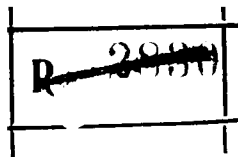


EAST

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1911-1912.



UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

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



LONDON:

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Explanatory Memorandum	3
Appendix I.—Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure	13
„ II.—Home Charges : Detailed Statement	26
„ III.—Railways : Mileage, Traffic, Capital Outlay, and Net Traffic Receipts	27
„ IV.—Major Irrigation Works : Capital Outlay and Net Earnings	29
„ V.—Trade Tables	30

MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1909-1910 and the ESTIMATES for 1910-1911 and 1911-1912.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.	Budget, 1911-1912.
	£	£	£
Revenue	74,593,495	80,326,500	78,034,900
Expenditure	73,986,854	76,936,000	77,215,700
Surplus or <i>Deficit</i>	606,641	3,390,500	819,200

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.,) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India, *i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office, and Telegraphs, and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments: while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes, and the expenditure on such purposes, to appear much greater than they really are; and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 149 of 1911), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return last mentioned.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1909-1910.		Budget, 1910-1911.		Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.		Budget, 1911-1912.	
	£	£.	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	20,554,980		20,405,500		20,191,500		20,663,500	
2. Forest	1,728,885		1,762,800		1,820,300		1,858,800	
3. Tributes from Native States.	389,355		395,200		413,000		423,300	
		22,673,220		22,563,500		22,424,800		22,950,600
II. Opium		4,195,614		3,550,100		6,274,000		3,093,300
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	3,054,647		3,128,200		2,934,500		3,026,600	
2. Stamps	4,496,267		4,699,400		4,768,100		4,748,700	
3. Excise	6,462,226		6,760,500		6,909,900		7,154,900	
4. Provincial Rates... ..	538,300		542,100		546,800		544,100	
5. Customs	4,855,982		5,928,400		6,422,700		6,097,900	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,546,206		1,612,400		1,565,800		1,593,400	
7. Registration	429,325		449,900		424,100		429,300	
		21,382,953		23,120,900		23,571,900		23,594,900
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Post Office	353		26,200		50,100		115,100	
2. Telegraph	89,552		140,400		36,300		47,200	
3. Railway Revenue Account	824,922		562,200		1,834,400		1,849,800	
4. Irrigation	606,300		493,600		585,000		480,500	
		1,341,287		941,600		2,433,200		2,395,200
V. Mint		17,805		50,800		97,200		104,700
VI. Exchange		44,481		—		62,600		—
Total Net Revenue ...		49,619,750		50,226,900		54,863,700		52,141,700

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1909-1910.		Budget, 1910-1911.		Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.		Budget, 1911-1912.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payments chargeable to Railways and Irrigation).		930,702		1,027,600		793,300		948,100
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	17,923,453		18,479,100		18,153,800		18,353,700	
2. Marine	377,697		409,600		371,000		356,900	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	811,173		817,800		823,400		864,600	
		19,112,323		19,706,500		19,348,200		19,575,200
III. Collection of Revenue ...		6,021,503		6,292,400		6,185,800		6,415,800
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	13,039,893		13,900,200		13,789,200		15,646,800	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,146,287		4,289,200		4,243,900		4,286,400	
3. Civil Works	3,868,365		4,257,200		4,301,100		5,166,200	
		21,054,545		22,446,600		22,334,200		25,099,400
V. Famine Relief and Insurance		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses, (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)...		894,036		—		1,811,700		—
2. Provincial Deficits (i.e., amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year)		—		622,200		—		1,716,000
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue. }		49,013,109		49,850,900		51,473,200		51,322,500
Surplus or Deficit ...		606,641		376,000		3,390,500		819,200

Accounts, 1909-10.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1909-10 show a surplus of £606,641; this is greater by £316,841 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate published in March, 1910.

Revised Estimate, 1910-11.

In framing the Budget for 1910-11, the Government of India had to take into account the prospect of a diminution, as compared with the previous year, of £682,500 in net opium receipts and the necessity of substituting a quasi-permanent provincial settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam for the provisional settlement previously in force, a change involving the transfer to the Local Government of an annual sum of £254,900

from the resources previously at the disposal of the Government of India. It was also necessary to take into account the prospect in succeeding years of a moderate growth of expenditure under certain heads and a further serious fall in opium revenue.

