

EAST INDIA : ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES,
1901-1902.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON :
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

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1901.

EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1901-1902.

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India, relating to the Accounts of the Government of India for 1899-1900, and the Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

From 1884-85 to 1898-99, the Accounts of the Government of India were rendered so as to shew the transactions in India in tens of rupees, the notation of Rs being substituted for £ in 1886-87; those in England were given in sterling, and a column of Exchange was added under the several heads, the effect of which was to bring the whole into tens of rupees, as exhibited in a final column. Sovereigns having now been made legal tender in India, and being at present interchangeable with rupees at the rate of 1 to 15 (equal to 16 pence per rupee), the Government of India have altered the form of the Accounts.

For the year 1899-1900, the Accounts are prepared so as to shew the transactions in India in rupees; the totals of these transactions are then shewn in pounds at the rate of 1 to 15; the sterling transactions in England are next stated; and the last two sets of figures are added together, so as to shew in pounds the combined transactions in India and in England. Thus, whereas formerly the English transactions were brought into tens of rupees by adding the exchange, under the new plan the Indian transactions are converted into pounds and added to those in sterling.

The comparatively small addition or deduction on account of exchange resulting from the facts that the remittances are not effected at exactly 16 pence to the rupee, and that the Government is under obligations to carry out various transactions at specific rates, are included in a single line, under the head of Exchange, in the miscellaneous group of Revenue or Expenditure.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years are as follows:—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Revenue	£ 68,637,164	£ 75,166,000	£ 72,191,900
Expenditure chargeable thereon	65,862,541	73,525,600	71,501,000
Surplus	2,774,623	1,640,400	690,900

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Apart from other considerations, the Revenue and Expenditure of the country are continually increasing through the opening of additional railways and canals; and, therefore, a clearer view of the financial condition may be gathered by a reference to the net Revenue and Expenditure as shown in the form given in the return of Income and Expenditure laid before the House of Commons (No. 146 of 1901), and in Statement E appended to the Financial Statement (No. 171 of 1901); the net Revenue being the amount received from the principal sources, after deducting the refunds and assignments chargeable thereon, and, in the case of opium, the cost of cultivation and manufacture, and also the net

receipts under the heads of Mint, Exchange, and Miscellaneous; while the net Expenditure represents the charges of the various departments, after deducting the receipts of those departments. The following are the net figures:—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Net Revenue	£ 40,986,698	£ 42,510,200	£ 42,322,700
Net Expenditure	38,212,075	40,869,800	41,631,800
Surplus... ..	2,774,623	1,640,400	690,900

1899-1900.

For the year 1899-1900, the following table gives a comparison of the net Revenue and Expenditure as laid before the House in the Estimates and Account, when adjusted for comparison with the form now adopted:—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, March 1899.	Revised Estimate, as published in March 1900.	Account.
Net Revenue	£ 41,392,700	£ 41,041,500	£ 40,986,698
Net Expenditure	38,770,900	38,488,700	38,212,075
Surplus... ..	2,621,800	2,552,800	2,774,623

Comparison of Account with Budget Estimate.

Table I., page 12.

The variations from the Budget Estimate resulted in a reduction of the net Revenue by £406,002, and of the net Expenditure by £558,825, making the result better by £152,823.

The reduction in the net Revenue was attributable to the Famine, Land Revenue being less by £1,215,275, and Provincial Rates by £135,442; but there were improvements of £444,189 under Opium, £292,583 under Mint, £132,151 in Exchange, and £75,792 under Customs and other heads.

Table II., page 12.

The reduction of £558,825 in the net Expenditure occurred thus:—The Army Charges were reduced by £990,457, owing to the absence of regiments employed out of India, to the interruption of the transport service, to more economical arrangements on the north-west frontier, and to a diminished non-effective charge; the Railway Revenue Account was better by £569,556; there was a reduction of £337,810 under Civil Works; of £132,156 under Civil Departments; and of £120,491 under Telegraph; the cost of the Collection of Revenue was less by £95,561; of Irrigation by £58,887; and of Military Works by £44,744; and the net receipt from the Post Office was greater by £49,768. On the other hand, there was an increase of £1,345,748 under Famine Relief and Insurance; of £57,025 in Civil Furlough pay; and of £27,552 under other heads; and the Provincial and Local Balances were better than had been expected by £410,280, the Imperial Government having made to them special grants amounting to £387,500.

Comparison of Account with Revised Estimate. Tables III. and IV., pages 13 and 14.

Compared with the Revised Estimate, the net Revenue was worse by £54,802, or rather less than one-seventh of 1 per cent., and the net Expenditure less by £276,625, or about two-thirds of 1 per cent.

1900-1901.

The following table gives a comparison of the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901 with the Budget Estimate published in March 1900 :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference.
	£	£	£
Net Revenue	42,051,500	42,510,200	+ 458,700
Net Expenditure	41,891,200	40,869,800	- 1,021,400.
Surplus	160,300	1,640,400	1,480,100 Better

There is an estimated improvement of £458,700 in the net Revenue, and a reduction of £1,021,400 in the net Expenditure, so that it is anticipated that the position will be better by £1,480,100.

Comparison of Budget with Revised Estimate.

In the net Revenue the estimated increase of £458,700 arises chiefly under Opium, the receipts from which are expected to be better by £552,500; Customs give an improvement of £169,200; Excise £138,500; Salt £113,000; Forest £90,400; and Stamps £75,400. On the other hand, there is a reduction of £381,500 under Land Revenue; £159,000 under Mint; £50,500 in the Provincial Rates; and £89,300 under other heads.

Table V., page 14.

The following is an explanation of the reduction of £1,021,400 in the net Expenditure. The Army Charges were less by £1,276,400, owing to the absence of regiments from India in South Africa and China, the stoppage of the regular transport of reliefs, and reduction in the payments for ordnance stores; the Railway Revenue Account was better by £641,600, and Irrigation by £202,100; Political Charges were less by £131,300, mainly owing to delay by the Amir of Afghanistan in drawing his subsidy; Telegraph by £89,400; and the Collection of Revenue by £74,200; the expenditure on Local Railways was lower by £67,000; Civil Departments (other than Political) by £53,200; Post Office by £51,300; and other heads by £69,700; while there was an increase of £181,700 under Interest, owing to the issue of £3,000,000 India Stock which had not been contemplated in the Budget; the Famine Charge was heavier by £876,700; and the Provincial and Local Balances were increased by £576,400, special grants amounting to £699,500 having been made to them by the Imperial Government.

Table VI., page 15.

1901-1902.

Comparison of Budget for 1901-1902 with Budget for 1900-1901.

Compared with the Budget for 1900-1901, the following are the alterations expected in the Budget for 1901-1902 :—

In the net Revenue there is an improvement of £271,200, which arises thus :—

	£	£	£
Excise	147,500		
Provincial Rates	110,500		
Salt	92,500		
Land Revenue... ..	95,400		
Stamps	80,600		
Forest	66,400		
Customs	49,500		
Other heads	16,000		
	<hr/>	658,400	
But under Mint, owing to the decision to pay to a Gold Reserve Fund the net profit on the coinage of rupees, there is a reduction of	256,900		
And under Miscellaneous, through the remission of famine loans	130,300		
	<hr/>	387,200	
Increase of net Revenue ... ..	...	<hr/>	271,200

In the net Expenditure there is an estimated reduction under Famine Relief and Insurance 2,368,300
And the Railway Revenue Account is better by 320,600

But against this must be set an increase in all other branches :

Army	790,900		
Military Works	113,400		
Irrigation and other Public Works	525,000		
Civil Departments	337,000		
Collection of Revenue	113,800		
Interest	82,600		
Other heads	98,800		
Provincial and Local Balances ...	368,000		
	<hr/>	2,429,500	
Reduction of net Expenditure ... ..	...	<hr/>	259,400

The result is that, notwithstanding special grants to Provincial Governments amounting to £1,096,200, the position is better by 530,600

Comparison of Budget for 1901-1902 with Revised Estimate for 1900-1901.

In the following table, the net Revenue and Expenditure in the Budget for 1901-1902 are compared with those shown in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1900-1901 :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	Difference, as compared with	
				Budget, 1900-1901.	Revised, 1900-1901..
Net Revenue	£ 42,051,500	£ 42,510,200	£ 42,322,700	+ £ 271,200	- £ 187,500
Net Expenditure.	41,891,200	40,869,800	41,631,800	- 259,400	+ 762,000
Surplus ...	160,300	1,640,400	690,900	+ 530,600 Better	- 949,500 Worse

The reduction in the Budget for the current year of £187,500 in the net Revenue, from the amount in the Revised Estimate of 1900-1901, is due mainly to a decrease of £569,800 under Opium, owing to the moderate estimate of the price in Calcutta, which is taken at only Rs. 1,100 per chest, as compared with Rs. 1,361 in the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901. There is an improvement of £476,900 in Land Revenue, and of £161,000 in Provincial Rates; but a diminution of £119,700 under Customs, of £97,900 under Mint, and of £38,000 under other heads. Table VII.,
page 16.

The total Net Expenditure in 1901-1902 is expected to be larger than the amount in the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901 by £762,000, notwithstanding reductions of £3,245,000 under Famine Relief and Insurance, £99,100 in Interest, and £208,400 under Provincial and Local Balances. The main increase is that of £2,083,200 in the Army Effective Charges, in consequence of the expected return of troops from South Africa and China, the re-arming of the Native Forces, improvement of the Transport Service, large purchases of ordnance stores, and other measures for increasing the efficiency of the troops; in Civil Works there is an increase of £551,900; the Railway Revenue Account is worse by £321,000; and Irrigation by £226,900, as it is not thought prudent to estimate for so large receipts as in the past year; the Political charges are increased by £195,300, in anticipation that the Amir of Afghanistan will draw his full subsidy; the Collection of Revenue is heavier by £188,000; Military Works £149,400; Police £137,800; Telegraph £121,300; Scientific and Minor Departments, including the Census, £108,200; Education £77,900; Post Office £75,800; and other heads £77,800. Table VIII.,
page 16.

Combining with this the reduction of £187,500 in the Net Revenue, it will be seen that, on the whole, the position is worse by £949,500 than in the previous year.

Review of the last Three Years.

The Budget for 1901-1902 shows a deterioration of £1,949,973 as compared with the Account for 1898-99. The Net Revenue is increased by £443,083, chiefly the result of an improvement of £536,891 under Opium. The Net Expenditure, however, is increased by £2,393,056, the charges in India being heavier by £738,864, while in England they are enhanced by £1,654,192. The increase in India arises mainly in the groups of Civil Departments, £846,237; Civil Buildings and Roads, £843,569; and Collection of Revenue, £463,146 (towards meeting which the Provincial Balances, having received special grants of £1,096,200 from the Imperial Government, contribute an amount larger by £1,160,834); Army Effective Charges, £292,026; Famine Relief and Insurance, £208,458; Military Works, £123,208; Irrigation, £99,575; and other heads, £189,628; while the charge for Interest is reduced by £127,373, and the Railway Revenue Account is better by £1,038,776. Of the increase of £1,654,192 in England, £688,194 is for Ordnance Stores and other military purposes; £583,411 is on the Railway Revenue Account; £233,210 for Interest; £100,978 under Telegraph; and £48,399 under other heads. Tables IX.,
X., and XI.,
pages-17
to 19.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

The system of Famine Insurance has been explained on previous occasions. At first a provision was made of 15,000,000 rupees a year, which, after meeting the small outlay needed in relief of distress, was devoted to the reduction or avoidance of debt; but it was subsequently decided, with effect from the 1st of April, 1894, that 10,000,000 rupees would be a sufficient appropriation. Under these arrangements the outlay from 1881-82 to 1895-96 was, on relief £213,776, on protective works £7,997,481, and in reduction or avoidance of debt £3,551,533, making a total of £11,762,790. Table XII.,
page 20.

The years 1896-97 and 1897-98 were marked by a very serious famine, during which the cost of relief was extremely heavy. In 1898-99 the grant was about 15,000,000 rupees or £1,000,000, which was determined to be the provision that should be made in normal years. Owing, however, to a yet more widely spread famine, the expenditure in 1899-1900 was £2,128,447; and in the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901 it is taken at £4,245,000. In the Budget for 1901-02 the normal provision of £1,000,000 is entered. The further cost, owing to loss

of revenue and to payments in compensation for dearness of provisions, &c., after making allowance for increased receipts from railways and irrigation, is estimated at £1,367,000 in 1899-1900, £1,336,000 in 1900-1901, and £367,000 in 1901-1902. Besides this, loans to Native States and agricultural advances have been made, which amounted to £1,041,000 in 1899-1900, and £3,687,000 in 1900-1901. Altogether the drain on the balances is estimated to have been £4,536,000 in 1899-1900, and £9,268,000 in 1900-1901.

Exchange.

Table
XIII.,
page 20.

