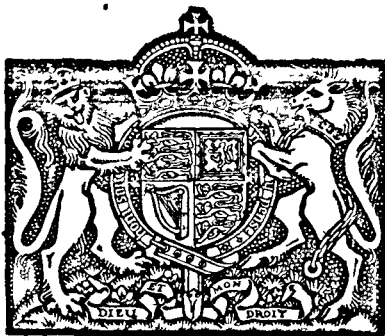


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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Controller of the Currency**  
for the year 1923-24

BY  
**A. V. V. AIYAR, C.I.E.,**  
*Offg. Controller of the Currency*

X61.2r



CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH  
1924

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**Diagram—**

1. Diagram showing the Constitution of the Paper Currency Reserve. To face page 80.

Map of India, showing branches and proposed branches of Imperial Bank of India. At end of Volume.

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the operations of the Controller of the Currency for the year ended the 31st March 1924.

### Introductory.

2. Though it would be sanguine to hope that normal conditions are yet within reach of attainment, the year which is the subject of the present report marked a continued advance towards their restoration. The monsoon was late in setting in, but it developed satisfactorily as it advanced. Though at times there were excessive rains in certain areas with the rainfall in great defect in other parts of the country, the aggregate fall of the season averaged over the plains of India as a whole exceeded the normal by 8 per cent. Except for a large deficiency in Gujarat and parts of Madras the monsoon gave fairly well distributed rain over most of the country. The restrictions on the export of foodstuffs had finally been removed in the previous year, and the excellent harvests were reflected in a marked increase in the export of all India's staple commodities, especially cotton, wheat and tea. Further, the prices of raw cotton ruled very high during the export season with the result that cultivators in the cotton areas were enriched by the sale of their crops, and the exports of that commodity as well as the total exports for the year reached record figures. This factor of high cotton prices operated however to raise the price of piece-goods, and as the prices of other manufactured articles generally, and of bullion were higher than the country was willing to pay, imports were restricted. The improvement has in consequence been so far somewhat one-sided, and the check to the normal methods by which money paid out to cultivators finds its way back to trade centres was reflected in the conditions which have prevailed in the money market in the latter part of the year under review and practically upto the present time in the current year. It seems, however, safe to assume that the present revival, though less marked than the boom which immediately followed the war, follows sounder lines and is more likely to endure.

Outside India, the return of trade to normal conditions was still delayed by the state of international politics. No progress was made in the solution of the Ruhr and the Reparations problem except that the latter part of the year witnessed the formation of two expert Committees acting under the auspices of the

Reparations Commission to investigate the capacity of Germany to pay, the reports of which were eventually to afford the basis for a settlement. There was a practically complete collapse of the German exchange during the year and a serious depreciation of the franc. In both cases, Governmental action has succeeded, at least for the time, in retrieving the situation, and our exports to these countries have not been affected, in fact, they show a slight increase. The principal improvement in Europe, however, was in the Central States, and this is reflected by the doubling of the exports to Italy which have risen from 10 to 22 crores. This increase must be considered as due not only to the improvement in internal conditions in that country and its consequent stable exchange throughout the year, but also to the fact that it is now the entrepôt through which Indian commodities go to the Succession States. The disastrous earthquake in Japan caused a temporary uneasiness regarding the trade with that country, but it was not adversely affected and the total exports to Japan rose from 40 to 50 crores. The general result has been that while exports showed an all-round increase and established a record, imports were less than even the low figures of 1922-23 owing mainly to high prices, the balance of trade during the year thus reaching a record figure in favour of India. These favourable conditions were accompanied by an improvement in the exchange value of the rupee, an absorption of rupees by the public, a rise in the quotations for Government securities and an exceptionally heavy demand for finance which led to stringent money conditions in the latter part of the year. The year was also marked by an improvement in Government finance, the short-term obligations of Government in the form of Treasury Bills issued to the public were reduced to a nominal figure, and practical equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government was attained for the first time after five years of revenue deficits, though this result was reached more by a reduction of expenditure than by an improvement in the revenue returns.

### I. India's Foreign Trade.

Statistics of  
foreign trade

3. The following statement compares India's visible balance of international accounts during each of the last five years with the average of the five years preceding the war and of the five years of the war. The detailed heads work up to a *plus* or *minus* balance ('*plus*' representing net export and '*minus*' representing net import) for each of the three main heads of classification, *viz.*, (1) private exports and imports of merchandise, (2) private exports and imports of treasure, and (3) remittances of funds through Government, leading up to a *plus* or

minus total for the transactions as a whole. For the first time sterling purchases in India from Exchange Banks and firms, and payments in India to local bodies, etc., against the proceeds of sterling loans floated by them in London and taken over by the Secretary of State have been taken into account in arriving at the balance of accounts. This addition has been carried into effect both with regard to the figures of the year under report and of the previous year. Following a change recently made in the monthly Trade Accounts, the expression "balance of trade" is applied to the balance of private trade in merchandise and treasure, the final result arrived at after including remittances of funds in either direction being described as a "balance of accounts."

There are of course numerous other items entering into the balance of accounts which are not accurately ascertainable, such as private remittances, exports and imports of capital, etc., but the items detailed below are sufficient to give a rough general idea of India's international account.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Average of 5 pre-war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 5 war years ending 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,98	+3,09,01	+2,40,01	+2,31,38	+2,99,16	+3,48,60
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,82	+8,16	+17,78	+18,04	+14,06	+15,16	+18,07
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (a)	-1,45,85	-1,47,80	-2,00,80	-3,35,60	-2,66,34	-2,24,31	-2,17,05
Balance of trade in merchandise (private).	+78,27	+76,34	+1,25,99	-77,55	-20,90	+90,01	+1,44,62
Gold (private) (a)	-28,86	-7,81	-10,97	+8,88	+2,79	-41,18	-20,19
Silver (private) (a)	-7,21	-2,99	+15	-7,59	-14,95	-18,17	-18,38
Currency notes (private) (a)	...	...			...	-91	-1,08
Balance of Transactions in treasure (private) (a)	-36,07	-10,80	-10,82	+1,29	-12,16	-60,26	-48,65
Total visible balance of trade	+42,20	+65,54	+1,15,17	-76,23	-33,06	+29,75	+95,97
Council Bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India, purchases of Sterling from Banks and firms in India and payments for sterling taken over in London from local bodies	-41,35	-34,93(b)	-36,81(c)			-7,08	-33,39
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	+18,58	+28,55			...

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

(b) Includes Rs. 85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

(c) Includes T Ts, from the Bank of Montreal paid in India for Rs. 2,26,03,000.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Average of 5 pre-war years ending 1913-14.	Average of 5 war years ending 1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23	1923-24.
Transfers of Govern- ment securities.	-87	-88	-1,34	-56	+1,53	+47(a)	-35
Interest drafts on India in respect of Govern- ment of India securi- ties.	-45	-80	-28	-23	-27	-35	-44
Balance of remittances of funds.	-42,62	-30,14	-19,85	+27,76	+1,26	-6,94	-34,18
Total visible balance of accounts.	-42	+35,40	+95,32	-43,50	-31,80	+22,81	+61,79

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

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence gives a detailed exposition of the trade statistics of the year in his annual review of trade, so that it is only necessary to mention here the more salient features in so far as they have a bearing on the currency and exchange problems of the year. The value of private exports of merchandise reached a record figure of Rs. 3,62 crores, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 47 crores or 15 per cent. and those of the year 1919-20 which held the previous record by Rs. 35 crores or 11 per cent. The value of imports of private merchandise dropped from Rs. 2,24 crores in the previous year to Rs. 2,17 crores, with the net result that exports exceeded imports by nearly Rs. 1,45 crores as against Rs. 90 crores in the previous year and Rs. 1,26 crores in the year 1919-20 when net exports last reached the maximum. The monthly figures of the balance of trade in merchandise show the normal variations; namely, a decrease beginning in July and reaching its climax in September and October, followed by an increase which culminated in a record net export during the month of March of Rs. 22,84 lakhs. In no month of the year did the imports of merchandise exceed the exports, and the net exports in the four months, December 1923 to March 1924, totalled Rs. 73 crores or just one-half of the balance for the whole year.

Exports of  
merchandise.

4. Exports of Indian merchandise were valued at Rs. 3,49 crores and of foreign merchandise at Rs. 13 crores. As usual, cotton and cotton manufactures head the list, and the exceptionally high value of cotton exports resulting from a shortage of the American crop and a consequent rise in prices forms the predominant feature of the export trade of the year. Raw cotton increased in quantity by 12 per cent. to 3,760,000 bales and in value by 39 per cent. from Rs 71 crores to Rs 98 crores, the principal increases being to Italy, Japan and the United



Kingdom. Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures recorded a decrease of Rs 2 crores or 16 per cent. Raw jute increased in quantity by 14 per cent. to 3,696,000 bales, but declined in value by Rs. 2½ crores. There was, however, an increase of about Rs. 2 crores in the export of jute manufactures in spite of a fall in price. Exports of foodstuffs, drink and tobacco increased materially during the year under review by 28 per cent. to a total of Rs. 89 crores. Rice was again the most important article of export in this group, though the value was about the same as in the previous year, namely Rs. 34½ crores in spite of an increase in quantity by 4 per cent. to 2,177,000 tons. The principal increase was in the exports of wheat which rose from 220,000 tons to 638,000 in quantity and from Rs. 3,44 lakhs to Rs. 9,12 lakhs in value. By far the largest quantity of this was exported to the United Kingdom which took 492,141 tons as against 191,373 tons in the previous year. Exports to Belgium, France and Italy rose from 20,000 tons in 1922-23 to 130,000 tons. The export of tea also showed a remarkable rise from Rs. 22,04 lakhs to Rs. 31,62 lakhs in value and from 288 to 339 million lbs. in quantity.

5. The value of imports of private merchandise declined, largely because the increase in the import of piecegoods in the previous year was not maintained, and there was a material fall in the imports of textile machinery. Cotton piecegoods decreased by 7 per cent. from 1,593 million to 1,486 million yards and in value by 3 per cent. from Rs. 59 crores to Rs. 57 crores. The upcountry markets showed a continued reluctance to purchase which must be attributed in the present year more to high prices than to the effects of the political boycott. The quantity of iron and steel imported shows a slight increase in quantity, but the value fell by Rs. 43 lakhs to Rs. 17,94 lakhs. The imports of textile machinery declined from Rs. 10,68 lakhs to Rs. 7,20 lakhs, and other articles recorded material decreases, e.g., coal, and cutlery and hardware.

Imports of  
merchandise.

6. Statements I-A, I-B and I-C give details of the imports and exports of gold and silver in the year under review and past years. It was observed in the last report that the imports of gold in the year 1922-23 were phenomenally large, the value of the net imports having amounted to Rs. 41.18 crores. This heavy import was the result of various causes, agricultural prosperity, especially in the cotton-growing areas where the crops were excellent and fetched high prices, a feeling of insecurity arising from the non-co-operation campaign and the subsequent growth of communal antipathy, restricted purchase of piece-goods owing to high prices, and lastly, the comparative

Exports and  
Imports of  
Treasure.  
(a) Gold.

'cheapness of gold, the price per tola in Bombay having fallen from Rs. 28-13 on the 1st April 1922 to Rs. 25-2 on the 31st March 1923. During the year under report, all these causes except the last one continued to operate; cultivators in the cotton-growing areas were even more prosperous than in the previous year as the result of the abnormally high prices which they obtained for their crops, while the purchase of piece-goods was even more restricted by reason of unattractive prices. On the other hand, gold was dearer, the price per tola in Bombay having risen from Rs. 25-3 on the 1st April 1923 to Rs. 26-6 on the 31st March 1924. The effect of the comparative dearness of gold was to limit the imports of the year to what may be called normal requirements, surplus investments in this form being deferred for a time of lower prices, an expectation of which was undoubtedly encouraged by the level of prices which prevailed during the year 1922-23. The experience of the last two years shows that in times of agricultural prosperity while a moderate rise in prices makes no difference in the capacity of the country to import gold up to normal requirements, cheap prices stimulate its acquisition for hoarding purposes and lead to imports attaining record levels.

Of the total gross imports during the year which amounted in value to Rs. 29 25 crores, gold of the value of Rs. 16 26 crores came from the United Kingdom, Rs. 3 60 crores from Australia and New Zealand, Rs. 3 31 crores from Natal and Rs. 2 67 crores from the United States of America. Owing to the South African mines being released in August from their obligation to send the whole of their production to the United Kingdom, direct shipments were made from that month from Durban to India.

It should be mentioned here that in addition to the gold imported from outside, the country absorbed during the year gold equivalent to the content of 2 million sovereigns which was sold by Government in India as explained later in paragraph 23 against sterling payment in London.

(b) Silver.

7. It was observed in the report for 1922-23 that the private imports of silver in that year, like those of gold, established a record. Unlike gold, the imports of silver in the year under review established a fresh record, the gross imports exceeding those of the preceding year by Rs. 1 crore and the net imports by about a third of a crore. The price of silver was lower during the greater part of the year than in the corresponding period of 1922-23, and though in the closing months the price was higher, there were no specific reasons, such as fluctuations in the London-New York cross-rate in the case of gold, justifying expectations of a fall in silver prices. The favourable factors mentioned in

connection with gold thus had their full effect on imports of silver.

Of the total gross imports of the value of Rs. 22 10 crores, silver of the value of Rs. 9 91 crores came from the United Kingdom and Rs. 8 83 crores from the United States of America. The largest export was of the value of Rs. 1,31 lakhs to China. It is worthy of notice that while the imports from the United Kingdom remained practically the same, those from the United States have more than doubled, having risen from Rs. 3 95 crores in 1922-23 to Rs. 8 83 crores in 1923-24

8 There were no sales of Reverse Councils, during the year, and the details of the remittances through Government shown in the statement in para 3 above are as follows :—

	(Lakhs of rupees)
(a) Council Bills sold in London . . . . .	12,68
(b) Sterling purchased from Banks and firms in India . . . . .	18,77
(c) Purchase of sterling from local bodies against rupee payments in India . . . . .	1,94
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>33,39</u>

Items (a) and (b) are dealt with in a later paragraph. As explained in last year's report, item (c) relates to the proceeds of loans which certain local bodies raised in sterling in order to take advantage of the comparative cheapness of money in London. Government arranged as far as possible that the portions of the loans which were required for expenditure in India should be remitted through them at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of remittance. The sterling so taken over by Government amounted to £1,303,000, mainly from the Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts. These remittances represent a debit to India, although the total amount of the loans would appear on the other side as an invisible export in a complete statement of the international account.

The only other remittances through Government which have to be considered as having a bearing on the balance of international accounts are :—

	(In lakhs of rupees)
(a) Net payment in India of money and postal orders . . . . .	2,09
(b) Telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq . . . . .	3,53
(c) Gold sold in India against sterling payment in London . . . . .	3,19

Item (c) is explained in paragraph 23 below. These transactions have the effect of reducing the visible favourable balance from Rs 61,79 lakhs to Rs. 52,98 lakhs.

## II.—Price of Silver, Exchange and Remittances to the Secretary of State.

Price of Silver.

9. The course of silver prices during the year 1923-24 was steadier than in the previous year and marked a further stage in the return to normal conditions. The maximum variation in the London price was between  $30\frac{3}{4}d.$  on the 11th July 1923 and  $34\frac{1}{8}d.$  on the 3rd January 1924, whereas in the previous twelve months there had been a variation of  $7d.$  between the highest price  $37\frac{3}{8}d.$  on the 22nd May 1922 and the lowest  $30\frac{3}{8}d.$  on the 15th December 1922. The following statement records the highest, and the lowest, as well as the average quotations for silver in London per standard ounce and for foreign silver in New York per fine ounce. The suspension of silver purchases under the Pittman Act was announced on the last day of May 1923, the United States Mint having been authorised to accept offers for forward delivery to the extent of the amount which then remained to be purchased. The price of American mined silver in New York was determined by the provisions of the Pittman Act till purchases under the Act were suspended.

### Price of bar silver.

Month.	PRICE IN LONDON PER STANDARD OZ.			PRICE IN NEW YORK PER FINE OZ. (FOREIGN MINED).		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	d.	d.	d.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
April 1923	(30th) $37\frac{3}{8}$	(10th) $31\frac{1}{8}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	(30th) $68\frac{3}{4}$	(10th) $65\frac{1}{2}$	$66\frac{3}{4}$
May "	(8th) $32\frac{7}{8}$	(31st) $32$	$32\frac{3}{4}$	(3rd & 9th) $67\frac{3}{4}$	(31st) $66$	$67\frac{3}{4}$
June "	(16th & 18th) $32\frac{1}{8}$	(30th) $31\frac{1}{16}$	$31\frac{5}{8}$	(18th) $65\frac{7}{8}$	(30th) $63$	$64\frac{3}{4}$
July "	(9th) $31\frac{3}{8}$	(11th, 16th & 30th) $30\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{15}{16}$	(9th) $63\frac{3}{8}$	(30th) $62\frac{1}{2}$	$63\frac{1}{4}$
August "	(11th) $31\frac{1}{2}$	(24th) $30\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{8}$	(14th) $63\frac{1}{2}$	(23rd, 24th & 28th) $62\frac{1}{2}$	$62\frac{1}{2}$
September,	(21st) $32\frac{3}{8}$	(1st) $30\frac{1}{8}$	$31\frac{3}{8}$	(22nd) $65\frac{3}{8}$	(1st & 3rd) $62\frac{3}{8}$	$64\frac{3}{8}$
October "	(22nd) $32\frac{3}{8}$	(12th) $31\frac{5}{16}$	$31\frac{3}{8}$	(1st & 2nd) $64\frac{1}{2}$	(17th) $63\frac{1}{2}$	$63\frac{3}{8}$
November,	(19th) $33\frac{3}{8}$	(2nd) $31\frac{3}{8}$	$32\frac{5}{8}$	(13th) $64\frac{3}{8}$	(2nd) $63$	$63\frac{3}{8}$
December,	(18th) $33\frac{1}{2}$	(6th) $33$	$33\frac{3}{8}$	(17th) $65\frac{3}{8}$	(10th & 27th) $64\frac{1}{2}$	$64\frac{3}{8}$
January 1924	(3rd & 5th) $34\frac{1}{8}$	(11th) $32\frac{5}{8}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	(2nd & 7th) $64\frac{3}{8}$	(11th & 16th) $62\frac{3}{8}$	$63\frac{1}{2}$
February,	(13th & 14th) $34\frac{1}{16}$	(1st to 5th, 25th & 28th) $33\frac{5}{16}$	$33\frac{3}{8}$	(11th & 16th) $64\frac{3}{8}$	(1st) $63\frac{3}{8}$	$64\frac{3}{8}$
March "	(10th) $33\frac{1}{2}$	(25th, 29th, & 31st) $33\frac{5}{16}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	(1st & 12th) $64\frac{1}{2}$	(14th & 31st) $63\frac{3}{8}$	$63\frac{3}{8}$

The course of prices was influenced mainly by the demand from India and China, largely genuine but partly also speculative. In India, there were no purchases by Government for coinage as the stock of coined silver in the Currency Reserve did not fall below 74 crores of rupees, but as stated above the private imports were exceptionally large. The demand from China was stimulated by the coinage of dollars for currency purposes by local mints to replace the inconvenient sycee and the note currencies, some of which had fallen into disrepute. There was no appreciable purchase for coinage purposes by other countries, while there was a moderate sale of demonetised silver mainly from the United Kingdom and Austria.

The price of country silver in Bombay per 100 tolas during each month of the year was as follows:—

		Highest.		Lowest.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
April	1923 . . . . .	85	8	80	12
May	" . . . . .	86	0	81	8
June	" . . . . .	82	0	78	12
July	" . . . . .	79	0	77	5
August	" . . . . .	78	12	77	8
September	" . . . . .	82	12	78	0
October	" . . . . .	81	8	77	11
November	" . . . . .	81	8	77	7
December	" . . . . .	79	7	78	0
January	1924 . . . . .	79	8	78	6
February	" . . . . .	81	5	78	10
March	" . . . . .	81	8	80	8

10. In the reports of some previous years, the correspondence Exchange. between the price of silver and the course of exchange has been emphasised, but as in 1922-23 the bullion value of the rupee was considerably below its exchange value throughout the year

1923-24, and the price of silver ceased to have any direct effect on exchange. The highest and lowest quotations for telegraphic transfers on London in each month are given below :—

*Statement of highest and lowest market prices of Telegraphic Transfers in Calcutta on London*

		Highest.		Lowest.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
April	1923	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
May	"	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
June	"	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
July	"	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
August	"	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
September	"	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4
October	"	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
November	"	1	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
December	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
January	1924	1	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
February	"	1	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
March	"	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$

When the year opened, the heavy demand for bullion import which had marked the closing months of the previous year had slackened, and with the appearance of export bills for wheat and seeds, exchange remained steady during April, telegraphic transfers being quoted at 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. at the close of the month. With a continued excess of exports of merchandise over imports, a moderate showing of export bills and a weak enquiry for bullion remittance, assisted by remittances from London of the proceeds of loans floated by Indian industrial concerns in that market, exchange remained steady during the next three months with no marked fluctuations. A contraction of export bills with an improved enquiry for bullion caused a temporary reaction in the latter part of August, and telegraphic transfers were quoted at 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. for three days, this being the only occasion during the year when the rate fell below 1s 4d. Renewed selling pressure from export houses soon led to a recovery, and after a temporary unsettlement caused by the news of the

Japanese earthquake, the rate rose to 1s.  $4\frac{1}{8}d.$  by the middle of September. The market then became gradually firmer owing to a good supply of jute bills and a considerable forward business in anticipation of large cotton exports, and the telegraphic transfer rate advanced to 1s.  $4\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{8}d.$  by the end of October. Under the influence of an exceptionally strong demand for exports of cotton, exchange rose further till 1s.  $5\frac{5}{8}\frac{1}{2}d.$  was reached towards the close of November and the maximum rate for the year, namely, 1s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ , a few days later. The money position which had developed considerable stringency by this time remained the dominating factor in keeping exchange steady during the rest of the year; but the rate moved upwards or downwards according as a demand for exports or for bullion remittance came on the market, and the margin of fluctuations during the three months, December to February, was accordingly wider than during the rest of the year, the highest and lowest rates during this period being 1s.  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  and 1s.  $4\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{8}d.$  Owing to a paucity of export bills and strong enquiry for bullion, the rate did not rise above 1s.  $4\frac{1}{6}\frac{3}{8}d.$  during March, and at the close of the year stood at 1s.  $4\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}d.$  The rise in exchange during the year was from 1s.  $4\frac{1}{8}d.$  to 1s.  $4\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}d.$  or by  $\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{8}d.$  The dollar-sterling exchange fell during this period from 4.68 to 4.30 or by 8.1 per cent. The gold value of the rupee, therefore, decreased by 4.7 per cent. If, however, the position for the twelve months ending December were considered, the result is a rise in the gold value of the rupee by .12 per cent.

