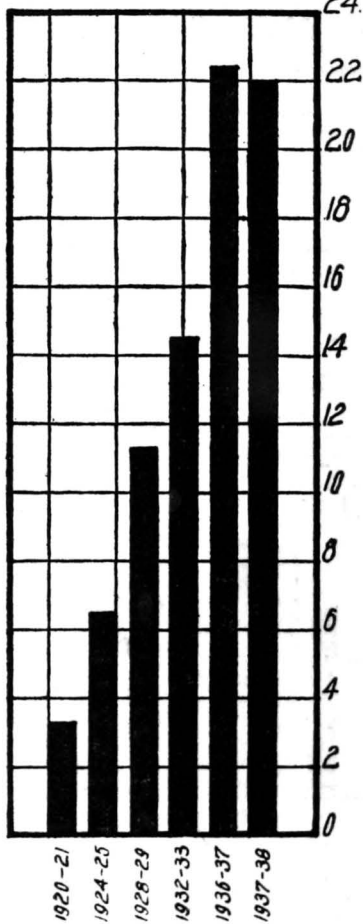
NET AREA SOWN

MILLION ACRES. (BRITISH INDIA)
EX. BURMA



AREA UNDER IMPROVED CROPS

MILLION ACRES (BRITISH INDIA)
EX. BURMA.



V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(A) BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

Agricultural Year

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
I. GENERAL—								
(1) Net Area (000 Sown. acres)	197,279	209,934	210,631	210,070	213,719	209,400	209,960	213,963
(2) Cultivable Waste* (000 acres)	146,429	135,939	139,361	141,686	137,065	142,482	144,516	143,113
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—								
(1) Rice—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	67,732	66,278	67,421	65,990	67,728	68,844	68,872	68,701
Yield . . . (000 tons)	23,379	25,053	26,215	25,045	26,373	22,612	24,169	20,970
Yield per acre (lbs.)	773	846	871	850	872	736	786	683
(2) Wheat—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	21,795	24,683	24,796	24,797	25,026	26,769	26,105	26,450
Yield . . . (000 tons)	6,020	7,170	7,263	7,576	7,859	7,935	8,903	8,091
Yield per acre (lbs.)	619	651	658	684	703	668	764	685
(3) Other Cereals— Jowar Bajra and Maize—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	39,946	38,737	38,756	40,853	40,649	39,316	40,427	41,045
Yield . . . (000 tons)	11,592	8,623	8,791	8,990	8,357	7,721	8,540	9,091
Yield per acre (lbs.)	650	499	508	493	461	440	473	492
(4) Linseed—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	3,779	3,214	2,627	2,779	2,934	3,118	3,054	2,885
Yield . . . (000 tons)	364	461	304	369	356	378	403	367
Yield per acre (lbs.)	216	321	259	297	272	272	296	285
(5) Groundnuts—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	1,824	2,248	4,679	4,897	4,631	5,507	5,292	5,914
Yield . . . (000 tons in shell)	907	1,273	2,771	2,353	2,110	2,274	2,310	2,727
Yield per acre (lbs.)	1,114	1,268	1,327	1,076	1,021	925	978	1,033
(6) Other oilseeds—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	9,324	10,090	10,783	9,962	9,236	9,235	9,573	9,716
Yield . . . (000 tons)	1,268	1,603	1,310	1,494	1,333	1,279	1,423	1,453
Yield per acre (lbs.)	305	356	273	336	323	310	349	342
(7) Cotton—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	16,150	17,061	16,188	12,790	14,862	13,895	13,212	14,067
Yield . . . (000 bales†)	2,837	3,738	3,755	2,911	4,186	3,269	3,369	3,972
Yield per acre (lbs.)	70	86	93	91	113	94	103	113

* Culturable Waste and Current Fallows
† 1 bale = 400 lbs.

V—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.

(A) BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)—contd.

Description	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—								
<i>contd.</i>								
(8) Jute—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	1,505	3,079	3,381	2,491	2,847	3,115	4,280	2,076
Yield . . . (000 bales*)	3,974	8,861	10,258	7,941	8,559	9,648	12,381	5,331
Yield per acre (lbs.)	1,056	1,151	1,214	1,275	1,303	1,239	1,157	1,027
(9) Tea—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	652	660	704	721	740	739	739	738
Yield . . . (000 lbs.)	321,806	347,862	372,788	399,155	360,946	411,595	409,883	421,076
Yield per acre (lbs.)	494	527	530	554	488	557	555	571
(10) Coffee—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	57	67	75	79	83	82	Not available	85
Yield . . . (000 lbs.)	12,136	18,157	12,534	15,769	18,492	20,609	Not available	15,319
Yield per acre (lbs.)	213	271	167	200	223	251	..	180
(11) Rubber—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	19	14	19	14	17	18	19	19
Yield . . . (000 lbs.)	1,872	2,197	3,377	31	3,697	4,183	3,789	4,695
Yield per acre (lbs.)	99	157	178	..	217	232	199	247
(12) Sugarcane—								
Area . . . (000 acres)	2,543	2,465	2,497	3,179	4,223	2,988	3,453	4,402
Yield † . . . (000 tons)	2,492	2,453	2,599	4,450	6,134	3,148	4,266	5,439
Yield per acre . (lbs.)	2,195	2,229	2,33	3,136	3,254	2,360	2,767	2,768
III. AREA UNDER IMPROVED CROPS—								
(1) Rice . . . (000 acres)	150	382	633	1,422	3,320	4,362		
(2) Wheat , . . "	1,805	2,282	4,125	5,303	8,330	7,803		
(3) Cotton . . . "	1,116	3,006	3,829	3,168	4,864	6,156		
(4) Jute . . . "	67	300	1,144	1,003	1,314	1,588	Not available	Not available
(5) Sugarcane . . . "	10	75	494	1,832	3,197	2,093		
All Crops	3,296	6,534	11,298	14,489	22,490	23,819		

* 1 bale = 400 lbs.

† Relates to raw Sugar (Gur)

Production of cane for the whole of India is:—
(In thousands tons).

1924-25	29,866	1936-37	67,322
1928-29	30,689	1939-40	47,672
1932-33	51,129		

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.

(B) INDIAN STATES

Agricultural year

Description	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
I. GENERAL—							
(1) Net Area Sown . . . (000 acres)	64,321	66,520	70,029	69,691	68,319	} Not available	
(2) Cultivable Waste* . . . (000 acres)	28,546	27,618	30,092	31,444	32,703		
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—							
(1) Rice—							
Area (000 acres)	3,051	3,145	3,970	4,567	4,511	4,327	4,362
Yield (000 tons)	972	1,036	1,156	1,455	1,357	1,195	1,221
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	714	738	652	714	671	619	627
(2) Wheat—							
Area (000 acres)	7,096	7,177	8,179	8,189	8,672	7,909	8,412
Yield (000 tons)	1,697	1,329	1,879	1,893	1,978	1,849	1,914
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	536	415	615	618	511	524	510
(3) Other cereals—(Jowar, Bajra and Maize)—							
Area (000 acres)	17,950	17,034	18,009	19,065	18,115	16,711	16,335
Yield (000 tons)	2,759	2,552	2,130(a)	3,120(a)	3,082(a)	2,640	3,272
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	257	336	265	367	381	354	449
(4) Linseed—							
Area (000 acres)	481	482	520	743	751	659	721
Yield (000 tons)	40	18	37	64	64	63	68
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	186	84	159	193	191	214	211
(5) Groundnuts—							
Area (000 acres)	175	1,073	1,990	2,032	2,999	2,906	2,856
Yield (000 tons in shell)	38	259	493†	604	945	838	975
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	486	541	647	666	706	646	766
(6) Other oilseeds—							
Area (000 acres)	2,050	2,176	2,405	2,206	1,829	1,594	1,590
Yield (000 tons)	189	168	155	198	151	140	149
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	207	173	172	201	185	197	210
(7) Cotton—							
Area (000 acres)	9,388	10,547	9,361	9,897	9,595	8,139	9,219
Yield (000 bales†)	2,280	1,971	1,707	2,048	1,792	1,520	1,931
Yield per acre . . . (lbs.)	97	75	73	83	75	75	84

* Culturable Waste and Current Fallows

† 1 Bale = 400 lbs.

‡ Excluding Mysore

(a) Incomplete

V.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*concl.*(B) INDIAN STATES—*concl.*

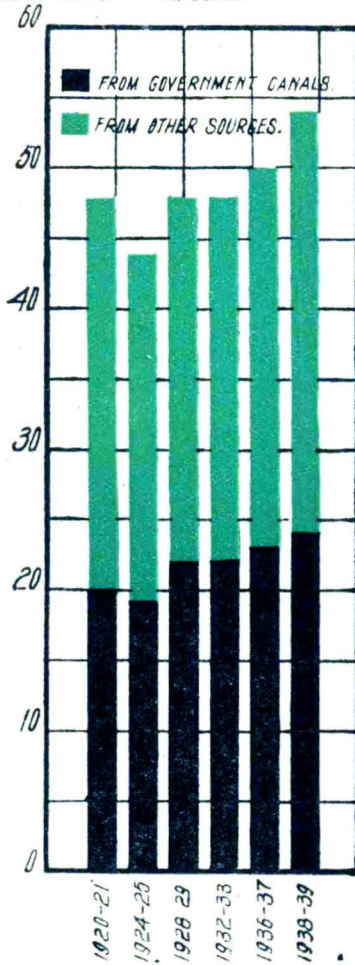
Description	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
II. AREA AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—<i>cont.</i>							
(8) Jute—							
Area (000 acres)	36	84	26	42	46	64	56
Yield (000 bales*)	79	77	46	97	99	166	77
Yield per acre (lbs.)	878	906	708	924	783	1,037	..
(9) Tea—							
Area (000 acres)	55	71	88	95	94	95	95
Yield (000 lbs.)	27,394	31,366	34,514	34,234	40,266	42,713	43,805
Yield per acre (lbs.)	498	442	392	360	428	450	451
(10) Coffee—							
Area (000 acres)	76	86	98	107	99	Not available	97
Yield (000 lbs.)	12,319	15,233	17,268	15,553	19,501	Not available	16,123
Yield per acre (lbs.)	162	177	176	145	197	..	166
(11) Rubber—							
Area (000 acres)	51	61	57	107	112	118	119
Yield (000 lbs.)	7,279	12,370	1,771	26,751	26,822	27,602	30,335
Yield per acre (lbs.)	143	206	31	250	240	240	239
(12) Sugarcane—							
Area (000 acres)	67	71	138	217	142	170	196
Yield† (000 tons)	93	105	226	342	239	324	363
Yield per acre (lbs.)	3,109	3,313	3,668	3,530	3,770	4,249	4,206
III. AREA UNDER IMPROVED CROPS—							
(1) Rice (000 acres)	Not available	21	62	128	114		
(2) Wheat "	Not available	2	6	149	95		
(3) Cotton "	Not available	128	276	210	243	Not available	Not available
(4) Jute "	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available		
(5) Sugarcane "	Not available	6	8	46	29	Not available	Not available
All Crops "	Not available	266	587	1,113	1,073		

* 1 bale=400 lbs.

† Related to raw Sugar (Gnr)

— AREA UNDER IRRIGATION —

(BRITISH INDIA)
MILLION ACRES. Ex. BURMA.



VI.—IRRIGATION

A.—BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40
I. Total Capital outlay to end of (Rs. official year. lakhs)	72,35	85,53	112,32	139,58	147,06	162,80	163,89
II. Area irrigated—							
(a) (i) Total area under irrigation. (000 acres)	47,783	43,849	48,268	48,453	50,158	53,662	54,945
(ii) Area irrigated as percentage of area sown.	24	21	23	23	23	25	26
(b) (i) Area irrigated from Government canals. (000 acres)	19,558	19,374	21,665	21,524	23,324	24,412	25,125
(ii) Area irrigated from Government canals as percentage of net area sown.	10	9	10	10	11	12	12

B.—INDIAN STATES

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40
I. Area irrigated—							
(a) (i) Total area under irrigation. (000 acres)	8,048	8,917	9,335	10,056	10,352	10,765	Not available.
(ii) Area irrigated as percentage of total area sown.	15	14	14	14	15	16	Not available.
(b) (i) Area irrigated from Government canals. (000 acres)	2,401	2,467	2,883	3,206	3,616	3,957	Not available.
(ii) Area irrigated from Government canals as percentage of net area sown.	4	4	4	5	5	6	Not available.

