

EAST INDIA.: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES,³⁰⁵
1902-1903.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

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



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EAST INDIA : ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1902-1903.

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India, relating to the Accounts of the Government of India for 1900-1901, and the Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

The Accounts of the Government of India are now 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 rupees ; 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. The comparatively small addition or deduction that has to be made on account of 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 specified 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, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£
Revenue	75,272,291	76,546,700	74,370,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	73,602,087	71,873,800	73,532,700
Surplus	1,670,204	4,672,900	837,700

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. 93 of 1902), and in Statement E appended to the Financial Statement (No. 187 of 1902) ; the net Revenue being the amount received from the principal heads, 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, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.
Net Revenue	£ 42,342,746	£ 44,190,200	£ 42,414,300
Net Expenditure	40,672,542	39,517,300	41,576,600
Surplus... ..	1,670,204	4,672,900	837,700

1900-1901.

For the year 1900-1901, 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 1900.	Revised Estimate, as published in March 1901.	Account.
Net Revenue	£ 42,051,500	£ 42,510,200	£ 42,342,746
Net Expenditure	41,891,200	40,869,800	40,672,542
Surplus... ..	160,300	1,640,400	1,670,204

Comparison of Account with Budget Estimate.

Table I.,
page 14.

The variations from the Budget Estimate resulted in an increase of the net Revenue by £291,246, and a reduction of the net Expenditure by £1,218,658, making the result better by £1,509,904.

The increase of £291,246 in the net Revenue was owing to improvements of £528,163 under Opium, £212,704 under Customs, £129,023 under Salt, £123,034 under Excise, and £107,952 under Forests, while under Land Revenue there was a reduction of £556,675 owing to the famine, under Mint of £200,784, and under other heads of £52,171.

Table II.,
page 14.

The reduction of £1,218,658 in the net Expenditure occurred thus :—The Army Charges were reduced by £1,289,075, owing to the absence of regiments employed out of India, to the interruption of the transport service, to a fall in the price of food, and to a diminished non-effective charge; the Railway Revenue Account was better by £810,524; there was a reduction of £183,554 under Civil Departments; of £129,792 under Irrigation; of £120,429 under Telegraph; and of £109,414 under Civil Works; the cost of the Collection of Revenue was less by £107,789; and the construction of Provincial Railways by £86,022; the net receipt from the Post Office was greater by £62,142; and there was a diminution of £2,116 under other heads. On the other hand, there was an increase of £788,044 under Famine Relief and Insurance; and of £152,967 in Interest; while the payments to the Provincial and Local Balances were heavier than had been expected by £741,188, which was partly due to the Government of India having made to Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, special grants amounting to £298,500 beyond the sum of £383,400 provided in the Budget.

Comparison of Account with Revised Estimate.
Tables III.
and IV.,
pages 15
and 16.

Compared with the Revised Estimate, the net Revenue was worse by £167,454, or about two-fifths of 1 per cent., and the net Expenditure less by £197,258, or about one-half of 1 per cent.

1901-1902.

The following table gives a comparison of the Revised Estimate for 1901-1902 with the Budget Estimate published in March 1901 :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference.
	£	£	£
Net Revenue	42,322,700	44,190,200	+1,867,500
Net Expenditure	41,631,800	39,517,300	-2,114,500
Surplus	690,900	4,672,900	3,982,000 Better

There is an improvement of £1,867,500 in the net Revenue, and a reduction of £2,114,500 in the net Expenditure, so that the position is better by £3,982,000.

Comparison of Budget with Revised Estimate.

Table V., page 16.

In the net Revenue there was an improvement under every head, except Forest and Tributes, which together were less by £107,900 than the Budget estimate. The principal increase occurred under Customs £622,700, arising from large imports of sugar, cotton goods, silver, and petroleum; Opium was better by £474,800, owing to the high price realised at the sales in Calcutta; Land Revenue by £307,200, chiefly from recovery in Bombay; while Stamps, Excise, and other heads realised considerably larger amounts than had been anticipated. Under Mint, there is a gain of £83,900, after crediting to the Gold Reserve Fund the net profit on the coinage of rupees for the Indian Government.

The very large reduction of £2,114,500 in the net Expenditure may be explained generally by the diminution of Army Effective Charges by £1,070,700, and the improvement of the Railway Revenue Account by £982,500. In regard to the Army, the saving caused by the Government of India being relieved of the whole charge of the troops sent to South Africa and China is estimated at about £900,000, a part of which, however, was allotted for various measures intended to promote the efficiency of the Army; these allotments were not fully spent, and there were further savings. On the other hand, the Government of India had to pay £156,300 for the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, and £202,900 for their half-share of the bounty granted to European troops on extending their service. The improvement in the Railway Revenue Account is due to the enhanced receipts on most of the principal lines, particularly the North-Western, Great Indian Peninsula, and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. There were considerable reductions under most of the other heads of expenditure; but, in so far as these resulted from the Local Governments failing to spend their full grants, the difference is paid to them under the head of Provincial and Local Balances, and consequently does not affect the Imperial position.

Table VI., page 17.

1902-1903.

Compared with the Budget for 1901-1902, the following are the alterations expected in the Budget for 1902-1903:—

In the net Revenue there is an improvement of £91,600, which arises thus:—

	£	£	£
Customs, better	406,200		
Excise	155,500		
Stamps	130,300		
Assessed Taxes	60,600		
Other heads	31,200		
	<hr/>	783,800	
But under Land Revenue there is a reduction of... ..	377,000		
And under Opium, owing to the smaller quantity expected from Malwa	315,200		
	<hr/>	692,200	
Increase of net Revenue ... ..	...	<hr/>	91,600

In the net Expenditure there is an estimated reduction in the Interest on Ordinary Debt

Ordinary Debt	266,200
And the Railway Revenue Account is better by	459,700

725,900

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

Civil Departments (Education, Law and Justice, Police, &c.)	615,000
Army	430,000
Civil Works	270,100
Collection of Revenue (chiefly Land Revenue and Forest) ...	228,400
Military Works	99,100
Telegraph	74,600
Civil Superannuation	54,500
Other heads	84,500

1,856,200

Making the Increase of the total net Expenditure	1,130,300
But to meet this the Provincial and Local Governments are expected to contribute more than in the previous year, by	1,185,500

So that there is a reduction of the net Expenditure chargeable against Revenue 55,200

The result is that the position is better by 146,800

In the following table, the net Revenue and Expenditure in the Budget for 1902-1903 are compared with those shown in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1901-1902 :—

Comparison of Budget for 1902-1903 with Revised Estimate for 1901-1902.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	Difference, as compared with	
				Budget, 1901-1902.	Revised, 1901-1902.
Net Revenue	£ 42,322,700	£ 44,190,200	£ 42,414,300	+ £ 91,600	- £ 1,775,900
Net Expenditure.	41,631,800	39,517,300	41,576,600	- 55,200	+ 2,059,300
Surplus ...	690,900	4,672,900	837,700	+ 146,800 Better	- 3,835,200 Worse

A portion of the great difference between the Budget Estimate for 1902-1903 and the Revised Estimate for 1901-1902 is attributable to the final remission of arrears of Land Revenue, amounting altogether to £1,321,500, the whole cost of which is borne by the Government of India ; the part falling on the Estimates for 1902-1903 is £738,300, of which £478,900 is the sum by which the collection of land revenue is reduced, and £259,400 is allotted to the Provincial Governments as compensation for loss in future years.

Table VII., page 18.

Compared with the Revised Estimate, the Budget shews a reduction of £684,200 in the net receipts from Land Revenue, owing mainly to a large diminution in Bombay and the Punjab. Under Opium there is a decrease of £790,000, of which £630,200 is due to the price in Calcutta being estimated at only Rs. 1,100 per chest in 1902-1903, whereas the sales in 1901-1902 averaged Rs. 1,297 ; £150,000 is caused by the estimate that the Expenditure will be for a normal crop ; and in other respects there is a reduction of £9,800. The Customs shew a reduction of £216,500, as smaller imports are anticipated of sugar, silver, cotton goods, petroleum, &c. Under Mint there is a net diminution of £93,000, arising partly from the cost of recoining the rupees dated 1840. In other respects there is an improvement of £7,800.

The net Expenditure in 1902-1903 is estimated at £2,059,300 more than in 1901-1902. The Army Effective Charges are enhanced by £1,522,900, namely £1,190,200 in India and £332,700 in England. Of the increase in India £743,300 is due to the anticipated return of troops from South Africa and China, and the consequent restoration of the Indian establishment to its normal strength ; £226,000 is provided on account of the addition of 2d. a day to the pay of the European Soldier, and £91,700 in connection with the Durbar at Delhi, and the despatch of native troops to this country for His Majesty's Coronation. In England the net charges are increased by £332,700, the capitation rate being estimated to be paid on the full strength, with a large amount of deferred pay, and normal conditions assumed for furlough and transport.

Table VIII., page 18.

Provision was made both in 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 for special measures to increase the efficiency of the Army ; the amount in the Estimates for 1902-1903 is £781,000, which includes £327,000 for the continuance of the re armament of the Native Force, £153,000 for Howitzer batteries, £68,000 for a rifle factory and a gun-carriage factory, £67,000 for ammunition for coast-defence guns, £41,000 for the Brigade Division Staff and improvement of Artillery organization, £29,000 for the re-armament of mountain batteries, and £96,000 for additional officers, hospital train, bandolier equipment, &c.

The Government of India have made special grants to the Local Governments of £266,700 in 1901-1902 and £600,000 in 1902-1903, or altogether £866,700, distributed in the following manner :—Bombay £230,000, Madras £180,000, Bengal £106,700, Punjab £106,700, United Provinces £86,700, Central Provinces £83,300, Assam £35,300, Burma £26,700, and India General (Ajmere, &c.) £11,300. The allocation to the various purposes on which the money is to be

spent is as follows :—Civil Works £363,600, Education £289,300, Land Revenue £47,300, Minor Irrigation Works £37,100, Courts of Law £33,300, Medical £27,400, Jails £4,700, Police £3,600, Forest £2,000, Political £1,700, and Local Funds £56,700. The expenditure of the grants of £600,000 in 1902–1903, and of a further sum of £768,100 from the balances in the hands of the Local Governments, accounts in a large measure for the increase which appears in the Budget under the following heads:—Civil Works £624,300, Collection of Revenue £402,800, Education £354,300, Medical £153,000, Police £148,900, Irrigation (a reduction of net receipts) £131,800, and Law and Justice £125,900. For Military Works special grants have been made, amounting to £118,300 in 1901–1902, and £219,000 in 1902–1903.

The net receipts in the Railway Revenue Account are reduced by £522,800, owing to a diminution of the net revenue in India by £369,300 through cautious estimates, and an increase of the net charge in England by £153,500 in consequence of additional capital having been raised by various Companies. The net receipts of the Post Office are less by £72,100, owing to revision of establishments and reduction in the rates of commission on money orders and in inland parcel rates; and under Telegraph the net charge is enhanced by £85,700, in consequence of the lower rate charged on foreign telegrams, and an improvement of the pay of signallers. There is an increase of £222,000 in the Political charges, of which £176,700 is on account of the Durbar to be held at Delhi, and £28,000 for the reception of Indian Chiefs attending the Coronation of the King. An increase of £142,400 under Construction of Provincial and Local Railways is due to the arrangements connected with the extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.

The total Expenditure in the Budget of 1902–1903 is heavier than that in the Revised Estimate of 1901–1902 by £4,644,400; but last year the Local Governments received an increase of their balances to the amount of £1,217,000, whereas in the present year they are to contribute £1,368,100 from their balances towards the expenditure. Consequently, a deduction of £2,585,100 has to be made from the total increase, in order to ascertain the portion which falls on the Imperial Revenues; and, when this is done, it will be seen that they have to bear an additional charge of £2,059,300. Coupling this with the reduction of the Net Revenue, the position in the Budget of 1902–1903 is worse than in the Revised Estimate for 1901–1902 by £3,835,200.

Review of the last Three Years.

Tables IX.
X., and XI.,
pages 20
to 22.

Compared with the Account for 1899–1900, the Budget for 1902–1903 shows a position worse by £1,936,923, the Net Revenue being larger by £1,427,602, and the Net Expenditure by £3,364,525. There is a considerable improvement in the Net Receipts from Land Revenue, £585,775; Customs, £458,605; Excise, £262,061; Provincial Rates, £235,642; Stamps, £215,080; Salt, 137,925; and minor heads, £85,386; but there is a large reduction under Opium, £218,589, and Mint, 334,283. In the Net Expenditure the principal increase occurs in the Army Effective Charges, £2,634,899; Civil Departments, £1,266,556; Civil Works, £893,610; Collection of Revenue, £535,861; Military Works, £156,318; Civil Superannuation, £117,892; and various minor heads, £53,598; the net charge under Telegraph is greater by £219,691; the net receipts of the Post Office are less by £102,968; and of Irrigation, £62,087. On the other hand the Railway Revenue Account is better by £218,144; the net charge for Interest is less by £191,383; that for Famine Relief and Insurance by £1,107,548; and the Provincial Governments contribute from their balances more by £1,161,880.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

Table XII.,
page 23.

The system of Famine Insurance has been explained on previous occasions. A grant of revenue is annually made, any surplus of which, after meeting the cost of actual relief, is devoted to the construction of protective works, to the reduction of debt, or to expenditure on productive works for which debt would otherwise be incurred. Originally this provision was fixed at 15,000,000 rupees a year.

It was subsequently decided, with effect from the 1st of April, 1894, that 10,000,000 rupees would be a sufficient appropriation. In 1896-97 and 1897-98, however, the cost of relief was extremely heavy; and it was determined that 15,000,000 rupees or £1,000,000, should be again taken as the provision in normal years. Owing to a yet more widely spread famine, the expenditure in 1899-1900 was £2,128,447; and in 1900-1901 it was £4,165,867. In the Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 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, has been estimated at £1,373,800 in 1899-1900, £1,799,000 in 1900-1901, to which was added £367,000 in the Budget of 1901-1902. Besides this, loans to Native States and agricultural advances were made, which amounted to £1,041,000 in 1899-1900, £3,502,700 in 1900-1901, and £1,153,600 in 1901-1902. Altogether the drain on the balances owing to the famine, excluding the cost of protective works, is estimated to have been £4,490,000 in 1899-1900, £9,427,000 in 1900-1901, and £2,077,000 in 1901-1902.