11 An important change was introduced during the year in the mechanism by which remittances of funds are effected by Government from India to meet their disbursements in London. The normal method has hitherto been the sale by tender in London once a week by the Secretary of State in Council of rupee bills or telegraphic transfers on the Government of India, supplemented by sales of intermediates at higher rates between the weekly sales. While the weekly sales in London continued as hitherto, the purchase of sterling in India from Exchange Banks and recognised firms was substituted during the year under review for sales of intermediates by the Secretary of State. The object underlying the change was that the factors influencing the immediate course of exchange can be gauged more accurately and more promptly in India, and by regulating the purchases with reference to the varying conditions of the market, the operations of Government could be conducted so as to avoid violent fluctuations in rates with benefit both to trade and to the country generally. The new system has now been in operation for more than a year, and the experience gained has fully justified its introduction.

Council Bill  
and sterling  
purchases.

The following statement shows the sterling amounts received in London in each month on account of sales of Council Bills and purchases of sterling with the corresponding rupee figures :—

(In thousands of £ and rupees )

Month.	COUNCIL BILLS SOLD IN LONDON.		STERLING PURCHASED IN INDIA.		TOTAL.	
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
April 1923 . . . . .	...	...	...	..	..	...
May " . . . . .	745	1,11,00	255	37,78	1,000	1,48,78
June " . . . . .	940	1,40,00	175	26,00	1,115	1,66,00
July " . . . . .	1,134	1,69,00	300	44,56	1,434	2,13,56
August " . . . . .	200	30,00	...	...	200	30,00
September " . . . . .	605	89,82	2,100	3,10,55	2,705	4,00,37
October " . . . . .	1,302	1,90,18	3,815	4,43,02	4,617	6,33,20
November " . . . . .	2,696	3,82,67	3,490	5,28,84	6,186	9,11,51
December " . . . . .	494	69,33	1,300	1,81,09	1,794	2,50,42
January 1924 . . . . .	612	85,00	590	81,91	1,202	1,66,91
February " . . . . .	11	150	950	1,33,74	961	1,35,24
March " . . . . .	...	...	625	89,48	625	89,48
TOTAL . . . . .	8,739	12,68,50	13,100	18,76,97	21,839	31,45,47

The weekly sale of Council Bills commenced on the 8th May when 30 lakhs were sold at an average rate of 1s. 4-19d., and continued practically till the end of the year. The sales varied between 20 and 40 lakhs a week till the 3rd October, but in two of the sales no allotments were made, while in four the amount offered was not allotted in full. The offer was raised to 50 lakhs from the 9th October, to 100 lakhs from the 30th October, no allotment being made, however, that week and to 1,25 lakhs on the 27th November, an average rate of 1s. 5 06d. being realised at the last sale. At the sale of the 4th December, 1,50 lakhs were offered, but only 27 lakhs were allotted at an average rate of 1s. 5-25d. The offer was then reduced to 1,00 lakhs a week from the 11th December to the 29th January, but out of the seven sales, there were no tenders for one, no allotments were made for four, and partial allotments were made for the remaining two. A further reduction to 50 lakhs was made from the 5th February, only 1½ lakhs being allotted on that date. There were no allotments in the following two weeks, and as no tenders



were received in the subsequent two sales, the offers were discontinued on the 4th March.

The average rate realised during the year on Council Bill sales was 1s. 4 53d., on purchases of sterling 1s. 4 75d., and on the two together 1s. 4 66d., per rupee.

12 Having regard to the phenomenal activity in the export trade during the year, it will be useful to compare the total demand for trade remittances of funds to India during the whole and in particular periods of the year under review with the corresponding figures for some previous years. The following three tables furnish this comparison :—

Overbought  
position of  
Exchange  
Banks.

*Comparison of balance of trade in merchandise and treasure with Council Bill sales (inclusive of purchases of sterling in recent years).*

	Balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in lakhs of rupees.	Council Bill sales including sterling purchases.	
		In thousands of £	In lakhs of rupees.
1911-12 . . . . .	46,22	27,059	40,38
1912-13 . . . . .	40,94	25,760	38,50
1913-14 . . . . .	36,07	31,201	46,60
1915-16 . . . . .	54,91	20,355	30,37
1916-17 . . . . .	93,49	32,998	49,04
1917-18 . . . . .	69,22	34,881	50,64
1918-19 . . . . .	84,74	20,946	28,65
1919-20 . . . . .	1,15,17	31,226	34,55
1923-24 . . . . .	95,97	21,839	31,45

*Balance of trade in merchandise and treasure and Government remittances of funds during 1923-24 for four monthly periods.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Net exports of merchandise.	Net imports of treasure	Balance of trade in merchandise and treasure	Sale of Council Bills and purchases of sterling.
April to July . . . . .	46,05	20,10	25,95	5,28
August to November . . . . .	25,78	14,84	10,94	19,75
December to March . . . . .	72,79	13,71	59,08	6,42
TOTAL . . . . .	1,44,62	48,65	95,97	31,45

*Comparison of Council Bill sales and purchases of sterling in the first eight and last four months of 1923-24 with corresponding figures for two pre-war years.*

(In thousands of £)

	Eight months from April to November.	Four months from December to March.	TOTAL.
1912-13 . . . .	14,320	11,440	25,760
1913-14 . . . .	17,119	14,082	31,201
1923-24 . . . .	17,257	4,582	21,839

Pre-war years have been selected for the last comparison, for the reason that during the war the course both of trade and of remittances was affected by Government control. The first table shows that the total remittances of funds through Government were smaller in 1923-24 than the scale indicated by the figures of the balance of trade, and the other two tables suggest that there was a restriction of remittances in the last four months of the year in comparison both with the figures of the balance of trade in this period and with the course of remittances in years of a normal export trade. These statistics furnish some idea of the extent to which a balance in favour of India in the international accounts for 1923-24 was left over for subsequent adjustment. It is generally believed that the Exchange Banks carried over a heavy overbought position at the close of the last busy season and the foregoing figures suggest that this was probably the case.

### III. The Government Balances, Loan Operations and Reserves.

13. The usual details regarding the Treasury Balances in India and the cash transactions of the Secretary of State are given in Statements II and III. The following summary

shows the amounts and distribution of the Treasury Balances and the Reserves at the opening and close of the year :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1st APRIL 1923.			31st MARCH 1924.			
	In India.	In England	Total.	In India.	In England	Total.	
Treasury Balances . . . . .	25,96	9,82	35,78	31,14	10,40	41,54	
Paper Currency Reserve . . . . .	{ Silver . . . . .	87,05	..	87,05	80,00	..	80,00
	{ Gold . . . . .	24,32	..	24,32	22,32	..	22,32
	{ Securities . . . . .	57,48	5,85	63,33	57,53	14,00	71,53
Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	{ Gold . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Securities . . . . .	..	40,04	40,04	..	40,00	40,00

NOTE.—The Gold and Sterling Securities shown in the above statement have been valued at Rs 10 to the £.

14. The normal course of the Treasury Balance in India is that the year opens with an ample balance which falls gradually till about July when it is swollen by the proceeds of the annual rupee loan; it again falls gradually till it touches the lowest point in November and December; owing to collections of revenue and improved earnings of the Commercial Departments following on the activities of the busy season, the balance rises from January till the end of the official year. The fluctuations in the Treasury Balance in India in 1923-24 followed this normal course, the extent of the variations being determined by the amounts of Treasury Bills falling due for discharge and the trade demands for remittance of funds to India.

Treasury  
Balances in  
India.

In order to provide for possible sales of Council Bills which had commenced in January 1923 and for heavy maturities of Treasury Bills in the latter part of March and in April, the sale of Treasury Bills had been reopened on the 2nd March 1923. Owing to unexpectedly large sales of Bills and the cessation of Council Bill drawings, the year opened with the high Treasury balance in India of 26 crores. Large payments aggregating  $10\frac{1}{2}$  crores on account of maturing Treasury Bills in April reduced the balance by the end of the month to less than 19 crores. With the discontinuance of the sale of Treasury

Bills at the end of April, the Treasury Balance fell further to 16 crores in the following months till the new rupee loan of 24 crores floated in July raised the balance at the end of that month to nearly 33 crores.

Drawings of Council Bills and the purchase of sterling in India in the three months August to October amounted to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  crores; these together with the discharge of Treasury Bills brought the balance down to 11 crores by the end of October. This was an uncomfortably low balance to work with, and as the demand for trade remittances to India was still strong, it became necessary to adopt special measures for strengthening the Treasury balances in India.

- (i) In the first place, ways and means advances amounting to 5 crores were taken from the Imperial Bank of India,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores on the 1st November,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores on the 23rd November and 1 crore on the 30th November. These advances bore interest partly at 3 per cent. and partly at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and were repaid in January.
- (ii) Secondly, the sale of Treasury Bills by tender was reopened on the 14th November, with intermediate sales at fixed rates between the weekly tenders. Though the results were satisfactory in the first week, the tenders in the second week were, owing to the state of the money market, at rates which were not acceptable. The sales by tenders were accordingly discontinued after the 30th November although 3 and 6 months' Bills continued to be sold at fixed rates till the 27th January 1924. The sales in the three months November to January totalled Rs. 2,16 lakhs against maturities in this period amounting to Rs. 1,72 lakhs.
- (iii) Lastly, an addition of 12 crores was made to the cash balance in India by the issue of currency notes against British Treasury Bills purchased by the Secretary of State and deposited in the Paper Currency Reserve in London, 1 crore being added in this manner in November, 6 crores in December and 5 crores in January

As the result of the above measures, the cash balance stood at  $11\frac{1}{2}$  crores at the end of November and December. The trade

demand for remittance of funds to India fell off from the latter month, and the Treasury balance rose in consequence in the following months till it reached 31 crores at the end of March. The high balances in February and March enabled Government to purchase in the market 1926 Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 87,20,000 with the object of affording some relief in 1926 when Rs. 37 90 crores of these Bonds fall due for discharge. Of the purchase, Rs. 35,48,700 was from the unexpended balances at credit of the Depreciation Funds constituted in respect of the 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 and the 5 per cent Income-tax free Loan, 1945-55, and the balance from Treasury balances.

The statement below summarises in a convenient form the Ways and Means transactions in India.—

(In crores of rupees.)

Nature of disbursements :—

(a) Army, Military Works and Marine issues . . . . .	41 23
(b) Posts and Telegraphs issues (excluding receipts from Cash Certificates) . . . . .	02
(c) Discharge of debt mainly the 4 per cent. Terminable loan of 1915-16 and the 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1923 . . . . .	4.13
(d) Purchases from Depreciation Funds for Rupee loans . . . . .	74
(e) Drawings by the High Commissioner for Iraq against sterling payments in London . . . . .	3 53
(f) Capital outlay on Delhi . . . . .	1.48
(g) Net discharge of Treasury Bills issued to the Public . . . . .	19 46
(h) Sale of gold against sterling received in London . . . . .	2 00
(i) Remittances from India for financing Home Treasury—	
(i) by withdrawal from Paper Currency Reserve in London against opposite payment in India . . . . .	5 85
(ii) by Council Bills, purchase of sterling, etc. . . . .	33 39
(j) Purchase of 1926 Bonds from Treasury balances . . . . .	52
	112 35
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	112 35

These disbursements were financed as follows:—

(1) Excess of civil revenue over civil expenditure . . . . .	43·47
(2) Excess of railway receipts over issues . . . . .	25 91
(3) Proceeds of Rupee loan . . . . .	23 16
(4) Cash Certificates (net receipts) . . . . .	5 29
(5) Transfer of uncurrent treasury silver to the Paper Currency Reserve—see fifth sub-para- graph in paragraph 23 below . . . . .	46
(6) Net addition to the balances of Provincial Governments . . . . .	4 86
(7) Transfers from Home Treasury through the Paper Currency Reserve—	
(a) in aid of Indian Treasury balances . . . . .	12 00
(b) against gold withdrawn from the Paper Currency Reserve in India for sale . . . . .	2 00
(8) Other receipts (net) . . . . .	38
	117 53
TOTAL RESOURCES . . . . .	117 53

The excess of Rs. 5·18 crores over the disbursements formed an addition to the Treasury balances which rose from Rs. 25 96 crores at the beginning of the year to Rs. 31 14 crores at its end.

Treasury  
Balances in  
London.

15. The year opened with a balance of £9,818,000 in the Home Treasury and closed with a balance of £10,404,000. The average for the year was £15,808,000 as against £10,006,000 in 1922-23, the minimum being £7,230,900 in May 1923 and the maximum £26,163,700 in October 1923. The function of the Home Treasury being to arrange for the disbursements to be made in the United Kingdom on behalf of the Governments in India, the cash balance held there does not regularly rise and fall like that in India, and the factors determining the state of the cash balance at the present time are mainly the borrowing programme for the Government of India in London and the remittances of funds from or to India.

Recoveries from the War Office on account of disbursements made on their behalf in India and other indirect remittances which had been the main source of the supply of funds to the Home Treasury during and subsequent to the war were

almost negligible in the year 1923-24, the only important remittance of this kind being £2·4 millions received in London on account of drawings by the Iraq Government on India. A sterling loan for £20 millions was floated in May and brought in £18 millions. The proceeds of Council Bills sold in London and purchases of sterling including sterling taken over from local bodies amounted to £8·7 millions and £14·4 millions respectively. A sum of £5·8 millions was held in London in the form of British Treasury Bills on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve at the beginning of the year, and the Secretary of State was enabled to withdraw it for Treasury purposes in July and August 1923 against a corresponding cancellation of currency notes of the value of Rs. 58 crores in India.

On the other hand, owing to the heavy sale of Council Bills and purchases of sterling at a time of low cash balances, the Treasury balances in India needed replenishment in the period November 1923 to January 1924, and as explained in paragraph 14, a sum of £12 millions was invested by the Secretary of State in British Treasury Bills and placed to the credit of the Paper Currency Reserve in London against an issue of currency notes to the value of 12 crores to the Treasury balance in India. The resources mentioned above enabled the Secretary of State to meet the disbursements on behalf of Government in London, to transfer £12 millions to the Paper Currency Reserve, and to close the year with a cash balance of £10,404,000 in the Home Treasury.

A summary of these transactions is given below :—

*Disbursements.*

	In millions of £.
Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London . . . . .	27·4
Expenditure on behalf of the Provincial Governments	1·8
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation and Delhi . . . . .	10·7
Purchase of British Treasury Bills for the Paper Currency Reserve . . . . .	14·0
	—
TOTAL	53·9
	—

*Receipts.*

Proceeds of the Sterling Loan . . . . .	18 0
Withdrawals from Paper Currency Reserve . . . . .	5 8
Recoveries on account of drawings by Iraq Government on India . . . . .	2 4
Sterling received against gold sold in India . . . . .	2 3
Net receipts on account of Postal and Money Order transactions . . . . .	1 2
Council Bills . . . . .	8 7
Sterling purchased in India and taken over from local bodies . . . . .	14 4
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	1 7
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<u>54 5</u>

The surplus of £600,000 formed an addition to the cash balance of the Home Treasury as the result of the year's operations.

Rupee Loan.

16. The Rupee loan of 1923 consisted of two series, namely :—

- (a) Ten-year 5 per cent Bonds, 1933, free of income-tax issued at 97, giving a yield of 5.39 per cent, and
- (b) 5 per cent. Income-tax free Loan, 1945-55 issued at 96, giving a yield of 5.31 per cent, inclusive in both cases of the premium on redemption at par.

The terms of the loan constituted a departure in several respects from those on which the borrowings of recent years were effected and reflect the general improvement in the financial position of the Government of India. The rate of interest, namely 5 per cent. free of income-tax represented a material improvement on the rate of 6 per cent. free of income-tax at which the loans for the previous three years had been raised. While the latter loans had all been for short-terms, either five or ten years, it was found possible in the year under report to raise part of the loan again on a long-term basis. Lastly, the Government of India's borrowings since the flotation of the first Indian War Loan in 1917 were for unlimited amounts with the result that the flow of capital into industrial and other undertakings was seriously restricted. The 1923 Loan re-introduced after six years a limit to the amount of the Government of India's annual borrowings, the amount of both the issues together being limited to 24 crores.

The loan was announced on the 16th June and opened for subscriptions on the 4th July. By the evening of the 9th July the limit of 24 crores had been very nearly reached and the loan was closed.



The total amount of the applications for the loan was Rs. 23,97,46,900 of which subscriptions for Rs. 14,17,69,500 were for the 5 per cent. ten-year Bonds, 1933 and the balance of Rs. 9,79,77,400 for the 5 per cent. Income-tax free loan, 1945-55. In view of the limitation of the amount of the loan and the probability that it would be closed after a few days, subscriptions were not received at sub-treasuries. They were however received as in previous years at Post Offices and at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India. The subscriptions in London amounted to Rs 62,200, and through Post Offices to Rs 4,12,800 only against Rs. 1,04,79,400 in the previous year. The large decrease in the latter figure was due to the fact that the loan was open for so short a period and to the favourable terms on which Post Office cash certificates could be purchased. It would thus seem that in the case of a limited loan open for a short period the amount of subscriptions obtained through the Post Office section does not justify the work and expense involved.

5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1923 for Rs. 8,17,700 were accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to both issues. In addition, 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1925 and 1928 for Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 32,300 respectively were accepted at par in subscription to the 5 per cent. Income-tax free Loan, 1945-55. The conversions of these Bonds were very limited as they were accepted at par in subscription to the loan, while the War Bonds, 1925 and 1928 were repayable at 103 and 105 and were accordingly quoted in the market at over 103 and 104, while the War Bonds, 1923 though repayable at par were quoted at a premium of 6 to 8 annas, and it was therefore more profitable to utilise them as short-dated investments and to negotiate them in the open market. Indian Treasury Bills amounting to Rs 1,55,000 were also accepted as the equivalent of cash at their face value less a discount of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills

17. In pursuance of the undertaking given by Government when the 5 per cent 1929-47 and 1945-55 loans were raised, a sum equal to 1½ per cent. of the amount of each of these loans outstanding is set apart every year in order to form a fund for the purchase and cancellation of securities of the loans whenever the market price falls below the price at which the last issue of these loans was floated. The sums set apart for this purpose in 1923-24 totalled Rs 73,61,000. Inclusive of a small unspent balance carried forward from the previous year and interest on investments from the fund, the total sum available for purchases amounted to Rs 73,71,000. The market price of

Depreciation  
funds for  
rupee loans.

the 1945-55 loan was during the greater part of the year higher than the level below which purchases could be made for the fund, and no purchases of that loan were accordingly made during the year. Securities of the 1929-47 loan of the nominal value of Rs. 41,07,300 were purchased in the market for Rs. 37,80,000 and cancelled, and the balance of Rs. 35,31,500 was carried forward for expenditure in the following years, Rs. 35,82,700 out of the latter amount being invested temporarily in 6 per cent. Bonds repayable in 1926.

The Depreciation Fund was first started for the 1929-47 loan in the year 1917-18, and as purchases from the fixed appropriations for that and the 1945-55 loans were found to have no appreciable effect in lifting the prices of securities of these two loans, a supplementary appropriation of 80 lakhs was made from general revenues for the same purpose in each of the years 1920-21 to 1922-23. Securities of an aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6,53,86,000 relating to these loans were purchased by Government for Rs. 5,74,28,000 and cancelled during the seven years 1917-18 to 1923-24.

Prices of  
Rupee  
Securities.

18. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the more important long-term rupee loans for the last year of triennial periods since 1912-13 and in each of the last three years :—

	3½ per cent. (subject to income-tax)		5 per cent., 1929-47 (subject to income-tax)		5 per cent., 1945-55 (income-tax free)	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.
1914-15	26½	21½	..	..	..	..
1917-18	70	67	..	..	..	..
1920-21	60	52	90	77	96	78½
1921-22	62	55½	87	78	89	80
1922-23	61	55½	88½	81½	93½	87
1923-24	67½	61	93½	87½	98½	93½

The steady fall in prices which had occurred during the War and in the following years was arrested two years ago, but there was a marked rise in quotations during the year under report. Quotations showed a tendency to rise throughout the year, with a set-back on three occasions, first prior to the announcement of the new loan in June, secondly immediately before the commencement of the busy season in October, and lastly in the latter part of November. In the course of the year, the price of 3½ per cent. paper rose from Rs. 61 to Rs. 67 or by 10 per cent.

A further noticeable feature was that the prices rose during the busy season instead of falling as usual; no explanation of this departure from the normal course of prices has been forthcoming beyond the general distrust in investments in industrial undertakings. Considering the large sales of Government securities which are reported to have been made in the current year with a view to invest the proceeds in shares of cotton mills, etc., it appears probable that large purchases of Government paper were made in the latter part of 1923-24 with the object of selling it at a profit in the event of a further rise in prices or of transferring the investments to industrial shares when such an operation appeared to be attractive.

19. As stated in paragraph 14 above, Treasury Bills were sold weekly by tender from the beginning of the year till the 27th April and again from the 14th to the 30th November. Three and six months' Bills at fixed rates were kept on tap during this period and continued to be sold till the 27th January 1924 when they were also discontinued. Statement II A gives the details of tender sales. Indian  
Treasury  
Bills

The statements which follow show the sales and discharges of Treasury Bills held by the public and in the Paper Currency Reserve during each month of the year. At the commencement of the year the Bills outstanding with the public amounted to Rs. 21,59 lakhs and they were reduced by the end of the year to Rs. 2,13 lakhs; they have been fully paid off during the current year. There was no change in the amount of Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve, viz., Rs. 49,65 lakhs (nominal value).

SALES AND DISCHARGES OF TREASURY BILLS DURING 1923-24.

A.—Issued to the public.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Month.	SALES.					Dis- charges.
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	Total.	
April 1923	2,31	1,30	75	...	4,36	10,50
May	...	11		...	11	4,11
June						1,15
July						2,57
August						81
September						4,01
October						1,67
November		1,48	...	...	1,48	13
December	5	18	...	...	23	84
January 1924	1	44	...	...	45	75
February						...
March						5
TOTAL	2,37	3,51	75	...	6,63	26,09

*B.—Issued to the Paper Currency Reserve.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

Month.		SALES.			Discharges.
		6 months.	9 months	12 months	
April	1923	...	4,40	...	4,10
May	"	...	1,20	6 60	7,60
June	"	...	...	4,60	4,60
July	"	...	...	6,00	6,00
August	"	...	...	5,88	5,88
September	"	...	...	2,19	2,19
October	"	...	...	18,78	18,78
November	"	...	...	...	...
December	"	...	...	...	...
January	1924	4,40	..	...	4,40
February	"	1,20	...	...	1,20
March	"	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		5,60	5,60	44,05	55,25

In view of the complete discharge in the current year of Treasury Bills issued to the public, it will be of interest to recall that they were first introduced in 1917 under the stress of war finance. The outstandings at the end of each of the four years 1917-18 to 1920-21 were steady at about 43 crores. They reached the maximum of 61 crores on the 7th May 1921. The outstandings at the end of the year 1921-22 amounted to 54 crores; they were reduced to 21½ crores by the end of 1922-23, and to the nominal sum of 2 crores by the end of the following year, and were entirely paid off by July 1924. These figures illustrate the extent to which Government finance had to depend upon this method of borrowing in recent years.