VII.—FORESTS

A.—BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40
Area under forests (000 acres)	66,357	66,835	66,794	66,631	67,163	68,184	68,112
Proportion of forest area to whole area	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Outturn of forest produce—							
(a) Timber and fuel (000 cu. ft.)	216,213	152,249	262,037	223,305	258,277	284,919	293,656
(b) Minor Produce (000 Rs.)	1,26,19	1,27,35	1,35,24	1,03,73	1,00,89	1,22,83	1,20,89

B.—INDIAN STATES

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1939-40
Area under forests (000 acres)	17,569	17,051	17,316	16,884*	18,709	19,123	Not available.
Proportion of forest area to whole area	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	

*Incomplete

VIII.—LIVE STOCK

A.—BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
(i) Bulls and Bullocks (000)	46,569	48,558	48,650	48,988	48,563	46,855
(ii) Cows "	35,795	36,433	36,484	36,518	36,936	36,445
(iii) (a) Male Buffaloes "	5,063	5,054	5,087	5,158	5,481	4,911
(b) Cow Buffaloes "	12,904	13,795	13,993	14,278	14,959	14,084
(iv) Sheep "	22,023	23,140	22,987	25,117	23,754	28,520
(v) Goats "	24,045	38,982	37,223	35,249	36,249	39,254
(vi) Area under fodder crops (000 acres)	7,883	8,619	9,008	9,728	10,573	10,466
(vii) Number of cattle issued to the public from Government farms.	*	1,292	2,124	2,204	2,030	3,094
(viii) (a) Number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.	573	678	858	1,035	1,110	1,049
(b) Number of cases treated (000)	†	1,571	2,131	2,630	3,872	3,788

B.—INDIAN STATES

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
(i) Bulls and Bullocks (000)	10,484	10,564	11,104	14,324	14,285	17,073
(ii) Cows "	9,264	9,727	10,617	14,077	14,051	15,966
(iii) (a) Male Buffaloes "	1,029	923	957	1,159	1,082	1,370
(b) Cow Buffaloes "	3,916	3,923	4,146	5,643	5,970	6,761
(iv) Sheep "	12,491	12,185	14,456	18,268	18,237	20,541
(v) Goats "	6,243	9,902	10,515	14,087	14,847	20,115
(vi) Area under fodder crops (000 acres)	2,094	2,999	3,406	3,149	3,117	*

* Not available

† Not separately recorded. The combined figure for the number of cases treated and castrations performed during 1920-21 is 1,095,000.

IX.—MINERAL PRODUCTION

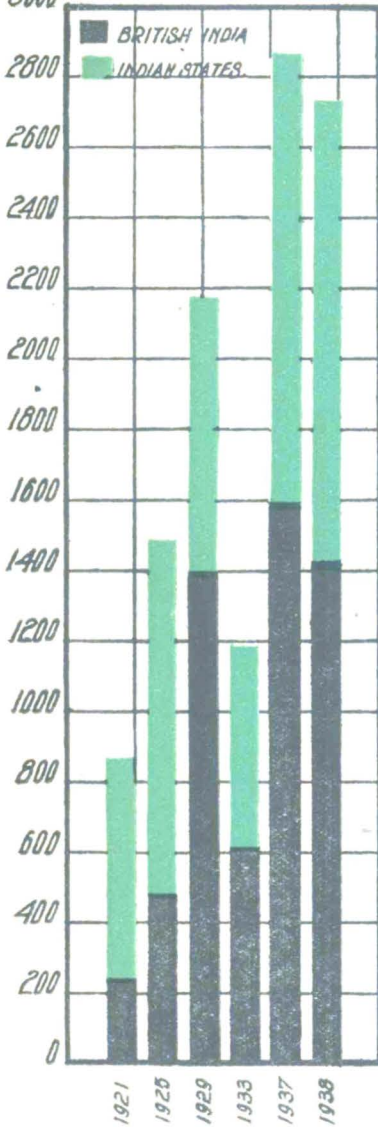
Minerals	1921	1925	1929	1933	1937	1938
Total value of production (Rs. lakhs)*	32,83	36,59	30,04	22,08	30,49	34,14
<i>Quantity Produced</i>						
1. Coal—						
British India (000 tons)	18,397	19,989	22,309	18,162	22,387	26,278
Indian States "	905	915	1,110	1,627	2,700	3,085
2. Gold—						
British India (Ounces)	10,147	329	36	282	34	23
Indian States "	260,780	293,513	363,797	335,774	330,710	321,115
3. Petroleum—						
British India (000 galls.)	9,591	20,778	52,748	57,008	75,658	87,082
Indian States . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Iron Ore—						
British India (000 tons)	240	479	1,391	626	1,588	1,422
Indian States "	625	1,014	991	672	1,283	1,322
5. Manganese Ore—						
British India "	614	711	751	53	800	766
Indian States "	65	128	243	165	251	208
6. Mica—						
British India (Cents)	22,269	45,391	53,065	41,005	103,599	108,834
Indian States "	219	599	166	70	879	14,335
7. Copper Ore and Matte—						
British India (tons)	23,069	..	73,519	181,907	371,458	288,076
Indian States "	30	..	5	..	115	51
8. Salt—						
British India (000 tons)	1,334	1,084	1,439	1,368	1,493	1,538
Indian States . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ilmenite—						
British India (tons)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian States "	..	328	23,670	52,980	181,047	252,220
10. Building materials †—						
Value (000 Rs.)	47,35	83,84	1,10,83	86,34	96,90	1,12,65

* Inclusive of Indian States and Burma.

† Inclusive of Indian States

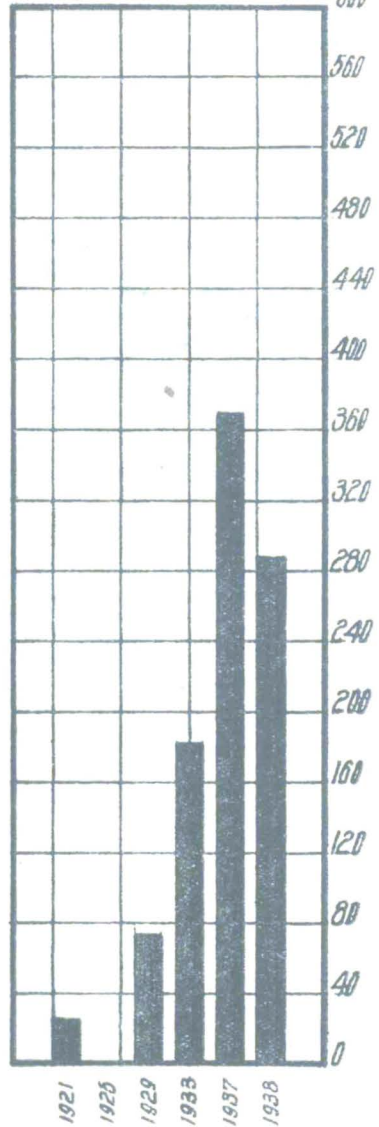
IRON ORE

THOUSAND TONS
3000



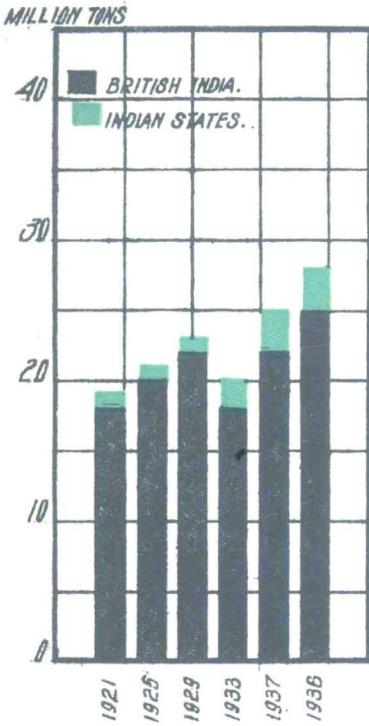
COPPER ORE (BRITISH INDIA)

THOUSAND TONS
600

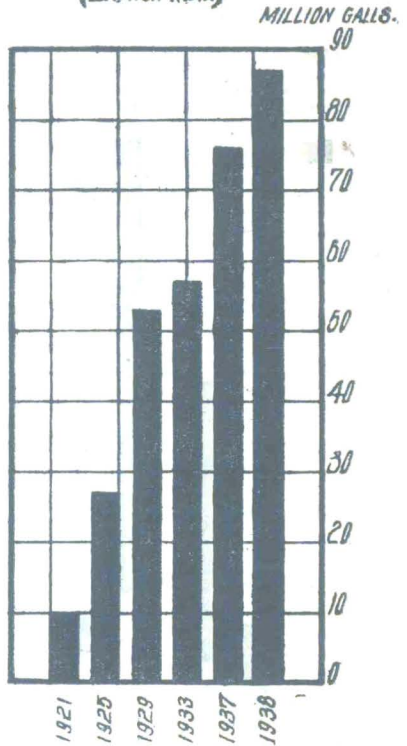


—MINERAL PRODUCTION—

COAL

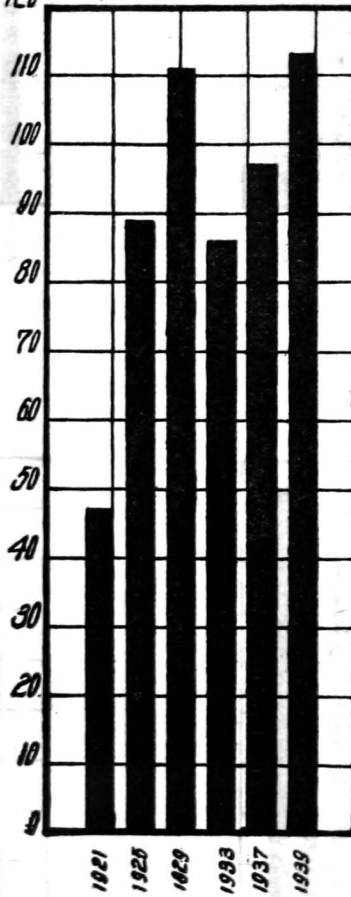


PETROLEUM (BRITISH INDIA)



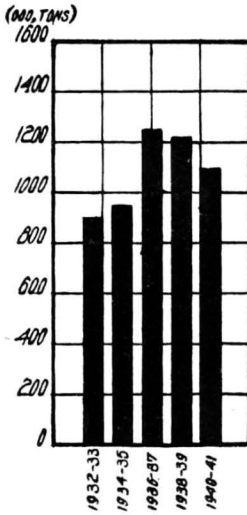
PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS

RUPEES LAKHS
120

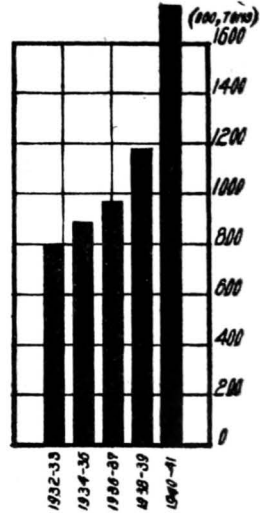


INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

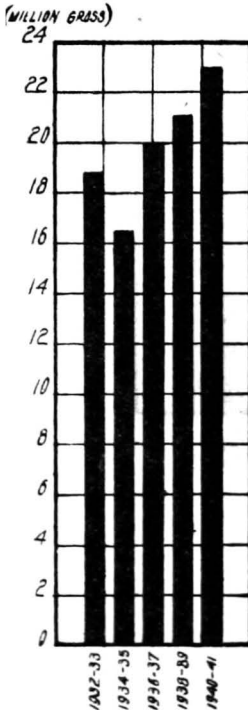
JUTE MANUFACTURES



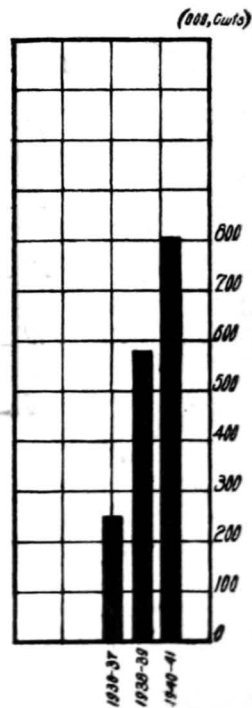
PAPER



MATCHES

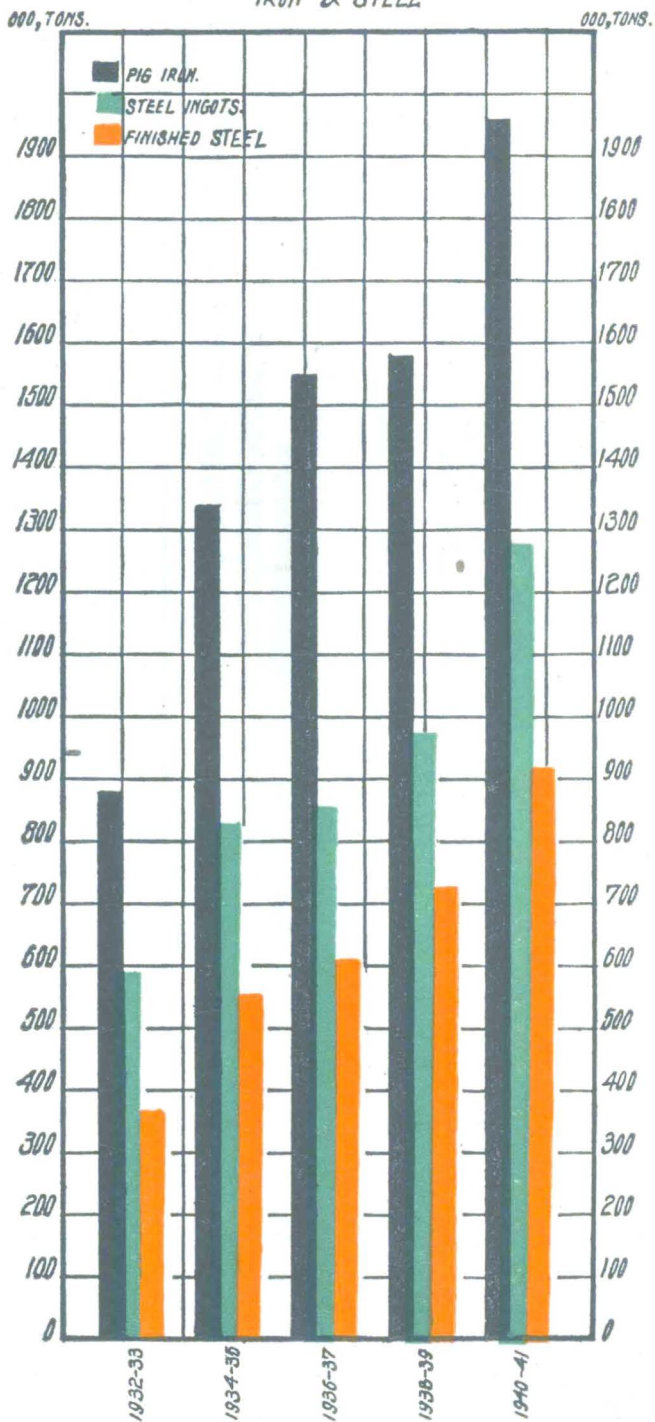


PAINTS



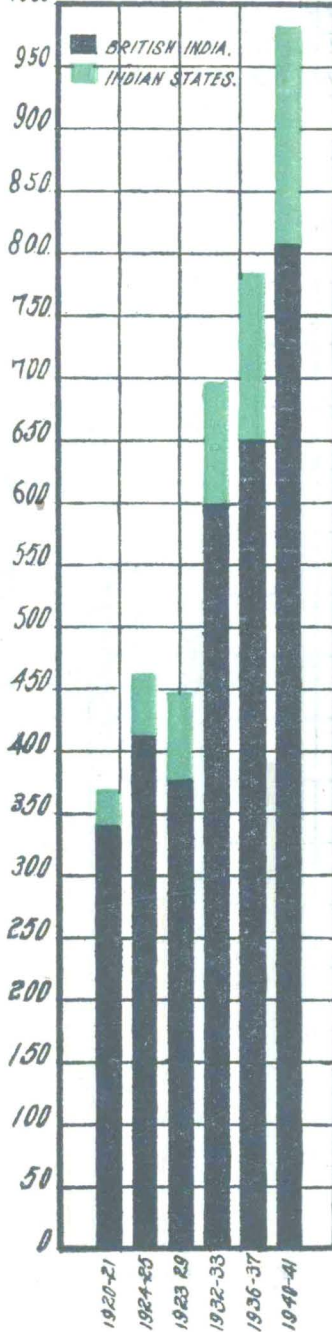
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

