## BUDGET

## of THB

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MARCH 1917.



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1.-General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to


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Fifarce Depabtmbit,
March 21, 1917.
R. A. GAMBLE,

Comptroller General.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Ofg. Controller of Currency.
J. B. BRUNYATE, Secretary to the Government of India.

## II.- General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the


(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as abown

## Dslei,

Finance Departuen:,
March 21, 1917.
R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.


In the notes on pages 14 and 15.
M. M. S. GUBBAY, Offg. Controller of Currency.
J. B. BRUNYAIIE,

Secretary to the Government of Inita.

A -Statement of the Revenue of


Incia, in India and in England.

| CoTMMATE, 1916-1917. |  |  | Inorease + Decreaseas compared with Budget Estimate, 1916-1917. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1917-1918. |  |  |  |  | Increase + <br> Decrease of Budpet; 1917-1918, as compared with Budgot Estimate, 1916-1917 | Increase + Decrense of Budget, 1917-1918, as compared with Revised Estimste, 1916-1917. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totar. | Distarbution of Toial between |  |  | India. | England. | Totaz. | Distribution of Toial between |  |  |  |
|  | Imperial. | Provincial. |  |  |  |  | Imparial. | Provincial. |  |  |
| $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $\underset{10,770,200}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{11,253,300}}$ | ¢ $+91,400$ | $\stackrel{8}{82,218,200}$ | $\pm$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{2}{2} \cdot \\ 22,218,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{10,8 \times 3,200}{\boldsymbol{f}}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{e}}{11,335,000}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{L}}{ }$ $+286,100$ | $\boldsymbol{e}$ +194.700 |
| 22,023,500 | 10,770,200 | 11,253,300 | $+91,400$ $+866,200$ | $22,218,200$ $3,384,300$ | ... | $22,218,200$ $3,389,300$ | $10,883,200$ $3,389,300$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,335,000 \\ & \ldots . . \end{aligned}$ | $+286,100$ $+1,102,400$ | +194.700 $+236,200$ |
| $3,153,100$ $+785,900$ | $3,153,100$ $4,785,900$ | 11... | $+866,200$ $+798,300$ | 3,384,400 | .... | $3,389,300$ $3,972,000$ | $3,389,300$ $3,972,90$ | … | $+1,102,400$ $-14,700$ | $+336,200$ $+813,000$ |
| $4,785,900$ $5,800,900$ | $4,785,900$ $2.953,600$ | 2,848,300 | $+798,300$ $+317,100$ | -3,95, | ... | 5,952,160 | 3,025,700 | 2,923,400 | $-14,700$ +468.300 | + |
| 9,149,200 | 2,558,700 | 8,590,500 | + 697,900 | 0,328,200 | ... | 9,328,200 | 2,617,600 | 6,710,700 | +776,903 | +179,000 |
| 30,506 | $20 C$ | 30,300 | $+2,100$ +927800 | 27,600 $0,394,800$ | ... | 27,600 $8,394,860$ | 9,394,800 | 27,500 | - -806 | -2,000 |
| 8,625,800 | 8,625,800 |  | $+927,800$ $+683,600$ | 9,394,800 $5,129,300$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{8 , 3 9 4 , 8 0 0}$ $\mathbf{5 , 1 2 9 , 3 6 0}$ | $9,394,800$ $3,395,600$ | 1,733,700 | $+1,696,500$ $+2,216,500$ | +769.006 |
| 3,601,4uv | 1,937,900 | $1,643,500$ $2,223,900$ | $+688,600$ $+266,400$ | 2,266,700 | $\ldots$ | 2,266,700 | $3,86,400$ | 2,180,300 | $+2,216,500$ $+218,200$ | $+1,547,900$ $-43,200$ |
| -5t1, 0 j0 | 6,200 | 635,700 | +24,500 | 554,300 | . 0 | 554,300 | 6,100 | 548,200 | +36,900 | +12,400 |
| 60t,100 | 604,100 |  | -9,800 | 617,000 | ... | 617,000 | 617,000 | ... | +3,300 | +12,900 |
| 60,631,200 | 35,505,700 | 25,125,500 | +4,570,700 | 62,850,400 | $\downarrow$ | 62,850,400 | 37,391,600 | 25,458,800 | +6,789,900 | +2,219,200 |
| 1,110,100 | 779,200 | 330,900 | -65,200 | 964,500 | 1,131,200 | 2,095,700 | 1,788,000 | 307,700 | +920,400 | + $\$ 85,600$ |
| 4,176,700 | 4,176,700 | ... | +284,800 | 4,329,000 | 16,700 | 4,345,700 | 4,345,700 | $\cdots$ | + 468,800 | +169,000 |
| 624,600 | 624,600 | ..' | + 511,700 | 139,100 | ..' | 139,100 | 139,100 | ... | +66,200 | -485,500 |
| 415,600 | 30,700 | 384,900 | +17,600 | 419,500 | ..' | 419,500 | 29,300 | 390,200 | +21,500 | +3,900 |
| 332,800 | 47,400 | 285,400 | + 41,000 | 331,600 | ... | 331,600 |  | 284,200 | + 39,800 | -1,200 |
| 153,800 | 5,600 | 148,200 | + 8,500 | 136,300 | ... | 136,300 | 4,900 | 131,400 | -11,000 | -17,500 |
| 118,700 |  | 119,700 | $-13,300$ | 117,500 | ... | 117,500 | 6,800 | 117,500 | $-15,500$ | -2.200 |
| 280,300 | 15,300 | 284,000 | +17,000 | 305,300- | ${ }^{-1} 40$ | 305,300 80 | 6,800 900 | 1298,500 80,000 | +23,000 | +6,000 |
| 82,200 | 1,000 | - 81,200 | $+6,100$ +14900 | 80,500 20 | 400 | 20,100 | 4,000 | 16,100 | $+3,800$ +7100 | -1,300 |
| 87,600 | 11,800 | 24,500 75,800 | $+1,400$ $+5,400$ | 102,700 |  | i102,700 | 15,200 | 87,500 | $+8,100$ $+20,500$ | +17,100 |
| 175,500 | 0,300 | 166,200 | +50,300 | 191,700 | 700 | 192,400 | 8,500 | 183,900 | +67,200 | +16,900 |
| 1,694,400 | 124,500 | 1,569,900 | +144,500 | 1,705,200 | 1,100 | 1,706,300 | 117,000 | 1,589,300 | +156,400 | +11,900 |
| 218,600 92,100 | 144,200 39,100 | 74,400 53 | + $+5,300$ -100 | $\begin{array}{r} 169,900 \\ 86,900 \end{array}$ | 46,200 | 216,100 86,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 142,400 \\ 34,100 \end{array}$ | $73,700$ | +2,800 | -2,500 |
| 146,700 | 146,700 |  | +146,700 |  |  |  |  |  |  | -146,700 |
| 349,160 | 155,300 | 193,800 | +89,500 | 265,500 | 174,500 | 440,000 | 264,000 | 176,000 | +180,400 | +90,900 |
| 806,500 | 485,300 | 321,200 | +241,400 | 622,300 | 220,700 | 743,000 | 440,600 | 302,500 | +177,900 | -63,500 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 41,581,500 \\ 19,940,000 \\ -758,800 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,51,900 \\ 19,93,90300 \\ 758,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,8,00 \\ & 6,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4,003,600 \\ +148,000 \\ -138,800 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,833,300 \\ 20,900,000 \\ 780,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,839,200 \\ 20,900,000 \\ 780,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,829,100 \\ 20,891,900 \\ 780,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10,100 8,100 | $\begin{array}{r} +4,261,300 \\ -812,000 \\ -160,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +257,700 \\ -960,000 \\ -21,200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 20,882,700 | 20,879,800 | 2,900 | +4,012800 | 20,153,300 | 5,900 | 20,159,200 | 20,157,200 | 2,000 | +3,289,300 | -723,500 |
| 98,900 | 98,900 | ... | +19800 | 30,800 | 63,000 | 93,800 | 93,800 | ... | +8,700 | -5,100 |
| 20,981,604 | 20,978,i00 | 2,900 | +4,026,600 | 20,184,100 | 68,900 | 20,253,000 | 20,251,600 | 2,000 | +3,298,000 | -728,600 |
| 2,820,500 | 1,232,500 | 1,888,000 | +56,500 | 2,972,200 | .'• | 2,972,200 | 1,305,600 | 1,666,600 | +108,200 | +51,700 |
| 1,742,300 | 948,600 | 795,700 | +48,700 | 1,858,200 | ** | 1,858,20 | 1,004,800 | 853,400 | +164,600 | +115,900 |
| 303,400 | 110,300 | 188,100 | +23,600 | 294,000 | ..' | 294,900 | 109,400 | 185,500 | +15,100 | -8,500 |
| 4,866,200 | 2,289,400 | 2,678,800 | + 128,800 | 5,125,300 | ." | 5,125,300 | 2,419,800 | 2,705,500 | +287,900 | +159,100 |
| 313,400 | 67,300 | 256,100 | +43,700 | 285,200 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | 285,200 | 56,900 | 228,300 | + 15,500 | -28,300 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 897,500 \\ & 122,400 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 897,500 \\ & 122,400 \end{aligned}$ | ...' | + 114,200 $+2,3(0)$ | 697,900 84,400 | $\begin{array}{r} 266,000 \\ 38,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 883,900 \\ & 122,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 863,900 \\ & 124,400 \end{aligned}$ | ...' | $\begin{array}{r} +80,600 \\ +2,300 \end{array}$ | $-93,600$ ... |
| 1,019,000 | 1,019,900 | "', | +116,500 | 68:,300 | 304,000 | 986,300 | 986,300 | ..' | +82,900 | $-33,600$ |
| S73,200 | 373,200 | ..' | +190,700 | 260,800 | ... | 260.800 | 260,800 | ... | + 78,300 | -112,400 |
| 76,7 ${ }^{\text {u }}$ | 78,700 | ..- | -3,300 | 80,600 | ..' | 80,000 | 80,000 | ... | ... | +3,300 |
| 1,469,800 | 1,469,800 | .." | + 303,200 | 1,023,100 | 304,000 | 1,327,100 | 1,327,100 | ... | +161,200 | -142,700 |
| $\ldots$ | $-1,659,490$ | +1.653,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -1,856,700 | +1,856.700 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 00,774,500 | 64,837,800 | 31,936,700 | +10,245,900 | 97,128,200 | 1,742,600 | 88,870,830 | 66,\$20,000 | 32,450,800 | + 12,342,200 | +2,096,300 |

B. - Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1915-1916. |  |  |  |  | REVISED |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | India. | England. | Total. | Distribution of Total betwhan |  | India. | England. |
|  |  |  |  | Imperial. | Provincial. |  |  |
| Direct Demands on the Revenues- <br> 1.-Refunds and Drawbacks <br> 2. Assignments and Compensations Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :- | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{£} \\ 344,446 \\ 1,280,870 \end{gathered}$ | .. | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{f} \\ \mathbf{3 4 4 , 4 4 6} \\ \mathbf{1 , 2 8 0 , 8 7 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{f} \\ & \mathbf{2 3 5 , 8 8 5} \\ & \mathbf{5 6 3 , 7 3 6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{f} \\ 108,561 \\ 717,134 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{f} \\ 473,000 \\ 1,275,100 \end{gathered}$ | \% |
|  | 3,902,729 | 985 | 3,903.714 | $\begin{array}{r} 296,008 \\ 1,144,331 \end{array}$ | 3,607,706 | $\mathbf{3 , 8 4 9 , 2 0 0}$ | 2,100 |
| Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :$\downarrow$ 3.-Land Revenue <br> 4.- Opium (including cost of Production) <br> 5.--Salt (including cost of Production) | $1,143,557$$\mathbf{3 7 4 , 2 2 6}$ | 7742.496 | 1,144,331 |  | .... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,010,500 \\ 397,200 \end{array}$ | 2,500 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,144,331 \\ \mathbf{3 7 6 , 7 2 2} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 5.--Salt (including cost of Production) <br> 6.-Stamps | 57,447 | 89,703 | $\begin{aligned} & 147,150 \\ & 470,740 \end{aligned}$ | 76,880 | $\begin{array}{r} 70,270 \\ \mathbf{3 2 4 , 6 9 6} \end{array}$ | 64,400 | $\begin{array}{r} 105,000 \\ 400 \end{array}$ |
| 27.-Excise | 470,321 | 212 | 470,740 | 1462,264 |  | 271,000 | 400 |
|  | 262,052 34,426 |  | 262,264 | 17,335 | 17,091 |  |  |
| 11.-Forest | 1,239,507 | 3,360 | 1,242,867 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 3 , 4 9 9} \\ 1,887 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,159,368 \\ 257,953 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,257,800 \\ 264,600 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ...500 |
| 7 12-Registration | 1,259,840 | 3,360 | 1,259,840 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 9,369,421 | 97,949 | 9,467,370 | 3,204,591 | 6,262,779 | 9,378,000 | 113,700 |
| interest- <br> 13.-Interest on Debt <br> Deduct-Amounts chargeable to RailAmounts chargeable to Irrigation | 3,803,130 | 6,182,399 | 9,985,529 | 9,030,491 | 955,038 | 3,752,000 | 5,846,800 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,284,143 \\ & 1,324,051 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,738,480 \\ 127,299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,022,623 \\ & 1,451,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,022,623 \\ 736,654 \end{array}$ | 714,696 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,333,800 \\ & 1,363,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,730,900 \\ 128,100 \end{array}$ |
| Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt 14 -Interest on other obligations | $\begin{array}{r} -1,805,064 \\ 678,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2,316,620 } \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511,556 \\ & 678,808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 271,214 \\ \mathbf{6 7 8 , 8 0 8} \end{array}$ | 240,342 | $728,400$ | ... |
| Total | -1,126,2026 | 2,316,620 | 1,190,364 | 950,022 | 240,342 | -1,217,300 | 1,987,800 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15-Posts and Telegraphs } \\ & \text { - 17.-Mint . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | 3,00.,141 | 142,539 | 3,149,680 | 3,149,680 | ... | 3,173,700 | 381,000 |
|  | 81,803 | 7,570 | 89,373 | 89,373 | ... | 160,400 | 12,100 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Civil De- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18.-General Administration . . . . | 3,352,896 | 1,042 | 1,353,938 | 81,018 | 3,272,920 | 3,323,500 | 403,000 900 |
| 19.-Law and Justice $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Courts } \\ \text { Jails }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,042,343 | 177 | 1,042,520 | 146,749 |  | 1,099,900 | $\cdots{ }^{-1} 100$ |
| 20.-Police . . . | 5,353,259 | 356 | 5,353,615 | 277,820 | $5,075,795$ | 5,429,500 |  |
| 21.-Ports and Pilotage | 210,609 3102625 | 9,102 | 3,111,127 | 110,027 | 3,001,100 | 3,169,000 |  |
| 22.--Education ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 3,102,025 $\mathbf{1 3 0 , 9 2 4}$ | -122 | 131,046 | 131,04672,692 | - | 130,300862,100 | 10,000 |
| 23.-Erclesiastical . | 130,924 872,422 | 1,328 | 873,750 |  |  |  | 900 <br> 2000 |
| 24 A . - - Sanitalion : | 623,542 | 1,744 | 625,286 | 64,977 | 560,309 | 553,500 |  |
| 25.-Political : | 1,161,070 | 6,957 | 1,168,027 | 1,005,104 | 162,923 | 1,622,100 | 2,000 30,900 |
| 26A.-Agriculture . $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,101,706173 \\ 696,173 \\ \mathbf{4 0 5 , 5 6 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,328 \\ 26,490 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 597,501 \\ 432,058 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,084 \\ 289,388 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 634,417 \\ & 142,670 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 616,800 \\ & 447,300 \end{aligned}$ | 3,50043,800 |
| ${ }_{26 \mathrm{~B}}^{26}$.-Scientific and Miscellaneors Departments ${ }^{\circ}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 18,488,463 | 379,752 | 18,868,215 | 3,313,203 | 15,555,012 | 19,134,700 | 495,400 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges- <br> 27.-Territorial and Political Pensions <br> 28.-Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances <br> 29.-Superannuatior Allowances and Pensions <br> 30.-Stationery and Printing <br> 32.-Miscellaneous <br> Total |  | 10,550 | $\mathbf{2 1 9 , 0 7 5}$$\mathbf{2 3 5 , 8 3 4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219,075 \\ & 235,834 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 199,200 \\ 1,900 \end{array}$ | 10,600260,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 780 \\ 1,423,291 \end{array}$ | 235,054 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,046,992 | 3,470,283$\mathbf{7 3 1 , 0 4 4}$ | 2,162,284 | $1,307,999$512,102 | $1,473,700$667,700 | $2,019,000$124,500 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 620,311 \\ & 406,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110,733 \\ 66,339 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 472,439 | $\begin{aligned} & 218,942 \\ & 212,068 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 260,371 | 454,200 | 175,800 |
|  | 2,659,007 | 2,469,668 | 5,128,675 | 3,048,203 | 2,080,472 | 2,796,700 | 2,589,900 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance- <br> 33.-Famine Relief <br> 34.-Constraction of Protective Railways <br> 35.-Conatruction of Protective Irrigation Works <br> 36.--Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | $\begin{array}{r} 74,695 \\ -193 \\ 494,629 \\ 425,305 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\prime}, 5,54$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,695 \\ 500,193 \\ 425,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,126 \\ -193 \\ 500,193 \\ 260,638 \end{array}$ | 10,569 <br> 164,667 | $\begin{array}{r} 192,700 \\ 34300 \\ 343,300 \\ 462,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \cdots \\ & \cdots, 2,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totas | 994,436 | 5,564 | 1,000,000 | 824,764 | 175,236 | 997,800 | 2,200 |
| Carried oves | 33,474,015 | 5,419,662 | 38,893,677 | 14,579,836 | 24,313,841 | 34,424,000 | 5,583,000 |
|  |  | ACC | UNTS, 1915-1 |  | REVISED | ESTIMATE, | 1916-1917. |
|  |  | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Totai. |
| +Included under the following heads:State Railway:-Interest ou Debt |  | $\stackrel{\underset{4,266,440}{ }}{(2)}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{3 , 6 5 7}, 230}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{e}}{7,923,670}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{f} \\ 4,316,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{3,649,700}{\mathbf{e}}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{\mathbf{f}}{7,260}}{ }$ |
| Ditto -Interest chargeable against C | Companies on | 17,703 | 81,250 | 98,953 | 17,300 | 81,200 | 98,500 |
|  | Totas | 4,284,143 | 3,738,480 | 8,022,623 | 4,333;800 | 3,730,900 | 8,064,700 |



## The ${ }^{\text {Gazette of }}$ fndia

## EXTRAORDINARY.

## PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

## INTRODUCING THE

## BUDGET FOR 1917=18.

I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1917-18. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 1st March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.
2. The final figures of the Revised Estimate for 1916-17 and of the Budget Estimate for 1917-18 are given in the separate formal statements. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below in which I have also shown in brackets, for convenience of comparison, the figures (now superseded) which were given in the corresponding table appearing in paragraph 70 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [In millions of pounds.] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bodast, 1916-17. |  |  | Revisid, 1916-17. |  |  | Budget, 1917-18. |  |  |
|  | Imperial. | Provincial. | Totsl | Impertal. | Provincial. | Total. | tmperial. | Provincial. | Total. |
| Revenue | 55‘625 | 30.603 | 86. 528 | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \cdot 838 \\ (64 \cdot 883) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31.936 \\ (31.951) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \cdot 774 \\ (96.834) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68.420 \\ (68.563) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32451 \\ (32 \cdot 288) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99871 \\ (98.851) \end{array}$ |
| Expenditure . | 55\%089 | 80-956 | 86.055 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 58.849 \\ (50.085) \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \cdot 329 \\ (30 \cdot 390) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \not{ }^{6} 178 \\ (89 \cdot 45 \overline{5}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \cdot 281 \\ \left(66^{\circ}+38\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.549 \\ (32 \cdot 386) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98.833 \\ (98.819) \end{array}$ |
| Surplas fifite $(-)$ ) or defieit ( - ). | 826 | -853 | + 473 | $\binom{+5 \cdot 988}{(+5 \cdot 818)}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.607 \\ (+1.561) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7 \cdot 596 \\ (+7 \cdot 379) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\cdot 136 \\ (+\cdot \mathbf{1 3 0}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -.098 \\ (-098) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +0038 \\ (+\cdot 039) \end{array}$ |

3. The effect of our corrections in the Revised Estimate for the current year is to raise the Imperial surplus previcusly announced by $£ 171,000$ and the Provincial surplus' by $£ 46,000$. On the Imperial side we have reduced the estimate for Railway gross receipts by $£ 100,000$ with reference to recent returns, but expect a counterbalancing saving under working expenses. The principal variation, however, which accounts for the entire improvement in the surplus, is a reduction, expected at home, of $£ 195,000$ in the net expenditure under Military Services. The improvement in the Provincial surplus is due to some further saving in the anticipated expenditure under Civil Works.
4. As regards the Budget of the next year, the net effect of the changes made is negligible, the Imperial surplus being now estimated at $£ 136,000$ as compared with $£ 130,000$ taken in the Financial Statement, while the small Provincial deficit of $£ 98,000$ remains unchanged.

As I mentioned in paragraph 54 (7) of my speech on March 1st, we are allotting the profits on our wheat scheme, amounting to $£ 158,000$, to the Local Governments, apart from a small sum reserved for expenditure under the orders of the Government of India. At the time the Financial Statement was introduced the allocation had not been settled, and the whole amount was, therefore, provisionally exhibited as Imperial expenditure ander the Miscellaneous head. The Secretary of State has now approved our proposals for distributing the amount between the different provinces as announced in the Council a few days ago by my Honourable Colleague Sir Claude Hill. Accordingly the debit to the "Miscellaneous" head has been excised, and the grants proposed, excluding the small Imperial portion, now appear on the Imperial side as transfers from Imperial to Provincial, while on the Provincial side a corresponding receipt is shown under the transfer head and the equiralent expenditure under the head " Agriculture."
5. Turning to ways and means, we have made two important changes. In the first place, instead of providing for the whole oí our war loan receipts-provisionally taken at $£ 10$ million-in 1917-18, we are taking $£ 3$ million as likely to be received in the current year and $£ 7$ million next year. This raises our closing balance in India for 1916-17, but will not affect our expected closing balance on the 31st March 1918. Secoridly, we have assumed that, in addition to the silver purchases for which we have previously raade specific provision, the Secretary of State will buy some $£ 2$ million more in 1917-18. As we shall get a corresponding credit on this side, this will not affect our total closing balances on the 31st March 1918, but will mean that we shall have $£ 2$ million more in India than would otherwise have been expected and the Secretary of State $£ 2$ million less at home. I will allude again presently to both these points, but mention them now in order to clear the ground.
6. Coming then to the Revised Estimate for the current year, we expect that, apart from the war loan receipts just referred to, our aggregate closing balances on the 31st of this month. will be about $£ 600,000$ less than was assumed in the Financial Statement. This deterioration is distributed almost equally between India, where it is the net result of a number of minor variations, and England where the fluctuations are somewhat more important. Thus the Secretary of State now expects to recorer $£ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ million less of war expenditure in the current year, and a correspondingly larger amount in 1917-18. On the other hand, he puts the payments for his purchases of silver at about $£^{\frac{3}{4}}$ million less, proriding for this amount in 1917-18 instead and as already stated, anticipates about $£ 200,000$ less of military expenditure as well as smaller outgoings under other heads.
7. As regards the coming year, we anticipate that our total closing balance on the 31st March 1918 will be $£ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ million, or about $£ \frac{1}{2}$ million better than was assumed in the Financial Statement. But for the special purchases of silver already mentioned, this would have represented a deterioration of $£ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ million in our Indian balances counterbalanced by an improvement of roundly $£ 2$ million in the home balances. The reduction in our resources here is due to an increase in the estimate of our remittances to East Africa. These form part of the heavy recoverable war expenditure with which I dealt so fully in introducing the Financial Statement. A correspondingly larger recovery in London, together with certain other improvements on the English side this year and next, account for the larger balances which the Secretary of State now expects to hold.
8. As the Council will remember, we provided in the Financial Statement for a closing balance in India on the 31st March next of $£ 11 \frac{3}{4}$ million which is slightly below the standard at which we usually aim; and a further charge of $£ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ million, owing to the increase in recoverable war expenditure, would reduce our balances to an inconvenient extent. For this reason we have now assumed that the Secretary of State will purchase at least $£ 2$ million worth of silver in $1917-18$, in addition to the item of $£ \frac{3}{4}$ million to which reference has already been made. Our clósing balances as a whole are expected to be ample, and this arrangement effects a proper distribution as between England and India. It is closely parallel in fact to the normal arrangement by which the particular figure which we take in our Budget as the estimate for the Secretary of State's Council sales is determined not by our anticipations of the probable trade demand, but by the transfer required to effect a proper distribution of our balances. Our discretion, therefore, in regard to the actual amount of silver which we shall ultimately purchase is in no way limited, and as to this I need not repeat what I said in paragraph 75 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement. Also, as this entry for the purchase of silver is a mere adjusting figure, we have not complicated the estimates by making consequential provision at this stage in respect of profits on coinage or mint receipts.
9. As regards the Indian War Loan, the entire proceeds of this large financial operation really appertain to the coming financial year, and there would have been some convenience if they could have been sa, shown. As, however, the loan has_ been opened a fortnight' before that year commences, and is meeting with an immediate and exceedingly gratifying response, so that not merely applications but actual cash payments have come in on a large scale, we must of course exhibit such payments as debt raised in the current year. On the opening day the loan payments amounted to as much as $£ 900,000$ out of about $£ 1$ million subscribed, and we are not, I hope, unduly sanguine in assuming as we have done that by the 31st March we shall already have obtained some $£ 3$ million out of the total of $£ 10$ million which the loan is assumed to yield. I need hardly say that in adhering for the time being to the latter figure I do not wish it to be taken as my personal opinion, or that of the Government of India, that we may not hope for considerably more. The favourable reception of our loan proposals, and the energy and enthusiasm with which they are being taken up by so many patriotic helpers all over the country, do much to encourage such a hope; and as the Council are weil aware, we shall only be too gratified to be able to hand over a far larger sum to His Majesty's Government. Our ways and means estimates, however, are drawn up largely with the object of enabling us to see how far we can meet all demands upon us in a period of special difficulty, and the figure $£ 10$ million really represents the minimum amount which is required with reference to our war expenditure in India rather than any definite forecast (which it would be idle to attempt at present) of the full amount which we may hope for.
10. While referring to this question of the probable yield of the loan, I may mon" tion one particular direction in which there is undoubtedly a clear possibility of our provisional estimate being exceeded. In our ways and means forecast we have assumed that the savings bank deposits of the period will accrue to much the same extent as if we had been floatiug an ordinary loan with the usual post office section but with no extraordinary attractions. In effect, therefore, our estimate of a $£ 10$ million yield is exclusive of any sum which we may nominally obtain by transfer from savings bank deposits to Post Office cash certificates. But the more widely the advantages of these certificates become appreciated, the more likely it will be that the savings bank investor will place his money in this new form rather than as a bank deposit earning only 3 per cent. It is quite possible, therefore, that there may be a large transfer to the cash certificate form. This will not affect our resources in India, though it will of course entail a larger payment to His Majesty's Government at home. On the whole, therefore, we have thought it better to estimate for savings bank deposits on normal lines, as above explained, rather than to make some purely speculative estimate of the extent to which this process of transfer will proceed.

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

| ESTIMATE, 1918-1917. |  |  | Increase + Decrease as compared with Budget Eatimate, 1916-1917. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1917-1918. |  |  |  |  | Increase + Decrease of Budget, 1917-1918, as compared with Budget Eatimate, 1916-1917. | Increase + <br> Decresse of Budget, 1917-1918, as compared with Revised Estimate 1916-1917. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | Dietribution of Total between |  |  | Indis. | England. | Total. | Digteibution oy Total betwber |  |  |  |
|  | Imperial. | Provincial. |  |  |  |  | Imperis. | Provincial. |  |  |
| 2 473,000 $1,275,100$ | $\mathbf{8}$ $\mathbf{3 5 5 , 4 0 0}$ $\mathbf{6 6 3 , 8 0 0}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +137,000 \\ -5,500 \end{array}$ | $\boldsymbol{e}$ 430,300 $1,272,800$ | $\boldsymbol{e}$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | f 430,300 $1,272,800$ | $\underset{\substack{\boldsymbol{f} \\ \mathcal{V} 64,600}}{ }$ | $\underset{\sqrt{708,000}}{\boldsymbol{f}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dot{\&} \\ +\quad 95,200 \\ -7,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & s \\ & -48,70 \dot{0} \\ & -2,800 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3,851,300 | 274,600 | 3,576,700 | -141,200 | 3,977,600 | 2,000 | 3,979,600 | $\checkmark$ ' 305,800 | $\checkmark$, ${ }_{\text {3,673,800 }}$ | -12,900 | +128.300 |
| 1,011,300 | 1,011,300 | ... | +57,400 | 1320,100 | 800 | -1,321,000 | $\checkmark$ 1,321,000 | $\cdots$ | + 367,100 | +309700 |
| 399,700 | 1,399,700 | . | +200 | 406,300 | 2,300 | - 408,600 | ${ }^{408,600}$ |  | + 8,100 | +8,000 |
| 169,400 | 94,400 | 75,000 | +17,200 | 62,100 | 98,200 | 160,700 | $\checkmark 85,500$ | $\checkmark \begin{array}{r}75,200 \\ 339300\end{array}$ | $+8,500$ +400 | -8,700 |
| 478,10u | 146,800 | 331,300 | $-10,800$ | 488,300 | 200 | 488,500 | $\checkmark$ V49,200 | $\checkmark 339,300$ | -400 | +10,400 |
| 271,400 | 2i1,400 |  | +700 $+1,000$ | 285,800 41,100 | 100 | - 281,100 | $\checkmark 285,900$ | - $\square_{20,400}$ | $+15,200$ $+4,600$ | +14.500 +3600 |
| 37,500 $1,260,3 j 0$ | 18,800 83,100 | 18,700 $1.177,200$ | $+1,600$ $-20,500$ | 1,367,500 | 17,600 | 1,369,100 | $\checkmark$ 97,400 | $\checkmark 1,271,700$ | + $+88,300$ | $+3,600$ $+108,800$ |
| 1,264,600 | 1,900 | 1.262,700 | +4,700 | 269.900 | 1,00 | 269,800 | $\checkmark 1,900$ | $\checkmark 268,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}+10,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5,300 |
| 9,491,700 | 3,221,200 | 6,270,500 | +41,100 | 9,921,800 | 105,700 | 10,027,500 | 3,557,400 | 6,470,100 | +576,900 | +535,800 |
| 0,598,800 | 8,648,500 | 950,300 | -358,200 | 4,422,700 | 11,155,800 | 15,578,500 | 14,623,300 | 955,200 | +5,621,500 | +5,979,700 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8,064,700 \\ & 1,492,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,064,700 \\ 764,800 \end{array}$ | 727,200 | $\begin{aligned} & +84,000 \\ & +17,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,413,300 \\ & 1,397,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,719,400 \\ 128,600 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 8,132,700 \\ 1,526,200 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,132,700 \\ .788,600 \end{array}$ | 737,700 | $+16,000$ $-16,800$ | $\begin{aligned} & -68,000 \\ & -34,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 42,100 \\ 728,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -181,000 \\ 728,400 \end{array}$ | 223,100 ... | $\begin{array}{r} -256,800 \\ +37,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,388,200 \\ 913,200 \end{array}$ | 7,307,800 $; ~ . . . ~$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,919,600 \\ 913,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5,702,100 \\ 913,200 \end{array}$ | 217,500 ... | $\begin{array}{r} +5,620,700 \\ +222,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +5,877,500 \\ +184,800 \end{array}$ |
| 770,500 | 547,400 | 223,100 | -219,200 | -475,000 | 7,307,800 | $\sqrt{6,832,800}$ | $J_{6,615,300}$ | $\sqrt{217,500}$ | $+5,843,100$ | +6,062,300 |
| 3,555,600 | 3,555,600 | ... | +52,100 | 3,240,700 | 361,200 | $\sqrt{3,601,900}$ | $\sqrt{3,601.900}$ | ... | +93,400 | +46,800 |
| 172,500 | 172,500 | ... | +82,200 | 87,500 | 21,100 | $\checkmark 108,600$ | $\sqrt{108,600}$ | ** | +18,300 | -63,000 |
| 2,081,400 | 1,162,500 | 918,900 | + 70,500 | 1,676,800 | 380,100 | 2,056,900 | 1,132,000 | 924,900 | +46,000 | $-34,500$ |
| 3,324,400 | 81,100 | 3,243,300 | -31,700 | 3,379, $\mathrm{L}^{0} 00$ | 1,000 | 3,380,600 | 82,600 | 8,29,000 | +24,500 | +56,200 |
| 1,098,900 | 166,200 | 933,500 | + 34,200 | 1,125,400 |  | 1,125,400 | 172,500 | 952,910 | + 59,500 | +25500 |
| 5,429,800 | 296,600 | 5,133,000 | -86,700 | 6,729,800 | 100 | 5,729,900 | 331,000 | 5,388, 00 | +20,3,600 | +300,300 |
| 202,300 |  | 202,300 | +1,500 | 195,300 |  | 195,300 |  | 195,300 | -5,500 | -7,000 |
| 3,179,000 | 115,600 | 3,6t3,400 | -87,600 | 3,613,400 | 10,000 | 3,623,400 | 146,200 | 3,477,200 | + 356,800 | +444,400 |
| 130,600 | 130,600 |  | -5,800 | 142,200 | 300 | 142,500 | 142,500 |  | +8,100 | +11,000 |
| 863,000 | 78,600 | 784,400 | -21,000 | 967,500 | 1,000 | 888,500 | 83,200 | 885,300 | +84,\%00 | +105,500 |
| 555,500 | 70,800 | 484,700 | -50,000 | 608,600 | 2,000 | 610,600 | 97,000 | 513,600 | +6,100 | +55,100 |
| 1,853,000 | 1,483,100 | 169,000 | +474,600 | 1,828,000 | 24,200 | 1,853,200 | 1,633,t:00 | 219,600 | +674,700 | +200,200 |
| 620,300 | 66,000 | 6E4,800 | -2,000 | 864,300 | 2,000 | 868,300 | 90,300 | 776,400 | + 244,000 | +246,000 |
| 491,100 | 322,900 | 168,200 | +4,200 | 484,700 | 52,500 | 537,200 | 334,600 | 202,700 | +50,300 | +46,100 |
| 19,630,100 | 8,971,000 | 15,656,100 | +280,100 | 20,616,600 | 473,200 | 21,089,800 | $\sqrt{4,245,4,00}$ | $\sqrt{16,844,400}$ | +1,749,800 | +1,459,700 |
| 209,800 | 209.800 | ... | -4,500 | 190,800 | 10,600 | 210,400 | 210,400 | ... | -3,900 | +600 |
| 261,900 | 261,800 |  | +32,600 | 1,500 | 280,000 | 261,500 | 261,500 |  | + 82,200 | -400 |
| 3,492,700 | 2,136,300 | 1,356,400 | -36,300 | 1,517,500 | 2,018,000 | 3,535,500 | 2,134,800 | 1,400,700 | +6,500 | +42,800 |
| 782.200 | 283,200 | 509,000 | +51,600 | 762,700 | 98,600 | 861,300 | 327,400 | 534,300 | +120,700 | +69,100 |
| 630,000 | 405, 000 | 224,800 | +59,900 | 512,200 | 38,300 | 550,500 | 185,000 | 865,500 | -19,600 | -79,500 |
| 5,386,600 | 8,296,400 | 2,000,200 | +103,300 | 2,903,700 | 2,425,500 | 5,410,200 | $V^{3,118,700}$ | $\sqrt{2,300,500}$ | + 135,900 | + 32,600 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 102,700 \\ -600 \end{array}$ | 144,100 -600 |  | $+146,400$ +100 | 56,300 |  | 56,300 -500 | 42,200 -600 |  | $+10,000$ ++200 | $-136,400$ +100 |
| 345,500 | 845,500 |  | -87,800 | 401,600 | 18,400 | 420,000 | 420,000 | ... | -19,300 | + 74,500 |
| 462,400 | 364,400 | 98,000 | -68,700 | 624,200 | ... | 524,200 | 524,200 | ... | +8,100 | +61,800 |
| 1,000,000 | 853,400 | 146,600 | '•' | 981,600 | 18,400 | 1,000,000 | $\sqrt{885,900}$ | $\sqrt{14,100}$ | .'. | $\cdots$ |
| 10,007,000 | 15,620,500 | 24,386,50 6 | +348,600 | 37,366,900 | 10,i12,800 | 48,079,800 | 22,233,200 | 25,846,600 | +8,422,400 | +8,072,800 |
| BUDGET ESTTMATE, 1917-1918. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| India. | Eugland. | Tutal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t }}}{4,396,200}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}{3,638,200}$ | $\stackrel{f}{8,034,400}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17,100 | 81,200 | 88,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,419,300 | 8,719,400 | 8,132,700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

B.-Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUN'SS, 1915-1916. |  |  |  |  |  | REVISR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | India. | England. | Total. | Distribution of Total betwsen |  | India. | England. |
|  |  |  |  | Imperial. | Proviacial. |  |  |
| Brought forward <br> - Railways- <br> 38.-State Railways : Interest on Debt . <br> Annaities in purchase of Railways <br> Sinking Funds <br> Intereat chargeable against Companies on Advances Interest on Capital deposited by Companies | $\begin{gathered} \mathscr{E} \\ 33,474,015 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \& \\ 5,419,662 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 38,893,677 \end{gathered}$ | f 14,579,836 | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{£} \\ 24,31 \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{8 4 1} \end{gathered}$ | £ $34,434,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{E} \\ 5,583,0 c 0^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 4,266,440 | 3,657,230 | 7,923,670 | 7,923,670 | ... | 4,3i6,500 | 3,649,50 |
|  | ..- | 3,357,691 | 3,357,691 | 3,357.691 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,357,700 |
|  | ... | 208,893 | 208,893 | 208,893 | ... | ... | 323,600 |
|  | 17,703 | 81,250 | 98,953 | 98,953 | $\cdots$ | 17,300 | 81,200 |
|  | 58,736 | 2,073,126 | 2,131,862 | 2,131.862 | ... | 56,400 | 2,170,249 |
| 40.-Subsidised Cowpanies : Land, etc. <br> 41.-Miscellsneous Railway Expenditure | $\begin{array}{r} 162,709 \\ 17,887 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 162,709 \\ 17,887 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 162.044 \\ 17,059 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 665 \\ & 8: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 148,300 14,400 | $\cdots$ |
| Total | 4,523,475 | 9,378,190 | 13,901,665 | 13,900,172 | 1,493 | 4,602,900 | 9,582,400 |
| 2 Irrigation- <br> 42.-Major Works : Working Expenses Interest on Debt <br> 42A.-Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance <br> 43.-Minor Works and Navigation . | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 3 7 4 , 9 2 0} \\ & 1,324,051 \end{aligned}$ | 127,299 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,374,920 \\ & 1,451,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 647,580 \\ & 736,654 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 727,340 \\ & \mathbf{7 1 4 , 6 8 6} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,367,000 \\ & 1,363,900 \end{aligned}$ | 1̈8, 10 lad |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,632 \\ 881,904 \end{array}$ | $\cdots 290$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,632 \\ \mathbf{8 8 2 , 1 9 4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,632 \\ 270,081 \end{array}$ | 606,113 | 819,100 | $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots}$ |
|  | 3,593,507 | 127,589 | 3,721,096 | 1,672,947 | 2,048,149 | 3,550,100 | 128,600 |
| $\angle$ Other Public Works- <br> 44.-Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues 45.-Civil Works | $\begin{array}{r} 1,263 \\ 5,400,320 \end{array}$ | -70,144 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,263 \\ 5,450,26 t \end{array}$ | 872,326 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,263 \\ 4,578,138 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 4,628,800 \end{array}$ | $\dddot{52,000}$ |
| Total | 5,401,583 | 50,144 | 5,451,7\%7 | 872,326 | 4,579,401 | 4,631,100 | 52,000 |
| - Military Services- <br> $\begin{aligned} & \text { 40.-Army : Effective } \\ & \text { Non-Effective }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,285,433 \\ 781,936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,407,837 \\ & 2,417,994 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 18,693,270 \\ 3,198,930 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,693,270 \\ 3,199,930 \end{array}$ | ... | $\begin{array}{r} 18,047,500 \\ 856,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,211,100 \\ & 2,202,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 17,067,369 | 4,825,831 | 21,893,200 | 21,893,200 | ... | 18,903,900 | 5,413,100 |
| 46d.-Marine <br> 47.-Military Works <br> 47A.-Special Defences (1902) | 480,513 <br> 816.106 | $\begin{array}{r}265,000 \\ 34.760 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 745,513 850,866 | 745,513 85086 | $\cdots$ | 324,400 $1,50=800$ | 420,200 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 816.106 \\ 5,596 \end{array}$ | 34,760 7,918 | 850,868 13,514 | 850,866 13,514 | ... | $1,50 \overline{3}, 800$ 23,300 | 27,800 6,200 |
| Total | 18,369,584 | 5,133,509 | 23,503,093 | 23.503,093 | ** | 20,757,400 | 5,867,400 |
| Totai Expenditure, Imperial and protinclal | 65,362.164 | 20,109,094 | 85,471,258 | 54,528,374 | 30,942,884 | 67,965,400 | 21,213,400 |
| Add-Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year Deduct-Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed frem ${ }^{\boldsymbol{F}} \mathrm{F}$ rovincial Balances | 335,711 |  | 335,711 | ... | 335,711 | 1,641,200 |  |
|  | 204,771 |  | $204,771$ | ... | $204,771$ | 34,200 | '... |
| Total Expenditure charged to Revenue | 65,493,104 | 20,109,094 | 85,602,198 | 54,528,374 | 31,073,824 | 69,572,400 | 21,213,4,40 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ACCOUNTS, 1915-1916. |  |  |
| India. England. Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capitai Expenditure not charged to Revenne- |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ | $\boldsymbol{1}$ | - $\mathbf{\pm}$ |
| 48.-State Railway | - . | - - | . . . | , . | 3,923,370 | 852,742 | 4,776,112 |
| 49. - Irrigation Works , : | - • | - - | - - . |  | 776,544 | 36,409 | 812,953 |
|  |  |  |  | aL | 4,699,914 | 889,151 | 5,589,065 |
| 51.-Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Dell | - | - - | - - - | - . | 321,383 | 8,891 | 331,274 |

Revenues of India, in India and in England-continued.