In view of these circumstances additional taxation was imposed as follows :—

	Estimated yield per annum.
	—
	£
Additional import duties on liquors, tobacco, silver, and petroleum	967,000
Additional excise duties on beer and spirits... ..	33,000
Additional stamp and probate duties	126,000
	1,126,000

Taking the additional receipts from these sources into account it was estimated that the year would close with a surplus of £376,000.

The Revised Estimate for 1910–11 shows, as compared with the Budget for that year, an increase of £4,636,800 in net revenue, and of £1,622,300 in net expenditure, resulting in a surplus of £3,390,500 instead of the anticipated surplus of £376,000.

The increase of £4,636,800 in the net revenue is the result mainly of a great and unexpected increase under opium, of a considerable improvement under railways, and of minor variations under other heads :—

Increase in net Opium Revenue, £2,723,900.—The remarkable increase under this head was due to the realisation of exceptional prices at the sales of Bengal opium. In pursuance of the policy of restricting the opium trade adopted in 1908 after negotiation with the Chinese Government (*see* Parly. Paper, Cd. 3881 of 1908), the number of chests of opium exported from India (which for the years 1901–5 averaged 67,000) has been reduced by 5,100 chests annually, viz., to 61,900 in 1908, 56,800 in 1909, and 51,700 in 1910. As pointed out in the Explanatory Memorandum submitted to Parliament in 1910 (Cd. 5253), the effect of the curtailment in the supply of Indian opium was reflected towards the close of 1909–10 in a remarkable movement of prices at the Calcutta auctions, when chests were sold for unprecedented prices. The Government of India considered it unsafe to count on a continuance of these prices, and the average rate adopted in the Budget for 1910–11 was only Rs. 1750. But the prices obtained at the sales of February and March, 1910, namely Rs. 2397 and Rs. 2329, were altogether exceeded by the price of Rs. 3827 realised in April, 1910, and although violent fluctuations subsequently occurred in consequence of additional taxation on opium by the Chinese authorities, actual or rumoured, yet an average rate of Rs. 2925 a chest was realised in the year, the gross revenue from the Bengal sales being higher by £2,858,400 than had been anticipated.

Increase in net Railway Revenue, £1,272,200. Under the influence of active trade, gross receipts were considerably larger than had been anticipated, while there was a substantial reduction in working expenses.

Increase in net Customs Revenue, £494,300 (chiefly owing to large imports of silver).

Increase in net Excise Revenue, £149,400.

Increase under other heads, £477,100.

The total increases in net revenue thus amounted to £5,116,900.

The total decreases in net revenue amounted only to £480,100 and were distributed, in order of magnitude, between Land Revenue, Salt, Assessed Taxes, and Registration.

The net increase of £1,622,300 in the net expenditure is the result of the following variations from the Budget Estimates :—

Increases: Provincial Adjustments £2,433,900. The great increase under this head was almost entirely due to the following special grants made by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments towards the close of the year :—

- (1) *From the excess opium receipts in 1910–11 referred to above, which it has been decided to treat exceptionally.*—£601,100 for non-recurring expenditure on Education and £380,000 for non-recurring expenditure on Sanitation.
- (2) *From general resources.*—£1,050,800 for non-recurring expenditure in connection with (a) the provincial settlements of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, and Punjab, and (b) various measures of public utility, including £333,300 for the improvement of Bombay, and £166,700 for the Rangoon River training scheme (*see* page 25).

Other Increases: Political £181,600 ; other heads, £127,900.

Decreases: Military Services, £358,300 ; Debt Services, £234,300 ; Medical, £123,300 ; Collection of Revenue, £106,600 ; other heads, £298,600.

The special grants made by the Government of India for expenditure on Education and Sanitation represent one-third of the gross opium revenue realised in 1910-11 in excess of seven crores of rupees (£4,666,700). The remainder of the excess opium receipts merged in the surplus of the year, but they will be specially devoted to the discharge of temporary debt.

Budget, 1911-12.

The only change in taxation introduced in the Budget of 1911-12 is a reduction in the scale of the duties on imported tobacco by about one-third. This measure was taken in the interests of the revenue, which had not benefited as much as had been anticipated from the higher scale imposed in the previous year. A comparison between the two scales is exhibited in the following table:—

	Under Tariff Amendment Act, 1910.	Under Tariff Amendment Act, 1911.
Unmanufactured tobacco	Rs. 1-8 (2s.) per lb.	Rs. 1 (1s. 4d.) per lb.
Cigars	Rs. 2-8 (3s. 4d.) per lb.	Rs. 1-10 (2s. 2d.) per lb.
Cigarettes, weighing less than 3 lb. per 1,000...	Rs. 5 (6s. 8d.) per 1000.	Rs. 3-2 (4s. 2d.) per 1000.
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per 1,000...	Rs. 2 (2s. 8d.) per lb.	Rs. 1-4 (1s. 8d.) per lb.
Other manufactured tobacco	Rs. 1-10 (2s. 2d.) per lb.	Rs. 1-2 (1s. 6d.) per lb.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1911-12.