In the Appendix will be found a Table taken from paragraph 210 of the Financial Statement, which shews the disposal, during the 25 years from 1878-1879 to 1902-1903, of the provision made in 1877-1878 for Famine Relief and Insurance; the expenditure on direct relief has been £12,658,038; on protective works £9,399,739; and in reduction of debt £1,510,612; and there remains at credit a balance of £1,431,611. Table XII.,
page 23.

Exchange.

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 1900-1901 there is a charge of £31,849; in the Revised Estimate for 1901-1902 a receipt of £44,600; and in the Budget for 1902-1903 a charge of £20,300. This is, however, exclusive of the payments in India made to European troops and to civil and military officers, on account of the fall in the value of the rupee from its former rate to 16d., which in the Budget are estimated at about £774,200. Table
XIII.,
page 23.

Home Charges.

The net Expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue is shown as £16,982,881 in 1900-1901, £17,357,200 in the Revised Estimate for 1901-1902, and £17,879,500 in the Budget for 1902-1903. The last-named amount is thus divided:— Table
XIV.,
page 24.

	£
Interest and Management of Debt, and payment of Interest and Annuities on account of Railways	9,624,000
Payments in connection with Civil Departments in India ...	422,000
India Office, including Auditor's and Store Departments ...	183,300
Army Effective Charges	855,500
Stores of all kinds charged against revenue	1,846,600
Furlough Allowances	644,500
Non-Effective Charges	4,303,600
Total	17,879,500

Besides this, the outlay on stores, &c., for the construction of State Railways and Irrigation Works was £654,879 in 1900-1901, and is estimated at £866,000 in 1901-1902, and £1,742,300 in 1902-1903.

Railways and Irrigation Works.

On the 31st of March 1902 the length of Railways in India open for traffic was 25,529 miles, of which 460 were opened in 1901-1902. The total length sanctioned was 27,813 miles, of which 633 were sanctioned during that year. Tables XV.
to XVII.,
pages 25
to 27.

The Expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government undertakes financial responsibility or gives a direct guarantee amounted to £5,316,946 in 1900-1901, and is estimated at £6,202,200 in 1901-1902, and £7,420,900 in 1902-1903. 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 on provincial and local lines; if these are added, the total expenditure becomes £5,566,821 in 1900-1901, £6,658,400 in 1901-1902, and £8,008,700 in 1902-1903.

The net return in India on the capital cost of the open lines was 4.71 per cent. in 1900-1901. The mode of calculating the capital cost is shown at page 130 of the Finance Accounts for 1900-1901.

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 £221,706 on account of the redemption of capital which is contained in the annuities issued for the purchase of guaranteed railways. In 1900-1901 there was a net receipt of £325,124, after charging £402,024 for redemption of capital. In the Revised Estimate for 1901-1902 it is anticipated that there will be a net receipt of £817,700, the payments in redemption of capital amounting to £590,100.

The Budget for 1902-1903 takes a less sanguine view of the traffic, which was somewhat abnormal in the previous year; and the net revenue is taken at £294,900, after redeeming capital to the amount of £610,200.

The Famine, which in many other respects was so disastrous, was favourable to the revenue from Irrigation, and in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 the net receipts were £235,592 and £206,100 respectively. For 1902-1903 they are taken at only £74,300. The capital outlay on Irrigation Works, including sums spent from revenue, was £622,432 in 1900-1901, and is estimated at £628,700 in 1901-1902, and £780,900 in 1902-1903, the grant having been specially increased.

Debt.

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 £301,942 Temporary Debt was also incurred, while £95,197 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.

In 1901-1902 a Rupee Loan was raised in India of one crore (£666,700), at 3½ per cent., the average rate accepted being 97.3, and £94,000 Permanent and £301,900 Temporary Debt was discharged. In England a Loan of £3,000,000 India 3 per cent. Stock was offered, at the fixed price of 98 per cent., it being intended to apply a part of the proceeds to the discharge of £1,000,000 Temporary Debt, and to advances to Railway Companies; owing, however, to the small amount of subscriptions received, the Loan was withdrawn, £709,500 being allotted to those who wished to maintain their offers; and, subsequently, £1,300,000 of the Stock was sold, at prices varying from 98 to 99¼ per cent., and India Sterling Bills to the amount of £1,000,000 were discharged without being replaced. The remaining Sterling Bills, amounting to £4,000,000, were replaced by similar Bills, at average rates varying from £3 12s. 4d. per cent. in June, 1901, to £2 17s. 3½d. in March, 1902.

According to the Budget for 1902-3 a Loan of one crore and-a-half of rupees (£1,000,000) is to be raised in India; and in England it provided for the issue of £1,500,000 India Stock, mainly to discharge Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures. In May the Loan in England was raised in Three per cent. Stock, at an average price of £101 10s. 2d. per cent. The Budget also contemplates the replacement of all Sterling Bills falling due.

Trade.

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

Table XIX,
pages 29 to 32.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Exports of Merchandise	£ 72,722,215	£ 71,842,277	£ 83,016,571
Imports "	50,202,987	53,929,726	59,161,613
Net Exports of Merchandise	22,519,228	17,912,551	23,854,958
Net Imports of Gold	6,293,734	561,423	1,291,760
Net Imports of Silver	2,384,465	6,338,155	4,975,223
Net Imports of Treasure	8,678,199	6,899,578	6,266,983
Balance : Net Exports	13,841,029	11,012,973	17,587,975

The Exports of merchandise in 1901-1902 were more than in the previous year by £11,174,294, and the Imports by £5,231,887 ; so that there was an increase of £5,942,407 in the net Exports of merchandise. In the net Imports of treasure there was a reduction of £632,595, there being a diminution of £1,362,932 in the net Imports of silver, and an increase of £730,337 in those of gold. The surplus of Exports, on the whole, was £17,587,975, as compared with £11,012,973 in 1900-1901.

The transactions in treasure on account of the Government were very large in both 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, owing to the demand for rupees. Silver to the value of £5,391,011 was imported on Government account in the former year, and £808,694 in 1901-1902 ; and £4,482,242 and £1,999,668 of gold was exported in the two years, respectively.

Gold Reserve Fund.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Indian Currency Committee, it was decided that, with effect from the 1st April, 1900, the net profit made by the coinage of rupees when needed for the purposes of the Government of India, should not be treated as revenue, but be held as a special reserve, and sent to England for investment in sterling securities. This profit amounted to £3,031,294 in 1900-1901, and £415,100 in 1901-1902. Of the total sum, £1,500,000 was shipped to England in gold, realising, after the deduction of expenses, £1,496,745 ; and £1,939,093 was remitted by the sale of bills on India towards the end of 1901-1902. The proceeds were applied from time to time to the purchase of Consols ; and, including the investment of the dividends as they accrued, the Gold Reserve Fund on the 31st of March, 1902, amounted to £3,667,294 of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consolidated Stock.

Assets and Liabilities.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities contains only the figures which relate to capital, not those dealing with annual revenue and expenditure. In addition to sums due from corporations and railway companies and the cash balances, and the sterling securities held for the gold reserve fund, the assets 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

Table XX.
page 33.

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 1902 the assets were £227,249,000 and the liabilities £226,009,000.

Burden of Taxation.

Table
XXI,
page 33.

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 1902-1903 is 1s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. If to this be added the amount of the Land Revenue, the average is raised to 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Secretary of State.

India Office,
25th June 1902.

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.
1900-1901.—NET REVENUE.
COMPARISON of ACCOUNT with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	£ 779,955	+ £ 223,280	—	— 556,675	Reduction owing to the Famine, chiefly in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, and the Punjab; improvement in Burma.
Forest	+ 53,686	+ 54,266	—	+ 107,952	Increase mainly in Burma and Bombay.
Tributes	— 34,121	— 354	—	— 34,475	Reduction especially in Bombay, owing to the Famine.
Opium	+ 528,311	+ 23	— 171	+ 528,163	Improvement in Bengal, the average price per chest being Rs. 1,361, instead of Rs. 1,200 as estimated, and the number of chests sold being increased by 900 owing to the larger amount in stock.
Salt	+ 133,801	— 4,778	—	+ 129,023	Improvement in Northern India and Bombay.
Stamps	+ 17,510	+ 57,176	—	+ 74,686	Chiefly in the North-West Provinces.
Excise	+ 74,231	+ 48,803	—	+ 123,034	Increase especially in Madras, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Burma; reduction in Bombay, owing to the Famine.
Provincial Rates	+ 61	— 49,387	—	— 49,326	Reduction principally in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Bengal; improvement in Madras.
Customs	+ 207,256	+ 5,448	—	+ 212,704	Increased imports of sugar and counter-vailing duties.
Mint	— 190,670	—	— 10,114	— 200,784	Lower receipts from coinage of dollars and copper (apart from the gain on coinage of rupees which is transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund), and increase of expenditure on temporary establishments.
Other heads	— 33,907	— 6,134	— 3,015	— 43,056	
Total	— 23,797	+ 328,343	— 13,300	+ 291,246	

TABLE II.
1900-1901.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON of ACCOUNT with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	£ 32,352	+ £ 14,836	+ 170,483	+ 152,967	Saving by the prolonged absence of troops in South Africa and China, by the consequent dislocation of the relief service, and diminished issue of furlough pay, and also by a fall in the prices of food in India.
Army: Effective	— 1,023,917	—	— 217,176	— 1,241,093	
Army: Non-Effective	— 7,307	—	— 40,675	— 47,982	Partly due to a repayment on account of the previous year.
Carried forward	— 1,063,576	+ 14,836	— 87,368	— 1,136,108	

TABLE II—continued.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Brought forward ...	£ -1,093,576	+ 14,836	£ - 87,368	£ -1,136,108	
Collection of Revenue ...	- 33,228	- 70,740	- 3,821	- 107,789	Chiefly under Land Revenue (land records and survey), Forest, and Salt.
Post Office ...	- 54,682	- 4,080	- 3,380	- 62,142	Increase of Revenue, £36,656; reduction of Expenditure, £23,486.
Telegraph ...	- 96,044	-	- 24,385	- 120,429	Increase of Revenue, £91,616, attributable partly to war news; reduction of Expenditure, £28,813, chiefly on capital account.
Railway Revenue Account	- 763,065	- 2,826	- 44,633	- 810,524	Revenue increased by £1,162,129, owing to better prospects, removal of plague restrictions, famine traffic, and China Expedition; Expenditure more by £351,605.
Irrigation ...	- 63,036	- 66,298	- 458	- 129,792	Increase of Revenue, especially on the Chenab and Jamrao Canals, and generally owing to the scanty fall of rain.
Famine Relief and Insurance	+ 826,225	- 45,983	+ 7,802	+ 788,044	Increased charge for Famine Relief, £790,230, chiefly in the Central Provinces and Bombay; reduction of payment for Protective Irrigation Works, £2,186.
Civil Departments ...	- 142,579	- 65,121	+ 24,146	- 183,554	Reduction in Political charges, £129,109, mainly through the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan being paid at irregular intervals; increase of £50,621 under Law and Justice, and of £22,682 on General Administration; reduction in other Departments, £127,748.
Civil Works ...	- 11,203	- 102,483	+ 4,272	- 109,414	Reduction of Expenditure, £95,499, principally in the North-West Provinces and Burma; increase of Receipts, £13,915.
Construction of Provincial Railways.	-	- 86,022	-	- 86,022	Expenditure on the Mayavaram-Mutpet railway removed from this account, on the District Board of Tanjore raising debenture capital for its construction.
Other heads ...	- 43,894	+ 15,872	+ 25,906	- 2,116	
Provincial and Local Balances.	-	+ 741,188	-	+ 741,188	Mainly owing to special grants by the Government of India of £405,700 to Bombay, £221,200 to the Central Provinces, and £55,000 to the Punjab, which exceeded the amounts in the Budget by £298,500.
Total ...	-1,445,082	+ 328,343	- 101,919	-1,218,658	
Coupling this improvement with the increase of the net Revenue shown in Table I, the Imperial position is, on the whole, better by £1,509,904.	+1,421,285	-	+ 88,619	+1,509,904	

TABLE III.