| CSTIMATE, 1916-1917. |  |  | Increase + <br> Decrease as compared with liudget Estimate, 1916-1917. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1917-1918. |  |  |  |  | Increase 4 <br> Decrease of Buiget, 1917-1918, <br> as compared - With Budget Estimate, 1916-1917. | Increase + <br> Decrease of Budget, 1917-1918, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1916-1917. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Torsis. | Dietribution of Total betwees |  |  | India. | England. | Toral. | Dilteribution or Totar betwern |  |  |  |
|  | Imperial. | Provincial. |  |  |  |  | Imperial. | Provincial. |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \varepsilon \\ 40,007,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ $15,6: 0,500$ | $\begin{gathered} \varepsilon \\ 24,386,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \\ +349,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 37,366,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} E \\ 10,712,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline f \\ 48,079,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{£} \vdots \\ 22,483,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{25,846,600}{\boldsymbol{\mathcal { C }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ +8,422,400 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} e \\ +8,072,800 \end{gathered}$ |
| 7,966,200 | 7,960,200 | - $*$ | -83,800 | 4,396,200 | 3,638,200 | 8,034,400 | 8,034,490 | ..' | -15,600 | + 68,200 |
| 3,357,700 | $\mathbf{3 , 3 5 7 , 7 0 0}$ $\mathbf{3 2 3 , 6 0 0}$ | ... | $+105,900$ | ..." | 3,357,700 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,357,700 \\ \mathbf{2 3 0 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $3,357,700$ 230,000 | .." | +12,300 | $\cdots \cdots$ |
| 98,500 | 98.500 | ... | -200 | 17,100 | 81,200 | 98,300 | 98,300 | -. | - -400 | -200 |
| 2,226,600 | 2,226,600 | ..' | -5,100 | 61,700 | 2,213,800 | 2,275,600 | 2,275,600 | .-. | +43,900 | +49,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 198,300 \\ 14,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 197,400 \\ 14,100 \end{array}$ | 900 300 | $\begin{aligned} & -36,060 \\ & -12,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,400 \\ 24,000 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,400 \\ 24,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,700 \\ 23,700 \end{array}$ | 700 <br> 00 | $\begin{array}{r} -106,980 \\ -3,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -70,900 \\ +9,600 \end{array}$ |
| 14,185,300 | 14,184,100 | 1,200 | -31,800 | 4,626,400 | 0,521,000 | 14,147,400 | V14,146,400 | $\sqrt{1,000}$ | -69,700 | -37,900 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,367.000 \\ & 1,482,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 647,000 \\ & 764,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 720,000 \\ 727,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -500 \\ -17,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,391,300 \\ & 1,397,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{128,600}{9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,391,300 \\ & 1,526,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 666,200 \\ 788.500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 725,100 \\ 737,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +23,800 \\ & +16,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{+ 2 4 , 3 0 0} \\ & +34,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| 819,600 | 2062,300 | - $80 \ddot{507,300}$ | -74,400 | 916,600 | $\cdots$ | 918,600 | 289,200 | ë27,400 | $\underline{+22,600}$ | +200000 |
| 3,678,600 | 1,674,100 | 2,004,500 | -92,300 | 3,705,500 | 128,600 | 3,834,100 | $\sqrt{1,743,900}$ | $\sqrt{2,090,200}$ | +63,200 | +155,500 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 4,680.800 \end{array}$ | 745,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 8,985,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +600 \\ -61,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 5,486,400 \end{array}$ | 56,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 5,543,300 \end{array}$ | - 9334,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 4,609,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -200 \\ +800,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -800 \\ +862,500 \end{array}$ |
| 4,683,100 | 745,600 | 3,937,500 | -61,100 | 5,487,000 | 56,900 | 5,544,800 | V. 934,000 | $\sqrt{4,610,800}$ | + 800,600 | +861,700 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 21,258,600 \\ 3,058,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,258,600 \\ 3, \cup 58,400 \end{array}$ | ..." | $\begin{array}{r} +2,423,100 \\ -1,85,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,999,800 \\ 1,098,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 0 0 0 , 4 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 1 1 7 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 22,000,200 \\ 3,215,700 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,000,200 \\ 3,215,700 \end{array}$ | ...0 | $\begin{array}{r} +3,164,700 \\ -27,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +741,600 \\ & +157,300 \end{aligned}$ |
| 24,317,000 | 21,311,000 | .*' | +2,237,900 | 20,098,500 | 5,117,400 | 25,215,900 | 25,215,900 | $\cdots$ | + 8,136,800 | +898,900 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 744,600 \\ 1,533,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 741,600 \\ 1,533,700 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $+37,000$ $+675,400$ | $\begin{array}{r} 313, C 00 \\ 1,138,700 \end{array}$ | 525,500 20,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 838,500 \\ 1,158,700 \end{array}$ | 838,500 $1,158,700$ | ... | $+130,900$ $+300,400$ | $+93,900$ $\mathbf{+ 3 7 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 29,500 | 29,500 | ... | +8,600 | 10,300 | 8,700 | 14,000 | 14,000 | ... | -6,900 | $-15,500$ |
| -6,624,800 | 26,62 4,800 | ** | +2,958,900 | 21,560,500 | 5,668,60J | 27,227,100 | $\sqrt{27,227,100}$ | . 0 | +3,561,200 | +602,300 |
| 88,178,800 | 68,849,100 | 30,329,500 | +3,123,300 | 72,747,200 | 26,036,000 | 88,833,200 | V68,284,600 | $V_{32,548,600}$ | +12,777,700 | +9,654,400 |
| 1,641,200 |  | 1,641,200 | +1,027,400 | 240,300 | ... | 240,300 | $\cdots$ | 240,300 | +226,500 | -1,400,900 |
| 34,200 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 34,200 | +332,200 | 338,100 | ..' | 338,100 | ... | 338,100 | + 28,300 | -803,900 |
| 90,785,800 | 68,849,100 | 91,936,700 | + 5,082,900 | 72,649,400 | 26,086,000 | 98,735,400 | 66,284,600 | 32,450,800 | + 13,032,500 | + 7,949,600 |
| KEVISED ESTIMATE, 1916-1917. |  |  | BEDGET ESTIMATE, 1917-1918. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indis. | Eaglend. | Totar. | India. | England. | Total. |  | - |  |  |  |
| £ | $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ | $\pm$ | £ | 2 | $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 976,400 | 318,700 | 1,293,100 | 2,297,100 | 927,100 | 3,224,200 |  | " |  |  |  |
| 577,100 | 13,200 | 590,300 | 589,000 | 11,000 | 600,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,553,500 | 329,900 | 1,883,400 | 2,886,100 | 838,100 | 3,824,200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 244,400 | 22,300 | 266,700 | 251,700 | 15,000 | 266,700 |  |  |  |  |  |

C.-Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

(a) Includes $£ 7,533,000$ remitted from Indis by means of Coancil bills and $£ 41,188$ on account of profit by exchange.
(b) Represents remittance from India by means of Council bills.
(c) Includes $£ 4,347,000$ remitted from ladia by neeans of Council Bills.
(d) Includes $£ 18,999,700$ remitted from India by means of Council Bills.

Iovernment of India, in India and in England.

|  | S00 | ,1915-1 | 16. | Rryi |  |  | Budal |  | 918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | India | Fagland. | Total. | India, | England. | Total. | India | England. | Total. |
| Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B) | $\underset{65,362,164}{\boldsymbol{e}}$ |  | $\frac{\mathcal{B}}{85,411,258}$ | $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $21,213,400$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 89,178,800 \end{gathered}$ | 72,747,200 | 26,086,000 | 98,833,200 |
|  | 335,711 |  | 8, | 1,641,200 |  | 1,641,200 | $240,300$ |  | 240,300 |
|  | 204,771 |  | 204,771 | 34,200 |  | 34,200 | 338,100 |  | 338,100 |
| T | 65,493,104 | 20,109,094 | 85,602,198 | 69,572,460 | 21,213,400 | 90,785, 800 | 72,649,400 | 26,086,000 | 98,735,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1 2 | $\cdots \cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital not |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otitaz on Irbiantion | 776,544 | 36,409 | 812,953 | 7,100 | 13,200 | 690,300 | 689,000 | 11,000 | 800,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uarial sxpenditulio or | 3,923,370 | 862,73 | 4,776,112 | 976,400 | 316,700 | 1,293,100 | 2,297,100 | 927,100 | 3,244,200) |
| . yew Capitai at Dehe: | 321,383 | 9,891 | 331,254 | 244,400 | 22,300 | 266,700 | 251,700 | 15,00 | 266,7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Elas |  |
| Ouxlay of Ramway |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Coymentis for }]{\text { Copite! }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Outlay }} \cdot \mathrm{NHX}^{\text {a }}$ | -202,886 | 6522,070 | $\begin{array}{r} 449,184 \\ 439.753 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 672,100 | - 397,200 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,069,300 \\ 1,056,800 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -8,100 | -6688,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 650,400 \\ \mathbf{6 4 8 , 4 0 0} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |
| Railway Companirg- | i. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of Debentures NET |  | 375,200 | - 375,200 | * ... | 75,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\square \\ \therefore \quad 75,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 3,531,400 | $\begin{array}{r}3,531,400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Permanent Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discharged- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Storling Debt- <br> Indian Midland Railway |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
| Debentures |  | 407,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indis Bonds |  |  |  |  | 600,000 |  | .. | 00,000 | $\cdots$ |
| ludia 4 p. o. Stock <br> Exper Debt- | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ... |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| ${ }_{4} \mathrm{p}$, c. L Lonas - |  |  |  | 880,000 |  | B-7 | - 80,000 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sip.o. Loanna } \\ & \text { 3p. c. Loann } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 154,500 \\ 59,800 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots_{3,300}$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 3p. c. Loans Provincial Debeataren | $\begin{array}{r} 2,940 \\ 139 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | - 3,300 | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tonsil } \\ \quad \mathbf{N x T} \end{array}$ | 43,566 | 909,000 | 2052,566 | 294,300 | 500,000 | 794, 300 0 | 83,300 | 500,000 | 688,900 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temporary Debt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : |
| Discharged Temporary Loans | 3,000,000 | 7,000,009 |  | 4,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 333,300 |  | 333,300 |
| ${ }^{\text {NbT }}$ |  |  | 3,000,000 |  |  | 11,000,000 |  |  | 333,300 |
| Unfunded Ded |  |  |  | 2, |  | + | -3 |  |  |
|  | 1,131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits of Servica Funds Savings Bank Deposits . | $\begin{array}{r} 95,002 \\ 5,756,815 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 93,600 \\ 5,585,500 \end{array}$ | \% | $\cdots 5^{2} 12$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,500 \\ 6,165,300 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| - Torat | 5,852,948 |  | 2,043 | 5,679,400 |  | 6,679,400 | 6,262,100 |  |  |
| Ner |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | , |
| osits and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rances- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balancea of Provincial } \\ & \text { Allotments } \end{aligned}$ | 204,74 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |
| $\mathrm{D}_{\text {eppaits }}$ of Local Frands- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88,100 |  |  |
| District Funds | 5,639,153 <br> 1,120888 <br> 1808 |  |  | , 1,070,500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Yands | 1,120,858 |  |  | 1,070,500 |  |  | 1,168,700 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Gold Standard Reserve <br> Paper Curtency Reserve | 69,957 <br> .0 | 10,549,067 $8,190,295$ |  | 4,001 | $24,940,900$ 47,389,000 |  | 100,000 |  |  |
| Paper Curtency Reserve Lepartmental and Jadi- | $\cdots$ |  |  | - | 47,389,000 |  |  | 46,618,000 |  |
| cial Deposite - | 30,724,965 |  |  | 42,000 |  |  | 279,500 |  |  |
| Surpense A Acounta | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 , 1 6 5 , 9 9 9} \\ 977,988 \end{array}$ | ,693 |  | $8,871,100$ $.2,071,800$ | 00 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,601,200 } \\ \hline 21,600\end{array}$ | 1,495 |  |
| Miscellaneons | $\begin{array}{r} 977,988 \\ 25,973 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 2,071,800 |  |  | 21,600 $\cdots$ | 203,100 |  |
| Ner |  | 20,80, 50 | 0 | [5,65, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,065, | , | 46,018,200 | 77,386,100 | 3,404, |
| d | 124,037,693 | ${ }^{50,750,965}$ |  | 136,568,900 | 106,399,600 |  | 128,476,000 | $109,115,100$ |  |

(e) Includes $\mathbf{£ 2 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ on account of payment of sterling bills and telegraphic tranafers on London.
C.-Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of tlu


[^0]R. A. GAMBLE,

(d) Of this amount $£ 5,792,631$ represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve
(e) Of this amount $£ 6,000,031$ represents the fands of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(f) In addition to $£ 4,347,000$ and $£ 18,999,700$ on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve, reepectively.
\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{1} \text { M. M, S. GUBBAY, } \\
& \text { Offg. Controller of Currency. }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

D.-Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Accounts, } \\ 1915-16, \end{gathered}$ | Hevised, 1916-17. | Budget, 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madras- <br> Balance on April lat Speoisl grants from Imperial revenues Other revenue <br> Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperial revenues Total Expenditure Cloaing Balance | $\stackrel{\text { \# }}{1,10,16,052}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 긍, } \\ 1,10,02,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{F} \\ 1,90,85,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 24,50,000 | 24,50,000 | 28.50,000 |
|  | 7.43,20,362 | 7,65,8:,000 | 7,79.09,000 |
|  | 7,67,70,362 | 7,90,32,000 | 8,07,58,000 |
|  | 7,67,84,198 | 7,59,49,000 | 7,94,E1,000 |
|  | 1,10,02,216 | 1,40,85,000 | 1, $53,83,000$ |
| Bombay- <br> Balanoe on April 1st <br> Special grants from Imperial revenues Other revenue <br> Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperial revennes Total Expenditare Closing Balance | 1,58,04.277 | 1,77.01.000 | 2,42.21,000 |
|  | 20,80,000 | 20,80,000 | 24,80,000 |
|  | 7,54,79,800 | 780,45,006 | 7,80,54.000 |
|  | 7,75,59,800 | 8,01,25,000 | 8,05.34,000 |
|  | 7,56,63,179 | 7,36,05,000 | 7,88,24,000 |
|  | 1,77,00,898 | 2.42 21,000 | 2,59,31,000 |
| Bengal- |  |  |  |
| Special grants frum Imperial revenues | 35.20,650 | 35.13,000 | 44,13,000 |
| Other revenue - . | 5.99,39.348 | 6,19,04,000 | 6,21,86,000 |
| Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues | 6,34,59,998 | 6,54,17,000 | 6,65,99,000 |
| Total Expenditure . . . . . . | 6,28,01,186 | 6,06,57,000 | 6,77,20,000 |
| Closing Balance | 2,79,19,135 | 3,26,79,000 | 3,15,58,000 |
| United Provinces- <br> Balanoe on April 1st |  |  | 17283000 |
|  | 1,45,06.570 | 1,55.35,000 | 1,72,83,000 |
| Special grents from Imperial revenues | 24,98.500 | 24,29,000 | 32,54,000 |
| Other revenue . . . . | 6,65.57,466 | 6,68,35,000 | 6,63,50,006 |
| Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperial revenues | 6,90,55,966 | 6,92,64,100 | 6,95,84,000 |
| Total Expenditare : | 6,80,27,810 | 6,75.16,000 | $695.98,000$ |
| Closing Balanoe | 1,55,34,726 | 1,72,83,000 | 1,72,69,000 |
| njab- | 52.21,326 | 63,55,000 | 1,03,08,000 |
| Special granta from Imperiai revenues | 13,60,400 | 15,16,000 | 25,70,0\% |
| Other revenue - . | 4,74,90,784 | 4,92,27,000 | 4.93,70.000 |
| Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperial revenues | 4,88,51,184 | 5.07,43,000 | 5,19,40,100 |
| Total Expenditure | 4,77,17,622 | 4,67,90,000 | 5,17,39.000 |
| Closing Balanoe | 63,54,888 | 1,03,08,000 | 1,05 09,000 |
| urma- |  |  |  |
| Balance on April 1st . . | 93,25,145 | 83,52,000 | 1,03.51,000 |
| Special granta from Imperial revenues | 9,93.800 | 9,94,000 | 12,44,000 |
| Other revenue - . | 5,44,38.679 | 5,68,17,000 | 5,75,60,000 |
| Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperisl revenues | 5,54.32,479 | 5,78,11,000 | 588,54,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 5,64,05.569 | 5.58.12.000 | 6,04.05.evo |
| Closing Balance | 83,53,055 | 103,51,000 | 88,00,000 |
| 3lhar and Orlssa- ${ }_{\text {Balance on April }}$ |  |  | - |
|  | 1,54,33,496 | 1,43,00,000 | 1,39,62,000 |
| Special grants from Imperial revenues | 14,60.500 | 14,64,000 | 20,40,000 |
| Other revenue . . . . | 3,02,83,475 | 3,00,44.000 | 2,97,12,000 |
| Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Im erial revenues | 3,17,43,975 | 3,15,08.000 | 8,17,52,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 3,28,77,516 | 8,18,46.000 | 3,40.73,000 |
| Closing Balance | 1,42,99,455 | 1,39,62,000 | 1,16,41,000 |
| Central Provinces- <br> Balance on April 1st | 97,45,524 | 1,00,64,000 | 1,26,19.000 |
| Special grants from Imperial revenues | 9,14.000 | 9,14,000 | 12.99,0w0 |
| Other revenue | 2,80,30,628 | 2,95.47,000 | 3,00,49,000 |
| Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperial revenues | 2,89,44,628 | 3,04.61,000 | 3,18,4E,000 |
| Total Expenditare | 2,86.26,120 | 2,79,06.000 | 3,09,53,000 |
| Closing Balanoe. | 1,00,64,032 | 1,26,19,000 | 1,30,14,000 |
| m- |  |  |  |
| Balanoe on April let | 29,48,878 | 19,98.000 | 18,24,000 |
| Special grants from Imperial revenues | 4,47,560 | 4,48.000 | 5,48,006 |
| Other revenue - . - . | 1,38,41,471 | 1,42,42.000 | 1,48,41,000 |
| Total Revenue inoluding transfers from Imperial revenues | 1,42,88,971 | 1,46,90,000 | 1.52,92,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 1,52 40,070 | 1,48.64.000 | 1,54.56,000 |
| Closing Balance | 19,97,779 | 18,24,000 | 17,60,000 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| Balance on April 1st | 11,12.61.59t | 11,32.26,000 | 13,73,32,000 |
| Special grants from Imperial revenues | 1,57,25.350 | 1,58,08,000 |  |
| Other revenue | 45,08,82.013 | 46,32 43,000 | 46,60,14,000 |
| Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues | 46,61,07,363 | $4790.51,000$ | 48,67,62,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 46.41.43.270 | 45.49,45.000 | 40.82.29,000 |
| Closing Balance | 11,83,25,684 | 13,78,32,000 | 13,58,65,000 |
| Total (In sterling)Balance on April 1st | $\underset{7,417,439}{f}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{7,548.400}{ }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\dot{8}}{9,155,400}$ |
| Speoial grants from Imperial revenues Other revenue | 1,048,357 | 1,053,900 |  |
|  | 30,025,467 | 80,882,800 | 31.067.600 |
| Total Revenne ircluding transfers from Imperial revenues | 31,073,824 | 81,936.700 |  |
| Total Expenditure . . . . . . . . | 80,942,884 | 30.329,700 | $3,4651.800$ $32,58,600$ |
| Flosing Balance | 7,548,379 | 8,155,400 | 9,057,630 |

R. A. GAM BLE, Comptroller Genoral. DeLEI,
Finamok Departurat;
March 21, 1017.
E.-Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

R. A. GAMBLE,

Comptroller General.
Delei,
Finayce Depabtyent,
March 21, 1917.
M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Offg. Controller of Currency.
J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

# MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES. 

In this memorandum the variations between the Budget and the Revised Introductory. estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Eudget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces bave been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations : of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided " expenditure in 1917-18 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded. More detailed ifformation regarding the figures will be found in the Financial Statements presented by the Local Governments to their respective Oouncils.
2. The figures for the Province of Delhi have been entered separately and explained under each major head of account. A pro formâ account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is also appended to this memorandum (Appendix I), together with a prefatory note explaining the scope of the pro formá account and the relation between it and the regular accounts.
3. A statement is added to the memorandum (Appendix II) bringing together for each province and for the Home treasury of the Government of India the actual revenue and expenditure under each major head during the last year, the Revised estimates of the current year and the Budget estimates of the next year. The statement takes the place of a return which has hitherto been presented separately to Parliament and will serve as an expansion of the totals of revenue and expenditure exhibited in the Budget Statements proper (Statements A to.E) and as a summary of the figures shown for each province under the several heads in this memorandum.
4. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the tieneral resulte. current year and the ensuing year, are as follows :-

|  | ' | Accounts, 1915-16. £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue - <br> Expenditure charged to Revenue | - | 84,413,537 |
|  | - . . | 85,602,198 |
|  | Imperial deficit | 1,188,661 |
| . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | Revised, 1910-17. |
| Revenue <br> Expenditure charged to Revenue | - • | $\underset{96,774,500}{\mathcal{E}}$ |
|  | - - | 90,785,800 |
|  | Imperial surplus | 5,988,700 |
|  |  | Budget, 1017-18. |
|  |  | 2 |
| Revenue <br> Expenditare charged to Revenue | - . - | 98,870,800 |
|  | - . . | 08,785,400 |
|  | Imperial'surplus | - 135,400 |

These figures exclude all capital, debt and remittance transactions.

Accounts, 1915̈-16.
5. The Accounts of 1915-16 are not discussed in this memorandum, but according to our usual practice in the past a brief explanation is given below of the principal divergences between the Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year as closed, audited and compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
6. The broad results are brought outin the following table :-

|  | Revisid, 1915-16. |  |  | Actuals, 19:5-16. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imperial, | Provinoial. | Total. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Total. |
|  | $\boldsymbol{E}^{-}$ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | ' $\mathcal{L}$ | $\pm$ | $\boldsymbol{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\pm$ |
| Revenue | - 52,593,900 | 30,731,909 | 83,325,800 | 63,339,700 | 31,0i3,860 | 84,413,500 |
| Expenditure | 54,388,100 | 31,296,900 | 85,085,000 | 54,528,400 | 30,942,800 | 85,471,200 |
| Surplus ( +7 ) or deficit (-) | -1,794,200 | -565,00J | --2,359,200 | -1,188,700 | +131,000 | $-1,057,700$ |

7. The Imperial revenue exceeded the Revised estimate by $£ ; 45,800$ and the Imperial expenditure by $£ 140,300$, with the result that the deficit was $£ 605,500$ smaller than was anticipated. The principal items contributing to this improvement are mentioned below. There was a saving of $£ 16 i 4,600$ in the grants for the working expenses of railways, mainly on the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central: India and North.Western lines, owing to their inability to spend up to expectations for want of imported materials ; with a small excess of $£ 7 \leqslant, 000$ in gross traffic receipts, the rise in the net receipts of Railways amounted to $£ 237,600$. The Salt revenue improved by $£ 157,000$; owing to low stocks and high prices, traders were anxicus to secure the prior right of obtaining salt and continued to pay duty in March 1916 in adrance of actual clearances. The Imperial share of Land Rerenue including the portion due to Irrigation showed a rise of $£ 130,500$, owing mainly to the collection in Bombay in March 1916 of revenue which was expected to be realised in April and to larger recuveries of surcey and settlement charges in Bengal. There was a lapse of $£ 71,300$ in the grant for the expenditure of the Yostal and Telegraph Departunent. On the other hand, the net Military expenditure went up by $£ 218,700$ owing to a change in the method of ädjustment of the cost of imported stores utilised for fitting up transports; the Revised estimate contemplated that the cost of the stores would be adjusted under a suspense head pending debit to the Home Government, while in the accounts it has been treated in the first instance as service expreuditure, the recoveries from the Home Government being effected in subsequent years as the stores are utilised for particular works. The improvement of $£ 696,000$ in the. Propincial section, was. the result mainly of better collections of land, excise, and forest revenue and of savings in the grants for expenditure on police, education and land revenue establishments.
8. Paragraphs 217 to 232 of the memorandum have been communicated by the Honourable Mr. G. B, H. Fell, C.S.I., C.I.E., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and paragraphs 175 tn 185 aud 246 to 249 by Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Accountant General, Kailways; the rest of the memorandum has been drafted by Mr. A. V. Venkataramana Aiyar, B. A., Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department.

I AND 3.-LAND REVENUE.
Retente.
(Inoluding the portion due to Irrigation.)

|  | Accounte, 1913-1914. | Acoounts,1914.1915. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounta, } \\ & 1915-1916 . \end{aligned}$ | 1916-1917. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Budget, } \\ 1917-1918 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General . | 7,26,582 | 7,24,712 | 7,14,008 | 7,35,000 | 7,74,000 | 7,43,000 |
| 1. Delhi | 3,53,143 | 3,19,227 | 4,13,467 | 3,80,000 | 3,49,000 | 3,73,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan : $\quad$ - | 10,40,110 | 10,18,550 | 9,45,527 | 10,18,000 | 10,53,000 | 10,6u,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 21,07,652 | 22,00,241 | 22,03,033 | 22,27,000 | 21,75,000 | 22,77,600 |
| 5. Other Provinces . | 19,79,133 | 17,59,382 | 23,80,959 | 3í,78,000 | 30,43,000 | 39,50,000 |
| Total | 62,55,620 | 60,82,112 | 66,56,992 | 80,38,000 | 80,04,000 | 84,63,400 |
| Divided and Provinciai. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 6,79,52,486 | 6,77,35,907 | 6,97,93,862 | 7,00,41,000 | 6,95,39,000 | 7,09,89,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 5, $44,72,294$ | 6,36.52,4 8 | 5,49,84,813 | 5,47, 07,000 | 5,37,02,000 | 5,48.02,000 |
| 3. Bengal | 2,71,19,880 | 2, $69,87,(149$ | 2, $\mathbf{2 , 0 5}, 0,=00$ | 2,75,21,000 | 2,77,09,000 | 2'78,54,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 6, $188,30,926$ | 6,40,10,989 | 6,93,40,212 | 6,68, 58,000 | 6,63,03,000 | 6,73,04,000 |
| 5. Punjab . | 3,70, 43,508 | 3,86.30,652 | 3,87,09,925 | 3,68,75,000 | 4,03,57,000 | 4,02,62,000 |
| 6. Burma | 4, $5 \mathbf{5 , 2 6 , 2 0 0 1}$ | 4,48,07,155 | 4,06,63,8:7 | 4,08,00,000 | 4,74,0u,000 | 4,7,0」,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 1,53,28,723 | 1,51,42,994 | 1,50,92,834 | 1,53,1f,000 | 1,54,24,0 1 . | 1,52,98,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 1,87, 22,147 | 1,88,25,598 | 1,97,48,498 | 2,00,71,000 | 2,60, 1,600 | 2,uc,9u,600 |
| 9. Assam . . | 78,80,558 | 74,65 87\% | 78,10, 103 | 81,62,000 | 75,51,0u0 | 81,76,000 |
| Total | 33,98,82,623 | 33,72,58, 538 | 35,04,16,224 | 34,63,49,000 | 34,84,82,0uc | 35,27,42,000 |
| Total Rbvenub ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 34,61,39,243 | 34,33,41,050 | 35,70,73,216 | 35,43,87,000 | 35,64,86,000 | 36, $11,45,000$ |
| Shown under I.-Land Revenue R | 32,08,73,629 | 31,83,23,088 | 33,04,67,411 | 32,89,82,000 | 33,03,52,000 | 33,32,72,000 |
| Shown under XXIX.- Irrigation . \#n | 2,52,65,614 | 2,50,17,962 | 2,66,05,805 | 2,54,05,000 | 2,61,34,000 | 2,78,73,060 |
| Equivalent of total Revenus in Sterling $£$ | 23,075,949 | 22,8S9,403 | 23,804,831 | 23,625,700 | 23.765, 500 | 24,076,500 |
| Shown ander I.-Laud Revenue | 21,391,575 | 21,221,539 | 22,031,161 | 21,932,100 | 22,023,500 | 22,218,200 |
| Sho wo under XXIX.- Irrigation . | 1,684,374 | 1,667,864 | 1,773,720 | 1;693,600 | 1,742 3,30 | 1,858,200 |

Expenditure.

| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. India General | 4,06,460 | 4,11,539 | 4,13,480 | 4,12,000 | 4.18,000 | 4,22,000 |
| 2. Delhi . | 92, 143 | 1,02,099 | 1,06,710 | 1,03,000 | - 1,0b,000 | 1,06,100 |
| 3. Baluchistan - | 2,34,1:16 | 2,29,749 | 2,29,586 | 2,05,000 | - $2,24,00$ | 2,23,100 |
| 4. Norb-West Frontier. | 6,20,763 | 6,48,563 | 6,32,8:4 | ¢, 59,000 | 6,65,000 | 7,06,000 |
| 6. Other Provinces | 30,29,266 | 34, 24,717 | 30,42,742 | 29,25,000 | 20,74,000 | 31,0i,000 |
| Total | 43,82,828 | 47,94,667 | 44, ${ }_{3} \times 3,343$ | 43,37,000 | 40,87,000 | 46,58,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 1,46,94,474 | 1,25,47,258 | 1,23,55,014 | 1,27,01,000 | 1,23,40,000 | 1,25,50,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 84,71,319 | 89,04,087 | 86.58,731 | 89,85,000 | 84,21,000 | 1,87,92000 |
| 3. Bengal | 34,40,775 | 33,89.970 | 34,70,687 | 34,52. mm | 34, $90,1.00$ | 35,57,1410 |
| 4. United Provinces | 88,u5,404 | 91,84,818 | 95,07,344 | 99,11,010 | 96,50,000 | 98,92,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 44,09,649 | 49,87,0،1 | 49,46,687 | 5!,44,000 | 47,73,000 | 51,13,0.0 |
| 6. Burma . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 70,00,631 | 68,14,945 | 70,94,318 | 69,50, 000 | 68,91,0u0 | 64,42,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 24,53,629 | 24,69,531 | 23,12,937 | 24, 7,000 | 23,39,0u0 | 26,33,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 40,18,749 | 41, $15,6 \% 3$ | 41,2ni,317 | 42,61,000 | 40,27,000 | 40,52,000 |
| 9. Assam . - | 15,20,750 | 14,77,681 | 16,37,650 | 16,78,0w0 | 17,05, 000 | 16,70,000 |
| Total | 5,53,87,550 | 5,38,90,984 | 5,41,15,585 | 5,55,27,000 | -5,36,51,000 | 5,51,116,000 |
| Total India . i | 5,97,70,4C8 | 5,86,85,651 | 5,80,40,927 | 6,98,64,000 | 5,77,35,000 | 6.96,61,060 |
| $\underset{\text { England }}{\text { Equivalent }}$ in Sterling $\underset{\ddagger}{£}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,984,693 \\ 1,729 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,912,377 \\ 1,041 \end{array}$ | $3,902,729$ 985 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,990,900 \\ 1,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,8+9,2(0) \\ 2,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,977, \mathrm{i}: 00 \\ 2,0 \cup 0 \end{array}$ |
| Total Expbndititre $£$ | 3,986,422 | 3,914,018 | 3,903,714 | 3,942,500 | 3,851,300 | 3,979,600 |

9. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

## Revenue.

## (a) Wholly Imperial.

Revised, 1916.17, 10. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ does not differ materially from the Budget. There is a decrease of $\not 74.52$ lakhs in the . recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bihar and Orissa, owing to excess realisations in 1915-16 and to postponement of collections in the current year ; on the other hand, there is an-increase of $\mathbb{7 4} 22$ lakhs in the receipts on the same account in Bengal owing to recoveries of arrears. There is also a decline in the Land Revenue collections in the North-West Frontier Province owing to suspensions of revenue in consequence of unfavourable agricultural conditions in the early part of the year.
Budget, 1917-18. . 11: The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at \#3.99 lakhs more than the Revised for 1916-17. Provision has been made for the collection of arrears in - Bihar and Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province.

## (b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17. 12. The total collections in 1916-17 are likely to exceed the Budget by $\mathrm{Z} 21 \cdot 33$ lakbs. A large rise of $\mathbb{Z 3 4} \cdot 82$ lakhs is expected in the Yunjab owing to an excellent kharif harvest and the extension of colonisation operations and new settlements. There will also be increases of $\not \mathbf{7 6}$ lakhs in Burma owing mainly to improved revenue from petroleum and wolfram, and of $\mathbf{Z 2} 2 \cdot 48$ lakhs in Bengal in corsequence of higher collections from Government estates owing to the prosperous condition. of the jute trade. On the other hand, decreases of revenue are expected to the extent of $\mathbf{7 9} 9.45$ lakhs in Bombay as the result of the advance collection in March 1916 of instalments due in the following month; of $\mathbf{7 5 \cdot 5 5}$ lakhs in the United Provinces owing to suspensions and remissions necessitated by floods and the failure of winter rains in limited areas; and of $\mathbf{7 5} 502$ lakhs in Madras and $\mathbf{7 3} 05$ lakhs in Assam, mainly in consequence of the damage caused to crops in some districts by cyclone and floods.
Budget,-1917-18.
13. The total Budget estimate for $1917-18$ is taken at $\mp 49 \cdot 60$ lakhs more than the Revised estimate for 1916-17. The estimates have been framed as usual on the basis of normal monsoon conditions in the coming year ; but allowance has been made for the failure of the winter rains in the Punjab. Provision has been made generally for normal growth in the revenue demand and for recoveries of arrears.

## Expenditure.

## (a) Wholly Imperial (India and England),

Revised, 1916-17.
14. The saving of $\not \mathbb{R 2} 43$ lakhs on the Budget estimate for 1916-17 is chiefly due to lapses in the grants for survey and settlement expenditure in
Budget, 1917-18. . Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 has been taken at $\not \mathrm{Z4} 40$ lakhs more than the Revised of the current year. The increase is almost wholly due to a larger provision for the same item of expenditure.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
15. The total expenditure in the current year will fall short of the Budget by P18.76 lakhs. The reduction is distributed over almost all the provinces
and is geherally due to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on the grant of leave out of India to members of the Indian Civil Service and the temporary transfer of several officers to military duty. A portion of the saving is also derived from-
(1) larger reooveries in Madras from private estates for surveys made ori their behalf,
(2) the total or partial non-utilization of grants for the revision of certain establishments in Madras and the United Provinces,
(3) the postponement of survey and settlement operations in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, and
(4) the discontinuance of grain compensation allowance in the Punjab from the 1st July 1916.
16. The total Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the Budget, 1917-18. current year by $\mathbb{R 1 4} 45 \mathrm{j}$ lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces with the exception of Assam. Provision has generally been made on the basis of existing sanctions and commitments. Special allotments have been made for grain compensation allowance throughout the year in the Punjab, for a larger programme of survey and settlement operations in that province and in the United Provinces, and for the revision of village establishments in Madras and land record establishments in the Central Provinces.


## Revenue.

## (i) Bengal opium.

Revied, 1010-17. : 17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provided for a revenue of $\mathbb{Z 2 8 4 . 8 2}$ lakhs from the sale of 15,550 chests of Bengal opium, the bulk of which was to be disposed of at the monthly auctions held at Calcutta, while a certain number was to be suppiied to the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong or sold in England for medicinal purpcses. 9,129 chests bave been sold by public auction during the year and have fetched a revenue of ¥271.02 lakhs, i.e., an average of $¥ 2,969$ a chest, the upset price having been raised from $\mathbb{A 1}, 800$ to $\mathrm{A} 2,500$ a chest from the 1st July 1916, while a further enhancement to $\not 73,200 \mathrm{a}$ chest with effect from the 1st April 1917 was notified on the 24th January 1917. An arrangement has also been entered into for the direct supply of opium to the Government of the Netherlands Indies on the lines of that in force with the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. Taking into account opium supplied to these Governments and sold in England for medicinal purposes, it is expected that about 16,100 chests will be disposed of in the current year, the proceeds amounting to R414:66 lakhs.
18. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 anticipates a revenue of $\not 7449.90$ Budget, 1917-18. lakhs from the sale of about 16,900 chests of Bengal opium, of which 7,000 chosts will be sold by public auction and the balance will be supplied to the Governments of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands Indies, or sold in England for medicinal purposes.
(ii) Excise opium and other revenue.
19. The figures show little variation and call for no remark. Only the amount charged to Local Governments on account of the cost of production of opium consumed in India is credited under this head, the difference between the actual price of issue and the cost of production forming an item of excise revenue.

## Expenditure.

20. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget provision by Revised, 1916.17. A8.61 lakhs. The rise is mainly due to additional purchases of Malwa opium undertaken towards the close of the current year. The Budget estimate for-1917-18 provides for an expansion of the area cultivated with poppy in the Budget, 1917:18. United Provinces and for the increase recently sanctioned in the rate of payment to cultivators from $\mathrm{Z7} 7 \frac{1}{2}$ to Z 9 a seer of crude opium. It also includes a special provision for purchases in Malwa to supplement the supply of Bengal opium.

| III aND 5.-SALT. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts, } \\ & \text { 1913-1914. } \end{aligned}$ | Accounts, 1914-1915. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Accounts, } \\ \text { 1915-1016. } \end{gathered}$ | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| Refrembe. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northern India (a) | 1,18,33,135 | 1,56,28,033 | - 1,47,09,662 | 1,33,30,000 | 2,50,79,000 | 1,20,00,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern 1naia (a) } \\ & \text { Madras (a). . } \end{aligned}$ | 1,11,65,670 | 1,17,06,298 | 1,15,78,575 | 1,28,30,000 | 1,29,30,000 | 1,40,80,000 |
| $\underset{\text { Madras (a) }}{\text { Bombay }}$ ( ) , - | 1,33,12,469 | 1,49,70,019 | 1,39,91,462 | 1,56,30,000 | 1,78,00,000 | 1,78,25,000 |
| Bombay (a) Bengal (b) | 1,30,41,436 | 1,40,25,280 | 1,23,67,112 | 1,57,22,000 | 1,33,13,000 | 1,30,96,600 |
| Burma (b) : | 22,24,656 | 23,29,911 | - $20,64,895$ | 23,00,000 | 26,65,0i0 | 26,00,000 |
| - Bihar and Orisea. | 1,314 | 1,471 | 1,256 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| - Assam and Or | -897 | 849 | 840 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Tatal fr | 5,16,79,577 | 5,86,61,841 | 5,47,13,802 | 5,98,14,000 | 7,17,89,000 | 5,95,93,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 3,445,305 | 3,910,790 | 3,647,587 | 3,987,600 | 4,785,900 | 3,972,900 |
| Establishment charges | 43,77,303 | 43,17,603 | 43,72,216 | 45,26,000 | 43,92,000 | 45,51,000 |
| by Government. | 10,91,399 | 10,64,773 | 12,41,171 | 14,51,000 | 15,66,000 | 15,43,000 |
| Total India $\quad$ R | 54,68,702 | 53,82,376 | 56,13,387 | 59,77,000 | 59,58,000 | 60,94,000 |
| $$ | $\begin{array}{r} 364,580 \\ 793 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 358,825 \\ 1,692 \end{array}$ | 374,226 $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 398,500 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 397,200 \\ 2,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 406,360 \\ 2,300 \end{array}$ |
| Total ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | 365,373 | 360,517 | 376,723 | 399,500 | 399,700 | 408,600 |
| Total Consumption, Mds. | 4,83,05,000 | 5,13,28,000 | 4,72,69,000 | 4,66,00,000 | 4,88,11,000 | 4,87,90,000 |

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture.
(b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

## Revente.

 for Northern India salt for consumption in areas which formerly used the imported article and partly to the usual speculation in apprehension of a further increase in duty, there has been an anxiety on the part of traders in Northern India to secure the prior right of clearing salt, and with this object heary payments of duty have been made in advance of clearances. At the same time the clearances have also been larger than usual owing to the increased demand just mentioned. These causes will bring in an additional revenue of ¥117:49 lakhs in Northern India.There will also be increases of $\not 721 \cdot 70$ lakhs in Bombay and $\mathrm{A3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{5}$ lakhs in Burma in the revenue from locally produced salt, but a nearly equivalent shortage is anticipated in the duty on imported salt in Bengal owing to a contraction of imports in consequence of freight difficulties.
Budget, 1917-18.
22. The total issues of salt in 1917-18, imported as well as locally produced, are taken at a normal figure of 4,88 lakhs of maunds. Owing however to the advance payments of duty in Northern India in the current year, only 4,34 lakhs out of this quantity are expected to pay duty during the next year. Allowing for sale-proceeds of Government salt and other miscellaneous receipts, the Budget estimate of revenue for 1917-18 has accordingly been placed at m 595.93 lakhs,

## Expenditure.

Revised, 1916-1\%. $\overline{\text { Budget, 1917-18. }}$
23. The Revised estimate for the current year does not differ materially from the Budget. In the Budget estimate for 1917-18, provision has been made for the charges of sanctioned establishments and for some special itcms of expenditure in Northern India and Bombay.

IV AND 6.-STAMPS.
Revenue.


Revenus.

## (a) Wholly Imperial.

24. The figures show little variation-and do not call for remark.
(b) Divided.

Revised, 1916-17.
25. The total Revised for $1916-17$ exceeds the Budget by no less than \# 47.28 lakhs. The latter provided for a very moderate growth on the revenue of the preceding year, in view of the uncertainty as to the effects of continued war conditions on trade and litigation generally. There has, however, been a remarkable revival of internal trade and business during the current year, and the improvement in Stamp revenue is shared by all provinces with the exception of Assam and Burma. The largest increases occur in Bengal (\$21.00 lakhs) and Bombay ( $\mathrm{Zl} 13: 50$ lakhs) where trade in particular directions has been stimulated by war conditions. Of the total rise of about \#47 lakhs, $\not$ \#24 lakhs are expected in the revenue from court-fee stamps, and ¥22 lakhs in that derived from non-judicial stamps.
sudget, 1917-18. 26. The Budget for 1917-18 provides for a further moderate growth in revenue in almost all the provinces and is taken at $\nexists 22 \cdot 00$ lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1916-17.

## Expenditure.

27. The cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Posts and Telegraphs the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes. Similarly the cost of revenue stamps. supplied to Local Governmentsand Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by per contra credit in the Imperial section under this head. The credits on both these accounts are shown against item I (ii) under expenditure in thè table on page 27.

## (a) Wholly Imperial (including outlay in England).

Revised, 1916-17. 28. The Revised estimate for 1910-17 exceeds the Budget by 73.18 $\overline{B u d g e t, ~ 1917-18 . ~ l a l k h s ; ~ a n d ~ t h e ~ B u d g e t ~ f o r ~ 1917-18 ~ i s ~} \mathrm{Al} \cdot 35$ lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. These variations occur mostly in the credits mentioned in paragraph 27 and in the outlay in England on the manufacture of stamps.
(b) Divided.