IRON & STEEL



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION *COTTON PIECEGOODS.*

MILLION Lbs.
1000



X.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

INDIA (excluding BURMA)

Year ending 31st March.	1932-33	1934-35	1936-37	1938-39	1940-41	1942-43
I. <i>Jute Manufactures</i> (including twist and yarn). (000 tons)	903	950	1,253	1,221	1,109	1,247
II. <i>Paper</i> (000 cwts.)	804	892	971	1,184	1,753	1,821
- III. <i>Iron and Steel</i> —						
(i) <i>Pig iron</i> (000 tons)	880	1,343	1,652	1,576	1,959	†
(ii) <i>Steel Ingots</i> "	591	834	861	977	1,285	†
(iii) <i>Finished steel</i> "	359	551	613	726	925	†
IV. <i>Heavy chemicals</i> —						
(i) <i>Sulphuric acid</i> (000 cwts.)	484	530	560	512	778	†
(ii) <i>Sulphate of ammonia</i> (000 tons)	8	14	18	15	28	†
V. <i>Cement</i> "	593	781	997	1,512	1,727	2,183 ¹
VI. <i>Sugar</i> (all kinds) (000 cwts.)	6,778	13,716	20,801	13,360	23,149	†
VIII. <i>Matches</i> (000 gross)	18,790	16,450	20,632	21,064	23,125	14,831
VIII. <i>Petrol</i> (000 gals.)	14,597	17,741	16,736	19,820	24,116	†
IX. <i>Kerosene</i> "	24,402	30,912	35,822	38,731	41,774	†
X. <i>Paints</i> (000 cwts.)	Not available.		249*	577	905	991
XI. <i>Wheat flour</i> (000 mds. of 82½ lbs. each)	15,075	13,775	14,286	16,483	16,900	13,392

* For six months, October—March

† Not available

Output of Cotton Manufactures

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1940-41	1943-44†
<i>Piecegoods</i> —								
Million yds	1,581	1,970	1,893	2,169	3,572	4,269	4,269	4,842
Million lbs. ‡	367	459	446	695	782	920	981	1,185
<i>Yarn</i> —								
Million lbs	560	719	648	1,016	1,051	1,308	1,349	1,660

‡ Includes knitted goods

† Figures provisional

NUMBER OF LOOMS AND SPINDLES IN TEXTILES MILLS

IN BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40
I. Cotton Mills—							
(a) No. of mills	227	254	248	277	297	350	355
(b) „ looms	109,422	135,822	148,847	160,110	163,121	170,157	167,726
(c) „ spindles	6,243,948	7,470,290	7,643,113	8,108,942	8,042,088	8,513,134	8,403,126
II. Jute Mills—							
(a) No. of mills	77	90	95	99	104	107	110
(b) „ looms	41,588	50,359	52,409	60,506	65,273	67,939	68,521
(c) „ spindles	869,879	1,067,633	1,108,147	1,202,183	1,300,077	1,350,465	1,369,821
III. Woolen Mills*—							
(a) No. of mills	8	11	12	16	34	35	37
(b) „ looms	1,576	1,834	1,216	1,118	1,751	2,102	1,798
(c) „ spindles	50,981	80,614	63,412	54,643	57,044	73,943	70,957

(b) IN INDIAN STATES

Year ending 31st March	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1938-39	1939-40
I. Cotton Mills—							
(a) No. of mills	28	50	43	53	64	65	65
(b) „ looms	8,531	14,859	16,537	20,594	27,890	28,949	28,795
(c) „ spindles	408,526	806,316	840,277	1,044,586	1,260,501	1,313,265	1,295,893
II. Woolen Mills*—							
(a) No. of mills	2	5	5	5	5	4	4
(b) „ looms	68	169	173	239	207	184	183
(c) „ spindles	2,620	9,469	9,259	9,744	11,063	7,753	10,413

* Year ending 31st December

XI.—POWER PRODUCTION

BRITISH INDIA

(Million units.)

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	
Domestic Consumption	143.4	150.8	156.9	138.2		
Commercial small light and power (for offices and other uses).	91.6	101.6	103.5	109.7		
Industrial Power	1,194.2	1,261.4	1,373.6	1,603.8		
Street lighting	39.2	39.1	37.7	32.5	Not available	
Tramways	44.1	46.6	46.4	46.3		
Electric Railways	155.2	156.3	161.5	315.2		
Miscellaneous	14.2	64.2	60.9	110.9		
Total Energy sold	1,681.8	1,819.9	1,940.6	2,356.8		2,416.0*
Total Energy generated	2,004.4	2,166.9	2,297.8	2,655.2		2,714.3*

* Corresponding figures for 1943-44 are 2586.2 and 2896.6 respectively

XII.—TRADE

TABLE I.—BALANCE OF TRADE

(a) BRITISH INDIA (including BURMA)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year ending March	Exports of Indian Merchandise (Private)	Re-exports of foreign Merchandise (Private)	Imports of foreign Merchandise (Private)	Balance of Trade in Merchandise (Private)	Balance of transactions in Treasure (Private)	Total visible balance of trade.
1920-21	2,40,01	18,04	3,35,60	-77,55	+1,29	-76,26
1921-22	2,31,38	14,06	2,66,34	-20,90	-12,16	-33,06
1922-23	2,99,16	15,16	2,24,31	+90,01	-60,26	+29,75
1923-24	3,48,84	13,07	2,17,03	+1,44,88	-48,65	+96,23
1924-25	3,84,66	13,51	2,43,16	+1,55,01	-94,27	+60,74
1925-26	3,74,84	10,49	2,24,20	+1,61,13	-51,88	+1,09,25
1926-27	3,01,44	8,01	2,29,98	+79,47	-39,33	+40,14
1927-28	3,19,15	9,54	2,46,72	+81,97	-32,19	+49,78
1928-29	3,30,13	7,83	2,51,49	+86,47	-34,36	+52,11
1929-30	3,10,80	7,13	2,38,95	+78,98	-26,20	+52,78
1930-31	2,20,49	5,14	1,63,58	+62,05	-24,43	+37,62
1931-32	1,55,89	4,66	1,25,72	+34,83	+55,65	+90,48
1932-33	1,32,27	3,22	1,32,27	+3,22	+64,93	+68,16
1933-34	1,47,25	3,42	1,15,00	+35,67	+67,23	+92,90
1934-35	1,51,67	3,55	1,31,80	+23,42	+52,54	+75,96
1935-36	1,60,52	3,76	1,33,75	+30,53	+36,37	+66,90
1936-37	1,96,13	6,24	1,24,60	+77,77	+14,50	+92,27

(b) BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

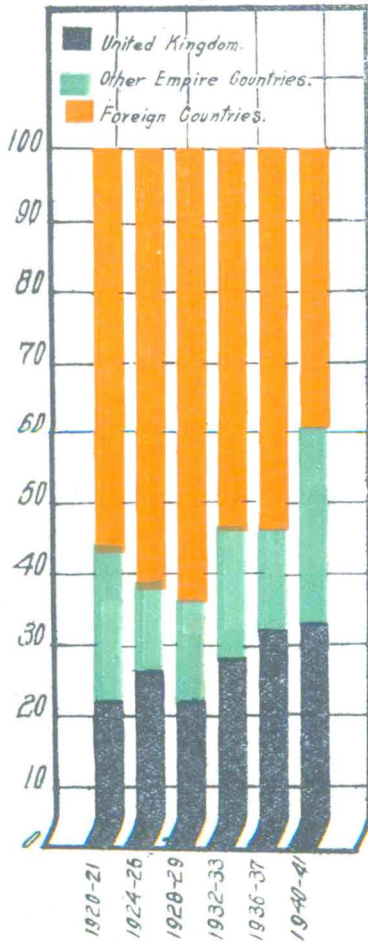
(In lakhs of Rupees)

1935-36	1,49,55	4,70	1,49,14	+5,11	+35,41	+40,52
1936-37	1,85,05	7,24	1,41,10	+51,19	+13,71	+64,90
1937-38	1,90,93	8,28	1,73,33	+15,88	+14,36	+30,24
1938-39	1,62,79	6,42	1,51,83	+17,38	+11,89	+29,27
1939-40	2,03,92	9,65	1,64,75	+49,82	+30,28	+79,10
1940-41	1,84,90	11,82	1,56,72	+42,00	} Not available	
1941-42	2,37,58	15,33	1,72,98	+79,93		
1942-43	1,87,60	6,95	1,10,34	+84,21		

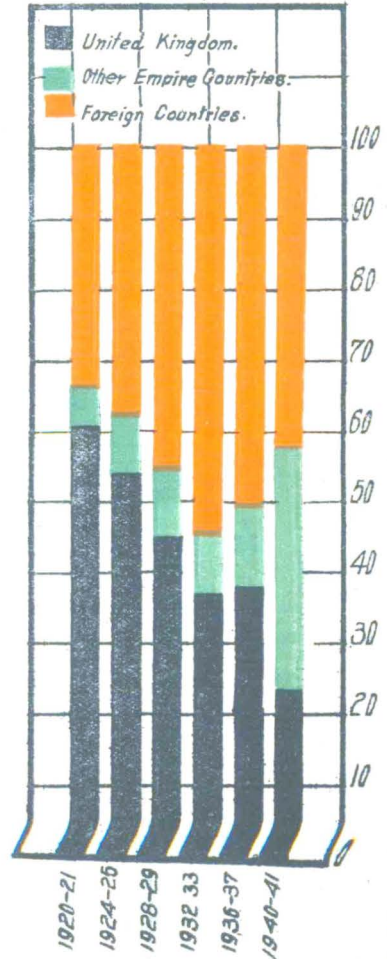
N. B.—Since 1922-23, Imports of foreign merchandise are exclusive of railway materials imported free by State railways working under company management.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE (SHARE%)