1900-1901.—NET REVENUE

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT with REVISED ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue ...	£ - 130,455	£ - 44,720	£ -	£ - 175,175	Reduction especially in Bombay.
Customs ...	+ 41,756	+ 1,748	-	+ 43,504	Improvement in imports, chiefly of sugar and cotton goods.
Mint ...	- 39,370	-	- 2,414	- 41,784	Increase of receipts £94,375, and of charges £136,159.
Other heads ...	- 28,828	+ 34,315	+ 514	+ 6,001	
Total ...	- 156,897	- 8,657	- 1,900	- 167,454	

TABLE IV.
1900-1901.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT with REVISED ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	— £ 5,852	— £ 13,264	— £ 9,617	— £ 28,733	Reduction of charge in India £19,429, and in England £4,225; increase of receipts, £5,079.
Army; Effective	— 49,117	—	+ 84,424	+ 35,307	Increased payments for Military stores.
Military Works	+ 42,330	—	+ 2,057	+ 44,387	Increased expenditure in India.
Collection of Revenue	— 8,828	— 23,040	— 1,721	— 33,589	Reduction under Land Revenue and Forests.
Telegraph	— 10,444	—	— 20,585	— 31,029	Reduction of payments for the Indo-European Telegraph, and for stores for India.
Railway Revenue Account	— 166,865	— 1,826	— 233	— 168,924	Improvement in the receipts.
Irrigation	+ 76,364	— 3,798	— 258	+ 72,308	Diminution of revenue £57,981, and increase of charge £14,327.
Famine Relief and Insurance	— 81,875	— 6,683	— 98	— 88,656	General reduction in payments for relief, especially in Bombay.
Civil Works	— 20,003	— 78,183	— 1,528	— 99,714	Reduction in most Provinces, particularly Burma, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal.
Construction of Provincial Railways.	—	— 19,022	—	— 19,022	Removal of the transactions of the Mayavaram-Mutupet line to the head of Capital Accounts of Local Boards.
Other heads	+ 16,108	— 27,629	— 32,860	— 44,381	The provincial balances contributed to the expenditure less than had been expected, in Burma by £61,134, Madras £51,468, Punjab £25,606, North-West Provinces £23,760, Assam £11,479, India General £2,260, and Central Provinces £366; while Bombay spent more by £1,076, and Bengal £10,209.
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	+ 164,788	—	+ 164,788	
Total	— 208,182	— 8,657	+ 19,581	— 197,258	
Deducting from this the reduction in the net Revenue shown in Table III, the position of the Imperial Government is better by	+ 51,285	—	— 21,481	+ 29,804	

TABLE V.
1901-1902.—NET REVENUE.
COMPARISON OF REVISED with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	— £ 89,000	+ 396,200	—	+ 307,200	Chiefly in Bombay.
Forest	— 31,900	— 31,400	—	— 63,300	Large reduction in Burma.
Tributes	— 44,600	—	—	— 44,600	Postponement of collection in Bombay, owing to Famine in the Native States.
Opium	+ 474,100	+ 100	+ 600	+ 474,800	The average price of the sales at Calcutta exceeded the estimate by Rs. 197 a chest; but there was a reduction of 9,600 chests in the number passed for export at Bombay.
Salt	+ 63,000	+ 7,100	—	+ 60,100	Mainly in Bengal.
Stamps	+ 42,800	+ 103,700	—	+ 146,500	General progress, particularly in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Bombay.
Excise	+ 72,200	+ 41,800	—	+ 114,000	Chiefly in Madras and the United Provinces.
Provincial Rates	+ 2,300	+ 19,900	—	+ 22,200	Recovery in the Central Provinces.
Customs	+ 623,100	— 400	—	+ 622,700	Increase in import duty, mainly on sugar, cotton manufactures, silver, and petroleum.
Assessed Taxes	+ 36,300	+ 31,600	—	+ 67,900	General improvement, especially in Bengal.
Mint	+ 81,000	—	+ 2,900	+ 83,900	Gain on coinage operations, including those for Native States, and of dollars and copper.
Miscellaneous	+ 500	+ 21,700	+ 9,100	+ 31,300	Mainly in Bengal, and in the Central Provinces where there are recoveries on account of Famine expenditure.
Other heads	+ 37,200	+ 7,600	—	+ 44,800	
Total	+1,257,000	+ 597,900	+ 12,600	+1,867,500	

TABLE VI.
1901-1902.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON of REVISED with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	£ 139,000	£ 21,400	£ 79,300	£ 239,700	Reduction of charge £144,100, owing mainly to transfer from Ordinary to Public Works Debt. Increase of receipts £95,600, owing to interest on loans to Native States, and on the unusually large surplus cash balance of the Secretary of State.
Army : Effective	701,600	—	369,100	1,070,700	Net reduction through the absence of troops in South Africa and China about £900,000, of which, however, a portion was allotted for various measures intended to promote the efficiency of the Army. These allotments were not fully spent, and there were further savings. On the other hand, the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris added £145,400, and the moiety of the bounty granted to European soldiers on extending service cost £202,900.
Army : Non-Effective	+ 4,700	—	55,300	50,600	Reduction in England, mainly due to a refund in respect of 1900-1901.
Collection of Revenue	44,200	131,200	+ 1,000	174,400	Land Revenue £77,300, Forest £51,100, Salt £21,900, and other heads £24,100.
Railway Revenue Account... ..	936,700	600	45,200	982,500	Enhanced receipts, especially on the North-Western, Great Indian Peninsula, and Rajputana Malwa Railways.
Irrigation	103,900	21,900	+ 700	125,100	Increase of receipts £89,100; reduction of charge £36,000, chiefly on minor works in Burma.
Famine Relief and Insurance	91,400	+ 14,000	+ 5,000	72,400	Reduction of payments for direct relief £117,900, principally in Bombay; increase in other payments £45,500, besides £72,400 for the net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur railway included in the Railway Revenue Account.
Police	+ 25,200	117,400	+ 100	92,100	Largely due to the scheme for the substitution of military police for troops in the Southern Shan States not having yet been sanctioned.
Marine	+ 36,900	5,200	+ 14,900	+ 46,600	Extensive alterations and repairs of Indian Marine vessels, and purchases of coal and stores.
Education	+ 300	50,500	+ 1,000	49,200	Estimates of the Local Governments were too high.
Medical	5,200	106,500	100	111,800	Estimates of the Local Governments were too high.
Political	110,600	+ 5,400	+ 5,400	99,800	Provision was made for the payment of arrears of the Amir of Afghanistan's subsidy, but he only drew the normal amount.
Scientific and Minor Departments.	39,600	13,400	+ 6,800	46,200	Chiefly diminution of the charges for the Census.
Civil Works	16,100	345,600	+ 7,500	354,200	The Local Governments have spent less than was intended, especially in Bengal, Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, and Bombay.
Provincial and Local Railways.	82,300	15,700	—	98,000	Reduction of net charge through the sale to the Tanjore Local Board of the Government share in the Mayavaram-Mutpet railway.
Other heads... ..	131,400	+ 8,300	+ 129,100	+ 6,000	
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	+ 1,399,600	—	+ 1,399,600	In the Budget it was expected that the Provincial Governments would meet from their balances £182,600 of the total expenditure. But, owing partly to special grants of about £267,000 made by the Government of India (to Bombay £130,000, Madras £67,000, Central Provinces £43,000, and to Punjab £27,000), and to the great improvement in the revenue, coupled with savings on the expenditure, it is now estimated that the Provincial Balances will be increased by £1,217,000. According to the Revised Estimate the balances will be higher than was estimated in Bombay by £328,600, Burma £250,500, Madras £250,300, Bengal £209,200, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh £149,500, Central Provinces £1,720, Punjab £90,900, and the new North-West Frontier Province £1,200, while India General is less by £900, and Assam by £6,900.
Total	2,334,900	+ 597,900	377,500	2,114,500	
Combining this with the increase of the net Revenue shown in Table V., the Imperial position is better by	+ 3,591,900	—	+ 390,100	+ 3,982,000	

TABLE VII.
1902-1903.—NET REVENUE.

COMPARISON OF BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1902-1903 WITH REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1901-1902.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	£ + 212,300	£ - 896,500	£ -	£ - 684,200	<p>Arrears of land revenue arising from the Famine have been finally remitted to the extent of £1,321,500, of which £478,900 falls under this head in 1902-1903. The remainder of the decrease is caused chiefly by scarcity in Bombay and the Punjab.</p> <p>Improvement especially in Burma. Reduction of revenue £625,100, the average price of chests to be sold in Calcutta being estimated at Rs. 1,100, against Rs. 1,297 received in 1901-1902. Increase of charge £184,900, as the estimate is for a normal crop.</p> <p>Reduction on imports of sugar £97,300, silver £40,900, cotton manufactures £39,600, petroleum £33,300, and in other respects £5,400.</p> <p>Smaller gain on coinage £61,200; increased charge for coinage of rupees dated 1840 £46,700; other transactions better £17,900.</p> <p>The differences arises mainly on the transactions of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.</p>
Forest... ..	+ 54,800	+ 44,200	-	+ 99,000	
Opium	- 788,000	-	- 2,000	- 790,000	
Customs	- 217,100	+ 600	-	- 216,500	
Mint	- 100,800	-	+ 7,800	- 93,000	
Exchange	- 65,000	-	-	- 65,000	
Other heads	+ 96,400	- 115,500	- 7,100	- 26,200	
Total	- 807,400	- 967,200	- 1,300	-1,775,900	

TABLE VIII.

1902-1903.—NET EXPENDITURE.

COMPARISON OF BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1902-1903 WITH REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1901-1902.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Interest	£ - 98,400	£ - 7,100	£ + 79,000	£ - 26,500	<p>In India, charge reduced by £161,300 through transfer to Public Works portion of the debt, against which an increase of £87,100 is caused by the loan in 1901, savings banks deposits, &c.; addition of £31,300 to receipts, owing to recent large loans to Native States and cultivators. In England, charges increased by £34,000, and receipts estimated to be less by £45,000.</p> <p>In India, charge increased £743,300 for full strength, £226,000 for additional 2d. a day to European soldiers, £91,700 in connection with the Durbar at Delhi, and despatch of native troops to England for the King's Coronation, and £23,200 otherwise. Receipts less by £106,000, owing to absence of special credits for South Africa and China contingents. In England there is an increase of £332,700, the capitation rate being based on the full strength, a large estimate for deferred pay being taken, and the furlough and transport arrangements being expected to resume normal conditions.</p>
Army: Effective	+1,190,200	-	+ 332,700	+1,522,900	
Carried forward	+1,091,800	- 7,100	+ 411,700	+1,496,400	

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Brought forward ...	£ +1,091,800	£ - 7,100	£ + 411,700	£ +1,496,400	
Military Works ...	+ 113,500	—	- 16,900	+ 96,600	Special grants have been made for water supply, fortifications, and mechanical punkah-pulling in barracks; and expenditure is also being incurred on the cordite, gun carriage, and small arms factories.
Collection of Revenue ...	+ 147,600	+ 249,200	+ 6,000	+ 402,800	General increase, principally under land revenue, especially in Madras, United Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and under forest, chiefly in Burma.
Post Office ...	+ 61,100	+ 7,900	+ 3,100	+ 72,100	Mainly from revision of establishments, but partly due to a reduction in the rates of commission on money orders and in inland parcel rates.
Telegraph ...	+ 108,200	—	- 22,500	+ 85,700	Reduction of the rates for foreign telegrams, and improved pay of signallers; in England the reduction is on the Indo-European Telegraph.
Railway Revenue Account	+ 361,400	+ 7,900	+ 153,500	+ 522,800	Net receipts in India less by £369,300, as the estimate does not anticipate a repetition of the very large traffic of 1901-1902, especially on the North-Western Railway. Net charges in England increased by £153,500, owing to additional capital raised by companies, East Indian, South Indian, Burma, Indian Midland, Bengal-Nagpur, &c.
Irrigation ...	+ 125,900	+ 5,900	—	+ 131,800	Net receipts from major works better by £113,000, mainly the Ganges, Chenab, and Sirhind canals; interest more £25,700; minor works more £219,100, including a special grant of £166,700 for village irrigation works.
Famine Relief and Insurance.	+ 82,200	- 14,500	- 4,000	+ 63,700	The estimate is in both cases for the normal grant of £1,000,000, but in the Budget the net charge for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (which is included in the Railway Revenue Account) is taken as less by £63,700 than in 1901-1902, thereby increasing to that extent the amount shown under Famine Relief and Insurance.
Law and Justice ...	+ 36,700	+ 89,800	- 600	+ 125,900	Increase in all provinces, especially Burma, towards meeting which special grants have been made of £38,000.
Police ...	+ 41,100	+ 107,900	- 100	+ 148,900	Increase general, chiefly in Bengal and Burma.
Marine ...	- 21,600	- 8,100	- 54,600	- 84,300	In 1901-1902 there were exceptional repairs to vessels of the Royal Indian Marine; and the charge for stores in England is also much reduced in 1902-1903.
Education ...	+ 3,100	+ 352,200	- 1,000	+ 354,300	Increase in all provinces, chiefly Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces; the Government of India have for this purpose made special grants amounting to £289,300.
Medical ...	+ 17,300	+ 136,400	- 700	+ 153,000	General increase, particularly in Madras; special grants of £27,400 have been made towards meeting it.
Political ...	+ 203,600	- 4,200	+ 22,600	+ 222,000	The expenses connected with the Delhi durbar are estimated at £260,000, of which £176,700 is under this head; and those for the reception of Indian Chiefs attending the King's Coronation, and the visit of Native troops to England, at £48,000 (besides £91,700 under Army). In the Revised Estimate provision was made for the payment of arrears of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan.
Other Civil Departments ...	- 5,000	+ 41,600	- 11,600	+ 25,000	
Civil Works ...	+ 57,400	+ 573,900	- 7,000	+ 624,300	The expenditure is largely increased in every province except Assam, the Imperial Government having made special grants amounting to £363,600. About £33,000 is provided for houses and offices at the headquarters of the North-West Frontier Province.
Carried forward ...	+2,424,300	+1,538,800	+ 477,900	+4,441,000	

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Brought forward ...	£ +2,424,800	£ +1,538,800	£ + 477,900	£ +4,441,000	
Construction of Provincial and Local Railways.	+ 82,800	+ 60,100	—	+ 142,400	Expenditure on the extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.
Other heads... ..	— 1,100	+ 19,000	+ 43,100	+ 61,000	
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	—2,585,100	—	—2,585,100	In the Revised Estimate it was expected that the Provincial Governments would spend less than their grants by £1,217,000, while in the Budget it is anticipated that they will draw £1,368,100 from their balances to meet their expenditure; so that the payments by the Imperial to the Provincial Governments are estimated to be less by £2,585,100. The difference arises from a reduction in Bombay £697,300, Madras £590,600, Burma £415,500, Punjab £262,900, Central Provinces £244,700, Bengal £242,900, United Provinces £134,400, North-West Frontier Province £3,500, and India General £2,100, while Assam expects an improvement of £8,800.
Total	+ 2,505,500	— 987,200	+ 521,000	+ 2,059,300	
Combining this with the reduction of the net Revenue shown in Table VII, the Imperial position is worse by	— 3,312,800	—	— 522,300	— 3,835,200	

TABLE IX.