Revised; 1016-17. A. 61 lakh owing to a fall in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in the consumption of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

## V and 7.-EXCISE.

Revente.


EXPENDITURE.

| Imperial. <br> 1. India General <br> 2. Dolhi <br> 3. Baluchistan <br> 4. North-West Frontier | 98,545 6,232 11,655 12,929 | 98,509 6,283 11,644 13,244 | $\begin{array}{r}97,701 \\ 7,873 \\ 11,365 \\ 15,388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,05,060$ 10,000 13,000 18,000 | 99,000 9,000 12,000 15,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 91,000 \\ & 11,000 \\ & 13,000 \\ & 17,00 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1,29,361 | 1,29,680 | 1,32,817 | 1,46,000 | 1,35,000 | 1,32,000 |
| Divided and wholly Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 18,20,840 | 18,33,739 | 18,52,487 | 18,76,000 | 18,34,000 | 18,56,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 10,85,613 | 11,43,213 | 11,47,633 | 11,26,000 | 11,26,000 | 11,31,000 |
| 3. Bengal . - | 6,25,743 | 7,17,585 | 7,74,858 | 8,39,000 | 8,70,000 | 9,00,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 4,34,532 | 4,60,058 | 4,81,865 | 6,02,000 | 4,86,000 | 5,04,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 1,85,580 | 2,15,338 | 2,25,691 | 2,60,000 | 2,43,000 | 2,58,000 |
| 6. Burma * - | 12,68,898 | 12,77,533 | 12,52,270 | 12,66,000 | 12,59,000 | 12,57,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 5,50,017 | 5,65,501. | 5,85,276 | . 6,28,000 | 6,04,000 | 6,15,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 3,46,508 | 4, $2 \overline{5}, 345$ | 4,80,171 | 5,64,000 | 4,85,000 | 5,48,000 |
| 9. Assam | 1,14,400 | 1,22,192 | 1,22,242 | 1,23,000 | 1,23,000 | 1,23,000 |
| Total | 84,32,131 | 67,60,504 | 69,22,493 | 71,84,000 | 70,30,000 | 71,02,000 |
| Total India I | 65,61,492 | 68,80,184 | 70,54,810 | 73,80,000 | 71,65,000 | 73,24,000 |
| Equivalent in Storling $£$ | 437,43i | 459,316 | 470,321 | 488,700 | 477,700 | 488,300 |
| England 2 | 96 | 339 | 419 | 200 | 400 | 200 |
| Total Exprndituri $£$ | 437,529 | 459,885 | 470,740 | 488,900 | 478,100 | 488,500 |

## Revenue.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
30. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by R3.21 lakhs. The increase eccurs mainly in Bangalore and is due partly to a rise in duties. Budget, 1917-18. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

## (b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

nevised, 1916-17.
31. The improvement in agricultural and economic conditions during the year has resulted in a considerable expansion of the revenue from Excise and the Revised estimate is now taken at $\mathbf{~} 86 \cdot 47$ lakhs more than the Budget. The increase is shared by all the provinces except Bengal, but is largest in Bombay.
Budget, 1917-18. 32. The total Budget for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by $\mathbf{~ 2 7 2 7} 34$ lakhs. The estimates allow for a moderate growth of revenue in all the provinces.

## Expenditure.

(a) Wholly Imperial.
33. The figures show little variation.

## (b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
34. The expenditure in 1916-17 is expected to fall short of the Budget by ml:54 lakhs owing to lapses in grants in several provinces, chiefly the Central-
Budget, 1917-18. Provinces and Madras. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for normal charges of sanctioned establishments. Provision has been made in the Central Provinces for a revision of the excise staff.
VI.-PROVINCIAL RATES.

Revende.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Accounts } \\ \text { 1913-1914. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts, } \\ & \text { 1914-1915. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acoonnte, } \\ & 1915-1916 . \end{aligned}$ | 1916-1917 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Budget, } \\ \text { 1917-1918, } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised, |  |
| Imperial. |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| 1. India General , : | 2,7j7 | 310 681 | 103 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3. North-West Frontier, | 2,777 | 2,897 | 3,715 | 2,000 | ${ }^{7} 3,000$ | 1,000 |
| Total | 5,965 | 3,888 | 3,818 | 3,000 | 4,000 | - 2,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2, Bengal ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ (ented Provinces | 1,1,31,340 | 1,70,453 | 2,33,853 |  | 1,45,000 | 1,18,000 |
| 3. Punjab Provinces | $13,65,542$ 20,572 1,075 | 2,27,357- | $\begin{array}{r}1,63,716 \\ 31,356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,55,000$ 29,000 | $1,60,900$ 37,000 | 1,66,000 |
| 4. Bihar and Orissa | 1,67,953 | 1,25,559 | 1,83,487 | 1,20,060 | 37,000 $1,00,000$ | 30,000 86,000 |
| 5. Absam - | 11,782 | 15,512 | 11,446 | 15,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| Total | 26,97,189 | 5,78,323 | 6,23,858 | 4,23,000 | 4,54,000 | 4,13,000 |
| Total Refinmu 7 | 27,03,154 | 5,82,211 | 6,27,676 | 4,26,000 | 4,58,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling f | 180,210 | 38,814 | 41,845 | 28,400 | 30,500 | 27,600 |

## Imperial.

35. The figures show little variation.

## Provincial.

36. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by R-31 lakh. Revised, 1916-17: The increase is due to the recovery in Bengal of arrears of the public works cess which remained outstanding on the 31st March 1913; when the revenue was surrendered to district boards. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides Budget, 1917-18. for normal collections in the various provinces.

| SEA CUSTOMS. <br> Imports. <br> Special Import Dutios. | VII AND 9-CDSTOMS. |  |  |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Accounts, 1913-1914. | heconnts, 1914-1915. | Accounts, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-19:8. |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| 1: Arms, Ammanition, and Military Stores . | 6,63,892 | 5,34,491 | 5,69,871 | 8,19,000 | 8,41,000 | 9,34,000 |
| 2. Coal, coke, and patent fuel | ... |  | 2,081 | ... | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| 3. Cotton Manufactures | 2,12,94,233 | 1,53,57,474 | 1,35,22,821 | 1,20,0,000 | 1,68,00,000 | 2,85,00,000 |
| 4. Liquors- <br> (a) Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors | 8,72,629 | 6,73,58i | 5,65,325 | 7,00,000 | 6,83,000 | 7,00,000 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ |
| (b) Spirits and Liquears | 1,19,12,502 | 1,10,41,004 | 1,07,73,536 | 1,19,00,000 | 1,14,65,000 | 1,09,65,000 |
| (c) Wines . - : | 5,82,933 | 4,54,114 | 4,50,925 | 5,20,000 | 5,90,000 | 6,13,000 |
| 5. Opiam - | 6,791 | 4,151 | 4,222 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| 6. Petroleam | 70,53,109 | 85,72,342 | 71,65,327 | 70,00,000 | 57,50,000 | . $40,00,000$ |
| 7. Silver, Bullion and Coin - | 99,24,998 | 1,54,51,014 | 95,56,953 | 90,00;000 | 14,50,000 | 5,00,000. |
| 8. Silver manofactares | - 0 | -* | ." | $\cdots$ | 3,50,000 | 3,50,000 $\dagger$ |
| 9. Sugar - . . . ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$. | 92,33,103 | 43,97,167 | 60,66,583 | 1,26,00,000. | 1,34,00,000 | 1,26,00,000 |
| 10. Tobacco . | 29,29,526 | 26,78,335 | 28,36,568 | 32,55,000 | 45,64,000. | 45,64,000 |
| - General Import Duties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Artioles of Food añ Drink (exoluding Sugar) | 20,43,837 | 29,17,941 | 31,78,023 | 42,60,000 | 53,00,000 | 40,00,000 |
| 12. Chemicals, Drags, Mredicines and Dyoing and Tanning Materials | 18,41,175 | 13,71,377 | 14,91,995 | 19,00,000 | 31,00,000 | 31,00,000 |
| 13. Metals and manufactures of metals other than'eilver . . . . | 73,29,237 | 49,22,511 | 36,79,729 | 46,50,000 | 80,00,000 | 70,00,000 |
| 14. Oils (exoluding Petroleum) | 1,95,893 | 1,69,889 | 1,80,764 | 2,40,000 | 3,30,000 | 3,30,000 |
| 15. Manufaotured Artioles | 1,53,40,176 | 1,07,74,616 | 1,24,30,056 | 1,58,50,000 | 2,30,00,000 | 2,15,00,000 |
| 16. Ram Materials and Unmanufactured Articlea | 13,77,488 | 13,60,083 | 13,84,015 | 18,20,000 | 24,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| 17. Articles which were Iree prior to 1st Maroh 1916 | ** |  | ... | 24,00,001* | -* | $\cdots$ |
| Totas Imports | 0,36,01,868 | 8,06,80,096 | 7,38,47,296 | .8,89,20,000. | 9,81,46,000 | 10,41,76,000 |
| 18. Exalser, Duti on Cottor Goods | 54,38,863 | 49,40,931 | 49,25,571 | 45,00,000 | 47,34,000 | 48,59,000 |
| 19, Excies Duty on Motor Spizit . | :" | ..• | ..'. | ... | $\cdots$ | : 22,50,000 |
| 20. Export Dutibs- <br> (a) Jute, raw and manufactured | $\cdots$ | ... | .1,74,804 | 87,00,000 | 1,14,00,000 | 1,80,00,000 |
| (b) Rice | 1,28,75,686 | 82,97,881 | 76,25,692 | 70,00,000 | 93,37,000 | 85,90,000 |
| (c) Tea | ** | ..• | 92,630 | 45,00,000 | 41,50,000 | 35,00,000 |
| 21. Land Cubtoma and Miscrlila- NeOUB. - | 14,56,885 | 12,89,102 | 14,42,300 | 18,50,000 | 16,19,000 | 16,37,000 |
| Gramd Totar int | 11,38,73,302 | 9,52,08,010 | 8,81,08,293 | 11,54,70,000 | 12,93,86,000 | 14,09,22,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling . . . \& | 7,558,220 | 6,947,201 | 5,878,886 | 7,698,000 | 8,625,800 | 9,394,800 |
| Chargrs . . . . m | 39,12,274 | 89,54,820 | 39,30,783 | 40,59,000 | 40,65,000 | 42,87,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling: . . \& | 260,818 | 263,655 | 262,052 | 270,600 | 271,000 | 285,800 |
| England . . . . . $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ | 434 | 624 | 212 | 100 | 400 | 100 |
| Total $\&$ | 261,252 | 264,279 | 262,264 | 270,700 | 271,400 | 285,900 |

[^1]Additional taxation.
37. It has been decided to enhance, with effect from the 1st March 1917, the customs duties levied (a) on the imports of cotton manufactures from
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem to the general import tariff rate of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and (b) on the exports of jute, raw and manufactured, by 100 per cent., i.e., to. double the rates of duties imposed last March. In the case of jute exports, all forward contracts entered into before the 1st March 1917 which do not contain a provision for enhancement of price with reference to any future increase of duty, will, as on the last occasion, be exempted from the enhanced rates of duties. Exports for the War Office will also be exempted altogether from taxation. Allowing for these factors and for the prohibition recently announced of private imports of jute into the United Kingdom, the additional revenue in the current and next years from the changes proposed is estimated as follows :-

|  | (In lakhs of rupees.) - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Revised estimate, 1916-17. | Budget estimate, $. \quad 1917-18$ |
| Imports of cotton manufactures | $10 \cdot 00$ | 150.00 |
| Exports of jute, raw and manufactured | 2.00 | 75.00 |
| - Total | 12.00 | $225 \cdot 00$ |

38. Apart from the yield of the additional duties, the Revised estimate of Revied,-r920-27. Customs revenue in 1916-17 amounts to $\not \mathbf{2 1 2 , 8 1 \cdot 8 6}$ lakhs or $\mathbb{7 1 2 7} \cdot 16$ lakhs. more than the Budget estimate. The latter assumed that the revenue in the current year would continue to be depressed by the scarcity of freight and other factors which have affected it since the commencement of the war, and allowed further for a contraction of imports consequent on the enbanced and new duties imposed in March 1916. Both the import and the export revenue have however proved to be much more favourable than was anticipated. Most of the tariff heads show substantial increases viz., manufactured articles ( $\mathbb{7} 71 \cdot 50$ lakhs), cotton manufactures ( $¥ 38 \cdot 00$ lakhs), metals and manufactures of metals other than silver ( R 33.50 lakhs), tobacco ( R 13.09 lakhs), chemicals, drugs, etc., ( $\$ 12 \cdot 00$ lakhs), articles of food and drink ( $\mathrm{R} 10 \cdot 40$ lakhs), sugar ( 88.00 lakhs), and the export duties on jute ( Z 25.00 lakhs) and rice ( $\mathrm{F} 23 \cdot 37$ lakhs). On the other hand, there will be considerable shortages under silver bullion and coin ( $\mathbf{~} 75.50$ lakhs) and petroleum ( $\$ 12.50$ lakhs). The high prices which have ruled for silver since May last and the heavy demands for coinage, both in India and in European countries, have reduced the private imports of that metal almost to a negligible quantity, while the imports of petroleum bave been affected by freight difficulties in addition to high prices.
39. On the existing basis of taxation, the Budget estimate of Customs Budget, 1977-1s. revenue in $1917-18$ is taken at $¥ 11,84 \cdot 22$ lakhs, or $¥ 97 \cdot 64$ lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1916-17 calculated on thé same basis. The yield under most tariff heads has, as stated above, been specially high in the current year and it is not considered safe to count on a continuance of the same favourable conditions during 1917-18. It has to be assumed also that the difficulties in regard to freight will become more acute as the war is prolonged and that imports from the United Kingdom will diminish in quantity in consequence of the efforts to apply the available resources of the Empire as fully as possible to the prosecution of the war. Thus restrictions were recently placed on the exports of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom. In the case of silver again, the present price level and the diminished imports of the current year point to a very low revenue from this source. As regards the export trade, this is at present specially affected by difficulties in regard to finance and the revenue prospects have been impaired by the restrictions recently announced in regard to imports of jute and tea into the United Kingdom.

Important decreases are accordingly anticipated under most tariff heads, viz., cotton manufactures ( $\$ 23.00$ lakhs), petroleum ( $\mathbf{R 1 7} \cdot 50$ lakhs), manufactured articles ( $\mathrm{R} 15 \cdot 00$ lakhs, due mainly to the prohibition of the import of motor cars), articles of food and drink (R13.00 lakhs), metals and manufactures of metals other than silver ( R 110.00 lakhs), silver bullion and coin ( R 9.50 lakhs), sugar ( A 8.00 lakhs ), and the export duties on rice ( m 8.37
lakhs), jute ( $\mathbf{~} 7 \cdot 00$ lakhs) and tea ( Z 6.50 lakhs). Allowance has been made under the last two heads for the prohibition mentioned above, and under jute for the fact that we shall obtain in the next year, so far as the existing scale of duty is concerned, the revenue which has been lost in 1916-17 by the exemption of forward contracts.

- Oredit has been taken for a revenue of $\mathbf{R 2 2} 50$ lakhs from the excise duty on motor spirit which has been imposed as a war measure with effect from the 16th February.


## Expenditure.

Revised, 1916-17.
Budget, 1917-18.
40. The expenditure in 1916-17 is not expected to differ materially from the Budget grant. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for normal charges of sanctioned establishments and includes a lump grant of \#1.26 lakhs for the strengthening of the preventive service in Bombay and the purchase and upkeep of vessels for that service.

VIII and 10.-INCOME TAX.
Revenue.

| Supbr-tax-Impreial, | Aocounts, | Acoounte, <br> 1914-1915. | Aocounts, 1915-1016. | - -1916-1917. |  | Budget. 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budgeto | Revised. |  |
|  | ... | .." | ... | .0. | ... | 2,02,50,000 |
| Ordinary Incomb-tay. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General (Civil) : | 8,92,706 | 2,38,178 | $9,36,161$ $1,61,778$ | 14,91,000 | $18,45,000$ $4,05,000$ | $18,73,000$ $3,05,000$ |
| 3. Baluchistan (Civil) - | 21,089 | 22,019 | 21,830 | 22,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier (Civil) | 1,52,860 | 1,66,139 | 1,71,418 | 2,18,000 | 2,50,000 | 2,56,000 |
| 6. Other Provinces | 20,355 | 31,948 | 18,789 | 18,000 | 93,000 | 1,00,000 |
|  | - 15,11,018 | 14,91,447 | 14,39,064 | 19,91,000 | 20,89,000 | 21,09,000 |
| Total | 28,12,358 | 29,07,729 | 27,49,080 | 39,54,000 | 47,16,000 | 46,77,000 |
| Divided. <br> 1. Madras | 37,47,460 | 40,28,350 | 40,74,656 | 52,20,000 | 57,90,000- | 60,00,000 |
| 2. Bombay : | 66,91,205 | 68,68,409 | 73,32,639 | 1,05,30,000 | 1;33,00,000 | 1,35,00,000 |
| 3. Bengal | 66,37,916 | 69,84,610 | 72,20,611 | 1,06,80,000 | 1,60,00,000 | 1,80,00,000 |
| 4. Unitod Provinces | 26,79,138 | 20,36,028 | 28,01,166. | - $36,78,000$ | 10,76,000 | 41,80,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 17,19,918 | 17,88,307 | 18,55,709 | 23,40,000 | - 23,93,000 | 25,80,000 |
| 6. Burma | 22,90,649 | 25,46,145 | - 24,75,430 | 36,80,000 | 38,68,000 | 38,25,000. |
| 7. Bihar and Oriesa | 13,85,293 | . 14,24,225 | 14,28,417 | 18,80,000 | 19,00,000 | 19,30,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 8,62,741 | 9,08,909 | 9,47,825 | 11,33,000 | 13,30,000 | 13,48,000 |
| 9. Assam - - | - 4,27,067 | 4,58,287. | 4,60,160 | 5,97,000 | 6,48,000 | 6,50,000 |
| Total | 2,64,41,387 | 2,76,43,270 | 2,86,02,613 | 3,97,38,000 | 4,93,05,000 | 5,20,23,000 |
| Total Ribvanut ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,92,53,745 | 3,05,50,999 | 3,13,51,643 | 4,36,92,000 | 5,40,21,000 | 7,69,40,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 1,950,250 | 2,036,733 | 2,090,109 | 2,912,800 | 3,601,400 | 5,129,300 |

Expenditure.

| Imperial. <br> 1. İndia General <br> 2. Delhi <br> 3. North-West Frontier | 1,566 1,108 $\mathbf{9 5 8}$ | 1,320 1,413 $\mathbf{9 1 6}$ | 1,244 1,466 965 | 2,000 1,000 1,000 | 2,000 2,000 1,000 | $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3,632 | 3,649 | 3,665 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Divided. |  |  |  | . |  |  |
| 1. Madras - | 39,175 | 41,221 | 60,561 | 64,000 |  |  |
| 2. Bombay - | 1,45,318 | 1,65,847 | - 1,71,853 | 1,82,000 | 66,000 $1,82,000$ |  |
| 3. Bengal | 1,54,577 | 1,54,085 | 1,52,964 | 1,52,000 | 1,62,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,09,000 \\ & 1,69,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4. Unitad Provinces | -264 |  | 413 |  |  |  |
| 6. Punjab - .- | 16,985 | 12,614 | 12,423 | 28,000 | 27,000 | -29,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 46,539 44,780 | 46,564, | 47,782 | 48,000 | 49,000 | 49,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 44,790 12,908 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 44,824 } \\ -10.488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45,996 | 45,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| 9. Asgam - | 12,063 | 10,488 4,821 | 16,253 4,522 | 19,000 5,000 | 21,000 - 5,000 | - 38,000 5,000 |
| Total | 4,65,169 | 4,85,745 | 5,12,717 | 5,43,000 | 5,57,000 | 6,11,000 |
| Total Expbnditury $\boldsymbol{7}$ | 4,68,801 | 4,89,394 | 5,16,382 | 5,47,000 | 5,62,000 | 6,17,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 31,254 | 32,620 | 34,426 | 36,500 | 37,500 | 41,100 |


(i) Super-tax-Imperial.

## Additionat Taxation.

Revised, 1916-17.
$\square$
41. It has been decided to impose, from the 1st April next, a super-tax on large incomes on the following scale, in addition to the ordinary rates of income-tax now payable :-
(i) The first $\not 750,000$ of income per year to be exempt from super-tax.
(ii) The next $\nexists 50,000$ of the excess, i.e. between $\nexists \frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lakh, to pay 1 anna in the rupee.
(iii) The second $\mathbf{7 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ of the excess, i.e. between $\mathrm{Z1}$ lakh and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, to pay-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee.
(iv) The third $\nexists 50,000$ of the excess, i.e. between $\boldsymbol{7 1} 1 \frac{1}{2}$ and 2 lakhs, to pay 2 annas in the rupee.
(v) The fourth $¥ 50,000$ of the excess, i.e. between $\mathbb{R 2}$ and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, to pay $2 \frac{1}{3}$ annas in the rupee.
(vi) The balance of the excess, i.e. everything over $\mathbb{R 2 \frac { 1 } { 2 }}$ lakhs, to pay 3 annas in the rupee.
42. The yield from the super-tax is estimated at $£ 1,350,000$ distributed as follows, and will be recorded in the accounts under a separate minor head which will be treated as wholly Imperial:-

(ii) Ordinary income-tax.
(a) Imperial.
43. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\mathbb{Z 7} 762$ lakhs. An increase of Z 1.91 lakhs occurs in Delhi, owing to the collection of arrears and improved methods of assessment. The rest of the excess relates mainly to the yield from the enhanced income-tax rafes introduced in connection
Budget, 1917-18. with the last Budget. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year. The recoveries of arrears included in the current year's revenue in Delhi are omitted and normal collections estimated for other administrations.
(b) Divided.

Revised, 1916-17.
44. The Revised estimate for the current, year exceeds the Budget by玉 95.67 lakhs. The bulk of the increase is expected in Bengal ( Z 53.20 lakhs) and Bombay ( $\mathbb{2} 27.70$ lakhs) and is attributable to the abnormal profits which have been realised in certain trades in the year 1915-16 as the result of war conditions. Minor increases of revenue are expected in all the other provinces.
45. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year loy $\mathrm{Z} 27 \cdot 08$ lakhs. The trades which have been favoured by war conditions have been even more prosperous during the greater part of 1916-17 than in the preceding year, and it is expected that the level of receipts reached.

## THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY $X_{\lambda}$ MARCH 21, 191\%. . 37

in the current year will be more than maintained in 1917-18. Of the increase of $\mathbb{Z 2 7 . 0 8}$ lakhs, $\mathbf{\# 2 0} 00$ lakhs will accrue in Bengal and allowance has been made for normal growth in all the other provinces except Burma.

Expenditure.
(a) Imperial.
46. Tihe figures show little variation.
(b) Divided.
47. The expenditure in the current year is not expected to differ materially Eevisen, 1918-17. from the Budget grant. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 includes provision for additional establishments in Bombay and the Central. Provinces and for a revi Budget, 1917-18. sion of the pay of the existing establishment in the former province.
88. THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, $191 \%$.

IX and 11.-FOREST.
Retente.

| Imp | Accounts, 1913-1914 | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accounts, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| 1. Irdia General | 8,26,213 | 5,90,319 | 9,37,836 | 7,58,000 | 11,31,000 | 10,32,000 |
| 2. Baluchistan - | 19,987 | 19,058 | 21,633 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 3. North-West Frontier | 2,66,741 | 2,38,013 | 1,86,815 | 2,21,000 | 2,14,000 | 2,42,000 |
| Total | 11,12,941 | 8,47,320 | 11,46,284 | 9,99,000 | - 13,66,000 | 12,95,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras . | 42,00,320 | 39,41,537 | 41,06,838 | 39,50,000 | 45,00,000 | 42,00,000 |
| 2. Bombay . | 51,03,156 | 46,80,242 | 47,01,263 | 46,44,000 | 52,00,000 | 52,30,000 |
| 3. Bengal | 16,16,111 | - 13,04,496 | 11,45,610 | 11,50,000 | 12,40,000 | 13,00,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 37,12,487 | 31,35,235 | 37,38,83] | 40,33,000 | 44,40,000 | 43,85,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 13,54,943 | 14,38,005 | - 17,27,283 | 15,41,000 | 15,58,000 | 15,74,000 |
| 6. Burma | 1,15,71,965 | 97,07,694 | 96,99,217 | 95,80,000 | 1,13,00,000 | 1,10,30,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 4,91,735 | 5,49,779 | 5,17,727 | 5,40,000 | 5,70,000 | 5,60,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 31,86,454, | 32,72,529 | 32,78,262 | 32,00,000 | 33,40,000 | 33,60,000 |
| 9. Assam - | 10,97,969 | 8,32,877 | 10,55,052 | 10,90,000 | 12,10,000 | 10,60,000 |
| Total | 3,23,35,140 | 2,88,62,394 | 2,99,70,083 | 2,97,28,000 | 3,33,58,000 | 3,27,05,000 |
| Totar India - \#t | 3,34,43,081 | 2,97,09,784 | 3,11,16,367 | 3,07,27,000 | 3,47,24,000 | 3,40,00,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling £ | 2,229,872 | 1,980,652 | 2,074,425 | 2,048,500 | 2,314,900 | 2,266,700 |

- Expenditure.

| Imperial. <br> 1. India General <br> 2. Delhi <br> 8. Baluchistan <br> 4. North-West Frontiet | $\begin{gathered} 9,12,162 \\ \dddot{25,310} \\ 1,31,023 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,28,367 \\ 177 \\ 26,000 \\ 1,25,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,69,300 \\ \dddot{227,995} \\ 1,04,795 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,36,000 \\ \dddot{30,000} \\ 1,19,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,66,000 \\ \ddot{29} 9,000 \\ 1,14,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,66,000 \\ 30,000 \\ 1,41,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 10,68,405 | 10,80,137 | 12,02,090 | 11,85,000 | 12,09,000 | 14.87,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 29,35,817 | 28,60,685 | 29,27,318 | 28,82,000 | 27,70,000 | 29,63,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 25,89,878 | 24,87,925 | 26,42,038 | 27,25,000 | 26,00,000 | 29,46,000 |
| 3. Bongal - | 6,40,157 | 6,70,935 | 5,93,635 | 6,54,000 | 5,90,000 | 6,52,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 18,96,014 | 23,17,740 | 25,63,307 | 29,23,000 | 29,16,000 | 30,79,000 |
| 5. Punjab - | 9,19,177 | 8,89,302 | 9,23,879 | 10,00,000 | 9,47,000 | 11,34,000 |
| 6. Burma | 42,75,066 | 46,80,447. | 48,86,2+2 | 46,40,000 | 49,18,030 | 52,28,000. |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 3,55,648 | 3,84,371 | 3,61,550 | 4,56,000 | 4,37,000 | 4,33,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 19,63,129 | 19,36,569 | 17,31,336 | 19,17,000 | 17,60,000 | 19,26,000 |
| 9. Assam | 9,10,240 | 8,98,339 | 7,55,214 | 7,81,000 | 7,20,000 | 7,15,000 |
| Total | 1,64,75,126 | 1,71,26,313 | 1,73,90,519 | 1,79,78,000 | 1,76,58,000 | 1,90,76,000 |
| -Tqual India . m | 1,75,43,621 | 1,32,06,450 | 1,85,92,609 | 1,91,63,000 | 1,88,67,000 | 2,05,13,000 |
| Equivalent.in Sterling $\boldsymbol{f}^{\mathbf{x}}$ England | $\begin{array}{r} 1,169,575 \\ 4,913 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,213,763 \\ 4,045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,239,507 \\ 3,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,277,500 \\ 3,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,257,800 \\ 2,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,367,500 \\ 1,600 \end{array}$ |
| Total Exprnditubi 2 | 1,174,488 | 1,217,808 | 1,242,867 | 1,280,800 | 1,260,300 | 1,369,100 |
| Nit Revinut $\quad$ £ | 1,055,384 | 762,844 | 83, 1,558 | 767,700 | 1,081,600 | 877,600 |

## Revenue.

## (a) Imperial.

48. The increase of n 3.67 lakhs in the revenue in the current year, as Revised, 1916-17. compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to larger sales of sandal. wood in Coorg and of padouk in Port Blair. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 Budget, 1917-18. anticipates a reduction in the high receipts obtained in the current year.
(b) Provincial.
49. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ is more than the Budget by $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{3 6} \cdot 30$ Revieed, 1916-17. lakhs. A large rise of $\mathbf{7 1 7} \cdot 20$ lakhs is anticipated in Burma owing to increased receipts from royalty on the extraction of teak, a revival in the demand for timber, partly from State Railways and the Royal Indian Marine, and the higher prices that have been realised: There will - also be smaller increases in all the other provinces due to a general recovery in the timber market and to an improvement in the demand for other forest produce.
50. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 anticipates a decline in Madras Budget, 1917-18. ( $\mathrm{Z3} 3 \cdot 00$ lakhs), Burma ( $\mathrm{Z2} 2 \cdot 70$ lakhs) and Assam ( $\mathrm{Z1} \cdot 44 \mathrm{l}$ lakhs) where the receipts have been specially large in the current year, and falls short of the Revised by 76.53 lakhs.

## Expenditure.

(a) Imperial (including outlay in England).
51. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revied, 1916-77. Budget. The Budget for 1917-18 provides for sanctioned charges and for special expenditure on the extension of departmental working in the Anda- Budget, 1977-18: mans forests.

## (b) Provincial.

52. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Budget by $\mathbf{7 3} 3 \cdot 20$ Revied, 1916-17. lakhs. The saving is mainly due to the postponement of expenditure on works which are not of an urgent character. It is shared by all the provinces except Burma, but is largest in the Central Provinces ( $\mathrm{Z1} 1.57$ lakhs), Bombay ( $\mathrm{Al} \cdot 25$ lakhs), and Madras ( $\mathrm{R} 1: 12$ lakhs). In Burma: alone there will be an excess ( R 2.78 lakhs) over the Budget grant owing mainly to an increase in the outturn of teak extracted on behalf of Government and to a larger outlay on the purchase of elephants.
53. The total Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for Budget, 1917-18. the current year by \#14:18 lakhs. Owing to the improved revenue from forests in the current and next years, provision has been made in most provinces for special expenditure on their development which is either of an urgent character or will be immediately remunerative. In Bihar and Orissa and Assam alone, the grants for the next year are taken at about the same amounts as the probable expenditure in the current year.
$\bar{X}_{\text {and }}$ 12.-REGISTRATION.
Revente.


Expenditure.

|  | 9,341 6,880 1,061 11,195 | 8,090 6,930 1,358 12,124 | 7,393 7,111 1,434 12,374 1 | 8,000 7,000 1,000 12,000 | 7,000 7,000 1,00 13,000 | 8,000 7.000 1,000 13,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 27,477 | 28,502 | 28,312 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 29,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| 1. Madras - | 12,68,755 | 12,73,585 | 12,56,016 | 12,67,000 | 13,16,000 | 13,39,000 |
| 2. Bombay . | 3,69,660 | 3,70,772 | 3,71,933 | 3,73,000 | 3,75,000 | 3,78,000 |
| 3. Bengal . | 11,26,558 | 11,17,210. | 11,27,328 | 11,09,000 | 11,29,000 | 11,36,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 2,89,214 | 2,93,128 | 3,11,322 | 3,10,000 | 3,07,000 | 3,0×,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 1,19,932 | 1,22,006 | 1,26,149 | 1,24,000 | 1,27,000 | 1,30,000 |
| 6. Burma ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,06,644 | 1,05,981 | 1,08,725 | 1,03,000 | 1,09,000 | 1,06,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 3,32,556 | 3,65,689 | 3,78,240 | 3,86,000 | 3,81,000 | 3,93,000 |
| 8. Central Provinoes | 1,32,386 | 1,28,308 | 1,24,536 | 1,28,000 | 1,29,000 | 1,58,000 |
| 9. Absam | 68,611 | - 64,513 | 65,051 | 71,000 | 68,000 | 72,000 |
| Total | 38,04,316 | 38,41,192 | 38,69,300 | 38,71,000 | 39,41,000 | 40,20,000 |
| Total India 7 ? | 38,31,793 | 38,69,694 | 38,97,612 | 38,99,000 | 39,69,000 | 40,49,000 |
| İquivalent in Sterling ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 255,453 | 257,980 | 259,840 | 259,900 | 264,600 | 269,900 |

## Revende.

## Imperial.

54. The figures show little variation.

## Provincial.

55. The specially favourable agricultural and economic conditions of the Revised, 1916-17. current year have contributed to an increase in Registration revenue and the Revised estimate exceerls the Budget by $\mathbf{7 2} 36$ lakhs.
56. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at $71: 87$ lakhs more than the Budget, 1917-18. Revised for 1916-17. Provision has been made for normal growth in Madras and Bengal, and elsewhere the estimates are generally based on the revenue expected to be realised in 1916.17.

## Expenditure.

## Imperial.

57. The figures show little variation.

## Provincial.

58. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by Revised, 1916-17. R•70 lakh owing mainly to larger expenditure on temporary establishments in Madras and Bengal and an increase in the minimum pay of clerks in the former province.
59. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 includes provision for the revision of Budget, 191\%-18. establishments in the Central Provinces and for a full year's cost of the increase in the minimum pay of clerks in Madras.

## XI.-TRIBUTES.

Revenue.

| al. | Accounts, 1913-1914. | Accounta, 1914-1915. | Accoants, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917 |  | Badget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |
| i. India General | 19,61,417 | 18,81,572 | 19,92,599 | 20,09,000 | 19,95,000 | 20,09,0c0 |
| 2. Madras | 44,96,519 | 44,96,519 | 44,96,520 | 44,97,000 | 44,97,000 | 44,97,090 |
| 9. Bombay | 14,28,990 | 14,01,838 | 12,88,860 | 13,39,000 | 12,14,000 | 13,89,000 |
| 4. Bengal . | 67,701 | 67,701 | 67,701 | 68,00) | 68,000 | 68,000 |
| 5. United Provinces | 3,21,000 | 3,21,000 | 3,21,000 | 3,21,000 | 3,21,000 | 3,21,000 |
| 6, Panjab . . . - | 1,45,391 | 1,43,824 | 1,41,754 | 1,44,000 | 1,44,000 | 1,44,000 |
| 7. Burma - | 4,53,900 | 4,53,150 | 4,57,706 | 4,52,000 | 4,47,000 | 4,52,000 |
| 8. Bihar and Orissa , | 85,499 | 85,500 | 85,499 | 86,000 | 86,000 | 86,000 |
| 9. Central Provinces | 2,42,687. | 2,48,187 | 2,32,187 | 2,39,000 | 2,39,000 | 2,39,000 |
| 10. Assam . . . | 50,100 | 50,100 | 50,100 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Totail India \# | 92,53,213 | 91,47,391 | 91,86,926 | 92,05,000 | 90,61,000 | 92,55,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling £ | 616,881 | 609,827 | 609,128 | 613,700 | 601,100 | 617,000 |

60. The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected States, in sevieral cases as a result of exchanges of territcry and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not ordinarily show any important fluctuations from year to year except for advance payment of sums falling due in the ensuing year, or arrears and their recovery.
Devised, 1916-17.
61. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by \#1-44 lakhs, the decrease being due mainly to the postponement of recoveries in Katbiawar in consequence of the unfavourable agricultural conditions in 1915-16 from which the States hare not fully recovered. The Budget estimate
Budget̃, 1917-18. for 1917-18 provides for a small recovery of arrears in Kathiawar and for normal receipts elsewhere.
1.-REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aocounts, } \\ \text { 1913-1914. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acoonnts, } \\ & 1914-1916 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Accounts, } \\ \text { 1915-1916. } \end{gathered}$ | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. <br> 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| Imperial. |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General . | 50,921 | 67,324 | 1,06,422 | - 80,000 | 53,000 | 78,000 |
| 2. Delhi ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 8,999 | 12,696 | 5,455 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan - | 5,464 | 4,601 | 3,208 | - 5,000 | -4,000 | 5,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 23,604 | 19,080 | 22,423 | - $\begin{array}{r}20,000 \\ \hline 2407,000\end{array}$ | 28,000 $40,90,000$ | 27,000 $35,04,000$ |
| 5. Other Provinces . | 23,72,430 | 30,82,960 | 24,11,368 | - 24,07,000 | 40,90,000 | 35,04,000 |
| Total | 24,61,418 | 31,86,661 | 25,49,376 | - 25,24,000 | 41,86,000 | 36,25,000 |
| Divided and Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | t,42,246 | 4,54,807 | 4, 4 4.531 | . $4,42,000$ | .4,79,000 | 6,25,000 |
| 2. Bombay - | 9,98,300 | 11,31,185 | 9,22,310 | 8.85,000 | . $9,15,000$ | 9,55,000 |
| 3. Bengal - | 2,44,261 | 3,34,233 | 2,94,520 | 2,70,000 | . $4,19,000$ | 2,82,000 |
| 1. United Provinces | 2,48,369 | 2,78,336 | 2,48,117 | 2,68,000 | .3,01,000 | 2,90,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 1,82,367 | 1,97,841 | 1,70,118 | 1,87,000 | 2.13,000 | 1,81,000 |
| 6. Burma ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ - | 2,28,133 1,2176 | $2,62.698$ $1,03,961$ | $2,72,564$ 93,726 | 2,21,000 | $3,01,000$ $1,00,000$ | $2,7,000$ $\mathbf{9 6 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa - | $1,21,767$ 82,636 | $1,03,961$ $1,01,829$ | 9, 1,22,115 | 93,000 97,000 | 1,00,000 | 96,000 85 |
| 9. Assam - | 32,572 | 71,049 | 49,315 | 40,000 | 38,000 | 41,000 |
| Total | 25,80,711 | 29,35,939 | 26,17,312 | 25,03,000 | 29,10,000 | 28,29,000 |
| Total India $\quad$ R | 50,42,129 | 61,22,600 | 51,66,688 | 50,27,000 | 70,96,000 | -64,54,000 |
| Equivalont in Sterling ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 336,142 | 408,173 | 344,446 | 335,100 | 473,000 | 430,300 |

(a) Imperial.
62. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (e.g., Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes). The increase of $\$ 16.62$ lakhs in the Revised Revised, 1916-17. estimate over the Budget for 1916-17 occurs under Customs refunds and is due to larger re-exports necessitated by the present trade conditions and to the new and enhanced duties introduced from the 1st March 1916.
63. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for some decrease in the Budget, 1917.18. refunds of Customs revenue and is $\mathbf{B 5} \cdot 61$ lakhs less than the Revised for the current year.

## (b) Divided and Provincial.

-64. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year and is diffcult to estimate. In 1916-17, the Budget will be exceeded by 74.07 lakhs, Revised, 1916-17. owing mainly to higher refunds of income tax revenue necessitated by the Revised, $1916-17$. Income-tax (Amendment) Act of 19i6, the tax on interest on securities and dividends on shares being levied in the first instance at the full rate, subject to a refund on application with reference to the actual income of the assessee. There are also minor increases under land revenue and excise refunds in several provinces.
65. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for a further rise of $\mathbf{R 1} 143$ Budget, 1917-1s.' lakhs under income-tax refunds and for a normal expenditure on other items.
. そ.-ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

|  | Acconnts, 1913-1914. | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accounts, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Budget, } \\ \text { 1917-1918. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Rovised. |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General . | 31,87,947 | - 32,33,328 | 33,38,765 | 32,25,000 | 32,38,000 | 32,61,000 , |
| 2. Delhi- - . | 1,689 | 10,452 | 4,423 | 4,000 | 5.000 | 5.400! |
| 3. Baluchistan - | 2,01,407 | 2,04,716 | 2,01,888 | 2,02,000 | 2,02,000 | 2,02,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 17,736 | 18,212 | 17,769 | 18,040 | 1800 | 18000 |
| 5. Other Provinces | 35,40,050 | ,35,30,025 | 35,51,743- | 35,29,000 | 35,52,000 | 35:58,000 |
| Total | 69,48,829 | 70,05,733 | 71,14,588 | 69,78,000 | 70,15,000 | 70,44,000 |
| Divided and Provincial. |  |  |  | . |  |  |
| 1. Madras . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 6,20,012 | 5,55,118 | 6,19,472 | 6,17,000 | 6,08,000 | 6,00,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 1,03,54,259 | 1,05,67,450 | 1,08,82,022 | 1,09,¢6,000 | 1,08,79,0¢0 | 1,03,20,000 |
| 3. Bengal | 54,317 | 68,546 | $\bigcirc 60,000$ | 1,09,70,000 | 1,88,000 | 1,70,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 3,01,916 | 3,02,875 | 2,98,524 | 3,01,000 | 3,03,000 | 3,06.000 |
| 5. Punjab - - | 81,372 | 73,646 | 65,002 | 73,000 | 67,000 | 77,000 |
| 6. Burma | 415 | 400 | 400 | 1,000 | 1,090 | 1,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Oriesa | 1,46,784 | 1,07,905 | 1,01,041 | 1,09,400 | 1,01,000 | 1,05,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 75,970 | 38,675 | - 36,011 | 38,000 | 36,000 | 34,000 |
| 9. As8am - . | 32,638 | 34,040 | $\because \mathbf{3 5 , 0 3 9}$ | 35,000 | 36,000 | 35,040 |
| $\therefore$ Total | 1,16,67,683 | 1,17,48,655 | 1,20,98,471 | 1,22,30,000 | 1,21,11,000 | 1,20,43,000 |
| Total India | 1,86,16,512 | 1,87,51,388 | 1,92,13,059 | 1,92,08,0c0 | 1,91,26,000 | 1,90,92,000 |
| Eqnivalant in Sterling $\boldsymbol{£}$ | 1,241,101 | 1,250,292 | 1,280,870 | 1,280,600 | 1,275,100 | 1,2i2,800 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(a) Imperial.
66. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (i.e., those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget of next year are due to the fact that the salt royalty payable to Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the customs compensation payable to Travancore and Cochin, fluctuate respectively with reference to the actual sales of salt and the actual realisations of customs revenue.

## (b) Divided and Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
67. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ is less than the Budget by $\$ 1 \cdot 19$ lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a lapse in Bombay in the provision for certain cash allowances payable for commutation of rights of service. The decrease of $¥ \cdot 63$ lakh in the Budget estimate for 1y17-18 as compared with the Revised for the current year occurs in the excise compensations payable to certain chiefs in the same province.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCA 21, 1917.