The issue of currency notes against Treasury Bills of the Government of India also commenced in 1918, and reached the maximum of 61¼ crores at the end of 1920-21, which included about 18½ crores of Bills issued in consequence of the valuation at 2s. per rupee of the gold and sterling holdings in the Paper Currency Reserve in pursuance of the Paper Currency legislation of 1920. The rest of the Treasury Bills were issued to fill

a gap in Treasury resources, caused by revenue deficits and by the loss on the sale of Reverse Councils. The holding of Treasury Bills in the Reserve was reduced by 3,37 lakhs in 1921-22 and by 8,24 lakhs in 1922-23 by a corresponding cancellation of notes and now stands at 49½ crores.

20. Post Office Cash Certificates were first introduced in connection with the intensive war loan campaign of 1917 with the object of tapping the savings of small investors and followed the scheme of the war savings certificates started at that time in the United Kingdom. The essence of the scheme is that the amounts lent to Government are repaid after five years with a bonus calculated to yield compound interest at a rate somewhat higher than the current rate for Government borrowings in India; the depositors are at liberty to withdraw the amounts if they so choose at any time within the five years, but no bonus is payable on withdrawals within the first year, while the bonus on withdrawals after the first year and before the expiry of the full five-year period is based on a graduated scale yielding lower rates of interest. Under the stimulus of war loan propaganda, the receipts from these certificates amounted to 10 crores in the year of introduction, but the withdrawals exceeded the sales in the following years with the result that the net receipts from this source to the end of 1922-23 amounted to 3 crores only. With the object of developing this important method of tapping small savings, the terms on which the certificates are issued were made more favourable from the 1st April 1923, and steps were taken to advertise the advantageous terms; the bonus payable on certificates after the full period of five years now gives a yield of nearly 6 per cent. compound interest, a deposit of Rs. 75 being returnable on maturity with a bonus of Rs. 25. The improved terms resulted in a remarkable rise in sales, the proceeds from the sale of certificates during the year under report amounting to Rs. 6,91 lakhs, and the net receipts after allowing for the discharge of certificates to Rs. 5,29 lakhs.

Post Office  
Cash  
Certificates.

The following table shows the transactions on account of these certificates from 1917-18 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Receipts.	Re-payments	Net receipts.	Outstandings at the end of the year.
1917-18 . . . . .	10,00	1,12	8,88	8,88
1918-19 and 1919-20 . . . . .	4,03	7,16	—3,13	5,75
1920-21 and 1921-22 . . . . .	1,00	2,41	—1,41	4,34
1922-23 . . . . .	70	1,91	—1,21	3,13
1923-24 . . . . .	6,91	1,62	5,29	8,43

sterling  
loan.

21. As stated in paragraph 15, a sterling loan of £20 millions was issued in May 1923. The issue formed part of the 4½ per cent. loan repayable in 1950-55 floated in the preceding year. The present issue was at 90 against 85 on the previous occasion, the former rate representing a yield of £5-4 per cent after allowing for the premium on redemption. As in the case of the loans raised in 1922-23, special facilities were afforded to investors in India desiring to subscribe to the loan, and the subscriptions from India amounted to £150,450.

The following table shows particulars of the sterling loans raised since the war :—

Date of flotation.	Amount of loan	Rate of interest.	Rate of issue	Date of repayment	Yield with allowance for premium on redemption.
	(Millions of £)				per cent.
April 1921 . . . . .	7½	7	Par	1926-31*	£7
December 1921 . . . . .	10	5½	93½	1932	£6-8
June 1922 . . . . .	12½	5½	96	1932	£6-1
October 1922 . . . . .	20	4½	85	1950-55	£5-12
May 1923 . . . . .	20	4½	90	1950-55	£5-4

\* Repayable at par in 1931, but at 102 at the option of Government between October 1926 and April 1931.

India's debt.

22. The following table shows the total debt of the Government of India, exclusive of Indian Treasury Bills issued to the Paper Currency Reserve, at the end of 1913-14, 1917-18 and each of the last three years, and its distribution between the productive and unproductive categories, the figures for the first two years being roughly re-cast for this purpose in accordance with the present financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments :—

*Total Debt of the Government of India and distribution thereof.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	31st March 1914	31st March 1918	31st March 1922	31st March 1923	31st March 1924
<b>Funded debt in India.</b>					
Rupee Loans . . . . .	1,45,69	2,01,83	3,05,15	3,39,93	3,58,81
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public.	...	43,57	53,97	21,59	2,12
<b>Total funded debt in India.</b>	<b>1,45,69</b>	<b>2,45,40</b>	<b>3,59,12</b>	<b>3,61,42</b>	<b>3,60,93</b>

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	31st March 1914.	31st March 1918.	31st March 1922.	31st March 1923.	31st March 1924.
<b>In England (At Rs. 15.)</b>					
Sterling Loans . . . . .	2,65,60	2,59,35	2,77,37	3,34,39	3,66,80
Unpaid balance of India's war contribution.	..	96,09	30,30	29,56	28,90
<b>Total funded debt in England.</b>	<b>2,65,60</b>	<b>3,55,44</b>	<b>3,07,67</b>	<b>3,63,95</b>	<b>3,95,70</b>
<b>Unfunded debt.</b>					
Post Office Savings Banks	23,17	16,59	22,26	23,20	24,79
Post Office cash certi- ficates.	..	8,38	4,34	3,13	8,42
Balances of Provident and allied funds.	10,93	19,08	32,09	36,24	39,00
<b>Total Unfunded debt</b>	<b>34,10</b>	<b>44,55</b>	<b>59,59</b>	<b>62,57</b>	<b>72,21</b>
Capital value of liabilities under- going redemption by way of termina- ble Railway annu- ties (at Rs 15.)	1,05,90	1,00,23	93,73	91,97	90,14
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>5,51,29</b>	<b>7,45,62</b>	<b>8,20,11</b>	<b>8,79,91</b>	<b>9,18,98</b>
<b>Distribution.</b>					
<b>Productive Debt—</b>					
Railways . . . . .	4,38,64	4,58,74	5,19,89	5,36,44	5,56,23
Telegraphs . . . . .	11,31	12,36	15,24	15,89	16,86
Irrigation . . . . .	2,77	3,40	3,51	3,54	3,58
<b>Total Productive Debt.</b>	<b>4,52,72</b>	<b>4,74,50</b>	<b>5,38,64</b>	<b>5,55,87</b>	<b>5,76,65</b>
<b>Unproductive Debt of Central Govern- ment.</b>	<b>26,58</b>	<b>1,94,07</b>	<b>2,03,58</b>	<b>2,36,55</b>	<b>2,43,52</b>
<b>Incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments.</b>	<b>71,99</b>	<b>77,05</b>	<b>77,89</b>	<b>87,49</b>	<b>98,81</b>
<b>Total .</b>	<b>5,51,29</b>	<b>7,45,62</b>	<b>8,20,11</b>	<b>8,79,91</b>	<b>9,18,98</b>

The present unproductive debt of the Central Government amounts to Rs. 2,43½ crores, exclusive of the Indian Treasury Bills of the value of Rs. 49½ crores now held in the Paper Currency Reserve. Including these bills, the unproductive debt stands at Rs. 2.93 crores, of which 18½ crores relate to Treasury Bills issued to the Paper Currency Reserve in connection with the revaluation of the gold and sterling securities held in the

Reserve. The balance of unproductive debt amounting to Rs. 2,74½ crores is attributable to (i) the war contribution of £100 millions, (ii) the revenue deficits of recent years and (iii) the loss to treasury resources which resulted from the sale of Reverse Councils in 1920.

Paper  
Currency  
Reserve.

23. Details of the composition of the Paper Currency Reserve on the last day of each month of the year will be found in Statement IV.

The total note circulation at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,75 crores. At the end of April, it fell to Rs. 1,73 crores as the result on the one hand of an absorption of rupees and on the other of an issue of 2 crores of notes against internal bills of exchange. The circulation fell further to Rs. 1,71 crores at the end of May owing to the withdrawal of the notes issued against internal bills in the previous month. Thereafter, there was a continued return of rupees from circulation and in consequence a steady rise in the note circulation with the result that it stood at the end of October at Rs. 1,81 crores in spite of the cancellation of notes to the value of about 6 crores in July and August, the holding of silver coin having risen from Rs. 79 crores at the end of May to Rs. 93½ crores at the close of October. From November onwards, there was an absorption of rupees and the silver coin in the reserve was reduced to Rs. 74 crores on the 31st March 1924. The note circulation which stood at Rs. 181 crores on the 31st October 1923 rose however to Rs. 186 crores at the end of the year owing to the issue of additional notes to the extent of 12 crores against internal bills of exchange in accordance with the provisions of the Paper Currency Amendment Act of 1923, and a further 12 crores against British Treasury Bills deposited in the Paper Currency Reserve in England.

Securities held in India remained practically unchanged at about Rs. 57½ crores. Securities held in England consisted on the 1st April 1923 of British Treasury Bills of the value of £5 8 millions. They were transferred in full to the Home Treasury balance in July and August 1923 with a corresponding cancellation of notes in India. With the object of affording relief to the Indian Treasury balances, a sum of £12 millions in British Treasury Bills was transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in November 1923 and the two following months out of the proceeds of Council Bills and sterling purchases against notes issued in India to Treasury balances. There was also an additional investment of £2 millions in British Treasury Bills in November 1923 with an equivalent reduction in the holding of gold coin and bullion in India, so that the total value of



sterling securities in the Reserve amounted at the end of the year to £14 millions.

The last mentioned change was the result of an important transaction affecting the constitution of the reserve which was carried out during the year. The metallic holding in the Reserve had for some time been very strong, forming 68·21 per cent. of the Reserve at the end of October; the gold holding stood then at £24 3 millions and the silver holding inclusive of bullion under coinage at nearly 100 crores, so that the convertibility of the note issue was fully assured. The opportunity was therefore considered suitable for converting a small portion of the ineffective gold balance in the Reserve into interest-bearing securities. Gold equivalent to the content of 2 million sovereigns was sold in London for delivery in India against sterling paid to the Secretary of State in London. Besides substituting interest-bearing securities for an unproductive portion of the Reserve, the operation was of advantage owing to the premium which obtained on gold as compared with sterling, and the operation could, if that course is considered desirable later on, be reversed with profit as sterling approaches parity with gold. The gold was sold between the 24th November 1922 and the 16th February 1923; the average price realised was 95s 11d. per fine oz. against the average London quotation during this period of 94s. 10d per fine oz., and the total profit on the sale amounted to £256,962.

Reference may be made here to a minor change affecting the Reserve introduced by the Paper Currency Amendment Act of 1923. When rupees and other silver coin are withdrawn from circulation as being uncurrent owing to wear or other causes, the silver used to be recoined even though the stock of rupees was ample and needed no replenishment at the time, except in the case of full weight rupees of 1835, 1840 and 1911 issues which are still legal tender but are withdrawn under executive instructions and which could legally be placed in the Currency Reserve at their nominal value. Such recoinage was necessary as only silver bullion which was purchased by Government could be placed in the Currency Reserve, and recoinage was the only method of avoiding a lock-up of a portion of the Treasury balance in the form of uncurrent coin. In order to avoid recoinage at a time when rupee stocks are ample and thus to effect an economy in the working of the mints, power was taken to place silver coins cut and withdrawn under the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in the Paper Currency Reserve, their value being reckoned at 1 rupee for 165 grains troy of fine silver. This legislation accounts for the increase of Rs. 1½ crores in

the holding of silver bullion under coinage in the Reserve during the year and for the credit of  $\frac{1}{2}$  crore to Treasury from uncurrent silver shown as item (5) in the last statement in paragraph 14.

The net result of the increase in the note issue during the year can be seen conveniently in the following table:—

*Constitution of the Paper Currency Reserve on the 31st March 1923 and 31st March 1924.*

(In rupees)

Date.	Total notes in Circulation.	COIN AND BULLION IN INDIA.			SECURITIES.	
		Silver coin.	Gold coin and bullion.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Held in India	Held in England.
31st March 1923 .	1,74,70,14,780	82,49,73,905	(b) 24,31,88,263	4,55,67,311	(a) 57,48,07,571	(b) 5,84,77,730
31st March 1924 .	1,85,85,07,224	74,18,27,869	(b) 22,31,93,347	5,82,16,762	(a) 57,52,74,946	(b) 13,99,94,800

(a) Includes Rs. 49,65,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.

(b) Converted at Rs. 10 per £1 or Re. 1 for 11·30016 grains of fine gold.

The diagram on the opposite page exhibits the constitution of the Paper Currency Reserve on 31st March 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1924. The created Treasury Bills, which were issued to the Reserve mainly in replacement of sterling securities and in consequence of the revaluation of gold and sterling securities on the 2s. basis, are coloured black.

Gold  
Standard  
Reserve.

24. Details of the holdings in the Gold Standard Reserve will be found in Statement XVIII. There was no addition to the Reserve during the year from profits on silver coinage. The interest that accrued during the year on £40 millions held in the Reserve amounted to £1,199,127 and it was appropriated to revenue as proposed by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his speech introducing the Budget for 1923-24. Of the amount now standing at the credit of the Reserve, £27,449,951 represents profits on coinage and the remainder represents accumulated interest on securities held in the Reserve.

It will be seen from the table in paragraph 13 that the sterling and gold resources available at the end of 1923-24 consisted, besides the Treasury balances in London, of £54 millions of sterling securities in the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves, and £22½ millions in gold in the latter Reserve.

180 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH  
 1914 1916 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924

170  
 160  
 150  
 140  
 130  
 120  
 110  
 100  
 90  
 80  
 70



#### IV. Money Conditions in India.

25. The following table gives statistics of the Government balance with the Imperial Bank of India and at Government treasuries including sub-treasuries:—

Government  
balances  
with the  
Imperial  
Bank.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Balance at Government Treasuries.			Last day of month.	Balance at the Imperial Bank of India.		
1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
5,66	4,51	3,93	April . . . . .	14,08	15,19	14,83
5,16	3,97	3,75	May . . . . .	13,34	16,85	12,38
5,55	4,27	3,39	June . . . . .	22,14	16,65	12,54
5,06	4,23	3,28	July . . . . .	25,57	32,95	29,49
5,18	3,81	3,19	August . . . . .	11,63	26,87	23,12
4,86	3,50	3,31	September . . . . .	8,47	13,62	15,76
4,80	3,54	3,22	October . . . . .	8,97	13,18	7,72
4,60	3,54	3,10	November . . . . .	11,55	13,25	8,46
4,39	3,45	3,13	December . . . . .	6,80	14,16	8,52
4,86	3,82	3,21	January . . . . .	11,02	18,20	16,99
5,11	3,91	3,13	February . . . . .	12,98	17,62	22,63
5,58	5,44	4,21	March . . . . .	20,08	20,52	26,94
5 09	4,00	3,40	Average . . . . .	13,91	18,25	16,61

This statement shows a further decrease during the year in the Government funds locked up in Government treasuries and thus unavailable for trade purposes, the average balance in these treasuries amounting to 3,40 lakhs against 4,00 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease is due in part to the opening of additional branches of the Imperial Bank of India and the taking over by the branches of the Government treasury business along with the Government balances, but the main reason is to be found in the efforts made to economise balances by the provision of additional currency chests at sub-treasuries. The utility of these chests consists in the fact that as the moneys

deposited in them form part of the reserve held against the note circulation, equivalent sums can immediately be withdrawn from that reserve at the central places where currency offices are situated against all deposits into currency chests. They thus afford a ready means of making surplus treasury funds held at remote stations available for meeting disbursements at head-quarters without an actual movement of funds. The total number of currency chests at sub-treasuries on the 31st March 1924, was 953, of which 61 were opened in the year 1923-24. The economy with which Government balances are administered will be apparent from the fact that the sum of Rs. 3 to 4 crores shown in the preceding table as held at Government treasuries was distributed over 1,381 Treasuries and sub-Treasuries.

The course of the Government balance with the Imperial Bank of India followed the variations in the total cash balance of Government in India which have been traced in detail in paragraph 14.

Cash balances  
of the  
Imperial  
Bank of  
India.

26. The following statement compares the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India in the last week of each month of the year with the corresponding figures for 1922-23 and 1921-22:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Cash balances in the last week of	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24.
April . . . . .	28,16	18,04	16,53
May . . . . .	26,41	19,40	17,66
June . . . . .	30,45	33,92	28,40
July . . . . .	35,73	43,23	36,28
August . . . . .	33,06	41,98	39,57
September . . . . .	29,71	36,73	30,40
October . . . . .	29,24	33,46	36,34
November . . . . .	24,68	27,03	24,58
December . . . . .	13,56	15,48	17,04
January . . . . .	16,91	12,61	16,15
February . . . . .	15,98	14,50	15,01
March . . . . .	20,48	14,44	18,20

The latter part of the year under report witnessed exceptionally stringent conditions in the money market, which the figures of cash balances shown in the above table do not fully reflect. The usual winter demand for finance had ceased when the year opened, but the requirements for financing crops in Northern India which were stimulated by the withdrawal of the embargo on the export of wheat in the previous year caused a drain on the already low balances of the Imperial Bank, with the result that they fell to Rs. 12¼ crores on the 13th April 1923. The bank thus found it necessary to resort to a loan from the Currency Department after the busy season was over, and a loan of 2 crores was obtained on the 20th April. Cash commenced to return to the bank immediately after, and there was a continuous rise in the bank's cash balance, accompanied by progressive ease in money conditions. The loan from currency was repaid on the 21st May, and the bank rate was reduced to 7 per cent. on the 25th May, 6 per cent. on the 31st May, 5 per cent. on the 7th June and 4 per cent. on the 28th June, the cash holding having risen to Rs. 28½ crores and the percentage to 34.39 by the end of June. Money continued to be very easy in the following months, and the currency was contracted in July and August to the extent of Rs. 5,85 lakhs by a cancellation of notes without any appreciable effect on the market. By the end of September, the cash rose to Rs. 39½ crores, and the percentage to 41.18, the latter being the highest reached during the year. The demand for financing the cotton crop set in in November, and the drain on the cash balance of the Bank during the nine weeks from the 2nd November to the 4th January amounted to no less than Rs. 36¼ crores. The outflow of cash necessitated the rate being raised to 5 per cent. on the 15th November, 6 per cent. on the 29th November, 7 per cent. on the 20th December and to 8 per cent. on the 3rd January, while special additions to the bank's cash balance were made during this period of 8 crores against loans from the Currency Department and a further 12 crores in the form of currency notes issued against British Treasury Bills deposited in the Paper Currency Reserve in London. The rate for call money had by this time risen to 7 per cent. and the short deposit rate for two to four months to 6½ to 7 per cent., and on the 4th January the cash fell to Rs. 20½ crores and the percentage to 21.62, the former figure representing the amount of special assistance obtained by loans and the issue of additional currency against sterling investments. Owing to a good crop and high prices for raw cotton combined with a brisk demand for financing rice and other crops, the drain on the cash resources of the bank continued to be heavy, and the cash balance shrunk to Rs. 11,90 lakhs by

the 8th February, the percentage standing at 12 44. The bank rate was therefore raised to 9 per cent. from the 14th February. From then till the end of the year, the rate for call money stood at no less than 9 per cent. and the short deposit rate at 8 to 8½ per cent. Further loans were obtained from currency to the extent of 4 crores, thus exhausting the assistance available from this source, while the demand for Council Bills and the sales of sterling to Government had fallen off, and with an ample treasury balance in India, there was no necessity for effecting remittances through the Currency Reserve and thus issuing currency notes against sterling investments for the Reserve. There was no material improvement in the money position either towards the close of the year under report or in the opening months of the current year; on the other hand, the return of cash to the bank was very slow and the withdrawal of the 12 crores of emergency currency issued during the busy season proved to be a slow and difficult process and prolonged the period of stringency, the bank's cash having fallen again to Rs. 12 crores on the 18th April and the percentage as low as 11 65. The last occasion when the bank rate reached 9 per cent. in both Calcutta and Bombay was as far back as 1908, though the rate rose to that level in Bombay for a short time in 1920.

Attention has been drawn in paragraph 12 to the restriction of remittances of funds through Government in the latter part of 1923-24. In the absence of imports of gold for currency purposes, the sale of Councils or purchases of sterling against the Currency Reserve represent in present conditions the normal method of creating additional currency. Though funds are not brought out to India with this object, it is clear that the effect of bringing out funds at a time when Government treasury balances are too low to meet the drawings is to cause additions to be made to the currency and that if there had been no restriction of drawings in December and January last, investments on behalf of the Currency Reserve would have been necessary beyond the figure of £12 millions up to which such investments were actually made, with the result that there would have been an additional issue of currency to a corresponding extent. A further point of which mention may be made in this connection is the extent to which the cash resources of the Imperial Bank have recently been helped by Government deposits. From February upto the present time, the Government deposits with Imperial Bank have, except during July, stood higher than the cash balance of the Bank, and even during the excepted month, the bulk of the Bank's cash balance consisted of Government deposits. As these deposits amounted to 22½ crores at the end of February, 27 crores at the end of March, 18 crores at the

end of April and over 20 crores at the end of May and June, the money position since the latter part of the busy season has been materially assisted by the large deposits which Government have left with the Bank. In reckoning the assistance which Government gave to trade during the last busy season, account should be taken of this indirect assistance in addition to the direct help which they gave by the issue of additional currency against *hundis* and sterling investments.

In the report for the year 1921-22, reference was made to the new provision introduced in the Indian Paper Currency Act authorising the issue of currency notes upto Rs. 5 crores against bills of exchange maturing within 90 days in order to meet the seasonal demand for an expansion of the currency. The detailed regulations framed by the Governor General in Council provided that these notes should be issued against internal bills of exchange or *hundis* at a rate of interest not below 8 per cent. The experience of two years' working of the new provision showed that its object was not being fully achieved. There was also a general consensus of opinion that loans from currency should be available, if circumstances justified a resort to such loans, at as low a rate as 6 per cent with the object of anticipating and preventing monetary stringency rather than relieving it after it had actually developed. With this object, the Indian Paper Currency Act was amended during the year under review raising the limit of loans admissible from currency from 5 to 12 crores, while the rules framed to regulate the conditions of the loans prescribed that no loan should be made until the bank rate rises to 6 per cent. and that the entire amount of loans outstanding at any time should bear interest at current bank rate, subject to the following minimum rates:—

- 6 per cent. for the first four crores;
- 7 per cent. for the second four crores; and
- 8 per cent. for the last four crores.