1899-1903.—NET REVENUE.
BUDGET FOR 1902-1903 COMPARED WITH ACCOUNT FOR 1899-1900.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
Land Revenue	£ — 105,473	£ + 691,248	£ —	£ + 585,775	Improvement chiefly in Madras and Burma.
Forest	+ 32,638	+ 22,277	—	+ 54,915	Increase especially in the Central Provinces.
Opium	— 216,610	+ 15	— 1,994	— 218,589	Reduction in estimated price of sales at Calcutta from 1,221 to 1,100 rupees per chest; number of chests sold increased by 6,300; reduction of chests passed for export from Bombay 9,092.
Salt	+ 136,561	+ 1,364	—	+ 137,925	General improvement.
Stamps	+ 70,739	+ 144,341	—	+ 215,080	Increase chiefly in Bengal and the United Provinces.
Excise	+ 233,214	+ 28,847	—	+ 262,061	Increase principally in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras.
Provincial Rates	+ 3,797	+ 231,845	—	+ 235,642	General improvement, especially in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces.
Customs	+ 456,138	+ 2,467	—	+ 458,605	Import duty more on sugar, ordinary £87,200, countervailing £103,217, on cotton goods £53,144, other manufactures £66,577, petroleum £55,200, metals £32,113; other net receipts £61,154.
Assessed Taxes	+ 36,321	+ 28,250	—	+ 64,571	Normal increase.
Mint	— 330,765	—	— 3,518	— 334,283	Less receipts £278,891, mainly owing to the absence of gain on coinage of rupees. Increased charge £55,392, of which £46,700 is the loss on re-coining the 1840 rupees.
Miscellaneous	+ 2,285	— 128,431	+ 17,364	— 108,782	Reduction largely due to temporary loans in Bombay treated as irrecoverable.
Exchange	+ 60,649	—	—	+ 60,649	In 1899-1900 there was a charge of £62,008 on the capital transactions of the Burma Railway.
Other heads	+ 1,474	+ 12,559	—	+ 14,033	
Total	+ 880,968	+ 1,034,782	+ 11,852	+ 1,427,602	

TABLE X.

1899-1903.—NET EXPENDITURE.

BUDGET FOR 1902-1903 COMPARED WITH ACCOUNT FOR 1899-1900.

	India.		England.	Total.	Remarks.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.			
	£	£	£	£	
Interest	- 362,022	+ 6,661	+ 163,978	- 191,383	Reduction in India in consequence of the total borrowed being less than the amount transferred from the Ordinary to the Public Works portion of the debt, on account of the capital outlay. Increase of charge in England £144,644, and reduction of receipts £19,334.
Army: Effective	+1,678,395	—	+ 956,504	+2,634,899	The increase in India occurs chiefly in pay, supply and transport, ordnance, and medical services, and from the addition of officers to native regiments and various departments. In England the increase is on ordnance stores.
Military Works	+ 170,000	—	- 13,682	+ 156,318	Cordite, gun carriage, and small arms factories, and other improvements, for which a special grant of £219,000 is included in the Budget.
Collection of Revenue	+ 176,964	+ 367,126	- 8,229	+ 535,861	Chiefly in Land Revenue, Forest, and Excise.
Post Office	+ 83,680	+ 14,353	+ 4,935	+ 102,968	Increase of expenditure £171,753, and of revenue £68,785.
Telegraph	+ 100,659	—	+ 119,032	+ 219,691	Increase of net charges in India £100,659, and in England £119,032 for stores.
Railway Revenue Account	- 890,301	+ 19,284	+ 652,873	- 218,144	Increase of net receipts £1,107,659, and of expenditure £889,515. Of the increase in England £350,972 is due to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Irrigation	- 50,044	+ 111,766	+ 365	+ 62,087	Increase of expenditure £358,925, and of revenue £296,838.
Famine Relief and Insurance	-1,075,159	- 29,672	- 2,717	-1,107,548	Diminished charge for relief of famine £1,651,718; increase for protective irrigation works £69,970; and for avoidance of debt £474,200.
Civil Departments	+ 488,315	+ 919,921	- 141,680	+1,266,556	Increase in Education £383,507, Law and Justice £274,338, Police £241,994, Political £180,964, Minor Departments £142,466, Medical £84,765, and reduction in other Departments £41,478.
Superannuation	+ 11,202	+ 55,466	+ 51,224	+ 117,892	Increase in India £66,668, and in England £51,224.
Civil Works	+ 258,299	+ 627,888	+ 7,423	+ 893,610	General increase, except in Assam. The Imperial Government has made a special grant of £363,600, and the Local Governments are spending freely from their balances, in 1902-03
Provincial and Local Railways.	—	+ 85,244	—	+ 85,244	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway.
Other heads	- 22,204	+ 18,625	- 27,977	- 31,646	
Provincial and Local Balances.	—	-1,161,880	—	-1,161,880	Compared with 1899-1900, the Provincial Governments have budgeted to spend from their balances more by £1,161,880; namely, Burma £518,810, Bengal £243,110, United Provinces £216,180, Madras £135,570, Bombay £89,010, Central Provinces £45,250, North-West Frontier Province £2,270, and India General £70, while the Punjab estimates for an expenditure smaller by £26,960, and Assam by £61,430.
Total	+ 567,694	+1,034,782	+1,762,049	+3,364,525	
Setting against this the increase of net Revenue shown in Table IX. the Imperial position is worse by	- 186,726	—	-1,750,197	-1,936,923	

TABLE XI.

SUMMARY of FINANCIAL POSITION of the last Three Years.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1899-1900.	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	Increase or Decrease in 1902-1903 compared with 1899-1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue	40,986,698	42,342,746	44,190,200	42,414,300	+ 1,427,602
Net Expenditure :					
India : Imperial	7,504,306	8,415,618	5,566,500	8,072,000	+ 567,694
„ Provincial and Local	14,617,518	15,310,643	16,619,500	15,652,300	+ 1,034,782
England	16,090,251	16,916,281	17,331,300	17,852,300	+ 1,762,049
Total of Net Expenditure	38,212,075	40,672,542	39,517,300	41,576,600	+ 3,364,525
Surplus (+)	+ 2,774,623	+ 1,670,204	+ 4,672,900	+ 837,700	- 1,936,923

In the following figures, which combine Revenue and Expenditure, + denotes better and - worse than in 1899-1900 :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£
<i>Net Revenue.</i>			
Land Revenue	+ 310,701	+ 1,269,975	+ 585,775
Opium	+ 642,074	+ 571,411	- 218,589
Salt	+ 136,148	+ 159,725	+ 137,925
Stamps	+ 78,866	+ 231,280	+ 215,080
Excise	+ 82,095	+ 220,561	+ 262,061
Provincial Rates	+ 64,016	+ 246,042	+ 235,642
Customs	+ 215,609	+ 675,105	+ 458,605
Mint	- 269,067	- 241,283	- 334,283
Other heads	+ 95,606	+ 70,686	+ 85,386
	+ 1,356,048	+ 3,203,502	+ 1,427,602
<i>Net Expenditure.</i>			
Interest	- 145,184	+ 164,833	+ 191,383
Army : Effective	- 134,806	- 1,111,999	- 2,634,899
Military Works	+ 47,731	- 59,718	- 156,318
Collection of Revenue	- 55,872	- 133,061	- 555,861
Post Office	+ 8,874	- 30,863	- 102,968
Telegraph	+ 7,238	- 133,991	- 219,691
Railway Revenue Account... ..	+ 248,368	+ 740,944	+ 218,144
Irrigation	+ 99,205	+ 69,713	- 62,087
Civil Departments	- 131,002	- 321,756	- 1,206,556
Superannuation	- 17,480	- 76,692	- 117,892
Famine Relief and Insurance	- 2,057,496	+ 1,171,248	+ 1,107,548
Civil Works	+ 28,104	- 269,310	- 893,610
Other heads	+ 68,661	+ 108,602	- 53,598
Provincial and Local Balances	- 306,808	- 1,423,220	+ 1,161,880
	- 2,460,467	- 1,305,225	- 3,364,525
Total as compared with 1899-1900	- 1,104,419	+ 1,898,277	- 1,936,923

TABLE XII.

STATEMENT showing the DISPOSAL of the PROVISION made in 1877-78 for FAMINE RELIEF and INSURANCE.

[Rupee Figures are converted into Sterling at 15 to the £.]

Years.	Revenue provided by Measures of 1877-78.	Disposal of the Revenue provided.						Balance on the Year.		Balance at Credit from the Commencement of the Scheme to the End of the Year.	
		Expenditure on Famine Relief.		Expenditure on Protective Works, including Net Charge for Inland Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.		Amount applied in Reduction of Debt.		Total Expenditure.	Credit.		Debit.
		In India at Rs. 15=£1.	In England £.	In India at Rs. 15=£1.	In England £.	In India at Rs. 15=£1.	In England £.				
1878-79	1,000,000	208,549	597	—	—	—	—	209,146	790,854	—	790,854
1879-80	1,000,000	69,098	343	—	—	—	—	69,441	830,569	—	1,721,413
1880-81	1,000,000	21,759	1,831	—	—	—	—	23,590	976,410	—	2,697,823
1881-82	1,000,000	23,123	165	545,235	—	116,035	—	684,568	315,442	—	3,015,265
1882-83	1,000,000	14,735	—	60,876	—	385,094	—	466,705	513,295	—	3,536,560
1883-84	1,000,000	6,064	89	621,638	26	6,247	—	1,635,441	—	635,441	2,891,119
1884-85	1,000,000	4,900	—	799,669	—	1,747	1,001,393†	806,316	—	—	3,084,993
1885-86	1,000,000	27,130	—	517,205	22,263	100	—	566,898	193,684	—	3,518,105
1886-87	1,000,000	684	—	205,319	110,323	—	—	316,338	433,302	—	4,301,769
1887-88	1,000,000	268	—	60,671	200,815	—	—	261,754	738,246	—	4,940,015
1888-89	1,000,000	5,199	—	59,968	331,588	—	—	396,753	603,247	—	5,543,262
1889-90	1,000,000	45,525	—	—39,135‡	408,745	—	—	415,135	584,865	—	6,128,127
1890-91	1,000,000	3,719	—	—45,643‡	471,231	—	—	429,307	570,693	—	6,698,820
1891-92	1,000,000	15,615	—	51,284	500,245	—	—	567,144	432,856	—	7,131,678
1892-93	1,000,000	47,227	—	408,728	509,524	—	—	965,479	84,521	—	7,164,197
1893-94	1,000,000	331	—	425,677	515,531	—	—	941,539	58,461	—	7,224,658
1894-95	1,000,000	6,839	—	31,618	514,344	—	—	552,831	447,189	—	7,671,827
1895-96	1,000,000	12,201	—	60,051	506,670	—	—	578,922	421,078	—	8,092,905
1896-97	1,000,000	1,377,094	8,360	—245,431‡	514,069	—	—	1,654,122	—	654,122	7,438,783
1897-98	1,000,000	3,548,592	1,740	—285,445‡	523,717	—	—	3,788,604	—	2,788,604	4,650,179
1898-99	1,000,000	26,702	1	141,471	534,280	—	—	702,454	297,546	—	4,947,725
1899-1900	1,000,000	2,071,201	3,717	—195,213‡	248,742	—	—	2,128,447	—	1,128,447	3,819,278
1900-01	1,000,000	4,117,428	7,802	—277,907‡	318,544	—	—	4,165,867	—	3,165,867	665,411
1901-02†	1,000,000	556,000	200	—193,500‡	333,300	—	—	696,000	304,000	—	957,411
1902-03‡	1,000,000	423,200	—	—233,700‡	342,300	—	—	625,800	474,200	—	1,431,611
Total of 25 years	25,000,000	12,633,193	24,845	2,493,454	6,906,285	509,219	1,001,393	23,568,389	9,804,092	8,372,481	1,431,611

* In these years the net receipts on the Indian Midland and Bengal Nagpur Railways exceeded the charges for other protective works in India.

† In 1882-83 a remittance of Rs. 12,277,000 was made to England, realising 1,001,393£, by means of which 993,584£ of sterling debt was discharged in 1883-84.

‡ Estimates.

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 had been declared legal tender in India, and are at present interchangeable with rupees at the rate of 1 to 15 (equal to 16d. 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* 16d. 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 civil and military 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.	Rupees	£. at rupees 15 = £1.			Soldiers' Pay (approximate.)	Compensation to civil and military Officers.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)*	(10)
1888-89	Rupees. 214,701,280	Rupees. 219,788,850	+ 5,087,570	+ 339,132	+ 634,295	+ 973,427	- 344,667	—	+ 628,760
1889-90	210,259,220	217,697,320	+ 7,438,100	+ 495,874	+ 257,829	+ 753,703	- 421,267	—	+ 332,436
1890-91	201,359,210	227,652,980	+ 26,293,780	+ 1,752,919	+ 52,132	+ 1,805,051	- 321,467	—	+ 1,413,584
1891-92	225,419,880	235,151,700	+ 10,331,810	+ 689,797	+ 21,019	+ 709,806	- 271,467	—	+ 438,339
1892-93	258,090,840	241,714,620	- 16,376,220	- 1,091,745	+ 13,124	- 1,078,624	- 408,133	—	- 1,486,757
1893-94	257,929,380	234,500,420	- 23,428,960	- 1,561,330	+ 71,280	- 1,490,050	- 568,133	- 412,318	- 2,471,095
1894-95	284,080,500	232,559,730	- 51,470,770	- 3,431,384	+ 151,783	- 3,279,601	- 756,800	- 826,183	- 4,861,984
1895-96	270,651,760	230,699,300	- 39,952,460	- 2,663,497	+ 118,871	- 2,544,626	- 770,933	- 885,088	- 4,200,647
1896-97	256,909,850	232,030,930	- 24,878,920	- 1,658,594	+ 96,155	- 1,562,439	- 735,467	- 623,451	- 2,921,357
1897-98	250,171,070	240,069,010	- 10,102,060	- 673,470	+ 29,313	- 644,157	- 605,267	- 457,243	- 1,706,667
1898-99	241,234,330	240,909,540	- 324,790	- 21,653	+ 50,281	+ 28,628	- 438,800	- 319,880	- 730,132
1899-1900	240,920,722	241,930,545	+ 1,018,823	+ 67,922	- 148,871	- 80,949	- 333,300	- 321,958	- 736,207
1900-1901	255,169,103	254,743,215	- 425,888	- 28,392	+ 3,457	- 31,849	- 307,700	- 306,729	- 646,278
1901-1902 (Revised Estimate).	260,497,000	260,358,000	- 139,000	- 9,300	+ 53,900	+ 44,600	- 307,700	- 302,600	- 565,700
1902-03 (Budget).	268,192,500	268,192,500	—	—	—	- 20,300	- 358,900	- 335,300	- 714,500

* Of the Exchange Compensation, the following amounts were borne by the Provincial Governments, and did not affect the Imperial position:—1893-4, £151,673; 1894-5, £226,469; 1895-6, £302,097; 1896-7, £211,805; 1897-8, £163,073; 1898-9, £112,633; 1899-1900, £112,751; 1900-1901, £110,404; (Revised) 1901-1902, £109,500; (Budget) 1902-1903, £114,300.