## (a) India-Imperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
63. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $72 \cdot 49$ lakh. There is an increase of $\mathrm{R} \cdot 72$ lakh under Miscellaneous items due mainly to larger recoveries in respect of the unpaid balance of the sale price of Government lands in the Punjab. On the other hand, there will be a reduction of $\mathrm{R} \cdot 58$ lakh in the interest on overdrafts of capital by the Burma Railways Qompany.
Budget, 1917-18. 69. The total Budget for 1917-18 is taken at R20.86 lakhs more than the Revised for the curreut year.

In connection with a scheme for the improvement of the provident funds of railway companies, with reference pardicularly to the loss caused to subscribers by the depreciation of the securities in which their assets are invested, the companies have been allowed the option of transferring the funds along with their assets to Government, which will take over the investments at their cost price ior if preferred by the companies, the securities held on the 31st March 1914 at their market value on that date and those since purchased at cost price). Four companies have offered to transfer the funds to Govern= ment under this arrangement and the transfer will be effected on the 1st A pril 1917. A provision of I 20.00 lakhs has been made under Interest receipts for the interest on the securities which will be taken over by Government from the management of the funds.

## (b) India-Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
70. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ is $\mathbf{Z} \cdot 55$ lakh less than the Budget. The decrease is the result of unimportant variations in all the provinces.
Budget, 1917-18.' 71. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for normal recoveries based on the current demand.

## (c) England.

Revised, 1916-1\%.
72. The gross interest receipts in England in 1916-17 are likely to exceed the Budget estimate by $£ 334,400$ owing to increased investments on behalf of the Paper Ourrency Reserve and to a rise in the interest realised from investment of the cash balances of the Home treasury, which have proved to be larger and have earned a higher rate of interest than was anticipated. It has however been decided to apply the receipts in England from investments for the Paper Currency Reserve, amounting to $£ 399,200$, to the purchase of treasury bills on behalf of a depreciation fund which it is proposed to establish in respect of the present holding of consols in that Reserve. Aliowing for this expenditure the net receipts in the current year will fall short of the Budget by $£ 64,800$.
Budget, 1917-18. . 73. The gross interest receipts are taken in the Budget estimate for 1917-18 at. $£ 1,331,200$, or $£ 670,600$ more than the Revised estimate for the current year, the rise being due to increased investments on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve made in the latter part of 1916-17. It is proposed to purchase during the next year treasury bills to the value of $£ 200,000$ on behalf of the depreciation fund mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Allowing for this expenditure the net receipts in the next year will exceed the current year's Revised by $£ 869,800$.

13 and 14.-INTEREST EXPENDITURE.


[^2]
## Interest on ordinary debt.

Revised, 1916-17.
74. The expenditure in 1916-17 on account of interest payable on the publie debt as a whole will fall short of the Budyet estimate by H 53.73 lakhs ( $£ 358,200$ ). The latter contemplated the renewal of India bills for $£ \frac{1}{2}$ million which it has since been decided to disclarge. The provision for discount on the India bills included in the Budget estimate is thus saved, and there is a decrease of $£ 241,900$ in the Revised estimate of expenditure in England as compared with the Budget. There is also a reduction of $\mathrm{R} 17 \cdot 45$ lakhs in the Indian expenditure, the main items contributing to it beiug ( $i$ ) a saring of $\not \approx 8.66$ lakhs in the provision for the discount on the rupee loan to be raised in the current year ; and (ii) a postponement of. payments to the extent of P 4 lakhs as a result of the conversion of 3 and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, securities into the 4 per cent. loan of 1916-17, the interest on the latter being payable on a later date than in the case of 3 and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper.
Budget, 1917-18.
75. In the Budget for 19i7-18 provision has been made in India for a full year's interest on the conversion loan of $\nexists 6 \frac{3}{4}$ crores raised in the current year and $£ 600,000$ has been set aside for the service of the Indian war loan applications for which are being received from the loth March. On the other haud, there will be a decrease of $\mathcal{Z 1 8} 80$ lakhs as compared with the current year owing to the repayment in full of the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve.

It has been decided that Indian revenues should undertake a contribution of $£ 100$ million to His Majesty's Government towards the cost of the European war The proceeds of the Indian war loan are to be made over to the Home Government, the interest and other chargès in connection with it being borne by India. The rest of her contribution is to take the form of meeting interest charges (including payments into a sinking fund) in respect of a portion of the Hoine Government's war debt equal to the difference between the total contribution of $£ 100$ million and theysums raised by direct Indian borrowings. . The recurring liability invol red hy this measure of assistance is estimated at $£ 6$ million, hut as a full year's interest will not be due in the first year it is proposed to increase the portion of the total payment of $£ 6$ million which is to be set aside for the sinking fund. Thus, deducting $£ 600,000$ provided for charges connected with the Indian war loan the proceeds of which are provisionally estimated at $£ 10$ million, a sum of $£ 5,400,000$ is available in 1917-18 for the serrice of the war contribution in England, and it is estimated that this sum will be applied as follows :-

| Interest on $\mathfrak{f} 90$ million of the Home debt. | Government's war | 3,375,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sinking fund in respect of above debt | $\because \quad . \quad$. | 1,000,00 |
| Special additional sinking fund payment | - • - . | 1,025,000 |
|  |  | 5,400,000 |

Transfers to Rail-
76. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation way and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly; on the capital expenditure; secondly, Accounts. on the actual payment of interest on that portion of the debt which has been incurred specifically on account of the construction or purchase of railways or irrigation works; and, thirdly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the above

- purpose. Our practice is to adopt, for this adjustment, the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which complete accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally somewhat different from chat used for the Budget estimate: and this usually leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the capital expenditure itself.

The decrease of $\mathbb{7 1 5} 21$ lakhs $(£ 101,400)$ in the Revised estimate of total Revised, 1916-17. interest to be transferred in 1916-17, as compared with the Budget, is due to a reduction in the rate, as well as in the capital at charge at the end of 1916-17. The increase in the total amount of interest to be transferred. in. 1917-18, over the Revised estimate for 1916-17, is almost wholly due to the Bulget, 1917-18. progress of capital expenditure.
77. A portion of the interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial Tranefore to section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authofised to grant ad-Provinciat. vances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to Native States, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law and to municipalities and local bodics (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as Provincial revenue. But interest at a fixed rate is charged to the Local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts at the commencement of the year and at its close ; and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. I'his rate was formerly fixed at. - $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but was raised during the current jear to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with reference to the rate of interest which the Government of India have had to pay on their own borrowings since the outbreak of the war. The enhanced rate is, however, applicable only to loans sanctioned subsequent to the 1st October 1916. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be transferred to the Provincial Section in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1917-18, are explained by the variations in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 45.

## Interest on other obligations.

78. The total expenditure in 1916-17 is likely to exceed the Budget pro- Revised, 1916-17. vision by $\mathbf{\# 5 \cdot 6 4}$ lakhs ( $£ 37,600$ ). There will be a rise of $\mathbb{7 6 \cdot 1 7}$ lakhs in the interest payable on the Savings Bank balance, owing mainly to the present anticipation of a net deposit of 796 lakhs into post office savipgs banks during the year instead of a net withärawal of $\not \geq 1,00$ lakhs as contomplatea in the Budget; but, on the other hand, a portion of the interest payable on certain special loans is not likely to be claimed during the current year. The nudget, 1917-18. Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for an increase of $¥ 27 \cdot 73$ lakhs ( $£ 184,800$ ) , over the Revised for 1916-17. It is attributable (i) to an anticipated growth 'in the deposits in post office savings banks and in state provilent funds and. (ii) to interest creditable to the accounts in railway companies provident funds which are to be taken over by Government from the 1st April 1917, as explained in paragraph 69 above. Against the latter payment, however, there will bo an equivalent receipt of interest on the securities transferred from the funds to Government-vide same paragraph.

XIII AND 15-POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.


## Revenue.

## (a) Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.

79. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by f32.20 lakhs Revised, 1016-12. ( $£ 214,700$ ). An improvement of $\mathrm{R} 28 \cdot 75$ lakhs is expected in India owing to the more satisfactory conditions of internal trade, $\not 74$ lakhs of the increase being due to the enhanced charges levied for ordinary inland telegrams from the 1st December 1916. There is also an increase of $\mathbb{R} 3 \cdot 4$ lakhs in England in the receipts from the Home Government under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.
80. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for a further advance of budget, 1917-18. \#31:80 lakhs in the collections in India, inclusive of 710 lakhs from the enhanced rates for ordinary inland telegrams mentioned in the preceding paragraph. On the other hand, no receipt is expected in England during the next year in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.
(b) Indo-European Telegraph Department.
81. The rise of $\mathrm{R12} 76$ lakhs ( $£ 85,100$ ) in the revenue in the current year Reciesd, 1016-n7. as compared with the Budget estimate is due to the diversion of traffic from foreign lines to those of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in consequence of interruptions on the former, as well as to an increase in the traffic owing to the war. The Budget estimate for $1917-18$ provides fur a small Budget, 1917-18. decrease of £ 3.00 lakhs ( $£ 20,000$ ) from the high receipts of the current year.

## Expenditure.

(a) Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.
82. The expenditure in 1916-17 is likely to fall short of the Budget Revised, 1018-17. grant by $\mathrm{Z1S} 37$ lakhs ( $£ 89,100$ ). The reduction is mainly due to heavy credits for the value of stores supplied to the Indian Expeditionary forces; and lapses in the provision for payments to the Marconi Company and for the installation of radio-offces; partly counterbalanced by a larger outlay on stores, owing to a rise in prices and the transfer to the year 1916-17 of payments which were expected to be made in 1915-16, and on account of the Eastern mail subsidy due to certain adjustments arising out of the discontinuance of mail sorting at sea.
83. The Budget grant for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised estimate for the Budgei, 1917-18. current year by $\mathbf{7 2 6} 74$ lakhs ( $£ 178,300$ ). The credits on account of the value of stores supplied to other departments will be less by R4:50_lakhs in consequence of smaller supplies to the Indian Expeditionary. Forces and an increased provision of $\not \pm 3 \cdot 00$ lakbs is necessary with reference to additions to the telegraph establishment sanctioned recently to cope with the expansion of traffic. The outlay in England will also be higher by Pr .67 lakhs owing to a rise in the cost of stores and the restoration of the provision for radiooffices which has lapsed in the current year, partly set off by a reduction in the payment on account of the Eastern Mail subsidy in consequence of the omission of the adjustment mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Apart from these special items, the Budget estimate provides for sanctioned establishments and normal working expenses, together with a margin for the development of the operations of the department which are generally remunerative in character.
(b) Indo-European Telegraph Department.
84. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by R21•18 lakhs Revised, 1016-17. ( $£ 141,200$ ), the rise being mainly due to the construction of certain telegraph lines not contemplated in the Budget, the increased cost of stores, and a reduction in the net receipts in England in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement etc. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at $\mathrm{Z19} 80$ lakhs ( $£ 132,000$ ) less than the Revised estimate for the current year, the decrease occurring almost entirely in the capital outlay on the construction of telegraph lines. Allowance has been made for a normal growth of $\mathrm{R1} \cdot 30$ lakhs ( $£ 8,700$ ) in the working expenses, but this will be mure than covered by an improvement inthe net receipts in England in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc.

|  | Aocounts.1913-1914, | Accoonts, | Aooonnta,1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Bndget.1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Buaget, | Revisod. |  |
| REVENTE. India. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Peroentage chargeable on coinage of new rapees. <br> 2. Profit on circulation | 20,64,049 | ..* | ... | ... | 59,00,000 | $\ldots$ |
| of <br> (a) Nickel coins <br> (b) Bronze ooins | $19,61,839$ $7,00,047$ | 9,54,164 | 14,01,818 ... | $10,00,000$ .. | 28,00,000 $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,00,000 \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ |
| 8. Fees for coining <br> 4. Other items : | $\begin{array}{r} 75,417 \\ 2,45,302 \end{array}$ | 88,801 | $\begin{array}{r} \dot{136} \\ 1,26,348 \end{array}$ | 99,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,95,000 \\ & 3,74,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & 83,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| ( f | 50,96,654 | 10,42,465 | 15,28,302 | 10,91,000 | 93,69,000 | 20,87,000 |
| England ${ }_{\text {che }}$ | 339,777 | ...498 <br>  | 101,887 31 | ...9000 | 624.600 -.. | 139,100 ... |
| Total $\quad$ d | -339,841 | 69,498 | 101,918 | 72,900 | 624,600 | 139,100 |
| EXPENDITURE. Indid. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Establishmont charges | 8,36,509 | 6,85,293 | 6,40,920 |  | 9,84,000 | 7,26,000 |
| 2. Purchase of stores <br> 3. Lloss , on bronze | 2,37,642 | 99,913 | 82,662 | $1,44,000$ | 3,76,000 | 1,79,000 |
| coinage <br> 4. Loss on re-coining old | .." | 7,57,341 | 1,24,786 | ... . | 1,25,000 | ... |
| B. Other coinage losses: | $4,90,118$ $2,66,720$ | 4,13,718 | 3,59,838 | 4,08,000 | 9,2¢¢,000 | 4,07,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Totix } \quad\{\boldsymbol{A}\}$ | 18,30,989 | 19,84,171 | 12,27,040 | 12,78,000 | 24,06,000 | 13,12,000 |
| England $\quad\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { ¢ } \\ \pm\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122,066 \\ 10,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,278 \\ 9,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,803 \\ 7,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,200 \\ 6,100 \end{array}$ | 160,400 12,100 | $87,500$ |
| Total - $\quad$ ¢ | 132,630 | 141,682 | 89,373 | 90,300 | 172,500 | 108,600 |
| Totar Naf Refinue $\boldsymbol{f}$ | 207,211 | -72,184 | 12,540 | -17,400 | 452,100 | 30,500 |

## Revenue.

Revised, 1916-17.

Budget, 1817-18.
85. The Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the Budget by \#82.70 lakhs. Of this increase \#59 lakhs are contributed by the seigniorage on the coinage of rupees from purchased silver. An important increase of $\$ 18$ lakhs is also expected in the profit on the circulation of nickel coins the demand for which has been stimulated by the activity of trade. The resumption of the coinage of new rupees will also result in an increase in the operative gains included under "Other items" in the above table, but this. will be counterbalanced by an increase in the debits on account of operative losses. A receipt of $\not \pm 2 \cdot 95$ lakhs is also anticipated in respect of coinage executed for Egypt and the Straits Settlements. 86. The Budget estimate for $1917-18$ is taken at $\mathbf{A 7 2} \cdot 82$ lakhs less than
the Revised estimate for 1916-17, the decrease being due to the omission from the estimates, following accepted practice, of provision for seigniorage on-new coinage of rupees and to a moderate provision for profit on the circulation of nickel coins.

## Expenditure.

Revised, 1916-17.
87. Of the excess of 712.34 lakhs in the expenditure in the current year over the Budget estimate, $\mathbf{~} 1 \cdot 25$ lakhs represents the loss on the circulation of copper and bronze coins which are returning from circulation. The balance of the increase is due to the heavy coinage of rupees from purchased silver. The Budget for 1917-18 provides for normal operations only.
18.-GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.


## (a) India-Inperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
Revised, 1916-17.
89. The expenditure in 1916-17 is likely to exceed the Budcet. grant by ㄲ $1 \cdot 62$ lakhs. The increase is due to (a) a rise in the charges of the secretariats ( $\mathbb{Z} 87$ lakh) owing to a large number of leave racancies in several departments, (b) a payment of $\mathbb{R} \cdot 50$ lakh to the Bank of Bengal for work in connection with the conversion loan of 1916-17, and (c) an excess in the charyes of the eivil account and currency departments ( $\mathbf{~} \cdot 91$ lakh) owing to the cost of advertising the conversion loan and a larger employment of temporary establishments in currency offices. Minor savings are expected, on the other hand, in the grant for tour expenses of the Governor General and under some
Budgat, 2017-28. other items. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for sanctioned establishments and normal charges and includes a lump grant of $\mathbb{7} 48$ lakh for revision of currency establishments in Calcutta and Bombay nwing to an expansion in the note circulation. The decrease of $\mathrm{Rl} 1 \cdot 14$ lakhs as compared with the Revised eatimate for the current year is mainly due to the omission of the special charges relating to the conversion loan, separate provision for the expenditure connected with the Indian war loan having been included under the head "Interest on Debt."

## (b) Provincial.

Revioca, 1016-17.
89. The total Revised for $1916-17$ will exceed the Budget grant by $\mathrm{P} 1-18$ lakhs. The increase occurs in all the provinces except Assam and Bombay and is due mainly to the employment of officers on special duty in the secretariats for work connected with the war. A small saving of $\mathbf{Z} \cdot 20$ lakh is expected in Assam owing to an anticipated recovery from the Home Government of the cost of river craft commandeered for service in Mesopotamia.
Budget; 1917-18:
90. The total Budget estimate for $1917-18$ is $\mathrm{n} \cdot 90$ lakh more than the Revised for the current year. Increases of $\mathbb{Z 1 \cdot 1 7}$ lakhs and $\mathbb{Z} 47$ lakh respectively are expected in Bengal and Madras in connection with the impending change in the appointment of Governor and there will be a nominal excess of $\$ 34$ lakh in Bombay owing to a change in the classification of certain charges. On the other hand, the Budget estimate provides for a reduction of $\mathrm{Z} \cdot 67$ lakh in Burma and $\mathbf{\#} \cdot 51$ lakh in Bihar and Orissa due to smalier outlay on furniture and on officers on special duty and the omission in the latter province of a special arrear payment included in the Revised for the current year.

## (c) England.

Revised, 1916-i7.
91. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by £51,800. There is an increase of $£ 15,600$ in the charges of the Howe establishment due to the exigencies of the war and the cost of stores supplied to India will be exceeded by $£ 36, \dot{c} 00$ owing to a larger demand for currency nutes and a rise
Budgèt, 19і̄7-18. in the price of paper. The Budget estimate for 191.7-18 is less than the Revised for the current year by $£ 22,900$, owing mainly to a normal provision for outlay on stcres.

## XVI-A and 19-A.-LAW AND JUSTICE-DOURTS OF LAW.

Expenditure.

|  | Accounts, 1913-1914 | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accounts,1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Hevisod., |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General . | 8,29,821 | 3,66,885 | 3,68,693 | 3,71,000 | 8,46,000 | 3,51,000 |
| 9. Delhi - | 1,61,864 | 2,42,982 | 1,63,833 | 1,64,000 | 1,60,000 | 1,46,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan | 19,834 | 22,517 | 27,479 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 25,000 |
| 4. Norih-West Frontier | - 6,19,800 | 6,49,779 | 6,41,577 | 6,45,000 | 6,73,000 | 7,02,000. |
| Total | 11,31,319 | 12,82,170 | 11,99,642 | 12,04,000 | 12,03,000 | 12,24,000 |
| Provincıal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras . | 60,67,819 | 82,64,186 | 84,47,568 | 85,29,000 | 85,85,000 | 86,15,000 |
| 2. Bombay - | 56,93,537 | 67,76,800 | 67,70, 879 | 57,55,000 | 66,58,000 | -57,73,000 |
| 3. Bengal . | 1,00,37,547 | 1,03,78,200 | 1,03,11,110 | 1,00,20,000 | 89,38,000 | 1,01,57,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 663,90,754 | 66,42,719 | 69,97,430 | 68,88,000 | 68,17,000 | 68,18,000 |
| 5. Punjab . | 42,55,055 | 46,02,400 | 47,44,398 | 46,56,000 | 45,27,000 | 40,74,000 |
| 6. Burma . | 48,81,629 | 50,21,931 | 60,76,796 | 50,41,000 | 61,17,000 | 60,88,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 32,98,53I | 35,30,823 | 38,22,402 | 42,23,000 | 41,49,000 | 42,20,000 |
| 8. Contral Provinces | 27,80,972 | 28,17,143 | 23, 33,014 | 29,76,000 | 28,44, 100 | 30,72,000 |
| 9. Aвsam - . | 9,33,847 | 10,14,742 | 10,3Ē,202 | 10,39,000 | 10,35,000 | 10,53,000 |
| Total | 4,51,88,601 | 4,80,89,509 | 4,90,93,799 | 4,91,27,000 | -4,86,50,000 | 4,84,70,000 |
| Total Lndia . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,63,20,010 | 4,93,71,679 | 5,02,93,441 | -5,03,31,000 | 4,98, 33,000 | 6,06,94,000 |
| Equivalont in Sterling $£$ | 3,088,001 | 3,201,445 | 3,352,896 | 3,355,400 | 3,323,500 | 3,379,600 |
| England - ・む | 159 | 3, 809 | 1,042 | 700 | -900 | 1,000 |
| Totas - £ | 3,088,160 | 3,292,254 | 3,353,038 | 3,356,100 | 3,324,400 | 3,380,600 |

Revente.

| Imperial. | Accounte, J913-1814 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts, } \\ & \text { 1914-1015. } \end{aligned}$ | Accounts, 1915-1916. 4 | 1016-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | . |  |
| 1. India General . | 95,487 | 3,17,242 | 2,81,439 | 1,52,000 | 1,62,000 | : 1,48,000 |
| 2. Delhi . | 20,624 | 17,849 | 22, 2,14 | 22,000 | 29,000 | 23,000 |
| 3. Ealachistan | 27,413 | 24,532 | 38,128 | 25,000 | 43,000 | -38,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 1,44,782 | 1,43,825 | 1,74,2:3 | 1,50,000 | 2,27,000 | 2,30,000 |
| Total | 2,88,308 | 5,03,448 | 6,16,804 | 3,49,000 | 4,61,000 | 4,39,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras . | 10,94,576 | 11,44,480 | 12,00,387 | 12,05,000 | 11,51,000 | 11,48,0C0 |
| 2. Bomioay . | 7,80,8, | 8,43,009 | 8,68,659 | 8,20,000 | 8,35,000 | 8,70,000 |
| 3. Bengal . | 8,42,811 | 8,60,139 | 8,43,999 | 8,30,000 | 8,81,000' | 8,82,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 6,77,355 | - 7,86,719 | 8,53,721 | 8,66,000 | 8,64,000 | 8,73,000 |
| 5. Punjab . | 5,54,353 | 6,87,921 | 5,87,763 | 5,28,000 | 6,90,000 | 7,00,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {or }}$. Burma | 6,84,281 | 6,51,323 | 6,33,412 | 6,40,000 | 6,36,000 | 6,57,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 2,69,601 | 2,96,004 | 3,50,619 | 3,51,000 | 3,03,000 | 3,18,010 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 2,59,281 | 2,58,682 | 2,43,774 | 2,41,000 | 2,70,000 | 2,70,000 |
| 9. Assam - | 1,25,675 | 1,36,817 | 1,25,971 | 1,40,000 | 1,40,000 | 1,40,000 |
| Total | 63,18,559 | 55,65,074 | 66,88,365 | 66,31,000 | 57,73,000 | 58,53,000 |
| Totax $\quad$ \# | 56,06,865 | 60,68,522 | 62,03,169 | 59,70,000 | 62,34,000 | 62,92,000 |
| Equivalont in Sterling ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 373,791 | 404,568 | 413,545 | 388,000 | 415,600 | 419,500 |

56 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, $191 \%$.
Expenditure.
(a) Imperial.
92. The figares show little variation.

## (b) Protincial.

Eetised, 2916-17.
93. The Rerised estimate for 1916-17 fails short of the Budget by $\mathbf{Z H}_{1} \cdot 77$ lakhs. The saving occurs in all the provinces except Burma and Miadras, a general factor which has contributed to it being the deputation of officers to military duty. Among other causes of the decrease in expenditure may te mentioned (1) the stoppage of grain compensation allowance in-the Punjab from the 1st July 1916 (\#7-51 lakh), and (2) sarings in the grants for pleaders' fees in criminal cases and other mincr items in Bombay and Bengal ( Z -97-lakh and $\mathrm{\# l} 1-84$ lakhs); - partly courterbalacced in the latter province by the payment of grain compensation allowance ( Pl 1.02 lakhs), provision for which was made in the estimates under the head " 32 Miscellaneons". On the other hand, an excess of $\mathbf{R - 7 6}$ lakh is expected in Burma owing to charges connected with the Mandalay conspiracy case and leave arrangements, while there will be a petty increase in Madras due to unimportant causes. The total
Budget, 1917-18. Budget for 1917-18 is $\mathbf{\# 8} 8 \cdot 20$ lakhs more than the Revised estimate for 1916-17. Provision has been generally made for the normal charges of sanctioned establishments. Lump allotments have, in addition, been included for the introduction of a new judicial scheme and for reorganization of ministerial establishments in the Central Provinces (R1 $\mathbf{2 5}$ lakhs), for an additional Legal Kemembrancer and his staff in Bengal ( $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{- 7 5}$ lakh), for additional temporary courts in Bombay ( $\mathbf{R 1} 1.02$ lakhs) and for an additional Judge in the Chief Court in Burma ( $\mathbf{H} \cdot 44$ lakh). Provision has also been made for larger outlay on pleaders' fees and in connection with the Defence of India Act cases in Bengal and for the grant of grain compensation allowance during the whole year in the Punjab.

Revenur
(a) Imperial.

Bevised, 1916-it. 94. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\mathbf{\# 1 / 1 2}$ lakhs. The increase occurs mainly in the receipts from fines in the NorthBudget, 1917-18. West Frontier Province. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 closely follows the Revised for the current year.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
90. The total revenue in the current year is likely to exceed the Badget estimate by \#1-52 lakhs. The improvement occurs in magisterial fines in several provinces but mainly in the Punjab and is partly counterbalancel by a decrease in Madras ( $\mathbf{H}-54 \mathrm{likh}$ ) owing to a reduction in the scale of printing fees levied for copies of judgments supplied to parties. The Budget
Budget, 1917-18. for 1917-18 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, $191 \%$. ह̀?

XVI-B and 19-B-LLAW AND JUSTIOE-JAILS.
Expenditure.


REVENUE.


58 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, 1917.
$\qquad$

## Expenditure.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
96. The expenditure in the current year will exceed the Builget grant by $\mathbf{Z 2} \mathbf{1 9}$ lakhs. There will be an expenditure of $\mathbf{¥ 4} \cdot 00$ lakhs in conrection with the S S. "Maharaja," an impressed vessel which has been placed under the management of the Superintendent, Port Blair. Part of the increase will, however, be met from a lapse in the grant for cutlay on commissariat supplies.
Budget, 1917-18. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at $\mathrm{Z} \cdot 93$ lakh higher than the Revised for the current year, the increase being mainly due to provision for a full year's charges of the S. S. "Maharaja."

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
97. The total expenditure in $1916-17$ is likely to exceed the Budget grant by $\not \mathbf{\# 2 . 9 4}$ lakhs. The bulk of the excess ( $\mathbf{\# 2} 2 \cdot 08$ lakhs) will occur in the purchase of raw materials, mainly in Bengal ( $\mathbf{\# 1} 1 \cdot 74$ lakhs) and Madras ( $\mathbf{H} \cdot 66$ lakh), for the execution of heavy orders from the Military and other departments for jail-made articlcs. There will also be a rise of $\mathrm{Z} \cdot 86$ lakh in the ordinary charges of jails, mainly in Bengal ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 3 6}$ lakhs) owing to an increase in the jail population, and in Bombay ( $\mathrm{Z} \cdot 70$ lakh) $\cdot$ owing to the establishment of a criminal settlement and a jail for juvenile prisoners. On the other hand, a reduction of $\mathbb{P} 88$ lakh is anticipated in the United Provinces due to a fall in prices and in the jail population, and there will be smaller variations in the other provinces.
Budget, 1917-18. 98. The Budget for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised of the current year by $\boldsymbol{Z 2} 289$ lakhs. The grant is generally based on the sanctioned scales of establishment, the probable jail population and the probable outlay on raw materials with reference to supplies likely to be required by the Military and other departments.

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
99. The excess of $\mathbb{\# 2} 248$ lakhs in the Revised estimate for the current year as compared with the Budget is due to the receipts from the S. S. "Maharaja" and to increased supplies of jail manufactures from Port Blair to the Military authorities. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 closely follows the Revised for 1916-17.

## (b) Provincial.

Bievised, 1916-17.
100. The increase of $\not \mathbb{Z} 367$ lakhs in the revenue in the current year over the Budget estimate is mainly due to heavy supplies of jail-made articles to the Military and Police departments in Bengal, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is based on present information in regard to demands for jail-made articles from other departments.

XVII and 20.-POLICE.
Expenditure.

| Imperial. | Accounts, 1918-1914 | Accounts, <br> 1914-1915. | :1015-1916, | 1916-1917. * |  | Budget 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General | 10,37,218 | 11,52,094 | 12,34,883 | 12,74,000 | 12,45,000 | 14,25,000 |
| 2., Delhi | 3,92,675 | 4,29,842 | 4,04,580 | 4,14,000 | 3,91,000 | 4,13,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan : | 5,11,605 | 5,84,734 | 6,90,234 | 6,08,000 | 6,01,000 | 6,27,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 17,05,508 | 18,05,391 | 19,32,256 | 21,71,000 | 22,11,000 | 24,99,000 |
| Tetal | 36,47,006 | 39,72,061 | 41,61,953 | 44,67,000 | 44,48,000 | 49,64,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 92,47,539 | 1,09,30,808 | 1,10,09,898 | 1,16,71,000 | 1,14,69,000 | 1,17,47,000 |
| 2. Bombsy | 1,00,57,735 | 1,04,25,121 | 1,05,79,762 | 1,10,09,000 | 1,06,89,000 | 1,12,49,000 |
| 3. Bengal Prited Provinces | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ 1,11,71,081 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,08,72,545$ $1,2 \overline{1}, 99,303$ | 1,09,03,783 | 1,11,12,000 | 1,12,27,000 | $1,34,38,090$ $1,27,78,000$ |
| 5. Punjab | 1,58,93,463 | 62,48,665 | 164,25,524 | 70,11,000 | 655,31,000 | 70,14,000 |
| 3. Barma | 1,31,18,008 | 1,34,74,754 | 1,37,05,639 | 1,39,99,000 | 1,34,63,000 | 1,38,04,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 45,76,942 | 47,22,728 | 47,55,942 | 47, 3 3,000 | 47,21,000 | 48,47,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 34,11,226 | 34,60,413 | 35, 88,952 | 37,00,000 | 34,82,000 | 36,87,0u0 |
| 9. Absam | 23,87,928 | 23,30,651 | 23,65,730 | 25,33,000 | 23,92,000 | 23,99,000 |
| Total | 6,93,03,399 | 7,45,64,988 | 7,01,36,933 | 7,81,25,000 | 7,60,95,000 | 8,09,83,000 |
| Totalindia - . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,29,50,405 | 7,85,37,049 | 8,02,98,886 | 8,28,82,000 | 8,14,43,000 | 8,59,47,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | 4,863,360 | 5,235,803 | 5,353,259 | 5,526,100 | 5,429,500 $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 6,729,800 |
| Totar . £ | 4,864,990 | 5,237,008 | 5,353,615 | 5,526,300 | 5,429,600 | 5,729,900 |

Revende.


## Expenditure. <br> (a) Imperial (including outlay in England).

Revised, 1916-17. 101. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Budget by $\mathbb{Z} \cdot 20$ lakh. There is an excess of $\mathbb{P} \cdot 40$ lakb in the North-West Frontier Province owing to the entertainment of additional forces, but it will be more than set off by a saving in other provinces, due chiefly to temporary vacancies in the executive force.
Budget, 1917-18.
102. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current year by $75 \cdot 16$ lakhs. Provision has been made for the whole year for the additional forces in the North-West Frontier Province, as well as for the cost of certain concessions which it is proposed to grant to the frontier constabulary in the same province and for a contemplated reorganisation of the police in Bangalore.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
103. The expenditure in the current year is expected to fall short of the Budget grant by $\mathbb{\# 1 4} \mathbf{3 0}$ lakhs. A saving occurs in all the provinces except Bengal. One general cause of the decrease in almost all the provinces is the non-filling up of vacancies in the executive forces.' A portion of the savings is also due to (1) the discontinuance of grain compensation allowance in the Punjab from the 1st July 1916, and the entertainment of a smaller temporary establishment than contewplated in the Budget owing to the improved political situation in the pruvince ( $\mathbf{\# 4} 480$ lakhs); (2) the temporary closure of the police training school in Bombay ( $\mathrm{A} \cdot 75$ lakh); (3) lapses in the lump grants for reorganisation of the police forces in-Madras (\#1-70 lakhs) and the Central Provinces ( $\mathbb{Z} \cdot 50$ lakh), and (4) the gradual abolition of road chowkidars in the United Provinces. In Bengal alone, an increase of $\boldsymbol{\# 1} 15$ lakhs is expected owing to the grant of grain compensation allowance, provision for which was included under the head "32-Miscellaneous" in the - Budget estimate. There will also be a larger outlay of $\mathbb{\# 1}$ lakh in the United Provinces on account of higher rates of pay sanctioned for constables and head constables, but there will be a nearly equivalent saving in the grants for clothing and other expenditure.
Budget, 1917-18.
104. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at $\mathbf{Z 3 9} 88$ lakhs more than the Revised for the current year. Provision for the full cost of sanctioned establishments and of the rarious schemes already introduced has been made in all the provinces. A considerable incıease of $\mathrm{f} 22 \cdot 11$ lakhs is anticipated in Eengal owing to the inclusion of provision for various urgent schemes for the improvement of the police administration. Allotments for urgent improvements have also been made in the other provinces, including in the Yanjab a scheme for the reclamation of criminal tribes (\#1-80 lakhs). In Burma alone, the estimates provide for a decrease of expenditure, oring to a reduction in the strength of temporary establishments in certain districts and of the mounted force, and a smaller grant for petty coustruction.

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial.
105. The figures show little variation.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 2916-17a 106. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\mathbb{\# 1} \cdot 05$ lakhs. The increase occurs mainly in Bombay ( 7 : 59 lakh) owing to certain arrear recoveries from the Bombay Port Trust, and in Assam ( $\mathbb{R} \cdot 61$ lakh) owing to the
Budget, 1917-18. recovery from the Home Government of the cost of river craft commandeered for service in Mesopotamia. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 falls short of the Revised of the current year by $\not \approx 2 \cdot 53$ lakhs. The decrease is due mainly to smaller recoveries for punitive police in Burma and the Punjab ( $¥ 1-40$ lakhs) and the omission of the special credit in Assam included in the Revised.

XVIII AND 21.--PORTS AND PILOTAGE.
Expenditure.

| * | Aocounts,1913-1914 | Accounte, 1914-1915. | Accountr, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget. 1017-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  | . $\quad 1$ |
| 1. Madras . | 45,677 | 86,552 | 47,020 | 40,000 | 42,000 | 47000 |
| 2. Bombay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,81,310 | 1,74,032 | 1,86,008 | 1,43,000 | 1,43,000 | 1,14,000 |
| 3. Bengal | 14,23,377 | 13,78,205 | 13,73,063 | 13,30,000 | 11,68,000 | 12,15,000 |
| 4. Burma . | 13,49,167 | 14,79,283 | 14,86,303 | 14,37,000 | 16,15,000 | 14,84,000 |
| 5. Bihar and Orisga |  | 1,029 | 5,114 | 7,000 | -6,000 | 7,000 |
| B. Assam . | 60,902 | 60,720 | 61,620 | 65,000 | 60,000 | 62,000 |
| Total India | 80,66,390 | 31,29,830 | 31,59,128 | 30,12,000: | 30,34,000 | 29,29,000 |
| Equivalent in Storling $\boldsymbol{E}$ England • - £ | $\begin{array}{r} 201,428 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | 208,655 1. | $210,609$ | $200,800$ | $202300$ | $195,300$ |
| Total . $\quad$ ¢ | 204,626 | 208,656 | 210,609 | 200,800. | 202,300 | 1,95,300 |

Revenue.


## Expenditure.

107. The total Revised estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially Eevised, 1996 ir. from the Budget. A decrease of $\not \mathrm{l} 1.62$ lakhs in Bengal due mainly to a reduction in the charges of pilot establishments as a result of the present trade conditions is more. than counterbalanced by an increase of Al 1.78 lakhs in Burma due to a larger outlay on stores owing to a rise in prices and to the higher cost of maintenance of light houses and light ships. The Budget Budget, 1917-18. estimate for 1917-18 provides for normal expenditure and is taken at R1.05 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year.

## Rèvenoe.

108. The falling off of $\nexists 2$ lakhs in the revenue in 1916-17 as compared Revised, 1916-17. with the Budget estimate is chiefly due to the unfavourable conditions of seaborne trade. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 does not differ materially from Budget, 1917-18.
the Revised for the current year.


Risvinue.


## Expenditure.

## (a) Imperial (India and England).

109. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ is less than the Budget by $\mathbf{R 2} 208$ Revised, $1916-1 \%$.
lakhs. The latter included a reserve provision of P1 81 lakhs, from which, as stated below, \#1 lakh has been allotted to the Government of the United Provinces as a contribution towards the cost of acquisition of land for the Hindu University, while $\mathrm{A} \cdot 2$ dakh has been applied to expenditure on the Ajmer High School buildings which is recorded under " 45 -Civil Works." The "bulk of the decrease in expenditure is thus nominal and the balance is due to petty lapses in ordinary grants.
110. The reserve of $\nexists 1.81$ lakhs provided in the Budget for 1916-17 out of the recurring appropriation of $\not 7124$ lakhs made from Imperial revenues up to the end of the current year for the improvement of education will be utilised as shown below:-

Lakhs of Rupees
(i) Assigned to the United Provinces for a non-recurring grant to the Hindu University
(ii) Allotted for recurring expenditure in minor administrations .

(iii) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc.

$$
76
$$


111. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current Budget, o1917-18. year by \#4.59 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to provision for grants to certain schools in the North-West Hrontier Province and Bangalore; for expenditure in minor administrations from the fresh Imperial grant for educational development referred to below ; and a reserve of $\mathbf{B 2 . 9 0}$ lakhs.

Of the special $\begin{aligned} & \text { ppropriation of } \mathbb{R 1 2 4} \text { lakhs mentioned in paragraph 110, }\end{aligned}$ \#120.24 lakhs have already been distributed among the various provinces, etc., to meet recurring expenditure. The balance of $\mathbb{R} 376$ lakhs has been allotted as follows in the Budget estimate of the ensuing year: -
(i) Assigned to Provincial Governments for non-recuirring expendi- of Rapeess:
(ii) Allotted to minor administrations $\quad 144$
(iii) Reserve . . . . . . . $\quad$.

Total $\quad . \overline{3.76}$
It has been decided to make a further recurring appropriation from Imperial revenues of $\nexists 30$ lakhs from the year 1917-i8 for expenditure on the improvement of the pay and training of teachers. This amount has been allotted as follows :-

112. The total expenditure in 1916-17 is expected to be $\mathbf{\# 1 1} \cdot 05$ lakhs less Reviseta, 1316-17.
than the Budget estimate. The latter included special allotments under this head, aggregating about $¥ 113$ lakhs, from the recurring and non-recurring assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the derelopment and improvement of education. These allofments are expected to be utilised in full, ¥106 lakhs of the expenditure being recorded under Education, and the balance under Civil Works. Under the former head, there is thus a decrease of $\not 77$ lakhs, as compared with the Budget provision, in the outlay from special Imperial grants; and the expenditure from other Provincial
resources will accordingly fall short of the corresponding Budget provision by about $\mathbb{Z 4}$ lakhs only. This decrease is chiefly due to lapses in ordinary grants in Bengal and the Central Provinces partly counterbalanced by increases in Madras and Bombay.
113. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Pevised for the current year by $\mathbf{Z 6 2 . 0 7}$ lakhs, of which $\mathbb{\#} 28 \cdot 60$ lakhs represent expenditure from the fresh appropriation of $\mathbf{\# 3 0}$ lakhs for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers. The expenditure in 19:7-18 from the previous Imperial assignments will be about $¥ 3$ lakhs more than in 1916-17, the provision made in the Budget under Education amounting to R109 lakhs against a probable outlay of $\mathbb{Z 1 0 6}$ lakhs in the current year. The provision in the Budget for 1917-18 for expenditure from ordinary Provincial resources is thus about 17301akhs more than in the Revised of the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces and provision has generally been made for an expansion of the expenditure on education in various directions, chiefly by grants to schools.
114. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants given from Imperial revenues in recent years. To simplify the position, it has been assumed tbat the whole of the recurring grants for any year are fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grants.
[In lakhs of Rnpens.]

| Proris | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Granta to } \\ & \text { end of } \\ & \text { 1917-18. } \end{aligned}$ | Expmiditurz |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unypent } \\ & \text { belpence } \\ & \text { on } 81 \text { It } \\ & \text { March } \\ & 1918 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { To end of } \\ & 1915-16 . \end{aligned}$ | In 1916-17 (Revised) recorded under |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In 1917-18 (Budget) } \\ & \text { recorded } \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Edncation, | Other - heads, | Eacation | Other |  |
| J. Madras | 64.44 | $47 \cdot 60$ | $1 \cdot 49$ | 1.71 | 1.26 | -13 | 12.25 |
| 2. Bombay | 57278 | 17-27 | -11 | - 37 | $1 \cdot 33$ | ... | 38.70 |
| 3. Bengal ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,47.56 | 54.12 | -5.09 |  | $-4.21$ | ... | 1,02.74 |
| 4. United Provinces | 66.69 | 42.14 |  | 1.96 | ... | 1-12 | 21.47 |
| 5. Panjab | $39 \cdot 69$ | . $39 \cdot 39$ | $\cdot 30$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  |
| 6. Burma . - | 33.75 | $13 \cdot 37$ | $-50$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 10.00 | 10.88 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 41.37 | -14.88 | $-86$ |  | -8.36 |  | 29.71 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 23.40 | -16.69 | 2.53 | . 38 | - 10 | $\cdot 19$ | $3 \cdot 51$ |
| 9. Assam ${ }^{-}$- | 15.70 | 11.31 | ... | $\cdot 33$ | -23 | ... | $4 \cdot 29$ |
| $\therefore$. Total | 4,90.38 | 2,56.77 | -2.02 | 4.75 | -4.11 | 11.44 | 2,28.55 |

Owing to the need for economy, no material progress with the spending of these grants is likely to be made in the ensuing year. As stated above, however, a substantial provision is being made for further expenditure from ordinary Provincial resources during the next year. The minus figures against some of the provinces indicate that it will not be possible to utilise fully the recurring grants from Imperial revenues for educational expenditure.

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial. .

Revised, 1916-1\%.
115. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\mathbf{7 1} \cdot 28$ lakhs, owing to a refund by the Peshawar Municipality of a grant made to it for the construction of a training college. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for 'normal receipts.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.