Owing to the alteration in the form of the Accounts explained on page 3, and the slightness of the variations in the gold value of the rupee from the rate of 16 pence, the entry under Exchange has become of minor importance. In the Account for 1899-1900 there is a charge of £80,949; in the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901 a charge of £3,300; and in the Budget for 1901-1902 a receipt of £16,000. This is, however, exclusive of the payments in India as compensation to the European troops and the officers, on account of the fall in the value of the rupee from its former rate to 16*d.*, which amount to about £764,000.

Home Charges.

Table
XIV.,
page 21.

The net Expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue is shown as £16,129,303 in 1899-1900, £16,961,400 in the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901, and £17,747,300 in the Budget for 1901-1902. The last-named amount is thus divided :—

	£
Interest and Management of Debt, and payment of Interest and Annuities on account of Railways	9,515,600
Payments in connection with Civil Departments in India ...	365,900
India Office, including Auditor's and Store Departments ...	182,400
Army Effective Charges	831,600
Stores of all kinds charged against revenue	1,918,400
Furlough Allowances	639,700
Non-Effective Charges	4,293,700
Total	17,747,300

Besides this, the outlay on stores, &c., for the construction of State Railways and Irrigation Works was £615,814 in 1899-1900, and is estimated at £654,800 in 1900-1901, and £1,483,900 in 1901-1902.

Railways and Irrigation Works.

Tables XV.
to XVII.,
pages 22
to 24.

On the 31st of March 1901 the length of Railways in India open for traffic was 25,156 miles, of which 1,387 were opened in 1900-1901. The total length sanctioned was 27,175 miles, of which 392 were sanctioned during that year.

The Expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government undertakes financial responsibility or gives a direct guarantee amounted to £5,980,876 in 1899-1900, and is estimated at £5,556,500 in 1900-1901, and £6,926,200 in 1901-1902. This, however, does not include Expenditure by branch line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee, or by those whose transactions are outside the Government accounts, nor outlay from Provincial and Local Revenues on local lines; if these are added, the total expenditure becomes £6,595,079 in 1899-1900, £5,861,000 in 1900-1901, and £7,392,200 in 1901-1902.

The net return in India on the capital cost of the open lines was 5·37 per cent. in 1898, and 5·39 in 1899, and in 1900 it is estimated at 5·50.

In the Railway Revenue Account there was, in 1899-1900, a net receipt, for the first time, amounting to £76,756, after including in the charge £221,700 on account of the redemption of capital which is contained in the annuities issued for the purchase of guaranteed railways. In 1900-1901 there is, according to the Revised Estimate, a net receipt of £156,200, after charging £402,000 for redemption of capital. In the Budget for 1901-1902 it is estimated that there will be a net charge of £164,800, the payments in redemption of capital amounting to £590,100.

The Famine, which in many other respects was so disastrous, was favourable to the revenue from Irrigation, and in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 the net receipts were £136,387 and £307,900 respectively. For 1901-1902 they are taken at only £81,000. The capital outlay on Irrigation Works, including sums spent from revenue, was £627,951 in 1899-1900, and is estimated at £625,400 in 1900-1901, and £752,000 in 1901-1902, the grant having been specially increased.

Debt.

In 1899-1900 there was a slight reduction of the debt, both in India and in England; and the India sterling bills, which fell due, were replaced by similar bills, at average rates varying from £2 10s. 2d. to £4 2s 11d. per cent.

Table
XVIII.,
page 24.

In 1900-1901, a Loan of three crores of rupees (£2,000,000) was raised in India at 3½ per cent., at an average price of about 94 per cent., and £301,900 Temporary Debt was also incurred, while £96,700 of Permanent Debt was discharged. In England the Temporary Debt was increased by £500,000, Sterling Bills being issued to an amount of £5,500,000, at average rates varying from £3 6s. 2d. (June) to £3 17s. 8d. (December) per cent., while only £5,000,000 was discharged; and, owing to the expenditure in the relief of famine and the large amount of advances to the Native States, India 3 per cent. Stock to the amount of £3,000,000 was issued at the fixed price of £95 10s. per cent.

For 1901-1902 the Budget provides in India for a Rupee Loan of two crores (£1,333,300), and the repayment of £93,300 Permanent and £301,900 Temporary Debt; and in England for an issue of £1,000,000 India Stock, and for the replacement of the Sterling Bills which fall due.

Trade.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India, during the last three years:—

Table
XIX.,
pages 25 to
28.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	£	£	£
Exports of Merchandise	75,199,816	72,722,215	71,842,943
Imports „	48,067,686	50,202,987	53,929,392
Net Exports of Merchandise	27,132,130	22,519,228	17,913,551
Net Imports of Gold	4,335,605	6,293,734	561,423
Net Imports of Silver	2,653,856	2,384,465	6,338,155
Net Imports of Treasure	6,989,461	8,678,199	6,899,578
Balance: Net Exports	20,142,669	13,841,029	11,013,973

The Exports of merchandise in 1900-1901 were less than in the previous year by £879,272, and the Imports were larger by £3,726,405; so that there was a reduction of £4,605,677 in the net Exports of merchandise. In the net Imports of treasure there was a reduction of £1,778,621, an increase of £3,953,690 occurring in silver, while in gold there was a reduction of £5,732,311. The surplus of Exports, on the whole, was £11,013,973, as against £13,841,029 in 1899-1900.

The transactions in treasure on account of the Government were unusually large in 1900-1901. Owing to the demand for rupees, silver to the value of £5,389,051 was imported on Government account; and towards the payments for it £4,482,242 of gold was exported.

Assets and Liabilities.

Table XX.,
page 29.

As the statement of Assets and Liabilities shows a considerable improvement this year, owing to the purchase of an important railway undertaking by means of an annuity, it may be well to explain somewhat fully the nature of this statement. It contains only the figures which relate to capital, not those dealing with annual revenue and expenditure. The assets, in addition to sums due from corporations and railway companies and the cash balances, comprise the values of the railways and irrigation works constructed or purchased by the State; but these values are taken as being identical with the total capital outlay upon each undertaking, as shown in the capital accounts in India; they do not represent the commercial value of the undertakings, nor are they based upon the prices that it has been necessary to pay, in order to acquire those undertakings; otherwise, the assets would, of course, appear much larger. The liabilities are the debt and capital obligations which the Secretary of State has already incurred, or which he has assumed the liability to incur; but they do not take account of the annuities by means of which the undertakings have been purchased, and which, being by law charged on the revenues of India, are shown in the statement of expenditure (against the earnings of the railways shown in the statement of revenue), and are not entered in the capital account.

On the 31st of March 1901 the assets were £216,416,000 and the liabilities £225,885,000.

Burden of Taxation.

Table
XXI.,
page 29.

If the taxation proper be divided over the population of British India, without making any deduction on account of the portion derived from Salt, Excise, Customs, &c., which must fall on the inhabitants of the Native States, the burden of taxation per head in the Budget for 1901-1902 is 1s. 9d. If to this be added the amount of the Land Revenue, the average is raised to 3s. 3d.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Secretary of State.

India Office,
8th July, 1901.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Tables to which reference is made in the Explanatory Memorandum, the rupee being taken as equal to 16 pence.

TABLE I.
1899-1900.—NET REVENUE.
COMPARISON of ACCOUNT with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	£ -1,143,527	£ - 71,748	£ —	£ -1,215,275	Decrease owing to large suspensions and remissions rendered necessary by the Famine, chiefly in Bombay £600,928, Central Provinces £252,197, Punjab £213,274, Madras £173,745, and North-West Provinces £135,833. Increase in Burma £140,739, and otherwise £19,963.
Opium	+ 444,010	— 15	+ 194	+ 444,189	Improvement in Calcutta, where the number of chests sold was larger than the estimate by 900, and the average price realised was 1,221 instead of 1,100 rupees per chest.
Provincial Rates	— 1,597	— 133,845	—	— 135,442	Reduction in Bombay £42,685, Punjab £39,524, Central Provinces £26,630, North-West Provinces £22,665, and elsewhere £3,938.
Customs	+ 41,562	+ 1,133	—	+ 42,695	Increase from Import duties at Calcutta.
Mint	+ 293,965	—	— 1,382	+ 292,583	Chiefly owing to the gain on the coinage of 130 lakhs of rupees; but partly to heavy coinage of dollars, and to the gain on copper coins demanded in consequence of the Famine.
Exchange	+ 132,151	—	—	+ 132,151	The remittances were effected at 16·068d. per rupee, instead of 15·75d. as estimated.
Other heads	+ 11,068	+ 31,693	— 9,664	+ 33,097	
Total	— 222,308	— 172,782	— 10,852	— 406,002	

TABLE II.
1899-1900.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON of ACCOUNT with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Army : Effective : Ordinary	£ — 512,195	£ —	£ — 366,378	£ — 878,573	Reduction of expenditure £776,283; namely, in India, £326,000 owing to troops being sent to South Africa, &c., £61,000 on the Khyber and Kohat-Kurram forces and other special services, and £37,020 from other causes; and in England £132,817 through the dislocation of the troop service, £162,326 in ordnance stores, £50,604 in clothing for the European troops, and £6,516 in other respects. Increase of receipts £102,290, owing to payments by the British Government for stores and animals taken to South Africa.
Warlike Operations Army : Non-Effective	— 25,000	—	— 5,300	— 31,200	Reduction in pensions paid to Indian officers.
Carried forward	— 542,123	—	— 448,334	— 900,457	

TABLE II—continued.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward ...	— 542,123	—	— 448,334	— 990,457	
Military and Special Defence Works.	— 62,500	—	+ 17,756	— 44,744	Reduction in India, especially on the frontier.
Collection of Revenue ...	— 18,364	— 79,226	+ 2,029	— 95,561	Reduction chiefly under Land Revenue and Salt.
Post Office ...	— 46,480	— 3,953	+ 665	— 49,768	Charges reduced £10,353; receipts increased £39,415.
Telegraph ...	— 108,059	—	— 11,432	— 120,491	Reduction of expenditure, chiefly on capital account, £22,018; increase of revenue, owing largely to war in Africa and to Famine, £93,473.
Railway Revenue Account	— 547,399	+ 616	— 22,773	— 569,556	Increase of net receipts £497,441; reduction of charges £72,115.
Irrigation ...	+ 444	— 60,066	+ 735	— 58,887	Increase of receipts.
Famine Relief and Insurance	+1,316,059	+ 25,972	+ 3,717	+1,345,748	Increase on Famine relief £2,071,118, of which £1,029,946 in the Central Provinces, £776,071 in Bombay, £153,443 in the Punjab, £100,531 under India General (Ajmir, &c.), and £11,127 elsewhere. Increase on Protective Irrigation Works £3,930. Withdrawal of grants of £729,300 for Protective Railways and Avoidance of Debt.
Civil Departments ...	— 134,615	— 169,421	+ 171,880	— 132,156	Reduction under Medical £187,365, the expenditure owing to the plague being less than had been expected, and under Law and Justice £45,038; increase in Administration £77,976, mainly in consequence of the purchase of land under the India Office (Store Depot) Act, Marine £55,038 caused by payments for the troopship "Hardinge," and Political £44,636 through the payment of arrears of the Amir of Afghanistan's subsidy. Under other heads there is a reduction of £77,403.
Civil Furlough ...	+ 144	—	+ 56,881	+ 57,025	Due to an exceptionally large number of officers being on furlough.
Civil Works ...	— 26,299	— 316,288	+ 4,777	— 337,810	General reduction, except in Assam.
Other heads ...	— 9,302	+ 19,304	+ 18,050	+ 27,552	
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	+ 410,280	—	+ 410,280	The increase over the estimate was in Burma £261,308, Bengal £159,405, North-West Provinces £111,042, and Assam £20,200; while there was a decrease of £195 under India General, £2,516 in the Central Provinces, £10,470 in Madras, £40,297 in Bombay, and £88,197 in the Punjab. The special contributions from Imperial revenues to Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, and the Punjab, were greater by £260,500 than the Budget provided.
Total ...	— 179,994	— 172,782	— 206,049	— 558,825	
Deducting from this improvement the reduction of the net Revenue shown in Table I., the Imperial position is, on the whole, better by £152,823.	— 42,374	—	+ 195,197	+ 152,823	

TABLE III.

1899-1900.—NET REVENUE

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT with REVISED ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
	£	£	£	£	
Land Revenue ...	— 30,427	+ 4,952	—	— 25,475	Falling-off in Madras and Bombay.
Salt ...	— 30,461	+ 436	—	— 30,025	Reduction in Bombay and Madras in excise on local manufacture.
Stamps ...	+ 9,361	+ 24,659	—	+ 34,020	Improvement chiefly in the North-West Provinces and Madras.
Other heads ...	— 22,841	— 13,320	+ 2,848	— 33,322	
Total ...	— 74,368	+ 16,718	+ 2,848	— 54,802	

TABLE IV.

1899-1900.—NET EXPENDITURE.