EXPORTS FROM BR. INDIA
TO

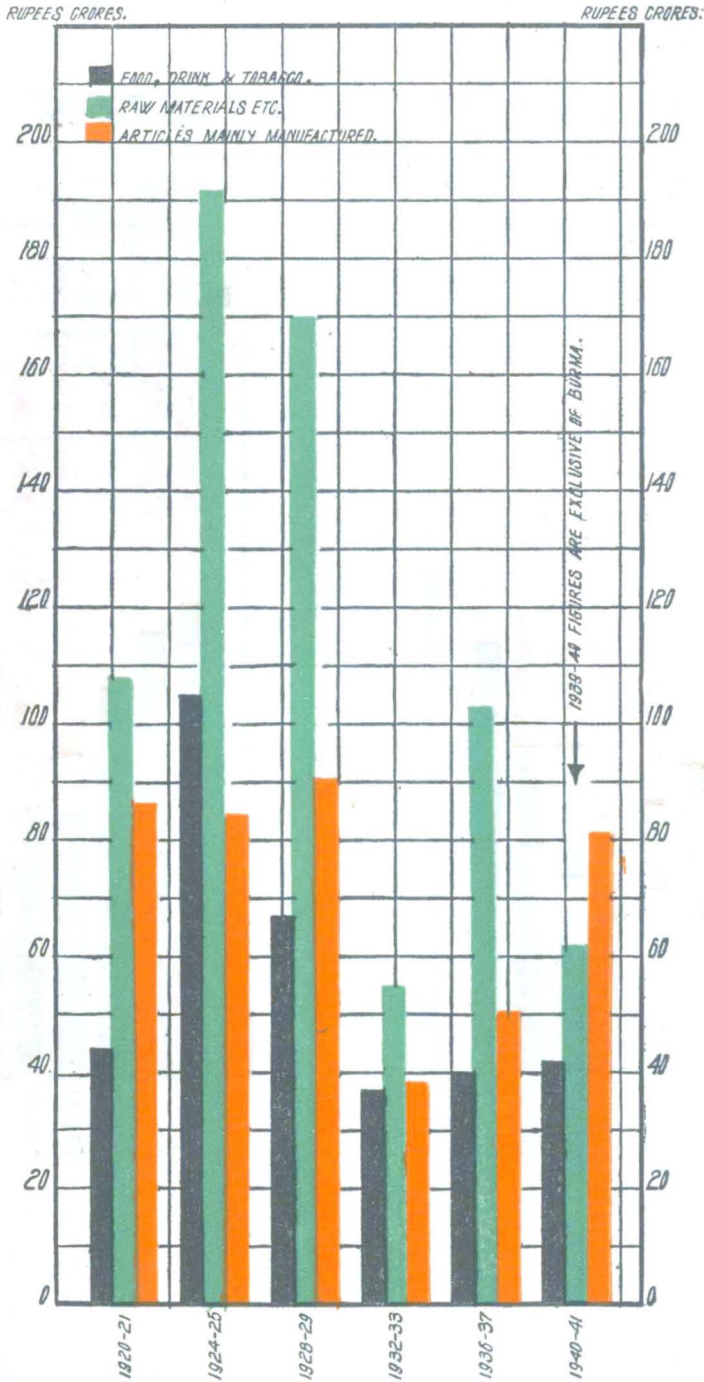


IMPORTS INTO BR. INDIA.
FROM



— THE COMPOSITION OF TRADE —

EXPORTS FROM BR. INDIA



— THE COMPOSITION OF TRADE —

IMPORTS INTO BR INDIA

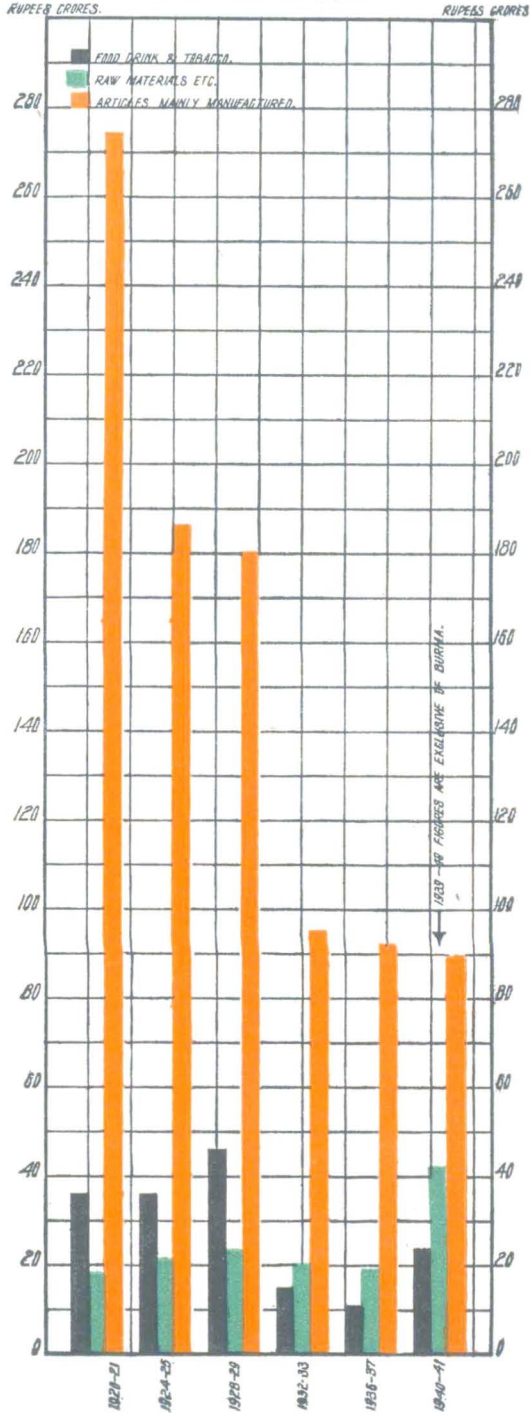


TABLE II.—DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1939-40	1941-42
A. Sources of Imports.—(Percentage share in the total value of Imports).							
U. K.	61	54	45	37	38	25	21
Other Empire Countries	5	8	9	8	11	31	40
Foreign Countries	34	38	46	55	51	44	39
B. Direction of Export Trade (including Re-exports)—							
U. K.	22	26	21	28	32	35	31
Other Empire Countries	21	13	14	17	14	21	30
Foreign Countries	57	61	65	55	54	44	39

TABLE III.—COMPOSITION OF TRADE

(In lakhs of Rs.)

A. Exports of Indian Merchandise (Private)—							
(I) Food, Drink and Tobacco . . .	43,67	1,05,42	67,34	37,32	40,23	39,84	58,00
Percentage of Total	18	28	21	29	21	20	26
(II) Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,07,58	1,92,08	1,70,27	54,78	1,02,54	85,99	65,26
Percentage of Total	45	50	52	42	53	43	28
(III) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	85,74	84,22	89,59	38,49	49,82	75,83	1,09,38
Percentage of Total	36	22	37	29	26	38	47
B. Imports of Foreign Merchandise (Private)—							
(I) Food, Drink and Tobacco . . .	85,97	36,49	46,08	14,82	11,15	35,29	27,84
Percentage of Total	11	15	18	11	9	22	16
(II) Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	17,64	21,02	22,52	20,49	19,42	36,13	50,05
Percentage of Total	8	9	9	16	16	22	29
(III) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	2,74,46	1,85,52	1,80,30	94,53	92,40	91,81	93,65
Percentage of Total	84	76	73	73	75	56	55

N.R.—Up to 1936-37 figures included Burma.

TABLE IV.—TRADE IN SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1940-41
A. IMPORTS —						
<i>Cotton piecegoods—</i>						
Millyds.	1,510	1,823	1,837	1,225	764	447
Rs. lakhs	83,78	69,42	53,82	21,26	13,37	8,08
<i>Iron and Steel—</i>						
Tons (000)	712	869	1,170	326	363	183
Rs. lakhs	31,29	18,93	20,24	5,30	5,94	6,83
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Tons (000)	344	728	937	402	23	20
Rs. lakhs	18,50	20,67	16,09	4,23	24	36
<i>Soap—</i>						
Cwts. (000)	313	361	406	296	48	25
Rs. lakhs	1,41	1,32	1,58	83	27	18
<i>Matches—</i>						
(000 gross boxes)	12,399	7,265	1,532	57	55	1,920
Rs. lakhs	1,67	89	17	1	..	36
<i>Cement—</i>						
Tons (000)	131	114	127	83	51	5
Rs. lakhs	1,39	69	68	29	19	5
B. EXPORTS —						
<i>Raw Cotton—</i>						
Tons (000)	371	594	663	365	762	388
Rs. lakhs	41,63	81,23	66,25	20,37	44,41	23,56
<i>Cotton piecegoods—</i>						
Yds. million	146	182	149	66	102	390
Rs. lakhs	7,51	6,86	5,37	2,09	2,63	10,64
<i>Jute raw—</i>						
Tons (000)	472	696	898	563	821	243
Rs. lakhs	16,36	29,09	32,35	9,73	14,77	7,85
<i>Jute manufactures—</i>						
Bags (million No.)	534	425	498	415	567	678
Rs. lakhs	23,91	23,21	24,93	11,16	12,09	20,32
Cloth (Mill. yds.)	1,353	1,456	1,568	1,012	1,708	1,547
Rs. lakhs	28,54	28,28	31,64	10,24	15,47	24,18
<i>Groundnuts—</i>						
Tons (000)	104	376	788	433	739	839
Rs. lakhs	2,85	10,67	19,37	7,12	12,29	4,08
<i>Lined—</i>						
Tons (000)	188	371	157	72	296	238
Rs. lakhs	6,14	9,74	3,31	91	4,36	3,69
<i>Hides and Skins (raw)*—</i>						
Tons (000)	30	45	60	27	43	27
Rs. lakhs	5,24	6,73	9,47	2,76	4,35	3,08
<i>Manganese Ore—</i>						
Tons (000)	780	639	661	198	677	519
Rs. lakhs	1,78	1,62	1,97	48	1,31	1,47
<i>Mica—</i>						
Cwts. (000)	71	82	96	40	180	144
Rs. lakhs	1,01	1,03	90	32	94	1,08
<i>Tee—</i>						
(Million lbs.)	285	340	360	379	302	349
Rs. lakhs	12,15	23,39	26,60	17,15	20,04	27,73

* Excluding Cuttings

TABLE V.—COASTING TRADE

BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

(In Rupees lakhs)

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<i>Indian Merchandise—</i>						
Imports	37,63	38,73	41,62	38,73	34,45	30,60
Exports	38,70	37,73	41,29	39,18	34,86	31,31
<i>Foreign Merchandise—</i>						
Imports	4,81	5,07	5,83	4,83	5,25	5,53
Exports	6,40	6,57	7,67	6,77	7,16	8,03
<i>Total (Foreign and Indian)—</i>						
Imports	42,45	43,80	47,46	43,55	39,70	36,12
Exports	45,10	44,30	48,96	45,86	42,02	39,34

TABLE VI.—VOLUME OF INLAND TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA) IN CERTAIN IMPORTANT COMMODITIES*

(In Mds. 000)

	1920-21	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Wheat	34,923	19,702	21,368	22,192	28,109	32,562	27,983	27,502	30,693
Sugar (excluding molasses)	5,159	17,150	16,386	18,031	24,990	23,149	24,469	15,652	21,022
Cement	Not available	12,311	15,094	17,768	19,948	22,742	27,750	25,638	26,688
Cotton piecegoods	5,953	9,441	9,898	10,132	10,521	11,190	11,077	11,294	12,771
Coal and Coke	373,100	345,964	378,184	386,792	397,864	464,286	449,854	496,513	480,899
Iron and Steel Bars, Sheets, Girders and other Commercial forms of Iron and Steel	21,164	30,392	33,326	40,504	39,318	38,655	41,894	41,987	44,234
Hides and Skins, raw	1,617	2,691	2,432	2,506	3,157	2,970	2,679	3,383	2,988
Hides and Skins, tanned and leather	113	678	658	612	587	610	637	869	791

* Publication of relevant statistics was discontinued in 1922 and resumed in 1933

XIII.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

TABLE I.—ALL RAILWAYS (excluding BURMA)

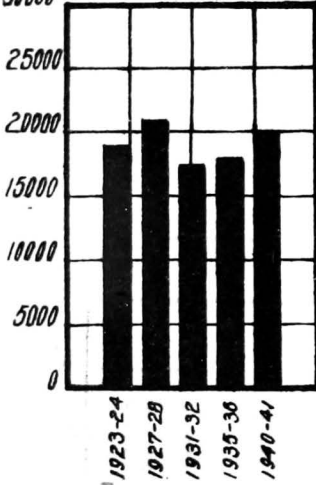
Year ending 31st March	Route mileage	Gross earnings Rs. (Lakhs)	No. of passengers carried No. (000)	Volume of goods traffic Tons (000)	No. of passengers miles (millions)	No. of Goods ton Miles (millions)
1923-24	36,344	103.65	532,616	68,723	18,758	18,248
1924-25	36,475	110.44	540,641	73,393	19,203	20,630
1925-26	36,757	108.43	563,124	74,781	19,570	19,194
1926-27	37,166	107.73	568,786	80,809	19,596	19,692
1927-28	37,804	113.18	585,989	84,297	20,862	21,101
1928-29	39,019	113.89	584,736	85,110	21,300	21,118
1929-30	39,678	111.21	601,173	81,882	22,295	20,729
1930-31	40,224	102.34	546,965	78,432	19,987	19,703
1931-32	40,756	93.47	482,989	70,600	17,536	17,748
1932-33	40,904	92.74	480,686	67,152	17,109	16,670
1933-34	40,898	95.92	469,283	72,492	16,695	18,083
1934-35	40,961	99.03	475,855	80,328	17,294	19,675
1935-36	41,058	100.22	483,132	82,949	17,672	19,911
1936-37	41,068	104.37	489,606	82,406	17,785	20,789
1937-38	41,076	107.57	521,285	87,289	18,847	22,777
1938-39	41,133	107.15	530,623	88,361	18,743	22,159
1939-40	41,156	111.50	529,675	92,179	18,522	23,493
1940-41	41,053	126.36	575,732	92,780	19,933	25,289
1941-42	40,477	144.69	623,163	96,995	22,020	28,043
1942-43	40,525	167.83	622,333	95,253	24,186	28,107

— TRANSPORT —

EXCLUDING BURMA

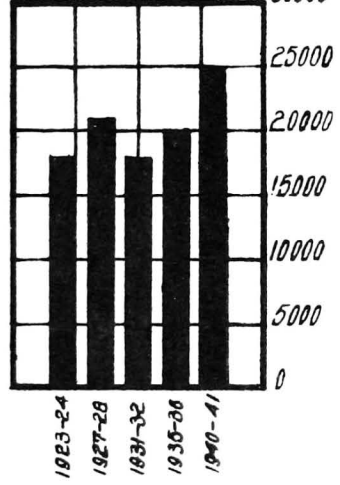
PASSENGER-MILES
(RAILWAYS)