Budget, 1917-15.
116. The increase of $\mathrm{\# l} 1 \cdot 27$ lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget for the current year is due to higher fee income and certain special receipts in several provinces. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for further growth in receipts.
23.-ECOLESIASTIOAL.

Expenditure.

|  | Acconnts, 1913-1914. | Accounts, 1014-1915. | Accounts, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1018. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General | 1,72,059 | 1,84,119 | 1,72,073 | 1,05,000 | 1,69,000 | 1,78,000 |
| 2. Delhi . | 12,691 | 18,088 | 17,890 | 20,000 | 14,000 | 18,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan - . | 22,456 | 21,772 | 25,075 | 28,000 | 26,000 | 27,000 |
| 4. North-West Fronlier | 43,012 | 43,958 | 52,088 | 54,000 | 52,000 | 57,000 |
| 5. Madras - . | 3,27,854 | 3,23,132 | 3,50,120 | 3,52,000 | 3,37,000 | 3,66,000 |
| 6. Bombay | 3,42,065 | 3,22,831 | 3,17,201 | 3,33,000 | 3,70,000 | 4,64,000 |
| 7. Bengal | 1,84,515 | 1,90,758 | 1,89,362 | 2,00,000 | 1,72,000 | 1,78,000 |
| 8. United Provinces | 2,71,749 | 2,59,009 | 2,87,932 | 2,89,000 | 2,57,000 | 2,65,000 |
| 9. Punjab - | 2,44,884 | 2,46,590 | 2,61,357 | 2,60,000 | 2,49,000 | 2,60,000 |
| 10. Rarma . | 1,44,884 | 1,43,624 | 1,41,366 | 1,44,000 | 1,41,000 | 1,47,000 |
| 11. Bihar and Orissa | 32,243 | 83,102 | 34,893 | 10,000 | 36,000 | 40,000 |
| 12. Contral Provinces | - 98,280 | 97,927 | 91,913 | 1,03,000 | 1,12,000 | 1,13,000 |
| 13. Assam | - 16,765 | 19,183 | 22,506, | 23,000 | 18,000 | 22,000 |
| Total India $\quad$ fr | 19,13,457 | 19,02,088 | 19,03,856 | 20,41,000 | 19,54,000 | 21,33,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $\pm$ | 127,564 | 126,806 | 130,924 | 136,100 | 130,300 | 142,200 |
| England . - £ | 148 | ${ }_{4}^{413}$ | 122 | 300 | 300 | - 300 |
| Total $\boldsymbol{f}$ | 127,712 | 127,219 | 131,046 | 136,400 | 130,600 | 142,500 |

117. A saving of $\mathbb{Z} 87$ lakh is expected in the total grant for the current Revised, 1916-17. year, chiefly in consequence of the absence of the Lord Biehop of Madras and of some of the chaplains on leave, and the deputation of others to military duty. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for the sanctioned Budget, 1917-18. scale of expenditure; provision has also been included for additional chaplains Budget, 1917-18. sanctioned for war hospitals and hospital ships in Bombay ( $\mathbf{Z} \cdot 94$ lakh) pending a decision as to the incidence of the expenditure.

XXA AND 24A.-MEDICAL.
Expenditure.


Revenut.-

| Imperial. <br> 1. India General . <br> 2. Delhi <br> 3. Baluohistan <br> 4. North-West Frontier : | A Aooounts, | Acoounts, | A000nnts,1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | $\underset{\text { Badget }}{\text { Bin-1988. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Brdget | Revisod. |  |
|  | 6,037 | 6,011 | 6,164 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
|  | ${ }^{826}$ | - 1,404 | 2,593 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
|  | 1,879 181 | - 2,888 | 1,339 | 1,000 | 1,030 | 1,000 |
| Total | 8,923 | 10,067 | 10,360 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 |
| 1. Mrovincial. | 1,20,530 | 1,41,876 | 1,27,918 | 1,32,000 | 1,45,000 |  |
| 2. Bombay : | 2,59,801 | 2,94,210 | 3,29,012 | 3,46,000 | 4,02,000 | 3,84,000 |
| 3. Bengal : | 4,18,537 | 3,92,348 | 3,59,574 | 3,81,000 | 3,74,000 | 3,62,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 48,209 | 81,473 | 1,29,942 | 97,000 | 90,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 5. Panjab | 38,327 | 43,958 | 39,963 | 46,000 | 41,000 | 40,000 |
| 6. Burma | 88,250 | 91,398 | 1,01,547 | 94,000 | 1,03,000 | 1,04,600 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 13,852 | -18,569 | 28,872 | 25,000 | 38,000 | 34,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 7,971 | 9,074 | 14,234 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| 9. Авват | 11,676 | 9,870 | 8,272 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10,06,153 | 10,82,778 | 11,39,931 | 11,40,000 | 12,19,000 | 12,00,000 |
| Toial India $\quad$ z | 10,15,076 | 10,92,843 | 11,50,291 | 11,49,000 | 12,28,000 | 18,08,000 |
| Equivalont in Sterling $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | 67,672 | 72,856 | 76,656 | 70,600 | 81,800 | 80,500 |
| Totas $\boldsymbol{E}$ | 68,348 | 73,489 | 77,248 | 77,100 | 82,200 | 80,900 |


#### Abstract

118. The expenditure and receipt heads "Medical" have been split up into two heads designated "Medical" and "Sanitation". The receipts and charges of the X-Ray Institute and the Central Research Institute which were formerly recorded under the head "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments" have also been transferred to the new heads "Medical" and "Sanitation" respectively. The figures of the Budget estinate for 1916-17 and of the actuals of previous years have been recast in accordance with this re-arrangement, and the new figures are shown in the above table.


## Expenditure.

(a) Imperial (India and England).
119. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised, 1916-17. Budget. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for some increase in the $\overline{\text { Budget, } 1917-1 \overline{8} \text {. }}$ expenditure on the X-Ray Institute and on medical establishments.

## (b) Provincial.

120. The expenditure in 1916-17 is expected-to be less than the Budget Revised, 1916-17. provision by Z 3.41 lakhs. The decrease cccurs chiefly in Madras, Burma, Bombay and the Punjab and is due to the deputation of officers to military duty and lapses in the grants for the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries.
121. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at ¥15-12 lakhs more than Budget, 1917-18. the Revised for the current year. Provision has been made for the cost of sanctioned establishments and for normal charges generally; for larger grañts to local bodies in Madras ( $\mathrm{P} 2 \cdot 10$ lakhs) of which P 1.50 lakhs are for buildings for medical institutions; for a grant of f 3.50 lakhs to the Belgatchia'Medical: College in Bengal ; for non-recurring expenditure in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital scheme and certain additional establishment in the new Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals in the Punjab ( $\mathrm{Zl} 1 \cdot 93$ lakhs) ; and for improvement of dispensary buildings and quarters for the subordinate medical staff in the Central Provinces ( $\mathrm{H} 1 \cdot 40$ lakhs).

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial.
122. The figures show little variation,

## (b) Provincial.:

123. The increase in the Revised for the current year over the Budget is Revised, 1916-17. due mainly to a rise in hospital receipts in Bombay owing to the revised scale of fees charged to paying patients. The Budget for 1y17-18 does not differ Budget; 1917-18. materially from the current year's Revised.-

## XXB and 24B.-SANITATION.

Expenditure.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts, } \\ & \text { 1913-14. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts, } \\ & \text { 1914-15. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acconnts, } \\ & \text { 1916-16. } \end{aligned}$ | 1916-17. |  | Buaget, 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | ReviseJ. |  |
| Imperial. <br> 1. India General | 8,50,842 | 8,29,344 | 5,65,050 | 9,71,000 | 5,93,000 | 11,16,060 |
| 2. Deihi - | 1,20,058 | 2,60,279 | 1,13,058 | 60,000 | 2,02,000 | 60,00J |
| 3. Baluchistan | 13,712 | 11,146 | 10,677 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontipr | 16,211 | 1,21,332 | 2,59,711 | 2,47,000 | 2,26,000 | 2,39,400 |
| 'Cotal | -10,00,623 | 12,22,101 | 9,48,496 | 12,90,000 | 10,32,000 | .14,25,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras - | 7,27,228 | 7,16,906 | 33,51,417 | 19,89,000 | 18,69,000 | 13,76,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 6,97,167 | 6,5y,805 | 5,73,767 | 7,64,000 | 6,10,000 | 10,85,000 |
| 3. Bengal . | 3,27,361 | 5,35,586 | 4,15,035 | 5,53,000 | 5,15,000 | 5,4d,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 21,48,722 | 19,07,308 | 14,31,461 | 15,63,000 | 14,73,000 | 16,21,000 |
| 5. Panjab | 4,36,928 | 14,97,202 | 7,24,833 | 7,25,000 | 8,3i,uvo | 7,67,040 |
| 6. Burma | 3,56,692 | 13,09,635 | 9,37,463 | 9,11,000 | y,11,000 | 9,10,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 1,99,189 | 2,46,474 | 3,47,032 | 5,27,000 | 3,12,000 | 5,45,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 3,77,242 | 5,65,249 | 5,36,972 | 5,97,000 | 6,04,000 | 6,53,000 |
| 9. Aвваm | 1,16,585 | 1,34,426 | 1,06,657 | 1,29,000 | 1,29,000 | 1,49,000 |
| Total | 53,81,114 | 75,72,591 | 84,04,637 | 77,63,000 | 72,70,000 | 77,04,000 |
| - Total India \# | 63,81,787 | 87,94,692 | 93,53,133 | 90,53,000 | 83,02,000 | 91,29,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling 2 | 485,419 | 586,313 | 623,542 | 603,500 | 553,500 | 608,600 |
| England - $\mathbf{I}^{\text {a }}$ | 6,700 | 4,984 | 1,744 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 432,149 | 591,297 | 625,286 | 605,500 | 555,500 | 610,600 |

Revenue.

|  | Accounts, 1913-1914. | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accounts, 1915-1916. | 1016-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Hevised. |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| 1. India General . | 8,206 | - 20,817 | - 29,685 | 15,000 | 52,000 | 60,000 |
| 2. Balachistan <br> 3. North-West Frontier. | 8,206 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\circ} \cdot{ }_{5,510}$ | 7,000 | ... | ... |
| Totar | 8,206 | 22,041 | 34,975 | 22,000 | 52,000 | 60,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras . | 71,186 | 9,685 | 10,834 | 10,000 | 18,000 | 10,000 |
| 2. Bombay . | 18,169 | 11,941 | 12,927 | 16,000 | 18,000 | 16,000 |
| 3. Bengal . - | 1,770 | 2,210 | 660 |  | 93,000 | 12,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 26,276 | 63,462 | 80,666 | 30,000 | 42,000 | 30,000 |
| 5. Punjab : | 26,404 | 41,984 | 37,853 | 70,010 | 97,000 | 81,000 |
| 6. Burms * | 15,140 | 14,860 | 20,411 | 16,000 | 27,000 | 20,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisea |  |  | 2,907 |  | 12,000 | 16,00J |
| 8. Central Provinces | 9,415 | 9,594 | 20,579 | -10,000 | 33,000 | - 30,000 |
| 9. Аввам | - 12,244 | 14,095 | 18,983 | 22,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,80,604 | 1,67,811 | 2,05,880 | 1,74,000 | 3,67,000 | 2,42,000 |
| Total India $\mathrm{Z}^{\text {a }}$ | 1,88,810 | 1,89,852 | 2,40,855 | 1,96,000 | 4,19,000 | 3,02,000 |
| Equivalent in sterling 2 | 12,587 | 12,657 | 16,057 | 13,000 | 27,900 | 20,100 |

## Expenditure.

## (a) Imperial (India and England.)

124. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ is less than the Budget by Z 2.58 Revised, 1916-17. lakhs. The decrease is nominal and is due to the assignment to Provincial Governments of $\mathrm{X2} \cdot 64$ lakhs out of the reserve of $\mathrm{Pl} \cdot 70$ lakhs for sanitary expenditure, provision for which was included in the Imperial section in the Budget estimate. There is an increase of $\mathrm{R1} 142$ lakhs in Delhi of which $\mathrm{Z} \cdot 80$ lakh is due to an allotment from the reserve provision for a drainage scheme. The balance relates to a grant to the Municipal Committee for relieving it from departmental charges on works executed by the Public Works Department, but a nearly equivalent saving arises from the resumption of the recurring grant of 7. 50 lakh from Imperial revenues made to Bangalore for expenditure on sanitation, in consequence of the decision that special expenditure in Bangalore should be met from the revenues of the Assigned Tract.
125. The reserve of $\not 73.70$ lakhs provided in the Budget for 1916-17 out of the recurring appropriation of $\mathbb{7 5 1}$ lakhs from Imperial revenues for the improvement of sanitation will be utilised as shown below:-

| (i) Assigued to Provincial Governments as follows :- | (Lakhs of Rapees.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| (a) to the Punjab for a non-recurring grant to the Simla Manicipal Committee in connection with the Dhar Housing Scheme | $1 \cdot 61$ |
| (b) to the United Provinces for the improvement of the pilgrim ronte to Badrinath and Kedarnath (non-recurring) | 1.00 |
| (c) To Bihar and Orissa for a recurring grant to the local Haj committee | .03 |
| (ii) To Delhi for a drainage scheme | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 64 \\ 80 \end{array}$ |
| (iii) Miscellaneous items | -26 |
| Total | 3.70 |

126. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current Budget, 1917-18. year by $\not \mathrm{\sharp 3} .93$ lakhs. Provision has been made for the cost of sanctioned establishments and normal charges generally; and for a reserve of $\not \mathrm{Z} \cdot 67$ lakhs. The reduction of $\not \mathrm{Z} 142$ lakhs in the expenditure in Delhi is due to the absence of the special outlay mentioned in paragraph 124.
127. Out of the special appropriation of ¥ailakhs referred to in paragraph 125, $\mathrm{f} 37 \cdot 83$ lakhs bave been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring outlay in minor administrations. From the balance of \#13.17 lakhs, n 3 lakhs will be paid in 1917-18 to the Indian Research Fund and R1 lakh to the Peshawar municipality; and $\not 75 \cdot 67$ lakhs will be held in reserve to meet pressing demands that may come forward during the ensuing year. The residue of m 3.50 lakhs will be temporarily resumed in view of the financial situation, and will be made available for expenditure on sanitation later, on the return of normal conditions.

## (b) Provincial.

128. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ is less than the Budget by $74 \cdot 93$ Revised, 1916-17. lakhs. The latter included special allotments aggregating about P 34 lakhs for outlay from recurring and non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues for the development of sanitation. The expenditure from these grants is now estimated at Z 38 lakhs inclusive of expenditure from the assignments made. during the current year as stated in paragraph 125. Of this amount, 735 lakhs only are recorded under Sanitation, the balance being shown under Civil Works. There is thus a decrease of $\nexists 6$ lakhs in the provision for expenditure from ordinary Provincial resources, which is the result of variations in several provinces, mainly in the grants in aid of sanitary projects.
129. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current Budget, 1917-18. year by $\mathfrak{7 4} 34$ lakhs. The provision under Sanitation for expenditure from
special Imperial grants amounts to about $\nexists 36$ lakhs against a probable expenditure of R35 lakhs in the current year. Provision has generally beén made for the full cost of sanctioned establishments as well as for an expansion of outlay in aid of sanitary schemes in several provinces, Madras and the Punjab being the only provinces which provide for a material decrease in the total expenditure.
130. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues in recent years (beginning from 1911-12) in aid of sanitation. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the recurring grants are fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grants; and the minus figure in 1916-17 and 1917-18 against some of the provinces indicates that the recurring grants will not be spent in full during the year.
[In lakhs of rupees.

| Province. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frants to } \\ \text { ond of } \\ \text { end } 917 \text {-18. } \end{gathered}$ | Expenditubi. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | To ond of 1915-16. | In 1916-17 (Revised) recorded under |  | In 1917-18 (Búdget) recorded ander |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sanitation. | Other heads. | Sanitation. | Other <br> hoads. |  |
| Madras | 39.25 | 34.54 | $4 \cdot 71$ |  |  | ... |  |
| Bombay | 37.95 | $18 \cdot 10$ | $-5 \cdot 27$ | . | $-1.15$ | ... | 26.27 |
| Bengal $\cdot$ | $40 \cdot 55$ | 10.25 | $-2.75$ | ... | $-2.50$ | ... | 35.55 |
| United Provinces | 52.20 | $30 \cdot 56$ | 1.00 | ... | $1 \cdot 00$ | ... | $19 \cdot 64$ |
| Punjab | 30.58 | $19 \cdot 30$ | . 11 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $11 \cdot 17$ |
| Burma | 21.50 | 12.66 | ... |  | ... | ... | 8.84 |
| Biharjand Orissa | 17.82 | . $11 \cdot 21$ |  | $\cdot 27$ |  |  | 6.34 |
| Central Provinces | 16.50 | $7 \cdot 87$ | 177 | $\cdot 17$ | 207 | $\cdot 03$ | 4.59 |
| Assam | 696 | 6.21 | $\cdots 75$ |  | -.39 | ... | . 39 |
| Total | 2,63:31 | 1,50.70 | -32 | -44 | -. 97 | $-03$ | 1,12.79 |

No material expenditure from the special grants is expected in the current and next years. Only two of the provinces expect to utilise in 1917-18 a portion of the unspent balances of the non-recurring grants; while in three others, the recurring grants will not be spent in full.

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial.
131. The figures do not show any important variation.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.-
132. The increase in the Revised estimate for the current year over the Budget is due chiefly to contributions received from the Indian Research Fund in Bengal for anti-malarial and other enquiries. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for normal receipts.

| 25.-POLITICAL. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imperial. <br> 1. India General <br> 2. Delhi <br> 3. Baluohistan <br> 4. North-West Frontier . <br> 5. Ponjab <br> 6. Other Provinces | Aocounts, | Aocounta,1914-1915. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Acoontes, } \\ 1915-16, \end{gathered}$ | 1916-1917. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Rerised. |  |
|  | 66,13,582 | 64,80,080 | 76,84,254 | 63,88,000 | 1,35,11,000 | 1,48,21,000 |
|  |  |  | 1,236 | 2,7,000 | 1, 1,000 | 1, 1,000 |
|  | ${ }_{31}^{24,16,124}$ | $24,13,424$ $31,80,054$ | - ${ }_{38,77,482}^{20,325}$ | 35,77,000 | $30,22,000$ <br> 38862000 <br>  | $27,42,000$ $50,53,000$ |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{31,992,886}$ |  | - ${ }_{6}^{62,22,022}$ | $38,24,000$ $6,24,000$ | 5,97,000 | 6,13,000 |
|  | 6,56,541 | $6,67,586$ | $7,54,390$ | 6,99,050 | 7,90,000 | 9,10,000 |
| Totar | 1,35,37,439 | 1,33,45,193 | 1,49,72,209 | 1,41,32,000 | 2,17,83,000 | 2,41,40,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras <br> 3. Bengal <br> 4. United Provinces <br> b. Burma <br> 6. Bihar and Orissa <br> 7. Central Provinces <br> 8. Assam | 888,834 | 85,269 | 85,757 | -89,000, | 89,000 | 89,000 |
|  | 4,36,079 | 5,15,841 | 5,02,820 | 5,47,000 | 5,16,000 2,77000 | $5,30,000$ 236000 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{23,284} 4$ | 8,000 | 2,6,000 | ${ }_{8,3,00}$ |
|  | 13,58,283 | 18,26,178 | 11,89,489 | 19,56,000 | 10,37,000 | 17,33,000 |
|  | 64,917 | 57,363 | 39,687 | 56,000 | 49,000 | 60,000 |
|  | 23,716 | 34,483 | 30,422 | 38,000 | 40,000 | 44,000 |
|  | 16,15,626 | 6,03,759 | 5,68,221 | 5,82,000 | 5,34,000 | 5,95,000. |
| Total | 36,23,227 | 31,45,211 | 24,43,847 | 32,99,000 | 25,48,000 | 32,95,000 |
| Totac India .fir | 1,71,60,666 | 1,64,90,404 | 1,74,16,056 | 1,74,31,000 | 2,43,31,000 | 2,74,35,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $£$ England . . $f$ | 1,144,044 | 1,099,360 | 1,161,070 | 1,162,100 | 1,622,100 | 1,829,000 |
|  |  |  | 6,957 | 16,400 | 30,900 | 24,200 |
| Total . $£$ | 1,159,190 | 1,123,335 | 1,168,027 | 1,178,500 | 1,653,000 | 1,853,200 |

133. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of ,the charges of the Political Residency at Aden and certain other expendituremainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners-in several provinces.

## (a) Imperial-India and England.

134. The expenditure in 1916-17 is likely to exceed the Budget provision Revised, 1916-17. by 778.68 lakbs, owing mainly to special expenditure in Persia necessitated by the war The total Budget for 1917-18 is more than the Revised estimate Budget, 1917-18. for 1916.17 by $\not \approx 22.57$ lakhs. An increase is expected in the special expenditure in Persia, and in the cost of militia employed on the North-West Frontier.

## (b) Provincial.

135. The total expenditure in 1916-17 is expected to fall short of the Revised, 1916-17. Budget by $77 \cdot 51$ lakhs. A saving of $\mathbf{~} 9.67$ lakhs is anticipated in the special expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the administration and proper control of the North-East Frontier ; a portion of the saving will be utilised for increased expenditure in Bengal, mainly on account of allowances to dêtenus under the Defence of India and other Acts. The Budget estimate Budget, 1917-18. for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current year by $77 \cdot 47$ lakhs owing to the inclusion of normal provision for special expenditure on the North-East Frontier.

## XXI A. and 26 A.-AGRICULTURE.

Expenditure.


Revenue.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts, } \\ & \text { 1913-1914. } \end{aligned}$ | Acconnts, 1914-1915. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Accounts, } \\ \text { 1915-1916. } \end{gathered}$ | 1916-1917. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Budget, } \\ \text { 1917-1918. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . . . |  |  |  | - Budget. | Revised |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.-India General . | 1,28,052 | 1,28,632 | 1,55,342 | 1,54,000 | 1,69,000 | 2,18,000 |
| 2. Dalhi . | 1,086 | 100 |  | 1,61,000 | 1,60,000 |  |
| 3. Baluchistan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,612 | 4,042 | 2,260 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 4. North-W est Frontier . | 2,167 | 1,993 | 2,450 | 6,0¢0 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Total | 1,32,917 | 1,34,767 | 1,60,052 | 1,65,000 | 1,76,000 | 2,28,000 |
| Provinciul. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras - | 1,00,652 | 1,19,810 | 1,70,924 | 1,58,000 |  |  |
| 2. Bombay - | 1,22,622 | 1,17,134 | 1,52,129 | 1,80,000 | 1,80,000 | 1,90000 |
| 3. Bengal ${ }^{\text {4. }}$ - | 78,756 | 1,71,678 | 1,01.156 | 1,84,000 | 1,05,000 | 1,05,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | $1,83,256$ $\mathbf{2 , 1 6} 560$ | 1,80, 194 | 1,98,213 | 2,52,000 | 2,43,000 | 3,13,000 |
| 6. Burma | 2,16,560 | 1,72,8\%7 | 2,27,457 | 1,91,000 | 2,09,000 | 2,41,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 13,861 | 14,112 18,242 | 16,026 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 1,10,198 | 18,242 $1,10,341$ | 25,674 $1,10,759$ | 30,000 $1,24,000$ | 30,000 $1,26,000$ | 35,000 $1,27,000$ |
| 9. Assam - . | 8,232 | 1,9,256 | 1,14,582 | - 1, 16,000 | 1,20,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,27,000 \\ \mathbf{o b , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| -Total | 8,55,534 | 8,13,464 | 10,16,920 | 10,68.000 | 11,37,000 | 13,12,000 |
| Total lndia . F | 9,88,451 | 9,48,261 | 11,76,972 | 12,33,000 | 13,13,000 | 15,40,000 |
| Equivalent in sterling $\pm$ | 65,897 | 63,217 | 78,485 | 82,300 | 87,600 | 102,700 |

## Expenditure.

## (a) Imperial (India and England).

136. The Revised estimate for the current year does not differ materially Revied, 1916-17. from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for Budget, 1917-18. sanctioned establishments and iucludes grants of (i) R1 lakh for a committeeto investigate the possibility of increasing the production of lon staple cotton in India and (ii) $\not \mathbf{\# 1} 50$ lakhs for Imperial expenditure on agricultural and allied objects from the profits of the wheat scheme of 1915, $\mathbf{n} \cdot 50$ lakh out of the latter sum relating to expenditure in the North. West Frontier Province. It also includes allotments for special expenditare on apparatus, etc., in the Bacteriological laboratory at Mukteswar and for the creation of a separate Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province, the provision for which was not utilised in the current year.

## (b) Provincial.

137. The total Revised estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially irom Recised, 1916-17. the Budget, lapses in grants in some of the provinces being nearly counterbalanced by unimportant excesses in others. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 Budget, 1917-18. exceeds the Revised for $\mathbf{1 9 1 6} 17$ by $\not \mathbf{Z 3 3} 26$ lakhs. Grants aggregating $\mathbf{\# 2 2} 20$ lakbs hare been made for expenditure on agricultural and cognate objects from the profits of the wheat scheme of 1915, namely, in the Punjab ( 10.70 lakhs ), the United Provinces ( $\mathbf{F} 7 \cdot 75$ lakhs), the Central Provinces (\#2-25 lakhs) and Bombay ( $\mathrm{Rl} \cdot 50$ lakhs). Special allotments have also been made in almost all the provinces from ordinary Provincial resources for the expansion of the operations of the agricultural and aliied departments.

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial.
138. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised, 1916-17. Budget. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for increased receipts from Budget, 1977-18. the manufacture of serum.
(b) Provincial.
139. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates for the Revised, 1916-17. current year and between the latter and the Budget estimate for the next year $\frac{\text { Budget, 1917-18. }}{\text { are due to increased receipts in most of the provinces consequent on the opening }}$. are due to increased receipts in most of the provinces consequent on the opening of new farms, etc.
? $\boldsymbol{p}_{4}$ THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, 1917.
XXI B AND 26 B.-SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Expéndituré.


140. The figures of expenditure shomn against "Other Prorinces" in the table at page 74 represent outlay incurred in the sereral provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys and census operations, as well as the cost of the Archaeological Department in Burma. The receipts and charges connected with the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun and the Central Research Institute at Kasauli which were formerly shown under this head have now been transferred to the heads "Medical" and "Sanitation" respectively. The figures of the Budget estimate for 1916-17 and the actuals of the preceding years shomn in the table at page 7t hare been corrected so as to exclude these transactions.

## ExpRndTtURR

## (a) Imperial-India and England.

141. The total expenditure in 1916-17 will exceed the Budget estimate by Rerized, 1916-17. $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{1} \cdot 27$ lakhs. An expenditure of $\mathbf{¥ 2} 26$ lakhs is anticipated on the Acetone factory in Bangalore, the provision for which was included in the Badget estimate under " 16 .-Army." On the other land, there will be a lapse of $\mathbf{\# 2} 2 \cdot 21$ lakhs in the grant for the Survey of India oring to a larger programme of work undertaken for other Departments and a consequent curtailment in the operations chargeable to this head. There will also be minor excesses over the grants for other items of expenditure.

Budget, 1917-18.
142. The Budget estimate for $1917-18$ is higher than the Revised estimate for the current year by $\nexists 1 \cdot 73$ lakhs. The increase is mainly due to a normal programme of survey operations and a higher provision for the purchase of stores in England, partly counterbalanced by the omission of the initial expenditure on the Acetone factory included in the Revised.
(b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
143. The total Revised estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Budget. The lump provision of $¥ 1 \cdot 30$ lakhs for the development of industries in Bengal included in the Budget will lapse almost wholly. On the other hand, an excess of $\mathrm{Pl} 1 \cdot 13$ lakhs is expected in Madras mainly on account of
Budget, 1917-18. larger purchases of cinchona bark. The Budget for 1917-18 is taken at $\mathbf{Z 5} 517$ lakhs more than the Revised estimate for the current year. The increases occur (i) in Madras (f2u5 lakhs) due to a larger provision for the development of industries and cinchona plantations ard in connection with soap and chank experiments, (ii) in Bombay (\#1.60́ lakhs) owing to the provincialization of the receipts and charges of the steam boiler inspection establishment which havehitherto formed a local fund, and to a proposed grant to the Institute of Science in Bangalore, and (ivi) in Bengal (स1:20 lakhs) mainly due to the inclusion of a lump provision ( F .80 lakh ) for the development of industries.

## Revenue.

(a) Imperial.
144. The figures show little variation.
(b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
145. The improvement in revenue in 1916-17 over the Budget estimate occurs mainly in the receipts from the cinchona plantations in Bengal and
Budget, 1917-18. Madras owing to larger sales of quinine and higher prices. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 anticipates a further rise of $\not \geqslant 2.66$ lakhs in the revenue owing chiefly to higher receipts in Madras from fisheries and to the inclusion of provision for receipts from the steam boiler department in Bombay which will be provincialized from 1917-18.

## 27.-TERRITORIAL AND POLITIOAL PENSIONS.


146. The figures show little variation.

147. Almost the whole of the-expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.
Revised, 1916-17. 148. The,Revised estinate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by £32,600 Budget, 1917-18. owing to an increase in the number of officers on leave out of India. The Budget estimate for 1917-18. practically repeats the Revised for the current year.
: XXII AND 29.-SUPERANNDATION.


Revende.

|  | Accounts, 1913-14 | Accounts, 1914-15. | Acconnts, '1915-16. | 1916-17. |  | Bndget, 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India Gemeral | 3,54,865 | 3,87,604 | 3,55,112 | 3,51,000 | 3,79,000 |  |
| 2. Dolhi - | 2,760 | 3,923 | 3,756 | 3,51,000 | -4,000 | 4,000 |
| 3. Balnohistan $\cdot$ - | 3,568 | 5,099 | 5,458 | 5,000 | 4,000 6,000 | 4,000 5,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 19,653 | 21,324 | 20,089 | 21,000 | 5,000 $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 23,000 \end{array}$ |
| 6. Other Provinces | 9,55,641 | 10,19,025 | 10,52,668 | 10,85,000. | 10,31,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,34,000 \\ - \end{array}$ |
| Total | 13,36,487 | 14,37,065 | 14,37,083 | 14,66,000 | 14,42,000 | 14,42,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras . | $\begin{array}{r}94,511 \\ \hline 3885\end{array}$ | 1,05,362 | 1,21,255 |  | 1,23,000 | 1,23,000 |
| 2. Bombay - | $3,88,255$ 38,886 | 4,55,430 | 4,53,041 | 4,48,000 | 4,39,000 | 4,33,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 38,886 70,992 | 58,567 89,365 | - 54,5883 | 56,000 | 66,000 | 56,000 |
| 5. Punjab . | 75,601 | 82,867 | 1,01,870 | $1,00,000$ $1,00,000$ | $1,20,000$ S0,000 | 1,20,000 |
| 6. Burma | 16,448 | 18,283 | -1,23,692 | 1,00,000 | 80,000 24,000 | 80,000 20 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa . | 24,271 | 31,838 | - 31,716 | 18,000 | 24,000 40,000 | 20,000 40,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 1,24,284 | 1,78,4.20 | 2,27,244 | 2,16,000 | 2,28,000 | 2,28,000 |
| 9. Assam - | 1,4,391 | 5,269 | 6,232 | 6,1,000 | 2,2,000 | 2,26,000 |
| Total | 8,37,639 | 10,20,391 | 11,18,271 | 10,92,000 | 11,16,000 | 11,08,000 |
| Total india fr | 21,74,126 | 24,62,456 | 25,55,354 | 25,58,000 | 25,58,000 | 25,48,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $£$ England | $\begin{array}{r} 144,941 \\ 61,869 \end{array}$ | 164,164 49,071 | - $\begin{array}{r}170,957 \\ 43,570\end{array}$ | 170,500 | 170,500 | 189,900 |
| Totar £ | 206,810 | 213,235 | 213,927 | 213,300 | 218,600 | 216,100 |

149. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against " Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

Expenditure.
(a) Imperial-India and England.

Revised, 1916-7\%.
150. The expenditure in the current year will be less than the Budget . Budget, 1917-18. officers of the Uncovenanted service in England. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 closely follows the Revised for the current year.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17. 151. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Budget by $\mathbf{R - 4} 7$ lakh owing to reduced payments in connection with the commutation of pensions, mainly in Bengal.
Budget, 1917-18.
152. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for the normal growth of the retired list.

## Revenue.

153. The figures show little variation.

XXIIII and 30.-STATIONERY AND PRINTING.
Expenditure.

|  |  |  |  | 1916 | 917. | Budget, 1917-1918. $\therefore$ - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imperial. | Aocounts, | 1914-1915. | 1915-1916. | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Central $\begin{gathered}\text { Office } \\ \text { Stationery } \\ \text {. }\end{gathered}$ | 2,77,711 | 2,32,764 | 2,46,150 | 2,46,000 | 2,62,000 | 2,61,000 |
| 2. Stationery purchased for Central stores. | 44,53,180 | 41,38,635 | 42,46,143 | 42,65,000 | 60,15,000 | 62,83,000 |
| 3. Government Presses (mainly Calcutta, Simla and Delhi) | 17,36,923 | 17,98,939 | 19,74, $6 \mathbf{6} 4$ | 19,44,000 | 20,96,000 | 20,00,000 |
| 4. Other charges . | 11,405 | 9,380 | 8,771 | . 9,600 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| 5. Deduct-Value of supplies to Local |  |  |  | ' $\quad$. |  |  |
| Governments and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to Postal and Telo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| graph Department, | -49,68,584 | -49,10,865 | -49,78,824 | -5.1,88,000 | -51,32,000 | -53,56,000 |
| 6. Delhi $\quad$ b $\quad$ - | 10,138 | 11,255 | - 16,173 | 11,000 | -51,32,000 | - 15,000 |
| 7. Baluchistan | 2,100 | 2,513 | 1,518 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 8. North-West Frontier. | 1,09,250 | 1,12,161 | 1,08,648 | 1,24,000 | 1,14,000 | - 1,22,000 |
|  | 10,32,123 | 13,94,793 | 16,23,142 | 14,14,000 | 23,81,000 | $\therefore \quad \therefore$ |
| Prowincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 15,87,854 | 14,79,937 | 14,84,731 | 15,85,000 | 14,60,000 | 15,75,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 14,97,543 | 15,34,087 | 12,43,301 | 14,05,000 | 13,35,000 | 12,80,000 |
| 3. Bengal | 14,85,40 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12,69,717 | 13,01,451 | 13,48,000 | 12,62,000 | 13,29,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 9,18,067 | 9,78,237 | 9,39,632 | 9,32,000 | 9,52,000 | 11,28,000 |
| 5. Punjab | 6,67,65i | 7,70,683 | 7,64,981 | 8,22,000 | 7,90,000 | 8,47,000 |
| 6. Burma | 6,91,512 | 7,29,399 | 6,59,804 | 7,25,000 | 6,51,000 | 6,85,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orissa | 3,16,285 | 5,55,141 | 6,58,811 | 6,80,000 | 6,50,000 | 6,43,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 4,05,077 | 4,01,092 | 3,70,289 | 4,02,000 | 3,59,000 | 3,56,00) |
| 9. Assam | 1,60̈,196 | 1,62,788 | 1,78,528 | 1,81;000 | 1,75,000 | 1,71,000 |
| Totar | 77,31,591 | 78,88,081 | 76,81,528 | 80,8i,000 | 76,34,000 | 80,14,000 |
| Totar India \# | 93,66,714 | 92,82,874 | 93,04,670 | 94,94,000 | 1,00,15,000 | 1,14,40,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling £ | 624,448 | 618,859 | 620,311 | 632,900 | .667,700 | 762,700 |
| England $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Stores } \\ \text { Of }\end{array}\right.$ | 99,812 | 105,818 | 103,703 | 99,400 | 114,600 | .88,100 |
| England $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Other charges } \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}\right.$ | 5,498 . | 7,589, | 7,030 | 8,300 | 19,400 | 9,500 |
| Total $\quad$ ¢ | 729,750 | 732,266 | 731,044 | 740,600 | 702,200 | 861,300 |

Retende.

|  | Accounts 1913-1914. | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accoints, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. - |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| Imperial. <br> 1. India General | 4,54,839 | 4,68,362 | 4,35,460 |  |  |  |
| 2. Delhi ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 4,5,131 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,68,302 } \\ \hline 4,479\end{array}$ | 4,35,460 | $4,10,000$ 8,000 | $3,91,000$ 3,000 | $2,96,000$ $.4,000$ |
| 3. Baluchistan | 205 | 71 | 363 |  |  |  |
| 4. North-West Frontier . | 20,387 | 23,666 | 17,730 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| 5. Other Provinces | 1,42,784 | 1,90,986 | 1,06,617 | 1,72,000 | 1,70,000 | 1,89,000 |
| Total | 6,29,348 | 6,87,564 | 5,65,107 | 6,13,000 | - 5,87,000 | 5,12,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 1,33,155 | 1,26,551 | 1,24,084 | 1,17,000 | 1,22,000 | 1,23,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 1,13,039 | 1,24,721 | 1,32,827 | 1,17,000 | 1,27,000 | 1,27,000 |
| 3. Bengal - | 1,37,862 | 1,49,604 | 1,33,395 | 1,27,000 | 1,43,000 | 1,38,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 1,67,652 | 1,54,113 | 1,61,801 | 1,59,000 | 1,65,000 | 1,67,000 |
| 5. Punjab - | 72,208 | 79,627 | 81,573 | 1,10,000 | -98,000 | 1,14,000 |
| 6. Burma ${ }^{\text {7. }}$ - | 52,425 29,110 | 47,328 $\mathbf{3 0 , 4 7 8}$ | 48,153 21,895 | - 48,000 | 50,000 | -50,000 |
| 8. Contral Provinces | 29,110 64,813 | 30,478 $\mathbf{5 7 , 2 0 2}$ | 21,895 62,554 | 25,000 60,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 9, Assam . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 64,818 7,633 | 67,202 6,718 | 62,554 $\mathbf{5 , 5 1 1}$ | 60,000 7,000 | 60,000 5,000 | 43,000 5,000 |
| Total | 7,77,897 | 7,76,342 | 7,71,893 | 7,70,000 | 7,95,000 | 7,92,000 |
| Total India \# | 14,01,243 | 14,63,906 | 13,37,000 | 13,83,000 | 13,82,000 | 13,04,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 03,416 | 97,594 | 89,134 | 92,200 | 92,100 | 86,000 |

Expenditure.

## (a) Imperial-India and England.

Revised, 1916-17.
154. The total Imperial expenditure in 1916-17, exclusive of the charges of the commercial departments, is likely to exceed the Budget provision by \#12-19 lakhs, the increase being due to higher outlay. in the Government Presses and on the purchase of articles of stationery consequent on a rise in prices.
Budget, 1917-18. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for a further increase in the cost of stationery:

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17. - 155. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Budget by $\not \approx 4 \cdot 46$ Bulget, 1917-18: lakhs as the result of unimportant lapses in most of the provinces. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for sanctioned .establishments and for some increase in the outlay on stationery.

## Revenue.

156. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represents recovery of the value of stationery supplied to railways and to municipalities
Budget, 1817-18. and other local bodies. The-decrease in the Budget estimate of Imperial revenue for 1917-18 as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year is due to the discontinuance of the supply of country made paper to State Railways through the Stationery department. The figures do not show any important variation in other respects.

| XXIV AND 31.-EẊCHANGE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acoonnte, } \\ & \text { 1913-14, } \end{aligned}$ | Accounts, 1014-15. | Acoonnts, 1915-16. | - 1916-17. |  | Budget. 1917-18 |
| - |  |  |  | Budgeto. | Revised. |  |
| Revence - . $\boldsymbol{\text { a }}$ | 17,96,110 | 25,942 | 11,13,815 | -* | 22,00,000 | ** |
| Equivalent in Sterling $£$ | 118,741 | 1,729 | 74,254 | ** | - 146,700 | $\cdot 8$ |
| Expenditure - . $\boldsymbol{7}$ | *' | $\because$ | ** | ** | *' | -" |
| Equivalent in Sterling $£$ | .* |  | ... | "0. | .*- |  |

157. This head normally records the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the fact that the remittances from India to England by means of council bills and transfers, and the remittances in the opposite direction by sterling bills and transfers, are not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. It may be mentioned that any gain derived from remittances on account of the Gold Standard Reserve is credited to the Reserve and not to general revenues.
158. In the current year, the average rate to be obtained on the net Kevised, 1916-17. remittance of funds from India to England is estimated at $£ 1=\mathrm{R} 14.86$ and there is accordingly a gain of Z 40 lakhs on this account. There has however been a loss from exchange of $\mathrm{R18}$ lakhs in the provision of funds for political and military expenditure in Persia owing to a large increase in the amount of the expenditure as the result of war conditions and the heavy depreciation of the rupee in relation to the local kran. The net gain from exchange in the current year will accordingly amount to $\not \mathbf{7 2} 2$ lakhs. In the Budget estimate Revised, 1916-17. for the next year, it is assumed, in accordance with the usual practice, that remittances will be effected at an average rate of par and that there will be neither a gain nor a loss from exchange,

XXV and 32.-MISCELLANEOUS.
Expenditure.


Revende.

159. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. Extraordinary items of revenue realised, or of expenditure incurred, under this head in the various provinces are also treated as Imperial, if they exceed $\nexists 10,000$ in amount.

## Expenditure.

## (a) India-Imperial.

160. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\not \mathbb{} 3 \cdot 19$ lakhs. Revised, 1916-17. A sum of $\not \approx 10.02$ lakhs has been entered provisionally for payment to the Mysore Durbar in connection with certain re-calculations of the debits in respect of education and sanitation charges in Bangalore which are now under consideration. An expenditure of $\mathbf{7 3} 61$ lakbs is expected on: account of special commissions of enquiry, viz., the Industrial Commission and the Criminal Procedure Code, Public Works Reorganisation and Law Offecers' Committees. Outlay on the repatriation of hostile aliens and cther miscellaneous items connected indirectly with the war will cause an excess of $\mathbf{Z 4} 01$ lakhs over the Budget, while there will be a rise of $\not \mathrm{Z} 90$ lakhs in the charges for remittance of treasure owing to heavy trade demands for rupees and low stocks in India which necessitated larger movements of coin. On the other hand, the bulk of the reserve of $\mathrm{P} 15 \cdot 50$ lakhs (including $\mathrm{Z} \cdot \mathrm{b} 0$ lakh for Delhi) for unforeseen charges, which was provided in the Budget under Miscellaneous, has been appropriated to meet sanctioned outlag under other heads of accourt.
161. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides for normal charges; for miscellaneous expenditure connected with the war likely to be incurred in the Budget, 1917-18. ensuing year; and for the probable outlay on the commissions of enquiry mentioned in che preceding paragraph.