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT with REVISED ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Army: Effective	£ 118,495	£ —	£ 52,478	£ 170,973	Reduction in India £118,495, mainly in commissariat; and in England £52,478, owing chiefly to smaller payments for stores and larger receipts on account of the Troop Service. Improvement of net receipts £68,641; diminution of charges £16,515. Increase of charge £21,675; reduction of receipts £15,338. Owing chiefly to delay in the settlement of accounts with the Admiralty.
Railway Revenue Account	— 86,899	+ 1,616	+ 127	— 85,156	
Irrigation	+ 64,044	— 27,066	+ 35	+ 37,013	
Marine	— 12,110	+ 2,278	— 27,650	— 37,462	
Other heads	— 22,334	+ 39,890	— 37,603	— 20,047	
Total	— 175,794	+ 16,718	— 117,549	— 276,625	
Setting against this the reduction in the net Revenue shown in Table III, the position of the Imperial Government is better by	+ 101,426	—	+ 120,397	+ 221,823	

TABLE V.

1900-1901.—NET REVENUE.

COMPARISON of REVISED with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	£ 649,500	£ 263,000	£ —	£ 387,500	Reduction in Bombay, owing to the Famine.
Forest	+ 45,700	+ 44,700	—	+ 90,400	Great demand for teak in Burma.
Tributes	— 34,300	— 200	—	— 34,500	Reduction chiefly in Bombay.
Opium	+ 553,000	—	— 500	+ 552,500	Improvement of revenue, mainly in Bengal, the average price per chest being Rs. 1,361, instead of an Estimate of Rs. 1,200, and 900 more chests being sold.
Salt	+ 117,400	— 4,400	—	+ 113,000	General improvement, except in Burma.
Stamps	+ 17,700	+ 57,700	—	+ 75,400	Improvement mainly in the North-West Provinces.
Excise	+ 85,100	+ 53,400	—	+ 138,500	Increase especially in Madras, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Burma.
Provincial Rates	—	— 50,500	—	— 50,500	Reduction principally in Bombay, Central Provinces, and Punjab.
Customs	+ 165,500	+ 3,800	—	+ 169,300	Increase of imports of sugar, and counter-vailing duty thereon.
Mint	— 151,400	—	— 7,700	— 159,100	Owing to the decision that the profit on coinage of rupees shall be paid to the Gold Reserve Fund.
Miscellaneous	— 14,700	— 43,500	— 3,900	— 61,700	Agricultural advances treated as irrecoverable, and unusual remittances of coin in India rendered necessary by the low balances.
Other heads	— 1,400	+ 8,300	—	+ 6,900	
Total	+ 133,100	+ 337,000	— 11,400	+ 458,700	

TABLE VI.

1900-1901.—NET EXPENDITURE.

COMPARISON of REVISED with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	£ 26,500	+ £ 28,100	+ £ 180,100	+ £ 181,700	Owing to the issue of £3,000,000 India Stock, which was not contemplated when the Budget was framed.
Army: Effective	— 974,800	—	— 301,600	— 1,276,400	In India, the saving by the prolonged absence of troops in South Africa and China is estimated at about £670,000, and there were additional receipts amounting to £135,600, which were chiefly attributable to the same cause; there were also reductions owing to the fall in the prices of food, &c., but part of the saving was devoted to special objects for promoting the efficiency of the army, and the net result was a further improvement of £169,200. In England the reduction is chiefly owing to the dislocation of the relief service, and diminished issues of furlough pay.
Military and Special Defence Works.	— 68,400	—	+ 32,400	— 36,000	Reduction entirely in India; in England there is an increased charge for stores.
Collection of Revenue ...	— 24,400	— 47,700	— 2,100	— 74,200	Principally under Land Revenue.
Post Office	— 44,900	— 3,100	— 3,300	— 51,300	Charges reduced £18,200; receipts increased £33,100.
Telegraph	— 85,600	—	— 3,800	— 89,400	Increase of receipts.
Railway Revenue Account...	— 596,200	— 1,000	— 44,400	— 641,600	Reduction in India owing mainly to improved receipts, but partly to less land being purchased for subsidised railways than was expected. In England it is due to the lower rate of interest used in calculating the Great Indian Peninsula Railway annuity.
Irrigation	— 139,400	— 62,500	— 200	— 202,100	Improvement in receipts.
Famine Relief and Insurance	+ 908,100	— 39,300	+ 7,900	+ 876,700	Increased expenditure on famine relief, in the Central Provinces £708,800, and in Bombay £311,900; reduction otherwise £144,000.
Law and Justice	+ 8,800	+ 41,100	— 400	+ 49,500	Increased expenditure on jails, especially in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay; reduction in Burma, Central Provinces, and Assam.
Education	— 500	— 40,000	+ 1,000	— 39,500	General reduction, especially in Bengal.
Political	— 134,900	+ 2,700	+ 900	— 131,300	Mainly through the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan being drawn at irregular intervals.
Other Civil Departments ...	— 49,800	— 50,600	+ 37,200	— 63,200	Chiefly Police, Marine, and Scientific and Minor Departments.
Provincial and Local Railways.	—	— 67,000	—	— 67,000	Slower progress on the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.
Other heads... ..	— 8,400	— 100	— 25,200	— 33,700	
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	+ 576,400	—	+ 576,400	According to the Revised Estimate, the balances of Burma will contribute to the expenditure less than was anticipated by £234,600, North-West Provinces £148,300, Bengal £107,900, Madras £76,500, Bombay £17,500, and the Punjab £800; but India General more by £100, Central Provinces £1,200, and Assam £2,900. The Government of India made special grants of £431,900 to Bombay, £227,700 to the Central Provinces, and £39,900 to the Punjab.
Total	— 1,236,900	+ 337,000	— 121,500	— 1,021,400	
Combining this with the increase of the net Revenue shown in Table V., the Imperial position is better by	+ 1,370,000	—	+ 110,100	+ 1,480,100	

TABLE VII.
1901-1902.—NET REVENUE.

COMPARISON OF BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1901-1902 WITH REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1900-1901.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	£ 181,800	+ £ 658,700	£ —	+ £ 476,900	Chiefly in the Punjab and Central Provinces.
Tributes	+ 56,600	+ 200	—	+ 56,800	Recovery of arrears expected in Bombay.
Opium	— 569,300	—	— 500	— 569,800	Reduction of revenue £589,300; the number of chests to be sold in Calcutta has been raised from 45,300 to 48,000, but the average price is estimated at 1,100 instead of 1,361 rupees; diminution of charge £19,500.
Provincial Rates	— 400	+ 161,400	—	+ 161,000	Chiefly in the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bombay.
Customs	— 119,800	—	—	— 119,800	The yield of the sugar duties is taken at a lower figure.
Mint	— 91,500	—	— 6,300	— 97,800	The profit on the coinage of rupees is excluded in both years; the diminution arises on other operations.
Miscellaneous	+ 35,400	— 107,000	+ 3,000	— 68,600	Temporary loans in Bombay and Central Provinces treated as irrecoverable.
Other heads	— 15,200	— 11,000	—	— 26,200	
Total	— 886,000	+ 702,300	— 3,800	— 187,500	

TABLE VIII.
1901-1902.—NET EXPENDITURE.

COMPARISON OF BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1901-1902 WITH REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1900-1901.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	£ 56,700	+ £ 100	£ 42,500	£ 99,100	Improvement of receipts in India, on the large loans to Native States, &c.; and reduction of charge in England, owing to the discount incurred in 1900-1901.
Army: Effective	+1,470,500	—	+ 612,700	+2,083,200	Increased expenditure in India £1,194,800; namely, for the full establishment £849,500, and for stores £140,000, reorganisation of commissariat transport service £67,200, howitzer batteries £55,400, ordnance establishments £46,700, schools for mounted infantry £43,300, and other causes £249,000; saving of expenditure owing to fall in prices £168,000, and on sea transport £88,300. Reduction of receipts in India £275,700, owing to the absence of special repayments in connection with the troops lent for service out of India. Increased charge in England £842,700, of which £60,000 is in payments to the War Office owing to the resumption of transfers to the Army Reserve on the return of troops from South Africa, £90,000 in furlough pay, £163,200 on the renewal of the Transport Service, and £530,900 on stores, chiefly ordnance, with a reduction of £1,400 on miscellaneous payments. Increase of £230,000 in receipts in England, owing to payments by the British Government for the Transport Service and Aden, in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure.
Military and Special Defence Works.	+ 178,400	—	— 29,000	+ 149,400	Cordite, gun carriage, and small arms factories, accommodation for howitzer battery, schools for mounted infantry, &c.
Carried forward	+1,692,200	+ 100	+ 541,200	+2,133,500	

TABLE VIII.—continued.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Brought forward ...	£ +1,592,200	£ + 100	£ + 541,200	£ +2,133,500	
Collection of Revenue ...	+ 49,100	+ 137,000	+ 1,900	+ 188,000	General increase, but principally in land revenue charges in Bengal, Madras, Burma, Punjab, and North-West Provinces.
Post Office ...	+ 72,100	+ 3,100	+ 600	+ 75,800	} Increase of expenditure and reduction of receipts, owing to various improvements.
Telegraph ...	+ 102,000	—	+ 19,300	+ 121,300	
Railway Revenue Account	— 500	+ 8,700	+ 312,800	+ 321,000	Increase in net receipts £70,700, and in net expenditure £391,700, of which a large part arises from the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Irrigation ...	+ 112,600	+ 114,200	+ 100	+ 226,900	Increased charge £99,500; reduction of revenue £127,400, owing to less demand for irrigation in a favourable season.
Famine Relief and Insurance.	—3,196,300	— 40,800	— 7,900	—3,245,000	The provision for relief in 1901-1902, £674,100, is almost entirely in Bombay; £75,800 is allotted to protective irrigation works, and £250,100 is set apart for avoidance of debt, making the total grant £1,000,000.
Police ...	+ 1,000	+ 137,200	— 400	+ 137,800	Increase particularly in Burma.
Education ...	+ 500	+ 78,300	— 900	+ 77,900	General increase, especially in Bengal and North-West Provinces.
Political ...	+ 218,800	— 5,300	— 18,200	+ 195,300	Arrears of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan.
Scientific and Minor Departments.	+ 110,500	+ 12,000	— 14,300	+ 108,200	Increase due to the Census.
Civil Works ...	+ 168,900	+ 380,500	+ 2,500	+ 551,900	General increase, except in Burma and Assam.
Other heads... Provincial and Local Balances.	+ 46,700	+ 85,700	— 54,600	+ 77,800	According to the Estimates, the expenditure from Provincial and Local Balances in 1901-1902 will be heavier than in 1900-1901, in Burma by £217,300, North-West Provinces £211,900, and Bengal £190,200; while it will be less in Bombay £127,200, Madras £100,000, Punjab £89,700, Central Provinces £64,900, Assam £26,000, and India General £3,200.
	—	— 208,400	—	— 208,400	
Total ...	— 722,400	+ 702,300	+ 782,100	+ 762,000	
Combining this with the reduction of the net Revenue shown in Table VII., the Imperial position is worse by ...	— 163,600	—	— 785,900	— 949,500	

TABLE IX.

1898-1902.—NET REVENUE.

BUDGET FOR 1901-1902 COMPARED WITH ACCOUNT FOR 1898-1899.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue ...	£ — 606,156	£ + 466,144	£ —	£ — 140,012	Reduction in Bombay, North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces; increase elsewhere.
Opium ...	+ 537,988	— 42	— 1,055	+ 536,891	Increase in number of chests sold at Calcutta 8,550, and in average price 45 rupees per chest; increase of number of chests passed for export 2,000; charges heavier by £189,609.
Salt ...	— 136,745	— 3,812	—	— 140,557	Improvement in Bengal; reduction elsewhere.
Stamps ...	+ 36,826	+ 112,202	—	+ 149,028	Increase in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Madras, and Burma.
Excise ...	+ 67,174	+ 67,305	—	+ 134,479	Increase in Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Burma; reduction in Bombay.
Provincial Rates ...	— 3,867	+ 113,505	—	+ 109,638	General improvement, except in North-West Provinces and Bombay.
Miscellaneous ...	— 10,619	— 209,945	— 18,120	— 238,684	Receipts less by £83,357; charges heavier by £155,327, owing mainly to the remission of irrecoverable advances.
Other heads ...	+ 12,971	+ 32,626	— 13,207	+ 32,390	
Total ...	— 102,428	+ 577,933	— 32,472	+ 443,033	

TABLE X.

1898-1902.—NET EXPENDITURE.