No change was made in the form of security required for the loans. A further change has since been made in these rules so as to make the working of the emergency provisions more elastic, by which the limit of 4 crores for loans at 7 per cent. has been dispensed with, so that the loans will carry interest at bank rate subject to a minimum of 6 per cent. for the first four crores and 7 per cent. for the remaining eight crores.

The events of the last busy season proved that the foregoing changes were very timely, the Imperial Bank having borrowed from currency upto the full enhanced limit of 12 crores. The previous limit of 5 crores was in force during three busy seasons; resort was not made to loans from currency during the season of 1920-21, and 2 crores were borrowed in each of the next two



seasons, the loan in the 1922-23 season having been necessary only towards its close.

The maximum and minimum Bank rates of the Imperial Bank for the last three years are shown in the table below :—

	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Maximum . . . . .	8	8	9
Minimum . . . . .	5	4	4

*Hundi rates.*

The following statement compares the Imperial Bank's *hundi* discount rate on the 1st of each month with the rates at which shroffs were prepared to discount traders' bills in Calcutta and Bombay. The disparity in the rates charged by shroffs in Bombay to which attention was drawn in last year's report continued also during the present year.

	Bank <i>Hundi</i> rate,	Bazar rate.	
		Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
April . . . . .	8½	7 to 8	12½
May . . . . .	8	8 to 9	10½
June . . . . .	6	6	9½
July . . . . .	5	6	7½
August . . . . .	5	6	7
September and October . . . . .	5	6	7
November . . . . .	5	6	7
December . . . . .	6	6½ to 7	9½
January . . . . .	8	7½	12
February . . . . .	8½	8 to 9	12½
March . . . . .	9	8 to 9	13½

The outstanding feature in the above summary of the movements in the Bank and discount rates is the large addition which was made to the currency both in the shape of loans from the Currency Reserve and against sterling investments and the exceptional tightness of money which prevailed during the latter

part of the year in spite of these additions necessitating a 9 per cent. Bank rate for two months, and has practically continued upto the present time.

27. An important event in the banking history of the year was the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, on the 27th April 1923. The Bank had branches in 37 places mostly in Northern India and carried on an extensive banking business in the interior of that part of the country. The current account and savings bank balances with the Bank amounted to no less than  $15\frac{1}{2}$  crores on the 30th June 1922 though they had fallen by April 1923 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  crores, and the Bank's shares were quoted at 110 on the Calcutta Stock Exchange at the time of its closure. The precise causes which led to its failure have recently been the subject of investigation by the liquidators and by a special Committee appointed by the creditors of the Bank, and it is unnecessary to refer to them here. It was well known in business circles for some time before its closure that the Bank was in difficulties, but it was hoped that the changes in the administration of the Bank which had been effected in 1922 under powerful influences would place it on its legs. The general uneasiness regarding its position resulted, however, in a gradual contraction of business and a steady withdrawal of deposits; and when negotiations for associating the institution with other more powerful banking interests failed, there was no alternative left to the Bank but to close its doors.

Failure of  
the Alliance  
Bank of  
Simla.

With a view to prevent the shock to credit which would result from the failure of such an important institution and to alleviate the hardships to depositors in the Bank, the Imperial Bank of India, acting under the instructions of Government, undertook to pay immediately 50 per cent. of the amounts at credit of depositors including current account and savings bank balances, provided the liquidation of the Bank was carried out under the surveillance of the Imperial Bank. The failure of the Alliance Bank was followed in Calcutta by a run on four Banks which lasted for several days. There was no actual run on any Bank in Bombay, but there was a quiet but steady and continuous withdrawal of deposits from one institution. Several minor banking concerns in Northern India also experienced a run, and three of them had to close their doors in consequence. The Banks which were affected in Calcutta and Bombay were able to withstand the strain caused by the withdrawal of deposits and accounts, but one of them, the Tata Industrial Bank, was obliged ultimately to seek amalgamation with the Central Bank of India.

An account of the events following the closure of the Alliance Bank will not be complete without reference to the injunction obtained from the High Court of Bombay restraining the Imperial Bank from making the 50 per cent. payments to depositors, the subsequent dissolution of the injunction and the resolution passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly censuring the action of the Finance Department of the Government of India in guaranteeing the 50 per cent. payments by the Imperial Bank. The general opinion in the business world, however, was that the announcement of the offer of the Imperial Bank served to avert a critical situation which would otherwise have developed with disastrous consequences to banking throughout India and to mitigate the hardships of individual depositors of the Alliance Bank. If there had been a serious shock to credit, there can be no doubt that the results would have been far-reaching, having regard especially to the extent to which industrial undertakings in parts of India are known to have been relying on short-term deposits from the general public for obtaining their finance. The liquidators of the Alliance Bank are now recouping the Imperial Bank from the former's assets the advances made in accordance with the undertaking mentioned above, and the liability of Government in guaranteeing these payments will soon be terminated.

The foregoing incidents following the collapse of the Alliance Bank drew attention to the inability of the Imperial Bank under its present constitution to come to the assistance of Banks which are in difficulties without the intervention of Government. To remedy this defect, an Act has just been passed by the Legislature amending the Imperial Bank of India Act so as to empower the Bank to advance or lend money to a banking institution with a rupee capital upon the security of its assets for the purpose of averting or facilitating its winding up.

The Imperial  
Bank of  
India.

28. Under the terms of its agreement with Government, the Imperial Bank of India is under an obligation to open 100 new branches within five years from its inauguration in January 1921. Upto 31st March 1924, 64 new branches were opened. The map at the end of this volume shows the branches existing on the 31st March 1924 and proposed branches. Of the branches opened in 1923-24, 18 branches were at places where the Alliance Bank had offices prior to its closure.

The effect of the transfer of the Government balances to the Bank at the places where these new branches have been opened in diminishing the lock-up of money in Government treasuries

has already been noted. The statement below giving the amount of demand drafts purchased and drafts and telegraphic transfers paid in each circle of the Bank shows the large progressive increase in the use by the public of the facilities for cheap remittance offered by the Bank :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	1920.	1921.		1922.		1923.	
	2nd Half-Year.	1st Half-Year.	2nd Half-Year.	1st Half-Year.	2nd Half-Year.	1st Half-Year.	2nd Half-Year.
Demand Drafts purchased.							
Bengal Circle . . . . .	14,21	5,10	17,36	9,65	18,98	16,13	27,07
Bombay „ . . . . .	4,39	4,78	9,72	9,50	11,00	18,92	18,91
Madras „ . . . . .	12,58	10,31	10,95	13,29	11,75	16,30	10,50
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>31,18</b>	<b>20,19</b>	<b>38,03</b>	<b>32,44</b>	<b>41,73</b>	<b>51,35</b>	<b>56,48</b>
Drafts and Telegraphic transfers paid.							
Bengal Circle . . . . .	12,14	16,95	17,42	22,64	24,54	22,84	22,80
Bombay „ . . . . .	5,48	16,71	17,15	21,80	20,02	26,58	25,03
Madras „ . . . . .	7,03	9,31	8,82	10,16	7,47	9,39	9,30
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>24,65</b>	<b>42,97</b>	<b>43,39</b>	<b>54,60</b>	<b>52,03</b>	<b>58,81</b>	<b>57,13</b>

29. The details of clearances of cheques through the Clearing House during the last ten years are given in the following statement. The figures for the year 1923-24 are smaller than those for the previous year. Considering the expansion of the export trade, an increase in the clearing house transactions might have been expected, but apparently the combined effect of a fall in internal prices, the decreased activity in the share markets, especially in Bombay, and the smaller sales of

Clearing House figures.

Treasury Bills more than counterbalanced the effect of the increase in trade transactions.

*Clearing House Statistics.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Karachi	Rangoon.	Cawnpore	Lahore.	TOTAL.
1914-15 . .	2,66,95	1,57,83	18,81	11,62	43,12	..	...	4,98,33
1915-16 . .	3,52,36	1,77,18	20,21	14,09	39,50	...	...	6,03,34
1916-17 . .	4,92,89	2,62,28	25,29	17,36	50,68	...	...	8,48,50
1917-18 . .	5,24,90	3,83,53	23,01	22,17	52,66	...	..	10,06,47
1918-19 . .	7,41,13	5,69,46	25,45	22,30	73,85	...	...	14,32,19
1919-20 . .	10,55,76	8,83,02	33,95	23,13	94,74	...	...	20,90,60
1920-21 . .	14,39,93	13,15,93	75,79	33,42	1,04,84	6,63	...	29,76,54
1921-22 . .	9,05,01	9,06,73	39,54	36,73	1,22,02	9,01	5,86	20,24,90
1922-23 . .	9,80,26	8,58,73	45,13	33,58	1,25,96	7,93	8,49	20,60,08
1923-24 . .	8,53,95	7,07,98	55,41	41,52	1,32,82	6,33	5,85	18,03,01

Movement  
of funds  
through  
Treasury and  
Currency.

30. Statements V and VI give figures to show the movement of funds through Government agency, *i.e.*, through treasuries as well as through Currency Offices. The movements between different provinces totalled 9 44 crores; those within provinces 10 52 crores. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 8 73 crores and 8 68 crores respectively.

As explained in previous reports the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and Government for the transaction of Government business by the former provided that Government would not issue currency transfers or supply bills to the public between any two places in which a Local Head Office or a branch of the Imperial Bank is situated. In consequence a progressive decrease in the amount of transfers through Government agency, due to the opening of new branches, is to be expected. The actual increase in the figures for 1923-24 as compared with those of the previous year was due to active trade conditions. The large increase in the amount of transfers through the Bank, mentioned in paragraph 28 above, shows that the public are taking advantage to an increasing extent from year to year of the arrangements made by Government for the cheap transfer of funds in the interests of trade. The Appendix shows the extent to which transfers of funds were effected through the Imperial Bank and Government treasuries in connection with the financing of the important staple crops.

### V. Demand for the various forms of currency.

31. The following statement shows the monthly figures of absorption and return from circulation of rupees, notes and sovereigns as shown by the currency office transactions :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Month.		ABSORPTION + OR RETURN FROM CIRCULATION — OF			
		Rupees.	Notes.	Sovereigns.	Total.
April	1923	+ 3,52	—1,33	} Nil	+ 2,19
May	"	+ 4	—2,13		—2,09
June	"	—2,63	+ 2,38		—25
July	"	—4,24	+ 2,11		—2,13
August	"	—4,54	+ 57		—3,97
September	"	—2,78	+ 2,99		+ 21
October	"	—86	+ 1,53		+ 67
November	"	+ 3,49	—2,52		+ 97
December	"	+ 8,69	+ 5,11		+ 13,80
January	1924	+ 4,48	+ 60		+ 5,08
February	"	+ 1,85	+ 2,17		+ 4,02
March	"	+ 37	—34		+ 3
Total 1923-24		+ 7,39	+ 11,14	Nil	+ 18,53
Figures for previous year 1922-23		—9,62	—6	Nil	—9,68

The return of rupees from circulation which commenced in 1920-21 and was a marked feature of that and the following two years was arrested in the latter part of the year under review, and there was a net absorption during the year of 7,39 lakhs against a net return in the two previous years of 11,08 lakhs and 9,62 lakhs. The coin balances held in the

Currency Reserve reached at the end of October the record figure of 93½ crores, but the absorption in subsequent months reduced the holding to 74 crores on the 31st March 1924.

Compared with the previous year the figures for the different circles were as follows :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Circle.	Absorption + or Return from Circulation — of rupees in	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Calcutta . . . . .	—1,23	—2,18
Cawnpore . . . . .	—8,76	—2,29
Lahore . . . . .	—2,96	+ 3,65
Bombay . . . . .	+ 4,92	+ 9,21
Karachi . . . . .	+ 28	+ 72
Madras . . . . .	—2,10	—98
Rangoon . . . . .	+ 23	—74
TOTAL	—9,62	+ 7,39

The important features in this statement are the increased absorption in Bombay, a substantial absorption in Lahore in place of the return in the previous year, and a reduced return from circulation in Cawnpore. In the Bombay circle, a small absorption in April was followed by a return in every month till the end of October. The absorption in connection with the cotton crop in the Central Provinces then commenced and continued throughout the year, the issue of rupees in the two months December and January exceeding 10 crores. In the Lahore circle, rupees came back from circulation only in the second quarter July to September, and there was an absorption during the rest of the year, for the wheat and seed crops in the first quarter and the cotton crop in the last two quarters. In the United Provinces, a continuous return of rupees was interrupted by an absorption in April in connection with opium payments and in November and December in connection with the cotton crop.

32. The sovereign was receivable at Government treasuries during the year as the equivalent of Rs. 10. At this rate it was, of course, much undervalued. Consequently no gold was received from the public and none was issued. The following

were the highest and lowest market quotations for the sovereign in Bombay during the year :—

Month.		Highest rate.	Lowest rate.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April	1923	15 12 0	15 9 0
May	"	15 14 0	15 12 0
June	"	16 0 6	15 14 0
July	"	16 0 0	15 14 0
August	"	16 7 0	15 15 0
September	"	16 5 0	15 14 6
October	"	15 15 6	15 9 6
November	"	15 15 3	15 11 0
December	"	15 13 6	15 12 0
January	1924	16 3 0	15 12 6
February	"	16 7 0	16 1 0
March	"	16 8 0	16 7 0

33 The note circulation which stood at 1,75 crores at the beginning of the year rose to 1,86 crores at the end, an issue of 12 crores of notes against sterling securities purchased for the Paper Currency Reserve and a similar amount against internal bills of exchange being partly counterbalanced by a cancellation of 5,85 lakhs of notes against a corresponding withdrawal of sterling securities from the reserve and by a public demand for silver in exchange for notes. Notes.

The popularity of the note issue has been fully maintained during the year. The Broach cotton and the jute crop in Bengal are now financed almost entirely by notes; the demand for rupees for financing cotton in Khandesh as well as in the Central Provinces is diminishing, while the rice crop in Burma is reported to have been financed entirely by notes during the year under review in several districts, and there was a return of rupees from circulation in the Burma circle in place of the usual absorption.



Throughout the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, notes are accepted freely, and their use is extending in Northern India, rupees being preferred only in the remote interior, the frontier districts, hill tracts, and the poppy growing districts in the United Provinces. There will probably be an increase in the demand for coin in the future in consequence of the discontinuance of the one-rupee note during the current year. The following analysis of the collections of the South Indian Railway during 1923-24 paid into the branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Trichinopoly furnishes an idea of the relative proportions in which currency notes, rupees and small coin are found in actual circulation :—

	(In lakhs of rupees.)
Currency Notes . . . . .	3,27
Whole Rupees . . . . .	55
Small Silver . . . . .	8
Nickel and Copper . . . . .	2
Cheques and Bank Drafts . . . . .	<u>1,57</u>
	<u>5,49</u>

The facilities for the encashment of notes at treasuries which were fully restored in the year 1920-21 continued throughout the present year.

Demand for  
currency in  
the principal  
busy seasons.

34. It will be seen from the Appendix which gives particulars of the manner in which the important crops were financed that between November and February, the busy season in Bombay, the absorption of currency up-country in connection with the movement of the cotton crops was about 31 crores, of which about 11 crores were in the form of silver rupees. A similar calculation of the absorption in the jute districts between July and October shows that the total absorption of currency up-country in connection with the movement of the jute crop was about 14 crores, of which only 27 lakhs were in the form of silver rupees. The demand for currency in Burma in connection with the rice crop is indicated fairly accurately by the absorption in the Rangoon currency circle between December and March, the money for the finance of the crop being obtained mainly by means of currency transfers from Calcutta; the net absorption in this circle during these months was nearly 8 crores, which was wholly in currency notes. No accurate figures are available for the demand in Northern India in connection with the wheat, seed and other crops, but as the demand is fairly general throughout the Lahore and Cawnpore Circles the absorption in these circles, excluding the figures for the currency offices, gives some idea of its magnitude. The absorption from currency chests in these circles in the two periods, April and May and November and December, amounted respectively to 4,91 and 10,05 lakhs, of which 2,45 and 3,92 lakhs were in the form of silver rupees.

35. The statement below shows the absorption of the various forms of currency during the five years preceding the war and the ten subsequent years.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Absorption of  
currency  
before and  
after the war,

	Rupees.	Notes.	Total.	Sovereigns and half sovereigns.	Grand Total.
1909-10 . . . . .	13,22	5,03	18,25	4,31	22,56
1910-11 . . . . .	3,34	1,19	3,53	2,15	5,68
1911-12 . . . . .	11,50	4,44	15,94	13,33	29,27
1912-13 . . . . .	10,49	2,71	13,20	16,65	29,85
1913-14 . . . . .	5,32	2,65	7,97	18,11	26,08
Total for 5 years 1909- 10 to 1913-14 . . . . .	43,87	15,02	58,89	54,55	1,13,44
1914-15 . . . . .	-6,70	-6,01	-12,71	8,43	-4,28
1915-16 . . . . .	10,40	9,23	19,63	29	19,92
1916-17 . . . . .	33,81	13,89	47,70	3,18	50,88
1917-18 . . . . .	27,86	17,22	45,08	14,26	59,34
1918-19 . . . . .	45,02	49,29	94,31	5,81*	1,00,12
1919-20 . . . . .	20,09	20,20	40,29	-3,32	36,97
1920-21 . . . . .	-25,68	-5,90	-31,58	-4,38	-35,96
1921-22 . . . . .	-10,46	9,55	-1,11	2,78	1,67
1922-23 . . . . .	-9,56	3,87	-5,69	9,43	3,74
1923-24 . . . . .	7,52	7,96	15,58	6,74	22,32
Total for 10 years 1914- 15 to 1923-24 . . . . .	92,40	1,10,10	2,11,50	43,22	2,54,72

\* Includes 63 on account of gold Mohurs

Sovereigns have been valued at Rs. 15 = £1 in the above table.

The foregoing figures suggest some interesting conclusions. Neglecting gold which has ceased to function as currency since the war, the return of currency from circulation with the public which commenced immediately after the post-war boom of 1919 was arrested for the first time during the present year, and there was a net absorption of currency of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  crores divided equally between notes and rupees, against the return from circulation of nearly 40 crores in the three previous years. It is remarkable that while the absorption of rupees during the ten years commencing with the war is just double that in the quinquennium before the war, the absorption of notes in the later period

amounted to no less than 1,19 lakhs against 15 lakhs in the earlier period. No definite conclusions can be drawn from the figures in the above table as to the increase in the amount of currency in effective circulation in India as allowance will require to be made for various uncertain factors, such as the amount of gold in effective circulation before the war, the amount of rupees and sovereigns hoarded, melted and exported, the extension of the Indian currency system to Iraq and the substitution of a new currency for rupees in East Africa.

#### VI. The Note Circulation and miscellaneous matters connected with currency notes and coinage.

Statistics of  
the note  
circulation.

36 Statements XII to XV contain statistics of the note circulation. The statistics distinguish between "gross" and "active" circulation. The former term means the total amount of notes issued; the latter term means the amount of notes issued less those held (1) in Government treasuries and (2) in the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year.	CIRCULATION ON 31ST MARCH.		AVERAGE CIRCULATION.		Increase in average active circulation.
	Gross.	Active.	Gross.	Active.	
1904-05	39,18	28,46	39,20	26,11	..
1909-10	54,41	39,99	49,66	37,21	+9,10
1910-11	54,99	40,17	54,35	38,75	+1,54
1911-12	61,36	44,61	57,37	41,89	+3,14
1912-13	68,92	47,32	65,62	45,39	+3,50
1913-14	66,12	49,97	65,55	46,63	+1,24
1914-15	61,63	43,96	64,04	45,43	-1,20
1915-16	67,73	53,19	64,10	48,08	+2,65
1916-17	86,37	67,08	76,14	59,36	+11,28
1917-18	99,79	84,30	1,01,77	71,87	+12,51
1918-19	1,53,46	1,33,58	1,33,20	1,13,84	+41,97
1919-20	1,74,52	1,53,78	1,71,68	1,51,10	+37,26
1920-21	1,66,16	1,47,88	1,63,51	1,38,68	-12,22
1921-22	1,74,76	1,57,23	1,73,80	1,52,22	+13,34
1922-23	1,74,70	1,61,10	1,76,33	1,53,27	+1,05
1923-24	1,85,85	1,69,06	1,79,01	1,56,93	+2,66

The gross circulation which stood at 1,74,70 lakhs at the commencement of the year fell to 1,71,23 lakhs at the end of May owing to an absorption of rupees. Thereafter it increased steadily owing to a return of rupees from circulation, and in spite of a cancellation of 5,85 lakhs of notes in August and September, reached 1,80,82 lakhs at the end of October. Though there was a continued absorption of rupees from November onwards, the gross circulation which was 1,78,30 lakhs at the end of November rose to 1,85,85 lakhs on 31st March 1924 owing to the issue of additional notes to the extent of 12 crores against internal bills of exchange and a further 12 crores against British Treasury Bills deposited in the Paper Currency Reserve in England.

The active circulation on the other hand, which increased during the year from 1,61,10 lakhs to 1,69,06 lakhs, was highest at the end of February with 1,73,47 lakhs. There was a considerable fall of over four crores in March.

37. The details given in Statement XIV indicate the relative popularity of the different denominations of notes. For the purpose of this statement the Rs 10,000 notes, which do not enter into active circulation, are excluded.

Character of  
the note  
circulation.

Taking the figures for India as a whole, we find that the Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 values, which constitute 33.4 and 40.5 per cent. respectively of the total note circulation, have fully maintained their predominant position. The higher value non-universal notes of Rs 500 and Rs. 1,000 have further declined in popularity and represent now 9 and 7.5 per cent. only of the total circulation. This falling-off is due to the superior attractiveness for purposes of remittance by post of the Rs. 100 universal note. The 5 rupee note with a percentage of 9.3 and the one-rupee note with a percentage of 6.6 declined by small fractions from their positions in the previous year, the decline in the latter case being due to a reduction of issues in anticipation of their final discontinuance which took place in the current year. The Rs. 2-8 note has almost disappeared from circulation.

The statistics of the circulation of notes in different circles given in previous reports have now been discontinued as they are of no value as explained in detail in the reports for 1920-21 and 1921-22 owing to certain anomalies in the classification of notes as between the various circles.