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, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
Interest and Management of Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue Account)	£ 3,092,978	£ 2,978,600	£ 3,058,600
Railway Revenue Account	6,144,067	6,411,900	6,565,400
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c. ..	42,976	41,300	26,900
Postal Subsidy	53,667	52,000	52,000
Telegraph: Red Sea Company's Annuity	18,027	18,000	18,000
" Indo-European	30,658	114,100	87,200
" Zanzibar-Mauritius	10,000	—	—
Public Works: Civil Engineering College	8,109	13,900	8,400
" Other Charges	1,771	1,800	1,600
Marine: His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,061	107,400	105,000
" Indian Government Defence Vessels	85,250	62,400	61,600
" Other Charges	1,803	5,000	5,000
India Civil Service: Allowances to Candidates, Examinations, &c. ..	7,889	8,000	7,600
Lunatics: Maintenance	3,120	3,000	2,900
Political Charges: Persian Mission and Minor Consulates	10,065	6,900	6,000
" Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in China	12,500	—	—
" Pensions: Territorial and Political	20,805	10,700	10,700
" Other Charges	2,003	5,000	23,500
India Office: Salaries of Establishment	129,259	130,700	130,800
" Auditor's Department	7,009	7,400	7,400
" Store Department	23,871	23,300	23,800
" Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, and other Charges	22,402	13,600	21,500
Army, Effective: Home Charges of British Forces serving in India (including after 1900-1901 receipt on account of Aden)	700,944	366,600	674,500
" Troop Service and Transport (including after 1900-1901 receipt from War Office)	103,389	65,000	139,000
" Other Charges	20,580	23,100	42,000
Stores: Civil and Public Works	246,228	271,600	235,700
" Telegraph	152,423	172,300	175,000
" Marine	164,909	128,700	77,300
" Military	980,530	1,440,700	1,348,600
" Miscellaneous Charges	11,170	10,000	10,000
Furlough: Civil and Marine	250,864	257,500	257,500
" Military	232,781	302,000	326,000
" Telegraph and Public Works	55,982	56,000	61,000
Non-Effective Charges: Civil and Marine	1,272,763	1,307,100	1,325,700
" Military	2,962,028	2,941,600	2,977,900
Total	16,982,881	17,357,200	17,879,500

After allowing for the grant of £257,000 by the Imperial Government, in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, there is an increase in the Budget for 1902-1903, as compared with the Account for 1900-1901, of £291,340 in Stores, which occurs especially in those for the Army, of £421,333 in the Railway Revenue Account, of £101,873 in the Furlough Pay; of £99,396 for Army Services; and of £32,614 in other payments; so that the total increase in the net sterling Expenditure is £896,619.

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

Expenditure.	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	£ 647,002	£ 859,000	£ 1,737,000
" on Irrigation Works	7,877	7,000	5,300
Total	654,879	866,000	1,742,300

TABLE XV.

RAILWAYS.

Length of Railways in India sanctioned on 31st March 1902 ... 27,813 miles.
 " " " " opened for traffic " " ... 25,529 "

<i>Length opened in 1901-1902.</i>				<i>Additional Length sanctioned in 1901-1902.</i>					
				Miles.					Miles.
Jodhpur-Bikaner	...	...	...	88	Rewari-Phūlera Chord	...	...	...	133
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	80	Allahabad-Fyzabad	...	...	...	95
Shoranur-Cochin	...	...	...	65	Azikhā-Mangalore	...	...	...	78
Burma	...	...	...	54	Bengal-Nagpur : Branches	...	...	...	62
Madras : Calicut to Tellicherry	...	...	...	43	Gwalior to Sabulgarh	...	...	...	56
Vizapur-Kalol	...	...	...	30	Jech Doab	...	...	...	51
Nanpada-Parlakimedi	...	...	...	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	39
Petlad-Cambay	...	...	...	19	Sabarmati-Dholka	...	...	...	34
Other lines	...	...	...	56	Ballia to Ghazipur	...	...	...	31
					Barsi to Tadwala	...	...	...	28
					Other lines	...	...	...	26
Total	...	...	...	460	Total	...	...	...	633

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 :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.	
Miles open at end of year ...	23,354	24,633	25,215	
Capital outlay at end of year	£ 190,562,007	214,212,454	219,483,419	
Average cost per open mile	" 8,160	8,696	8,704	
Number of passengers carried	162,543,195	174,076,829	195,420,555	
Number of tons of goods carried	40,465,859	41,478,542	44,186,874	
Gross receipts	£ 19,581,208	21,035,191	22,143,785	
Working expenses	" 9,317,842	10,032,608	10,491,530	
Net receipts	" 10,263,366	11,002,583	11,652,255	
Percentage of net receipts on capital cost	5.39	5.14	5.31	

For the official years, the Receipts and Expenditure are as follows :—

Railway Revenue Account.	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
Receipts ...	£ 18,293,629	£ 20,178,100	£ 19,949,400
Expenditure ...	17,968,505	19,360,400	19,654,500
Net Receipt	325,124	817,700	294,900

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, 1900-1901	402,024
Revised Estimate, 1901-1902	590,100
Budget, 1902-1903	610,200

TABLE XVI.

The following statement shows the Capital Outlay at the charge of the principal Railways on the 31st of March, 1901, with the net receipts, and the percentage of net receipts on the outlay :—

Classes of Railways.	Names of Railways.	Capital at Charge, March 31st, 1901.	Net Receipts, 1900-1901.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
Guaranteed	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India...	10,348,872	599,048	5.79
	Madras	11,469,895	392,082	3.42
State	East Indian	37,661,327	3,023,408	8.02
	Rajputana—Malwa	10,175,933	1,016,206	9.99
	Bengal—Nagpur	14,190,835	451,191	3.18
	Burma	7,019,643	334,535	4.76
	Assam—Bengal	6,642,307	26,390	.39
	Eastern Bengal	9,257,659	597,459	6.45
	Bengal Central	995,748	38,821	3.90
	Tirhoot	2,771,967	57,325	2.07
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,495,510	382,254	3.33
	Indian Midland	8,049,441	301,504	3.74
	Rohilkhand—Kumaon	672,315	45,527	6.77
	North-Western	36,797,360	891,160	2.42
	South Indian	6,376,153	307,992	4.83
	East Coast	4,170,876	179,941	4.31
	Mysore	1,155,789	32,895	2.85
	Great Indian Peninsula	27,147,967	1,291,889	4.76
	Southern Mahratta	7,865,470	142,776	1.82
	Other lines	1,403,570	47,692	3.39
	Total, State and Guaranteed open lines.	215,668,637	10,160,095	4.71

TABLE XVII.
IRRIGATION WORKS.

Financial Result.	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
Major Works :	£	£	£
Direct receipts	1,651,410	1,597,300	1,714,900
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	749,083	811,400	838,900
Total Revenue	2,400,493	2,408,700	2,553,800
Working Expenses	689,090	705,800	737,900
Net Revenue	1,711,403	1,702,900	1,815,900
Interest on Debt	921,328	944,100	969,800
Net Receipt	790,075	758,800	846,100
Minor Works and Navigation : net Charge	554,483	552,700	771,800
Total net Receipt	235,592	206,100	74,300

Capital Outlay.	To the end of 1899-1900.	During 1900-1901.	Estimated in		Total to end of 1902-1903.	Percentage of net Revenue in 1900-1901 on Capital Outlay.
			1901-1902.	1902-1903.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
Bengal : Orissa Project	1,721,818	2,135	3,300	5,500	1,732,753	— 04
Midnapore Canal	552,584	—	400	—	552,984	86
Son Canals	1,722,315	640	600	800	1,724,355	2 09
N.-W. Provinces : Ganges Canal ...	1,886,739	5,250	3,400	33,900	1,929,289	12 45
Lower Ganges Canal.	2,243,453	4,859	3,900	6,400	2,258,612	3 96
Fatehpur Branch.	198,381	5,763	6,200	9,900	220,244	— 61
Agra Canal	592,097	3,149	2,000	2,800	600,046	7 78
Eastern Jumna Canal.	244,738	4,976	4,500	7,700	261,914	28 25
Betwa Canal	276,911	7,642	3,000	7,300	294,853	— 69
Punjab : Western Jumna Canal ...	1,085,530	3,819	5,400	4,100	1,098,849	8 90
Bari Doab Canal	1,174,330	11,841	44,300	40,000	1,270,471	13 61
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)	1,544,261	7,760	700	12,000	1,564,721	9 80
Chenab Canal	1,637,879	46,365	47,000	80,000	1,811,244	14 69
Jhelum Canal	227,856	228,603	156,900	140,000	753,359	—
Swat River Canal	265,515	599	500	4,000	270,614	10 96
Madras : Godavari Delta System ...	748,339	5,184	6,700	4,700	764,923	20 97
Kistna Delta System	846,061	9,006	16,800	27,400	899,267	17 29
Pennér River Canals System.	326,327	6,856	9,300	10,400	352,883	6 56
Periyar Project	567,217	3,336	3,300	8,300	582,153	3 57
Rushikulya Project	290,068	2,568	3,000	4,700	300,336	29
Bombay : Eastern Nara Works	404,851	— 9,352	8,400	9,000	412,899	7 44
Jamrao Canal	433,281	60,395	29,600	28,200	551,476	3 62
Mutha Canals	428,426	398	2,400	10,500	441,724	2 21
Nira Canal	357,039	112	—	800	357,951	1 59
Burma : Mandalay Canal	176,178	57,377	37,000	33,300	303,855	—
Other Works	2,762,527	153,151	230,100	289,200	3,434,978	—
Total	22,714,721	622,432	628,700	780,900	24,746,753	7 33

The chief grants in 1902-1903 are for the Jhelum, Chenab, Bari Doab, Ganges, Mandalay, and Jamrao Canals, and the Kistna Delta Works.

TABLE XVIII.
CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£
Outlay by Government :—			
Not charged to Revenue :—			
State Railways	3,450,475	3,700,900	4,893,300
Irrigation	590,483	553,500	666,700
Charged to Revenue :—			
State Railways	— 822	— 54,800	87,600
Irrigation	35,321	75,300	114,200
	4,075,457	4,274,200	5,761,800
Outlay by Railway Companies guaranteed or subsidized by Government :—			
Old Guaranteed Companies	275,613	583,100	286,700
Other Companies guaranteed or assisted ...	1,563,987	1,949,700	2,147,300
Branch lines on firm guarantee	27,693	23,300	6,000
	1,867,293	2,556,100	2,440,000
Total outlay by Government or with Government assistance	5,942,750	6,831,000	8,201,800
Further outlay: Branch Railways not on firm guarantee	29,461	20,700	80,900
Railways outside Government accounts ...	206,020	328,400	506,900
Local Railways	14,394	107,100	—
	249,875	456,200	587,800
Total: Railways :—			
Not charged to Revenue :—			
Open Lines	5,317,768	2,464,100	3,672,100
Under Construction		3,792,900	3,661,200
Charged to Revenue	— 822	— 54,800	87,600
Branch Lines not on firm guarantee, &c. ...	249,875	456,200	587,800
	5,566,821	6,658,400	8,008,700
Irrigation	625,804	628,800	780,900
	6,192,625	7,287,200	8,789,600

TABLE XIX.

DEBT.*

Increase or Decrease.

	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£
In India	2,206,745	270,800	910,000
In England	3,500,000†	1,009,300	131,200
Total	5,706,745	1,280,100	1,041,200

* Including temporary debt, but excluding the cancelment of debt by the operation of the sinking funds, which is charged against revenue.

† Excluding the liability for the debenture debt of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company incurred on the purchase of its undertaking, amounting to £5,922,350.

TABLE XX.
SEA-BORNE TRADE.

[Fifteen rupees taken as equal to £1.]