MILLIONS.
30000

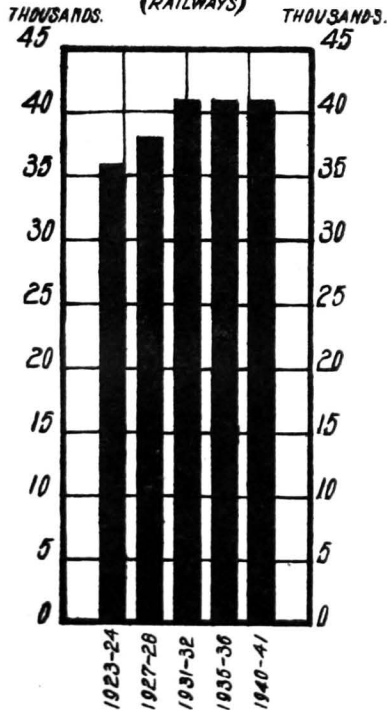


GOODS-TON-MILES
(RAILWAYS)

MILLIONS
30000

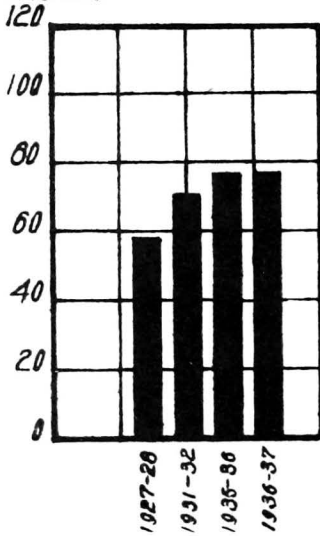


ROUTE MILEAGE.
(RAILWAYS)



METALLED ROAD MILEAGE

THOUSANDS



SHIPPING (TONNAGE CLEARED)
(FOREIGN TRADE)

MILLIONS

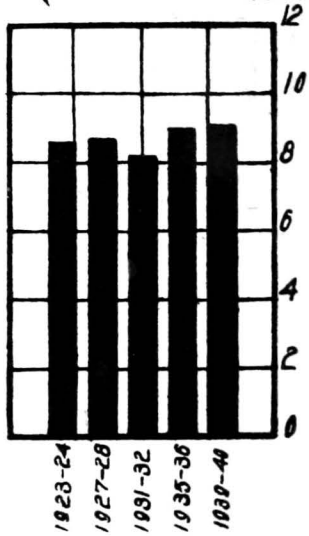


TABLE II.—ROADS
IN BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

As at 31st March	Mileage			Number of registered Motor vehicles running
	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	
1928	58,461	135,824	194,285	127,108
1929	64,839	170,247	235,086	151,555
1930	67,996	175,226	243,222	174,858
1931	71,036	171,043	242,079	185,275
1932	71,431	181,962	253,393	189,667
1933	73,865	182,447	256,312	177,276
1934	72,849	184,946	257,795	186,708
1935	73,131	186,970	260,101	151,193
1936	77,149	218,505	295,654	142,924
1937	77,266	225,617	302,883	151,717
1938		Not available		146,429
1939		Not available		159,245
1940		Not available		⊙

TABLE III.—SHIPPING

Year ending 31st March	Vessels cleared				No. of passengers carried in unberthed passenger ships* (000)
	Foreign Trade		Coasting Trade*		
	No.	Tonnage (000 tons)	No.	Tonnage (000 tons)	
1920-21	4,172	7,427	112,790	8,881	2,075
1921-22	4,089	8,013	109,492	10,482	2,001
1922-23	3,895	8,196			2,130
1923-24	3,951	8,577			1,976
1924-25	4,090	9,042			2,058
1925-26	3,840	8,834			2,013
1926-27	3,756	8,694	Not available	Not available	2,008
1927-28	3,916	8,702	Not available	Not available	1,893
1928-29	4,074	9,355			1,728
1929-30	4,032	9,730			1,762
1930-31	3,753	8,791			1,702
1931-32	3,402	8,188			1,609
1932-33	3,274	7,805	75,688	15,403	1,547
1933-34	3,302	8,166	81,803	16,328	1,407
1934-35	3,640	8,717	81,036	17,437	1,638
1935-36	3,631	9,041	95,322	17,493	1,559
1936-37	3,810	9,475	96,401	17,407	1,538
1937-38	4,359	10,879	100,385	18,553	1,828
1938-39	4,037	9,657	99,968	19,134	1,824
1939-40	4,165	9,059	94,318	16,238	1,124

* Corrected for Burma.

TABLE IV.—CIVIL AVIATION

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Mileage flown by Indian Regular Air Services (Internal)	153,680	245,771	553,754	496,539	622,193	1,412,334
Number of passengers carried	155	757	553	349	1,178	2,104
Weight of mails carried (tons)	10.5	21.3	43.4	49.4	61.2	244.6

TABLE V.—POSTAL TRAFFIC

IN BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

Year ending 31st March	1923-24	1927-28	1931-32	1935-36	1939-40	1942-43
1. Number of Post Offices	19,027	21,085	23,374	23,123	24,741	25,671
2. Number of Postal articles handled (000)	1,156,322	1,286,776	1,118,168	1,126,548	1,255,475	1,356,356
3. Money Orders issued—						
(a) No. (000)	30,548	35,701	35,256	37,747	44,101	51,620
(b) Value (Rs. lakhs)	71.20	79.88	70.13	71.73	83.34	116.03
4. Postal earnings* (Rs. Lakhs)	6.79	7.45	7.37	7.91	8.32	12.04
5. Total telegraph line-mileage*	85,682	94,401	99,821	100,444	100,952	103,752
6. Number of telegraph messages* (000)	19,050	19,974	17,162	17,251	18,611	23,890
7. Total telegraph* Revenue† (Rs. lakhs)	3.15	3.38	3.28	3.57	4.17	7.26
8. Number of telephones connected*	13,628	19,932	21,355	26,306	34,501	39,691
	<i>23,696</i>	<i>29,909</i>	<i>32,476</i>	<i>40,701</i>	<i>54,935</i>	<i>66,265</i>
9. Total Rental of telephones* (Rs. lakhs)	29	43	54	74	1.14	2.41
	<i>53</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.43</i>

* Including Burma prior to 1937-38

† Includes Telephone and Wireless Branches

N.B.—Figures in italics relate to non-Government Exchanges

TABLE VI.—THE PROGRESS OF BROADCASTING

	1927	1930	1933	1936	1939	1942
Number of Broadcast receiver licences in force (1)	3,598	7,719	10,872	37,797	92,772	165,675
Total Number of programme transmission hours (2) [All India Radio]	..	..	..	7,335	29,859	55,298

(1) As at 31st December

(2) For the year ending March

XIV.—BANKING AND CURRENCY

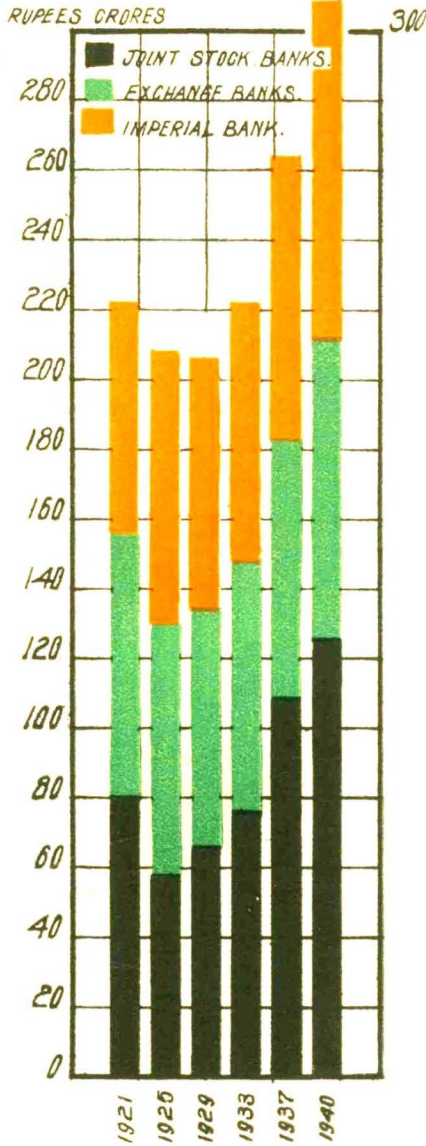
(Inclusive of BURMA)

(In lakhs of rupees)

As at 31st December	Joint Stock Banks*			Exchange Banks		Imperial Bank	
	Number	Capital and Reserves	Deposits	Number	Deposits in India	Capital and Reserves	Deposits
1921	65	13,40	80,16	17	75,20	9,77	65,78
1922	68	11,75	65,02	18	73,38	9,96	57,00
1923	69	10,85	47,69	18	68,44	10,18	74,20
1924	70	11,79	55,20	18	70,63	10,43	76,71
1925	74	11,78	57,91	18	70,55	10,55	77,83
1926	75	12,10	63,15	18	71,54	10,72	73,90
1927	77	12,30	64,30	18	68,86	10,87	72,07
1928	74	12,29	66,35	18	71,14	11,02	71,30
1929	78	12,69	66,30	18	66,66	11,10	71,64
1930	88	13,31	67,65	18	68,11	11,15	76,60
1931	88	13,36	66,19	17	67,47	10,77	63,86
1932	86	13,50	76,27	18	73,07	11,05	68,36
1933	89	13,64	76,42	18	70,78	11,12	74,13
1934	105	14,16	81,88	17	71,40	11,28	74,28
1935	100	14,59	89,72	17	76,18	11,39	79,09
1936	113	15,42	103,61	19	75,23	11,41	78,80
1937	147	14,95	108,55	18	73,21	11,43	81,08
1938	163	15,56	106,81	18	67,20	11,48	81,51
1939	170	15,89	110,01	19	74,08	11,23	87,84
1940	180	17,09	125,02	20	85,33	11,25	96,03
1941	189	18,75	149,09	17	106,73	11,25	108,92

* With a paid-up capital of over a lakh of rupees

THE
THE GROWTH OF BANKING HABIT
(PRIVATE DEPOSITS)



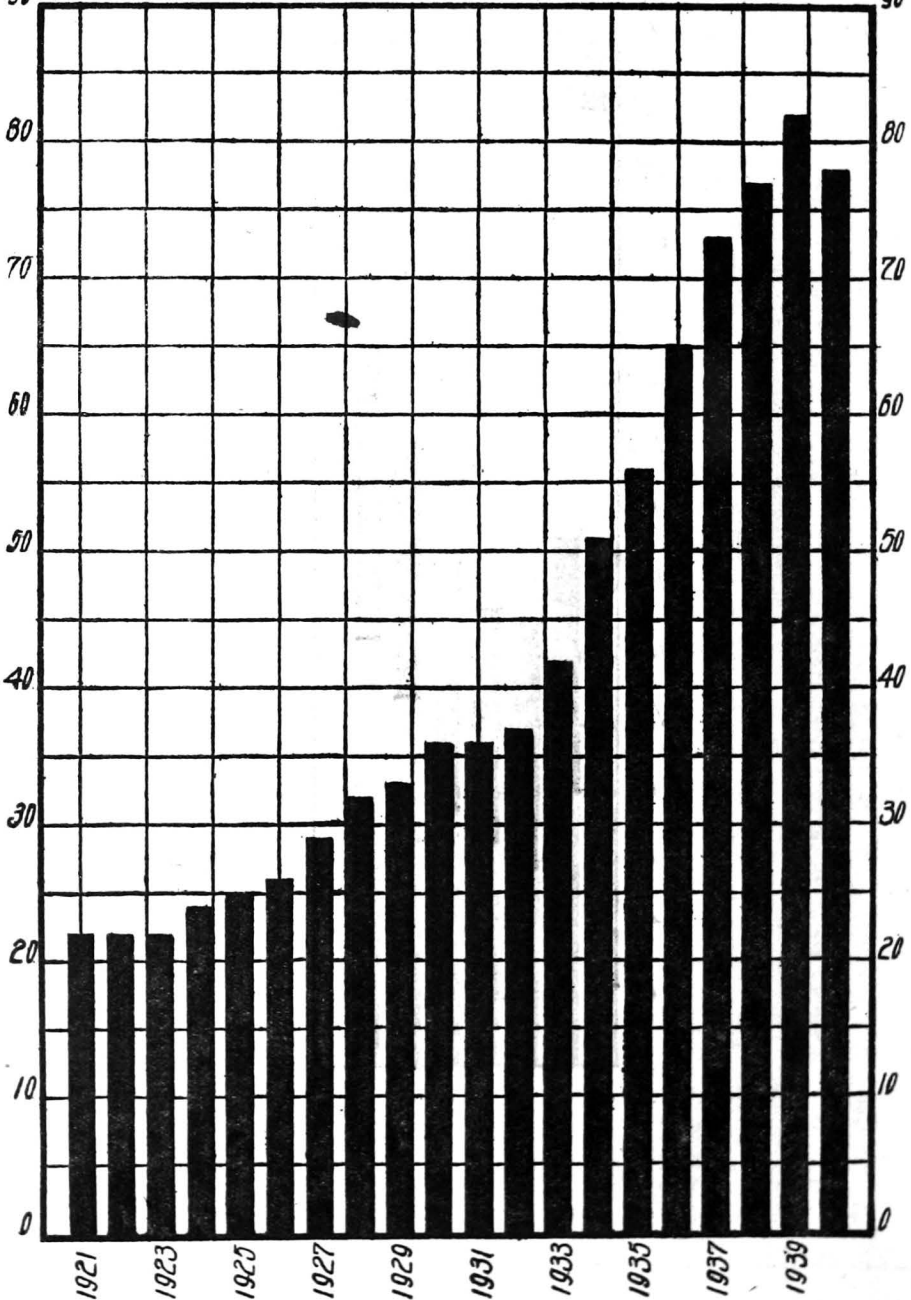
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

BRITISH INDIA EXCLD. BURMA

BALANCE OF DEPOSITS AT 31st MARCH.