38. The following table gives a rough measure of the life of each denomination of notes. The results are presented on this occasion in a different manner from that adopted in pre-

L. of  
currency  
notes.

vious reports, the life of a note being reckoned to be the period from the time of its issue to the time of its cancellation, and the calculation is based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled in that year:—

*Life of each denomination of notes in months.*

	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
1923-24 . . . . .	9	13½	14	15	12	11	7	2½	1½
1922-23 . . . . .	9	13½	14	17½	11	10	5½	3	2
1921-22 . . . . .	9	14	13	18	11	8	4½	4	2

In the foregoing calculation, notes in currency chests are reckoned as in circulation; if these notes are not so reckoned, the life of the several denominations works out as follows for 1923-24:—

Rs. 1.	Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000.
5	3½	8	10	6	6½	3	2	1½

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

New design  
for Currency  
Notes.

39. Before the war, the Government of India had decided to alter the design and *format* of their currency notes, so as to make them more convenient to handle and to increase the safeguards against forgery. The old notes had remained unaltered in essentials since their introduction. The most prominent feature of the new pattern note was to be a clear window or space left unprinted on both sides, through which a distinctive watermark could be clearly distinguished. The war caused some delay in bringing these alterations into effect, but the introduction of notes of one and two and a half rupees afforded an opportunity for giving the new pattern a trial, and their success led to the decision gradually to alter the notes of higher denominations on similar lines. A beginning was made with the ten rupee note which was most in need of improvement both on account of the extent of its circulation and its susceptibility to forgery. Notes of the new pattern were first issued in May 1923 and proved immediately popular. The new form has now practically replaced the old note, which is being withdrawn without difficulty. The alteration of the five, fifty and hundred rupee notes on similar lines with different sizes has also been undertaken, and it is hoped that supplies of the first of these will shortly be available.

40 There was a further large increase in the number of <sup>Note</sup> forged notes received during the year in the various Currency offices, the total number recorded being 11,638 pieces against 7,237 and 6,042 respectively during 1922-23 and 1921-22. Of this total, 1,681 were of the Re 1, 62 of the Rs. 2½, 4,543 of the Rs. 5, 4,051 of the Rs. 10, 38 of the Rs. 50, 1,262 of the Rs. 100 and 1 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations

The number of new forgeries brought to light during the year was 1,906, of which 928 appeared in Bombay and 597 in Calcutta. Forgeries of the Re. 1 and of the Rs. 10 denominations constituted more than ¾ of the total.

The forgeries of the Re. 1 note made their appearance in large numbers at the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras circles, these three circles being responsible for 86 per cent. of the total. The bulk of those received by the Currency offices at Madras and Bombay belong to the series J/53 and O/93 respectively. A special enquiry was instituted by the Madras Police regarding the origin of the J/53 series, and it was suspected that forged notes of this series found their way into India from Penang through returned emigrants and coolies. The Penang Police made efforts to trace the source of this forgery, but without success. The forged notes of the O/93 series were first detected in September 1923 in the Bombay Currency Office where they were being presented in considerable quantities. This forgery is very well executed and would deceive even persons accustomed to handling notes. A special investigation is being made by the Bombay Police regarding its origin.

The forgeries of the Rs 2½ notes were mostly crude productions, and deserve no special mention.

The forgeries of the Rs. 5 denomination appeared in the largest number in the Rangpon circle, Calcutta and Bombay ranking next in succession. A large proportion belonged to the old series UN/40, GC/19, SD/84 and GC/18, the last named series being a variant of the GC/19 series referred to in the last year's report. Forged notes of the GC/18 series appeared to have spread fairly widely over Upper Burma, but it is believed that the large seizures made in Myingyan and Sagaing districts of forged notes and forging implements will lead to the suppression of the manufacture of these notes. A well executed forgery of the GC/95 series, probably manufactured by the lithographic process, first appeared in the Bombay Currency Office in November 1923. Only one piece bearing the general number 16256 was received during the year under review. It is reported that forged notes of this series are now being received at Bombay and other places in fairly large quantities:

Arrangements for a special police enquiry regarding its source are being made.

The prominent forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination were of the series AC/54, ND/55, RC/98, YC/48, LG/62, and AL/22, of which the last three series are new and clever forgeries. The LG/62 series is a process-made forgery on a good quality of paper with a slightly visible water mark. The colour of the red medallion and that of the word 'Ten' is slightly different from that on genuine notes. The words 'Government of India' on the upper part of the note and the two bars containing the value in different scripts are somewhat darker than on genuine notes. The printing is neatly done, and the forgery is on the whole good. A process-made forgery of the A/1 series of the new pattern note was discovered towards the end of the year. This forgery is so well executed that it might easily escape detection even by those who are accustomed to handle notes. One piece bearing the number A/1—339189 was received at the Calcutta Currency Office in March 1924, and a second one bearing number A/1—339533 was received in June 1924. A police enquiry is under progress.

Forgeries of the Rs. 50 denomination were confined to Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, and none of them were good.

Of the Rs. 100 denomination, forgeries of the LE/78, YC/82, LD/39, VD/35, PD/76, OD/88, and OC/2 series are new and clever imitations. The gang of forgers responsible for the VD/88 and DV/88 series of Rs. 100 notes and the UN/40 series of Rs. 5 referred to in the last year's report was arrested by the Punjab C. I. D., and paper, blocks and plant used in the manufacture of these notes were recovered together with forged notes of the face value of Rs. 50,000 in Lahore and other places. Two persons were tried in Bombay for doubling Rs. 100 notes of the SD/23, SD/34, SD/44 and DC/85 series by taking photographic impressions thereof, and were each sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and a heavy fine.

250 prosecutions were undertaken during the year in connection with forged notes, of which 69 resulted in the conviction of the accused.

41. The following table shows the number of wholly destroyed, half and mutilated notes, in respect of which claims were admitted during the year 1923-24 and the three preceding years.

	1920-21.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24.
Whole notes destroyed . . . . .	111	25	33	26
Half notes } lost by post . . . . .	1,720	2,042	1,266	1,579
} lost otherwise . . . . .	2,64	2,422	2,083	1,958
Mutilated notes . . . . .	2,399	2,562	583	484

Claims on  
lost and half  
notes, etc.,

Altogether 65 cases of false claims on defective currency notes were taken up at the currency offices for investigation during the year. Prosecutions were launched in 24 cases, of which 11 cases ended in convictions. False claims on currency notes.

The value of notes written off to Government during the year under section 19 of Act X of 1923 amounted to Rs. 12,820 as compared with Rs. 44,360, Rs. 45,650 and Rs. 36,970 in the three years 1920-21, 1921-22, and 1922-23. Writing off old notes.

42. The total value of silver coins withdrawn from circulation amounted to Rs 124½ lakhs against Rs. 113½ lakhs in 1922-23 and Rs 101½ lakhs in 1921-22. The details are shown in the statement below. The increase in the last two years is accounted for by the large receipts of silver coin which underwent examination at Government treasuries and more careful shroffing. Rs. 50 lakhs of whole rupees and half-rupees were coined from silver obtained from melting uncurrent coin. No other coinage of rupees was undertaken during the year. State of the coinage.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Province.	1835.	1840	1911.	Shroff marked	Other uncurrent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
India . . . . .	33	3,61	6	...	17,50
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	3	46	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	15	2,20	1	8	16,13
Bombay . . . . .	7	1,52	...	3	11,99
Bengal . . . . .	31	2,05	...	...	1,52
United Provinces . . . . .	96	10,37	1	5	17,33
Punjab . . . . .	43	4,19	...	...	11,91
Burma . . . . .	2	16	...	...	4,88
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	38	3,96	...	...	10,68
Central Provinces . . . . .	3	77	...	1	10
Assam . . . . .	6	30	...	...	13
Total . . . . .	277	28,99	8	17	92,47*

\* Includes small silver worth Rs. 23 lakhs.



The following table shows the number of light weight coins withdrawn or remitted to the Mints during the year :—

Denomination.	NUMBER OF COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT					TOTAL
	WHOLE RUPEES.		SMALL SILVER COINS		ALL SILVER COINS	
	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 6½ per cent.	Over 6½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 2 per cent. but not more than 12½ per cent.	Over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.	Over 25 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupees . . .	5,351,043	33,064	...	...	6,811	5,390,918
Half Rupees . . .	...	...	564,019	3,621	454	568,104
Quarter Rupees . . .	...	...	...	78,089	1,022	79,111
Eighth Rupees . . .	...	...	...	105,663	1,354	107,017
<b>Total</b> . . .	<b>5,351,043</b>	<b>33,064</b>	<b>564,019</b>	<b>187,373</b>	<b>9,651</b>	<b>6,145,150</b>

Grand Total 1923-24 . . . . .	6,145,150
Do. 1922-23 . . . . .	5,901,118
Do. 1921-22 . . . . .	5,128,006
Do. 1920-21 . . . . .	3,417,879
Do. 1919-20 . . . . .	1,476,029
Do. 1918-19 . . . . .	1,929,888
Do. 1917-18 . . . . .	4,624,449

Special examination at the Mints of current weight rupees.

43. The practice of having a special examination made every year at the Mints of a remittance from each of the seven Currency Offices, in order to test the adequacy of the shroffing work, was resumed in 1921-22 after it had lapsed for some years on account of the pressure of coinage work at the Mints. The results of this examination for 1923-24 are given in detail below

together with a summary of the results for 1922-23 for comparison.

AMOUNT EXAMINED.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Rangoon.	Karachi.
	Rs 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs 5,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Counterfeits . . . . .	29	29	19	36	7	19	1
Lost between 2% and 6½% . . . . .	3,320	5,910	488	5,263	1,033	1,236	505
"    6½% „ 12½% . . . . .	25	17	7	31	2	7	4
"    12½% „ 18½% . . . . .	3	1	...	3	...	2	...
"    18½% „ 25% . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulently defaced . . . . .	12	...	...	4	...	2	...
TOTAL . . . . .	3,389	5,957	514	5,337	1,047	1,266	510
Percentage of light weight rupees . . . . .	·34	1 19	·20	1 06	·21	·42	·51
Average rate of loss per light weight rupee . . . . .	·023	023	·023	·023	·025	023	·024
Percentage of light-weight rupees in 1922-23. . . . .	·48	1 19	·63	3 93	56	58	1 22
Average rate of loss per light-weight rupee in 1922-23. . . . .	·022	·024	·024	023	·025	·022	·025

Bombay and Cawnpore show a relatively high percentage of light weight rupees not detected at the Currency Office, but the latter shows considerable improvement over last year. It will be seen, however, that in the case of light weight coins detected at the Mint the average loss only very slightly exceeds 2 per cent., the excess not being higher than 5 per cent. in any office.

44. The counterfeit silver coins detected at the treasuries, False coinage  
Railway stations and mints were as follows:—

	Rs.	½ Rs.	¼ Rs.	¼ Rs.
1923-24 . . . . .	83,782	3,927	7,552	5,000
1922-23 . . . . .	82,011	4,005	8,735	6,802

There was a decrease except in the case of whole rupees. With regard to nickel coins, the total number of counterfeits

cut at treasuries and Railway stations was 12,538 of the 8-anna, 22,784 of the 4-anna, 17,840 of the 2-anna and 12,806 of the anna denomination. The figures for 1923-24 show a decrease as compared with the figures for 1922-23 in the case of all the coins except 4-anna pieces in which case there is an increase of about 11 per cent.

The Indian Coinage Act, 1906, did not contain any provision for the withdrawal of the legal tender attribute of any coin. The result was that coin once issued always remained legal tender, and when on occasion it became necessary to withdraw a particular denomination, owing to the prevalence of counterfeits or for other reasons, the only action possible was to discontinue the reissue of coin of that denomination from treasuries and Currency Offices. This process is, however, not effective as coins that do not find their way into treasuries and Currency Offices circulate as legal tender. To remedy this defect, power was taken during the year to call in any coin other than the rupee and the half-rupee by notification in the Gazette of India. The effect of such action is that the coin ceases to be a legal tender except at Currency Offices, but it is provided that it should continue to be a legal tender also at Government Treasuries until the expiry of such period not less than 12 months as the Governor General in Council may fix for the purpose.

As in the preceding years, nickel eight-anna coins continued to be withdrawn from circulation on receipt at Currency Offices and Treasuries, but since the close of the year under review, they have been called in under the new powers referred to above by a notification issued on the 13th June 1924. They will, however, continue to be legal tender at Currency Offices without limit of time and at all treasuries till the 30th September 1925.

Absorption of  
small coin

45. In Statement No XVI will be found details of the absorption of small coin in each province. As 8-anna nickel coins and double pice are being withdrawn from circulation no figures are given for these denominations. The amounts withdrawn and sent to the Mints for melting during the year were Rs. 8 lakhs of 8-anna pieces and Rs. 52,000 of double pice.

The coinage during the year consisted of Rs 16 lakhs worth of 2-anna nickel, Rs. 5½ lakhs of 1-anna nickel, Rs 58,000 of half-pice and Rs 81,000 of pie pieces. The absorption amounted to about Rs 10 lakhs of silver quarter rupees, Rs. 16¾ lakhs of nickel 2 annas and Rs 20 lakhs of anna pieces, while there was a return from circulation of Rs 12¾ lakhs of silver eighth-rupees and Rs. 3¾ lakhs of nickel 4 annas. The absorption of bronze

and copper coins totalled about Rs. 3½ lakhs. The details are summarised and compared with the figures for previous years in the table below. It will be seen that there was a net absorption of Rs 32½ lakhs against Rs. 21¼ lakhs in the previous year.

(In thousands of rupees)

Year.	Four-anna pieces	Two-anna pieces.	One-anna pieces	Single pice.	TOTAL
1912-13 . . . . .	25,72	19,53	23,76	16,51	85,52
1913-14 . . . . .	15,38	12,89	19,91	7,95	56,13
1914-15 . . . . .	-10,23	-4,63	6,87	-12,57	-20,56
1915-16 . . . . .	8,33	7,41	18,60	2,06	36,43
1916-17 . . . . .	32,90	23,17	32,50	8,59	97,25
1917-18 . . . . .	58,11	28,53	25,86	6,15	98,65
1918-19 . . . . .	1,17,02	93,21	55,46	23,92	2,89,61
1919-20 . . . . .	88,15	60,33	44,05	21,18	2,13,71
1920-21 . . . . .	-9,31	-23,24	-12,82	-2,22	-47,59
1921-22 . . . . .	-7,09	-2,40	3,28	52	-5,69
1922-23 . . . . .	3,67	1,70	12,99	2,89	21,25
1923-24 . . . . .	6,20	3,90	19,88	2,42	32,49

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

46. Statement No. XVII gives the usual details of receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department during the year. The receipts have decreased from Rs. 3,35,08,720, in 1922-23 to Rs. 2,95,02,937 in 1923-24 mainly on account of a decrease in the amount of discount realised on Indian Treasury Bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve in India.

Receipts and expenditure of the Currency Department.

47. The coinage for the Government of India during the year consisted of 20 lakhs of whole rupees and 30 lakhs worth of silver half rupees in addition to the small coin mentioned in paragraph 45. The rupee coinage was undertaken before the amendment of the Indian Paper Currency Act permitting uncurrent coin to be placed in the currency reserve referred to in paragraph 23 was passed. The Calcutta Mint also coined 5 million cent pieces for the Ceylon Government on payment.

Working of the Mints.

With the object of converting gold bullion held in India into sovereigns without incurring the cost of coinage, offers have been accepted during the last few years for the delivery of current sovereigns against an equivalent quantity of fine gold

issued from the Mints. The sovereigns so received during 1923-24 amounted to 362,000, and the composition of the gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve on the 31st March 1924 was as follows :—

	(In millions of £)
Sovereigns . . . . .	17.5
Mohurs and gold bullion . . . . .	4.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22.3</b>

The sale of gold by Government to which reference has already been made kept the Mints busy in the latter part of the year, especially in Bombay, both in refining the gold and in delivering it to the parties who bought it. The Bombay Mint also melted about 2 million standard tolas of silver for the East African Currency Board for sale in India.

Both the Mints, especially in Calcutta, have also been engaged in the manufacture of medals and other miscellaneous work. The electrification of the Bombay Mint was completed during the year; the plant is working satisfactorily and it is expected that this measure will result in a considerable annual saving to Government.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the two Mints in 1923-24 inclusive of interest on capital and other *pro formâ* receipts and charges :—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Calcutta . . . . .	1,18,155	12,10,785
Bombay . . . . .	2,36,932	11,60,125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,55,087</b>	<b>23,70,910</b>

Owing to the absence of rupee coinage from purchased silver, the expenditure has been in excess of the receipts.

The Calcutta Assay Office was closed on the 1st October 1923 as a measure of retrenchment, and all assays for the Mint and the public in Calcutta are now carried out in Bombay.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. V. V. AIYAR,

*Offg. Controller of the Currency.*

CALCUTTA,

*The 27th September 1924.*

## APPENDIX.

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

1. A note on the financing of the cotton crops in certain areas Cotton. was inserted as an Appendix to the report for 1922-23. Similar information is given in this note in regard to the financing of the cotton crop in Bombay as well as the jute and rice crops in Bengal and Burma. It has been difficult to collect statistics on the same lines in respect of the wheat, seed and other crops in Northern India as the crops financed in the Northern India circle are numerous and their production is not mainly confined to that circle to anything like the extent to which the production of the other important crops mentioned above covers definite areas.

2. The appendix to last year's report related only to the cotton produced in the Khandesh, Central Provinces and Berar areas and the figures in this note which are given against what is called Area I are directly comparable with those in the report for last year. It appears however that a centre like Khandwa although omitted last year must contribute to the financing of Area I while it undoubtedly also feeds some of the Central India portion of the Oomra crop. Evidence was sought but with no certain result of some of the money used in buying up the Central India crop coming from the north. What is described below as Area II is that which supplies cotton classified by the East India Cotton Association as Central India and Barsi-Nagar. Some centres which unquestionably help to finance these areas are now included. A large part of the Barsi-Nagar crop however is in Hyderabad. It is principally financed by the currency of that State and it has not been found possible to get reliable information about it. Although the figures for the two areas are shown separately for facility of comparison with those given last year, it would be safer to draw deductions only from the totals.

3. The approximate outturn and value of the cotton in the two areas were:—

	No. of bales.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area No. I . . . . .	1,348,000	37.97
Area No. II . . . . .	802,000	23.20
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,150,000</b>	<b>61.17</b>

These may be compared with the figures for the previous two years:—

	1922-23.		1921-22.	
	No. of bales	Value in lakhs of rupees.	No. of bales	Value in lakhs of rupees.
Area No. I . . . . .	1,473,000	30.58	1,675,000	28.80
Area No. II . . . . .	898,000	19.23	1,005,000	18.66
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,371,000</b>	<b>49.84</b>	<b>2,680,000</b>	<b>47.46</b>

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

(In thousands of rupees)

	Area No. I.	Area No. II	TOTAL.
(1) Value of drafts purchased at branches of the Imperial Bank . . . . .	15,00,30	4,72,20	19,72,50
(2) Telegraphic transfers paid from branches of the Imperial Bank (practically all issued from Bombay)	2,08,54	28,15	2,46,69
(3) Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Bombay and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries . . . . .	2,70,23	27,85	2,97,58
(4) Whole rupees taken from the Bombay Currency Office and railed to the cotton area . . . . .	2,09,55	2,14,24	4,23,79
(5) Notes privately imported . . . . .	4,31,62	1,45,67	5,96,69
TOTAL . . . . .	26,20,24	9,17,01	35,37,25

Even making allowance for the fact that the amount of currency required during the year 1923-24 was considerably larger than in the two preceding years owing to the high price of cotton, these figures clearly show that the public are taking considerable advantage of the facilities afforded for remittance through Government treasuries and the Imperial Bank.

5. For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of the appendix to the report for 1922-23, the figures given in the preceding paragraph do not give an accurate idea of the amount of currency which is transferred to the cotton area. The absorption of currency started in November and reached a maximum by the middle of February. The statement below shows for the year 1923-24 the total absorption of currency between the time when the demand started and the time when it reached a maximum.

1923-24.

November to February.

(In thousands of rupees)

	Area No. I.		Area No. II	
	Notes	Rupees	Notes	Rupees
Absorption of currency from currency chests . . . . .	11,72,51	4,63,57	2,18,46	2,38,75
Whole rupees taken from the currency office . . . . .	..	2,09,55	..	2,14,24
Notes imported by private agencies . . . . .	4,31,62	..	1,65,07	..
TOTAL . . . . .	16,04,13	6,73,12	3,78,53	4,52,99
	22,77,25		8,31,52	
	31,08,77			

6. It is thus possible to trace nearly half of the currency which was used in buying the Oomra crop, and of this half a little more than a third was in the form of metallic currency. The larger proportion of silver in 1923-24 as compared with 1922-23 was chiefly due to the restricted issue of fresh one rupee notes and the consequent release of whole rupees on a larger scale. It is noticeable that the proportion of silver in the Barsi-Nagar and Central India area is comparatively high, and this is probably due to the lack of adequate facilities for encashment of notes, the area being situated within the territories of Indian States where there are but few Government treasuries.

7. More than 80 per cent. of the jute crop is produced in Bengal, Jute mainly in the eastern districts. The other areas producing jute are the portions north of the Ganges, and the Cuttack and Balasore districts in the south, of Bihar and Orissa, and the northern districts of Assam.

8 The area under jute cultivation and the yield of jute fibre were both greater in 1923-24 than in the previous year. But owing largely to the irregular nature of the monsoon, causing for instance a deficiency of rain in the Mymensingh district and an excess of rain in northern Bengal, the quality of the crop was poor; in consequence the price of jute was lower and the total value was less than last year. The estimated outturn and value for the last two years are —

	In 1922-23.	In 1923-24.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Outturn in { Bengal . . . . .	23 991,395	31,022,580
{ Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	1 523,584	2,114 359
{ Assam . . . . .	1,296,400	1,567,700
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>26,811,379</b>	<b>34 704,639</b>
Rate per maund . . . . .	Rs 12	Rs 7-5-0
<b>Total value</b> . . . . .	<b>Rs 32,17,36,543</b>	<b>Rs 25,37,77,673</b>

The price quoted is the average price of jute per maund in Eastern Bengal and represents the prime cost as realised by sellers in jute bills excluding subsequent charges and commissions

9 There are very few banks in this area other than the branches of the Imperial Bank of India. The following statement shows how the money for financing the crop is provided by these branches and by Government telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on the treasuries and sub-treasuries in the area; it also shows the whole rupees taken from the currency office avowedly for railing to jute districts, and the notes and coin imported into the districts by private agency:—

	(In thousands of rupees)	
	In 1922-23.	In 1923-24.
Value of drafts purchased at branches of the Imperial Bank . . . . .	8,91,81	8,04,23
Telegraphic transfers paid by branches of the Imperial Bank . . . . .	1,76,76	2,15,32
Telegraphic transfers and supply bills issued in Calcutta and paid at Government treasuries and sub-treasuries . . . . .	2,27,42	2,61,57
Whole rupees taken from the Calcutta Currency Office and railed to jute districts . . . . .	3,76	1,96
Notes and coin imported by private agencies . . . . .	4,04,40	4,15,69
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>17,07,15</b>	<b>16,93,77</b>



From these figures the small part played by private agency is noticeable; nearly 60 per cent. of that is effected in the Mymensingh district, entirely in notes.