## (b) India-Provincial. •

162. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Budget by $\mathbf{Z 1 6 . 5 9}$ lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the record under other heads of account Revised, 1916-17. of most of the expenditure incurred against the lump grants for grain compensation allowance and against the various other reserves which were included in the Budget estimates of several provinces under Miscellaneous; and to a lapse in the allotment for relief of distress in Bengal. On the other hand, a certain amount of excess expenditure has been incurred in the Punjab on account of grants to District Boards, the Budget provision for which was included under other heads of account, and in Assam for relief of distress caused by floods.
163. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for normal charges and for the usual reserve for unforeseen expenditure in most provinces. In Budget, 1917-18, Bengal and the United Provinces, lump allotments have again been made for grain compensation charges.

## (c) England.

164. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate for the next year, occur in the miscellaneous expenditure connected with the supply of stores to India,
Revenue
(a) India-Imperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
165. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by 78.32 lakhs. The increase occurs mainly in the special receipts from the sale of town sites in the Punjab and from the lease of nazul sites in Delhi. The Budget estimate for 1917-18. provides generally for normal receipts.

## (b) India-Provincial.

Eevised, 1916-17.
166. The total revenue in 1916-17 is likely to exceed the Badget estimate by $\mathbf{7 4} 4.95$ lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the credit to revenue of unadjusted balances of accounts relating to certain advances in Bombay, refunds of temporary contributions given to local bodies in Madras and sale-
Budget, 1977-18. proceeds of manufactures by weavers in receipt of relief in Bengal. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for normal receipts; and for a special refund in the Punjab of Rl 1 lakh from the Imperial Relief fund in respect of a grant made to it in 1914-15 for starting cheap grain shops, which was not actually utilised.

## (c) England.

Budget, 1917-18.
167. The increase in the Budget estimate for 1917-18 over the Revised for the current year is due to the appropriation as revenue of the profits from the wheat scheme of 1915. A corresponding provision for expenditure has - been entered in India in the Budget estimate for the next year, vide paragraphs 136 and 137.

33 то 36.-FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANC̣E.

| India. | Aocounts, 1913-14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acoonnts, } \\ & \text { 1914-15. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Locounts, } \\ & 1915-16 . \end{aligned}$ | 1916-17. |  | Budget, 1917-18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Bevised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Famine Relief }\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Imperial } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Provin- } \\ \text { cial } \end{array} . \end{array}\right.$ | 23,62,671 | 26,48,201 | 9,61,881 | 6,84,000 | 21,62,000 | 6,33,000 |
|  | ... | 10,55,076 | 1,58,539 | - 0 | 7,28,000 | 2,11,000 |
| Constraction of Protective Railways | 1,17,532 | -19,669 | --2,896 | $-10,000$ | -9,000 | -8,000 |
| Construction of Proteotive Irrigation Works | 71,28,997 | 72,46,125 | 74,19,436 | 61,84,000 | 51,50,000 | 60,24,000 |
| Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | 51,37,329 | 33,01,723 | 63,79,580 | 78,16,000 | 69,36,000 | 78,64,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totar India $\quad$ t | 1,47,46,529 | 1,47,26,456 | 1,49,16,540 | 1,46,84,000 | 1,49,67,000 | 1,47,24,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $\mathcal{A}$ England. | 983,102 | 981,764 | 994,436 | 978,900 | 997,800 | 981,600 |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of Proteotive Railways Construction of Proteotive Irrigation Works . | 741 | ... | .0* |  | ... | .0 |
|  | 16,157 | 18,236 | 5,564 | 21,100 | 2,200 | 18,400 |
| $\underset{\text { Total Indialand and }}{\substack{\text { Endan } \\ \hline}}$ | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | , 1,000,000 | 1,000,000. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

168. The expenditure in the current year under the head Famine Relief is Revised, 1916-17. now estimated at $\not 228.90$ lakhs, the principal items being an outlay of (1) $\mathbb{Z 1 3}$ lakhs in the Punjab and $\mathrm{R} 4 \cdot 23$ lakhs in Ajmer-Merwara in connection with fodder concessions, and (2) $\mathbf{7 7} 7 \cdot 15$ lakhs in Bengal and $\mathbf{7 2} 2 \cdot 25$ lakhs in Bihar and Orissa on relief operations in certain districts.
169. The amount available for famine insurance in 1916-17 accordingly amounts to $\mathrm{Z121} \cdot 10$ lakhs of which $\nexists 51 \cdot 74$ lakhs will be spent on protective works and $¥ 769 \cdot 36$ lakhs will be appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt.
170. In the Bülget estimate for 1917-18 provision has been made as asual Budget, 19i7-18. for a total grant of 円150 lakhs under this group head. Out of this amount, a sum of $¥ 8 \cdot 44$ lakhs will be required to meet expenditure debitable to the head Famine Relief in connection mainly with fodder concessions in the Punjab and relief operations in Bihar and Orissa, and $762 \cdot 92$ lakhs have been allotted for the construction of protective works. The remainder, viz., $\mathbf{\AA 7 8 \cdot 6 4}$ lakhs, will be utilised for the avoidance of debt.
171. It has been decided, with effect from the 1st A pril 1917, to treat famine relief expenditure in all provinces as divisible between Imperial and Provincial revenues in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively, the existing arrangements in regard to the maintenance of separate pro forma accounts for such expenditure with the consequential account adjustments being discontinued: The entire sum of $\mathrm{\#} 78.64$ lakhs stated above as available for the reduction or avoidance of debt in 1917-18 will therefore appear in the Imperial section of the estimates.

## Construction of Protective Railways.

172. The small minus figures entered in the Revised estimate for 1916-17 and in the Budget for 1917-18 represent the value of surplus stores of the DharmapuriHosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. No outlay on the construction of Protective railways is contemplated in either of the two years.

## Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

173. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17 an allotment of $¥ 65$ lakhs was made for outlay on Protective Irrigation works, the whole amount being met from the Famine Insurance grant. The probable expenditure, according to the Revised estimate, will amount to $\nexists 51 \cdot 83$ lakhs owing mainly to slower progress of work on the Nira Right Bank canal in Bombay and the Tandula canal and certain tank projects in the Central Provinces. The entire outlay will be recorded in the Famine Relief and Insurance section of the accounts.
Buäget̀; 1917-18.
174. In the Budget estimate for 1917-18, the allotment for Protective Irrigation works is taken at P 63 lakhs, the whole amount being met from the Farnine Insurance grant. The distribution of the grant of f 63 lakhs is given in the table below.


## XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to $41-$ RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT,



[^3]175. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat State Railway in Assam. This is the only line the transactions of which are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts:-


Rovised, 1916-17. Gross Receipts.

Wrperses.
Reng.

Surplus Profits.

Budget, 1917-18.
176. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1916 -17 was taken at R56.37 crores, or about R79 lakhs lower than the probable receipts of the - previous year as then estimated. It was assumed that, with the continuance of the war in the current year, the record earnings of 1915-16 would not be fully maintained, though necessary allowance was made for development of trafic on new lines and extensions of recent construction. The results hare, .however, proved much more favourable than was anticipated, and the Revised estimate is now placed at $\mathbf{R 6 2} 37$ crores, or $\mathbf{A 6}$ crores higher than the Budget. This substantial increase is contributed by all the principal railwass It is partly, however, attributable to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores, and to the diversion to rail routes, consequent on the shortage of steamers and the high freights ruling, of traffic which was formerly seaborne. The improvement would have been larger bat for the restriction of bookings on certain railways, notably the Great Indian Peninsula and NorthWestern Railways, owing to a temporary stoppage in the supply of coal for locomotive purposes
177. The Revised estimate of Working Expenses for 1916-17 stands at R22-20 lakhs below the Budget estimate, a remarkable result considering tkat receipts are expected to exceed the Budget by $\mathbf{7 6}$ crores. The cause of the reduction is to be found in the increasing difficulty of obtaining railway material from England in consequence of which repairs and renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock have been considerably restricted.
178. The increase of $\mathbf{\$ 2 0} 82$ lakhs in the provision for payment of surplus profits to companies follows on the inprovement in their net traffic receipts in the last quarter of the preceding year.
179. It has been decided to levy a surcharge on goods traffic carried by railways and inland steam vessels, with effect from the 1st April 1917, at the rate of 1 pie per maund on coal, coke and firemood and 2 pies per maund on other articles. 'The proceeds of the surcharge during 1917-18 are estimated at £500,000 (\#75 lakhs).

## Gross Receipts.

 the Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1917-18 is taken at E62\%01 crores, or about P 36 lakhs below the Revised estimate of the current jear. It is anticipated that the reductions recently effected in passenger train services will result in some diminution of earnings, and generally that the favourable circumstances of the current year may not be wholly repeated, but that this will be counterbalanced, to a certain extent, by normal development of goods trafic and additional earnings from new lines and extensions of recent construction.181. The grant for Working Expenses in $1917-18$ is mcre than the
Expenses. $\quad$ Revised for the current year by $\# 144 \mathrm{lakhs}$, and prorides for a larger programme Revised for the current year by $\$ 144$ lakhs, and prorides for a larger programme of special repairs and renewals than in the current year.
182. Under Surplus Profits paid to companies there is an increase of $\mathbf{A 3} \cdot 18$ lakhs due to the profits earned in the second half of the current year, payment of which will be made next year, being larger than those of the second half of 1915-16.

## Interest Charges, etc.

Revised, 1916-17.
183. The decrease under Interest on debt is explained in paragraph 76. The excess under sinking fundsis due to the re-investment of the proceeds of the sale of securities the realisation of which was not contemplated in the Budget.

The increase in the total Interest charges in 1917-18 is a result of the Budget, 1917-18. continued growth of capital outlay on railways.

## Other Receipts.

184. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Durbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway; the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkund and Kumaon, Southern Punjab, Amritsar-Patti and Hardwar-Dehra Railways, payable under the terms of their respective contracts, and dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway allotted to Government . in repayment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the railway. The Revised, 1916-17. improvement of $£ 13,800$ on the Budget estimate of receipts in the current year and the decrease of $£ 5,100$ provided for in the Budget of 1917-18 are mainly due to variations in the recovery from the Travancore Durbar and Büdget, 1917-18s, in the Government share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway Company.

## - Other charges.

185. These consist of cost of land required by certain Companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of all. land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them, and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board): A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each Railway Company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The figures are:-

|  | Accounts, | 1918-17. |  | - 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Budget. | Bevised. | Budget. |
| $\frac{\text { Imperial. }}{\text { 1. Subsidised Companies-Land }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { \# }}{24,30,669}$ | $\frac{\text { \# }}{35,00,000}$ | $\frac{\text { l }}{\text { l }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { \# }}{19,00,000}$ |
| 2. Miscellaneous Expenditure | 2,55,889 | - 4,00,000 | 2,11,000 | 3,55,000 |
| 1. Subsidised Companies-Land . | 9,965 | 15,000 | 14,000 | 10,000 |
| 2. Miscellaneons Expenditure | 12,424 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
|  | 27,08,947 | 39,20,000 | 31,91,000 | 22,70,000 |
|  | 180,596 | 261,300 | 212,700 | 151,400 |

Land.—A lapse of $\not 75 \cdot 39$ lakhs is expected in the Imperial Budget grant for Revised, 1916-17。 the current year, due chiefly to short outlay on the Ahmedpur-Katwa, BankuraDamoodar River, Kalighat-Fulta and Nawashahr-Jaijon Extension Railways and to the postponement of acquisition of land for the Larkhana-Jacobabad, Mardan-Charsadda-Swabi, Mayaveram-Tranquebar and Salem-Attur Railways, partly counterbalanced by increases on the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar, Sara-Serajgunj, Katakhal-Lalla Bazar, Futwa-Islampur, Chaparmukh-Silghat and Southern Punjab Railways. The principal allotments made in 1917-18 are Budget, 1917-18. for the Kalighat-Fulta, Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar, Khulna-Bagirhat, Chaper-mukh-Silghat and Mnyavaram-Tranquebar Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.-The lapse in the Revised estimate for Revised, 1916-17. 1916-17, is due chiefly to survey operations being restricted in consequence of officers having been placed on military duty and to realisation of unantici- Budget, 1917-18. pated credits. The Budget for 1917-18 is made up as follows :-

XXIX—XXX AND 42, 42-A and 43.-IRRIGATION.

| Ibeigation. | Accounts, 1913-1914 | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Acconnts, 1915-1916. | 191f-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1910. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Endget. | Revised. |  |
| Major Ẅozer. | H | 龶 | ㅍ | F | ( | \# |
| $\text { Revenue }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Direct } \\ \text { ceipts } \\ \text { Land Reve } \end{array}\right.$ | 4,14,89,485 | 4,13,77,353 | 4,10,69,852 | 4,29,59,000 | 4,33,08,000 | 4,45,83,000 |
| nue | 2,52,65,614 | 2,50,17,962 | 2,66,05,805 | 2,54,05,000 | 2,61,34,000 | 2,78,73,000 |
| $\text { Expendi- }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { ornugg } \\ \text { penses } \end{array}\right.$ | 1,82,16,430 | 1,93,40,897 | 2,06,23,801 | 2,05,12,000 | 2,05,04,000 | 2,08,69,000 |
| Interest | 1,77,92,499 | 1,52,62,258 | 1,98,60,762 | 2,07,28,000 | 2,04,59,000 | 2,C9,64,000 |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Nit Refrinut in } \\ \text { India } & \text { IN } \end{array}$ | 3,07,46,170 | 2,77,42,160 | 2,71,91,094 | 2,71,24,000 | 2,89,79,000 | 3,00,23,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $\mathfrak{e}$ Expenditure in England (msinly Interest) • $\mathbf{E}$ | 2,019,744 | 1,852,811 | 1,812,740 | 1,808,300 | 1,931,900 | 2,041,500 |
|  | 118,693 | 125,379 | 127,299 | 127,600 | - 128,100 | 12S,600 |
| Nbt Rrybaub - $\quad$ e | 1,931,051 | 1,727,432 | 1,685,441 | 1,680,700 | 1,803,800 | 1,912,900 |
| Contrituction of Pbotrotive Works . $£$ | 83,689 | 59,863 | 12,632 | .** | -.. | ... |
| Receipts-Direct | 39,42,289 | 38,19,224 | 40,10,525 | 41,97,000 | 45,51,000 | 44,23,000 |
| Expenditure | 1,39,15,998 | 1,49,28,446 | 1,32,28,564 | 1,34,09,000 | 1,22,87,000 | 1,37,50,000 |
| Nrt Expenditubi in <br> India | 99,73,709 | 1,11,09,222 | 92,18,039 | 92,12,000 | 77,36,000 | 93,27,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $£$ Expenditure in Englandf | 664,91 | 740,615 | 614,536 | 614,200 | 515,800 | 621,800 |
| -Nbt Expendituri ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 666,070 | 740,868 | 614,826 | 614,200 | 516,300 | 621,500 |
| Statistics of Major WOREs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Outlay to March <br> 31 • - . $\boldsymbol{7}$ | 59,16,14,071 | 61,68,30,309 | 63,68,44,584 | 65,78,39,000 | 65,06,19,884 | 66,56,63,884 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $£$ | 39,440,938 | 41,122,020 | 42,456,326 | 43,856,000 | 43,374,626 | 44,377,526 |

Goneral Result.
Major Irrigation. There will be a rise of $\nexists 8 \cdot 49$ lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of $\mathbb{7 7} 29$ lakhs works in 1916-17 will exceed the Budget forecast by £123,100 ( $\mathrm{m} 18: 47$ lakhs). in the share of Land Revenue. There will also be a saving of $\mathbf{~} 2.69$ lakhs in the expenditure, viz, $\mathrm{P} \cdot 08$ lakh under Working Expenses and $\mathrm{m} 2 \cdot 61$ lakhs in the interest oharges. A further improvement of $£ 109,100$ ( $\mathrm{R} 16: 96$ lakhs) is expected in the net revenue in 1917-18. This allows for a rise of P25•14 lakhs in the gross revenue, made up of an increase of $\mathrm{F} 7 \cdot 75$ lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of $\mathbb{1 7 . 3 9}$ lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. But a higher provision of $\nexists 3 \cdot 65$ lakhs has been made for Working Expenses and there will also be a large growth of $\$ 5 \cdot 13$ lakhs in the interest charges, in consequence of the considerable outlay that has recently been incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere, the benefits of which will not be realised
Afinor Trrigation. for some time to come. The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1916-17 is better than the Budget estimate by $£ 97,900$ ( $\mathbb{R 1 4} 49$ lakhs), the result of an increase of $¥ 3 \cdot 54$ lakhs in reyenue and a saving of $¥ 11 \cdot 15$ lakhs in expendiiure. The estimate for next year provides for a fall of $¥ 1.28$ lakhs in the receipts and for a rise of $\# 14 \cdot 55$ lakhs in expenditure.
187. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 12 and 13 along with those for Iand Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

## XXIX and 42.-MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

| Irrioation. | Accounts, 1913-1914: | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accounts, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8,24,850 | 8,11,044 | 9,50,000 | 9,68,000 | 13,11,000 |
| 1. North-West <br> 2. United Prorinces | 4,44,386. | 2,68,703 | -5,46,513 | 5,25,000 | 4,77,000 | $4,29,000$ |
| 3. Barma $\quad$ - | 12,43,922 | 11,14,152 | 13,90,045 | $12,73,000$ $1,63,000$ | 12,95,000 | $17,18,000$ $2,00,000$ |
| 4. Central Provinces | 1,39,771 | -98,812 | 97,982 | 1,63,000 | 1,45,000 | 2,00,000 |
| 'Total | 26,79,291 | 23,06,523 | 28,45,584 | 29,11,000 | 28,85,000 | 36,64,000 |
| Divided and Provincial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 2,65,374 | 3,00,299 | 2,91,308 | 2,77,000 | 3,10,000 | 3,01,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 17,40,211 | 16,85,235 | 16,11,897 | 16,72,000 | 15,60,000 | 16,65,000 |
| 3. Bengal . | 2,46,579 | 2,53,9⿺辶 | 2,78,079 | 2,57,000 | 2,90,000 | 2,68,003) |
| 4. Unitod Provinces | 93,25,086 | 99,87,724 | 95,14,39i | 96,70,000 | 97,17,000 | 90,82,000 |
| 5. Punjab - | 2,46,57,424 | 2,43,97,210 | 2,38,05,079 | 2,55,00,000 | 2,65,56,000 | 2,71,03,000 |
| B. Bihar and Orissa | 25,75,520 | 24,46,400 | 27,20,45* | 26,72,000 | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Total | 3,88,10,194 | 3,30,70,830 | 3,82,24,268 | 4,00,48,000 | 4,09,23,000 | 4,09,19,000 |
| Total - $\mathbf{l}$ | 4,14,89,485 | 4,13,77,353 | 4,10,69,852 | 4,29,59,000 | 4,38,08,000 | 4,45,83,000 |
| Liquivalent in Sterling f | 2,765,966 | 2,758,490 | 2,737,991 | 2,864,000 | 2,920,500 | 2,972,200 |

Working Expenses.


## Direct Receipts.

(a) Imperial.

Rerised, 1916-17. Budget, 1917-18.

## ———

 1916-17 does not difer materially from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at $\mathbf{\$ 7} 79$ lakhs more than the current year's Revised, the increase being due to provision for receipts from the ITwante Canal in Burma, which was recently completed, and to an anticipated derelopment of irrigation on the Upper Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province.
## (l) Divided and wholly Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
189. The Revised estimate for $1916-17$ will exceed the Endget by $\mathbf{R 8} 875$ lakhs. A considerable increase of P1C.56 lakhs is anticipated in the Panjab owing to an abnormal demand for water from the Sirhind and the Upper Chenab Canals during both the rabi and kharif seasons, due in the former case to the unsatisfactory winter rains. On the other hand, there will be a decline in revenue in Bihar and Orissa ( $\mathbf{~} 1.72$ lakhs) in consequence of a smaller demand for irrigation following on a seasonable rainfall, and in Bombay ( $\mathbf{8 1} \mathbf{- 2} 2$ lakhs) due to a reduction in the supplies of water available for irrigation from sone of the canals in the province.
Budget, 1917-18.
190. The Badget estimate for 1917-18 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1916-17. It is based generally on the demand for rabi irrigation in the current year and on normal requirements in connection with next year's kharif. A further increase of $\mathbf{2 5} 47$ lakhs is anticipated in the Punjab mainly owing to the development of irrigation from the projects recently completed, but there will be a fall of $\mathbf{Z 6} 65$ lakhs in the United Provinces, the exceptionally favourable south-west monsoon of 1916 having reduced the demand for canal water in connection with the rati sowings.

## Working Expexses.

(a) Imperial.

Revised, 1916-17.
191. The total expenditure in 1916-17 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by $\mathbb{Z 1} 61$ lakhs, the increase being mainly due to larger outlay on repairs necessitated by floods on the Upper Swat River canal in the NorthWest Frontier Province. Small excesses over the Budget are also expected on the Imperial canals in other provinces.
Budget, 1917-18.
192. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is $\mathbf{2 2} 99$ lakhs more than the Revised for the current jear. It provides for outlay on extensions and improrements on the Twante canal in Burma, for the maintenance of the Tandula canal in the Central Provinces which is expected to come into operation daring the next year, and for normal charges on other irrigation systems.

## (b) Divided and wholly Procincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
193. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 will fall short of the Budget provision by $\mathbf{\# 1} \cdot 69$ lakhs. A lapse of $\mathbf{\# 2} 2 \cdot 50$ laths is expected in Madras owing to the retardation of work by abnormal rains and to credits from the Military department on account of a steamer and barges taken over for military purposes; and of $11: 91$ lakh in the United Prorinces due to a curtailment of the programme of work in viev of the need for economy. On the other hand, the expenditure will exceed the Budget grant by $71 \cdot 15$ lakhs in the Punjab owing to repairs necessitafed by heavy rains and by $\mathbf{2} \cdot 7 \pm$ lakh in Bombay.
Budget, 1917-18.
194. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 provides generally for a normal scale of expenditure. An allotment has been made in Madras for the replacement of the barges transferred to the Military department in the current year.

42A.-EXPENDITURE ON PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN ADDITION TO THAT CHARGED UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

195. No supplementary expenditure on protective irrigation works is anticipated under this head either in the current or the next year, as explained in paragraphs 173 and 174.

XXX and 43.-MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
Revenue.

|  | Aoconnts,1918-1914. | Accounts,1914-1915. | Avoonta, | 1916-1917. |  | Budget, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Badget. | Revised. |  |
| - Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India Genoral <br> 2. Delhi <br> 3. Baluchistan <br> 4. Panjab | 21,643 | 14,597 | 16,907 | 18,000 | 16,000 | 29,000 |
|  | 1,367 | ${ }^{837}$ | 1,384 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
|  | 66,734 $9,02,661$ | 64,769 $9,28,866$ | 21,784 $8,89,685$ | 65,000 $9,75,000$ | 80,000 $9,37,000$ | 38,000 $9,42,000$ |
|  |  | 9,29,866 |  | 9,75,000 | 0,37,000 | 9,42,000 |
| Total | 9,92,405 | 10,09,069 | 9,29,760 | 10,59,000 | 10,36,000 | 10,12,000 |
| Divided ${ }_{\text {cial }}^{\text {and }}$ cial. Provin- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras - <br> 2. Bombay <br> 3. Bengal <br> 4. United Provinces <br> 5. Punjab <br> 6. Barma <br> 7. Bihar and Orissa <br> 8. Central Provinces <br> 9. Assam | 2,52,323 | 2,28,844 | 2,59,506 | 2,29,000 | 2,68,000 | 2,54,000 |
|  | $\underset{\substack{3,78,401 \\ 6,13,882}}{1}$ | 3,76,968 | 3,36,511 | 3,75,000 | 3,40,000 | 3,75,000 |
|  | 6,32,109 | 5,35,916 | 6,80,544 $\mathbf{1 , 9 8 , 6 3 9}$ | 6,70,000 $2,36,000$ | $8,26,000$ $2,93,000$ | $8,10,000$ $2,49,000$ |
|  | 76,040 | 1,53,117 | 1,67,070 | 2,92,000 | 2,88,000 | 9,96,000 |
|  | 13,68,741 | 13,02,403 | 14,23,781 | 14,13,000 | 15,01,000 | 15,00,000 |
|  | 72,167 | 72,583 | 67,098 | 72,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
|  | 56,221 | 51,898 | 17,616 | 61,000 | 57,000 | 57,000 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72,000 | ... |
| Total | 29,49,884 | 28,10,155 | 30,80,765 | 31,38,000 | 35,15,000 | 34,11,000 |
| Totar $\quad \mathrm{l}$ | 39,42,289 | 38,19,224 | 40,10,525 | 41,97,000 | 45,51,000 | 44,23,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $\mathrm{f}^{\text {( }}$ | 262,819 | 254,615 | 267,368 | 279,800 | 303,400 | 294,900 |

Expenditure.

| Imperial. <br> 1. India General <br> 2. Delhi <br> 3. Baluchistań <br> 4. North-West Frontier <br> 5. Punjab . | 59,962 8,88 $\mathbf{3 , 8 4 , 1 8 7}$ 52,654 $9,39,620$ | 62,022 $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 8}$ $\mathbf{3 , 0 2 , 4 7 7}$ 43,475 $9,98,049$ | 71,792 1,043 $2,84,076$ 33,076 $9,11,895$ | $3,70,009$ 1,000 1,36000 64,000 $8,80,000$ | 69,000 $, 1,000$ $2,97,000$ 47,000 $9,10,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,33,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,36,000 \\ 49,000 \\ 8,67,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | - 14,37,221 | 13,97,221 | 13,02,088 | 14,51,000 | 13,24,000 | 14,86,000 |
| Divided and Provinciar. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras . | 40,22,399 | 44,09,665 | 38,17,049 | 40,00,000 | 35,25,000 | 41,00,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 36,27,767 | 31,69,245 | 30,80,517 | 33,10,600 | 28,24,000 | 31,22,000 |
| 3. Bongal | 19,26,421 | 27,61,008 | $22,96,49 \downarrow$ 4,01417 | 20,94,000 | 21,10,000 | 22,43,000 |
| 5. Punitab Provinoes | 2,82,970 | 1,82,198 | 2,02,446 | 1,86,000 | $3,74,000$ 8,71000 | 3,55,000 |
| 6. Burma. | 10,95,549 | 11,94,795 | 11,62,984 | 10,56,000 | 11,18,000 | 12,29,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 4,89,670 | 3,37,090 | 2,83,550 | 3,60,000 | 2,72,000 | 3,43,030 |
| 8. Contral Provinces | 5,73,720 | 9,06,729 | 6,77,173 | 6,00,000 | 3,93,000 | 5,56,000 |
| 9. Absam | 1,15,211 | 67,700 | 95,846 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 40,000 |
| Total | 1,24,78,777 | 1,35,31,225 | 1,19,26,476 | 1,19,58,000 | 1,09,63,000 | 1,22,64,000 |
| Totas India $\boldsymbol{z}$ | 1,39,15,998 | 1,49,28,446 | 1,32,28,564 | 1,34,09,000 | 1,22,87,000 | 1,37,50,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling England $\boldsymbol{e}$ $\mathbf{E}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 927,733 \\ 1,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 955,230 \\ 253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 881,904 \\ 290 \end{gathered}$ | $894,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 819,100 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | $916,600$ |
| GRAND TOTAL $\mathfrak{x}$ | 428,889 | 995,483 | 882,194 | 894,000 | 819,600 | 916,600 |

## Revende.

(a) Imperial.
196. The figures do not show any important variation.

## (b) Divided and Provincial.

197. The total Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\mathbf{\# 3} 377$ Revised, 1916-17. lakhs. 'There will be an increase of $\not 71 \cdot 56$ lakhs in the receipts from the Madaripur Bhil route in Bengal due to increased traffic in jute. There will also be ininor improvements in Burma, the United Provinces and Madras due generally to a development in canal irrigation, while a special receipt of $\mathbf{Z} \cdot 72$ lakh is anticipated in Assam from the recovery of the cost of river craft commandeered for service in Mesopotamia. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 Budget, 1917-18. generally repeats the Revised for the current year.

## Expenditure.

## (a) Imperial-Indicu and England.

198. The Budget estimate of the current year included a grant of $\boldsymbol{7 2} 289$ Revised, 1916-17. lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. $\mathbf{\# 1}: 53$ lakhs out of this grant are being spent on the Surkhab River project in Baluchistan and $\mathrm{F} \cdot 30$ lakh on urgent works

- on the Chenab and Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals, while $\mathrm{Z} \cdot 84$ lakh has been allotted to the Government of - the United Próvinces for tank restoration works and placed at its credit by an assignment of Imperial revenue (vide paragraph 245). The balance of the special grant will lapse. With petty variations in the grants for Imperial expenditure in other provinces, the Revised estimate for the current year is expected to fall short of the Budget by $\not$ l $1 \cdot 20_{1}$ lakhs.

199. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the current year's Revised Budget, 1917-18. by R1'55 lakhs. Provision for new works has been curtailed as far as possible and no specific allotment has been made for the Surkhab River project in Baluchistan, but a reserve of, $\mathbb{Z 3} 45$ lakhs has been entered to meet pressing requirements which cannot be foreseen at present.

## (b) Divided and Provincial.

200. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 falls short of the Budget grant by Revised, i915:77. ¥9.95 lakhs. Lapses in grants are anticipated in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa owing either to the curtailment of programmes in view of the need for economy or the retardation of work by heavy rainfall. On the other hand, an excess of m .98 lakh is anticipated in the United Provinces, dus to expenditure on tank restoration works which is being financed largely by a special assignment from Imperial revenues (vide paragraph 198), and smaller excesses in the Punjab and Burma where it has been necessary to undertake some works which could not be foreseen.
201. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 is taken at $\mathbf{Z 1 3} 01$ lakhs more than Budget, 7917-18. the Revised for the current year. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments, for necussary repairs and for urgent works. An allotment of $¥ 2.50$ lakhs has been made in Bengal for schemes of flood protecticn in the Burdwan Division which has in recent years suftered seriously from floods, and of Zl 1 lakh in Madras for repairs to damages caused by the cyclone in the current year and for two new schemes of expenditure in Burma.
44.-OONSTRUOTION OF RAILWAYS OHARGED TO PROVINOIAL REVENUES.

202. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway and are unimportant in character.

- XXXI and 45.-CIVIL WORKS.

Expenditure.

|  | Ancounts, 1918-1914. | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accoounts, 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |  | Budget 1017-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Budget. | Revised. |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. India General | 26,95,783 | 27,82,721 | 23,36,211 | 28,50,000 | 21,58,000 | 30,23,000 : |
| 2. Delbi | 21,17,680 | 19,37,563 | 17,59,694 | 12,56,000 | 17,35,000 | 14,10,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan | 11,62,343 | 11,02,585 | 8,80,280 | 9,51,000 | 8,91,000 | 9,57,000 । |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 34,62,786 | 32,21,382 | 25,56,806 | 24,12,000 | 23,19,000 | 27,62,000 ' |
| 5. Other Provinoas | 49,25,688 | 63,74,058 | 47,90,736 | 35,08,000 | 33,01,000 | 50,04,000 |
| Total | 1,43,64,230 | 1,44,18,309 | 1,23,32,727 | 1,09,77,000 | 1,04,04,000 | 1,31,56,000 |
| Pr eincial. | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madras | 1,64,89,730 | 1,63,04,790 | 87,00,566 | 82,69,000 | 79,54,000 | 84,02,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 1,19,03,975 | 1,13,51,206 | 85,70,316 | 77,54,000 | 78,39,000 | 98,14,000 : |
| 3. Bengal | 1,02,18,648 | 1,24,73,724 | 89,34,903 | 64,00,000. | 64,02,000 | 77,95,000 : |
| 4. United Provinces | 90,03,926 | 76,16,110 | 73,14,591 | - 62,80,000 | 67,96,000 | 62,52,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {o }}$. Punjab | 98,94,507 | 91,62,79a | 65,46,792 | 53,85,000 | 51,58,000 | 67,30,000 - |
| 0. Burma . . | 1,01,11,603 | 1,16,36,015 | 88,97,194 | 92,26,000 | 81,76,000 | 1,10,23,000 *- |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 83,23,760 | 99,64,909 | 88,43,005 | 70,59,000 | 70,74,000 | 8r, 13,000: |
| 8. Central Provinces | 68,83,785 | 79,43,260 | 68,05,387 | 58,00,000 | 61,89,000 | 74,19,000 : |
| 9. Assam . | 66,17,426 | 64,64,048 | 39,69,319 | 33,900,000 | 34,40,000. | 36,92,000 . |
| Total | 8,92,47,360 | 9,19,16,857 | 6,86,72,073 | 5,95,68,000 | 5,90,28,000 | 6,91,40,000 ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| Totat India .fil | 10,36,11,590 | 10,63,35,166 | 8,10,04,800 | 7,05,45,000 | 6,94,32,000 | 8,22,96,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $\mathbf{f}$ <br> England . : . | $\begin{array}{r} 6,907,440 \\ 101,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,089,011 \\ 87,739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,400,320 \\ 50,144 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,703,000 \\ \quad \begin{array}{r} 39,500 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,628,800 \\ 52,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,486,400 \\ 56,900 \end{array}$ |
| Total . ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 7,008,624 | 7,175,750 | 5,450,464 | 4,742,500 | 4,680,800 | 5,543,300 |

Revente.

|  | Acoounts, 1913-1914. | Accounts, 1914-1915. | Accounta, 1915-1916. | 1916-191\%. |  | Budget, 1917-1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Buaget. | Revised. |  |
| Imperial. |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1. India General | 83,228 | 81,416 | 1,12,225 | 78,000 | 91,000 | 80,000 |
| 2. Delhi | 1,42,894 | 2,41,780 | 2,65,017 | 2,27,000 | 2,59,000 | 2,62,000 |
| 3. Baluchistan - | 1,43,914 | 48,113 | 48,783 | 47,000 | 46,000 | 45,000 |
| 4. North-West Frontier | 1,48,739 | 1,65,444 | 1,68,004 | 1,50,000 | 1,62,000 | 1,59,000 |
| 5. Other Provinces | 2,70,028 | 2,52,849 | 2,73,358 | 2,30,000 | 3,02,000 | 3,08,000 |
| Total | 6,88,803 | 7,89,602 | 8,57,387 | 7,32,000 | 8,60,000 | 8,54,000 |
| Provincial. |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| 1. Madras . | 3,32,418 | 4,08,800 | 6,02,615 | 4,29,000 | 4,13,000 | 3,72,000 |
| 2. Bombay | 7,65,577 | 4,15,001 | 4,00,240 | 3,09,000 | 4,34,000 | 3,19,000 |
| 3. Bengal - | 6,00,292 | 7,09,243 | 6,18,546 | 5,59,000 | 7,88,000 | 5,89,000 |
| 4. United Provinces | 5,38,695 | 4,62,612 | 4,85,038 | 4,47,000 | 5,20,000 | 4,61,000 |
| 5. Punjab - - | 5,21,946 | 4,04,724 | 3,60,811 | 3,43,000 | 3,91,000 | 3,85,000 |
| 6. Burma . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,45,615 | 3,23,611 | 3,52,829 | 3,33,000 | 3,59,000 | 3,41,000 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisga | 3,54,127 | 3,74,440 | 3,99,375 | 4,20,000 | 4,45,000 | 4,70,000 |
| 8. Central Provinces | 2,41,530 | 2,61,873 | 3,14,089 | 2,69,000 | 3,09,000 | 3,09,000 |
| 8. Ls8am | , 1,50,703 | 1,73,375 | 1,69,556 | 1,74,000 | 1,82,000 | 1,78,000 |
| Total | 37,90,803 | 85,33,679 | 37,03,129 | 33,13,000 | 38,41,000 | 34,24,000 |
| Totar India . ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 44,79,606 | 43,23,281 | 45,60,516 | 40,45,000 | 47,01,000 | 42,78,000 |
| Equivalont in Sterling $\mathrm{E}^{\text {e }}$ | 298,640 | 288,219 | 304,095 | 269,700 | 813,400 | 285,200 |

203. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments, e.g., Salt, Customs, etc., the receipts and charges of which are wholly Imperial.

## Expenditure.

## (a) Imperial-India and England.

Rovised, 1916-17.
204. The totar expenditure in $1916-17$ is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by f 3.86 lakhs. The reduction is due to the curtailment of the expenditure programme, chiefly in Bombay and the United Provinces. There will, however, be an excess over the Budget estimate of $\nexists 4 \cdot 79$ lakhs in Delhi owing to some unforeseen items of expenditure, part of which will be met from the reserve of $\mathbf{f 6} 6$ lakhs included in the Budget ; and of $\mathbf{Z 1} 1.87$ lakhs in Engłand mainly due to higher payments of leave allowances.
Budget, 1917-18.
205. In 1917-18 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at ${ }^{\text {tin }} 100$ lakhs, exclusive of $\mathbf{R 5} 24$ lakhs allotted for expenditure in the Civil Department, mostly in the several minor administrations, and of sums aggregating 734.85 lakhs tol be spent by the administrations of the North-West Frontier Province ( $\mathrm{H} 26 \cdot 70$ lakhs) and Baluchistan ( $\mathrm{\#} 8.15$ lakhs). The total Budget for 1917-18 is more than the Revised estimate for 1916-17 by $\mathbf{\# 2 8 . 2 5}$ lakhs and more than the Budget grant ior the latter year by $\mathbb{P 2 4} \cdot 40$ lakhs; but of this excess $\mathbb{R} 20$ lakhs represents a special provision for the construction of an acetone factory. The grants for ordinary expenditure hate been kept as low as possible in view of the present financial situation.
206. The purposes to which the grant of $¥ 100$ lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be applied are shown below :-

## In lałhs of rapees.

(a) Ordinary grant-
(1) Establishment and Miscellaneous charges. . . . . $11 \cdot 61$.
(2) Repairs • • . . . . . . . . 1935
(3) Works in progress . . . . . . . . $12 \cdot 26$
(4) New works:-
(a) costing np to $\nexists 5,000$. . . . . . 6.56
(b) costing more than $\mathbb{7 5 , 0 0 0}$ - . . . . . 4.24
(5) Payments in England for stores, furlough allowances, etc. . 8.53
' (6' Reserve for Archæological expenditure . . . . . . 1.00
(7) Reserve for other anforeseen expenditare . . . . 4880
(b) Delhi Province-
(1) Works in progress . . . . . . . . 0.30
(2) New Works:-
(a) costing up to $\not ⿴ 5,000$. . . . . . 0.30
(b) costing more than $\mathbb{\$ 5 , 0 0 0 ~ : ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~} 0.78$
(3) Repairs . . . . . . . . . 6.82
( 4 ) Establishment and Tools and Plant . . . . . . $2 \cdot 08$
(5) Archæological expenditure . . . . . . . 0.18
(6) Reserve for unforeseen expenditure . . . . . $1 \cdot 19$
(c) Lamp grant for an acetone factory . . . . . . ... . $\quad 20.00$
207. Ont of the ordinary grant meationed in paragraph 206, allotments of El 1 lakh or more will be made to carry on work already in progress on the following projects; and it is not proposed to start any important new work in the ensuing year except the acetone factory.

| Proricee | Name of wor | Amount of grant. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lombay | New Customs House, Karachi - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 3,00,000 |
| " ${ }_{\text {" }}$ | Quarters for the preventive oficers of the Customs <br> Department at Matnnga <br> Sew Customs Honse at Ballard Pier, Bombay | $\begin{aligned} & 1,00,000 \\ & 3,00,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bihar and Orissa | Post and Telegraph Ofice builuings in the new Capital at Patna with quarters fur the postmaster, signallers and menials | $1,20,000$ |

20S. The Budget grant for 1917-18 proposed for Baluchistan does not differmaterially from the Revised estimate for 1916-17. The grant for the NorthWest Frontier Province is taken at $\mathrm{Et} \pm \mathbf{4}$ lakhs more than the Revised owing to the urgent necessity for undertaking certain works, the low allotments made during the last two jears having been inadequate for the needs of the Prorince.

## (b) India-Prorincial.

209. The total Rerised estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Budget Revised, 1916-17. by $\mathbf{H} 5- \pm 0$ lakiss. The Bulgat provided for an outlas of P 9 lakhs on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent jears for Education, Sacitation and other beneficent services, but the total expenditare of this class in the current year, to be recorded under Cinil Works is now estimated at aboct R13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Eliminating this special expenditure as well as the Budget provision made for it, the Revised estimate under Civil Works falls short of the corresponding Budget grant by about 810 lakhs. The real saving is larger, for a portion of the expenditure against some of the ordinary grants provided in the Budget under Education, Sanitation and other heads is recorded in the accounts under Civil Works. The only important decreases occur in Burma and Bihar and Orissa, in the latter case in the outlay on buildings for the New Capital. The lapse in grants, horrever, has been smaller than usual as the Budget grants for the current year were on a very restricted scale.
210. The table below, compares the details of the grants for 1917-18 in the Budget, 1977-18. various provinces, so far as settled at present, with the probable expenditure in the current year.

Revised 1916-17.
[Takhes of Rapeeal]

| Peotiscis | Grays 10 |  |  |  |  | Other itera. | Tozals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Local Boards and Municipatitien | Other local bodies | Original vorik | Repairs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Establish } \\ & \text { ment } \\ & \text { chargea } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1. Madrae | 1314 | -01 | 31,0 | 1098 | 1406 |  |  |
| 2. Bombey | $80{ }^{0}$ | - | 26.58 | 22:こ8 | 16.11 | 2-76 | 7839 |
| 3. Benga - | 6-30 | 150 | 1930 | $25-40$ | 11.48 | -34 | 6402 |
| 4. Enited Protimees. | 4.11 | ... | 21.97 | 2927 | 1105 | 1-56 | 6-96 |
| 5. Puajah - | 10-17 | ... | $11-94$ | 1906 | 901 | 1.50 | 51.58 |
| 6. Burus ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1050 | ... | $20 \cdot 40$ | 31-20 | - 17.31 | 2.30 | 81.6 |
| 7. Bihar and Orisea - | 1175 | .-. | 3513 | 860 | 9813 | 3.12 | 70-7 |
| a. Central Provibeer - | 3-93 | ... | $25 \cdot 7$ | 2092 | 970 | 157 | 61.89 |
| 9. Asmin - | 3-26 | $\bullet$ | 623 | 16.13 | -703 | 1.7 | 34-40 |
| Totas | 77.13 | 1.51 | 204-11 | 153.59 | 104-57 | 18.67 | 690-23 |


211. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current year by $\mathbf{\# 1 0 1 \cdot 1 2}$ lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces except the United Prorinces. Allotments aggregating \#12 lakhs have been made for outlay on civil works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years.
212. The total provision for original works in 1917-18 has been taken at 781:38 lakhs more than the probable expenditure in the current year. Provision has been made in Wihar and Orissa for progress of work in connection with the Bankipore huildings and the Lunatic asylums at Ranchi ; in Bengal for quarters for the subordinate police and for expenditure connected with the partition of the districts of Midnapore and Mymensingh; in Assam for the construction of Military policé lines on the North-East frontier; in Burma for the construction of roads in the wolfram-producing area; and in Burma, the Central Provinces and the Punjab for a partial re-grant of lapses in the current jear.
213. The total provision for grants to local boards and municipalities in 1917-18 is about- \#4 lakhs less than the similar expenditure in 1916-17, the decrease occurring mainly in Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Of the provision under" grants to other local bodies", $¥ 1$ 1.50 lakhs represent the grant from Imperial revenues to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.
214. The Budget, grants for repairs and for establishment charges are generally based on normal requirements and sanctioned scales. The Budget under the head " other items" includes an allotment for the acquisition of land for the Rangoon University and a lump provision in Bihar and Orissa forsanitary improvements.