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£	£	£
Imports of Private Merchandise	47,141,242	50,851,923	54,313,692
Government stores	3,061,745	3,077,803	4,847,921
Total merchandise	50,202,987	53,929,726	59,161,613
Treasure—Private	13,972,342	10,975,739	13,098,920
Government	10,115	5,408,769	815,304
Total treasure	13,982,457	16,384,508	13,914,224
Total imports	64,185,444	70,314,234	73,075,837
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	70,455,797	69,470,232	80,555,781
Foreign goods (re-exports)	2,194,994	2,139,021	2,173,550
Government stores	71,424	233,024	287,241
Total merchandise	72,722,215	71,842,277	83,016,572
Treasure—Private	5,300,027	4,982,970	5,641,711
Government	4,231	4,501,960	2,005,529
Total treasure	5,304,258	9,484,930	7,647,240
Total exports	78,026,473	81,327,207	90,663,812
Total Sea-borne trade	142,211,917	151,641,441	163,739,649

Analysis of the Imports of Merchandise.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
<i>Private Merchandise.</i>			
	£	£	£
I. Animals, living	202,329	324,880	311,012
II. Articles of Food and Drink :			
Grain and Pulse	484,662	639,353	193,693
Liquors	1,064,985	1,077,939	1,109,705
Provisions	1,125,498	1,317,144	1,323,077
Salt	407,997	377,338	517,943
Spices	611,015	586,071	565,056
Sugar	2,251,086	3,770,144	3,901,910
Tea	105,762	169,142	106,860
Other articles	106,848	111,230	86,508
Total	6,157,853	8,048,361	7,804,752
III. Metals and their Manufactures :			
Copper	352,758	611,422	720,296
Iron	1,612,932	2,093,322	1,935,988
Steel	667,234	955,099	1,310,189
Other metals	487,579	627,814	636,480
Hardware, cutlery, implements, and sewing machines	1,060,195	1,227,649	1,137,758
Machinery and millwork	1,694,602	1,505,039	2,003,920
Railway plant and rolling stock (not Government stores)	1,851,385	894,080	1,024,287
Total	7,726,685	7,914,425	8,768,918
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, &c....	1,287,658	1,483,749	1,606,389

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
V. Oils :	£	£	£
Kerosine	1,959,988	2,068,958	2,343,638
Other kinds	324,127	435,722	468,780
Total	2,284,115	2,504,680	2,812,418
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles :			
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	540,143	204,493	300,596
Cotton	308,206	467,250	135,679
Ivory	70,331	106,499	103,185
Precious stones and pearls, unset	618,231	384,950	740,260
Silk	384,059	677,960	539,747
Wood	56,969	151,152	190,122
Other articles	481,766	479,387	534,805
Total	2,459,705	2,471,691	2,544,394
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured :			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics :			
Cotton twist and yarn	1,633,341	1,659,477	1,764,684
" piece goods	17,275,155	17,495,076	19,434,418
" other sorts	726,254	735,676	730,872
Flax, hemp, and jute	160,286	191,631	203,242
Silk	753,221	1,110,540	989,801
Wool	1,172,001	1,408,384	1,312,999
B. Apparel, including boots and shoes	976,204	1,026,518	1,129,424
C. Other manufactured articles :			
Arms, ammunition, &c.	168,764	156,385	181,318
Carriages, carts, &c.	176,541	156,791	206,627
Glass	511,101	503,451	616,885
Instruments and apparatus	259,905	309,128	346,449
Matches	231,729	265,372	291,028
Paints and colours, and painters' materials	231,433	269,323	285,970
Paper and pasteboard	274,212	302,000	351,440
Stationery (excluding paper)	195,844	211,250	215,237
Umbrellas	182,021	180,022	120,282
Other articles	2,094,885	2,123,113	2,285,103
Total	27,022,897	28,104,137	30,465,779
Total Private Merchandise	47,141,242	50,851,923	54,313,692
Government Stores.			
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,684,218	1,703,631	2,366,430
Arms, ammunition, &c.	65,706	191,247	553,502
Metals, hardware, machinery, &c.	645,534	604,555	770,373
Other Stores	666,287	578,370	1,157,616
Total	3,061,745	3,077,803	4,847,921

Analysis of the Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£	£	£
I. Animals, living	133,810	145,833	142,634
II. Food and Drink :			
Coffee	989,809	818,967	833,480
Rice	8,731,366	8,812,766	9,124,529
Wheat (including flour)	2,862,956	258,933	2,422,674
Other grain and pulse	471,167	282,526	494,462
Provisions	411,373	385,037	405,592
Spices	365,530	361,010	493,884
Sugar	224,954	113,967	60,108
Tea	6,061,408	6,367,287	5,432,993
Other articles	133,331	135,863	123,473
Total	20,251,894	17,536,356	19,391,195

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£	£	£
III. Metals and their Manufactures	142,778	315,360	199,935
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyeing Materials, &c. :			
Opium	5,469,143	6,303,624	5,681,990
Indigo	1,795,007	1,423,987	1,234,837
Myrabolams	235,447	211,212	237,577
Saltpetre	256,196	226,355	237,870
Tobacco	121,193	103,274	231,231
Other articles	364,355	323,768	283,956
Total	8,241,341	8,592,220	7,907,461
V. Oils	579,099	437,678	461,171
VI. Raw Materials :			
Coal and Coke	218,674	395,912	377,272
Cotton	6,616,710	6,751,600	9,617,396
Fodder	381,006	467,589	482,900
Hemp	168,830	224,826	256,353
Hides and skins	4,592,233	4,658,968	3,717,759
Jute	5,381,098	7,245,171	7,864,848
Manures (bones, &c.)	408,581	394,228	344,174
Seeds : Castor	348,422	437,810	572,611
" Earthnuts	66,535	109,920	524,948
" Linseed	3,002,145	2,970,673	4,509,196
" Poppy	407,646	457,684	521,156
" Rape	1,346,903	823,830	2,970,403
" Til or jinjili	1,339,972	1,037,238	1,429,291
" Other sorts	221,396	172,202	658,573
Silk	465,740	341,471	442,281
Wood : teak and other	695,384	670,202	548,954
Wool	904,250	601,996	529,217
Other articles	691,529	716,049	525,076
Total	27,257,054	28,477,369	35,892,408
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured :			
Yarns and textile fabrics :			
Cotton twist and yarn	4,601,452	2,780,392	6,211,130
" piece goods	841,163	955,486	950,332
" other sorts	73,468	66,092	82,072
Jute : Gunny bags	2,345,919	2,957,581	3,150,550
" " cloths, rope, twine, &c.	1,830,314	2,285,487	2,657,062
Other kinds (silk, wool, &c.)	257,694	283,194	250,158
Other manufactured articles :			
Coir manufactures (except rope)	221,540	267,829	251,588
Hides and skins, dressed or tanned	2,383,018	2,996,124	1,769,364
Lac	749,877	699,865	541,517
Other articles	545,376	673,366	697,204
Total	13,849,822	13,965,416	16,560,977
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures	70,455,797	69,470,232	80,553,781

Analysis of the Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£	£	£
Cotton goods, including twist and yarn	896,344	831,212	965,265
Metals	114,878	138,776	79,318
Sugar	76,309	54,862	44,321
Tea	56,578	87,528	55,956
Wool and its manufactures	324,056	247,810	260,792
Other articles	726,829	778,833	767,898
Total	2,194,994	2,139,021	2,173,550

Movement of Treasure.

					1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
					£	£	£
Gold : Imports :	Bullion ... ..	...	...	...	2,308,778	2,349,999	
	Coin : British ... ..	...	...	...	5,323,753	4,489,715	
	" Other ... ..	...	...	...	—	1,092,299	
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	7,632,531	7,932,013	5,538,356
Exports :	Bullion ... ..	...	...	...	1,330,053	6,685,702	
	Coin : British ... ..	...	...	...	8,744	663,781	
	" Other ... ..	...	...	...	—	21,107	
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,338,797	7,370,590	4,246,596
Net Imports :	Bullion ... ..	...	...	...	978,725	-4,335,703	
	Coin ... ..	...	...	...	5,315,009	4,897,126	
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	6,293,734	561,423	1,291,760
Silver: Imports :	Bullion ... ..	...	...	...	5,959,455	7,937,025	
	Government Rupees ... ..	...	...	...	307,030	349,574	
	British Dollars and other Coin ... ..	...	...	...	83,441	165,896	
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	6,349,926	8,452,495	3,375,867
Exports :	Bullion ... ..	...	...	...	18,743	124,005	
	Government Rupees ... ..	...	...	...	954,711	934,686	
	British Dollars ... ..	...	...	...	2,977,902	1,013,428	
	Other Coin ... ..	...	...	...	14,105	42,221	
Total ... ..	...	...	...	3,965,461	2,114,340	3,400,644	
Net Imports :	Bullion ... ..	...	...	...	5,940,712	7,813,020	
	Government Rupees ... ..	...	...	...	- 647,681	- 585,112	
	British Dollars and other Coin ... ..	...	...	...	- 2,908,566	- 889,753	
Total ... ..	...	...	...	2,384,465	6,338,155	4,975,223	
Net imports of treasure on private account	by Government ... ..	...	...	...	8,672,315	5,992,769	7,459,209
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	5,884	906,809	-1,190,225
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	8,678,199	6,899,578	6,266,984
Value of Fractional silver coined	... ..	...	...	...	616,111	77,960	
	Rupees coined for the Government of India ... ..	...	...	...	867,872	11,431,955	
	British dollars coined ... ..	...	...	...	4,650,603	1,432,550	
	Coinage for Native States ... ..	...	...	...	—	2,478	

* For Bhopal and Kashmir.

Shipping.

		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels with cargoes entered	...	3,301	3,413,391	3,056	3,164,095	3,318	3,778,298
cleared	...	3,820	4,024,482	3,762	3,908,069	3,842	4,571,052

TABLE XXI.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31ST, 1902.

<i>Assets.</i>	£	<i>Liabilities.</i>	£
Railways constructed by the State	74,794,000	Debt in India	77,461,000
" purchased " "	85,219,000*	" England	134,307,000
Irrigation Works	24,105,000	Other obligations	14,241,000
Loans to Corporations, &c....	12,965,000		226,009,000
Advances to Railway Companies...	8,818,000	Excess of Assets over Liabilities, in India and in England	1,240,000
Gold Reserve Fund	3,454,000		
Cash Balances in India	12,046,000		
" " England	5,848,000		
	227,249,000		227,249,000

* 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 £3,000,000. It is calculated that in 1902-3 the portion paid on account of redemption of capital will be about £610,000. 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 XXII.
BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Account, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.
	£	£	£
Salt	5,709,900	5,733,500	5,711,700
Stamps	3,304,800	3,457,200	3,441,000
Excise	3,892,600	4,031,100	4,072,600
Provincial Rates	2,559,500	2,741,500	2,731,100
Customs	3,274,400	3,733,900	3,517,400
Assessed Taxes	1,313,700	1,364,600	1,357,300
Registration	311,800	316,500	* 312,200
Total	20,366,700	21,378,300	21,143,300
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 9	s. d. 1 10	s. d. 1 9½
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes.	3 2½	3 4½	3 3½

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing the Principal FIGURES in the INDIAN ACCOUNTS for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, and ESTIMATES for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£	
Revenue	68,637,164	75,272,291	76,546,700	74,370,400	The result of 1900-1901 is worse than that of 1899-1900 by £1,104,419. The estimated result of 1901-1902 is better than that of 1900-1901 by £3,002,696. The estimated result of 1902-1903 is worse than that of 1901-1902 by £3,835,200.
Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the year.	65,862,541	73,602,087	71,873,800	73,532,700	
Surplus	2,774,623	1,670,204	4,672,900	837,700	
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, during the Year.	66,068,761	73,411,499	70,656,800	74,900,800	In 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 the Provincial Governments did not spend their full income. On the other hand, in 1899-1900, and according to the Budget Estimate for 1902-1903, 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.
Portion thereof defrayed by Provincial Governments from their Balances.	206,220	—	—	1,368,100	
Portion of allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them, and added to their Balances.	—	190,588	1,217,000	—	
Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the year.	65,862,541	73,602,087	71,873,800	73,532,700	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Land Revenue	17,205,056	17,503,031	18,469,900	17,790,100	In 1900-1901 there was some increase in Madras, Burma, and the Punjab. In 1901-1902 there is a great improvement in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab. In 1902-1903 a reduction is anticipated in those three provinces and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Opium	4,401,982	5,102,242	4,854,100	4,229,000	The number of chests sold monthly in Calcutta was 3,400 in 1899, 3,700 in 1900, and was raised to 4,000 in January 1901. The average price per chest was 1,221 rupees in 1899-1900, 1,361 in 1900-1901, 1,297 in 1901-1902, and is estimated at 1,100 rupees in 1902-1903. The number of chests of Malwa opium passed for export was 25,492 in 1899-1900, 25,053 in 1900-1901, and is estimated at 16,400 in 1901-1902, and the same in 1902-1903. The duty is 500 rupees per chest.
Salt	5,850,463	5,967,034	5,996,700	5,973,300	The duty on salt is 2½ rupees a maund throughout India (except in Burma, where it is one rupee a maund). The receipts in 1899-1900 were affected by the famine.
Stamps	3,265,476	3,342,948	3,494,700	3,478,100	The increase in 1900-1901 occurred especially in the North-West Provinces. In 1901-1902 it was general, chiefly in Bengal.
Excise	3,859,942	3,937,202	4,086,500	4,120,300	In 1900-1901 there was a considerable improvement in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Burma, but in Bombay there was a large reduction. In 1901-1902 the increase occurred chiefly in Madras and the United Provinces; and in 1902-1903 it is expected mainly in Bombay.