BUDGET FOR 1901-1902 COMPARED WITH ACCOUNT FOR 1898-1899.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	— 164,511	+ 37,138	+ 233,210	+ 105,837	Reduction in India in consequence of the amount transferred from the Ordinary to the Public Works portion of the debt, on account of the capital outlay exceeding the sums borrowed. Increase of charge in England £213,343, and reduction of receipts £19,867.
Army: Effective: Ordinary	+ 969,410	—	+ 705,937	+1,675,347	In 1898-1899 Expenditure was still being incurred in Military Operations on the North-West frontier. In 1901-1902 the Budget provides for the issue of new rifles to a portion of the Native troops, reorganisation of the transport service, and improvement of artillery, guns, and ammunition, as well as various minor measures for efficiency. In England the increase is on ordnance stores.
Military Operations ...	— 677,384	—	— 17,743	— 695,127	
Military and Special Defence Works.	+ 123,208	—	— 36,675	+ 86,533	Cordite, gun carriage, and small arms factories, &c.
Collection of Revenue ...	+ 127,747	+ 335,399	— 9,295	+ 453,851	Chiefly in Land Revenue and Forest.
Post Office	+ 84,490	+ 6,142	— 13,013	+ 77,619	Increase of expenditure £139,774, and of revenue £62,155.
Telegraph	— 25,063	—	+ 100,978	+ 75,315	Increase of charges £188,979, chiefly on capital account, and of receipts £113,664.
Railway Revenue Account	—1,042,391	+ 3,615	+ 583,411	— 455,365	Increase of net receipts £1,268,627, and of expenditure £813,262. The increase in England is to a great extent due to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Irrigation	— 25,456	+ 125,031	— 815	+ 98,760	Increase of revenue £177,784, and of expenditure £276,544.
Famine Relief and Insurance	+ 233,511	— 25,053	— 1	+ 208,457	Increased charge for relief of famine £647,397, and for protective irrigation works £68,020; reduction in other grants £506,960.
Civil Departments	+ 409,257	+ 436,980	+ 67,050	+ 913,287	Increase in Police £255,960, Minor Departments (chiefly Census) £179,975, Political (arrears of subsidy of Amir of Afghanistan) £178,609, Law and Justice £155,814, Marine (stores) £109,285, Education £94,396, Administration £24,518, and Ecclesiastical £9,345; reduction in Medical £94,615.
Superannuation	+ 4,167	+ 65,641	+ 48,281	+ 118,089	Increase in India £69,808, and in England £48,281.
Civil Works	+ 174,922	+ 668,647	+ 1,076	+ 844,645	General increase, except in Assam.
Other heads	— 30,426	+ 85,277	— 3,209	+ 46,642	Increase in Stationery and Printing, and Construction of Local Railways.
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	—1,160,834	—	—1,160,834	Compared with 1898-1899, the Provincial Governments have budgeted to spend from their balances more by £1,160,834; namely, Burma £453,894, North-West Provinces £433,243, Bengal £295,182, Assam £55,636, Punjab £18,834, and Madras £14,317, while India General estimates for an expenditure smaller by £1,982, Central Provinces £40,514, and Bombay £67,776.
Total	+ 160,881	+ 577,983	+1,654,102	+2,393,056	
Setting against this the increase of net Revenue shown in Table IX., the Imperial position is worse by	— 263,309	—	—1,086,664	—1,949,973	

TABLE XI.

SUMMARY of FINANCIAL POSITION of the last Three Years.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1898-99.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	Increase or Decrease in 1901-1902 compared with 1898-99.
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue	41,879,617	40,986,698	42,510,200	42,322,700	+ 443,083
Net Expenditure :					
India : Imperial	7,740,519	7,504,806	8,623,800	7,901,400	+ 160,881
" Provincial and Local	15,443,617	14,617,518	15,319,300	16,021,600	+ 577,983
England	16,054,608	16,090,251	16,926,700	17,708,800	+ 1,654,192
Total of Net Expenditure	39,238,744	38,212,075	40,869,800	41,631,800	+ 2,393,056
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	+ 2,640,873	+ 2,774,623	+ 1,640,400	+ 690,900	- 1,949,973

In the following figures, which combine Revenue and Expenditure, + denotes better and - worse than in 1898-99 :-

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
<i>Net Revenue.</i>	£	£	£
Land Revenue	- 1,102,786	- 616,911	- 140,012
Opium	+ 440,281	+ 1,106,692	+ 536,891
Salt	- 240,182	- 120,057	- 140,557
Stamps	+ 64,247	+ 143,827	+ 149,028
Excise	+ 27,917	+ 125,478	+ 134,479
Provincial Rates	- 114,205	- 51,363	+ 109,638
Customs	- 68,435	+ 103,670	- 16,030
Mint	+ 312,896	+ 85,613	- 12,287
Miscellaneous	- 118,602	- 170,084	- 238,084
Exchange	- 109,577	- 31,923	- 12,628
Other heads	+ 15,527	+ 55,646	+ 73,245
	- 892,919	+ 630,583	+ 443,083
<i>Net Expenditure.</i>			
Interest	- 31,020	- 204,937	- 105,837
Army : Effective : Ordinary	+ 508,226	+ 407,853	- 1,675,347
" Warlike Operations	+ 695,127	+ 695,127	+ 695,127
Military and Special Defence Works	- 30,189	+ 62,867	- 89,533
Collection of Revenue	- 146,390	- 265,851	- 453,851
Post Office	+ 149	- 1,819	- 77,619
Telegraph	+ 69,776	+ 45,985	- 75,315
Railway Revenue Account	+ 696,921	+ 776,365	+ 455,365
Irrigation	- 43,373	+ 128,140	- 98,760
Civil Departments	- 261,731	- 391,787	- 913,287
Superannuation	- 54,697	- 80,289	- 118,089
Famine Relief and Insurance	- 1,307,305	- 3,453,457	- 208,457
Civil Works	- 221,135	- 292,745	- 844,645
Other heads	- 32,144	- 8,042	- 40,042
Provincial and Local Balances	+ 1,184,454	+ 952,434	+ 1,160,834
	+ 1,026,669	- 1,031,056	- 2,303,056
Total as compared with 1898-99	+ 133,750	- 1,000,473	- 1,949,973

TABLE XII.
EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF and INSURANCE.

Years.	Famine Relief.	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Construction of Protective Railways.		Reduction or avoidance of Debt.	Total.
			Charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	Charged under Railway Revenue Account.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
15 years, 1881-82 } to 1895-96.	213,776	1,209,227	4,367,287	2,420,967	3,551,533	11,762,790
1896-97	1,385,454	31,220	—	292,571	—	1,709,245
1897-98	3,550,332	25,011	—	235,299	—	3,810,642
1898-99	26,703	7,780	460,235	208,457	296,825	1,000,000
1899-1900... ..	2,074,918	23,930	—	29,599	—	2,128,447
Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	4,225,100	19,900	—	—	—	4,245,000
Budget, 1901-1902	674,100	75,800	—	—	250,100	1,000,000
Total of 21 years	12,150,383	1,392,868	4,827,522	3,186,893	4,098,458	25,656,124

TABLE XIII.

EXCHANGE.

From 1884-85 to 1898-99 the Accounts were so prepared as to bring the English transactions into tens of rupees by adding the Exchange, and combining the result with the Indian transactions. As sovereigns have now been declared legal tender in India, and are at present interchangeable with rupees at the rate of 1 to 15 (equal to 16*d.* per rupee), it was decided that in the Accounts, with effect from the 1st of April, 1899, the Indian transactions should be converted into pounds at that rate, and the sterling transactions be added thereto, the result being given in pounds. But there will almost always be some addition or subtraction to be made on account of Exchange, owing to the extreme improbability that the remittances for the whole year will be effected at *exactly* 16*d.* per rupee, and to engagements to remit various sums at specified rates. There are also charges incurred in India for the increase of the pay of the European soldiers in India owing to the fall in Exchange, and for compensation to officers. In the following table the receipt (+) or charge (—) due to these several causes, during recent years, is shewn.

Years.	Amount required to defray Net Sterling Expenditure at		Difference between columns (2) and (3), being Exchange on Net Sterling Expenditure.	Exchange on Remittance Account.	Total of columns (5) and (6).	Other Charges for Exchange.		Grand Total (7) + (8) + (9).	
	Average drawing rate.	Rupees 15 for £1.				Soldiers' Pay.	Compensation to Officers.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)*	(10)
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	£s. at rupees 15 = £1.	£	£	£	£	£
1888-89	214,701,880	219,788,850	+ 5,086,970	+ 339,132	+ 684,295	+ 978,427	— 344,667	—	+ 628,760
1889-90	210,259,220	217,607,320	+ 7,348,100	+ 495,874	+ 257,820	+ 758,704	— 421,267	—	+ 332,436
1890-91	201,859,210	227,652,900	+ 25,793,780	+ 1,752,919	+ 52,132	+ 1,805,051	— 591,467	—	+ 1,413,584
1891-92	225,419,800	237,751,700	+ 12,331,810	+ 688,767	+ 21,019	+ 709,816	— 271,467	—	+ 438,349
1892-93	258,060,840	241,714,000	— 16,346,840	— 1,091,748	+ 13,124	— 1,078,624	— 408,133	—	— 1,486,757
1893-94	257,929,980	234,500,420	— 23,429,560	— 1,561,950	+ 71,280	— 1,490,670	— 568,133	— 412,318	— 2,471,095
1894-95	244,030,500	232,559,730	— 11,470,770	— 3,431,384	+ 151,783	— 3,279,601	— 756,200	— 826,163	— 4,861,964
1895-96	270,651,700	230,609,300	— 39,952,400	— 2,663,497	+ 118,871	— 2,544,626	— 770,933	— 885,088	— 4,800,647
1896-97	276,509,850	232,030,930	— 44,478,920	— 1,668,594	+ 90,155	— 1,578,439	— 755,467	— 623,451	— 2,921,357
1897-98	250,171,070	240,069,010	— 10,102,060	— 673,470	+ 20,313	— 653,157	— 605,267	— 457,243	— 1,706,667
1898-99	241,234,350	240,009,540	— 1,224,810	— 27,653	+ 50,281	+ 22,628	— 518,933	— 319,880	— 810,165
1899-1900 ..	240,920,723	241,959,545	+ 1,038,823	+ 67,922	— 148,871	— 80,949	— 438,500	— 318,095	— 837,944
1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).	254,755,400	254,421,000	— 334,000	— 22,300	+ 19,000	— 3,300	— 438,900	— 295,300	— 737,400
1901-1902 (Budget).	263,209,500	266,209,500	—	—	+ 16,000	+ 16,000	— 438,900	— 325,300	— 748,200

* Of the Exchange Compensation, the following amounts were borne by the Provincial Governments, and did not affect the Imperial position:—1893-4, £161,073; 1894-5, £286,469; 1895-6, £302,067; 1896-7, £214,805; 1897-8, £163,073; 1898-9, £112,633; 1899-1900, £112,751; (Revised) 1900-1901, £109,410; (Budget) 1901-1902, £117,100.

TABLE XIV.
HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenues of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
Interest and Management of Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue Account)	£ 2,892,009	£ 3,102,600	£ 3,058,500
Railway Revenue Account	5,912,527	6,144,300	6,457,100
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c. ..	46,699	47,500	25,800
Postal Subsidy	48,000	53,700	52,000
Telegraph: Red Sea Company's Annuity	18,027	18,900	18,000
" Indo-European	44,947	41,700	61,100
" Zanzibar-Mauritius	10,000	10,000	—
Public Works: Civil Engineering College	— 621	9,100	8,100
" Other Charges	940	1,800	1,500
Marine: His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,154	103,800	103,000
" Indian Government Defence Vessels	59,800	80,000	61,600
" Other Charges	1,361	8,000	6,500
India Civil Service: Allowances to Candidates, Examinations, &c. ..	8,713	8,000	8,200
Lunatics: Maintenance	3,505	3,200	3,100
Political Charges: Persian Mission (and in 1901-1902 Minor Consulates) ..	7,000	7,000	6,000
" Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in China	12,500	12,500	—
" Pensions: Territorial and Political	11,452	20,800	10,700
" Other Charges	4,224	5,200	500
India Office: Salaries of Establishment	132,041	129,500	130,800
" Auditor's Department	6,599	7,000	7,200
" Store Department	21,466	23,400	23,000
" Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, and other Charges	86,486	23,300	21,400
Army, Effective: Home Charges of British Forces serving in India (including in 1901-1902 receipt on account of Aden)	745,342	701,000	672,000
" Troop Service and Transport	112,366	97,600	139,000
" Other Charges	41,503	21,600	20,600
Stores: Civil and Public Works (including Special Defence Works)	239,912	242,700	209,700
" Telegraph	88,492	182,600	172,300
" Marine	166,835	173,000	117,500
" Military	368,520	888,600	1,408,900
" Miscellaneous Charges	11,115	11,000	10,000
Furlough: Civil and Marine	282,881	252,500	252,500
" Military	304,991	247,000	326,000
" Telegraph	4,470	4,600	4,200
" Public Works	55,107	52,000	57,000
Non-Effective Charges: Civil and Marine	1,278,461	1,280,500	1,304,100
" Military	3,003,559	2,939,100	2,929,600
Total	16,129,303	16,961,400	17,747,300

There is an increase in the Budget for 1901-1902, as compared with the Account for 1899-1900, of £1,043,506 in Stores, almost entirely for the Army, of £544,573 in the Railway Revenue Account, of £166,491 under Interest and Management of the Debt, and of £120,427 in other payments, against which is to be set the grant of £257,000 by the Imperial Government, in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure; so that the total increase in the net sterling Expenditure is £1,617,997.

The Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenues of the year, according to the Account and Estimates, is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	£ 605,337	£ 648,000	£ 1,478,000
" on Irrigation Works	10,477	6,800	5,000
Total	615,814	654,800	1,483,000

TABLE XV.

RAILWAYS.

Length of Railways in India sanctioned on 31st March 1901 ... 27,175 miles.
 " " opened for traffic " " ... 25,156 "

<i>Length opened in 1900-1901.</i>		<i>Additional Length sanctioned in 1900-1901.</i>	
	Miles.		Miles.
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	231	Bengal-Nagpur : Branches... ..	253
Jodhpur-Bikaner	147	North-Western : Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal	88
Assam-Bengal	142	Mayavaram-Mutupet : to Arantangi ...	45
Burma	131	Other lines	6
North-Western : Branches	116		
Bengal and North-Western : Tirhoot Section	97		
Bengal-Nagpur : Branches... ..	92		
Oudh and Rohilkhand : Moradabad to Ghaziabad	87		
Ludhiana-Dhuri Jakhal	80		
Bengal Dooars	73		
Shadipalli-Balotra	69		
Great Indian Peninsula : Extensions ...	50		
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	35		
Other lines	37		
Total	1,387	Total	392

Results of Working the Railways.

Including Capital Expenditure on Steam-boat Service and Suspense Account, but excluding other indirect charges, the following are the general results of working the Railways for the last three calendar years :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
Miles open at end of year	21,815	23,354	24,594
Capital outlay at end of year	£ 178,898,605	190,562,007	200,047,206
Average cost per open mile	8,201	8,160	8,134
Number of passengers carried	152,285,760	162,543,195	177,613,218
Number of tons of goods carried	36,297,939	40,465,859	43,095,196
Gross receipts	£ 18,293,450	19,581,203	20,975,435
Working expenses	8,686,709	9,317,842	9,978,518
Net receipts	9,606,741	10,263,366	10,996,917
Percentage of net receipts on capital cost	5.37	5.39	5.50

Railway Revenue Account.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
Receipts	£ 16,537,845	£ 18,096,200	£ 18,427,600
Expenditure	16,511,089	17,940,000	18,592,400
Net Charge (or Receipt)	76,756	156,200	164,800

This result is arrived at after charging in the Railway Revenue Account the following sums on account of the redemption of Capital which is included in the annuities issued for the purchase of guaranteed railways :—

	Redemption of Capital.
	£
Account, 1899-1900	221,700
Revised Estimate, 1900-1901	402,000
Budget, 1901-1902	590,100

TABLE XVI.
IRRIGATION WORKS.

Financial Result.	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
Major Works :	£	£	£
Direct receipts	1,578,529	1,717,200	1,562,900
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	670,174	730,600	755,500
Total Revenue	2,248,703	2,447,800	2,318,400
Working Expenses	664,753	695,200	696,400
Net Revenue	1,583,950	1,752,600	1,622,000
Interest on Debt	896,749	921,800	949,300
Net Receipt	687,201	830,800	672,700
Minor Works and Navigation : net Charge	550,814	522,900	591,700
Total net Receipt	136,387	307,900	81,000

Capital Outlay.	To the end of 1898-99.	During 1899-1900.	Estimated in		Total to end of 1901-1902.	Percentage of net Revenue in 1899-1900 on Capital Outlay.
			1900-1901.	1901-1902.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
Bengal : Orissa Project	1,719,225	2,593	3,100	4,100	1,729,018	01
Midnapore Canal	552,051	533	—	—	552,584	39
Son Canals	1,722,867	552	700	2,100	1,725,115	12
N.-W. Provinces : Ganges Canal ...	1,881,425	5,314	7,100	8,100	1,901,939	88
Lower Ganges Canal.	2,199,520	43,932	5,100	5,900	2,254,452	60
" Fatehpur Branch.	182,474	15,907	14,400	6,900	219,681	89
Agra Canal	591,198	899	100	2,900	595,097	14
Eastern Jumna Canal.	242,381	2,357	3,800	5,600	254,138	52
Betwa Canal	272,178	4,733	8,400	3,700	289,011	02
Punjab : Western Jumna Canal ...	1,056,844	28,686	4,700	4,500	1,094,730	73
Bari Doab Canal	1,166,941	7,389	16,700	37,100	1,228,130	62
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)	1,538,027	6,234	7,800	9,900	1,561,961	65
Chenab Canal	1,577,610	60,270	50,000	49,000	1,736,880	19
Jhelum Canal	40,130	187,726	226,500	166,500	620,856	—
Swat River Canal	259,003	6,512	500	—	266,015	07
Madras : Godavari Delta System ...	744,024	4,314	6,000	8,200	762,538	62
Kistna Delta System	833,891	12,171	14,300	17,300	877,662	38
Pennér River Canals System.	321,362	4,965	12,500	11,600	350,427	62
Periyar Project	562,196	5,021	4,100	4,600	575,917	59
Rushikulya Project	287,238	2,830	2,200	1,000	293,268	00
Bombay : Eastern Nara Works	404,413	438	2,500	8,600	415,951	27
Jamrao Canal	348,873	84,408	61,700	37,400	532,381	02
Mutha Canals	426,716	1,710	200	2,500	431,126	70
Nira Canal	357,033	6	400	900	358,339	65
Burma : Mandalay Canal	101,264	74,914	60,000	46,700	282,878	15
Other Works	2,824,033	64,641	112,600	306,900	3,308,174	—
Total	22,212,917	627,951	625,400	752,000	24,218,268	67

The chief grants in 1901-1902 are for the Jhelum, Chenab, Mandalay, Jamrao, and Bari Doab Canals.

TABLE XVII.
CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	£	£	£
Outlay by Government :—			
Not charged to Revenue :—			
State Railways	3,495,200	3,275,700	4,294,400
Irrigation	597,960	600,500	666,700
Charged to Revenue :—			
State Railways	2,356	18,200	43,200
Irrigation	29,991	24,900	85,300
	4,125,507	3,919,300	5,089,600
Outlay by Railway Companies guaranteed or subsidized by Government :—			
Old Guaranteed Companies	568,427	284,300	475,400
Other Companies guaranteed or assisted ...	1,826,606	1,948,000	2,084,700
Branch lines on firm guarantee	88,287	30,300	28,500
	2,483,320	2,262,600	2,588,600
Total outlay by Government or with Government assistance	6,608,827	6,181,900	7,678,600
Further outlay : Branch Railways not on firm guarantee	250,880	38,700	26,100
Railways outside Government accounts ...	360,967	247,600	357,500
Local Railways : Debenture capital	—	—	39,200
	611,847	286,300	422,800
Total : Railways	6,592,723	5,842,800	7,349,000
Irrigation	627,951	625,400	752,000
Grand Total	7,220,674	6,468,200	8,101,000

TABLE XVIII.
DEBT.*

	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	£	£	£
In India	— 119,998	2,205,200	938,100
In England	— 1,800	3,500,000†	1,000,000
Total	— 121,298	5,705,200	1,938,100

* Including temporary debt, but excluding the cancelment of debt by the operation of the sinking funds.

† Excluding the liability for the debenture debt of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company incurred on the purchase of its undertaking.

TABLE XIX.
SEA-BORNE TRADE.

[Fifteen rupees taken as equal to £1.]

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	£	£	£
Imports of Private Merchandise	45,586,895	47,141,242	50,851,579
Government stores	2,480,791	3,061,745	3,077,813
Total merchandise	48,067,686	50,202,987	53,929,392
Treasure—Private	11,922,638	13,972,342	10,975,739
Government	7,770	10,115	5,408,769
Total treasure	11,930,408	13,982,457	16,384,508
Total imports	59,998,094	64,185,444	70,313,900
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	72,900,184	70,455,797	69,470,886
Foreign goods (re-exports)	2,247,464	2,194,994	2,139,033
Government stores	52,168	71,424	233,024
Total merchandise	75,199,816	72,722,215	71,842,943
Treasure—Private	4,938,787	5,300,027	4,982,970
Government	2,160	4,231	4,501,960
Total treasure	4,940,947	5,304,258	9,484,930
Total exports	80,140,763	78,026,473	81,327,872
Total Sea-borne trade	140,138,857	142,211,917	151,641,772

Analysis of the Imports of Merchandise.

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	£	£	£
<i>Private Merchandise.</i>			
I. Animals, living	219,537	202,329	324,880
II. Articles of Food and Drink :			
Grain and Pulse	20,843	484,662	639,353
Liquors	1,098,347	1,064,985	1,077,940
Provisions	1,021,112	1,125,498	1,317,144
Salt	440,818	407,997	377,338
Spices	592,702	611,015	586,071
Sugar	2,677,999	2,251,086	3,770,144
Tea	123,296	105,762	169,141
Other articles	151,254	106,848	111,230
Total	6,126,371	6,157,853	8,048,361
III. Metals and their Manufactures :			
Copper	747,518	352,758	611,422
Iron	1,539,052	1,612,932	2,093,322
Steel	683,670	667,234	955,099
Other metals	482,590	487,579	627,814
Hardware, cutlery, implements, and sewing machines	953,416	1,060,195	1,227,543
Machinery and millwork	2,037,287	1,694,602	1,505,039
Railway plant and rolling stock (not Government stores)	1,883,210	1,851,385	894,080
Total	8,326,743	7,726,685	7,914,319
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, &c....	1,342,275	1,287,658	1,483,749

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
V. Oils :	£	£	£
Kerosine	1,990,581	1,959,988	2,069,225
Other kinds	377,423	324,127	435,722
Total	2,368,004	2,284,115	2,504,947
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles :			
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	464,253	540,143	204,493
Cotton	57,546	308,206	467,250
Ivory	141,911	70,331	105,886
Precious stones and pearls, unset	259,969	618,231	384,950
Silk	531,771	384,059	677,960
Wood	93,453	56,969	151,152
Other articles	432,348	481,766	479,386
Total	1,981,251	2,459,705	2,471,077
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured :			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics :			
Cotton twist and yarn	1,701,089	1,633,341	1,659,476
" piece goods	15,932,780	17,275,155	17,495,076
" other sorts	519,278	726,254	735,675
Flax, hemp, and jute	140,401	160,287	191,632
Silk	907,862	753,221	1,110,541
Wool	1,015,821	1,172,001	1,408,384
B. Apparel, including boots and shoes	920,324	976,204	1,026,518
C. Other manufactured articles :			
Arms, ammunition, &c.	192,675	168,764	156,491
Carriages, carts, &c.	211,599	176,541	156,791
Glass	441,529	511,101	503,451
Instruments and apparatus	227,401	259,905	309,128
Matches	253,193	231,729	265,372
Paints and colours, and painters' materials	222,692	231,433	269,323
Paper and pasteboard	255,105	274,212	302,000
Stationery (excluding paper)	193,321	195,844	211,250
Umbrellas	162,292	182,021	180,022
Other articles	1,925,352	2,094,885	2,123,116
Total	25,222,714	27,022,897	28,104,246
Total Private Merchandise	45,586,895	47,141,242	50,851,579
Government Stores.			
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,367,367	1,684,218	1,703,631
Arms, ammunition, &c.	204,930	65,705	191,247
Metals, hardware, machinery, &c.	405,603	645,534	604,558
Other Stores	502,891	666,287	578,376
Total	2,480,791	3,061,745	3,077,812

Analysis of the Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
I. Animals, living	£ 106,652	£ 133,810	£ 145,833
II. Food and Drink :			
Coffee	1,166,549	989,809	818,967
Rice	10,542,636	8,731,366	8,812,766
Wheat (including flour)	6,810,746	2,862,956	258,934
Other grain and pulse	778,330	471,167	282,525
Provisions	406,486	411,373	385,037
Spices	412,398	365,530	361,010
Sugar	132,291	224,954	113,967
Tea	5,363,203	6,061,408	6,367,287
Other articles	105,180	133,331	135,863
Total	25,717,819	20,251,894	17,536,356

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	£	£	£
III. Metals and their Manufactures... ..	90,899	142,778	315,360
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyeing Materials, &c.:			
Opium	4,750,673	5,469,143	6,303,624
Indigo	1,980,319	1,795,007	1,423,987
Myrabolams	213,648	235,447	211,212
Saltpetre	232,897	256,196	226,355
Other articles	378,414	485,548	427,042
Total	7,555,951	8,241,341	8,592,220
V. Oils	533,925	579,099	437,679
VI. Raw Materials:			
Coal and Coke	223,535	218,674	395,912
Cotton	7,459,026	6,616,710	6,751,601
Fodder	299,313	381,006	467,588
Hemp	145,413	168,830	224,826
Hides and skins	2,770,056	4,592,233	4,659,631
Jute	4,627,497	5,381,098	7,245,171
Manures (bones, &c.)	272,268	408,581	394,228
Seeds: Castor	488,120	348,422	437,810
" Linseed	3,421,655	3,002,145	2,970,673
" Poppy	373,948	407,646	457,685
" Rape	1,877,194	1,346,903	823,830
" Til or jinjili	1,524,201	1,339,972	1,037,238
" Other sorts	213,010	287,931	282,121
Silk	305,335	465,740	341,471
Wood: teak and other	687,918	695,384	670,188
Wool	835,655	904,250	602,006
Other articles	571,854	691,529	716,063
Total	26,095,998	27,257,054	28,478,042
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured:			
Yarns and textile fabrics:			
Cotton twist and yarn	4,402,059	4,601,452	2,780,393
" piece goods	705,588	841,163	955,486
" other sorts	84,666	73,468	66,092
Jute: Gunny bags	2,261,090	2,345,919	2,957,581
" " cloths, rope, twine, &c.	1,604,483	1,830,314	2,285,486
Other kinds (silk and wool)	239,218	254,771	281,252
Other manufactured articles:			
Coir manufactures (except rope)	198,970	221,540	267,828
Hides and skins, dressed or tanned	2,196,090	2,383,018	2,996,123
Lac	570,995	749,877	699,865
Other articles	535,781	548,300	675,290
Total	12,798,940	13,849,822	13,965,396
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures	72,900,184	70,455,798	69,470,886

Analysis of the Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise.