## Revenue.

## (a) Imperial.

Ṙevised, 1916-27.
215. The Revised estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Budget by $\mathrm{ml} \cdot 28$ lakbs, maiuly owing to the receipts from the lease of a Government building in Budget, 1917-18. Calcutta to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 practically repeats the Revised for the current jear.

## (b) Provincial.

Revised, 1916-17.
216. The Revised estimale for $1916-17$ shows a rise of $¥ 5 \cdot 28$ lakhs over the Budget estirnate. Special receipts are expected in Bengal and Bombay from the refund of unspent balances of grants made to certain local bodies in provious years and in the United Provinces from the sale of old school buildings. There will also be increases in most provinces in the sale-proceeds of old mate-
Budget, 1917-18. rials and miscellaneous items of revenue. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 - provides generally for normal receipts.


Revised, 1916-17, compared vith $B \mathrm{wdget}$, 1916-17.
217. The net expenditure under the Army head during the current year is expected to exceed the Budget Estinate of $\mathbb{3} 1,76 \cdot 36$ lakbs (£21,175,700) by $\AA \mathbf{~} 3,18 \cdot 20$ lakhs ( $£ 2,121,400$ ). Of this, $£ 908,100$ ( $\mathrm{Z1,36} \mathrm{\cdot 21}$ lakhs) occurs in India and $£ 1,213,300$ in England.
218. The most important causes of the increase in India are :-

| Lakhs of | $\mathbb{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| rupees. | sterling. |

(1) Increase under the head "War 1914-Debitable to Indian Government," inclading 755 lakhs in connection with the North-West Frontier operations, \#20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in connection with a moiety of the cost of the Aden operations, and a fall of about \#ll $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Port defences . . . 67•81 452,100
(2) Increased yailway charges . . . . . $58.96 \quad 393,000$
(3) Increased food charges $33-88$

225,900
(4) Increase due to the revision of the normal cost rates and of the war contribution to the Imperial Government . . . . .. p 37.07 247,100
(5) Larger outlay on Clothing, Medical and Ordnance
stores . . . . . . . . 35.90 239,300
$283 \cdot 62$ 1,557,4ij0
i: partly counterbalanced by the appropriation of a portion of the Budget "Reserve" of $\mathbf{R 7 8} 45$ lakhs ( $£ 525,000$ ) ; and by the lapse of a provision in the Indian estimates for expenditure on Mechanical Transport Compsnies, '., which is actually being incarred at Home.

In connection with (1) above, Budget provision of $\mathbf{¥ 5 0}$ lakhs was made last year for the North-West Frontier operations. The cost of preparations and undertakings in connection with the situation on the North-West Frontier is now estimated at Rl05 lakhs. The Aden operations are now expected to cost $\not \approx 75$ lakhs a moiety of which is chargeable to Indian revenues, involving an increase of $¥ 20 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs over the budget provision of $¥ 17$ lakhs.

As regards (2), practically all movements of troops, animals, stores, etc., other than to seaports for over-seas forces, are chargeable to Indian revenues. There were no means, when the Budget was prepared, of accurately gauging the extent of the possible railway charges. Frontier operations, internal defence, and the concentration of troops in the Rawalpindi Division have necessitated extensive railway movements.

About $\mathbf{Z 2 2} 2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the increase in food charges represent the extra cost of the concession sanctioned on the 1st January 1917 to Indian combatants, under which they receive a ration allowance of $\mathrm{P2} 2$ each per mensem until arrangements can be made by the Supply and Transport Corps to supply rations in kind. It is hoped that the issue of rations will commence generally on the lst of March; the cost of these rations for one month, together with one month's stock as a reserve, is included in the $\mathrm{R} 22 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The balance of the excess, $\not$ P11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs roundly, is due to a rise in prices and to the fact that a larger number of men have been drawing the old money allowance in lieu of rations at Quetta and other places.

The increase at (4) is mainly due to revised rates' being adopted in calculating the normal cost of troops in India and in the Field, and takes into account the rise in prices of Ordnance, Medical and Clothing stores, and the anticipated adjustment in this year of A15 lakhs of last year's outstandings in the contribution to the Imperial Government.

Of the increase of P 35.90 lakhs at item ( $\mathbf{5}$ ), 吾 24 d lakhs occur under Clothing, mainly on account of rise in prices of clothing stores (including boots) which are supplied on payment to Indian troops and followers at pre-war recovery rates.
219. The main cause of the increase at Home of $£ 1,213,300$ over the Budget is in the stores head, where there is an increase of $£ 1,28 \pm, 200$, including $£ 936,000$ on account of additional riffes and ammunition, $£ 110,000$ for mechanical transport stores (for which provision was made as explained above in the Indian Estimates), and $£ 45,000$ for machine guns.
220. For the coming year, the prorision for net Army expenditure Budget, 1977-18, stands at $\mathbf{R 3 6}, 3 \pm 43$ lakhs ( $£ 24,229,600$ ), which in the case .of the Indian compared with allotment is $\mathbf{\# 1 , 8 0 . 0 4}$ lakhs ( $£ 1,200,300$ ) more than the net expenditure Renisa, 1910-r7. anticipated in the current year, while the Home provision is $£ 267,800$ less.
221. The increase in India is made up chiefly as follows:-

222. At Home the decrease is mainly accounted for by a lomer provision of $£ 210,800$ for stores, made up chiefly of $£ 386,000$ less for rifles and $£ 169,000$ more for aviation stores; and by larger recoveries from the War Office for war pensions payable in India, amounting to $£ 180,000$ : partly counterbalanced by recoveries from the War Office in 1916-17 in respect of non-effective war disbursements by the India Office during 1914-15 and 1915-16•(about $£ 100,000$ ).
223. The estimated gross. Army expenditure for 1917-18 exceeds the Budget; 1977-18, current year's Budget of. $£ 22,079,100 \mathrm{by} £ 3,136,800$, while the receipts are compared with more by $£ 82,900$. The net expenditure is thus estimated to exceed the amount Bedget, 1916-17. sanctioned last March by $£ 3,053,900$, made up of $£ 2,108,100$ in India and £955,500 in Englaud. The increase in India is mainly acconted for by a larger provision of $\mathbf{R 6 6} 66$ lakhs ( $£ 444,400$ ) in connection with the North-West Frontier and Aden operations, etc.; an additional allotment of Rs. $59 \cdot 29$ lakhs ( $£: 395,300$ ) for food charges, including $\mathrm{H51} 50$ lakhs on account of the concession of free rations to Indisn combatants; a higher provision for war pensions (recoverable from the Imperial Government), and increased rates of pensions for Indians sanctioned with effect from 4th August 1914, fin 27 lakhs ( $£ 180,600$ ); hearier railway oharges, $\mathrm{H} 58 \cdot 96$ lakhs ( $\mathbf{2} 393,000$ ); a higher provision, including rise in prices, for Ordnance, Clothing and Medical stores, \# 29.09 lakhs ( $£ 193,900$ ) ; revision of normal cost rates and war contributionto the Imperial Government, R2 4 lakhs ( $£ 160,000$ ) ; and a larger "Reserre" of $\$ 26 \cdot 95$ lakhs ( $£ 179,600$ ) to meet unforeseen demands, etc. The increase at Home occurs mainly under the head of Stores, which accounts for $£ 1,073,400$ (including $£ 550,000$ for rifles and ammunition); this increase is partly counterbalanced by smaller non-effective charges, since it is anticipated there will be larger recoreries ( $£ 120,000$ ) from the War Ofice for war pensions and gratuities payable in India,

XXXIII and 46-A.-MARINE.


Revised, 1916-17,
224. It is anticipated that the expenditure in India and at Home in
compared soith 1916-17 will amount to $£ 744,600$, or $£ 37 ; 000$ over the Budget provision ; while
Budget, 1916-17. the receipts are expected fo exceed the Budget Estimate by a sum of $£ 190,700$.
There is thus an improvement ${ }^{\circ}$ of $£ 153,700$ in the net expenditure.

- The Indian expenditure has.risen by $£ 67,300$. This is mainly due to larger outlay on stores and the grant of overtime pay to certain dockyard staff and establishments. At Home there is a.decrease of $£ 30,300$, brought "about: by a lapse of. $£ 132,300$ in the provision for the construction of three Royal Indian Marine vessels, though this is partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on miscellaneous stores demanded from India to replace the stores used in fitting up transports. The increase in receipts is accounted for by larger recoveries for dockyard services and by a rise in the price of Home stores used in fitting up transports.


## Budget, 1917-18,

 compared with225. For the ensuing year a total provision of $£ 838,500$ has been made. Revised, 1916-17. This is $£ 93,900$ more than the expenditure anticipated in the present year. Allowance has been made for an increase of $£ 105,300$ at Home and a decrease of $£ 11,400$ in India; the former takes into account an increase of $£ 126,900$ towards completion of the three Marine vessels already referred to. The receipts are expected to be lower by $£ 112,400$, as the work done in the dockyards this year was exceptionally heary and the receipts include arrear recoreries for the year 1915-16. The net expenditure is therefore expected to be $£ 206,300$ more than the corresponding figure in the current year.

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XXXIV and 47-MILITARY WORKS.

226. Expenditure, Ordinary Demands.-These show a considerable Reoised, 1916-17, increase-about Z 68 lakhs ( $£ \pm 53,600$ ) -which is entirely due to urgent measures comparde widh necessitated by the war, such as the improvement of the Nushki-Robat road, Budget, 1916-17. costing $\mathrm{m} 7 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; the provision of accommodation for the Royal Flying Corps and Air Craft Park costing about $\mathrm{P} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; war hospitals (about $\# 10$ lakhs); construction of a general hospital at Deolali (\#8 lakhs), etc. The "Reserve" of $\mathbf{R 7 8} \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs ( $£ 523,000$ ) in the Army Estimates has been largely utilised in meeting this extra expenditure in the Military Works Services.

Special Demands.-An increase of $733 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs ( $£ 221,800$ ) is expected on the budget allotment of $\mathbb{\sharp 3 0} \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs ( $£ 204,900$ ). Improvements to frontier roads account for $\mathbf{\# 1 3} \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of this; $\# 7 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs are being spent on the provision of electric lights in barracks and hospitals for British troops; $\not \mathbb{I} \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs have been spent on the construction of a cart road and metalling a portion of another road in the Shilman valley; additional sums of $\nexists 2$ lakhs have been allotted

Burlget, 1917-18, compared with Budget, 1916-17.
for Indian troops' lines and 71 lakh for electrification of the 'Royal Flying Corps buildings.
227. Expenditure-Ordinary Demands.-The allotment for 1917-18 has been fixed at $\nexists 109 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs ( $£ 730,000$ ), as compared with A 98 lakhs $(£ 653,400)$ in the current year. This increase takes into account the abnormal requirements of the Royal Flying Corps and Nos. 1 and 2 Mechanical Transport Companies -which will need fl 15 lakhs in India against f 6 lakhs provided in 1916-17and a provision of $\mathrm{R} 2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for works for the comfort of troops.

Special Demands.-In the aggregate, the allotment for 1917-18, viz. \$64:31 lakhs ( $£ 428,700$ ), approximates to the anticipated expenditure in 1916-17, i.e., R64 lakhs, thoughit exceads the allotment in the Budget, 1916-17, by $\mathrm{Z3} 3 \cdot 57$ lakhs ( $£ 223,800$ ):- In the coming year, the most prominent measures provided for are :-

Revival of the normal grant for Indian troops' lines of $\mathbf{7 1 . 3}$ lakhs, which has heen reduced in the last two years to about half that figure.
¥ 15 lakhs have been allotted f Qr frontier roads, against $\not \approx 22 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs likely to be spent in the current year.
R10 lakhs have been set aside for electric installations in barracks and hospitals for British troops, which is about $\mathrm{H} 2 \frac{1}{8}$ lakhs more than in the Revised estimate of the current year.
About $\mathrm{Z} 4 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs have been provided for new works, and the balance for works in progress.

47A:-SPECIAL DEFENCES.

228. These figures call for no special comment.

## SOHEDULE.

Revised, 1916-17.
200. The provision for schedule in the Budget of 1916-17 was ¥69.40 lakhs (£462,700). It is now anticipated that the expenditure will amount to $\mathbb{R 2} 2,5669$ lakhs $(£ 1,711,300)$, or an increase of $\mathrm{Z1} 187 \cdot 29$ lakhs ( $£ 1,248,600$ ). This is made up of an increase of over $\not 267$ lakhs ( $£ 448,000$ ) in . Iudia and Zl 120 -lakhs ( $£ 8 \mathrm{C} 0,600$ ) at Home.

The increase at Home is mainly on account of the purchase of new rifles, on which, as explained in paragraph 219, $£ 936,000$ will be spent this year; on the, other hand, work on the construction of MIarine vessels has been retarded, with the result that there is a lapse of $£ 132,300$.

The Schedule system is largely in abeyance under the special circumstances of the war, and the principal increases are explained above under the appropriate Military heads, e.g., free rations, improvements to frontier roads, etc.
230. The Schedule for 1917-18 has been fixed at ¥2285•20 lakhs Budget, 1917-18. ( $£ 1,901,300$ ) in riew of the urgent need for rifles and ammunition. On this account a sum of $£ 550,000$ has been provided, as mentioned in paragraph 223. The concessions of free rations to Indian combatants and increased pay to higher ranks will cost R 60 lakhs, and the increased scale of pensions for Indian combatants entails an extra prorisiou of m 9 lakhs. For the grant of pay of temporary rank to British officers of the Indian Army $\mathbf{Z 1 2}$ lakhs hare been provided, and m 3 lakhs for improrement in the pay and prospects of sub-assistant surgeons.

For the completion of the three Marine vessels about $\mathbf{R 2 1} \frac{1}{\mathbf{2}}$ lakhs ( $£ 143,500$ ) have been allotted.

In the case of Military Works, provision has beep made on a larger scale for works in progress, and special allotments have been made of $\# 15$ lakhs for frontier roads and $\mathbb{R} 10$ lakhs for electric installations in barracks and hospitals of British troops, as already stated in paragraph 227.

MIMITARY SERVICES : SUMMARY.

231. The total net grant for Military expenditure in 1916-17 was £221 Revised, 1916-17. million. It is now anticipated that this will be exceeded by $£ 2,655,000$. Broadly speaking, the excess is attributable to war conditions which, for instance, hare necessitated considerable outlay on additional rifles and ammunition; on railway charges for internal movements of troops, stores, etc.; on the North-West Frontier and Aden operations ; on larger requirements generally of stores-local and imported-inclading rise in prices; and on military works which the present situation has rendered absolutely necessary.

232 For the coming year, the net Military Budget has been fixed at Budget, 1917-1s. $£ 25,900,000$, on the assumption that war conditions will continue throughout the jear. This figure is $£ 7 \pm 5,000$ more than the expected expenditure in 1916-17. It includes a reserve of $£ 703,000$ to meet possible unforeseen demands.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

(a) Recurring assignments excluding special grants for Education and Sanitation.

Revised, 1916-17. 233. The decrease of $\boldsymbol{Z} \cdot 69$ lakh in the Revised estimate of the current year as compared with the Budget is made up as follows
(Lakhs of rupees.)
(1) Reduction in assignment to the United Provinces in connection with the surrender to local bodies of proceeds of cesses on land previously appropriated for provincial purposes, in consequence of the postponement of the scheme for the substitution of cash paid chaukidars in Gorakhpor for village watchmen paid by grants of land. (The Revised estimate provides for the recovery of assignments paid in excess in respect of past years)
(2) Reduction in assignment to Madras in connection with the remission of the fillage service cess in proprietary estates due to slower progress in the resumption of inam lands of village servants

$$
-2.28^{\circ}
$$

(3) Increase in the Punjab Government's share of sale-

$$
-1 \cdot 22
$$ proceeds of sites for shops and residences in certain towns in that province (these receipts are credited in the Imperial section of the accounts, bat the Local Government is entitled to a moiety)

$+1.97$
(4) Increase in assignment to Bihar and Orissa in connection with the new High Court at Pankipur, owing chiefly to the appointment of a Government Advocate with establishment :- . . +.75
(5) Minor adjustments of a recurring nature : $\quad \bullet \quad+.09$

$$
\text { Total . . } \quad \bullet \quad-69
$$

234. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 exceeds the Revised for the current Budget, 1017-18. year by $\mathrm{R} \cdot 75$ lakh. The increase is due to the following causes :-

> Lakhs of
> rupees.
(1) Inceease in assignment to the United Provinces in connection with the surrender of the proceeds of cesses on land to local bodies, owing to the omission of the arrear adjustment included in the Revised
$+1 \cdot 52$
(2) Increase in assignment to Madras in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates, due to progress in the resumption of inam lands of village servants -

$$
+1 \cdot 51
$$

(3) Decrease in the Punjab Government's share of sale proceeds of sites for shops and residences . ......2.27
(4) Petty adjustments of a recurring nalure . . . . . .. -01

Total

(b) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in conhection with the 1916-17 scheme of taxation.
235. As stated in paragraphs 44 and 45 above, the Income-tax revenue in the current and next years is expected to exceed largely the Budget estimate for the current year, which formed the basis of the calculation of the assignments to be recovered from local Governments in respect of their share of the revenue derived from the extra taxation imposed last year. The increase is due to the abnormal war profits realised in Bengal and Bombay, and as the taxation was imposed wholly for Imperial purposes, it is proposed to raise the assignments from these provinces by the Provincial share of the extra receipts attributable to the new taxation: The exact amounts of the assignments will be separately considered.
236. The increases of (a) ㄹ20.72 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Revised; 1916-17. Budget for the current year and (b) P 8 lakhs in the Budget for . 1917-18 over Budget, 1917-18. the Revised for 1916-17 are made up as follows:-

Lakhs of rupees,
1916-17. 1917-18.
(1) Increase in assignments in connection with the enhancement of income-tax rates -

(2) Assignment from Bombay on account of revenue from enhancement of duty on lncally produced beer and country spirits which was made in connection with the 1916-17 scheme of taxation. (The Budget estimate anticipated no receipts on this account in Bombay) . . . . $+\cdot 40$

$$
+20.72+8.00
$$

(c) Special recurring grants for ED̄ucation.'
237. The increase of $\mathbf{R 2 8} 60$ lakhs in the Budget estimate for 1917-18 over Budget, 1917-18, the Revised for $1916-17$ relates to the recurring appropriation of $¥ 30$ lakhs which it has been decided to make from Imperial revenues from the year 1917-18 for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers| (vide
paragraph 111). The grant of $\mathbf{~} 28.60$ lakhs will be distributed among the provinces as follows and the balance of $\mathrm{P1} \cdot 40$ lakhs is reserved for direct Imperial expenditure or for future distribution:-


Bevised, 1916-17. 238. The patty increase in the Revised over the Budget for the curren ${ }^{2}$ year is due to the allotment of a small sum for recurring outlay in Bihar and Orissa from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of $\mathbf{R 5 1}$ lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years ior the improvement of sanitation (see paragraph 125).

## (e) Assignments in connection with the scineme for the incidence of Famine Relief expenditure.

Revised, 1916-17. . 239. The variation in the amount of assignments for the famine insurance of Provincial Governments provided in the Revised estimate for 1916-17 as compared with the Budget arises from the circumstances mentioned below. Under the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure introduced in 1907, the details of which were explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, certain annual assignments are made to Provincial Governments, and the latter use the funds so placed at their disposal to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government which can be utilised when necessary to meet famine relief expenditure. To avoid the possible accumulation of an unnecessarily high credit, it was decided (1) to fix a maximum limit to the reserve of each province, and (2) when that limit was reached in any province, to discontinue the aunual assignment until the credit had been reduced by expenditure on famine relief. The limit for Bombay was fixed at $\ngtr 80$ lakhs; and it is estimated that this figure will be reached in 1916-17 with an assignment of $\mathbf{\# 3} 70$ lakhs, which is $\mathbf{\# 1 0}$ lakhs less than the normal assignment for the province. The maximum limit has already been reached in the Central Provinces and. no further assignment is now made to it in this connection.
Budget, 1917-18.
240. No assignments to Provincial " revenues are necessary on this account during the next year as it has been decided to discontinue the arrangements mentioned in the preceding paragraph from the 1st April 1917-vide paragraph 171.

## (f) Yon-recurving grants under the terms of the Prorincial settlements.

Revised, 1916-17.
Budget, 1917-18.
241. The Budget estimate for the current year proridel for a contribution to the Punjab to bring its net irrigation revenue up to the amount guaraureed in the provincial settlement. No contribution is required either in the Rerised for the current year or the Budget for the next year.

## (g) Non-recurring assignments for Education.

242. The following contributions will be paid for Provincial expenditure Revied, 1916-17. from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of $\mathbf{Z 1 2 4}$ lakhs Bulget, $1917-18$. made from Imperial revenues in recent years for educational expenditure :-

Lakhs of rapees.
1916-17.
1917-18.
(1) Additional grant to the Dacea University - ${ }^{-}$
(2) Contribution in aid of research work by Dr. Sir
$1.00 \quad 1.00$
J. C. Bose - Hindu University for acquisition of land
(3) Grant to the Hindu University for acquisition of
(4) Grant to the Islamia College, Lahore, for the equipment and maintenance of science laboratories
(5) Contribation in aid of the establishment of a chair
for post-vedic calture in the Allahabad. Uni-
(5) Contribation in aid of the establishment of a chair
for post-vedic calture in the Allahabad. Uni- :

(h) Non-recurring grants for Sanitation
$\cdot 32 \quad 32$
$1 \cdot 00$
$\cdot 30$
243. The following allotments have been sanctioned during the current Revised, 1916-17. year from the undistributed balance of the special recurring appropriation of \#51 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of sanitation:-

Lakhs of
rapees.
(1) To the United Provinces, for sanitary improvement of the pilgrim roate to Badrinath and Kedarnath
(2) To the Punjab, in connection with the Dhar Housing scheme in Simla

$$
\text { Totai : } \frac{1.61}{2.61}
$$

(i) Non-recurring gronts for Agriculture and allied objects.
244. The following assignments will be made in 1917-18 for expenditure Badget, 1917-18. on agricultural and allied objects from the profits of the wheat scheme of 1915, which amounted to $\AA 23.70$ lakhs, the balance of $\mathrm{R} 1 \cdot 50$ lakhs being reserved for direct Imperial expenditure-see also paragraphs 136, 137 and 167 :-

245. The following are the details of the miscellaneous non-recurring Revised; 1916-17. grants which will be given in the two years:-
(1) Contribation to meet provincial expenditure in Burma and Assan in connection with the NorthEast Frontier
(2) Farther assignment to Bihar and ${ }^{\circ}$ Örissa in respect of cost of High Court buildings at Bankipur :
(3) Assignment to Bihar and Orissa for the European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi (in addition to Pl 10 lakhs given in 1918-14)


## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER WURKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

## Revised, 1916-17.

246. In the Budget for 1916-17, a sum of m 450 lakhs was allotted for expenditure on railway construction for which the Government of India undertake financial responsibility. The expenditure of the year is nowestimated at R226.49 lakhs or R 223.51 lakhs less than the grant, the lapse being due partly to the difficulties attendant on the supply of material from Englañ, and partly to special credits anticipated from the supply of railway stores, rolling stcck, etc., for use in connection with expeditionary forces. For 1917-18 a grant of $\mathbf{7 5 4 0}$ lakhs has been provided, of which $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{1 6 2 \cdot 2 3}$ lakhs is for rolling stcck; allowing for a credit of $\not \mathrm{Z} 40$ lakhs anticipated in the next year from the supply of stores 'for war purposes, the effective grant for capital outlay during the next year amounts to $\$ 580$ lakhs.
Budgot, 1917-18. 247. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1915-16 to 1917-18 is as follows :-


The following outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by companies is included in the Indian figures under outlay on State lines:-

$$
2,047,140 \quad 1,252,600 \quad 708,600 \quad 1,336,400
$$

248. The details of the Budget grant for 1917-18 are shown below :-
[Lakhs of rapees.]


## 116 THE GAZETTE OF INDİA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, $191 \%$.

The bulk of the restricted programme grant for 1917-18 will be devoted to the improvement of open lines of railway.
249. The figures in the table in paragraph 247 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor that on Branch Line Companies. Including this outlay, and also some small expenditure from Provincial revenues, the total expected outlay on railway construction in the three years ending 1917-18 is as follows :-

| - | Accounts, 1915-16. | Revised Estimate, 1916-17. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Budget } \\ \text { Estimate, } \\ \text { 1917-18. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \# | \# | \# |
| - Total as in table on page 114 | 6,73,69,2099 | -2,26,49,000 | 5,40,00,000 |
| Famine Protective lines | -2,896 | -9,000 | $-8,00{ }^{-}$ |
| Branch lines | 1,08,68,724 | 1,25,99,000 | 40,89,000 |
| Provincial State lines | 18,950 | 35,000 | 23,000 |
| Grañd total in lizapees | 7,82,54,037 | 3,52,74,000 | 5,81,04,000 |
| Grand Total in steriing at Rl 5 to the $£$ | 5,216,935 | 2,351,600 | 3,873,600 |

## CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.


251. The expenditure in 1916-17 is expected to fall short of the Budget Revised, 1916-17. grant by $\mathrm{f} 46 \times 5$ lakhs. There will be a lapse of about Z 22 lakhs in the allotments for works in operation, ${ }^{\text {* }}$ mainly on canals in the Punjab, on the Eastern Nara Works in Bombay, and the permanent head works of the Ganges Caral in the United l'rovinces, due in the last case partly to a failure in the supply of materials. There will also be a saving of about R15 lakhs in the grant for works urder construction, due to slower progress of work on the Toludur project in Madras owing to scarcity of labour and on the Mahanadi and Wain Ganga Canals in the Central Provinces. The whole of the reserve provision of E10 lakhs included in the Budget will lapse.
252. The Budget grant for 1917-18 has been fixed at $\mathbb{\text { B }} 90$ lakhs or slightly Budget, $191 \pi-18$. more than the probable expenditure in 1916-17, with reference to the financial situation and after due consideration of the requirements of the various canals under construction most of which are nearing completion. The following' statement shows the distribution of the expenditure in 1916-17 and the grant for 1917-18:-


[^4]Of the total grant of $\mathbb{Z} 90$ lakhs, about $\mathrm{Z} 38 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs will be allotted to canals under construction; about $\nexists 48$ lakhs will be devoted to the completion and development of canals in operation; and $¥ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs will be held in reserve to meet unforeseen requirements.
253. The figures mentioned above do not include expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works, whether financed from the Famine Insurance grant or from ordinary revenues outside that grant. Including this outlay, and also some smail expenditure on works which were originally classed as productive but have since ceased to belong to that class, the total expected outlay on the construction of irrigation works in the three years ending 1917-18 is as follows :-

|  | Accounts, 1915-16. | Kevised <br> Estimate, <br> 1918-17. | Budget Estimate, 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - - - | 7 | \# | \# |
| Outlay on Productive Irrigation Works | 1,21,94,292 | 88,55,000 | . 90,00,000 |
| Ontlay on Protective Irrigation Works met from Famine Iusurance grant. | 72,38,168 | 48,88,000 | 60,01,000 |
| Outlay on Protective Irrigation Works outside the Famine Insurance grant. | 1,89,478 | ... | ... |
| Other outlay from ordinary revenues | 2,01,667 | 32,000 | 40,000 |
| Total 7 | 1,98,23,605 | 1,37,75,000 | 1,50,44,000 |
| Equivalent in Sterling $\quad$ \& | 1,321,574 | 918,300 | 1,002,900 |

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 21, 1917.

INITIAL OUTLAY ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.
254. The figures are : -

255. The expenditure in the current year will amount to Z 40 lakhs as esti- Revised, 1916-17. mated in the Budget made up as follows :-
(Lakhs of rupees)
(i) Works expenditure . . . . . . . $34 \cdot 17$
(ii) Establishment and miscellaneous charges - . . . . 5.83

Total . $40: 00$
Of the works expenditure about Z 5 lakhs are being spent on the prepara, tion of sites and other preliminary work; 78 lakhs on the purchase of tools and plant and other stores; and about Zl 18 lakhs on work on the Goveriment House and the Secretariat and the construction of certain residential buildings.
256. The provisional distribution of the Budget estimate of R 40 lakhs is Bidget, 1917-18. given' below:-
(Lakhs of rupees.)
(i) Works expenditure . . . . . . . $33 \cdot 60$
(ii) Establishment and miscellaneous charges . . . . 640

Total $\quad 40 \cdot 00$
Of the grant' of $\mathbf{~} 33360$ lakhs for works outlay, about $\mathrm{R5}$ lakhs will be required for the preparation of sites and other preliminary work and for the further purchase of tools, plant and other stores. A sum of $\mathrm{Z} 2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs will be spent on sanitation and the balance will be applied mainly to the constrmction of buildings on which work has already been comomenced.

## WAYS AND MEANS. <br> HOME TREASURY.

 ment of India cossist of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues ; and if such payments represented the ouly transactions, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the exppnditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however; necessitates heary borrowing, and when practicable, a large portion of the money required is raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Comparies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them, and paid into the Home treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home áccounts and estimates as remittances to or from India, respectively. Operations connected with the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the rectipts and charges of the Home treasury without affecting ordinarily the general Ways and Means programme.258. The items mentioned in the preceding paragraph constitute the bulk of the transactions of the Home treasury in normal years. The conditions created by the war have led to certain abnormal trausactions which hare considerably affected the Ways and Means position in 1915-16 and 1916-17 and will continue to affect it in 1917-18. Large sums are being received in England from the Imperial Government and the Governments of Austialia and East Africa in repayment of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India. These indirect remittances from India have largely increased the resources of the Home treasury and reduced the need for direct remittances by Councils to finance its requirements.
259. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised estimates of the Home treasury for 1916-17 and in the Budget estimate of 1917-18.

©The beads marked with an asterisk appear on both the reocipt and payment sides. As the ruepipt and corrisponding disborsement in each case are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material artent.
(a) Of these smonnts $£ 7.787 .400$ and $£ 7.044 .970$ represent fands of the Gold Standard Reserve.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { (b) } & \because & £ 5792,600 \text { and } \mathcal{f 6}: 04,000 \\ (c) & £ 6,000,000 \text { and } £ 6,0 \cup 0,000\end{array}$
260. The table in paragraph 209 shows that there will be a net disburse Revised, 1966.t7. ment of $£ 11,052,700$ from the Home treasury in 1916-17 and that its balances at the end of the year will amount to about $£ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ million. Of the former amount $£ 9,669,000$ will be financed from Council Bills drawn against treasury balances in India, and $£ 1,383,700$ will be met by a reduction of the cash balances of the Home treasury. Allowing for the fact that the net disbursement of $£ 3,977,500$ in the Budget estimate for 1916-17 included a net receipt of £1,257,500 from the Gold Standard Reserve against £207,400 now anticipated, the lievised estimate shows a deterioration of $£ 6,025,100$ as compared with the Budget, apart from the transactions connected with the Gold Standard Reserve. This deterioration is the net result of the following variations from Budget anticipations:-

261. The principal items working up to the increase of $£ 1,286,600$ in the net receipts from miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, shown in the table in the preceding paragraph, are: (i) increase of $£ 417,600$ in the receipts from enemy ships inclusive of sums received in England on account of vessels under the control of authorities in India; (ii) receipts amounting to $£ 119,000$, on account of the Burma War Fund which will remain temporarily in the Home treasury balances at. the end of the current year; (iii) increase of $£ 365,200$ in net receipts on account of postal and money order transactions between India and foreign countries, (iv) recoveries amounting to $£ 650,100$ in respect of coinage executed in India for the Egyptian Government and funds supplied to Ceylon, ( $v$ ) recovery from the Home Government of $£ 300,000$ on account of a moiety of certain special expenditure in Persia which is provided in the first instance in full from Indian funds, (vi) payment to the Home Government of $£ 370,000$ on account of surplus revenues of the occupied territories in Mesopotamia in respect of the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 which have beer brought to account in India, and (vii) increased payments of bills to the extent of about $£ 300,000$ drawn to meet expenditure on Indian account in Persia.
262. The total drawings of Council bills on India in 1916-17 are expected to amount to $£ 33,015,700$. Of this sum, $£ 9,669,000$ will be utilised, as already stated, to meet the disbursments of the Home treasury; while $£ 4,347,000$ will be appropriated as a remittance on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve of the coinage profits and other receipts which have accrued to the Reserve in India, and $£ 18,999,700$ as a remittance of the Paper Currency Reserve.

The cash balance of the Home treasury at the end of 1916-17, exclusive of the sum held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, is now estimated at about $£ 5 \cdot 4$ million against a Budget forecast of $£ 5 \cdot 3$ million.
1916.17 Capital. 263. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and raired and deponited deposited by Railway Companies are as follows:-


RECEIPTS.

- (a) Subscribed Capital-

To discharge, Debentures-

| Assam-Bengal Railway -Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway | $\begin{array}{r} 75,0 \cap 0 \\ 2,100,400 \\ 755,000 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,930,400 | $\cdots$ |
| Miscellaneous- |  |  |
| Transfer fees, etc.is | $\cdot 2,000$ | 12,500 |
| . - . Total Receipts | 2,932,400 | 12,500 |
| Issurs: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\mathfrak{L}$ | £ |
| For discharge of Debentures . . | 2,930,400 | 75,000 |
| For Capital outlay, i.e., Stores, Establ ment Charges, etc. . | 412,200 | 397,200 |
| Total | 3,3 $\pm 2,600$ | 472,200 |

The Budget estimate provided for the renewal or replacement by fresh capital of $£ 2,930,400$ debentures of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies. Of these, debentures to the value of $£ 2,350,400$ have been renewed, further debentures of the value of £505,000 which mature on the 1st A pril 1917 will be renewed or replaced by fresh capital in 1917-18, and the remainder of the value of $£ 75,000$ have been discharged from funds supplied by the Secretary of State.
1916-17. 264. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. Railway remittancos. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by companies :-

|  | Budget, 19]6-17. £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Revised, } \\ & 1916-17 . \\ & £ \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Debenture Capital- |  |  |
| South Indian Railway | 500,000 | . $\cdot$. |
| Miscellaneous- |  |  |
| Transfer fees, etc. - | 6,500 | 16,500 |
| Total | 506,500 | 16,500 |
| Issues. |  |  |
| Advances for purchase of stores- |  |  |
| East Indian Railway | 485,800 | 247,700 |
| South Indian Railway | 189,600 | - 83,700 |
| Bengal and North-Western Railway | 22,700 | 14,700 |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway | 280,000 | 233,500 |
| - Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway) | 281,000 | 140,500 |
|  | 1,259,100 | 720,100 |
| Discharge of DebenturesSoath Indian Railway | 500,000 | :... |
| Miscellaneous qayments- |  |  |
| East Indian Railway : rental paid to South Behar |  |  |
| - Railway Company . . . . | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway: Interest on Debentare Stock allocated to State works | 18,600 | 18,700 |
| Totar Issues | 1,807,700 | 708,800 |

265. The Budget estimate contemplated the replacement by fresh capital of $£ 500,000$ debentures of the South Indian Railway Company which would mature during the year. The debentures have been renewed.
266. In accordance with the Budget programme, $£ 500,000$ India bonds Loans, 1916-17. have been discharged in the current year. The Budget contemplated the discharge of $£ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ million of India bills and the renewal of the balance of bills for $£ \frac{1}{2}$ million issued at the commencement of the war. An improvement in the resources of the Government of India and the transfer of the surplus resources to London through the heavy indirect remittances and the strong demand for Council bills enabled the Secretary of State not only to discharge the India bills for $£ 7$ million in full, but to make a payment of £4 million to the Gold Standard Reserve, thus completing the repayment of the temporary loan taken in India from the Reserve in the first year of the war.
267. The Budget estimate provides for a net disbursement of $£ 64,800$. Budget, 1917-18. The betterness of $£ 10,987,900$ as compared with the .net disbursement of $£ 11,052,700$ in the current year's Revised is the net result of the following yariations:-

268. The details working up to the increase of $£ 829,700$ in the net pay= ments to Railway Companies shown in the preceding paragraph are given below:-

$\therefore$ 269. The reduction in the net receipts on account of the Gold Standard Reserve in 1917-18, as compared with 1916-17, arises from variations in the amount of funds of the Reserve held in the balances of the Home treasury at the beginning and at the end of each of the two years. The amount so held stood at $£ 5,792,600$ on the 1st April 1916, and is expected to stand at £6 million at the end of the current and next years. Full details of the transactions of the Reserve in the two years are given in paragraph 273.
269. The deterioration of $£ 1,110,100$ under Deposits, Advances and Xiriscellaneous Remittance transactions mentioned in paragraph 267 is the net result of the following principal causes of variation: (1) a decrease in the net receipts in connection with enemy vessels and in the recoveries on account of coinage for Egypt; (2) absence of the special receipts in the current year in connection with the supply of funds to Ceylon and on account of the Burma War Fund, and (3) a special adjustment in 1917-18 in connection with the appropriation to revenue of the profits from the wheat scheme of 1915.
Toans, 1918-18.:
270. Provision has been made in the Budget for the discharge of $£ 500,000$ India Bonds.
271. The net disbursement of $£ 64,800$ in $1917-18$, will be met by drawing on the cash balances of the Home treasury which are estimated to stand at the end of 1917-18 at $£ 11,354,800$ inclusive of $£ 6,000,000$ held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

1916-17 and 1917-18.
273. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England :-

274. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :-

| Budget, 1916-17. <br> $\mathfrak{f}$ | Revised, 1916-17. £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Budget, } \\ & \text { 1917. } \\ & \text { £ } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Oprning Balance-- |  | 16,731,100 | 25,677,100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) Uninvested -- |  |  |  |
| (1) Gold held in India | 245,200 | 238,700 | 18,400 |
| (2) Cash in the Home treasury placed at short notice . | 7,787,400 | 5,792,600 | 6,000,000 |
| (3) Balance due from Treasury balances in India | ... | 1,300 | 100,000 |
| (4) Temporary loan to Treasury balances in India | 4,000,000 | -4,000,000 | ... |
|  | $\overline{27,585,600}$ | 26,763,700 | 31,795,500 |
| Closing Balance- <br> (a) Invested (cost price) | 15,171,200 | 25,677,100 | 27,374,600 |
| (b) Uninvested- <br> (1) Gold held in India - | 385,200 | 18,400 | 118,400 |
| (2) Cash in the Home treasury placed at short notice. | 9,044,800 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| (3) Temporary loan to Treasury balances in India | 4,000,000 |  |  |
| (4) Balance due from Treasury balances in India. | , | 100,000 | ... |
|  | 28,601,300 | 31,795,500. | 33,493,000 |
| Difference between opening and closing balances representing net income in the year and made up as follows:- |  |  |  |
| (1) Interest, etc., on investments in England (vide paragraph 273) Less charge for custody of gold | $\begin{array}{r} 875,900 \\ -200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 806,600 \\ -200 \end{array}$ | 1,697,500 |
| (2) Interest on temporary loan to Treasury balances in India | 140,000 | 125,400 | $\cdots$ |
| (3) Profit on new coinage credited to the Reserve . | ... | 4,100,000 | ... |
| Total | 1,015,700 | 5,031,800 | 1,697,000 |

275. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills 1916-17 and 1917. and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting 18. Summary of transfer fees, etc.), included in the estimates for 1916-17 and 1917-18:- Delt traneactions

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Receiprs. } \\ \text { Council Bills } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Revised, } \\ \text { 1916-17. } \\ \text { f. } \\ 9,669,000 \end{gathered}$ | Budget, 1917-18. £ £. | and Capital account of Railway Companies, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temporary Debt.incurred | - 5,500,000 | 2,000,000 | ... |  |
| Receipts on account of the |  |  |  |  |
| Subscribed Capital of Railway |  |  |  |  |
| Companies - ${ }^{*}$ | 2,930,400 | 小. | ,531,400 |  |
| Receipts on account of the |  |  |  |  |
| Debenture Capital of Railway |  |  |  |  |
| Companies working purchased |  |  |  |  |
| Railways • - | 500,000 | ... | 1,260,000 |  |
| Otraonges. |  |  |  |  |
| Permanent Debt discharged . | - 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |  |
| Temporary Debt discharged . | - 7,000,000 | 9,000,000 | ... |  |
| Diseharge of Railway Companies' Debentures (inclusive |  |  | .. |  |
| of Debentures of Companies |  |  |  |  |
| working parchased lines) - | - 3,430,400 | 75,000 | 4,791,400 |  |

No provision is made for Council bill drawings in the Budget estimate for the next year; trade demands for remittances to India will have to be financed by special measures such as the further purchase of silver or investments on behalf of the Paper Ourrency Reserve.

## INDIA

276. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1916-17 and 1917-18:-


* Heai (10) represents expenditore defrayed by redaction of Provincial bsiances
- These are the Minisistry of Illonitions the Commonwealth of Antralia and the East African Protectorate.

Bill Bills dratin by the Secretary of state torvards the end of one year are paid in 1ndia in twe next. The figarea of the present etaternent represent $I$ ajments in India.

1916-17. Main festures of Budget t 277. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17, the cash balance in the Indan cstimutes.
277. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17, the cash balance in the Indian
that (1) the net Imperial rerenue in India would amount to \#29,84 lakhs, (2) there rould be a net receipt of 丑38 lakhs under Unfunded debt, (3) a sum of \#78 lakhs would be arailable from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, (4) a net receipt of $¥ 59$ lakhs would accrue in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans, and (5) the remittance and capital transactions of railway companies, would result in a net credit of $\mathrm{P1.95}$ lakhs.