10. The absorption of notes and coin in the jute area during these two years continued generally over the period July to December and was as follows:—

(In thousands of rupees)

	1922-23.		1923-24	
	Notes.	Rupees.	Notes.	Rupees
Absorption of currency from currency chests .	9,93,50	30,23	9,75,29	12,10
Whole rupees taken from Calcutta Currency Office . . . . .		3,76	...	1,96
Notes and coin imported by private agencies .	3,91,80	12,60	3,98,27	13,42
TOTAL .	13,85,30	46,64	13,73,56	27,48
	14,31,94		14,01,04	

The absorption of coin was almost entirely confined to the Rangpur and Jalpaiguri districts of Bengal, Purnea and Kishanganj districts of Bihar and Orissa and the Darrang district of Assam: the imports of coin by private agency being to Rajshahi in Bengal, Purnea in Bihar and Orissa and Dhubri in Assam. It will be noticed that the small amount of coin employed was used entirely in the submontane areas. Elsewhere notes were used.

11. Rice is produced practically all over Burma, but except in the Shwebo District, the crops in Upper Burma only just suffice for local consumption. In Lower Burma, however, there is always a large exportable surplus and it is only with this part of the country that the following paragraphs deal.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Settlement and Land Records, Burma, the total surplus of rice available for export in 1923-24 amounted to 1,950,000 tons against 2,450,000 in 1922-23, the value being Rs. 23,61 lakhs and Rs. 28,47 lakhs, respectively.

12. The funds for financing the crops are provided by the large banking houses of Rangoon, but the distribution of the money is very largely in the hands of a number of money-lenders belonging to the Chettyar Community from Madras. There are more than 300 of these small money-lenders in Rangoon and their operations consist in borrowing from the Banks and lending to the Burman cultivator at high rates of interest. The borrowing by the cultivator starts with the sowing operations and continues until his crops are sold. The head offices of the Chettyar firms are in Rangoon and Mandalay, but their agents are spread all over Burma and their system of distributing their funds over the country is very efficient. The larger Chettyar firms make free

use of the facilities provided by the Currency Department, the Government Treasuries and the Imperial Bank of India, in keeping their mofussil branches supplied with funds, but the smaller firms rely largely on their own agents and messengers for sending money from their Rangoon and Mandalay offices to their mofussil branches, their operations being greatly facilitated by the readiness with which currency notes are accepted in all business transactions in Lower Burma. The facilities offered by the banks are however being more availed of as may be seen from the fact that in 1923-24 with a rice crop valued at about Rs. 5,00 lakhs less than in the preceding year, the amount of money distributed through the banks was about Rs. 2,00 lakhs more than in 1922-23.

13. The details of the movements of funds for the two years through the Imperial Bank and Government agencies will be found below:—

	(In lakhs of rupees.)	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Value of telegraphic transfers purchased at branches of Imperial Bank . . . . .	8,25	10,42
Value of drafts paid at branches of Imperial Bank . . . . .	15	7
Value of supply bills and telegraphic transfers paid at treasuries situated in the rice exporting districts . . . . .	25	22
TOTAL . . . . .	8,65	10,71

The figures indicate the important part played by the Imperial Bank in these transactions, amounting in 1923-24 to nearly 45 per cent. of the value of the total exports of the year. The bulk of the transactions, however, are controlled by the money-lenders, currency notes being the principal medium.

14 Specie has of recent years played only a very minor part in these operations and in 1923-24 there was actually a net return from circulation of whole rupees amounting to approximately 73 lakhs. It is stated that this was largely brought about by the floods in Lower Burma during the last monsoon season. In some parts, the unfavourable crops reduced the surplus available for hoarding, while in others large numbers of people finding themselves homeless changed their hoarded silver for notes, which they were able to hold more easily than specie.

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## STATEMENT No. I-A.

*Monthly Imports and Exports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the year 1923-24.*

## GOLD.

Month.	IMPORTS OF GOLD.			EXPORTS OF GOLD.		
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold coin.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1923 . . . . .	6,21,65,729	75,39,980	6,97,05,709	17,925	1,09,851	1,27,776
May " . . . . .	2,21,50,939	82,46,328	3,03,97,267	1,575	60,230	61,806
June " . . . . .	1,18,87,082	86,52,583	2,05,39,665	28,861	14,319	43,180
July " . . . . .	1,45,15,242	98,03,508	2,43,18,750	2,236	60,357	63,093
August " . . . . .	77,54,491	36,82,853	1,14,37,344	74,282	320	74,602
September " . . . . .	1,55,31,111	76,87,218	2,32,18,329	450	16,035	16,485
October " . . . . .	2,04,36,295	39,80,363	2,44,16,658	1,350	64,000	65,350
November " . . . . .	84,49,265	59,58,631	1,44,07,896	900	48,149	49,049
December " . . . . .	62,29,572	37,33,381	99,62,953	16,945	47,801	64,746
January 1924 . . . . .	2,06,74,086	22,74,247	2,29,48,333	...	39,620	89,620
February " . . . . .	68,34,877	44,82,536	1,13,17,413	...	3,052	3,052
March " . . . . .	2,47,13,070	51,48,145	2,98,61,215	...	58,759	58,759
TOTAL . . . . .	22,13,41,759	7,11,89,773	29,25,31,532	1,44,524	5,22,993	6,67,517

NOTE—In this statement all imports and exports of gold, whether in the form of bullion or sovereigns, have been valued at the market rate at the time of import or export.

## SILVER.

Month.	Import.	Export.
	Rs.	Rs.
April 1923 . . . . .	99,93,688	7,51,667
May " . . . . .	1,62,37,625	12,45,660
June " . . . . .	1,92,28,523	17,44,372
July " . . . . .	1,45,43,408	5,07,977
August " . . . . .	1,92,69,008	11,05,510
September " . . . . .	1,49,18,463	50,57,810
October " . . . . .	2,54,21,057	31,33,310
November " . . . . .	2,69,60,352	40,98,896
December " . . . . .	1,01,18,978	1,50,15,840
January 1924 . . . . .	2,35,55,355	10,32,555
February " . . . . .	3,00,92,201	84,880
March " . . . . .	1,06,84,422	2,68,716
TOTAL . . . . .	22,10,27,280	3,40,47,193

## STATEMENT NO. I-B.

*Total value of imports and exports of gold coin and bullion in each official year from 1900-01 to 1923-24.*

Year.	IMPORTS OF GOLD.			EXPORTS OF GOLD.		
	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold Coin.	Total.	Bullion.	Sovereigns and other British gold Coin.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-1901 . . . . .	5,16,34,476	6,73,45,721	11,89,80,197	10,06,02,139	99,56,707	11,05,58,846
1901-1902 . . . . .	3,03,15,375	5,27,59,971	8,30,75,346	3,72,74,700	2,64,24,240	6,36,98,940
1902-1903 . . . . .	4,47,36,163	8,71,87,514	13,19,23,677	3,28,90,488	1,14,87,530	4,43,78,018
1903-1904 . . . . .	7,16,35,211	12,98,43,483	20,14,78,694	3,67,95,858	6,53,66,239	10,21,62,097
1904-1905 . . . . .	8,77,70,365	13,03,49,416	21,81,19,781	3,52,95,929	8,57,64,993	12,10,60,922
1905-1906 . . . . .	8,76,72,452	5,99,17,270	14,75,89,722	3,63,17,742	10,65,92,094	14,29,09,836
1906-1907 . . . . .	10,49,20,065	8,04,13,754	18,53,33,819	3,06,23,179	61,50,245	3,67,73,424
1907-1908 . . . . .	11,08,38,907	9,66,87,500	20,75,26,407	3,36,70,880	1,78,247	3,38,49,127
1908-1909 . . . . .	6,78,55,075	1,61,87,235	8,40,42,310	3,36,74,937	68,12,716	4,04,87,653
1909-1910 . . . . .	11,16,95,761	13,86,14,457	25,03,10,218	3,30,98,212	4,18,898	3,35,17,110
1910-1911 . . . . .	15,08,20,375	12,81,04,770	27,89,25,145	3,34,67,880	56,70,720	3,91,38,600
1911-1912 . . . . .	13,98,02,070	27,51,33,990	41,49,36,060	3,56,30,100	17,08,200	3,73,38,300
1912-1913 . . . . .	14,59,79,775	26,69,28,075	41,29,07,850	3,45,06,225	3,83,89,500	7,28,95,725
1913-1914 . . . . .	15,47,44,470	12,75,19,605	28,22,64,075	3,49,00,305	1,41,25,770	4,90,26,075
1914-1915 . . . . .	8,35,27,695	2,35,10,535	10,70,38,230	1,54,41,405	1,51,22,670	3,05,64,075
1915-1916 . . . . .	4,59,88,965	68,27,850	5,28,16,815	3,05,69,130	3,33,38,880	6,39,08,010
1916-1917 . . . . .	11,53,80,885	1,79,97,810	13,33,78,695	3,21,330	7,03,875	10,25,205
1917-1918 . . . . .	17,25,98,069	11,83,51,231	29,09,49,300	3,73,77,165	17,86,230	3,91,63,395
1918-1919 . . . . .	2,04,423	2,25,50,737	2,27,63,160	7,83,99,840	.	7,83,99,840
1919-1920 . . . . .	41,31,53,834	6,93,61,737	48,25,15,571	9,93,13,771	2,98,99,440	12,92,13,211
1920-1921 . . . . .	19,54,21,649	4,03,16,485	23,57,38,134	19,69,63,819	1,76,91,904	21,46,55,723
1921-1922 . . . . .	10,31,64,864	3,50,39,557	13,82,04,421	15,12,86,448	1,55,62,400	16,68,48,848
1922-1923 . . . . .	30,93,71,011	10,38,68,167	41,32,39,178	9,62,099	3,65,533	13,30,632
1923-1924 . . . . .	22,13,41,759	7,11,89,773	29,25,31,532	1,44,524	5,22,993	6,67,517

NOTE.—In all years prior to 1920-21, imports and exports of sovereigns whether on private or Government account and gold bullion imported or exported on Government account have been valued at the rate of Rs 15 per £1 or 7 53344 grains of fine gold per rupee, while private imports and exports of bullion have been entered at the market rate. In the years 1920-21 to 1923-24 the values have in all cases been taken at the market rate.

## STATEMENT No. I-C.

*Total value of imports and exports of silver coin and bullion in each official year from 1900-1901 to 1923-1924.*

Year.	IMPORTS OF SILVER.			EXPORTS OF SILVER.		
	Government of India Rs.	Other coin and Bullion.	TOTAL.	Government of India Rs.	Other coin and Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-1901 . . . . .	52,43,615	12,15,43,806	12,67,87,421	1,40,20,285	1,76,94,815	3,17,15,100
1901-1902 . . . . .	87,98,295	11,41,39,711	12,29,38,006	1,23,05,578	3,87,04,085	5,10,09,663
1902-1903 . . . . .	50,64,862	11,68,00,512	12,18,64,874	1,15,75,228	4,07,23,124	5,22,98,352
1903-1904 . . . . .	83,09,392	17,54,72,986	18,37,82,378	1,42,02,089	3,40,74,625	4,82,76,714
1904-1905 . . . . .	62,18,732	17,07,43,237	17,69,61,969	1,22,83,145	3,09,44,100	4,32,27,245
1905-1906 . . . . .	32,58,093	16,57,62,318	16,90,20,411	1,10,81,420	7,08,798	1,17,90,218
1906-1907 . . . . .	72,14,271	25,32,50,024	26,04,64,295	1,99,92,165	4,16,937	2,04,09,102
1907-1908 . . . . .	1,20,83,930	20,32,34,640	21,53,18,570	1,62,35,680	44,00,194	2,06,35,874
1908-1909 . . . . .	88,51,093	13,45,48,274	14,33,99,367	1,17,50,767	1,09,64,045	2,27,14,812
1909-1910 . . . . .	44,45,256	12,04,79,260	12,49,24,516	1,83,85,706	1,20,89,587	3,04,75,293
1910-1911 . . . . .	42,43,665	11,41,89,840	11,84,33,505	2,14,90,965	1,06,39,680	3,21,30,645
1911-1912 . . . . .	39,12,885	11,58,59,535	11,97,72,420	1,52,62,890	5,11,37,865	6,64,00,755
1912-1913 . . . . .	66,42,675	19,87,66,995	20,54,09,670	1,86,56,940	1,47,64,980	3,34,21,920
1913-1914 . . . . .	85,71,810	14,35,60,605	15,21,32,415	1,91,67,930	26,34,840	2,18,02,770
1914-1915 . . . . .	78,80,535	10,31,64,465	11,10,45,000	2,19,17,655	4,12,635	2,23,30,290
1915-1916 . . . . .	34,87,605	6,31,57,965	6,66,45,570	1,79,45,970	4,03,830	1,83,49,800
1916-1917 . . . . .	58,67,190	24,52,81,110	25,11,48,300	4,47,36,000	1,84,10,865	6,31,46,865
1917-1918 . . . . .	87,00,810	21,79,93,050	22,66,93,860	2,53,24,995	1,09,50,795	3,62,75,790
1918-1919 . . . . .	14,35,335	63,94,56,580	69,08,91,915	72,49,005	44,53,230	1,17,02,235
1919-1920 . . . . .	13,16,324	29,85,56,659	29,98,72,983	44,91,400	30,93,108	75,84,508
1920-1921 . . . . .	1,22,27,575	9,89,54,230	11,11,81,805	2,86,38,787	1,84,18,150	4,70,56,917
1921-1922 . . . . .	3,42,34,306	14,05,51,799	17,47,86,105	6,97,096	1,71,27,260	2,38,24,296
1922-1923 . . . . .	1,09,73,724	19,84,59,145	20,94,32,869	1,57,00,800	1,01,85,412	2,58,86,212
1923-1924 . . . . .	(Details not available).		22,10,27,280	(Details not available).		3,40,47,193

## STATEMENT I

*Statement showing the Treasury balances in India on the first day of each month during 1922-23 and 1923-24 and their distribution.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
<b>1923-24.</b>													
Imperial Bank (Head Offices and Branches).	20,51,82	14,82,92	12,38,32	12,53,69	29,48,49	23,11,91	15,75,60	7,71,89	8,45,33	8,52,09	16,99,24	22,63,24	26,93,62
District Treasuries . . . . .	5,44,18	3,93,88	3,74,42	3,39,53	3,28,13	3,18,91	3,31,21	3,22,51	3,10,20	3,11,95	3,21,23	3,13,13	4,20,75
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>25,95,80</b>	<b>18,76,80</b>	<b>16,12,74</b>	<b>15,93,22</b>	<b>32,76,62</b>	<b>26,30,82</b>	<b>19,06,81</b>	<b>10,94,40</b>	<b>11,55,53</b>	<b>11,64,04</b>	<b>20,20,47</b>	<b>25,76,37</b>	<b>31,14,37</b>
<b>1922-23.</b>													
Imperial Bank (Head Offices and Branches).	20,07,88	15,18,45	11,84,90	16,64,40	32,95,03	26,87,06	13,61,91	13,18,23	13,24,86	14,15,75	18,19,83	17,61,95	20,51,62
District Treasuries . . . . .	5,53,25	4,51,33	3,97,41	4,27,16	4,22,92	3,81,48	3,49,94	3,53,77	3,53,99	3,45,27	3,61,91	3,90,65	5,44,18
<b>*TOTAL</b> .	<b>25,66,13</b>	<b>19,69,78</b>	<b>20,82,31</b>	<b>20,91,56</b>	<b>37,17,95</b>	<b>30,68,54</b>	<b>17,11,85</b>	<b>16,72,00</b>	<b>16,78,85</b>	<b>17,61,02</b>	<b>22,01,74</b>	<b>21,52,60</b>	<b>25,95,80</b>
Difference . . . . .	+29,67	-83,48	-4,69,57	-4,98,34	-4,41,33	-4,37,72	+1,94,96	-5,77,60	-5,23,32	-5,96,98	-1,81,27	+4,23,77	+5,18,57

# STATEMENT II-A.

## Details of Tenders of Treasury Bills.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Date of sale.	AMOUNT OFFERED.			AMOUNT APPLIED FOR			AMOUNT ALLOTTED.			Average Rate.	RATE FOR INTERMEDIATE BILLS.	
	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.		3 months.	6 months.
6th April 1923 . . . . .	25,00	50,00	25,00	15,00	1,13,00	91,20	5,00	10,00	25,00	Es. A. P. 98 12 0 (3 months) 97 10 0 (6 months) 96 9 0 (9 months)	98 14 0	..
13th .. .. .	25,00	25,00	25,00	33,00	2,15,60	85,20	...	25,00	...	97 13 6 (6 months)	98 14 0	...
20th .. .. .	25,00	25,00	25,00	20,00	70,20	75,00	...	25,00	25,00	97 14 0 (6 months) 96 12 0 (9 months)	98 15 0	..
27th .. .. .	25,00	25,00	25,00	..	29,00	62,00	..	19,00	25,00	97 15 5 (6 months) 98 14 0 (9 months)	..	..
14th November 1923 . . . . .	...	1,00,00	..	...	2,59,20	...	..	98,10	...	97 10 5	..	97 11 0
23rd .. .. .	...	50,00	..	...	2,70,00	..	..	60	..	97 10 0	..	97 10 0
30th .. .. .	50,00		..	50	1,00	..	..	...	..	..	98 14 0	97 9 0
Til 27th January 1924 Sales were discontinued from 28th January 1924.												



## STATEMENT

*Cash transactions of the Secretary of State under the more important heads  
close of*

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16
	£	£	£
1. Net Debt incurred (a) . . . . .	-1,781,200	6,500,000	-909,000
2. Gold Standard Reserve—Net receipt of interest (b) . . . . .	575,061	487,969	569,985
3. Remittances—			
(i) Councils . . . . .	31,200,827	7,748,111	20,354,517
(ii) Purchase of Sterling . . . . .	...	...	...
(iii) Gold: (a) Treasury . . . . .	453,024	604,754	2,000,000
(b) Paper Currency . . . . .	...	...	...
(c) G. S. Reserve . . . . .	...	...	...
4. Net Capital deposited by Railway Companies—			
(i) Companies working purchased Railways . . . . .	...	2,325,244	3,459,580
(ii) Other Companies . . . . .	4,552,788	1,557,337	-375,200
Purchase and sale of wheat . . . . .	...	...	6,303,881
Postal and money order transactions . . . . .	1,196,545	522,626	654,897
War Transactions (Net) . . . . .	...	8,685,936	14,250,592
Other Miscellaneous transactions . . . . .	-450,745	-481,606	-119,551
9. Opening balances on 1st April—			
(i) Treasury . . . . .	8,783,970	8,132,770	7,904,914
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve	2,666,666	2,666,666	2,666,666
{ Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
{ Gold . . . . .	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,100,000
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve	16,906,561	17,745,543	13,168,219
{ Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
{ Gold (d) . . . . .	2,625,664	4,344,962	1,258,322
(iv) Special Reserve—Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>72,829,161</b>	<b>66,940,312</b>	<b>76,287,822</b>
10. Net charges against revenue . . . . .	19,455,055	19,525,856	19,403,940
11. India's Financial contribution to the war (c) . . . . .	...	...	...
12. Capital Outlay . . . . .	3,111,960	2,531,784	899,042
13.     "     " of Companies—			
(i) Working purchased Railways . . . . .	4,956,669	4,567,397	2,047,140
(ii) Other Companies . . . . .	1,787,480	1,513,292	642,632
14. Purchase of (a) Direct purchase by Secretary of State	4,528,056	-3,138	983,200
Silver.     { (b) Purchase under the Pittman Act . . . . .	...	...	...
15. Purchase of gold . . . . .	...	...	...
16. Payment of sterling bills on London . . . . .	...	8,707,000	4,893,000
17. Purchase and sale of wheat . . . . .	...	...	3,267,499
18. Closing balances—on 31st March—			
(i) Treasury . . . . .	8,132,770	7,904,914	7,010,717
(ii) Paper Currency Reserve	2,666,666	2,666,666	6,666,963
{ Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
{ Gold . . . . .	6,100,000	5,100,000	7,950,000
(iii) Gold Standard Reserve	17,745,543	13,168,219	16,731,053
{ Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
{ Gold (d) . . . . .	4,344,962	1,258,322	5,792,631
(iv) Special Reserve—Securities . . . . .	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>72,829,161</b>	<b>66,940,312</b>	<b>76,287,822</b>

(a) The figures for net debt incurred include the amounts raised

(b) *s. c.*, excluding loss on sale of investments

(c) In addition, £22,716,000 British Government 5 per cent War

(d) Includes amounts placed by the Secretary of State for India

\* Represents cost price of the securities in England

(e) Interest amounting to £1,199,127 was appropriated to

## No. III.

for the years from 1913-14 onwards and the cash balances held by him at the each year.

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
£ -7,500,000 794,742	£ -500,163 1,700,565	£ -500,000 1,356,208	£ 1,615,804	£ 2,260,641	£ 14,367,141 1,572,769	£ 31,550,895 1,882,625	£ 13,000,000 47,489 (e)
32,906,095	34,880,682	20,946,314	31,226,219	...	...	2,570,026 2,196,210	8,738,705 14,407,959 2,000,000
-3,500,000 ...	-4,000,000 ...	-267,609 ...	-82,321 ...	...	...	...	...
-75,000 82,674 922,386 33,195,213 3,835,206	-1,082,500 75 6,325,259 61,994,298 7,899,619	-1,531,900 ... 3,621,439 82,879,627 4,693,187	-453,000 ... -281,327 58,236,237 3,332,417	-492,000 104,794 -9,315,008 52,073,292 -1,554,715	400,000 ... 8,449,343 10,955,408 3,824,691	-221,500 ... 390,713 1,715,225 402,792	-715,500 ... 1,216,452 10,104 2,346,929
7,010,717 6,666,962	5,390,537 25,661,280	10,624,918 34,319,252	8,700,155 64,998,953	11,996,842 44,849,864	7,265,265 2,348,386	8,993,636 5,847,227	9,818,311 5,847,773
7,950,000	4,450,000	450,000	82,321	2,298,129	...	...	...
16,731,053	25,652,457	28,776,725	29,848,332	37,117,350	39,154,291	39,445,695	40,001,772
5,792,631	6,001,456	6,000,499	6,015,672	551	4,883	1,775	3,658
...	...	20,000,309	6,939,612	...	...	...	...
104,894,672	174,383,565	211,268,969	200,179,074	139,339,740	94,342,177	94,675,289	101,718,652
20,268,182 347,475 654,950 320,557 16,093,978 ... ... 53,807	24,016,010 35,073,000 446,182 885,259 299,399 13,492,012 ... ... ...	20,400,499 33,415,000 634,694 871,953 540,043 19,648,693 24,037,967 ... 5,135,000 ...	21,791,489 8,796,000 3,117,802 5,623,114 3,390,677 4,609,026 2,397,332 27,671,149 23,935,000 2,584,749	28,190,898 ... 4,006,113 13,796,846 70,362 6,725,696 31,777,000 ... ...	26,218,136 ... 3,122,660 10,601,781 1,384 109,913 ... ... ...	23,955,495 ... 2,522,593 7,524,687 ... ... ... ... ...	27,377,861 1,836,916 8,121,730 ... ... ... ... ... ...
5,390,537 25,661,280	10,624,918 34,319,252	8,700,155 54,998,953	11,996,842 44,849,864	7,265,265 8,348,386	8,993,606 5,847,227	9,818,311 5,847,773*	10,403,565 13,999,430*
4,450,000	450,000	82,321	2,298,129	...	...	...	...
25,652,457	28,776,725	29,848,332	37,117,350	39,154,291	36,445,695	40,001,772*	39,978,159*
6,001,456	6,000,499	6,015,672	551	4,883	1,775	3,658	941
...	20,000,309	6,939,612	...	...	...	...	...
104,894,672	174,383,565	211,268,969	200,179,074	139,339,740	94,342,177	94,675,289	101,718,652

to pay off certain Railway obligations and applied to that purpose.