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	£	£	£
Cotton goods, including twist and yarn	906,530	896,344	831,212
Metals and their manufactures	147,630	176,376	138,789
Sugar	123,213	76,309	54,862
Tea	97,541	56,578	87,528
Wool and its manufactures	331,046	324,056	247,810
Other articles	641,504	664,731	778,832
Total	2,247,464	2,194,994	2,139,033

Movement of Treasure.

					1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
					£	£	£
Gold: Imports:	Bullion	...	...	...	2,870,455	2,308,778	2,349,999
	Coin	...	...	...	3,022,914	5,323,753	5,582,014
	Total	...	...	...	5,893,369	7,632,531	7,932,013
Exports:	Bullion	...	...	...	1,548,597	1,330,053	6,685,702
	Coin	...	...	...	9,167	8,744	684,888
	Total	...	...	...	1,557,764	1,338,797	7,370,590
Net Imports:	Bullion	...	...	...	1,321,858	978,725	-4,335,703
	Coin	...	...	...	3,013,747	5,315,009	4,897,126
	Total	...	...	...	4,335,605	6,293,734	561,423
Silver: Imports:	Bullion	...	...	...	5,241,673	5,959,455	7,937,025
	Government Rupees	...	...	...	317,200	307,030	349,574
	British Dollars and other Coin	...	...	...	478,166	83,441	165,896
Total	...	...	...	6,037,039	6,349,926	8,452,495	
Exports:	Bullion	...	...	...	3,035	18,743	124,005
	Government Rupees	...	...	...	1,344,918	954,711	934,686
	British Dollars	...	...	...	2,028,383	2,977,902	1,013,428
	Other Coin	...	...	...	6,847	14,105	42,221
Total	...	...	...	3,383,183	3,965,461	2,114,340	
Net Imports:	Bullion	...	...	...	5,238,638	5,940,712	7,813,020
	Government Rupees	...	...	...	-1,027,718	-647,681	-585,112
	British Dollars and other Coin	...	...	...	-1,557,064	-2,908,566	-889,753
Total	...	...	...	2,653,856	2,384,465	6,338,155	
Net imports of treasure on private account	...	...	...	6,983,850	8,672,315	5,992,769	
	by Government	...	...	5,611	5,884	906,809	
	Total	...	...	6,989,461	8,678,199	6,899,578	
Value of Fractional silver coined	...	...	...	186,937	616,111	77,961	
	Rupees coined for the Government of India	...	...	—	867,872	11,429,476	
	British dollars coined	...	...	3,259,255	4,650,603	1,432,550	
	Coinage for Native States	...	...	278,640*	—	2,478	

* For Bhopal and Kashmir.

Shipping.

		1898-1899.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels with cargoes entered	...	3,508	3,303,627	3,301	3,413,391	2,993	3,147,125
„ cleared	...	4,362	4,404,961	3,820	4,024,482	3,710	3,890,193

TABLE XX.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31ST, 1901.

<i>Assets.</i>	£	<i>Liabilities.</i>	£
Railways constructed by the State	71,737,000	Debt in India	76,886,000
" purchased " "	85,394,000*	" England	133,435,000
Irrigation Works	23,466,000	Other obligations	15,564,000
Loans to Corporations, &c....	12,433,000		225,885,000
Advances to Railway Companies...	8,846,000		218,944,000
Cash Balances in India	10,823,000		
" " England	3,717,000		
	216,416,000	Excess of Liabilities over Assets, in India and in England	9,469,000

* This figure represents the capital expenditure by Companies on six Railways previous to their purchase by the State. Two were bought with cash obtained by the creation of debt in England; the others partly by the creation of such debt, but mainly by means of Annuities expiring respectively in 1953, 1957, 1958, and 1948, and at present amounting altogether to about £2,987,000. It is calculated that in 1901-2 the portion paid on account of redemption of capital will be about £590,000. In accordance with the several Acts of Parliament regulating the annuities, they are charged on and payable out of the Revenues of India, to which the earnings of the purchased railways are credited.

TABLE XXI.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Account, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	£	£	£
Salt	5,573,800	5,693,900	5,673,400
Stamps	3,225,900	3,305,500	3,310,700
Excise	3,810,500	3,908,100	3,917,100
Provincial Rates	2,495,500	2,558,300	2,719,300
Customs	3,058,800	3,231,000	3,111,200
Assessed Taxes	1,292,700	1,300,900	1,296,700
Registration	287,200	311,400	300,400
Total	19,744,400	20,309,100	20,328,800
According to the census taken in 1901, the population of British India was 231,085,000. On this basis, and allowing for the increase of population at the rate of two-fifths of one per cent. per annum, the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation from Salt, Excise, Customs, &c., is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is...	s. d. 1 8½	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 1¾	3 2¾	3 3

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing the Principal FIGURES in the INDIAN ACCOUNTS for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900, and ESTIMATES for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£	
Revenue	67,595,815	68,637,164	75,166,000	72,191,900	<p>The result of 1899-1900 was better than that of 1898-1899 by £133,750.</p> <p>The estimated result of 1900-1901 is worse than that of 1899-1900 by £1,134,223.</p> <p>The estimated result of 1901-1902 is worse than that of 1900-1901 by £949,500.</p>
Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the year.	64,954,942	65,862,541	73,525,600	71,501,000	
Surplus	2,640,873	2,774,623	1,640,400	690,900	
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, during the Year.	63,976,708	66,068,761	73,499,800	71,683,600	<p>In 1898-1899 and 1900-1901 the Provincial Governments did not spend their full income. On the other hand, in 1899-1900, and according to the Budget Estimate for 1901-1902, they spent, or are expected to spend, from their accumulated balances, a portion of the unspent income of former years, in addition to the income of the current year.</p>
Portion thereof defrayed by Provincial Governments from their Balances.	—	206,220	—	182,600	
Portion of allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them, and added to their Balances.	978,234	—	25,800	—	
Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the year.	64,954,942	65,862,541	73,525,600	71,501,000	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£	£	£	£	
Land Revenue	18,306,208	17,205,056	17,695,800	18,170,600	In 1899-1900 the reduction arose from the famine, in Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, Madras, and North-West Provinces, while in Burma there was a material increase. In 1900-1901 there was a considerable improvement in Madras, and to a less extent in Bombay, the Punjab, and Burma. In 1901-1902 it is anticipated mainly in the Punjab and Central Provinces.
Opium	3,816,887	4,401,982	5,132,000	4,542,700	The number of chests sold monthly in Calcutta was 3,250 in 1898, 3,400 in 1899, 3,700 in 1900, and was raised to 4,000 in January 1901. The average price per chest was 1,055 rupees in 1898-1899, 1,221 in 1899-1900, 1,361 in 1900-1901, and is estimated at 1,100 rupees in 1901-1902. The number of chests of Malwa opium passed for export was 24,000 in 1898-1899, 25,492 in 1899-1900, and is estimated at 25,912 in 1900-1901, and 26,000 in 1901-1902. The duty is 500 rupees per chest.
Salt	6,066,581	5,850,463	5,951,100	5,937,900	The duty on salt is 2½ rupees a maund throughout India (except in Burma, where it is one rupee a maund). In 1898-99 there was a general revival of trade, and there were unusually large credit sales in Madras. The receipts in later years were affected by the famine.
Stamps	3,198,433	3,265,476	3,343,700	3,347,300	The increase occurs especially in Bengal and the North-West Provinces.
Excise	3,828,948	3,859,942	3,957,000	3,967,100	There is a general improvement, particularly in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Burma, but in Bombay there was a large reduction in 1899-1900, and again in 1900-1901

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES :	£	£	£	£	
Refunds and Drawbacks	202,889	190,402	214,900	191,800	In the Net Statement on page 52 these charges have been deducted from the various heads of revenue to which they relate. There were special refunds in Bombay in 1900-1901; and in 1899-1900 the salt compensations were unusually heavy.
Assignments and Compensations.	1,013,420	1,057,692	1,033,700	1,049,900	
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION :					
Land Revenue	2,703,038	2,748,739	2,831,000	2,941,000	In 1899-1900 the increase was chiefly in Bombay, Madras, and Burma. In 1900-1901 it occurred in Burma, Madras, the North-West Provinces, and Bombay. In 1901-1902 it is general, except in Bombay, but chiefly in Bengal, Madras, and Burma.
Opium	1,582,191	1,727,154	1,791,300	1,771,800	In 1898-1899 the payments were reduced, owing to a poor poppy crop.
Salt... ..	310,467	331,756	338,100	361,600	In 1899-1900 the increase was mainly in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. In 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 there are large local purchases in Madras.
Stamps	98,455	101,289	102,500	106,000	
Excise	162,009	161,509	163,500	175,400	In 1901-1902 the increase is general.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—continued.	£	£	£	£	
Provincial Rates	2,614,762	2,498,783	2,561,800	2,722,600	The reduction in 1899-1900 was due to suspensions on account of the famine, chiefly in Bombay, the Punjab, the North - West Provinces, and the Central Provinces. In the last there was a further falling off in 1900-1901, but an improvement in most other parts, especially Madras. The Budget for 1901-1902 contemplates a general increase, particularly in the Punjab and Central Provinces.
Customs	3,201,441	3,138,791	3,324,100	3,188,000	In 1899-1900 there was a considerable diminution of the receipts, both on exports of rice from Burma, which were diverted to India owing to the famine, and on imports of silver and petroleum; but the reduction on the latter was more than covered by increased imports of cotton goods and the countervailing duties on sugar. In 1900-1901 there was a large increase owing to abnormal imports of sugar, and also from the duty on oils, raw materials, and manufactured articles but a decline in the imports of silver and cotton goods. The reduction in 1901-1902 is expected in the imports under most heads.
Assessed Taxes	1,281,461	1,300,295	1,308,000	1,304,000	An Income Tax of 5 pies in the rupee (equal to 6½d. in the £, or 2·6 per cent.) is imposed on incomes of 2,000 rupees a year and upwards, and a tax of 4 pies in the rupee (equal to 5d. in the £, or about 2 per cent.) on incomes below 2,000 rupees and not less than 500 rupees a year, if derived from salaries, pensions, profits of companies, or interest on securities; other incomes are assessed on a scale varying from 1½ to 2½ per cent.; incomes derived from agriculture, being already liable to pay the Provincial Rates imposed on land in 1877-1878, are exempted from this Income Tax.
Forest	1,239,912	1,235,425	1,279,600	1,254,400	In 1900-1901 there were special receipts in Bombay from famine grass operations.
Registration	294,117	288,089	312,200	301,400	
Tributes from Native States.	606,468	615,028	578,300	640,900	The reduction in 1900-1901 arises from the postponement of the payment of tributes in Kathiawar, which it is hoped to recover in the current year.
TOTAL	44,455,218	43,654,330	45,443,600	45,376,900	

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES — <i>continued</i> .					
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION— <i>continued</i> .					
Provincial Rates	£ 37,158	£ 35,461	£ 84,500	£ 50,400	The increase in 1901-1902 occurs in Bengal, where much valuation work is expected in several districts.
Customs	143,295	153,953	162,300	164,700	The increase in 1899-1900 is mainly attributable to the payment of over-time allowance. In 1900-1901 it is partly due to the same cause, and partly to the re-organization of the department in Madras.
Assessed Taxes	21,875	22,158	22,400	24,300	
Forest	660,478	730,175	743,200	760,300	The increase in 1899-1900 was spread over almost all the provinces; it occurred chiefly in the Punjab in consequence of high rates and various exceptional causes, and in Bombay and the Central Provinces owing to a scheme for supplying fodder to cattle in the famine-stricken districts, the charges for which were in part met by special receipts. The increase in 1900-1901 arises from this cause in Bombay, and from active operations in Burma, to which also the increase in 1901-1902 may be attributed.
Registration	165,674	163,799	170,800	172,600	
TOTAL	£ 7,100,949	7,424,087	7,608,200	7,769,800	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£	
INTEREST	706,285	605,815	646,400	682,300	In 1898-1899 there was an exceptional increase, owing to the Bombay Port Trust paying on the 31st of March 1899 the interest due on the 1st of April.
POST OFFICE	1,276,045	1,308,815	1,353,600	1,338,200	From 1893-1894 the revenue of the Post Office has exceeded the expenditure. The decrease expected in 1901-1902 is owing to reduction of the rates for parcels.
TELEGRAPH	720,536	892,673	890,100	834,200	From 1888-1889 to 1900-1901 the receipts (except in 1890-91) exceeded the expenditure in the Telegraph department. There was in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 an abnormal use of telegrams in connection with the wars in South Africa and China, and the movements of grain due to the famine.
MINT	51,954	845,091	3,078,500	32,500	The increase in 1899-1900 arose from the coinage of rupees in consequence of the great demand for them, and also of British dollars, and of copper coin needed at the relief works. In 1900-1901 the net profit from the coinage of rupees, which was very large, is entered on both sides of the estimate, it having been decided that from the 1st of April 1900 the revenue so obtained shall be paid to a Gold Reserve Fund. As the amount is quite uncertain, and does not affect the surplus, it is in the Budget for 1901-1902 omitted from both sides.