RUPEES CRORES
90

RUPEES CRORES
90



XIV.—BANKING AND CURRENCY—contd.

Year ending in	Co-operative Banks			General	
	Number	Capital and Reserves	Deposits and Loans held	Notes in circulation*	Total cheque clearances
		(Rs. lakhs.)	(Rs. lakhs.)	(Rs. lakhs.)	(Rs. lakhs.)
1921	41	1.07	4.78	1,47,88	29,76,54
1922	51	1.34	6.46	1,57,23	20,24,90
1923	68	1.75	8.43	1,61,10	20,60,08
1924	80	2.35	10.02	1,69,06	18,03,01
1925	101	2.39	12.55	1,66,55	18,06,36
1926	114	2.93	14.68	1,67,71	16,88,53
1927	131	3.37	18.98	1,64,31	16,09,57
1928	142	3.98	22.01	1,74,53	16,74,59
1929	159	4.42	24.01	1,78,10	19,81,10
1930	179	4.13	27.03	1,59,30	19,99,74
1931	199	5.91	40.24	1,47,93	17,30,65
1932	231	6.85	32.77	1,65,17	15,15,66
1933	251	7.87	38.75	1,50,34	16,18,53
1934	261	8.05	33.12	1,63,88	16,41,20
1935	270	8.87	33.34	1,63,56	17,33,01
1936	288	9.73	34.84	1,68,82	18,43,35
1937	300	10.25	35.33	1,94,35	19,31,66
1938	296	10.00	35.23	1,86,12	20,51,12
1939	304	10.69	38.78	1,89,10	19,74,89
1940	318	11.16	39.09	2,38,55	23,18,73
1941	321	11.15	38.18	2,57,66	21,48,96
1942 . . . . .	..	..	..	4,10,07	26,84,29
1943 . . . . .	..	..	..	6,43,58	28,15,71

* As on the last Friday of March

XIV.—BANKING AND CURRENCY—*concl.*

Average of Friday figures	Reserve Bank			Scheduled Banks		
	Capital and Reserves	Government Deposits	Other Deposits*	Liabilities	Advances and bills discounted	Advances, etc., as percentage of liabilities
1935-36	10,00	11,26	27,35	2,20,56	91,26	41.38
1936-37	10,00	9,83	26,97	2,29,90	99,81	43.41
1937-38	10,00	11,37	25,65	2,41,81	119,71	49.51
1938-39	10,00	14,90	16,94	2,37,83	120,71	50.75
1939-40	10,00	13,84	18,37	2,45,68	131,14	53.38
1940-41	10,00	17,40	38,75	2,68,84	125,97	46.86
1941-42	10,00	17,60	41,62	3,18,96	125,13	39.23
1942-43	10,00	21,09	60,66	4,10,49	97,86	23.83

* Banks and local bodies

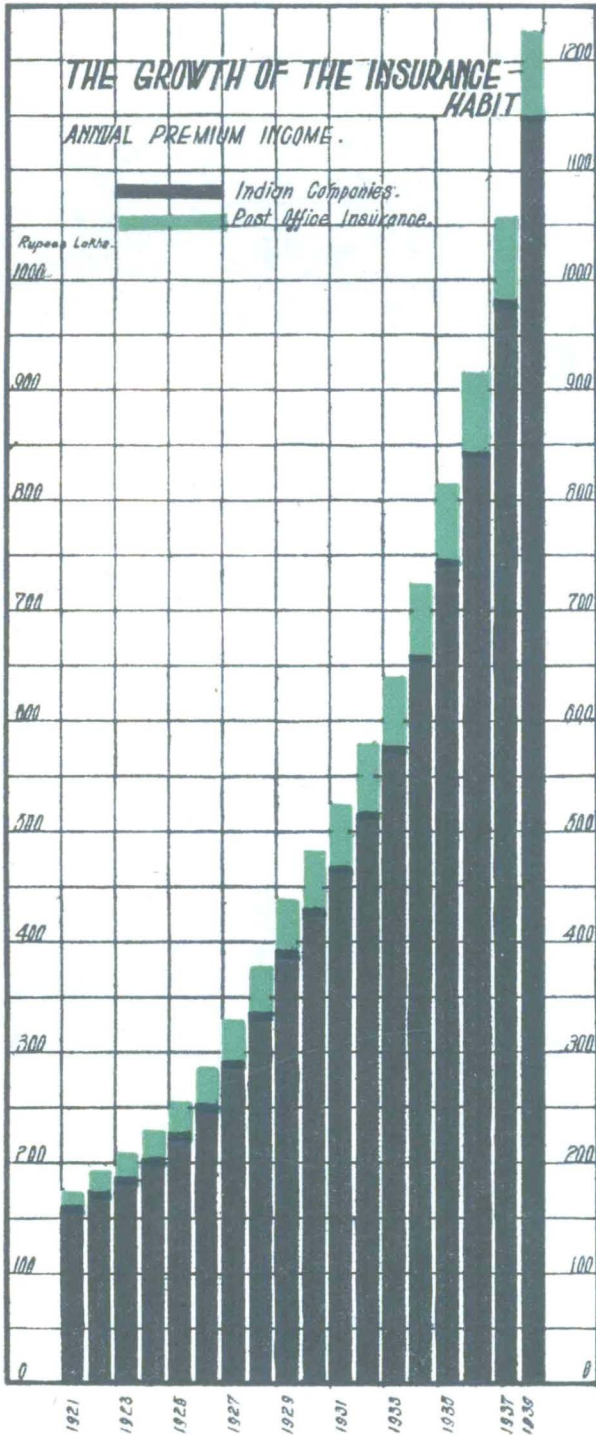
NOTE.—1942-43 figures are for India only

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

(INDIA *excluding* BURMA)

As at 31st March	Number of Depositors	Balance of Deposits
		(Rs. lakhs)
1921	1,807,940	22.13
1925	2,082,653	24.82
1929	1,952,597	33.42
1933	2,641,785	41.09
1937	3,797,652	72.59
1939	4,240,791	81.86
1940	4,582,752	78.32
1941	2,844,321	59.51
1942	2,755,968 <i>12,482</i>	52.07 <i>11</i>
1943	2,563,578 <i>94,418</i>	52.22 <i>41</i>

NOTE.—Figures in italics relate to the Defence Savings Bank



XV.—INSURANCE

A.—LIFE ASSURANCE

(i) INDIAN COMPANIES

Financial Year ending in	No. of Companies	Realisable assets	No. of policies in force	Premium income*	New Business sum assured
		(Rs. lakhs)		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1921	45	10,76	Not available	1,60 18	5,47
1922	48	11,61	"	1,74 22	5,64
1923	45	12,52	"	1,86 26	5,85
1924	48	13,57	"	2,04 29	6,89
1925	49	14,68	"	2,25 33	8,15
1926	51	16,04	"	2,53 37	10,35
1927	56	17,60	"	2,92 41	12,77
1928	59	21,67	412,446	3,35 46	15,41
1929	62	23,67	483,832	3,90 51	17,29
1930	68	25,57	528,324	4,30 56	18,51
1931	81	28,23	517,439	4,67 61	17,76
1932	93	31,02	570,433	5,18 65	19,66
1933	110	35,61	653,116	5,77 66	24,83
1934	133	39,97	761,286	6,58 69	28,92
1935	149	43,61	857,246	7,45 72	32,61
1936	165	47,95	1,015,406	8,44 74	37,80
1937	180	53,18	1,146,986	9,82 77	41,74
1938	186	(59,20 81,63@	1,300,869	11,50 79	46,68
1939	181	(66,74 69,14@	1,402,159	12,18 81	45,96
1940	174	75,87@	1,447,134	11,73 82	35,23
1941	175	84,37@	1,504,598	12,28 84	36,69
1942	177	96,73@	1,528 217	13,74 87	37,50

* Figures in italics relate to Post Office Insurance.

@ Relates to all Indian insurers

XV.—INSURANCE—contd.

A.—LIFE ASSURANCE—contd.

(ii) NON-INDIAN COMPANIES

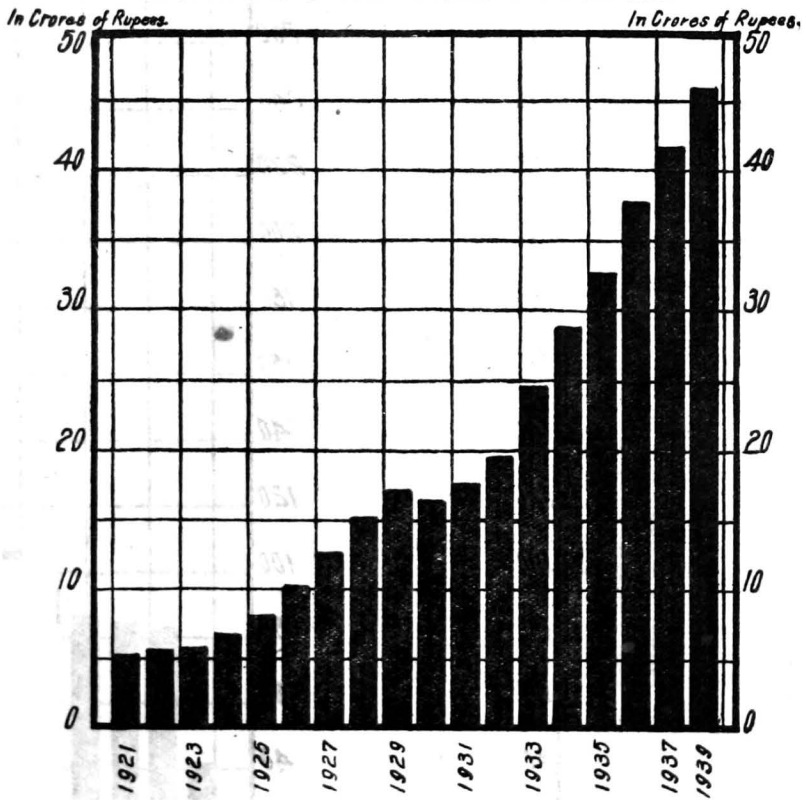
Indian business

Financial year ending in	Number of policies in force	Total premium income	New Business sums assured
		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1921	Not available	Not available	Not available
1922	"	"	"
1923	"	"	"
1924	"	"	"
1925	"	"	"
1926	"	"	"
1927	"	"	"
1928	151,925	2,90	9,56
1929	183,640	3,43	12,22
1930	202,703	3,89	11,76
1931	211,769	4,10	9,59
1932	219,767	4,23	8,75
1933	231,003	4,43	8,90
1934	244,483	4,80	10,14
1935	259,159	5,09	11,62
1936	272,238	5,17	10,87
1937	272,310	5,27	9,66
1938	276,143	5,12	8,42
1939	165,046	3,13	4,11
1940	181,247	3,30	3,80
1941	165,250	3,26	5,37
1942	196,431	3,99	6,36

B.—FIRE, MARINE, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

Financial year ending in	No. of Indian Companies	Total premium income of Indian Companies	Non-Indian Companies. Total premium income on Indian business
		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
1921	Not available	Not available	Not available
1922	"	"	"
1923	"	"	"
1924	"	"	"
1925	"	"	"
1926	"	"	"
1927	"	"	"
1928	16	1,46	2,13
1929	20	1,35	2,44
1930	22	1,67	2,23
1931	23	1,59	1,91
1932	28	1,62	1,82
1933	31	1,68	1,79
1934	24	1,43	1,92
1935	24	1,43	2,04
1936	29	1,44	2,00
1937	33	2,04	2,02
1938	31	1,68	1,93
1939	33	1,88	2,35
1940	34	2,10	2,43
1941	39	2,54	2,65
1942	41	3,20	5,32

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS SUM ASSURED ON NEW POLICIES BY INDIAN COS.