Loan (1929-47) was taken over by India.  
in Council at short notice.

revenue during the year and is included in item 10.

## STATEMENT IV.

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

(In lakhs of rupees)

MONTH.	COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.										
	Gross circulation of notes.	Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.	Gold coin and bullion in England.	Silver bullion in England	Gold coin and bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold coin and bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions.	Securities.	Internal Bills of Exchange. †
April 1923 . . . . .	1,73,37	79,09	24,32	4,56	...	...	..	...	...	63,40	2,00
May „ . . . . .	1,71,23	79,00	24,32	4,56	...	...	...	...	...	63,35	.
June „ . . . . .	1,73,61	81,39	24,32	4,56	...	...	...	...	...	63,34	...
July „ . . . . .	1,75,72	85,48	24,32	4,56	...	...	...	...	...	61,36	...
August „ . . . . .	1,76,30	89,91	24,32	4,56	...	...	.	.	...	57,51	...
September „ . . . . .	1,79,29	92,66	24,32	4,23	...	...	..	...	...	57,48	..
October „ . . . . .	1,80,82	93,48	24,32	5,54	...	..	..	...	...	57,48	...
November „ . . . . .	1,78,30	89,88	22,32	5,62	...	...	...	...	...	60,48	...
December „ . . . . .	1,83,41	80,97	22,32	5,64	...	...	..	...	...	66,48	8,00
January 1924 . . . . .	1,84,02	76,49	22,32	5,69	...	...	...	...	...	71,52	8,00
February „ . . . . .	1,86,19	74,64	22,32	5,70	...	...	..	.	..	71,53	12,00
March „ . . . . .	1,75,85	74,18	22,32	5,82	..	...	...	...	..	71,53*	12,00

\* For details of securities, see next page.

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

*Distribution of the Metallic Reserve on the 31st March 1924 by Circles.*

CIRCLE.	Silver coin in India.	Gold coin and bullion in India.	Silver bullion under coinage.
	₹	₹	₹
At Calcutta . . . . .	13,37,46,232	3,39,75,723	4,13,08,071
„ Cawnpore . . . . .	25,73,84,831	1,04,03,640	...
„ Lahore . . . . .	5,28,45,470	1,33,39,290	...
„ Bombay . . . . .	11,03,23,239	13,52,00,384	1,69,08,691
„ Karachi . . . . .	2,69,62,018	14,69,135	...
„ Madras . . . . .	10,59,62,929	2,43,61,815	...
„ Rangoon . . . . .	5,46,02,600	39,43,360	...
TOTAL .	74,18,27,369	22,31,93,347	5,82,16,762

\* Made up of :—

	Nominal Value.	Cost price.
	₹	₹    a.    p.
Rupee securities—		
3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 .	8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000 0 0
3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 .	2,04,86,500	1,99,99,945 10 0
	10,20,81,500	9,99,99,945 10 0
Indian Treasury Bills .	49,65,00,000	47,52,75,000 0 0
	59,85,81,500	57,52,74,945 10 0
	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
Sterling securities—		
British Treasury Bills .	14,110,000 0 0	13,999,480 1

## STATEMENT V.

*Payments by Government on account of Transfers of Funds effected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1923-24.*

(In thousands of rupees).

Paid by	1ST QUARTER										2ND QUARTER										3RD QUARTER			
	ON ACCOUNT OF										ON ACCOUNT OF										ON ACCOUNT OF			
	India and Bengal	Madras	Bombay	United Provinces	Punjab	Punna	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	TOTAL	India and Bengal	Madras	Bombay	United Provinces	Punjab	Burma	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	TOTAL	India and Bengal	Madras	Bombay	United Provinces
India and Bengal	...	...	1,09	95	63	5	10,48	10	5,82	19,12	...	...	8	11,95	21	1	11,78	57	8,90	28,45	...	..	6	2,05
Madras	20	...	11	...	..	3	...	...	84	21	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	14	..	22	..	
Bombay	14,70	...	...	3,71	56,26	..	70	17,48	...	92,65	21,44	8,53	...	13,89	29,26	...	77	22,28	..	91,16	12,45	73	..	7,01
United Provinces	23	...	1,34	...	..	..	..	..	1,57	71	..	242	..	2	...	18	..	..	3,33	51	..	..	17,15	
Punjab	1,63	..	79	51	..	10	..	..	8,03	41	..	27	13	..	..	..	..	..	81	2,86	..	..	13,90	..
Burma	10	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	84	10	..	..	..	
Bihar and Orissa	9,49	..	...	9	..	..	...	..	9,58	11,95	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	..	12,03	13,97	..	..	..	3
Central Provinces	8	..	9,55	..	..	..	..	..	9,63	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1,81,69	..	
Assam	32,18	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,18	32,11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,11	43,40	..	..	..	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,61</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,88</b>	<b>5,26</b>	<b>56,89</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11,18</b>	<b>17,59</b>	<b>5,82</b>	<b>1,68,40</b>	<b>67,17</b>	<b>8,53</b>	<b>2,92</b>	<b>26,04</b>	<b>29,49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12,73</b>	<b>22,85</b>	<b>8,90</b>	<b>1,68,63</b>	<b>73,72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2 13,32</b>	<b>9,10</b>

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**STATEMENT V—(continued)**

*Payments by Government on account of Transfers of Funds effected by the Public between Provinces during the year 1923-24—(concluded).*

(In thousands of rupees.)

Paid by	3RD QUARTER.						4TH QUARTER.									TOTAL										
	ON ACCOUNT OF						ON ACCOUNT OF									ON ACCOUNT OF										
	Punjab.	Burma	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	TOTAL.	India and Bengal.	Madras	Bombay	United Provinces	Punjab	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	TOTAL.	India and Bengal.	Madras	Bombay	United Provinces	Punjab.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam.	TOTAL.
India and Bengal	49	2	7,64	2	3,17	13,46		..		1,19	2,33	6	6,89	7	5,03	15,57			1,18	16,15	3,66	14	36,70	76	17,92	76,69
Madras						36	15	..	5	..	1		..	..	21	70	..	58			4	..	..	..	..	1,33
Bombay	24,92	..	24	6,71	..	52,08	9,05	53	..	5,72	41,23	..	46	2,60	1	59,80	57,64	4,78		30,33	1,51,67	..	2,17	48,97	1	2,95,57
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	17,66	1,35	..	9,50	..	3	3	2		10,98	3,80	..	30,41		5	3	20	..	..	..	33,49
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	16,78	1,01		5,31	1			..	..	6,33	5,91		20,27	65		10			..	..	26,98
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	11,56	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	11,64	48,97			27	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,24
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	1,82,09	95	..	1,14,80	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,78	1,23	..	3,06,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,07,47
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	43,40	47,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,16	1,54,85			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54,85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7,88</b>	<b>6,73</b>	<b>8,17</b>	<b>3,39,98</b>	<b>71,38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,29,66</b>	<b>7,00</b>	<b>43,59</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,37</b>	<b>2,67</b>	<b>5,04</b>	<b>2,67,24</b>	<b>2,70,88</b>	<b>4,78</b>	<b>3,69,68</b>	<b>47,40</b>	<b>1,55,38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39,16</b>	<b>49,73</b>	<b>17,93</b>	<b>9,44,35</b>

## STATEMENT VI.

*Movement of Funds within the Provinces during the year 1923-24.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Bengal (including Port Blair and Nepal)	Madras	Bombay	United Pro- vinces.	Punjab	Burma,	Bihar and Orissa	Central Pro- vinces	Assam.	TOTAL
Sale of supply bills and transfers to the public.	2,57	47	2,19	48	10	3,70	1	3	1	9,56
Transfers to head quarters by Bank post-bills.	61	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,19</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,70</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,52</b>

## STATEMENT VII.

*Gross imports of sovereigns during 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24.*

(In thousands of £.)

Month.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24	
	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered.	Tendered to Government.	Not so tendered	Tendered to Govern-ment.	Not so tendered.
April . . . . .	...	60	...	350	...	482
May . . . . .	...	110	...	513	...	525
June . . . . .	...	46	...	582	...	547
July . . . . .	...	57	...	529	...	618
August . . . . .	...	51	...	226	...	231
September . . . . .	...	37	...	907	...	482
October . . . . .	...	531	...	250	...	252
November . . . . .	...	58	...	267	...	379
December . . . . .	...	50	...	679	...	238
January . . . . .	...	82	...	273	...	145
February . . . . .	...	138	...	691	...	278
March . . . . .	...	638	...	1,071	...	316
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	<b>1,858</b>	...	<b>6,288</b>	...	<b>4,493</b>
		<b>1,858</b>		<b>6,288</b>		<b>4,493</b>

## STATEMENT VIII.

*Absorption of gold coin during 1923-24.*

(In thousands of £)

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL.
Opening balance—					
Currency . . . . .	17,921	17,991	18,267	18,283	17,921
Treasuries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	17,921	17,991	18,267	18,283	17,921
Add—Imports tendered to Government	...	...	...	...	...
Sovereigns received in exchange for bullion issued . . . . .	70	276	16	...	362
Coinage in India—					
(a) Sovereigns . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mohurs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Exports . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	17,991	18,267	18,283	18,283	18,283
Closing balance—					
Currency . . . . .	17,991	18,267	18,283	18,283	18,283
Treasuries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	17,991	18,267	18,283	18,283	18,283
Absorption after passing through Government Treasuries and Currency Offices	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Imports on private account not tendered to Government but absorbed direct . . . . .	1,554	1,331	869	739	4,493
TOTAL ABSORPTION . . . . .	1,554	1,331	869	739	4,493



## STATEMENT

*Absorption of gold coin by*

Name of Province.	1922-23.				
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	TOTAL
India and Bengal	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	..	...	...
United Provinces	...	..	..	...	..
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	...	1	1	...	2
Burma	...	..	..	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	..	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	..	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	...	1	1	...	2

NOTE.—A minus sign indicates



## STATEMENT

*Receipts of sovereigns from the Public at Treasuries,*

Year.	India and Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F. Province
1908-09 . . . .	168	771	696	502	529
1909-10 . . . .	31	55	679	102	67
1910-11 . . . .	171	636	1,130	437	646
1911-12 . . . .	248	902	1,845	946	1,472
1912-13 . . . .	437	958	2,146	1,964	2,118
1913-14 . . . .	1,011	1,398	2,939	2,019	2,443
1914-15 . . . .	296	598	1,485	879	1,474
1915-16 . . . .	11	9	174	44	48
1916-17 . . . .	...	5	144	...	2
1917-18 . . . .	1	2	47	6	23
1918-19 . . . .	..	11	57	61	33
1919-20 . . . .	102	91	628	77	127
1920-21 . . . .	216	155	463	331	240
1921-22 . . . .	...	2	...	...	...
1922-23 . . . .	...	..	..	...	..
1923-24 . . . .	...		...	.	...



## STATEMENT IX.

*Absorption of rupees and half-rupees during 1922-23 and 1923-24.*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1922-23.					1923-24.				
	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
<b>Opening Balance—</b>										
<b>Currency</b>	72,96	76,17	85,11	82,03	72,96	82,50	81,39	92,66	80,97	82,50
<b>Treasury</b>	1,39	1,58	1,26	1,13	1,39	1,33	1,13	1,14	89	1,33
<b>TOTAL</b>	74,35	77,75	86,37	83,16	74,35	83,83	82,52	93,80	81,86	83,83
<b>Closing Balance—</b>										
<b>Currency</b>	76,17	85,11	82,03	82,50	82,50	81,39	92,66	80,97	74,18	74,18
<b>Treasury</b>	1,58	1,26	1,13	1,33	1,33	1,13	1,14	89	1,10	1,10
<b>TOTAL</b>	77,75	86,37	83,16	83,83	83,83	82,52	93,80	81,86	75,28	75,28
Net difference + or —	-3,40	-8,62	+3,21	-67	-9,48	+1,31	-11,28	+11,94	+6,58	+8,55
Add—new coins issued	+10	+14	+3	+36	+63	+30	+7	...	+14	+51
Do. <i>Direct</i> —Remittances to Mints for recoupage	-15	-28	-29	-16	-88	-15	-28	-37	-23	-1,03
Do. Exports from India	+39	-20	-3	..	+16	-33	-8	..	..	-41
Net Absorption (+) or return from circulation (-)	-3,06	-8,96	+2,92	-47	-9,57	+1,13	-11,57	+11,57	+6,49	+7,62

## STATEMENT X.

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

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

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

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

(c) Ditto ditto

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

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

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

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

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

(i) " ₹3,28,000 " " " "

## STATEMENT X—(concluded).

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

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Edward VII, 1906 .	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j) 26,37,50,433
"   "   1907 .	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k) 25,22,49,816
"   "   1908 .	2,02,17,728	..	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
"   "   1909 .	1,27,58,580	...	95,33,746	(l) 2,22,97,326
"   "   1910 .	85,00,009	...	91,88,673	1,76,88,673
"   "   1910 coined in 1911	41,27,013	..	16,96,273	58,23,286
George V, 1911 .	42,99,924	...	51,43,125	94,43,049
"   "   1912 .	4,51,22,132	...	7,99,67,074	(m) 12,41,89,206
"   "   1913 .	7,58,00,163	..	8,74,65,788	(n) 16,32,65,951
"   "   1914 .	3,31,00,150	..	1,52,70,000	4,83,70,150
"   "   1915 .	99,00,139	...	53,71,979	1,52,72,118
"   "   1916 .	11,50,00,210	...	9,79,00,000	21,29,00,210
"   "   1917 .	11,32,00,217	...	15,15,82,659	26,47,82,876
"   "   1917 coined in 1918.	17,74,025	...	..	17,74,025
"   "   1918 .	20,13,26,240	...	21,05,50,363	41,18,76,603
"   "   1918 coined in 1919	40,94,006	...	..	40,94,006
"   "   1919 .	19,68,06,224	...	22,67,06,054	42,35,12,278
"   "   1919 coined in 1920.	1,44,00,031	...	..	1,44,00,031
"   "   1920 .	3,86,00,085	...	5,59,36,544	9,45,36,629
"   "   1920 coined in 1921.	64,00,064	...	..	64,00,064
"   "   1920 coined in 1922.	5,64,000	...	..	5,64,000
"   "   1920 coined in 1923.	49,36,050	...	..	49,36,050
"   "   1921 .	...	..	51,15,121	51,15,121
"   "   1922 .	...	..	20,51,150	20,51,150
<b>TOTAL</b> .	<b>2,70,20,56,128</b>	<b>10,76,07,305</b>	<b>3,66,60,32,346</b>	<b>6,47,56,95,779</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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**STATEMENT XI.**

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# STATEMENT XI.

## *Rupee Census.*

Calendar years.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
William IV. 1835 . . .	4	'3	8	25	2	'19	'19	'15	'15	'17	'12	11	'08	07	'07	'07	06	'06	'05	'06	'05	'04	'04	'05	'04
1840, 1st issue	45	41	2'1	15	05	'8	'75	5	'43	'45	'32	33	26	'19	'19	'18	18	'13	'13	'12	'14	'07	'10	'13	'13
1840, 2nd issue	120	118	82	43	28	2'13	16	12	104	'90	'73	61	'50	39	'87	'30	'27	'27	'31	23	24	19	'16	16	22
1862 . . .	202	190	1985	2015	1835	172	157	1435	1354	1272	1350	1352	1309	1213	1142	11'17	1110	964	922	795	771	740	747	7'08	753
1874 . . .	9	76	75	75	75	75	'05	'55	56	50	53	61	52	'45	'51	'50	'43	'52	47	38	46	'45	42	46	
1875 . . .	12	103	115	115	109	'90	'05	'85	'77	'84	80	79	'79	'74	73	75	'66	'62	'60	'53	56	'55	'52	60	
1876 . . .	15	1'36	14	1'4	13	1'25	11	1'0	90	101	1'00	98	'90	89	90	'88	'91	80	81	'86	'83	88	68	67	74
1877 . . .	45	42	44	45	400	385	35	32	205	300	305	309	304	278	270	268	267	232	220	179	175	169	178	185	182
1878 . . .	30	29	295	30	285	255	2'4	22	204	213	212	212	211	191	180	184	186	168	148	133	121	126	130	134	136
1879 . . .	28	25	255	26	25	224	20	195	180	187	183	182	182	168	160	162	161	134	125	109	108	105	108	115	120
1880 . . .	27	24	245	25	225	208	196	18	166	168	169	167	168	155	150	152	151	120	123	103	104	102	104	112	114
1881 . . .	4	3	3	3	85	'28	'25	25	23	24	24	20	22	22	22	'23	23	'22	26	21	'21	24	24	21	28
1882 . . .	30	273	28	28	25	24	22	20	184	187	187	185	178	167	160	168	165	140	135	113	107	109	112	116	118
1883 . . .	11	10	10	1'0	'95	'9	8	'75	70	72	'09	'67	67	68	63	66	'65	'58	61	'45	'47	50	'48	49	54
1884 . . .	22	102	20	105	185	175	16	145	133	138	138	136	134	125	120	123	1'24	105	108	'98	'83	87	85	90	92
1885 . . .	41	37	385	38	355	325	295	28	251	261	250	260	260	236	230	228	225	196	180	144	141	148	154	153	158
1886 . . .	235	215	215	22	201	188	175	16	140	151	150	149	152	135	133	134	136	115	113	'95	88	'94	96	99	103
1887 . . .	43	39	40	40	365	34	31	28	250	264	258	260	256	234	224	228	233	205	196	158	140	152	157	158	164
1888 . . .	32	39	30	295	27	25	235	21	198	203	198	198	197	184	183	178	180	158	155	130	128	132	130	134	132
1889 . . .	37	333	335	335	304	285	26	235	2'16	223	225	223	218	202	200	199	203	173	167	140	137	139	141	142	144
1890 . . .	64	50	57	565	504	48	43	385	353	360	370	365	360	334	328	328	326	280	264	214	209	214	222	222	230
1891 . . .	34	30	30	30	275	26	235	21	199	200	202	200	200	187	170	179	184	163	152	125	127	139	134	130	137
1892 . . .	50	49	50	50	45	42	385	355	313	321	323	3'22	320	292	287	2'82	289	250	230	194	188	189	193	196	203



## STATEMENT XII.

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

(In lakhs of rupees)

Last day of	1863-64.	1869-70.	1879-80.	1889-90.	1899-1900.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
April . . . . .	5,13	9,80	11,27	15,82	23,02	43,65	52,84	54,69	53,34	66,44	65,46	60,24	65,47	82,72	1,05,96	1,53,72	1,70,74	1,67,32	1,71,76	1,73,37
May . . . . .	5,01	10,38	11,17	15,77	23,25	46,77	54,30	55,10	58,89	66,25	66,77	61,99	66,31	89,31	1,11,53	1,55,18	1,66,92	1,67,81	1,72,39	1,71,23
June . . . . .	5,09	10,80	11,82	16,24	29,44	49,29	56,95	58,22	64,12	68,48	70,23	66,48	7,39	93,29	1,14,79	1,62,76	1,64,34	1,71,76	1,76,01	1,73,61
July . . . . .	5,11	10,53	12,24	16,49	29,27	51,53	59,16	60,29	66,59	69,90	75,45	68,06	75,48	99,31	1,21,41	1,67,11	1,63,87	1,75,56	1,80,41	1,75,72
August . . . . .	5,16	10,21	12,74	16,15	28,76	51,74	58,06	59,69	68,16	67,23	65,79	66,41	74,01	1,05,15	1,31,41	1,68,92	1,63,27	1,76,02	1,82,26	1,76,30
September . . . . .	5,26	1,08	13,33	16,14	27,63	50,82	56,10	56,32	68,33	61,80	60,52	63,81	71,55	1,08,43	1,34,38	1,71,86	1,57,63	1,78,37	1,80,76	1,79,29
October . . . . .	5,63	10,76	13,58	16,63	27,67	50,50	53,35	56,61	65,79	61,90	60,78	63,59	73,32	1,14,77	1,36,43	1,75,29	1,59,58	1,79,72	1,79,63	1,80,63
November . . . . .	5,16	11,33	13,75	16,67	27,33	46,53	52,10	58,05	67,27	64,79	61,19	62,06	76,50	1,12,93	1,40,76	1,79,67	1,60,21	1,73,48	1,77,30	1,78,30

December . . .	5,11	11,31	13,80	15,47	26,26	48,25	49,67	56,18	65,70	64,57	60,83	62,34	82,17	1,08,31	1,47,09	1,82,91	1,61,40	1,72,53	1,74,18	1,83,42
January . . .	5,15	11,12	14,23	16,29	27,18	51,84	51,12	54,70	67,75	63,94	60,26	62,42	84,36	1,04,82	1,49,74	1,85,15	1,63,41	1,74,40	1,72,65	1,84,02
February . . .	5,08	10,83	13,28	16,37	27,27	50,57	53,52	57,19	67,54	65,18	59,55	64,01	86,76	1,03,46	1,51,48	1,83,03	1,64,60	1,73,87	1,73,89	1,86,19
March . . .	5,35	10,47	12,36	15,77	28,74	54,41	54,99	61,36	68,98	66,12	61,63	67,73	86,87	99,79	1,53,46	1,74,52	1,66,16	1,74,76	1,74,70	1,85,85
Average . . .	5,19	10,67	12,80	16,15	27,96	49,66	54,35	57,37	65,82	65,55	64,01	64,10	76,14	1,01,77	1,33,20	1,71,68	1,63,51	1,73,80	1,76,33	1,79,01
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes—Average . .	...	.	...	1,01	2,47	2,64	5,80	5,53	10,71	9,93	4,76	3,70	3,78	3,74	1,64	1,07	1,34	...	.	..
Metallic Reserve— Average Gold . . .	...	.	...	...	6,54	4,75	12,34	20,36	36,63	33,54	19,22	16,49	23,22	20,86	20,27	29,20	33,29	24,33	24,32	23,49
„ Silver . . .	...	...	..	10,17	11,42	32,91	30,01	23,01	14,99	18,01	30,82	32,61	21,85	20,67	26,33	44,64	55,26	74,65	85,26	88,23
Currency investment on 31st March . .	2,49	3,60	6,00	6,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	14,00	20,00	48,49	61,48	98,85	86,86	76,42	70,92	63,33	71,53
Profits of Paper Currency Department . . .	...	14	25	21	29	27	18	22	22	20	27	24	71	1,53	2,40	3,49	1,30	3,28	2,46	2,12

## STATEMENT

*Statement of Active Note Circulation during*

LAST DAY OF	Gross circulation on last day of month.			Amounts held in Treasuries		
	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24	1921-22.	1922-23	1923-24
April . . . . .	1,67,32	1,71,76	1,73,37	2,85	2,97	2,16
May . . . . .	1,67,81	1,73,39	1,71,23	2,49	1,96	1,89
June . . . . .	1,71,76	1,76,01	1,73,61	2,60	2,00	1,67
July . . . . .	1,75,56	1,80,41	1,75,73	2,93	2,00	1,55
August . . . . .	1,76,02	1,82,26	1,76,30	2,42	1,66	1,48
September . . . . .	1,78,37	1,80,76	1,79,29	2,20	1,57	1,56
October . . . . .	1,79,72	1,79,63	1,80,82	2,24	1,62	1,52
November . . . . .	1,73,48	1,77,30	1,78,30	2,33	1,80	1,49
December . . . . .	1,72,53	1,74,18	1,83,41	2,30	1,90	1,80
January . . . . .	1,74,40	1,72,65	1,84,02	2,61	2,07	1,75
February . . . . .	1,73,87	1,73,89	1,86,19	2,71	2,07	1,71
March . . . . .	1,74,76	1,74,70	1,85,85	2,76	3,12	2,51
Average . . . . .	1,73,80	1,76,33	1,79,01	2,49	2,01	1,74

## XIII.

1923-24 and the preceding two years.