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
INTEREST.	£	£	£	£	
Interest on Debt	6,595,732	6,674,637	7,098,900	7,221,300	
<i>Deduct</i> amount chargeable to Railways ;	4,047,632	4,184,535	4,378,400	4,549,300	
and to Irrigation Works	875,129	896,749	921,800	940,300	
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt...	1,672,971	1,593,353	1,798,700	1,722,700	In 1899-1900 there was a reduction of £168,023 in India in consequence of the transfer of debt to the Public Works portion; but in England the charge was increased by £88,405. In 1900-1901 the increase occurred in England, mainly owing to the discount of £143,000 on the issue of £3,000,000 India Stock.
Interest on other Obligations.	344,577	354,745	363,900	376,700	The increase is chiefly on Savings Bank balances.
TOTAL	2,017,548	1,948,098	2,162,600	2,099,400	
POST OFFICE	1,150,126	1,182,247	1,229,500	1,289,900	The increase is partly due to administrative improvements long needed in the Presidency and District Offices, and partly to the normal expansion of the department.
TELEGRAPH	684,421	726,782	808,000	873,400	The increase is largely due to the capital expenditure rendered necessary by the opening of new railways and canals, and by other extensions of the telegraph lines.
MINT	75,667	55,908	3,016,600	68,500	See note on page 34.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:	£	£	£	£	
Law and Justice	451,611	462,922	474,200	461,400	The improvement in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 is in the sale proceeds of jail manufactures.
Police	290,803	284,190	298,900	296,500	
Marine	127,109	136,454	154,300	127,900	In 1899-1900 there were exceptional credits for the hire of vessels to convey troops to Africa, Ceylon, and Mauritius. In 1900-1901 the increase was mainly in pilotage receipts in Bengal, and coast light dues in Burma.
Education	153,898	153,326	164,200	168,100	
Medical	57,548	62,569	62,400	63,700	
Scientific and other Minor Department	70,055	80,588	84,000	92,100	The increase in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 was largely due to the sale of quinine in Madras and Bengal respectively. In 1901-1902 it arises from the expected sale of aluminium ware in Madras.
TOTAL	1,151,024	1,185,044	1,238,000	1,209,700	

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:	£	£	£	£	
General Administration ...	1,306,782	1,384,076	1,336,700	1,331,300	In 1899-1900 there were exceptional payments in England, of £57,600 for the purchase of land, &c., under the India Office (Store Depôt) Act, and of £5,000 for the installation of electric light at the India Office.
Law and Justice	2,735,297	2,765,684	2,920,700	2,900,900	In 1900-1901 the increase arose from the high prices and larger jail population caused by the famine, and from the formation of a Chief Court in Burma.
Police	2,787,143	2,851,296	2,913,400	3,048,800	In 1899-1900 the increase took place in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In 1900-1901 it occurred in most provinces, especially the North-West Provinces, Bombay, and Burma. In 1901-1902 it is chiefly due to the increase and rearmament of the special police in Burma, but there is an increase in all parts except Bombay and the Central Provinces.
Marine	428,824	533,892	601,800	538,900	In 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 there were heavy payments in England, on account of the new troopship "Hardinge." In 1901-1902 provision is made for lightships in Burma.
Education	1,065,702	1,086,119	1,092,500	1,174,300	The increase in 1901-1902 is general, and arises especially in Bengal and North-West Provinces.
Ecclesiastical	113,955	114,064	115,100	123,300	
Medical	1,077,763	944,604	945,000	989,300	The special expenditure in 1898-1899 caused by the plague was much reduced in the following year. The increase in 1901-1902 is due to expenditure in Bengal for the prevention of the plague.
Political	601,991	721,836	585,300	780,600	The variations arise mainly from irregularity in the drawing of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	369,380	381,017	455,100	571,400	The increase is owing to the census, the cost of which is estimated at £48,800 in 1900-1901 and £120,700 in 1901-1902.
TOTAL ... £	10,486,837	10,782,588	10,965,600	11,458,800	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS:	£	£	£	£	
Superannuation	208,568	204,761	195,800	196,800	
Stationery and Printing...	58,083	59,659	60,400	60,900	
Exchange	28,628	—	—	16,000	The gain is chiefly in connection with the remittances made for the Railway Companies at fixed rates of exchange. See the explanation on page 3.
Miscellaneous	383,957	293,406	270,300	300,600	The receipts in 1898-1899 were exceptionally increased by recoveries on account of expenditure on famine relief. The reduction in 1899-1900 was due partly to the absence of such receipts, and partly to the transfer of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zaila, to the Foreign Office.
TOTAL	679,236	557,826	526,500	573,800	

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS :	£	£	£	£	
Territorial and Political Pensions.	287,340	277,010	282,200	273,700	
Civil Furlough Allowances.	260,072	283,525	253,000	253,100	In consequence of the previous restriction, owing to the famine and plague, an exceptionally large number of officers took leave to England in 1899-1900.
Superannuation	2,653,579	2,704,469	2,721,200	2,759,400	The increase arises in the pensions, both in India and in England, on account of the various special departments.
Stationery and Printing...	477,399	512,554	526,500	525,000	In 1899-1900 the increase occurred principally in Bombay and Bengal.
Exchange	—	80,949	3,300	—	See the explanations on pages 3 and 40 of this Memorandum. The charge in 1899-1900 was mainly due to the transactions of the Burma and East Indian Railways.
Miscellaneous	165,973	194,024	222,400	321,300	In 1899-1900 the increase was due to the remission of advances to cultivators in the North-West Provinces, and to the refund to municipalities in Bengal of charges for plague camps. In 1900-1901 it is partly owing to frequent remittances of coin rendered necessary by the low balances; and in both that year and 1901-1902 to many advances in consequence of the famine being written off as irrecoverable, chiefly in Bombay and the Central Provinces.
TOTAL	£ 3,844,363	4,052,531	4,008,600	4,132,500	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE :					
Famine Relief	26,703	2,074,918	4,225,100	674,100	The following table shows the extent to which, according to the Accounts and Estimates, Expenditure for the relief of famine has been, or is being, incurred in the several Provinces :—
	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	4 years.
Bombay	16,778	778,072	1,983,800	668,100	3,447,750
Central Provinces	5,459	1,022,946	1,208,800	8,700	2,830,905
Punjab	51	158,776	182,800	—	319,427
India General (Ajmera, Baluchistan, &c.)	855	100,664	140,800	1,300	243,719
Bengal	2,152	915	20,100	—	33,167
Madras	1,277	2,184	13,400	—	16,881
North-West Provinces	— 34	4,644	2,700	—	7,310
Burma	64	—	—	—	64
England	1	3,717	7,900	—	11,618
	26,703	2,074,918	4,225,100	674,100	7,000,821
Construction of Protective Railways.	460,235	—	—	—	In 1898-99 the funds were devoted to the construction of the Berwada-Madras and East Coast Railways and the Godavari bridge; there was a small refund from the Guntakal Mysore Frontier line, and a large one of £130,586 from the South Indian Railway. In 1898-1899 £208,457, and in 1899-1900 £29,599, though included in the Railway Revenue Account, are treated as chargeable against Famine Insurance, as they represent the net charge on account of protective railways constructed through the agency of companies.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
RAILWAYS:					
State Railways: Gross Receipts.	13,075,980	14,653,223	16,867,900	17,408,900	In 1899-1900 there was an increase of £379,788 on the East Indian, £323,033 on the Rajputana-Malwa, £224,094 on the Bengal-Nagpur, £140,242 on the East Coast, £131,584 on the Eastern Bengal, £108,021 on the Indian Midland, £102,337 on the Bengal and North - Western and Tirhoot, £86,580 on the Southern Mahratta, £82,503 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, £52,830 on the Burma, and £15,376 on other lines, while on the North-Western Railway there was a reduction of £74,145. In 1900-1901 a large part of the increase was only nominal, since £1,858,682 arose on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which was transferred from the Guaranteed to the State Railways on its purchase by the Government. There were estimated improvements of £115,334 on the Burma, £113,013 on the East Indian, £101,070 on the Indian Midland, £83,819 on the Bengal-Nagpur, £65,153 on the Eastern Bengal, £21,240 on the East Coast, £18,399 on the Mysore, £18,279 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and £13,344 on other lines, while a decrease is expected of £193,656 on the North-Western Railway, which suffered from the famine. In 1901-1902 the increase anticipated is £507,500 on the Great Indian Peninsula (the estimate including a whole year instead of nine months in 1900-1901), £240,000 on the North - Western, £153,300 on the Bengal-Nagpur, £40,000 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, £26,700 on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot, and £46,900 on other lines; but allowance is made for a decrease of £73,400 on the Indian Midland, and £266,700 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, as the exceptional traffic of last year is not expected to continue, and of £133,300 on the East Coast line, of which the northern section has been transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE,	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
<i>RAILWAYS—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	
Guaranteed Companies; Net Traffic Receipts.	2,055,115	1,907,215	1,202,400	985,000	In 1899-1900 the net receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula railway were worse by £152,794. The transfer of the Great Indian Peninsula system to the class of State railways, on its purchase by the Government, caused a reduction under this head of £607,272 in 1900-1901, and of £325,700 in 1901-1902. In the Estimate for 1900-1901 the Bombay and Baroda lines show a falling-off by £104,446. In 1901-1902 the net receipts of that and the Madras railways are expected to improve by £76,700 and £31,600, respectively.

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.																														
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£																															
State Railways: Interest on Debt.	3,740,029	3,845,281	4,014,800	4,174,900	The increase in India, in consequence of the progress of construction, was £112,515, £75,162, and £66,100 in the three years, respectively. Owing to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, there was in England an additional charge of £98,000 in 1900-1901 for half a year's interest on its debenture debt, which in 1901-1902 is increased to £195,900 for the full payment.																														
State Railways: Annuities in purchase of Railways.	1,714,016	1,718,591	2,357,100	2,995,200	The increase in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 is due to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by means of an annuity.																														
State Railways: Interest chargeable against Com- panies on Advances.	307,603	339,254	363,600	374,400	This is that portion of the interest on debt which is charged in the ac- counts against the Southern Mah- ratta, Indian Midland, Bengal-Nag- pur, Bengal Central, and Lucknow- Bareilly railway companies, on account of advances made to them for the construction of lines through their agency, or for the discharge of debentures, instead of the companies raising the money by the issue of their debentures guaranteed by the Government. The increase is mainly due to advances in India for the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur line.																														
State Railways: Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	822,876	855,152	935,700	1,129,100	The figures represent interest on capital deposited, or debenture capital issued, by the Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, Bengal-Nagpur, Assam- Bengal, South Indian, Bengal Central, Lucknow-Bareilly, East Indian, Burma, Great Indian Peninsula, Hardwar-Dehra, Brahmputra- Sultanpur, and Mayavaram-Mutupet railway companies. In the three years there is an increase of £37,008 in India, chiefly for the Burma and Bengal-Nagpur lines, and of £269,216 in England, mainly for the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bengal-Nagpur, South Indian, and Assam-Bengal railways.																														
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.	265,489	343,400	201,900	130,300	The moiety of surplus profits payable to the Companies, including the con- tributions to the Provident Funds, appears as follows in the accounts and estimates:—																														
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1898-99.</th> <th>1899- 1900.</th> <th>1900- 1901.</th> <th>1901-02.</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>£</th> <th>£</th> <th>£</th> <th>£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bombay and Baroda ..</td> <td>137,785</td> <td>150,387</td> <td>103,400</td> <td>128,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Indian Peninsula ..</td> <td>96,600</td> <td>129,205</td> <td>98,100</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Madras ..</td> <td>6,845</td> <td>671</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£</td> <td>241,230</td> <td>280,263</td> <td>201,500</td> <td>128,700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1898-99.	1899- 1900.	1900- 1901.	1901-02.		£	£	£	£	Bombay and Baroda ..	137,785	150,387	103,400	128,700	Great Indian Peninsula ..	96,600	129,205	98,100	—	Madras ..	6,845	671	—	—	£	241,230	280,263	201,500	128,700
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£	241,230	280,263	201,500	128,700																															
Guaranteed Companies: Interest.	2,167,998	2,180,895	1,597,600	1,016,500	In 1899-1900 there was a considerable payment for land for the Calicut- Cannanore extension of the Madras railway. The reduction in 1900-1901 and 1901- 1902 is due to the transfer of the Great Indian Peninsula line to the head of State Railways.																														