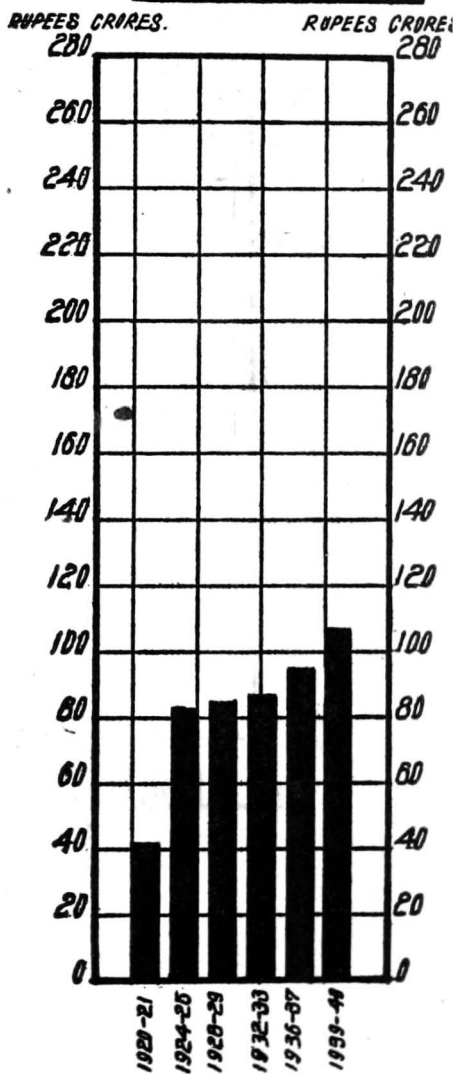
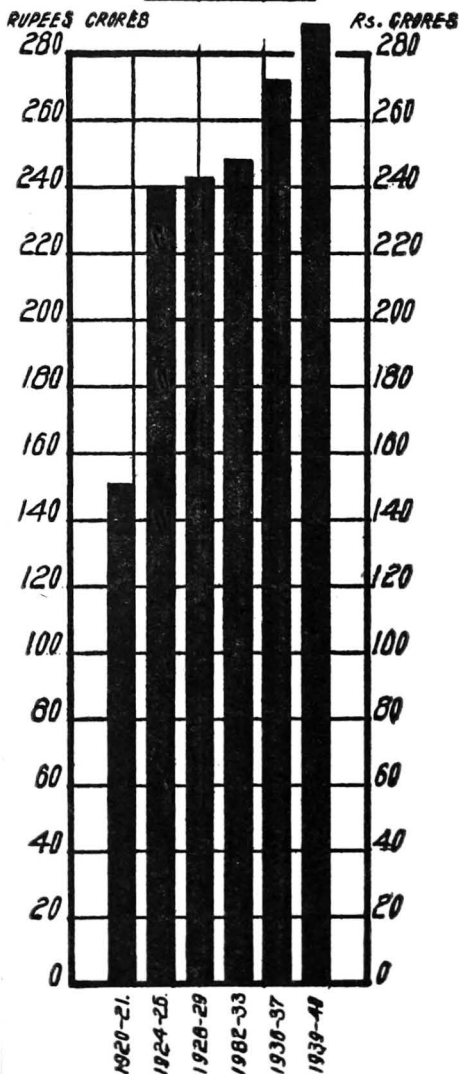
— JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE —

(PAID-UP CAPITAL OF COMPANIES)

British India

ALL COMPANIES

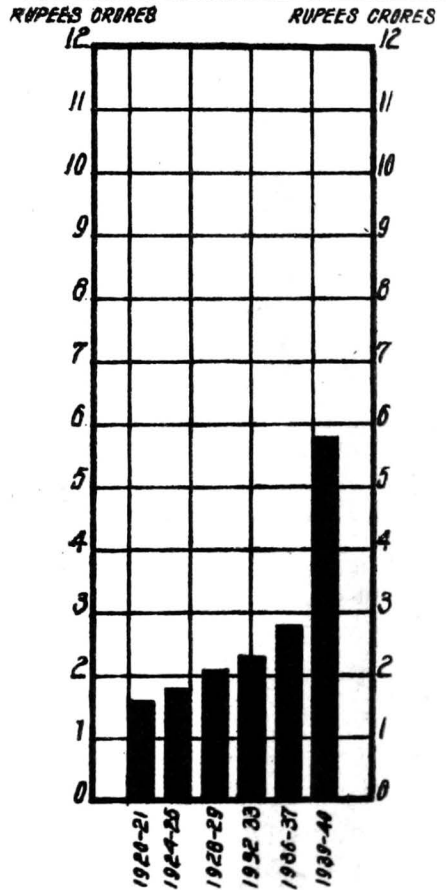
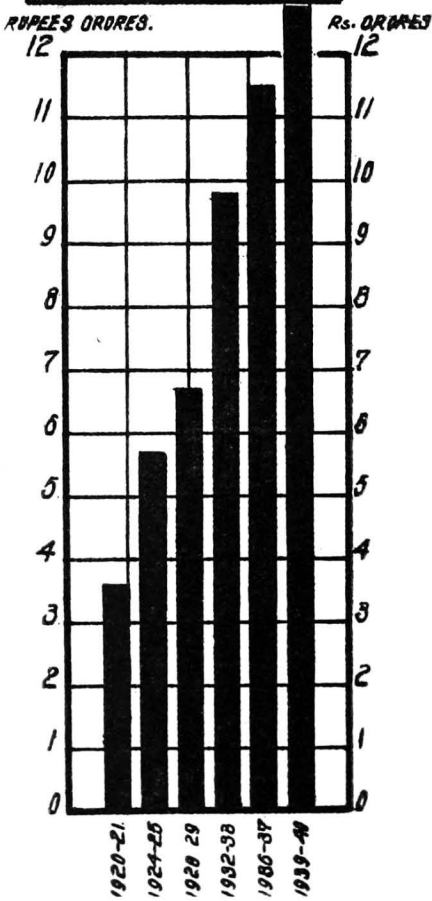
TRADING & MANUFACTURING



— JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE —

(Paid-up Capital of Companies)

ESTATE, LAND & BUILDINGS. British India HOTELS, THEATRES & ENTERTAINMENT.



XVI.—JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE
A.—PAID-UP CAPITAL OF COMPANIES AT WORK

(The figures in italics denote the number of Companies.)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Description	At end of	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1939-40	1942-43*
<i>(A) British India (ex-Burma)</i>								
All Companies		4,093 150,54	4,561 239,76	5,500 243,44	7,252 247,52	10,061 272,24	10,368 288,50	11,788 316,38
1. Banking, Loans and Insurance		729 19,03	889 17,24	1,443 23,01	2,137 26,02	2,759 30,84	2,398 26,43	2,109 29,30
2. Transit and Transport		240 16,75	185 21,58	219 20,12	306 20,93	418 21,86	498 23,33	617 23,31
3. Trading and Manufacturing		1,504 41,88	1,799 83,15	2,061 84,60	2,786 66,91	4,193 95,43	4,728 107,44	5,985 126,45
4. Mills and Presses		631 44,35	654 67,37	684 65,31	721 62,38	879 61,97	944 66,02	1,071 73,41
5. Planting Companies		450 8,30	447 9,98	537 12,52	533 13,79	559 14,40	498 13,53	535 13,64
6. Mining and Quarrying		319 13,19	307 22,62	274 21,84	275 21,15	338 22,00	297 20,60	349 20,44
7. Estate, Land and Buildings		75 3,56	85 5,67	96 6,67	131 9,80	187 11,53	235 12,75	315 13,72
8. Breweries and Distilleries		12 54	12 36	14 68	11 33	16 57	16 60	20 69
9. Sugar Manufacture		39 1,24	43 1,92	33 1,91	106 2,36	198 9,26	157 10,98	160 11,50
10. Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments.		60 1,65	64 1,76	80 2,12	167 2,29	400 2,85	465 5,79	468 3,08
<i>(B) Indian States</i>								
All Companies		425 6,15	382 9,03	535 10,19	1,175 11,94	890 13,52	1,004 15,18	987 19,75
1. Banking, Loans and Insurance		88 2,09	100 2,59	260 3,18	863 2,11	614 4,06	461 3,95	331 4,52
2. Trading and Manufacturing		187 98	147 1,24	148 1,25	171 1,37	211 1,76	299 1,81	390 3,25
3. Mills and Presses		62 2,18	56 4,21	44 4,22	50 4,78	62 5,53	73 5,77	89 6,97

*Provisional.

B.—THE ECONOMIC ADVISER'S INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

Base year 1928

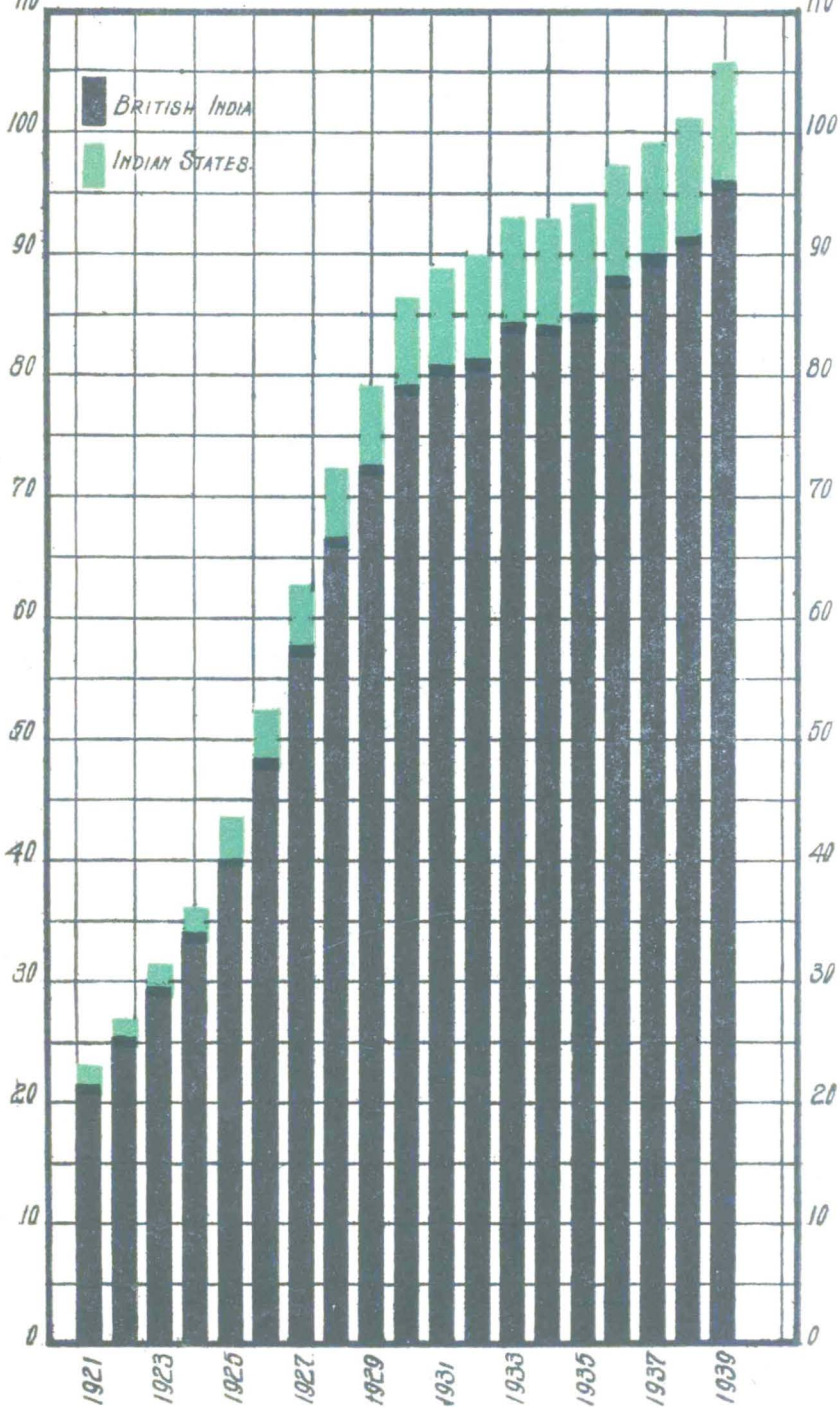
Industry	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Cotton	100.0	99.1	37.9	52.5	82.8	33.9	90.1	89.0	98.8	138.2	208.3	154.6	217.1	533.2
Jute	100.0	85.6	37.9	8.7	12.8	19.8	34.4	39.8	25.9	11.1	-0.8	13.6	48.9	46.8
Tea	100.0	59.8	14.9	-19.8	-1.1	93.9	50.2	63.5	70.8	108.4	73.9	96.2	95.5	139.9
Coal	100.0	98.4	122.1	91.2	75.0	60.3	59.7	63.8	62.5	71.8	142.4	139.1	140.2	115.0
Sugar	100.0	79.6	93.6	144.5	253.9	254.2	194.2	157.7	247.0	122.3	157.7	179.4	186.8	248.3
Iron and Steel	100.0	18.6	70.6	78.0	66.2	90.3	169.2	192.9	179.0	211.6	316.7	289.5	300.8	387.4
Paper	100.0	93.2	91.3	86.6	92.4	110.8	108.1	136.4	157.4	182.8	172.1	151.8	342.0	419.8
Total of all Industries	100.0	78.0	47.1	27.8	34.6	44.2	62.6	69.2	63.1	61.1	68.1	72.4	99.6	137.8

—THE PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION—

WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

RUPEES CRORES.
110

RUPEES CRORES.
110



XVII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co operative year ending in	No. of Societies	No. of members	Total working capital (Rs. 000)	Loans issued during the year (Rs. 000)
A.—BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA).				
1921	38,478	1,621,936	21,33,99	12,78,61
1922	42,800	1,839,752	25,33,92	13,74,64
1923	46,219	1,970,258	29,45,36	16,42,82
1924	50,982	2,182,986	33,97,27	18,99,93
1925	57,345	2,440,189	40,14,13	25,60,19
1926	63,633	2,730,286	48,27,63	31,12,73
1927	71,137	3,056,077	57,56,92	35,10,35
1928	76,996	3,368,462	66,45,13	37,03,39
1929	81,905	3,555,920	72,49,53	43,05,13
1930	85,471	3,710,977	79,16,22	45,32,15
1931	87,092	3,800,519	80,90,55	37,09,30
1932	86,928	3,779,961	81,35,06	29,37,21
1933	86,369	3,755,099	84,27,55	28,11,69
1934	86,197	3,770,509	84,12,73	30,80,45
1935	87,045	3,861,758	84,97,93	34,58,52
1936	88,969	3,952,112	88,07,00	34,33,22
1937	92,125	4,155,019	89,71,26	35,56,60
1938	94,244	4,350,181	92,90,56	38,11,55
1939	104,336	4,829,155	96,24,78	40,32,90
1940	118,705	5,534,051	96,88,44	41,09,84
1941	124,237	5,628,949	98,47,75	40,89,08

XVII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—contd.