[In lakhs of rupees]

Balance, being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Imperial Bank at Head Offices			Active circulation among the people.		
1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24	1921-22.	1922-23	1923-24.	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24.
1,64,47	1,69,39	1,71,21	20,96	12,60	11,25	1,43,51	1,56,79	1,59,96
1,65,32	1,70,43	1,69,34	19,70	15,51	15,25	1,45,62	1,54,92	1,54,09
1,69,16	1,74,01	1,71,94	24,77	26,83	21,62	1,44,39	1,47,18	1,50,32
1,73,23	1,78,41	1,74,17	28,83	38,13	31,57	1,44,40	1,40,28	1,42,60
1,73,60	1,80,60	1,74,62	26,78	39,61	33,50	1,46,82	1,40,99	1,41,32
1,76,17	1,79,19	1,77,73	22,46	29,59	33,63	1,53,71	1,49,60	1,44,10
1,77,48	1,78,01	1,79,30	22,27	27,89	31,85	1,55,21	1,50,12	1,47,45
1,71,15	1,75,50	1,76,81	15,15	20,50	18,89	1,56,00	1,55,00	1,57,92
1,70,23	1,72,28	1,81,81	7,64	9,14	9,33	1,62,59	1,63,14	1,72,48
1,71,79	1,70,53	1,82,27	13,84	10,34	11,92	1,57,95	1,60,24	1,70,35
1,71,16	1,71,82	1,84,48	11,93	11,96	11,01	1,59,23	1,59,86	1,73,47
1,72,00	1,71,58	1,83,34	14,77	10,48	14,28	1,57,23	1,61,10	1,69,06
1,71,81	1,74,32	1,77,27	19,09	31,05	20,34	1,52,22	1,53,27	1,56,93

## STATEMENT XIV.

*Details of comparative circulation of notes on the 31st March in 1923-24 and the eleven preceding years.*

Period.	CIRCULATION IN LAKHS OF RUPEES OF NOTES FOR									PERCENTAGE TO GROSS CIRCULATION (EXCLUDING Rs. 10,000 NOTES) OF THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR										
	Rs 1.	Rs 2-8	Rs 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs.1,000	Rs. 1	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 5	Rs 10	Rs 20	Rs. 50	Rs 100	Rs 500	Rs.1,000	TOTAL.	
1912-13			1.48	17.94	10	1.72	17.76	2.72	9.04				2.9	35.3	.2	3.4	35.0	5.4	17.8	100
1913-14			1.61	17.73	8	1.78	17.81	2.64	9.17				3.2	34.9	.2	3.5	35.0	5.2	18.0	100
1914-15			1.56	14.99	6	1.75	16.05	2.36	9.20				3.4	32.6	.1	3.8	35.0	5.1	20.0	100
1915-16			2.25	18.80	5	2.24	20.99	2.33	8.99				4.0	34.2	.1	4.2	37.0	4.2	16.3	100
1916-17			3.31	22.60	5	2.52	25.32	2.45	11.24				4.9	33.5	.1	3.7	37.5	3.6	16.7	100
1917-18	83	18	5.45	27.33	4	3.46	32.53	2.50	13.80	4	2	6.4	31.9	...	4.1	38.0	2.9	16.1	100	
1918-19	10.51	1.84	9.20	46.90	3	4.90	43.61	2.48	15.11	7.8	1.4	6.8	34.8	...	3.6	32.5	1.9	11.2	100	
1919-20	13.49	1.08	11.45	54.73	3	4.90	50.88	2.63	16.20	8.7	.7	7.4	35.3	...	3.2	32.5	1.7	10.5	100	
1920-21	9.52	51	14.05	52.67	3	3.84	47.22	2.53	17.61	6.4	.4	9.5	35.5	...	2.6	31.9	1.7	12.0	100	
1921-22	9.93	27	15.84	57.51	3	4.05	54.28	2.05	14.68	6.2	.2	10.0	35.3	...	2.5	34.2	1.3	9.3	100	
1922-23	10.88	13	16.27	56.71	2	3.76	59.43	1.74	14.41	6.7	1	10.0	34.7	...	2.3	36.4	1.0	8.8	100	
1923-24	11.39	7	15.90	57.18	2	3.12	69.41	1.62	12.67	6.6	...	9.3	33.4	...	1.8	40.5	.9	7.5	100	

# STATEMENT XV.

## *Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.*

CIRCLE	CASHED BY							TOTAL			
	Calcutta	Cawnpore	Lahore	Bombay	Karachi	Madras.	Rangoon	1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22	1920-21.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . . . .	...	48,72,670	83,29,200	4,27,18,440	51,99,150	61,52,090	19,71,950	6,97,58,500	6,86,21,830	6,85,46,010	10,79,27,620
Cawnpore . . . . .	4,10,66,840	..	36,45,800	2,80,81,780	26,56,850	29,88,750	33,56,600	8,17,96,120	9,67,71,630	7,00,44,600	10,72,66,130
Lahore . . . . .	3,59,90,790	30,47,700	..	5,56,37,900	2,10,11,850	20,25,750	2,34,850	11,79,48,240	13,84,59,860	20,69,89,610	15,62,24,720
Bombay . . . . .	1,84,37,070	23,63,170	48,48,120	...	95,03,370	1,64,89,520	3,83,400	5,20,24,650	4,63,78,730	6,10,29,560	8,51,20,970
Karachi . . . . .	21,43,200	2,83,600	31,85,850	4,18,11,150	...	6,37,850	43,050	4,81,04,700	2,50,85,360	5,40,75,610	3,99,86,690
Madras . . . . .	96,66,000	3,54,400	10,99,400	64,22,880	10,61,800	..	4,02,350	1,92,26,830	5,72,66,660	2,86,82,200	7,10,16,230
Rangoon . . . . .	45,69,550	1,30,650	3,80,050	35,11,700	3,08,000	30,05,600	.	1,19,55,600	1,18,76,450	1,92,65,870	4,22,16,970
Total for 1923-24 . . . . .	11,18,93,460	1,08,02,190	2,14,88,420	17,81,78,750	3,37,40,070	3,12,99,560	63,92,200	39,97,94,640	...	...	..
„ 1922-23 . . . . .	12,52,69,020	1,31,51,230	1,48,02,550	19,77,12,850	2,69,71,440	4,29,14,750	2,41,45,650	...	44,49,60,520	...	...
„ 1921-22 . . . . .	17,89,33,660	2,28,01,190	1,24,94,570	19,36,70,480	5,21,64,890	3,56,02,570	1,29,74,120	...	...	50,86,41,460	...
„ 1920-21 . . . . .	16,03,72,020	1,81,86,910	2,27,54,490	27,33,51,350	4,95,58,740	7,97,86,220	57,49,650	...	...	...	60,97,59,380



# STATEMENT XVI.

## *Absorption of Small Coin.*

[In thousands of rupees.]

	India	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Burma.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Prov- inces and Berar.	Assam.	TOTAL.
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance . . . . .	80,18	16,98	5,69	1,93	16,73	9,55	1,82	2,77	74	2,39	88,68
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	-15,87	-3,41	+7,15	+4,44	-7,11	-1,46	+5,35	-2,68	+71	+4,92	-7,96
Closing Balance . . . . .	17,02	14,67	6,53	2,18	11,45	6,55	4,79	2,83	1,31	3,39	70,74
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24 . . . . .	-2,76	-1,15	6,91	4,19	-1,83	1,54	2,38	-2,73	11	3,92	9,93
Ditto ditto in 1922-23 . . . . .	-5,58	-3,99	10,60	4,61	-3,61	63	4,03	-3,64	30	2,53	5,88
Ditto ditto in 1921-22 . . . . .	-13,02	-91	32	-1,32	-8,65	-4,11	65	-2,18	79	14	-28,29
<b>‡ RUPEES (Silver)—</b>											
Opening Balance . . . . .	2,09	7,32	1,49	21	1,76	1,05	34	44	43	48	15,61
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	-3,78	-6,00	-3,15	-35	-2,16	-68	-38	-57	-24	..	-17,81
Closing Balance . . . . .	57	5,73	98	22	1,20	83	37	39	22	54	11,05
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24 . . . . .	-2,26	-4,41	-2,64	-36	-1,60	-46	-41	-52	-3	-6	-12,75
Ditto ditto in 1922-23 . . . . .	-5,95	-4,62	57	-51	-6	89	-21	-90		-6	-10,85
Ditto ditto in 1921-22 . . . . .	-5,59	-78	-2,04	-58	-3,06	-2,80	-47	-58	+45	-14	-15,59
<b>4-ANNA NICKEL—</b>											
Opening Balance . . . . .	1,06	1,28	84	73	6,80	68	29	2,55	76	69	15,68
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces.	+2,33	..	+1,93	+18	-1,91	+27	.	-3,17	+1	+38	..
Closing Balance . . . . .	95	2,16	2,98	99	7,19	64	39	2,31	1,22	70	19,46
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24 . . . . .	2,44	-88	-21	-1	-2,30	31	-10	-2,93	-45	35	-3,78
Ditto ditto in 1922-23 . . . . .	2,60	-96	38	-1,19	-1,44	54	37	-3,14	45	18	-2,21
Ditto ditto in 1921-22 . . . . .	10,47	26	3,63	3,46	-1,02	-31	2,81	-1,14	1,17	1,87	21,20

FC

2-ANNA NICKEL--

Opening Balance	2.28	4.98	2.05	1.34	4.77	2.69	1.57	2.31	2.50	1.78	26.27
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces	+1.22	+1.05	+6.57	+3.85	-1.42	+99	+3.00	-2.19	+1.32	+1.75	+16.14
Closing Balance	1.75	4.09	3.76	1.49	4.33	1.92	2.55	1.96	1.97	1.85	25.67
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24	1.75	1.94	4.86	3.70	-98	1.76	2.02	-1.84	1.85	1.68	16.74
Ditto ditto in 1922-23	2.08	-47	5.87	2.94	-2.83	91	4.06	-2.25	1.69	1.05	12.55
Ditto ditto in 1921-22	2.68	2.00	3.22	2.32	-1.68	-2.33	3.74	-81	3.25	80	13.19

NICKEL ANNA PIECES--

Opening Balance	7.73	10.70	1.97	1.10	14.17	6.60	1.08	1.50	6.27	1.88	52.50
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces	-9.07	-2.66	+3.40	+3.16	-5.39	-67	+2.48	-92	+9.71	+1.71	+1.75
Closing Balance	1.11	6.94	2.19	1.02	8.25	8.92	2.02	1.54	5.72	1.66	34.37
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24	-2.45	1.10	3.18	3.24	53	2.01	1.51	-96	10.26	1.43	19.86
Ditto ditto in 1922-23	-1.51	-51	2.86	2.59	-2.06	1.00	1.96	-1.30	8.85	1.11	13.99
Ditto ditto in 1921-22	-4.03	2.12	-1.12	2.29	-2.36	-2.85	1.30	16	7.42	35	3.28

SINGLE PIECE--

Opening Balance	4.67	3.35	61	63	6.73	1.01	1.12	63	2.30	69	21.74
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces	-3.37	-29	+57	+73	-2.77	+1.69	+60	+51	+40	+67	-1.26
Closing Balance	3.00	3.12	86	79	4.66	1.47	1.23	79	1.57	57	18.06
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24	-1.70	-6	32	57	-70	1.23	49	35	1.13	79	2.42
Ditto ditto in 1922-23	-2.26	-55	90	65	-16	1.41	95	44	91	59	2.89
Ditto ditto in 1921-22	-3.92	1.02	9	62	-1.97	60	71	5	1.92	40	52

HALF PIECE--

Opening Balance	3	4	6	4	9	6	.	5	1	1	39
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces	+43	-4	+2	+9	-1	+2	...	-3	+3	+1	+52
Closing Balance	6	..	7	5	9	5	...	3	1	1	37
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24	40	..	1	8	-1	3	..	-1	3	1	54
Ditto ditto in 1922-23	41	..	..	9	3	3	..	-1	2	..	57
Ditto ditto in 1921-22	37	..	4	7	-2	5	..	..	1	1	53

PIE PIECES--

Opening Balance	4	36	28	1	17	6	1	2	2	1	98
Receipts from + or Issues to -- Mint or other Provinces	+7	+39	+5	+1	..	..	..	+3	..	..	+58
Closing Balance	3	39	20	1	8	3	1	3	2	1	81
Net Local Absorption in 1923-24	8	36	16	..	9	3	..	2	..	..	75
Ditto ditto in 1922-23	8	46	13	..	7	2	..	4	..	..	76
Ditto ditto in 1921-22	19	47	27	..	7	3	..	5	..	1	1,11

## Receipts and Expenditure of the Currency

No	Head of Account.	CALCUTTA		NORTHERN
		Controller of the Currency	Currency office.	Deputy Controller of the Currency
RECEIPTS.				
		Rs	Rs.	Rs
1	Interest realised on Government Securities . . . . .			
2	Interest on loans to Imperial Bank against Internal Bills of Exchange . . . . .	.	46,104	..
3	Premium on Bills . . . . .	...	..	...
4	Value of unclaimed currency notes . . . . .	...	20,677	...
5	Value of old currency notes no longer in circulation . . . . .	.		...
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	.	63,499	...
7	Exchange . . . . .	.		
8	Deduct—Refunds . . . . .	...	-23,777	
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1923-24</b> . . . . .	...	1,15,503	...
	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1922-23</b> . . . . .			
DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Salaries (including Exchange Compensation, House rent and Local allowance) . . . . .	1,30,550	41,197	28,394
2	Establishment (including Local allowances) . . . . .	1,08,619	9,89,524	34,222
3	Compensation for dearness of provision and other special allowances . . . . .	.	...	1,478
4	Temporary establishment . . . . .	2,305	61,686	427
5	Stationery . . . . .	428	1,543	167
6	Printing charges . . . . .	26,445	..	...
7	Service postage and telegram charges . . . . .	15,785	2,297	3,008
8	House, lighting, police, water rates, etc . . . . .	...	5,616	...
9	Pensions and gratuities . . . . .	.	16,372	..
10	Cost of repairs, etc., to Currency buildings . . . . .	...	15,064	..
11	Cost of chests, bags and locks . . . . .	.	12,364	...
12	Contingencies . . . . .	9,694	576	597
13	Travelling allowances . . . . .	12,111	9,854	1,941
14	Deadstock, cost of office furniture . . . . .	..	...	..
15	Cost of note forms including freight, etc . . . . .	.		...
16	Charges for remittance of treasure * . . . . .	.	2,31,269	...
17	Loss on note and specie remittances . . . . .	.	1,36,741	...
18	Exchange . . . . .	.		
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1923-24</b> . . . . .	3,05,987	9,24,103	70,234
	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1922-23</b> . . . . .			
	<b>PROFIT DURING 1923-24</b> . . . . .			

\* These charges have been included in this

## XVII.

## Department for the year 1923-24.

INDIA.		BOMBAY AND KARACHI.			MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TOTAL.	No
Currency Office, Cawnpore.	Currency Office, Lahore.	Deputy Controller of the Currency.	Currency Office, Bombay.	Currency Office, Karachi.	Currency Office, Madras.	Currency Office, Rangoon.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
							2,84,37,277	1
							1,35,890	2
7,006	2,001	...	53,878	1,018	4,855	30,211	1,44,573	3
11,027	21,047	..	8,681	1,932	24,511	1,589	98,464	4
1,950	1,750	..	5,350	500	3,100	170	12,820	5
444	659	...	228	...	5,603	4,194	74,627	6
-7,793	-10,699	...	-8,891	-2,120	-15,437	-1,739	6,69,742	7
							-70,456	8
12,824	14,758	...	59,246	1,330	22,132	34,425	2,95,02,937	
							3,35,08,720	
24,353	24,935	35,462	32,347	14,888	15,709	13,654	3,61,489	1
54,704	71,949	30,853	2,11,360	27,920	1,16,266	1,39,299	11,84,716	2
	43	...	...	..	...	...	1,521	3
16,910	16,357	892	1,662	1,461	17,902	10,472	1,40,074	4
154	628	327	1,131	313	540	...	5,231	5
489	114	...	...	...	250	...	27,298	6
2,502	3,001	6,369	4,151	1,370	4,061	2,191	44,735	7
...	977	2,045	11,332	4,002	..	...	23,972	8
...	2,204	...	...	...	9,310	...	27,886	9
...	2,538	...	9,400	831	701	...	28,584	10
5,208	1,262	...	1	...	...	...	18,835	11
16,827	8,454	3,905	23,958	2,929	8,259	8,370	83,589	12
3,624	1,903	280	5,893	1,302	6,135	5,579	48,602	13
...	...	703	555	...	...	...	1,258	14
1,55,456	60,043	...	1,86,224	484	1,16,294	55,743	86,36,980	15
...	...	...	76	...	..	...	8,05,513	16
							1,36,817	17
							17,15,551	18
2,80,227	1,94,458	80,816	4,98,090	55,500	2,95,427	2,35,308	82,92,631	
							88,95,827	
							2,12,10,306	

Statement from 1921-22.

## STATEMENT XVIII.

*Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1924.*

		£
In England—		
Estimated value on the 31st March 1924 of the Sterling Securities of the nominal value of £39,606,321 (as per details below)	.	39,999,059
Cash at the Bank of England	.	941
	TOTAL	<u>40,000,000</u>

Details of investments :—

		Face value
		£
British Treasury Bills	.	23,605,000
Guaranteed 2½ per cent Stock	.	438,720
National War Loan 5 per cent Stock 1929—'47	.	567,601
War Loan 3½ per cent. 1925-28 Stock	.	150,000
Exchequer 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925	.	3,275,000
National 5 per cent. War Bonds, 1925	.	1,295,000
National 5 per cent. War Bonds, 1927	.	750,000
National 5 per cent. War Bonds, 1928	.	2,745,000
National 5 per cent. War Bonds, 1929	.	1,990,000
Treasury 5 per cent. 5-15 year Bonds, 1925	.	690,000
Treasury 5 per cent. Bonds, 1927	.	3,450,000
Treasury 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1929	.	150,000
Treasury 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1930	.	500,000
	TOTAL	<u>39,606,321</u>

*Statistics of Works in Currency Offices.*

	Calcutta	Cawnpore	Lahore.	Bombay	Karachi.	Madras	Rangoon.	TOTAL		
								1923-24	1922-23	1921-22.
Receipts of home notes over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)	1,39,91	7,95	22,86	1,51,28	12,44	47,07	51,11	4,32,62	4,16,82	3,86,57
Issues of home notes over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)	1,50,30	7,96	25,07	1,65,09	15,61	51,04	51,80	4,66,87	4,58,78	4,37,25
Receipts of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)—										
Gold . . . . .	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Silver . . . . .	4,48	1,41	1,41	4,43	83	1,33	41	13,80	14,57	19,62
Issues of coin over the counter (value in lakhs of rupees)—										
Gold . . . . .	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	4
Silver . . . . .	5,28	2,48	1,35	8,43	73	49	17	18,93	16,65	19,66
Encashment of home notes over the counter (average number for each working day)	326,510	80,351	60,600	231,541	24,416	111,718	137,772	972,908	963,642	884,967
Issues of home notes over the counter (average number for each working day)	310,883	62,579	45,776	172,257	25,998	118,491	150,274	886,258	880,840	774,640
Cancellations of home notes over the counter (average number for each working day) (including invoiced and Agency notes)	407,394	84,433	129,545	251,923	31,888	69,457	179,762	1,353,902	1,216,575	1,052,221
Issues of home notes (in thousands of pieces)	145,382	18,023	47,723	86,199	11,047	88,430	67,559	464,363	450,970	356,215
Cancellations of home notes (in thousands of pieces)	116,107	24,317	33,811	66,255	8,179	78,143	47,727	374,539	335,124	292,802
Consumption of note forms (in thousands of pieces)	122,260	11,412	35,367	64,324	9,874	74,402	51,968	369,607	337,839	346,721

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# MAP OF INDIA

Showing the location of

- (1) The existing branches of the Imperial Bank on the 27th January 1921.
- (2) New branches opened between 27th January 1921 and 31st March 1924.
- (3) The proposed new branches.

Scale 1 inch = 192 Miles or 304 Kiloms

## REFERENCES.

- |   |                            |           |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| Existing branches on the 27th Jan. 21.                        | Pay and Outstation Offices | ● Caswore |
| New branches opened between 27th Jan. 21 and 31st March 1924. |                            | ○ Caswore |
| Proposed new branches   |                            | ● Caswore |
|   |                            | ● Caswore |