The net revenue and expenditure of 1911-12 are estimated as follows:—

	£
Net Revenue	52,141,700
Net Expenditure	51,322,500
Surplus	819,200

As compared with the Revised Estimate for the previous year these figures show a decrease of £2,722,000 in net revenue, of £150,700 in net expenditure, and of £2,571,300 in the surplus.

The decrease of £2,722,000 in the net revenue is explained in detail as follows:—

Decreases are anticipated in—

	£	£
Opium (mainly owing to the reduction in the number of chests to be sold—which, in view of the new agreement with China concluded in May last,* may be even greater than has been allowed for—and the impossibility of assuming that the exceptional prices of 1910-11 will be again realised at the Calcutta auctions)	3,180,700	
Customs (owing to smaller estimated receipts from silver)	324,800	
Irrigation	104,500	
Exchange, Stamps, Telegraph, and Provincial Rates	95,600	
Total decreases		3,705,600

Increases are anticipated in—

Land Revenue (largely accruing in the Punjab through the sale of proprietary rights in the Canal Colonies)	477,000
Excise	245,000
Salt	92,100
Post Office, Forest, Assessed Taxes, Railway Revenues, Tributes, Mint, and Registration	169,500
Total increases	983,600

Net decrease of Revenue	2,722,000
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The details of the decrease of £150,700 in the net expenditure are as follows:—

Decreases are anticipated in—		£	£
Provincial Adjustments (Provincial balances being drawn upon to the extent of £1,716,000, whereas in 1910-11 £1,811,700 was added to them and charged against the revenue of the year) ...		3,527,700	
Political ...		82,700	
Other heads ...		20,600	
Total decreases ...			3,631,000
Increases are anticipated in—			
General Administration (mainly on account of expenditure in connection with His Majesty's approaching visit to India) ...		806,400	
Civil Works (chiefly owing to expenditure from the special grants made by the Government of India in 1910-11) ...		865,400	
Education (ditto ditto) ...		328,000	
Police (ditto ditto) ...		301,400	
Medical (ditto ditto) ...		280,800	
Collection of Revenue ...		230,000	
Military Services ...		227,000	
Debt Services ...		154,800	
Scientific and Minor ...		131,100	
Other heads ...		155,400	
Total increases ...			3,480,300
Net decrease of Expenditure ...			<u>150,700</u>

DEBT.

1910-11.—In England £1,000,000 Sterling Bills were issued in April, 1910, at an average price of £96 9s. 2d., and £2,500,000 in June at an average price of £96 18s. 6½d., both issues being for 12 months and in replacement of Bills falling due. In October an issue of £4,000,000 3½ per cent. India Bonds, redeemable by annual drawings in eight years, was made at an average price of £99 11s. 7½d., for the purpose partly of discharging the capital stock of the Indian Midland Railway Company on the determination of their contract, and partly of discharging Debentures of the Madras and Indian Midland Railway Companies falling due during 1911-12. India Bills to the amount of £2,500,000 became due on December 1, 1910, and Bills to the amount of £1,500,000 were issued on that date in partial replacement at an average price of £96 14s. 7d. In March 1911 an issue of £3,500,000 3½ per cent. India Stock was made at a fixed price of £96 per cent. In India a 3½ per cent. rupee loan of 1½ crores (£1,000,000) was issued in July, 1910, at an average price of Rs. 96-1-3.

1911-12.—In the Budget for 1911-12 it is proposed to issue a loan of 2 crores (£1,333,300) in India. In England £1,000,000 Sterling Bills were issued in April, 1911, at an average price of £97 6s. 6d. in replacement of a like amount and £2,000,000 in June, 1912, at an average price of £96 18s. 5d. in partial replacement of £2,500,000 Bills falling due, both issues being for 12 months.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works incurred during the last two years and estimated to be incurred during the present year is as follows:—1909-10, £1,458,454; 1910-11 (Revised Estimate), £1,580,300; 1911-12 (Budget), £1,767,300. The allotment for 1911-12 includes grants of £300,000 for the Upper Jhelum Canal, £253,300 for the Upper Chenab Canal, £251,200 for the Lower Bari Doab Canal, £158,300 for the Upper Swat River Canal, and £488,300 for various protective projects. Of the gross outlay on Minor Works, amounting to £900,935 in 1909-10, £920,200 in 1910-11 (Revised Estimate), and £955,200 in 1911-12 (Budget), all of which is charged against the revenue of the year in which it is incurred, a portion is devoted to capital expenditure on new works.