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES :	£	£	£	£	
Refunds and Drawbacks	190,402	209,823	224,700	197,500	In the Net Statement on page 58 these charges have been deducted from the various heads of revenue to which they relate. There were large re-funds of customs dues in Bombay in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, and in the latter year of certain cesses in Madras.
Assignments and Compensations.	1,057,692	1,021,932	1,035,000	1,040,500	
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION :					
Land Revenue	2,748,739	2,815,599	2,863,700	3,065,500	In 1900-1901 the increase was chiefly in Madras, Burma, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces. In 1901-1902 it is principally in Bengal, Burma, and the Central Provinces. In 1902-1903 it is general, and is to some extent due to the special grants aggregating £47,200 made by the Government of India to meet these charges.
Opium	1,727,154	1,785,875	1,608,400	1,773,300	In 1901-1902 the payments were reduced, owing to a poor poppy crop.
Salt... ..	331,756	336,933	339,700	358,300	In the Budget full provision is made for establishments.
Stamps	101,289	102,939	106,400	116,400	The increase in 1902-1903 arises chiefly in Bengal.
Excise	161,509	161,176	166,200	205,700	In 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 the increase occurs mainly in Burma, where a considerable expenditure on preventive establishments is necessary.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—continued.	£	£	£	£	
Provincial Rates	2,498,783	2,562,713	2,748,700	2,734,500	In 1900-1901 the improvement took place especially in Madras. In 1901-1902, owing to recovery from famine, there was a considerable increase in the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay.
Customs	3,133,791	3,371,597	3,831,900	3,600,000	In 1900-1901 there was an increase owing to abnormal imports of sugar, and also from the duty on petroleum and manufactured articles, but a decline in the imports of silver. In 1901-1902, the improvement arose from large imports of sugar, silver, cotton goods, and petroleum; and the Budget allows for a material reduction of the receipts from those articles.
Assessed Taxes	1,800,295	1,322,094	1,371,800	1,364,500	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. The increase in 1901-1902 occurred chiefly in Bengal.
Forest	1,235,425	1,297,863	1,191,900	1,290,400	In 1900-1901 there were special receipts in Bombay from famine grass operations. The reduction in 1901-1902 was principally in Burma.
Registration	288,089	312,558	317,300	313,200	
Tributes from Native States.	615,028	577,823	591,600	607,000	The reduction in 1900-1901 arose from the absence of arrears which had increased the receipts of 1899-1900, and from smaller fees on succession in Bombay.
TOTAL	43,654,330	45,297,105	46,955,100	45,500,400	

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts. 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES — <i>continued.</i>					
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	
Provincial Rates	35,461	33,975	40,100	46,600	
Customs	153,953	161,930	161,300	168,700	
Assessed Taxes	22,158	22,398	24,100	24,400	
Forest	730,175	730,164	709,200	824,000	In 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 there was special expenditure in Bombay on a scheme for supplying fodder to cattle in the famine-stricken districts. The increase in 1902-1903 is general, notably in Burma.
Registration	163,799	169,597	171,200	175,100	
TOTAL	7,424,087	7,552,341	7,450,000	7,996,000	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
INTEREST	£ 605,815	£ 651,479	£ 777,900	£ 764,200	The greater part of the increase is due to the large loans to Native States and advances to cultivators in recent years. In 1901-1902 the receipts in England from the use of the surplus cash balance were unusually great.
POST OFFICE	1,308,315	1,357,156	1,371,700	1,377,100	From 1893-1894 the revenue of the Post Office has exceeded the expenditure. The rates for parcels, and the commission on money orders not exceeding 5 rupees, have been recently reduced.
TELEGRAPH	832,673	895,816	889,900	831,400	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. The reduction anticipated in 1902-1903 is due to the charge for foreign telegrams being lowered from 4s. to 2s. 6d. a word.
MINT	345,091	3,172,875	547,700	66,200	In 1899-1900 it became necessary to coin rupees in consequence of the great demand for them; and there was also an issue of British dollars, and of copper coin needed at the relief works. In 1900-1901 the net profit from the coinage of rupees, which amounted to £3,031,294, is entered on both sides of the account, it having been decided that from the 1st of April 1900 the revenue so obtained should be paid to a Gold Reserve Fund. As the amount of any such profit is quite uncertain, and does not affect the surplus, it is omitted from both sides in the Budget. The receipts in 1901-1902 arose mainly from the coinage of rupees for the Government of India, but also of rupees for certain Native States, of dollars, and of copper.

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
INTEREST.	£	£	£	£	
Interest on Debt	6,674,637	7,074,433	7,078,900	7,175,000	
<i>Deduct</i> amount chargeable to Railways ;	4,184,535	4,376,609	4,558,200	4,686,400	
and to Irrigation Works	896,749	921,323	942,100	969,800	
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.	1,593,353	1,776,406	1,576,600	1,518,800	In 1900-1901 there was a reduction of £21,025 in India in consequence of the transfer of debt to the Public Works portion; but in England the charge was increased by £204,078, mainly owing to the discount of £143,008 on the issue of £3,000,000 India Stock. The reduction in 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 is consequent on the capital charged against Public Works exceeding the total increase of debt.
Interest on other Obligations.	354,745	362,540	378,700	396,300	The increase is chiefly on Savings Bank balances.
TOTAL £	1,948,098	2,138,946	1,955,300	1,915,100	
POST OFFICE	1,182,247	1,222,214	1,276,500	1,354,000	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	726,782	782,687	918,000	945,200	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; but in 1901-1902 there is an increase of £85,328 in the payments to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, of which a large part is for the Jask-Muscat cable. In 1902-1903 also there is a considerable increase for the Central Persian line.
MINT	55,908	3,152,759	499,800	111,300	The payments in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 to the Gold Reserve Fund are explained in the note on page 40. Those in the Budget for 1902-1903 are largely due to the re-coinage of the 1840 rupees.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :	£	£	£	£	
Law and Justice	462,922	473,752	474,600	488,300	
Police	284,190	298,895	293,300	290,900	
Marine	136,454	154,463	143,600	136,200	In 1900-1901 there were large credits for the hire of vessels employed on Imperial Service, for pilotage receipts in Bengal, and for coast light dues in Burma.
Education	158,326	162,470	168,800	173,000	
Medical	62,569	63,826	68,500	72,300	
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	80,583	89,670	95,900	104,000	The increase in 1900-1901 was largely due to the sale of quinine and aluminium ware. To the latter cause is also mainly attributable the improvement in the Budget for 1902-1903.
TOTAL .. £	1,185,044	1,243,076	1,244,700	1,264,700	

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :	£	£	£	£	
General Administration ...	1,384,076	1,339,682	1,352,500	1,362,300	In 1899-1900 there were exceptional payments in England, of £58,729 for the purchase of land, &c., under the India Office (Store Depôt) Act, and of £4,875 for the installation of electric light at the India Office. In 1902-1903 the increase is chiefly due to the creation of the North-West Frontier province.
Law and Justice	2,765,684	2,921,373	2,925,800	3,065,400	In 1900-1901 the increase arose from the high prices and larger jail population caused by the famine, from the formation of a Chief Court in Burma, and from reorganization and improvements in various provinces. In 1902-1903, special grants amounting to £38,000 have been made to the Provincial Governments under this head, the expenditure on which is enhanced in every province except Bombay.
Police	2,851,296	2,917,986	2,953,500	3,100,000	In 1900-1901, the increase occurred in most provinces, especially Burma and the North-West Provinces. In 1901-1902 it is chiefly due to the increase and re-armament of the special police in Burma. In 1902-1903 it is spread over all the provinces.
Marine	533,892	589,921	601,200	509,500	In 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 there were payments of £99,990 and £113,943 in England, on account of the new troopship "Hardinge." In 1901-1902 there were extensive alterations and repairs in three of the Royal Indian Marine ships.
Education	1,086,119	1,091,122	1,125,800	1,484,300	The increase in 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 is general. In the Budget it is largely due to special grants under this head aggregating £289,300.
Ecclesiastical	114,064	116,351	113,100	118,500	
Medical	944,604	941,103	882,300	1,039,100	The special expenditure in Bombay caused by the plague was much reduced in 1901-1902. In 1902-1903 the increase is general; special grants were made under this head, amounting to £27,400.
Political	721,836	587,491	680,800	902,800	The variations arose mainly from irregularity in the drawing of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan; but in 1902-1903 the Budget includes under this head £176,700 for the durbar at Delhi, and £6,600 for the Imperial Cadet Corps.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	381,017	466,593	529,000	546,900	The cost of the census was £1,436 in 1899-1900, £35,274 in 1900-1901, and is estimated at £96,900 in 1901-1902, and £12,600 in 1902-1903. Apart from this, there was an increase in 1900-1901 for the Survey of India and veterinary and stallion charges, and in connection with the Paris Exhibition; and in 1902-1903 provision is made for a new edition of the Gazetteer of India, for an Art Exhibition at Delhi, for the Archaeological Survey, a Central Bacteriological Laboratory, and the new Imperial Library.
TOTAL ... £	10,782,588	10,971,622	11,164,000	12,128,800	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS:	£	£	£	£	
Superannuation	204,761	194,113	193,700	191,000	
Stationery and Printing...	59,659	55,625	61,300	61,800	
Exchange	—	—	44,600	—	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	293,406	279,754	337,600	320,400	Considerable recoveries of famine expenditure are expected in 1902-1903.
TOTAL ... £	557,826	529,492	637,200	573,200	

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS :	£	£	£	£	
Territorial and Political Pensions.	277,010	279,814	271,100	275,200	
Civil Furlough Allowances.	283,525	250,865	258,000	258,200	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	2,704,469	2,711,301	2,770,100	2,808,600	The increase appears to be normal.
Stationery and Printing...	512,554	509,291	548,600	536,200	In 1901-1902 there were unusually large demands for stores from England.
Exchange	80,949	31,849	—	20,300	See the explanations on pages 3 and 44 of this Memorandum. The charge in 1899-1900 was mainly due to the transactions of the Burma and East Indian Railways.
Miscellaneous	194,024	204,750	326,900	329,800	The increase is largely due to many advances in consequence of the famine being written off as irrecoverable, in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab.
TOTAL ... £	4,052,531	3,987,370	4,174,700	4,228,300	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE :					
Famine Relief	2,074,918	4,125,230	556,200	423,200	
					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 :—
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	4 years.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bombay	776,072	1,893,460	533,800	320,000	3,523,332
Central Provinces	1,029,948	1,808,372	4,000	—	2,842,318
Punjab	156,778	151,473	9,300	90,700	408,249
India General (Ajmere, &c.)	100,664	132,603	3,700	12,500	249,467
Other Provinces..	11,460	39,322	5,400	—	56,182
	2,074,918	4,125,230	556,200	423,200	7,179,548
Construction of Protective Railways.	—	—	—	—	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£	
RAILWAYS:					
State Railways: Gross Receipts.	14,653,223	16,953,797	19,149,900	18,916,900	In 1900-1901 a large part of the increase was only nominal, since £1,783,483 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 improvements of £124,280 on the Burma, £114,314 on the East Indian, £105,816 on the Indian Midland, £93,457 on the Bengal-Nagpur, £65,502 on the Eastern Bengal, £54,250 on the East Coast, £45,604 on the Rajputana-Malwa, £24,156 on the South Indian, £21,942 on the Mysore, £18,962 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, £17,016 on the Tirhoot, and £36,703 on other lines, while a decrease occurred of £204,911 on the North-Western Railway, which suffered from the famine. In 1901-1902 the increase on the Great Indian Peninsula was £1,003,184 (the estimate including a whole year instead of nine months in 1900-1901), £751,254 on the North-Western, £232,032 on the East Indian, £112,650 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, £91,726 on the Tirhoot, £85,236 on the South Indian, £57,721 on the Burma, £57,023 on the Bengal-Nagpur, and £46,023 on other lines; but there was a decrease of £37,687 on the Rajputana-Malwa, £51,707 on the Southern Mahratta, £55,079 on the Indian Midland, and £96,343 on the East Coast line, of which the northern section has been transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. In 1902-1903 it is not expected that the exceptional traffic on the North-Western and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will be maintained, and allowance is made for a reduction of £300,000 and £120,000 on those lines respectively; but improvements are anticipated of £100,000 on the Bengal-Nagpur, £40,000 on the Southern Mahratta, and £47,000 on other railways.

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.																																																																																
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE— <i>continued</i> .	£	£	£	£																																																																																	
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	23,930	31,114	67,400	93,900	The outlay in these years is chiefly on the Trebeni, Betwa, Nira, Rushikulya, Dhaka, and Swat River, Canals, and Maladevi Tank.																																																																																
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	—	—	304,000	174,200	Money employed in the avoidance of debt which would otherwise be incurred for railways.																																																																																
TOTAL ... £	2,098,848	4,156,344	927,600	991,300	The total expenditure on Famine Relief and Insurance, including that charged in the Railway Revenue Account, was £2,128,447 in 1899-1900, and £1,165,867 in 1900-1901; and £1,000,000 is provided in each of the Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.																																																																																
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:																																																																																					
State Railways: Working Expenses.	7,147,804	8,465,712	9,429,400	9,401,700	In 1900-1901 an increase of £836,849 was caused by the transfer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to this head; and the payments were enhanced on the Rajputana-Malwa line by £112,249, owing to the new contract, Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot £78,032, Burma £73,773, Eastern Bengal £58,042, Oudh and Rohilkhand £55,486, Bengal-Nagpur £53,067, Indian Midland £39,829, and other lines £52,040, but there was a reduction of £41,459 on the East Indian Railway. In 1901-1902 there were increases of £522,618 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which was included for twelve instead of nine months, of £209,080 on the North-Western, £128,220 on the Bengal-Nagpur, £111,189 on the East Indian, £54,904 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, £53,342 on the South Indian, £44,638 on the Burma, £30,444 on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and £43,724 on other lines; but there were reductions on the Indian Midland £20,175, Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot £30,266, East Coast £66,402 (owing to the transfer of the Northern section to the Bengal-Nagpur Company), and Rajputana-Malwa system £117,628. In 1902-1903 there are estimated increases of £40,000 on the Eastern Bengal, £33,800 on the Southern Mahratta, and £26,700 on the South Indian Railway, with reductions of £33,300 on the North-Western, £67,800 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and £26,600 on other lines. The payments under this head to companies for their share of surplus profits or net earnings of the lines worked by them, including contributions to the Provident Fund, are, for the four years, as follows, according to the accounts and estimates:—																																																																																
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Railways.</th> <th>1899-1900.</th> <th>1900-1901.</th> <th>1901-1902.</th> <th>1902-1903.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Indian</td> <td>£ 229,389</td> <td>£ 150,718</td> <td>£ 140,000</td> <td>£ 153,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajputana-Malwa</td> <td>100,817</td> <td>92,814</td> <td>900</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bengal Central</td> <td>7,172</td> <td>9,370</td> <td>10,700</td> <td>11,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mysore</td> <td>6,472</td> <td>7,923</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>6,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southern Mahratta</td> <td>31,719</td> <td>38,002</td> <td>29,000</td> <td>30,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Indian</td> <td>23,053</td> <td>26,611</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>33,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lucknow-Bareilly</td> <td>8,833</td> <td>6,719</td> <td>6,900</td> <td>6,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burma</td> <td>8,556</td> <td>22,951</td> <td>29,300</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indian Midland</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>12,300</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bengal-Nagpur</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>17,300</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brahmaputra</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>700</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sultanpur</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>700</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardwar-Dehra</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>700</td> <td>1,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Indian Peninsula</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>18,100</td> <td>11,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>415,011</td> <td>355,111</td> <td>318,900</td> <td>285,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Railways.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	East Indian	£ 229,389	£ 150,718	£ 140,000	£ 153,400	Rajputana-Malwa	100,817	92,814	900	—	Bengal Central	7,172	9,370	10,700	11,100	Mysore	6,472	7,923	7,000	6,700	Southern Mahratta	31,719	38,002	29,000	30,300	South Indian	23,053	26,611	40,000	33,300	Lucknow-Bareilly	8,833	6,719	6,900	6,900	Burma	8,556	22,951	29,300	30,000	Indian Midland	—	—	12,300	—	Bengal-Nagpur	—	—	17,300	—	Brahmaputra	—	—	700	500	Sultanpur	—	—	700	—	Hardwar-Dehra	—	—	700	1,300	Great Indian Peninsula	—	—	18,100	11,700	Total	415,011	355,111	318,900	285,200
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REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
RAILWAYS— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	
Guaranteed Companies: Net Traffic Receipts.	1,907,215	1,316,899	992,300	993,400	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 £607,203 in 1900-1901, and of £325,769 in 1901-1902.