On the other hand, provision was made for : (1) a net expenditure of $\mathbf{R 5 3}$ lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) capital expenditure in India on railways
(inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of 24,07 lakhs, (3) an outlay of $f 32$ lakhs on the construction of the new capital at Delhi, (4) the discharge of R 2 lakhs of permanent debt, (5) a recoverable outlay of R25, 27 Jakhs in connection with the war on behalf of the War Office and a further outlay of $¥ 2,63$ lakhs on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions and the Commonwealth of Australia, (6) a net payment of R16 lakhs on account of miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions inclusive of capital contributed by Native States for the construction of State Railways, and (7) the payment of Council bills to the extent of R5, 83 lakhs.

The total payments mentioned above aggregate f38,83 lakhs, against a total receipt of $\mathbf{A} 33,54$ lakhs ; and to meet the net disbursement of $\mathbf{R 5}, 29$ lakhs it was proposed to raise a rupee loan of $\nexists 6 \frac{1}{2}$ crores. The surplus of R1,21 lakhs would raise the Indian cash balance from $\mathbf{7 1 7}, 18$ lakhs at the beginning of 1916-17, to $\nexists 18,39$ lakhs at the end of the year.
278. The results, according to the Revised estimate, show considerable 1916-77.-Main variations from this forecast. The year opened with a cash balance which features of Revised Was R85 lakhs more than the Budget forecast, the inorease being due to eatimater. the improvement in the revenue account in 1915-16 over the Revised estimate (see paragraph 7), partly counterbalanced by a deterioration in other transactions. The proceeds of the conversion loan of 1916-17 inclusive of, the Post Office section amounted to $\not 76,73$ lakhs, and it is expected that a sum of $\nexists 1 \frac{1}{2}$ crores will be received in the current year in respect of the Indian war loan which is open for subscriptions from tho 15th March 1917. The recoverable war expenditure has risen very heavily during the year and there has also been an acute demand for private remittance of fonds to India by Council bills: On the other hand, there has been a very satisfactory growth in revenue as well, as in Postal Savings Bank deposits, while súbstantial lapses are anticipated in, the grants for railway and irrigation capital outlay. The Secretary of State has, also purchased large quantities of silver, the purchase price of which forms an addition to the Indian treasury balances on arrival of the silver in India: With these improvements in resources, it will be possible to meet the recoverable war expenditure in full and in addition direct remittances to the Home treasury to the extent of $\mathrm{Al} 12,88$ lakhs and to close the year with a balance of \#22,71 lakhs. This balance will, however, have stood at $\nexists 18,21$ lakhs only but for the receipts anticipated in the last fortnight of the year in respect of the Indian war loan.
279. Taking the year as a whole, the net receipts into treasuries in India in 1916-17, after allowing for the receipts from the conversion loan, but excluding those from the war loan, will amount to $\not \approx 19$ lakhs against the Budget estimate of $\notin 1,21$ lakhs, the decrease being due to the following y yariations :-

(10) Improvement in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. ..... 12,57(11) Improvement under Unfanded debt owing chiefly to newdeposits into Post Office Savings Banks . . , . 2,13
(12) Additions to treasary balances on account of value of silver2,13
purchased by the Secretary of State(13) Lapse in the grant for capital expenditure on railways (inclu-sive of outlay by companies) and irrigation works 1. . 1,99
(14) Increase in net rẹcoveries of Imperial and Proyincial loans ..... 18
(15) Increased receipts from conversion loan ..... 23
Total increase in receipts or reduction in ontgoings . . 39,92 Decrease in net receipts . . . . . . . 1,02
280. The increase of $\not \approx 20$ lakhs in the net payments in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions shown in the above analysis, results from a number of variations, the more important of which are mentioned below. Coinage executed in India on behalf of the Egyptian Government and a remittance of funds to the Ceylon Government involve a net disbursement of $\mathrm{A} 1,07$ lakhs ; special expenditure in Persia necessitated by the war is being met to the extent of $\not \mathbf{7 4 5}$ lakhs from Indian resources' pending recovery from the Home Government by the Secretary of State; while payments on account of postal and money order transactions with foreign countries will be higher by 755 lakhs. On the other hand, a special-receipt of $\not 753$ lakhs is anticipated from the liquidation of hostile firms; a sum of $\not 738$ lakhs will be brought to account in India on account of the surplus revenues of the occupied territories in Masopotamia, pending payment to the Home Government in London; there will be a nominal receipt of 736 lakhs from the cancellation of debt by the issue of a smaller face value of 4 per cent. rupee paper in return for 3 and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities in connection with the conversion scheme of 1916-17, the amount of debt so cancelled being treated as debt discharged by a per contra credit under miscellaneous deposits; a pro formá credit of about $\mathbb{Z} 45$ lakhs arises under the remittance head in connection with the adjustment of special expenditure in Persia on Indian account financed by bills drawn on London; and the deposits of local funds and other miscellaneous deposit transactions will also show a substantial improvement.

1916-17, Rupee loan.

1917-18-main
features of
Budget estimate:
281. It was announced last year that the rupee loan to be raised in 1916-17, would be accompanied by privileges for the conversion of 3 and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent rupee paper and that applications would be invited for $\not \approx 6$ crores apart from the proceeds of the Post Office section, though Government would be ready to receive subscriptions up to a further sum of Pl 6 crores, the extra receipts being devoted to the repayment of tine temporary loan of $£ 4$ million which was still due to the Gold Standard Reserve. The terms of the loan were notified on the 8th June and applications received up to the 1st July. The proceeds of the main loan totalled $\not 7640$ lakhs. A supplementary section of the loan was issued for receiving subscriptions from smail investors through the Post Office, and about \#733 lakhs were received from this section which remained open till the 25th September 1916.
282. In 1917-18 the net Imperial revenue is estimated at R36,72 lakhs; a sum of $\mathbf{7 7 9}$ lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; the remittance and capital transactions of railway companies are likely to result in a net credit of $\mathbb{Z 2} 2,08$ lakhs; net receipts of $\mathrm{Z2} 2,89$ lakhs and $\mathrm{Z23}$ lakhs are anticipated respectively in connection with Unfunded तebpt and Imperial and Provincial loans; there will be a credit of $\mathbb{7 6}, 29$ lakhs on account of silver paid for by the Secretary of State in 1916-17 which will be brought to account in India in 1917-18 and further purchase of silver to the value of $£ 2.8$ million which it is assumed for the purpose of the estimates that he will make in the latter year ; and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions inclusive of capital contributed by Native States for the construction of State Railways will result in a net receipt of $\not 767$ lakhs. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of $\mathbb{7 1 5}$ laklıs from-Provincial balances; (2) for a payment of $\mathbf{Z 6 3}$ lakhs in


#### Abstract

connection with the discharge of debt, the main items being the annual instalment of P 12 lakbs in repayment of the $G$ walior loan of 1887 and the repayment of the temporary lonn of $\mathbf{\# 5 0}$ lakhs taken from the same State at the beginning of the war; (3) for capital expenditure of $\mathbb{\text { z3,91 lakhs in India on railways }}$ and canals and of A 38 lakhs on Imperial Delhi; (4) for payment of Council bills which remain unpaid at the end of the current year to the extent of ¥770 lakhs; and (5) for a recoverable outlay of $\mathrm{R} 54,75$ lakhs to be incurred on behalf of the War Office and of $\mathrm{x4}, 08$ lakhs on behalf of other authorities. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates $\mathbb{f 6 4 , 6 0}$ lakhs while the receipts at its disposal amount only to $\mathrm{R} 49,67$ lakhs. 283. It has been decided to raise a war loan in India on attractive terms, the proceeds of which, provisionally estimated at $£ 10$ million, will be made over to the Home Government as a war contribution. The payment to the Home Government will be made by the Secretary of State, but the loan subscriptions are received in India and will be available for Ways and Means purposes here. Out of the estimated receipts of Rlb crores, it is expected that $\mathrm{f} 4 \frac{1}{2}$ crores will be received in the current year and the balance of $\mathrm{Z10} \frac{1}{2}$ crores in 1917-18. Deducting the latter sum, the balance of the deficiency in resources viz. $\mathrm{Al} 4,43$ lakhs will be found by drawing on the cash balances, which will stand on the 31st March 1918 at R18,28 lakhs.


284. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks 1916-17 and and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions $1977-18$. for 1916-17 and 1917-18:-

285. The net deposits in Postal Savings Banks in the current year are now estimated at 1966 lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1917-18 anticipates a further net deposit of $\mathbf{7 7 5}$ lakhs in these Banks and a growth of $\nexists 66$ lakhs in the deposits in the various Provident Funds for Government servants. There will also be a net receipt of Z 34 lakhs from the Provident Funds of railway companies which will be taken over by Government from the 1st April 1917. (vide paragraph 69), made up of net deposits of 교 $12 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs during the year and cash balances amounting to $\mathbb{R 2 1 \frac { 1 } { 2 } \text { lakhs which will be }}$ handed to Government at the time of the transfer of the funds.
J. B. BRUNYȦTE.

The 21st March 1917,

## Appendix 1.

PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

## Prefatory Note.

## I.-Scope of pro formâ account.

The following pro formá account, with its supporting statements, exhibits the expenditure, initial and annual, on Delhi and the Delhi Province and also any receipts and savings which form a direct set-off to that expenditure. The account has been prepared in consultation with the Comptroller General and carries his approval as regards both its form and its substantial completeness at the present date subject to the qualifications implied in the following prefatory remarks; it will be added to, or amplified later, if experience should show this to be necessary.
2. The main item of the account, as regards non-recurring expenditure, is the Delhi project proper, the figures for which appear against item 1 of Part I.-Initial Outlay. The principal recurring charge is that representing the expenditure in the new province, which appears as item 1 of Part II.-Annual Expenditure.
3. The account necessarily exhibits any expenditure occurring under the named heads, without qualification on account of contributory causes. It must, thelefore, be clearly understood that the increase of expenditure, including that in the Delhi Province, is not wholly due to the change of Capital. Thus, an increase of the garrison at Delhi on strategic grounds had been already independently and strongly recommended to the Gơvernment of India by the Chief of the General Staff and endorsed by His Excellency the Com-mander-in-Chief in July 1911, before the transfer of the Capital had been officially proposed, and the reconstruction of the accommodation of the troops already there had long been recognised as pressing. Similarly, the recent advance in the policy relating to education and sanitation, particularly the latter, would, under any circumstances, have involved increased expenditure in this city. For practical purposes, these considerations must be ignored in the figured statements, as well as various similar points of minor pecuniary significance. The same principle will be applied to the Railway expenditure, i.e., the cost of any remodelling of the railway system which is connected with the constitution of the new Capital will be exhibited in full in the pro fornia account. A wholly independent railway requirement, such as the permanent marshalling yard which will eventually replace the temporary yard now in use, will not be shown.

## II.-Relation between. the pröo formâ account and the regular accounts.

4. A brief explanation is added below connecting the various items in the pro form $\hat{a}$ account with the entries in the published accounts and estimates. Some further explanations are also to be found in the account itself and in its. supporting statements.
5. The capital expenditure directly incurred on the construction of the Item 1 of part 1 new Imperial Capital at Delhi is shown in the regular accounts under the of pro forma special head " 51 -Initial Expenditure on the new Capital at Delhi." The ${ }^{\text {account. }}$ only other item of expenditure which will be recorded in the capital section of the regular accounts is that arising from diversions or re-arrangements of the Item $3(b)$, bid . railway system, which will appear under the head " 48 -State Railways."
6. The initial expenditure incurred during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi, pending the construction of the new Capital, has been treated, on the advice of the Comptroller General, as a revenue charge, under a special minor head styled "Temporary Delhi" subordinate to the major head Item 2, ibid. "45-Civil Works." Any non-recurring receipts which may eventually be obtained in connection with these temporary works, e.g., from the sals of lands and buildings when no longer required by the Government of In ia, will be similarly credited under a special head subordinate to the major head Item II, ibid. " XXXI—Civil Works."

Items 1 and I of Part II of pro
7. The remaining expenditure is mainly brought to account in one of two ways: either, first, as expenditure of the new Province ; or, secondly, as departmental expenditure chargeable to the Department in which it is incurred.
8. The expenditure and receipts appertaining to the quasi-provincial administration of the Imperial area are brought to account in the same way as in the case of other minor administrations, and are erentually published separately, like the figures for Coorg and Baluchistan, in an appendix to the Civil Estimates. Bat as the Civil Estimates are not published till late in the year, a special arrangement has been made by which the figures for the Delhi province under each major head are separately shewn in the various sections of the Financial Secretary's memorandum (e.g., I and 3, Land Revenue, page 21). It will be noted that any grants which may be specially given from Imperial revenues in aid of the Delhi Municipality or other local funds will be brought into the regular accounts and, consequently, into the pro forma account also, since they will appear as charges of the Delhi administration.
Items 3 í $q$ ) and III
of Part I of pro
9. Expenditure which does not appertain to provincial administration is of Part I of pro form sccoent. recorded, as in the case of other provinces, under its appropriate departmental head in the regular accounts. Thas expenditure on the land and boildings required. for the new Cantonment, and any corresponding receipts, appear under the Army and Military Works heads respectively, under both of which a special Delhi sub-head has been opened. Railway capital outlay has already been referred to. Railway revenue charges and receipts similarly come under the Railway account head. In these cases, the pro form $\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}$ account necessarily exhibits only initial expenditure and non-recurring receipts, as Military expenditure is not being permanently increased and the influence of the new Capital on the ordinary daily receipts and working expenses of the Railways cannot evidently be satisfactorily isolated. This latter consideration also applies to the case of Postal and Telegraph expenditure, which moreover represents ordinary administrative expenditure of the department, and is relatively insignificant in amount. For these reasons, in the case of this department, neither the initial outlay nor the recurring receipts and expenditure have been included.

[^5]
*Nots 1. The head "Temporary Delhi" has been closed from lst April 1913, subsequent expenditure being treated as part of the expenditure of the Della Province - see Part II of Account. + Nors 2 .-The expenditure included under item $3(a)$ is that relating to the forwation of the new Cantonment. Its details are as follows:-7.
To end of 1915-16. 1916-17.
1917-18.
$\ddagger$ Norn 3.-The figares relate to charges for the acquisition of land and ontlay on railway facilities at Nangal Raya.
Nots 4.-The expenditure shown against item 7 represents mainly the proportionate cost of the Delhi audit Office and the cost of temporary establishments employed in the Seoretariats in connection with the change of Capital.
Nots 5.- These heads wilh record only actunl receipts obtained from the rale of the vaeated baildings and land. As explained in paragraph 10 of ithe prefatory note, this procedure has the effeet of excluding
 : $2,24,000$, partly by being enabled to dispense with private accommodation previously leased, and partly by being relieved from the necessity of renting further accommodation.

## PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

Part II.-Ansual Expenditure.

- [Figures in thonsande of Rapeen.]

- Note 1.-The details of this item are given in Statemen: II-A.
† Nork 2.-This assigoment represents the amount by which the Provincial outlay on the Delhi area excoeded the Provincial revenue obtained therefrom prior to the constitaticn of the Imperial enclave, i.e, the net expenditare incurred on the aren of which the Loc.l Governrnent has now been relieved,

I Nots 3.-The figures shown against item III will be subject to increase as additional offices are successively transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.
§ Nore 4.-The figure sbown against item IV is a minimam figare calculated once for all on the assum tion that all office or portions of offices which previously moved between Calcatta and Simla have subsequently moved regalarly between Delhi and Sinla. The actual saving thronghont has been larger owing to cartain establishments which previously moved to Calcutts being retained in Samla throughout the cold weather.

STATEMENT I.-A.
Details of Capital outlay on the Delhi Project working up to the total figures shown against item 1 in Part 1 of pro formal account.


- Nots. - I'he town planners and other experts are included under this head.


[^6]
## Appendix II.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT*OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918.

No. 1.-ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

in each of the Provinces of British India, and in England, for 1917-191s
Results of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917.


No. 1-Account showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial and Provincial) 1
compared with the

in each of the Provinces of British India, and in England, for 1917-1918
Results of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917-continued.

|  |  | bubia. |  |  | bieab and Oribga. |  |  | $\mid$ Cabrigd rormamd. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1917-1918. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 191-1918. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1977-1918. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. |
|  | Re. | Rg. | Rs. | R\%. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Re. | Re. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,8062,, 000 \\ 7,96,000 \\ 61,000,000 \end{array}$ | $4,64,18,052$ $3,65,54$ $20,6,895$ 2,15 35,15,0 | 4,71,69,000 26,65,000 36,00,000 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30,29,0,628 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 30,24,30,000 $7,17,88,000$ 8,13,04,000 | $30,50,12,000$ $4,95,78,000$ $4,95,78,000$ $5,5,52,000$ ${ }_{8,32,81,000}$ |
| 6 |  | 81,11,370 | 89,03,000 | 91,00,000 | 1,09,71,58,487 | 1,1,000,000 | $1,3,00000$ 86.000 | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{11,39,54,0,29} 6$ | 12,0, $4,44,00000$ | 12,25,08,000 4 4,0,000 |
| ${ }_{8}$ | 12,000 | 1,19,46,666 | 1,59,34,000 | 1,78.53,000 | ${ }^{944}$ | ${ }^{19} 100000$ | 1,000 | 8,78,717796 | 12,90,86,000 | 14,04,99,000 |
| ${ }_{9}$ | - 26 |  |  | - 4, | 14,28,417 | 19,00,000 | 22,40,900 | 2,67\%83,053 | ${ }^{5,200,43,74,000}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
| 1 | ${ }_{3,58,000}$ | 2,49, 3 35 | ${ }^{2,42,300}$ |  | 6,96,048 | 6,660,000 | 6,70,000 | ${ }_{\substack{72,594,821}}^{78}$ | $75,73,000$ 87,72000 | $77,66,000$ 8966,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | \$,74,91,000 | 8,3,03,880 | 9,46,63,000 | 9,7,20,000 | 3,66,97,526 | 3,60,90:000 | 94,32,000 | , 2,020 | $85,01,87,000$ |  |
| 13 | 4.94,000 | 1,71,053 | 1,76,000 | 1,79,000 | 1,87,885 | 1,91,000 | 2,11,000 | 1,30,70,175 | 1,23,8,, 000 | 1,40,63,000 |
| 14 |  |  |  |  | ... |  | ... | 5,65,25,273 | 6,19,84,000 | 6,49,35,000 |
| 15 |  | .. | ... | . | ... | . |  | 15,29,302 | 93,69,000 | 20,87,000 |
| 16 | 7,00,000 | 6,33,412 | 6,36,000 | 6,57,000 | 3,50,679 | 3,03,000 | 8,13,000 | $58,33,224$ | 58,24,000 | 58,82,000 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{4,388,000}$ |  |  | ${ }^{4,50,0000}$ | 6,82,566 | $7,23,000$ <br> 42,000 | 7,42,000 | - $41,90,044$ |  | \$6, ${ }^{46,0,000}$ |
| 19 |  | 3,49,267 | 4,31,000 | 4,24,000 |  |  |  | 18,80,874 | 17,95,000 | 17,62,000 |
|  | 5,24,000 | 3,65,991 | 3,66,000 | ¢,94,000 | 3,70,930 | 3,70,000 | 3,80,000 | 39,78.145 | 40,04,000 | 40,97,000 |
|  | 40,000 | 1,01,577 | 1,03,000 | 1,04,000 | 28,87 |  | ${ }^{34,000}$ | 11,27,735 | 12, 18,000 | ${ }^{11,86,000}$ |
| 23 | 2,41,000 | ${ }_{16,026}^{20,41}$ | ${ }_{20,000}$ | 15,000 | 20,674 | 30,400 | 335,000 | $\underset{\substack{\text { 2, } \\ 1051,631}}{2,0,233}$ | 11,67,000 | 13,47,000 |
| $2 \downarrow$ | 30,00 | 3,993 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2,874 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 19,29,651 | 25,70,000 | 28,46,000 |
| 25 | $\underline{22,72,000}$ | 25,57,530 | 25,74,000 | 24,79,000 | 15,00,628 | 15,22,000 | 15,80,000 | 2,21,91,553 | 2,36,30,000 | 2,38,80,000 |
| 262627282430 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,0.0000 \\ & ., 1,0,0 \cup 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,20,948 \\ 48,9 \pm 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,17,000 \\ & 51,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,15,000- \\ & 51,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,18,186 \\ 21,904} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,5,000 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,20000 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222.23,335 \\ & 12,68,560 \end{aligned}$ | $22,30,000$ 13,17,000 | $22,20,000$ $12,55,000$ |
|  | 7,13,000 | 2,27, 513 | 1,100,000 | i,27,000 | 3,2̈̈,380 | 2,330,00 | 2,46,000 | 39,01,559 | 46,64,000 | 377,42,000 |
| 30 | i1,32,000 | 3,97,40-4 | 3,48,000 | 2,93,000 | 4,65,420 | 3,73,000 | 3,91,000 | 85,10,069 | 1,04,11,000 | 72,17,000 |
| 3333 | ..' | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 57,24,44,857 | 62,18,56,000 | 62,73,49,000 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | .'. | ..' | ... | ... | 20,51,98,312 | 29,90,00,000 | 31,33,79,000 |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ..' | ... | ... | .." | 90,57,411 | 1,13,82,000 | 1,17,00,000 |
|  | ..' | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .'. | ..' |  | $\overline{26,8], 89,13 ¢}$ | 31,14,77,000 | 30,2a,70,000 |
| 35 <br> 3 <br> 3 |  | ..' | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,98,385 | 4,42,000 | 4,61,000 |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ | - | $\overline{26.84,87,519}$ | 81,19,16,000 | 30,27,81,000 |
| 37 | 2,71,03,000 | 13,90,045 | 12,95,000 | 17,18,000 | 27,20,454 | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 | 4,09,71,870 | 4,36,63,000 | 4,43,77,000 |
| 38 | 1,22,00,000 | 2,45,775 | 2,31,000 | 2,40,000 | ... | .. | ... | 2,66,00,637 | 2,66, 28,000 | 2,78,67,000 |
| 39 | 10,38,000 | 14,23,781 | 15,01,000 | 15,00,000 | 67,098 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 39,62,909 | 41,22,000 | 43,66,000 |
| 40 | 4,03,41,000 | 30,59,601 | 30,27,000 | 34,58,030 | 27,87,552 | 25,70,000 | 25,70,000 | 7,15,35,416 | 7,42,13,000 | 7,66,10,000 |
| 41 | 4,70,000 | 3,70.500 | 3,790000 | 3,59,000 | 4.27.503 | 4,83,000 | 5,00,000 | 40,02,272 | 41,63,000 | 37,44,000 |
|  | $\stackrel{.}{. .}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| 46 | ... |  |  |  |  |  | ... | 1935,27, 847 | 1,70,68,000 | 1,53.77,000 |
| 47 | 9,22,00,000 | 9,18,59,968 | 10,11,87,000 | 10,44,88,000 | 4,20,66,514 | 4,37,9,900 | 4,46,84,000 | 1, 19,61,50,716 | 1,37,53,26,000 | 1,39,25,28,000 |

No 1.-ACCOUNT showing the Estrxatrd Revesur(Imperial and Provincial)
compared with the

n each of the Provinces of British India, and in England, for 1917-1918
Results of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917-continued.


No. 2.-ACCOUNT shoaing the Estimated Expestixtre (Imperial and Provitsin) comparinitit


2 exch of the Provinces of British India, and in England, for 1917-1919.
iesclis of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917.


No. 2.-Account showing the Estimated Expenditare (Imperial and Provincial)

- compared with the

in each of the Provinces of British India, and in England, for 1917-1918.
Results of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917-continued.

|  |  | Buema. |  |  | bifar and Oeitbsa. |  |  | Camisigd formard. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1917-1918 | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 19171918. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. |
|  | Rs | Pa | Rs, | Rs. | Res. | Rag | Hes. | Res | Ra | Rs |
| 1 | 1,81,000 | 7,38,316 | 9,21,000 | 7,79,000 | 93,726 | 1,00,000 | 96,030 | 49,83,466 | 69,77,000 | 63,25,000 |
| 2 | 1,06,000 | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,02,240 | 1,04,000 | 1,11,000 | 1,65,99,769 | 1,65,16,000 | 1,64,82,000 |
| 3 | 51,13,000 | 70,94,318 | 68,91,000 | 69,42,000 | 33,20,134 | 32,39,000 | 35,03,600 | 5,27,77,060 | ,20,06,000 | 5,29,37,000 |
| 4 | -- | .- | .-. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .- | - ... | 1,71,53,361 | 1,51,58,000 | 1,98,02,000 |
| 5 |  | ${ }_{9}^{44.910}$ | 45,00 $1.02,000$ | 45,000 $1,0,000$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}74,564 \\ 1,77887\end{array}$ | 76,000 $2,03,000$ | 76,000 $\mathbf{2 , 0 7 , 1 0 0 0}$ | 56,12,536 | 59,57,000 $7,9+000$ | 60,93,000 |
| 6 | 1.77,000 | ${ }_{95} 99.63$ | 1,02,060 | 1,0,000 | 1,77.887 | 2,03,000 | 2,07,000 |  | 7,94,000 | \%,04,000 |
| 7 | 2,58.600 | 12.52 .270 | 12,59.000 | 12,01,000 | 5, 16.680 | 6,04,000 | 6,18, | ${ }^{69,540,397}$ | 65,37,000 | 66,33,400 |
| 8 9 | $\cdots 29.003$ | 6,31.401 | 7,14,000 | 7,49,400 | -45,996 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 4,95, (0)7 | : 5,36,010 | J,is,0w0 |
| 10 | 11.34000 | 48,86243 | 49,18,600 | 58,28,000 | 3,61,550 | 4,37,000 | 4,33,060 | 1,61,03,059 | 1,63, 87,040 | 1,76, 72,600 |
| 11 | 1,3u,000 | 1,08,725 | 1,09,000 | 1,06, 000 | 3,78,240 | 3,81,000 | 3,93, u40 | 37,48,025 | 37,72,00 | 30,19,40 |
| 13 | 71,28,000 | 1,48,98,996 | 1,50,09,000 | 1,52,68,000 | 51,56,293 | 52,06,000 | 54,98,000 | 13,85,19,154 | 12,87,25, v00 | 13,65,98,000 |
| 13 | 2,05,000 | 1,07,450 | 1,12,000 | 1,21,000 | 1,08,458 | 1,13,000 | 1,33,000 | 5,67,80,149 | 5,59,79,000 | 6,60,00,000 |
| 14 |  |  | $\cdots$ | .- | - | - | $\cdots$ | 8,42,62,141 | 6,50,07,000 | 6,62,00,000 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,98,60,762 | 2,04,59,000 | 2,09,64,000 |
| 16 | 8,05,030 | 1,07, 550 | 1,12,000 | 1,21,000 | 1,09,478 | 1,13,000 | 1,33,000 | -2,73,48,754 | -2,94,87,000 | -2,11,64,000 |
| 17 | 1,85,000 | 1,02,578 | 1,17,000 | 1,31,000 | 94,741 | 1,13,000 | 1,31,000 | 1,00,65,367 | 1,07,93,000 | 1,35,44,020 |
| 18 | 4,00,000 | 2,10,028 | 2,29,000 | 2,52,000 | 2,03,219 | 2,26,000 | 2,64,000 | -1 72,77,387 | $-1,86,44,000$ | -76,20,000 |
| 19 | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,51,07,117 | 4,76,05,000 | -4,86,10,000 |
| 20 | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18,27,030 | 24,06,000 | 12,13,000 |
| 21 | 17,04,000 | 22,35,060 | 23,18,000 | 22,64,000 | 16,15,464 | 17,21,000 | 16,72,000 | 2,26,68,006 | 2,32,64,000 | 2,32,29,000 |
| 2323242525262728293031 | 46,74,000 <br> 19,46,010 | 50,76,726 15,31,723 | $\begin{array}{r} 51,17,000 \\ 15,88,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,88,000 \\ & 16,24,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 38,22,402 \\ 14,1,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,49,000 \\ & 14,71,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,20,000 \\ & 15,13,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,63,75,225 \\ & 1,46,49,234 \end{aligned}$ | 4,59,74,000 $\mathbf{1 , 5 4 , 3 8 , 0 0 0}$ |  |
|  | 70,14,0.0 | 1,37,05,6:9 | 1,39,63,000 | 1,38,05,000 | 17,55,942 | 47,21,000 | 48,67,00v | 7,43,44,204 | 7,55,09,000 | 7,97,61,000 |
|  |  | 14,86,303 | 16,15,000 | 14,84,000 | 5,7,114 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 30,97, 208 | 24,7 7,000 | 188,6i,040 |
|  | $46,32,000$ 2.60000 | 30,44813 $1,41,366$ | 30,80,000 | $37,59,000$ $1,47,000$ | 35,77,507 | 37,31,000 | 41,50,060 | 4,23,30,624 | 4,31,65,400 | 1,93,45,600 |
|  | 11,05,0\%0 | 17,51,523 | 16,10,000 | 17,68,000 | 6,57,591 |  | 6,96,000 | 1,18,30,552 | 1,16,19,0.0 | 1,30,69,000 |
|  | 7,67,000 | 9,37,462 | 9,11,000 | 9,10,000 | 3,27,032 | 3,12,000 | 5,45,000 | 1,87,0,504 | -75,64,000 | 1, $63,27,000$ |
|  | 6.13,000 | 11,87,489 | 10,37,000 | 17,33,019 | 39,687 | 49,000 | -60,600 | 1,68,17,413 | 2,37,57,0u0 | 3,67,46,060 |
|  | 24,55,000 | 6,03,974 | 6,12,000 | 6,42,000 | 4,73,647 | 4,67,000 | 5,98,000 | 79,28,227 | 80,98,000 | 1,44,73,000 |
| 32 | 1,75,000 | 1,07,738 | 1,20,000 | 1,17,000 | 21,634 | 23,000 | 26,000 | 59,16,165 | 65,33,000 | 70.69,(0) |
| 3 | 2,53,35,000 | 3,18,11,880 | 3,21,02,000 | 3,33,90,000 | 1,67,28,382 | 1,73,42,000 | 1,83,94,000 | 25,65,15,919 | 26,58,98,000 | 28,64,80,000 |
| 34 | 76,000 | 1,31,916 | 1,24,000 | 1,26,000 | -69,803 | 58,000 | 34,000 | 29,42,196 | 28,04,000 | 28,11,000 |
| 35 | - | .- | ... | - | 1,845 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 11,692 | 29,000 | 23,000 |
| 36 | 26,71,000 | 10,97,534 | 11,51,000 | 11,71,000 | 10,05,363 | 10,34,000 | 10,69,000 | 2,00,51,831 | 2,07,19,000 | 2,13,35,000 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,64,000 \\ 12,21,000 \end{array}$ | $5,92,894$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,54,000 \\ & 5,58,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 8 9 , 0 0 0} \\ & 5,54,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,71,744 \\ & 1,62,272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,65,000 \\ & 1,98,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,58,000 \\ & 2,83,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,54,528 \\ & 53,76.965 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,79,000 \\ 60,70,000 \end{gathered}$ | $1,09,11,000$ $68,97,000$ |
| 39 | 48,32,000 | 24,85,99 | 21,87,000 | 25,40,000 | 19;11,027 | 19,61,000 | 20,70,000 | 3,71,39,212 | 3,91,09,000 | 4,19,77,000 |
| 40 | 7,40,000 | ... | ... | ... | 75,502 | 2,25,000 | 1,00,000 | 11,20,420 | 28,90,000 | 8;44,000 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... - | - | ... | $\cdots$ | -2,696 | -9,000 | $-8,000$ |
| 42 | $\cdots$ | -4 | -- | ... | 63,020 | 1,02,000 | 2,25,000 | 54,65,876 | 36,89,000 | 40,74,000 |
| 43 | - | ... | ... | ... | 2,00,000 | 2,00,000 | .. . | 63,79,580 | 69,36,000 | 78,64,000 |
| 4 | 7,40,000 | -4 | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | ... | 3,33,522 | 5,27,000 | 3,25,000 | 1,29,62,930 | 1,37,06,000 | 1,27,74,000 |
| 45 | 3,84,35,000 | 4,91,06,699 | 4,98,27,000 | 5,14,50,003 | 2,33,37,443 | 2,52,63,000 | 2,65,51,000 | 46,41,941033 | 47,87,55,000 | 52,01,31,000 |



in each of the Provinces of Brilish India, and in England, for 1917-1918
Results of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917-continued.


No. 2.-Account showing the Estimated Expenditare (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

in each of the Provinces of Britisk India, and in England, for 1917-1918.
Results of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917-continved.


No. 2.-Amcant showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

in each of the Provinces of British India, and in E'ngland, for 1917-1918.
Resalts of 1915-1916 and 1016-1917-cortinu $\mathbf{E d}$.


No. 3.-Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the


DELEI,
March 21, 1917.
in each of the Provinces of British Indiă, and in England, for 1917-1918,
Resnlts of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917-concluded.

| 1 | Totat Imdia : |  |  |  |  |  | ExOLARD : |  |  | Gramp Totar |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rapees |  |  |  |  |  | 1915-1916. |  |  | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. $\therefore$ |
|  | 1915-1916 | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918 | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs }_{6} \\ 50,21,10,2022 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Re} \\ 51,03,59,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{R s}_{2} \\ \vdots \in, 05,03,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{L} \\ 33,474,015 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathbf{3 A}, 424,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \mathcal{L} \\ 37,366,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{S} \\ 5,419,662 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 5,583,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 10,712,900 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2 ${ }_{\text {20,07,000 }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 48,079,800 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | - 8,39,96,605 | 6,47,47,000 | 6,59,43,000 | 4,266,310 | 4,316,500 | 4,396,200 | 3,657,230 | 3,649,700 | 3638,200 | 7,923,670 | 7,966;200 |  |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\begin{gathered} 3,257,691 \\ \mathbf{0 0 8 , 8 5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,357,700 \mid \\ & 333,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,35 r, 700 \\ & 230,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,357,691 \\ & 28,893 \end{aligned}$ | $3357,700$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,357,700 \\ 220000 \end{array}$ |
| 5 | 2 | $\therefore 260,0$ | 2,57,000 | 17,703 | $17,300$ | 17,100 | 81,2 | 81,20 | 81,200 | 98,953 | 98,500 | 98,300 |
| 6 | 8,81,031 | 8,46,00 | 9,26,00 | 58,736 | 6,s09 | $\because 61,500$ | 2,073,126 | 2,170,200 | 2,213,900 | 2,131,863 | 2,226,600 | 2,275,600 |
| 7 | 24,40,634 | 23,75,000 | 19,10,0 | -162,709 | 8,3 | 187,400 |  | $\cdots$ | - | - 162,709 | 198,30 | 127,400 |
| 8 | 2,68,513 | 2,16,000 | 3,60,000 | 17,887 | , 400 | 24,000 |  | - |  | 17,887 | 14,40 | - 28,000 |
| 9 | 6,78,52,119 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6,90,44,000 | 6,93,96,000 | 4,523,475 | 4,602,900 | 4,626,400 | $9,388,190$ | 9,562,400 | 9,591,000 | 13,901,665 | 14,185,300 | 14147,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 206,23,891 | 2,05,04,000 |  | $1,374,920$ | 1,367,000 | 1,391,300 |  |  |  | 1374,920 | 1,367,000 |  |
| 21 | 1,98,60,76 | 2,0459,000 | 2,09,64,000 | 1,324,051 | 1,363,500 | $1,39,3,60$ | 127,209 | 128,100 | 178,600 | 1,451,350 | 1,492,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,391,300 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 5 6 6 , 2 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| 12 | 199,47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,632 | ... |  |
| 13 | 1,32,28,564 | 1,23,87,00 | 1,37,50,000 | 881,904 | 819,100 | 916,6 | 290 | 500 |  | 88,192 | 819,600 |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 5,33,02,605 | 5,32,50,000 | 5,55883,070 | 3,593,507 | 3,550,000 | 3,705,500 | 127,5 | 128,60, | 128,600 | 3,721,096 | \%3678,600 | 3,834,100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,950 \\ 8,10,04,800 \end{array}$ | $6,9432,3000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,000 \\ .8,2296,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.8605 \\ 5,400,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ 4,683,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 5,486,400 \end{array}$ | 50,144 |  | 56,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,263 \\ 5,450,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2300 \\ 4,630,800 \end{array}$ |  |
| 17 | 8,10,23,750 | 6,94,67,000 | 823,19,000 | 5,401,583 | 4,631,100 | $5$ | 50,144 | 52,000 | , 56,900 | 5,451,722 | 683 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 1,17,29,048 | 1,28,46,000 | 28,49,97,000 | 16.285,433 | 18,047,500 | 18,999,800 | 2,407,857 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,211,100 \\ 2,202000 \end{array}$ | $3,000,400$ $2,117,000$ | 18,693,270 | 21,258,600 | 22,000,200 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 72,07,656 \\ & 1,29,41,58 \end{aligned}$ |  | $40,95,000$ |  | 324,400 1505800 | 1138,000 | - 265,000 | 4202000 27900 | 525.500 | 745,513: | 744, 1.5300 | 3, 8388,500 |
| 82 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,22,41,581 \\ & : 83,941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,35,87,000 \\ 3,50,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,70,81,000 \\ & 1,55, v 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 816,106 \\ & .5,596 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.505,500 \\ -23,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,138,700 \\ 10,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34760 \\ -\quad 7,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27,900 \\ 6,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,000 \\ & 3,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850,866 \\ 13,514 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,533,700 \\ 29,500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1578700 \\ & 14,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 23 | 27,55,43,767 | 31,13,61,000 | 32,34,68,000 | 18,369,584 | 20,757,400 |  | 5,133,509 | 5,867,400 |  | 23,503,093 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 18,30,0\% | 2,70,400 | , 0 ,00,500 | ,133, ${ }^{1}$ | 5,807,500 | 5,666,000 | 2,303,05 | 26,64,800 | 27,227,100 |
| 24 | 98,04,32,4631 | $1,01,94,01,060$ | 1,09,12,09,000 | 65,362,164 | 67,965, 100 | 72.747,200 | 20,109,095 | 21,213,400 | 26,086,000 | 85,471,258 | 89,178,800 | 18,833,260 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 50,35,659 | 2,46,18,000 | 36,04,000 | 335,711 | 1,641,200 | ,30 |  | - - | $\cdots$ | 335,711 | 1,681,200 | 240,300 |
| 26 | 30,71,680 | 5,12,000 | $50,71,000$ |  | ,20 | ,10 |  |  |  | 204,771 | 34,200 | +338,100 |
| 27 | 98,23,96,3561 | 1,04,35,87,000 | 1,08,97,42,000 | 65,493,104 | 69,578,400 | 72,649,400 | 20,109,093 | 21,213,400 | 26,086,000 | 85,602,198 | 90,785,800 | 98,735,400 |
|  |  |  | $\frac{172650,19}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |
| 28 | 5,88,50,550 | 1,46,46,000 | 2,44,56,000 | 3,923,370 | 976,400 |  | 852.742 | 316.700 |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | 1,16,48,160 | 86,57,000 | $88,35,000$ | 176,54 | 577,100 | 589,000 | 36,409 | 18,200 | 11,000 | 812953 | 159,300 | 600,000 |
| 30 | - $48.20,739$ | . 36,66,000 | 37,55,000 | 321,383 | 244,400 | 251,700 | 9,091 | 22300 | 15,000 | 531,874 | 266,700 | 266,700 |
| 31 | 7,55,19,449 | 2,69,69,000 | 4,70,66,000 | 5,021,297 | 1,797,900 | 3,137,800 | 899,042' | 352,200 | 253,100 | 5,920,339 | 2,150,100 | 4,090,900 |


[^0]:    4. ......(a) In addition to $£ \mathbf{f 7} 574,188$ and $£ 8,180,295$ on account of the Gold Standard Reservesnd the Paper Cur rency Reserve, respectively.
    (b) $\quad$ : $\quad$ e2 25,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.
    (c) Of this amount $£ 8,322$ represents the funds of the Guld Standard Rescrve.
[^1]:    *The revenue has been distribated under the other heads in the Revised eetimate for 1916-17 and Budget estimste for 1917-18.
    $\dagger$ The figures for Budget, 1916-17, and for previons years are inoluded ander the head "Manufactured Artioles،"

    ## Revenue.

[^2]:    *Excluaive of War debt of the Home Goverament to te taken over by India during the year 1917-18.

[^3]:    * The figures against this line include contribntion by the Jaipur Tarbar towards Capital outlay on the Nagda-Mattra Railway, as follows:-

    |  |  |  | $\stackrel{ \pm}{\text { ¢ }}$ | ${ }_{4867}$ | £ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | $266,867$ | 333,333 | $400,000$ | 466,667 | 468,667 | 533,333 |

    + The overdraft of, and advances to, the liengal-Nagpur Railway Company amounting to $£ 13,451,400$ on the 31 st December 1910 have been trareferred in the accounts of 1914-15, from "expenditare by companies" to " expenditure by Government".

[^4]:    * Ercl:ding the Twante Canal in Burma and the Wainganga Canal in the Central Provinces, both of

[^5]:    Itoms 4 to 7 and I
    10. There are also a few items of expenditure and of actüal receipt and IV of Part I, or of definite saving which are not recorded in the accounts of the Delhi Province and Itons 2 and of Part or in the departmental accounts, but which it is necessary to take into con-
    
    Itemin of Part $I$. of these are self-explanatory, but attention may be called to the intended treatment of the sale-proceeds of vacated lands and buildings at Calcutta (if any) and elsewhere. These will be credited under the major heads "XXV-Miscellaneous" and "XXXI—Civil Works", and the pro formâ account will take credit only for actual Imperial receipts. No account will be taken, in the statements themselves, of book transactions, or of the considerable savings obtained from the vacation of rented accommodation, i.e., of relief in respect of rental payments which the Local Government obtains by giving up private buildings previously leased for provincial establishments, and moving the latter into offices formerly occupied by the Government of India. Any reference made to such saving will, therefore, be found in an explanatory footnote. [See Part I, Note 5.]
    11. Outlay on siores and all other expenditure incurred in England under a capital head or as a revenue charge, which can be distinguished as appertaining to the construction of Delhi or to the administration of the Delhi Province, have been included in the pro formâ account.

[^6]:    * 'I he differences between the figures shown here and those shown in the table on page 53 against Delhi represents the proportionate cost of the Dolhi Audit Office relating to the Delhi Project which is included in Part I of the Pro form account under ' 7-Miacellaneous items '.