The following table shows the total capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works, and the net receipts :—

	Capital Expenditure to End of the Year, excluding indirect charges.	Net Receipts during the Year (being gross receipts, less working expenses and interest charges).
	£	£
1909-10	32,375,166	1,271,544
1910-11 (Revised Estimate) ...	33,955,500	1,268,900
1911-12 (Budget)	35,722,800	1,310,500

RAILWAYS.

On the 31st December, 1910, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 32,104 miles, of which 620 miles were opened in 1910. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,676 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1909-10 and Estimates for 1910-11 and 1911-12 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—			
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State...	3,795,524	5,429,700	6,745,700
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	4,589,170	2,514,400	2,754,300
	8,384,694	7,944,100	9,500,000
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee	54,905	104,700	37,100
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	12,015	45,000	100,000
Provincial State lines	1,245	1,300	1,000
	13,260	46,300	101,000
Grand Total ...	8,452,859	8,095,100	9,638,100

The figures given above do not include expenditure on railways whose transactions do not pass through the Government Accounts. In 1909 the capital expenditure on these lines was £1,663,300, of which £412,600 was on railways owned by Native States.

The net traffic receipts in 1909-10 of open lines in which the Government is directly interested gave a return of 4.45 per cent. on the capital at charge. Details relating to the several lines will be found on page 28, below.

The Railway Revenue Account showed in 1909-10 a net receipt of £824,922, and in 1910-11 of £1,834,400. In the Budget for 1911-12 the net receipt is taken at £1,849,800. These results are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges but also the following payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways, viz. :—

	£
In 1909-10	925,604
In 1910-11	957,500
In 1911-12	990,600

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

On the 31st of March, 1911, the debt of India amounted to £275,064,009 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee, £92,065,674, and sterling debt, £182,998,335). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £24,274,890, and the various railway annuities, representing at present an annual charge of £3,357,800.*

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £126,689,643 to the construction of Railways, and £33,836,758 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India stock to the company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. It had advanced £12,185,704 (net) to Railway Companies and had lent £12,047,556 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, on account of which £15,848,469 had been invested in sterling securities, £1,934,302 was held in rupees in India, and £1,477,359 as part of the cash balances in England; the cash balances in India, £13,546,667; and the cash balances in England, £16,697,244 (in addition to the sum held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve).

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India during the last eight years have been as follows :—

1903-4	...	£23,859,303	at an average rate of 1s. 4·049d. the rupee.
1904-5	...	£24,425,558	" " 1s. 4·045d. "
1905-6	...	£31,580,454	" " 1s. 4·043d. "
1906-7	...	£33,418,716	" " 1s. 4·084d. "
1907-8	...	£15,307,062	" " 1s. 4·029d. "
1908-9	...	£14,144,545	" " 1s. 3·9305d. "
1909-10	...	£27,444,609	" " 1s. 4·041d. "
1910-11	...	£26,212,866	" " 1s. 4·061d. "

The sales in 1909-10 and 1910-11 included £575,000 and £1,270,000 respectively for telegraphic transfers on India against shipments of sovereigns from Australia and Egypt consigned to the Secretary of State in London.

In 1908-9 and 1909-10, owing to exceptional conditions of trade, bills payable in London in sterling were sold by the Government of India to the amount of £8,058,000 and £156,000, respectively, at a fixed rate of 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. the rupee.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Indian Currency Committee of 1898-9 it was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

- (1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);
- (2) the reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve has been held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India may be in a favourable position for meeting without delay in times of pressure heavy demands for the issue of rupees in exchange for sterling.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. As at present arranged, however, no portion of the profit will be used for railway purposes unless the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve and the gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve amount together to at least £25,000,000.

* The annuities now outstanding are:—East Indian Railway Annuity, £1,145,288 (of which £294,750 is deferred under the existing contract for working the line, the holders being entitled in lieu to guaranteed interest of £262,000 a year, together with a share of the surplus profits of the line), running to 14th February, 1953; Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, £116,851, running to 31st July, 1957; Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity, £371,361, running to 31st December, 1958; Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity, £1,268,51£, to 17th August, 1948; and Madras Railway Annuity, £488,381, to 1st April, 1956.