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.																														
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£																															
State Railways: Interest on Debt.	3,845,281	4,014,772	4,187,900	4,290,000	The increase in India, in consequence of the progress of construction, is £75,304, £79,158, and £105,600 in the three years, respectively. Owing to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, there was in England an additional charge of £97,962 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.	1,718,591	2,357,101	2,997,800	2,999,700	The increase in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 was due to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by means of an annuity.																														
State Railways: Interest chargeable against Com- panies on Advances.	339,254	361,927	370,300	396,400	This is that portion of the interest on debt which is charged in the accounts against the Southern Mahratta, Indian Midland, Bengal-Nagpur, Bengal Central, Lucknow Bareilly, and Mayavaram-Mutupet 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.	855,152	934,836	1,078,000	1,195,600	The figures represent interest on capital deposited, or debenture capital issued, by the Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, East Indian, Assam-Bengal, Great Indian Peninsula, Burma, South Indian, Bengal Central, Hardwar-Dehra, Brahmputra-Sultanpur, Lucknow-Bareilly, and Mayavaram-Mutupet railway companies. In the three years there is an increase of £10,374 in India, and of £330,074 in England, mainly for the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bengal-Nagpur, South Indian, Burma, and Assam-Bengal railways.																														
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.	343,400	171,032	157,300	150,900	The moiety of surplus profits payable to the Companies, including the contributions to the Provident Funds, appears as follows in the accounts and estimates:—																														
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£	280,263	172,116	153,700	133,300																															
Guaranteed Companies: Interest.	2,180,895	1,597,594	1,016,500	1,040,200	In 1899-1900 there was a considerable payment for land for the Calicut-Azhikal extension of the Madras railway; and in 1902-1903 provision is made on the same account also for the further extension to Mangalore. In 1900-1901 the amount recovered from companies slightly exceeded the payments. 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 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
RAILWAYS—continued.	£	£	£	£	
Subsidized Companies: repayment of Advances of Interest.	27,407	22,933	35,900	39,100	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 from the Travancore State of its share of interest for the Tinnevely-Quilon railway; and in England the receipt from the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, of the Government share of surplus profits.
TOTAL	£ 16,587,845	18,293,629	20,178,100	19,949,400	
IRRIGATION:					
Major Works: Direct Receipts.	1,578,529	1,651,410	1,597,300	1,714,900	The want of rain in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 caused an unusual requirement for water from the canals in the North-West Provinces and from some of those in the Punjab; and there was, in both 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, a great increase in the receipts from the Chenab Canal. In 1902-1903 a general improvement is anticipated.
Major Works: Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	670,174	749,083	811,400	838,900	The improvement in 1900-1901 occurred mainly on the Godavari works and the Chenab canal, and from the opening of the Jamrao canal. In 1901-1902 it was chiefly on the Eastern Nara works and the Chenab, and in 1902-1903 on the Jamrao canal.
Minor Works and Navigation.	151,159	155,426	166,900	142,900	
TOTAL	£ 2,399,862	2,555,919	2,575,600	2,696,700	

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	
Subsidized Companies : Land, &c.	38,096	17,414	27,500	119,900	These figures include compensation for land taken up for numerous companies constructing railways on branch line terms (of which six projects appear for the first time in the Budget) and also subsidies to the Dibru-Sadiya and Nilgiri Railway Companies.
Miscellaneous Expenditure.	42,616	48,117	95,700	60,100	Chiefly for surveys, and for Director-General's and other Establishments. The principal charges for surveys and land are for the Southern Shan States, Mysore and West Coast, Godhra-Baroda chord, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal, Kundwa-Akola-Basim, Bara-Ajmere and Marwar, Pegu-Moulmein, Kohat-Bannu, and Allahabad-Jaunpur lines, and Sagaing bridge; and for the reserve material for the Punjab and frontier railways.
TOTAL ... £	16,511,089	17,968,505	19,360,400	19,654,500	
IRRIGATION :					
Major Works: Working Expenses.	664,753	689,090	705,800	737,900	The increase arises chiefly on the Chenab, and the newly-opened Jamrao and Mandalay canals.
Major Works: Interest on Debt.	896,749	921,328	944,100	969,800	The increase arises from further capital outlay.
Minor Works and Navigation.	701,973	709,909	719,600	914,700	The increase in 1902-1903 is due to special grants amounting to £166,700, of which £46,700 is allotted to various provinces, and £120,000 retained in reserve for the present.
TOTAL ... £	2,263,475	2,320,327	2,369,500	2,622,400	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:	£	£	£	£	
Military Works	34,780	35,755	36,700	36,100	The receipts are usually derived from the rents of buildings and sale of old materials.
Civil Works	406,100	422,715	426,900	421,800	The receipts are mostly derived from rents, sale of stores, proceeds of workshops, tolls, and ferries.
TOTAL ... £	440,880	458,470	463,600	457,900	
ARMY SERVICES:					
Army: Effective	643,090	743,052	821,600	802,000	The increase in 1900-1901 was caused by receipts in India on account of stores and animals sent to South Africa and China. In 1901-1902 it arose in England, owing to the payments by the British Government, of £130,000 for the transport of troops and £100,000 towards the military charges for Aden. In the Budget large receipts are expected for the value of articles in possession of regiments transferred to the British establishment.
Army: Non-Effective ...	76,393	74,222	83,600	87,200	
TOTAL ... £	719,483	817,274	905,200	889,200	

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:	£	£	£	£	
Military Works	836,562	782,942	907,400	994,200	A sum of about £770,000 a year is usually 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; and in 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 provision has been made for work on a new cordite factory, rifle factory, and gun carriage factory, accommodation for a third howitzer battery, mounted infantry schools, water-supply, coast and inland fortifications, &c.
Civil Works	3,298,090	3,286,601	3,588,200	4,207,400	In 1901-1902 the increase occurred chiefly in the Punjab, the new North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, and Bombay. In 1902-1903 it is universal, except in Assam, special grants amounting to £363,600 having been made for hospitals, schools; police stations, roads, and bridges, while the balances of the Local Governments were otherwise augmented by grants from the surplus of the previous year.
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.	2,356	— 822	— 54,800	87,600	The alterations are due to the transactions connected with the Mayavaram-Muttupet Railway, for which the Tanjore District Board was unable to raise funds, as had been intended.
TOTAL ... [£	4,137,008	4,068,721	4,440,800	5,289,200	
ARMY SERVICES:					
Army: Effective	11,855,317	12,090,959	13,146,600	14,650,000	In 1899-1900, 1900-1901, and 1901-1902, there were savings of about £2,300,000 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 numerous other measures for improving the efficiency of the Army, such as the re-arming of the Native troops, 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, and additional officers for the Native infantry and commissariat-transport department. In 1901-1902 the operations against the Mahsud Waziris are estimated to have cost £156,300, and one-half of the bounty to European soldiers for the extension of their service £202,900, the other moiety being repaid by the British Government. In 1902-1903 the addition of 2d. a day to the pay of the European soldiers adds £226,000; and provision is made for the full establishment. In England the payments to the War Office in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, and on account of furlough pay in 1900-1901, were largely reduced, but the charge for ordnance stores was exceptionally heavy in both years.
Army: Non-Effective ...	3,029,909	2,991,840	2,982,700	3,014,700	
TOTAL ... £	14,885,226	15,082,799	16,129,300	17,664,700	

and Estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.	£ 874	£ 6,864	£ — 9,100	£ —	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 }	66,068,761	73,411,499	70,656,800	74,900,800	There is an increase of £8,832,039 in the estimate for 1902-1903 over 1899-1900, which arises in the following manner: in the Railway Revenue Account £3,143,411 (against an increase of £3,361,555 in the receipts), on Army Charges £2,778,600, on Civil Works £909,310, on Military Works £157,632, and on other works £85,244; on Irrigation £358,925, in the collection of the Land Revenue £316,761, on Forests £93,825, in the other direct demands on the Revenue £161,327, on Education £398,181, Law and Justice £299,716, Police £243,704, Political £180,964, on Scientific and Minor Departments £165,883, and other Civil Departments £52,764, on Telegraphs £218,418, on the Post Office £171,753, in Superannuation £104,131, and under other heads £94,032; while under Famine Relief and Insurance there is a reduction of £1,107,548.
PROVINCIAL ADJUST- MENTS:					
Deficits: Expenditure by Provincial Governments from their balances.	— 206,220	—	—	— 1,368,100	According to the Accounts and Estimates, special grants have been made by the Imperial Government to Provincial Revenues, amounting to £387,500 in 1899-1900, £699,500 in 1900-1901, £1,362,900 in 1901-1902, and £600,000 in 1902-1903. After taking those grants into consideration, the Provincial Governments are seen to have spent £206,220 in 1899-1900, and are expected to spend £1,368,100 in 1902-1903, besides the whole of their annual allotments. On the other hand, in 1900-1901 their expenditure fell short of their receipts by £190,588, and in 1901-1902 it is estimated to have done so by £1,217,000. During the four years Madras will have reduced its balances by £89,800, the Punjab £77,400, Assam £72,400, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh £62,900, Bengal £23,600, and the North-West Frontier Province £1,100, while India General will have an increase of £700, Burma £9,700, Bombay £61,900, and the Central Provinces £88,200. The net reduction is £166,700.
Surpluses: Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them.	—	190,588	1,217,000	—	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE charged against the Revenue of the Year } £	65,862,541	73,602,087	71,873,800	73,532,700	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.	Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	REMARKS.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NET REVENUE.

Net Revenue.	Accounts, 1899-1900.		Accounts, 1900-1901.		Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.		Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c. :								
1. Land Revenue	16,444,825		16,755,525		17,714,800		17,030,600	
2. Forest	1,212,685		1,293,452		1,188,600		1,287,600	
3. Tributes from Native States.	586,603		551,125		563,300		575,600	
		18,264,113		18,600,102		19,466,700		18,893,800
II. Opium		2,670,589		3,312,663		3,242,000		2,452,000
III. Taxation :								
1. Salt	5,573,775		5,709,923		5,533,500		5,711,700	
2. Stamps	3,225,920		3,304,786		3,457,200		3,441,000	
3. Excise	3,810,739		3,892,634		4,031,100		4,072,600	
4. Provincial Rates...	2,495,458		2,559,474		2,741,500		2,731,100	
5. Customs	3,058,795		3,274,404		3,733,900		3,517,400	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,292,729		1,313,731		1,364,600		1,357,300	
7. Registration	287,164		311,758		316,500		312,200	
		19,744,380		20,366,710		21,378,300		21,143,300
Net Receipts under Principal Heads of Revenue.		40,679,082		42,279,475		44,057,000		42,489,100
IV. Miscellaneous Receipts :								
1. Mint	289,183		20,116		47,900		— 45,100	
2. Miscellaneous	99,382		75,004		10,600		— 9,400	
		388,565		95,120		58,500		— 54,500
V. Exchange		— 80,949		— 31,849		44,700		— 20,300
Total Net Revenue ...		40,986,698		42,342,746		44,190,200		42,414,300

NET EXPENDITURE.

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1899-1900.		Accounts, 1900-1901.		Revised Estimate, 1901-1902.		Budget Estimate, 1902-1903.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services :								
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,593,353		1,776,406		1,576,600		1,518,800	
2. Interest on other Obligations.	354,745		362,540		378,700		396,300	
	1,948,098		2,138,946		1,955,300		1,915,100	
Receipts	— 605,815		— 651,479		— 777,900		— 764,200	
		1,342,283		1,487,467		1,177,400		1,150,900
II. Military Services :								
1. Army	14,165,743		14,265,525		15,224,200		16,775,500	
2. Military and Special Defence Works ...	802,656		754,051		861,500		958,100	
		14,968,399		15,019,576		16,085,700		17,733,600
III. Collection of Revenue ...		4,448,839		4,534,711		4,581,900		4,984,700
IV. Commercial Services :								
1. Post Office	— 126,068		— 134,942		— 95,200		— 23,100	
2. Telegraph	— 105,891		— 113,129		28,100		113,800	
3. Railways	— 76,756		— 325,124		— 817,700		— 294,900	
4. Irrigation	— 136,387		— 235,592		— 206,100		— 74,300	
		— 445,102		— 808,787		— 1,090,900		— 278,500
V. Famine Relief and Insurance*		2,098,848		4,156,344		927,600		991,300
VI. Civil Services :								
1. Civil Departments ...	9,597,544		9,728,546		9,919,300		10,864,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,513,138		3,501,033		3,592,800		3,625,400	
3. Civil Works	2,891,990		2,863,886		3,161,300		3,785,600	
4. Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial or Local Revenues).	2,356		— 822		— 54,800		87,600	
		16,005,028		16,092,643		16,618,600		18,362,700
Total Net Expenditure		38,418,295		40,481,954		38,300,300		42,944,700
VII. Provincial Balances :								
1. Increased by unspent Grants.		—		190,588		1,217,000		—
2. Reduced by Expenditure from Balances.		— 206,220		—		—		— 1,368,100
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue.		38,212,075		40,672,542		39,517,300		41,576,600
Surplus		2,774,623		1,670,204		4,672,900		837,700

* 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 Accounts. Adding this the total provision for Famine Relief and Insurance was in 1899-1900 £2,128,447, and in 1900-1901 £4,165,867. In the estimates for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 the anticipated net charge for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway brings up the total provision to £1,000,000 in each year.

India Office,
June 9th, 1902.

HENRY WATERFIELD,
Financial Secretary.