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
RAILWAYS—continued.	£	£	£	£	
Subsidized Companies : repayment of Advances of Interest.	29,439	27,407	25,900	33,700	The figures represent the recovery in India from the Mysore State, on account of the excess of interest on the capital outlay upon its line over the net receipts of the railway, and also, in the Budget, from the Travancore State of its share of interest for the Tinnevely-Quilon railway ; and in England the receipt from the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, of the Government share of surplus profits.
TOTAL ...	£ 15,160,534	16,587,845	18,096,200	18,427,600	
IRRIGATION :					
Major Works : Direct Receipts.	1,475,287	1,578,529	1,717,200	1,562,900	The want of rain caused in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 an unusual requirement for water from the canals in the North-West Provinces and from some of those in the Punjab. There is in all the three years a great increase in the receipts from the Chenab Canal.
Major Works : Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	672,505	670,174	739,600	755,500	The improvement in 1900-1901 occurred mainly on the Godavari works and the Chenab Canal.
Minor Works and Navigation.	160,924	151,159	166,100	168,100	
TOTAL ...	£ 2,808,716	2,399,862	2,613,900	2,486,500	

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902	REMARKS.
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	
Subsidized Companies : Land, &c.	69,603	38,096	19,500	61,200	These figures include compensation for land taken up for numerous companies constructing railways on branch line terms (of which five projects appear for the first time in the Budget), and also a subsidy to the Dibru-Sadiya Company.
Miscellaneous Expenditure.	36,224	42,616	55,200	55,500	Chiefly for surveys, and for Director-General's and other Establishments. The principal charges for surveys and land were for the Sakri-Jainagar, Mysore and West Coast, Bara-Ajmere and Marwar, Kohat-Bannu, Kundwa-Akola-Basim, Midnapur-Jherriah, Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar, South Shan States, Pegu-Moulmein, Allahabad-Jaunpur, Vizianagram-Raipur, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhali, and Dacca-Mymensingh lines.
TOTAL ... £	15,780,699	16,511,089	17,940,000	18,592,400	
IRRIGATION :					
Major Works: Working Expenses.	626,929	664,753	695,200	696,400	The increase arose especially on the Chenab Canal.
Major Works: Interest on Debt.	875,129	896,749	921,800	949,300	The increase arises from further capital outlay.
Minor Works and Navigation.	626,898	701,973	689,000	759,800	The increase in 1899-1900 was largely due to the transfer to this head of the cost of various famine relief works, reckoned at ordinary rates; but also there was larger outlay in all provinces except Bengal. In 1901-1902 the proposed increase occurs chiefly in Burma.
TOTAL ... £	2,128,956	2,263,475	2,306,000	2,405,500	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:	£	£	£	£	
Military Works	86,156	84,780	86,200	86,100	The receipts are usually derived from the rents of buildings and sale of old materials.
Civil Works	433,827	406,100	408,900	404,300	The receipts are mostly derived from rents, sale of stores, proceeds of workshops, tolls, and ferries. In 1898-1899 there were exceptional receipts in Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and Assam.
TOTAL ... £	469,983	440,880	445,100	440,400	
ARMY SERVICES:					
Army: Effective	514,245	643,090	759,500	713,800	The increase in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 was caused by the receipts from the British Government on account of stores and animals sent to South Africa and China.
Army: Warlike Operations	27,632	—	—	—	
Army: Non-Effective ...	74,407	76,393	74,600	76,000	
TOTAL ... £	616,284	719,483	834,100	789,800	

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:	£	£	£	£	
Military Works	807,649	836,562	739,000	895,100	A sum of about £770,000 a year is granted for the construction and repair of military works throughout India, to which additions are made occasionally for specific purposes. In 1899-1900 special expenditure was incurred for defensive works on the frontier. In the Budget there are grants amounting to £118,300 for a new cordite factory, a new gun carriage factory, accommodation for a third howitzer battery, mounted infantry schools, &c.
Civil Works	3,104,682	3,298,090	3,372,500	3,919,800	In 1899-1900 the increase occurred chiefly in Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Madras; and in 1900-1901 there was a very large increase in Burma and a considerable reduction in Madras and Assam. In 1901-1902 provision is made for extra expenditure on the General Hospital at Calcutta, and on public offices at Calcutta, Simla, and Bangalore; and all the Provinces, except Assam and Burma, expect to spend much more freely than in the previous years.
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.	968	2,356	18,200	43,200	The expenditure is almost entirely on the Mayavaram - Mutpet Railway, which is to be bought by the Tanjore District Board.
TOTAL ... £	3,913,299	4,137,008	4,129,700	4,858,100	
ARMY SERVICES:					
Army: Effective	12,234,698	11,855,317	12,072,100	14,109,600	Both in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 there were large savings owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, China, &c.; but a considerable portion thereof was allotted to the purchase of guns and rifles, and other measures for improving the efficiency of the Army. In the Budget allowance is made for the full establishment, as well as for expenditure on the re-armament of the Native Army, re-organization of the transport service, purchase of Maxim guns for the Field Army and Coast Defences, and of new 10-pr. guns for mountain batteries, addition of two howitzer batteries and a company of garrison artillery, schools for mounted infantry, additional officers for the Native infantry and commissariat-transport department, and many minor measures.
Army: Warlike Operations	722,759	—	—	—	
Army: Non-Effective ...	3,043,869	3,029,909	3,001,100	3,025,700	
TOTAL ... £	16,001,326	14,885,226	15,073,200	17,135,300	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£	
TOTAL REVENUE £	67,595,815	68,637,164	75,166,000	72,191,900	

and Estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.	£ 974	£ 874	£ 6,800	£ —	The expenditure, which has been incurred on redoubts, military posts, blockhouses, and roads, on the North-West Frontier, on defences at Aden, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon, and in the Hooghly, and on guns and stores in England, is now virtually terminated.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, Imperial and Provincial }	63,976,708	66,068,761	73,499,800	71,683,600	There is an increase of £7,706,892 in the estimate for 1901-1902 over 1898-1899, which arises in the following manner: in the Railway Revenue Account £2,811,701 (against an increase of £3,267,046 in the receipts), on Army Effective Charges £1,152,143, on Civil Works £815,118, on Irrigation £276,544, in the collection of the Land Revenue £237,962, on Opium £189,609, on Forests £99,822, in the other direct demands on the Revenue £141,458, on Famine Relief and Insurance £208,457, on Police £261,657, on Scientific and Minor Departments (including the Census) £202,020, Political £178,609, Law and Justice £165,603, Marine £110,076, Education £108,598, and other Civil Departments £33,863 (except Medical in which there is a reduction of £88,463), on Telegraphs £188,979, under Miscellaneous £155,327, on the Post Office £139,774, in Superannuation £105,821, on Military Works £87,451, in Interest £81,852, and under other heads £42,911.
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:					
Deficits: Expenditure by Provincial Governments from their balances.	—	— 206,220	—	— 182,600	According to the Accounts and Estimates, special grants have been or will be made by the Imperial Government to Provincial Revenues, amounting to £804,700 in 1898-1899, £387,500 in 1899-1900, £699,500 in 1900-1901, and £1,096,200 in 1901-1902. After adding those grants to the balances, the Provincial Governments spent, or are expected to spend, £206,220 in 1899-1900 and £182,600 in 1901-1902, besides the whole of their annual allotments. On the other hand, in 1898-1899 their expenditure fell short of their receipts by £978,234, and in 1900-1901 it is estimated to have done so by £25,800. During the four years Madras will have reduced its balances by £37,100, Assam £23,200, and the Punjab £3,000, while India General will have an increase of £300, Bombay £35,300, the Central Provinces £37,600, Bengal £106,300, the North-West Provinces £182,000, and Burma £317,000. The net increase is £615,214.
Surpluses: Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them.	978,234	—	25,800	—	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE charged against the Revenue of the Year } £	64,954,942	65,862,541	73,525,600	71,501,000	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1898-1899 and 1899-1900,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1898-1899.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	REMARKS.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NET REVENUE.

Net Revenue.	Accounts, 1898-1899.		Accounts, 1899-1900.		Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.		Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c. :								
1. Land Revenue	17,547,611		16,444,825		16,930,700		17,407,600	
2. Forest	1,236,910		1,232,685		1,275,900		1,251,900	
3. Tributes from Native States.	579,550		586,603		551,100		607,900	
		19,364,071		18,264,113		18,757,700		19,267,400
II. Opium		2,230,308		2,670,589		3,337,000		2,767,200
III. Taxation :								
1. Salt	5,813,957		5,573,775		5,693,900		5,673,400	
2. Stamps	3,161,672		3,225,920		3,305,500		3,310,700	
3. Excise	3,782,622		3,810,539		3,908,100		3,917,100	
4. Provincial Rates... ..	2,609,663		2,495,458		2,558,300		2,719,300	
5. Customs	3,127,230		3,058,795		3,231,000		3,111,200	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,274,020		1,292,729		1,300,900		1,296,700	
7. Registration	293,175		287,164		311,400		300,400	
		20,062,339		19,744,380		20,309,100		20,328,800
Net Receipts under Principal Heads of Revenue.		41,656,718		40,679,082		42,403,800		42,363,400
IV. Miscellaneous Receipts :								
1. Mint	-23,713		289,183		61,800		-38,000	
2. Miscellaneous	217,984		99,382		47,900		-20,700	
		194,271		388,565		109,700		-56,700
V. Exchange		28,628		-80,949		-3,300		16,000
Total Net Revenue ...		41,879,617		40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,700

NET EXPENDITURE.

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1898-1899.		Accounts, 1899-1900.		Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.		Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services :								
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,672,971		1,593,353		1,798,700		1,722,700	
2. Interest on other Obligations.	344,577		354,745		363,900		376,700	
	2,017,548		1,948,098		2,162,600		2,099,400	
Receipts	708,285		605,815		646,400		652,300	
		1,311,263		1,342,283		1,516,200		1,417,100
II. Military Services :								
1. Army	15,385,042		14,165,743		14,239,100		16,345,500	
2. Military and Special Defence Works	772,467		802,656		709,600		859,000	
		16,157,509		14,968,399		14,948,700		17,204,500
III. Collection of Revenue		4,302,449		4,448,839		4,568,300		4,756,300
IV. Commercial Services :								
1. Post Office	-125,010		-126,068		-124,100		-48,300	
2. Telegraph	-36,115		-105,891		-82,100		39,200	
3. Railways	620,165		-76,756		-156,200		164,800	
4. Irrigation	-170,760		-136,387		-307,900		-81,000	
		278,371		-445,102		-670,300		74,700
V. Famine Relief and Insurance*		791,543		2,098,848		4,245,000		1,000,000
VI. Civil Services :								
1. Civil Departments	9,335,813		9,597,544		9,727,600		10,249,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,411,739		3,513,138		3,526,700		3,554,000	
3. Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial or Local Revenues).	968		2,356		18,200		43,200	
4. Buildings and Roads : Civil Works	2,670,855		2,891,990		2,963,600		3,515,500	
		15,419,375		16,005,028		16,236,100		17,361,800
Total Net Expenditure		38,260,510		38,418,295		40,844,000		41,814,400
VII. Provincial Balances :								
1. Increased by unspent Grants.		978,234		—		25,800		—
2. Reduced by Expenditure from Balances.		—		206,220		—		182,600
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue.		39,238,744		38,212,075		40,869,800		41,631,800
Surplus		2,640,873		2,774,623		1,640,400		690,900

* The net charge on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur railways, which were constructed as lines calculated to protect the country against famine, is included in the Railway Revenue Account. Adding this, the total provision for Famine Relief and Insurance was in 1898-1899 £1,000,000, and in 1899-1900 £2,128,447. In the estimates for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 no such addition is needed.

India Office,
June 20th, 1901.

HENRY WATERFIELD,
Financial Secretary.