No coinage of new rupees from purchased silver has taken place for the past three years, and there has consequently been no profit available for transfer to the Reserve during that period, with the exception of small payments of arrears.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage and from interest and discount up to 31st March, 1911, have been as follows:—

Profits on Coinage.						£
1900-1	...	...	...	...	...	3,031,294
1901-2	...	...	...	...	...	415,100
1902-3	...	...	...	...	...	264,028
1903-4	...	...	...	...	...	2,627,575
1904-5	...	...	...	...	...	1,790,380
1905-6	...	...	...	...	...	3,677,880
1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	4,014,426
1907-8	...	...	...	...	...	2,247,207
1908-9	...	...	...	...	...	102 (arrears).
1909-10	...	...	...	...	...	25,190 („).
1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total						18,093,182
Interest and discount						2,459,251
						<u>20,552,433</u>

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder (£19,428,778) has been paid to the Reserve.

The following table summarises the position of the Reserve on 31st March, 1911:—

Profits on Coinage—		£	£	Sterling Securities held in England (cost price)		£
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1910	...	18,093,182		Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	1,477,358	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	...	1,123,655		Rupees held in India on account of the Reserve	1,934,302	
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve	...		16,969,527			
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1911	...		2,459,251			
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1911	...		19,428,778			
Deduct—						
Loss on Sale and Redemption of Securities	...	150,169				
Miscellaneous Charges	...	18,480				
Total deductions	...		168,649			
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1911	...		£19,260,129			£19,260,129

The Securities purchased for £15,848,469 (as shown above) were as follows:—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.
	£	£
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	4,665,770	4,207,463
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,106
Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,188
3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds	4,350,600	4,338,210
British Treasury Bills	4,500,000	4,452,663
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,092,023	1,076,524
Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills	570,000	581,090
Securities issued by Governments of other British Colonies	442,900	444,771
Corporation of London Debentures	145,000	145,454
Total	16,405,013	15,848,469

HOME CHARGES.

The net Expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue was £18,411,709 in 1909-10, £18,696,000 in the Revised Estimate for 1910-11, and £19,105,400 in the Budget for 1911-12. The last-named amount is thus divided :—

	£
Interest and Management of Debt, and payment of Interest and Annuities on account of Railways and Irrigation Works ...	11,051,200
Payments in connection with Civil Departments in India ...	151,600
India Office (excluding pensions) ...	202,300
Army and Marine Effective Charges ...	1,036,700
Stores of all kinds charged against revenue ...	1,154,300
Furlough Allowances ...	996,300
Non-Effective Charges (Pensions and Gratuities) ...	4,513,000
Total ...	19,105,400

SEABORNE TRADE.

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

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
<i>On Private Account.</i>	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise ...	80,843,800	78,038,400	86,239,700
Exports of Merchandise ...	102,018,700	125,256,700	139,427,300
Net Exports of Merchandise ...	21,174,900	47,218,300	53,187,600
Net Imports of Gold ...	3,144,100	14,446,000	15,983,700
Net Imports of Silver ...	7,972,700	6,242,500	5,738,800
Net Imports of Treasure ...	11,116,800	20,688,500	21,722,500
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account.	10,058,100	26,529,800	31,465,100
<i>Government Transactions.</i>			
Imports of Merchandise ...	5,008,300	3,727,200	2,901,000
Exports of Merchandise ...	76,800	55,400	53,100
Net Imports of Merchandise ...	4,931,500	3,671,800	2,847,900
Net Imports or Exports of Gold ...	240,400	7,000	—
Net Imports of Silver ...	73,000	54,100	39,900
Total Net Imports or Exports of Treasure ...	167,400	61,100	39,900

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts 1909-10.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,054,647	2,934,500	3,026,600
Stamps	4,496,267	4,768,100	4,748,700
Excise	6,462,226	6,909,900	7,154,900
Provincial Rates	538,300	546,800	544,100
Customs	4,855,982	6,422,700	6,097,900
Assessed Taxes	1,546,206	1,565,800	1,593,400
Registration	429,325	424,100	429,200
Total	21,382,953	23,571,900	23,594,900
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is	s. d. 1 9·2	s. d. 1 11·2	s. d. 1 11·2
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 5·6	3 7·1	3 7·5
(For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation in 1909-10 and 1910-11, the figure of population was based on the census taken in March, 1901, an annual increase of population at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being assumed. The preliminary figures of the new census have been used for making the calculation for 1911-12.)			