Co-operative year ending in	No. of Societies	No. of members	Total working capital (Rs. 000)	Loans issued during the year (Rs. 000)
B.—INDIAN STATES.				
1921	4,137	158,789	2,02,04	1,06,84
1922	4,303	167,288	2,13,92	93,72
1923	4,449	169,491	2,21,80	94,82
1924	4,561	169,083	2,38,41	1,02,91
1925	8,714	253,086	3,66,22	1,81,88
1926	11,166	409,610	4,59,72	2,33,99
1927	12,700	474,842	5,48,79	2,66,16
1928	13,855	534,449	6,25,83	2,84,77
1929	14,679	583,366	7,04,70	2,79,67
1930	15,494	625,481	7,59,01	3,01,07
1931	16,102	655,072	8,31,66	2,86,11
1932	16,508	673,980	8,80,08	2,17,04
1933	16,557	688,697	9,09,98	2,31,59
1934	16,719	703,558	9,28,32	2,30,46
1935	16,827	704,263	9,49,21	2,39,36
1936	16,838	710,374	9,64,64	2,65,95
1937	16,655	716,929	9,67,47	2,62,84
1938	16,895	723,072	10,11,17	2,38,21
1939	17,860	773,418	10,31,01	2,46,61
1940	18,174	783,295	10,21,45	2,97,20
1941	18,275	771,410	10,84,86	2,94,13

XVIII.—PUBLIC FINANCE

A.—CENTRAL

(Rs. lakhs)

Official Year	Revenue					Expenditure	
	Total Revenue*	Customs	Central Excise	Income-tax & Corporation tax	Salt	Total	Defence Services
1921-22	1,15,22	31,56	2,85	18,74	6,34	1,42,87	77,88
1922-23	1,21,41	37,91	3,44	17,99	6,82	1,36,43	71,04
1923-24	1,32,79	36,53	3,17	18,24	10,02	1,30,40	61,04
1924-25	1,37,53	41,80	3,95	16,01	7,39	1,31,85	59,67
1925-26	1,33,17	42,57	3,21	15,86	6,33	1,29,86	60,39
1926-27	1,31,65	45,37	2,01	15,65	6,70	1,31,65	60,92
1927-28	1,27,23	46,03	2,18	15,06	6,63	1,27,23	56,34
1928-29	1,28,97	46,81	2,47	16,70	7,60	1,29,29	58,49
1929-30	1,32,69	47,51	3,77	16,71	6,76	1,32,42	59,08
1930-31	1,24,60	42,52	4,29	16,00	6,83	1,36,18	58,29
1931-32	1,24,64	40,25	6,19	17,49	8,58	1,33,40	55,89
1932-33	1,25,44	45,24	6,71	17,97	10,07	1,23,89	50,34
1933-34	1,19,37	39,93	7,23	17,13	8,86	1,19,37	49,75
1934-35	1,22,12	42,33	10,34	17,55	8,00	1,21,76	49,64
1935-36	1,21,07	41,98	12,13	17,07	8,43	1,21,07	50,19
1936-37	1,17,84	39,95	13,63	15,34	8,81	1,19,63	50,67
1937-38	1,22,48	43,11	7,66	14,58	8,39	1,22,48	52,60
1938-39	1,21,07	40,51	8,66	15,78	8,12	1,21,76	52,07
1939-40	1,25,77	45,88	6,53	16,58	10,86	1,25,77	50,26
1940-41	1,45,13	37,30	9,49	21,77	7,67	1,51,65	74,81
1941-42	1,73,70	37,89	13,15	36,67	9,20	1,86,39	1,05,39
1942-43	2,35,86	25,12	12,79	74,86	10,91	3,47,14	2,18,54

*Inclusive of net receipts of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.

XVIII.—PUBLIC FINANCE

B.—PROVINCIAL FINANCE

BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

(Rs. lakhs)

	Revenue				Expenditure	
	Total Revenue	Land Revenue*	Provincial Excise	Stamps	Total	Civil Administration
1921-22	61.25	29.08	15.67	10.14	70.12	39.27
1922-23	66.57	29.96	16.92	11.20	66.87	38.89
1923-24	69.69	29.73	17.73	11.85	66.84	39.33
1924-25	70.97	29.69	17.93	12.38	67.09	41.86
1925-26	76.82	29.78	18.24	12.72	74.60	44.05
1926-27	75.89	29.12	18.09	12.27	78.27	45.33
1927-28	82.04	29.85	18.05	12.61	78.97	46.07
1928-29	80.37	27.34	18.10	12.72	80.78	48.18
1929-30	83.73	27.76	18.58	13.16	82.30	49.65
1930-31	75.38	27.07	51.23	11.73	82.94	50.47
1931-32	73.24	26.87	13.64	11.14	77.38	47.28
1932-33	76.19	26.78	13.62	12.06	76.24	45.64
1933-34	76.25	25.05	13.79	11.47	75.96	45.69
1934-35	76.74	27.14	13.78	11.18	76.75	46.19
1935-36	79.65	26.77	13.98	11.03	79.63	47.53
1936-37	82.73	26.65	14.08	11.08	82.24	48.78
1937-38	85.82	26.40	14.39	10.69	83.25	49.01
1938-39	85.07	25.97	13.56	9.85	85.89	50.01
1939-40	91.37	27.08	12.04	9.79	89.24	51.40
1940-41	98.53	27.50	12.73	9.94	95.40	53.57
1941-42	108.67	27.74	14.24	10.33	102.66	55.83
1942-43	126.48	29.35	18.06	10.96	119.61	62.06

* Excluding revenue due to irrigation

XVIII.—PUBLIC FINANCE
C.—GENERAL

At end of official year	Public Debt (Rs. lakhs)		
	Total*	Internal	External £(000)
1920-21	5,97,68	3,10,68	191,329
1921-22	6,46,79	3,39,12	205,114
1922-23	6,87,58	3,23,63	242,631
1923-24	7,08,72	3,13,02	263,801
1924-25	8,25,16	3,13,60	341,040
1925-26	9,31,24	4,17,94	342,199
1926-27	8,68,03	4,15,91	339,088
1927-28	8,70,97	4,11,77	344,396
1928-29	9,05,06	4,33,88	353,382
1929-30	9,55,18	4,70,36	363,612
1930-31	9,95,71	4,78,51	387,900
1931-32	10,34,76	5,29,38	379,035
1932-33	10,12,62	5,08,46	378,116
1933-34	10,05,45	4,94,67	383,085
1934-35	10,04,23	4,92,65	383,688
1935-36	9,59,96	4,58,31	376,233
1936-37	9,42,83	4,66,42	357,307
1937-38	9,44,72	4,76,83	350,920
1938-39	9,49,77	4,84,83	348,712
1939-40	9,44,62	5,05,51	329,328
1940-41	10,03,37	6,62,26	255,833
1941-42	9,58,79	7,51,86	155,200
1942-43	11,04,58	10,16,70	65,912

* Central

D.—LOCAL FINANCE

BRITISH INDIA (excluding BURMA)

	1920-21	1924-25	1928-29	1932-33	1936-37	1939-40
A. Municipalities :—						
(i) Number	701	705	718	731	753	756
(ii) Total Income (Rs. lakhs)	25,89	44,34	30,84	37,15	38,61	44,31
B. District and Local Boards :—						
(i) Number	1,346	1,279	1,247	1,324	1,096	762
(ii) Total Income (Rs. lakhs)	10,23	12,32	15,98	15,51	16,23	16,71

XIX.—PRICES AND WAGES

(a) PRICES.

(Annual averages of monthly figures)

Year	Index No. of Wholesale Prices :		Retail Prices of food-grains. All-India Index. 1873=100	Working class Cost of Living Bombay City Index		Index Numbers of Declared Values			
	End of July 1914=100			July 1914 =100	Year ending June 1934=100	Exports		Imports	
	Calcutta	Bombay				1913-14 =100	1927-28 =100	1913-14 =100	1927-28 =100
1921	179	198	375	173		140		237	
1922	176	187	316	164		127		214	
1923	172	181	259	154		140		169	
1924	173	182	263	157		145		190	
1925	159	163	297	155		154		180	
1926	148	149	303	155		152		158	
1927	148	147	299	154		132		148	
1928	145	146	293	147		130		136	
1929	141	145	311	149		127		132	
1930	116	126	217	137		118		128	
1931	96	109	143	110		94		105	
1932	91	109	157	109		78		88	
1933	87	98	152	103		75		82	
1934	89	95	148	97		70		79	
1935	91	99	159	101	100	70		77	
1936	91	96	158	102	101	72		75	
1937	102	106	175		106	74		74	
1938	95	101	162		106	79	60	77	71
1939	108	109	181		106		56		67
1940	120	114	204		112		66		72
1941	139	137			122		72		86
1942	185	219			157		85		105
1943	207				230		102		127

XIX.—PRICES AND WAGES

(b) WAGES

Year	Tea gardens in Assam. Average monthly wages for men labourers		Average daily earnings of underground workers (in December)		
	Non-Act. labourers	Settled labourers	Jharia Coal mines	Madras Mica mines	C. P. Mangan- mines
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1921 . . .	7 0 9	60			
1922 . . .	7 9 2	65			
1923 . . .	8 0 1	69			
1924 . . .	10 9 2	91			
1925 . . .	10 12 10	93			
1926 . . .	11 10 7	100	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 10 3
1927 . . .	11 6 1	98	0 14 3	0 7 3	0 14 0
1928 . . .	12 4 5	105	0 13 6	0 6 3	0 11 3
1929 . . .	13 2 3	113	0 13 6	0 7 3	0 10 3
1930 . . .	12 11 3	109	0 13 6	0 7 3	0 10 3
1931 . . .	12 10 7	109	0 11 6	0 6 9	0 8 9
1932 . . .	11 4 10	97	0 9 9	0 5 9	0 7 0
1933 . . .	10 10 4	91	0 8 6	0 4 9	0 6 0
1934 . . .	9 9 7	82	6 13 6	0 8 0	0 4 6
1935 . . .	..	81	6 11 9	0 7 9	0 4 9
1936 . . .	..	79	6 9 0	0 7 6	0 4 9
1937 . . .	..	81	6 12 9	0 9 3	0 5 5
1938 . . .	..	83	6 14 3	0 9 6	0 5 9
1939 . . .	..	90	7 7 11	0 9 9	0 6 3

(N.B.—The figures in italics represent percentages of the 1926 level.)

XX.—CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN SELECTED ARTICLES

Year	Cotton piecegoods		Kerosene		Sugar		Tea	
	Yds. crores	Per capita in yds	Millions gallons	Per capita in gallons	Tons (1000)	Per capita in lbs.	Millions lbs.	Per capita in lbs.
1920-21	403	12.64	157	.51	} Not available	}	44	.14
1921-22	378	11.74	164	.53			31	.10
1922-23	442	13.59	174	.56			29	.09
1923-24	397	12.08	203	.64	678	4.6	47	.14
1924-25	432	14.52	205	.64	859	5.8	44	.13
1925-26	448	13.37	216	.67	1,011	6.8	46	.14
1926-27	515	15.20	206	.63	988	6.5	49	.14
1927-28	544	15.91	229	.70	1,131	7.4	43	.13
1928-29	473	13.69	215	.65	1,269	8.2	57	.17
1929-30	559	16.02	250	.75	1,300	8.3	65	.19
1930-31	472	13.38	228	.67	1,121	7.1	49	.14
1931-32	514	14.38	235	.69	982	6.2	63	.18
1932-33	601	16.58	211	.61	1,006	6.2	63	.17
1933-34	510	13.88	192	.54	996	6.1	66	.18
1934-35	577	15.49	215	.60	1,059	6.4	70	.19
1935-36	613	16.23	203	.56	1,074	6.4	83	.22
1936-37	575	15.01	217	.59	1,167	7.1	81	.22
1937-38	591	15.87	239	.64	1,169	7.0	91	.24
1938-39	664	17.58	221	.59	1,073	6.4	96	.25
1939-40	617	16.10	222	.58	1,074	6.3	82	.21
1940-41	593	15.24					106	.27
1941-43	589	14.93						

NOTE—(1) Cotton piecegoods—Burma excluded with effect from 1937-38

(2) Kerosene—Burma excluded throughout

(3) Sugar—(a) Burma excluded with effect from 1934-37

(b) Figures for year ending October

(4) Tea—Burma excluded with effect from 1936-37

(5) International population calculated on the basis of a geometric rate of increase

XXI.—GOVERNMENT HELP TO INDUSTRY AND TRADE

	Value of Contracts placed in India by Indian Stores Department		Number of Contracts placed by the Director of Contracts		Value of Commodities graded under "Agmark" Rs.
	Indigenous goods Rs.	Imported goods Rs.	In India	Overseas.	
1929-30	4,24,33,751	4,91,950	Not available		
1930-31	3,71,96,524	4,86,172	1,198	9	
1931-32	2,32,52,827	27,47,179	2,006	154	
1932-33	3,19,23,699	11,67,204	2,177	523	
1933-34	3,42,22,043	17,72,062	2,811	492	
1934-35	3,30,57,252	15,78,990	3,100	734	
1935-36	5,51,48,297	7,56,569	3,019	376	25,281*
1936-37	6,40,53,580	8,52,854	2,990	240	7,33,984*
1937-38	4,36,42,214	3,52,89,104	4,315	329	23,88,696*
1938-39	5,67,81,137	3,19,30,278	2,904	163	61,14,319*
1939-40	21,13,27,345	6,99,70,232	5,531	119	1,02,65,767*
1940-41	78.6 crores	2.54 crores			1,46,93,968
1941-42	183.5 crores	} Not available	} Not available		2,42,13,116
1942-43	246.4 crores				5,49,27,138

* Calendar year starting from 1936