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

India Office,
20 July, 1911.

APPENDIX I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

						£
Accounts, 1908-9	...	...	...	...	...	19,005,038
Accounts, 1909-10	...	...	...	...	...	20,554,980
Budget, 1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	20,405,500
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	20,191,500
Budget, 1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	20,668,500

In 1909-10 the land revenue returns were swollen by the collection of famine arrears from the two preceding years rendered possible by favourable conditions in various provinces.

In 1910-11 the rainfall as a whole was ample and well distributed, though it was somewhat deficient in the United Provinces and excessive in Madras. The Budget Estimate was, however, somewhat oversanguine, the Revised Estimate showing a deficiency of £214,000, of which about £67,000 occurs in Burma.

The Budget Estimate for 1911-12 assumes that weather conditions will continue favourable, and that there will be a normal growth of revenue throughout India, but the improvement anticipated is due mainly to the expectation that the sale of proprietary rights in the Punjab Canal Colonies will realise some £350,000.

Forest.

						£
Accounts, 1909-10	...	...	...	...	...	1,728,885
Budget, 1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	1,762,800
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	...	...	...	...	...	1,820,300
Budget, 1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	1,858,800

More than one-third of the revenue under this head is obtained in Burma.

Tributes.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	588,307	590,300	607,600	618,800
Assignments and Compensations, and Refunds and Drawbacks.	198,952	195,100	194,600	195,500
Net revenue	389,355	395,200	413,000	423,300

The most important of the receipts under this head is the tribute of £233,000 from Mysore; the most important of the "assignments and compensations" is the payment of £167,000 to the Nizam of Hyderabad under the arrangement for the administration of Berar.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	5,534,683	4,650,600	7,527,900	4,280,400
Charges	1,339,069	1,100,500	1,253,900	1,187,100
Net revenue	4,195,614	3,550,100	6,274,000	3,093,300

The opium revenue is collected in different ways in different parts of India. In certain districts of Bengal and the United Provinces the poppy is cultivated under a system of advances by the Government, who manufacture the drug at factories at Patna and Ghazipur. The bulk of the produce is sold by auction at Calcutta for export, and the remainder is issued to the Excise and Medical Departments, under strict regulations, for consumption in India, the profits from its sale being credited under Excise. The main portion of the net revenue under Opium is obtained from the Calcutta sales. The remainder is derived from a pass duty levied on each chest of opium produced in the group of Native states known as Malwa, and exported *via* Bombay. The opium expenditure consists chiefly of payments to the cultivators in Bengal.

The variations in the revenue under this head in 1910-11 have been referred to above at page 5. The improvement of £2,723,900 in the Revised Estimate is chiefly accounted for by the exceptionally high level of the prices realised at the Calcutta auctions, the average selling price per chest being Rs. 2,925 as against Rs. 1,750 taken in the Budget. The gross receipts from these sales were thus £2,858,400 in excess of the original forecast. On the Bombay side 476 chests paid pass duty in the year. No receipts had been anticipated from this source as duty had been received during 1909-10 on the full amount of Malwa opium which could be exported in 1910-11. Special arrangements were found necessary, however, to prevent hardship to the Baroda State, and the receipt of pass duty referred to was due to this cause.

The Budget for 1911-12 provides for the sale of 30,210 chests of Bengal opium, and for the receipt of pass fees on 5,938 chests of Malwa opium. It is assumed that of the 30,210 chests of Bengal opium 10,210 chests will be specially certificated for China and will realise an average price of Rs. 2,500 a chest, while the remaining chests are expected to yield Rs. 1,500 each. The receipts from this source are thus estimated at £3,701,670, and from Malwa pass fees £308,670. But it is possible that the exports to China may be somewhat lower than the figures taken in the Budget, and the receipts smaller, because under the new agreement with the Chinese Government concluded in May, 1911, the Government of India have agreed to make a special reduction in the imports of 1912, 1913, 1914 in consideration of the Chinese Government admitting into the Chinese market at the rate of duty in force prior to the date of the agreement certain stocks of uncertificated Indian opium in bond at Hong-Kong and the Treaty Ports on that date, and other uncertificated opium that might be landed during the following two months at Shanghai and Canton.

The increase of expenditure in the Revised Estimate for 1910-11 was the result of a heavier crop than had been anticipated. It is assumed that in 1911-12 the curtailment of the area under cultivation will result in a reduction of expenditure amounting to £60,000.

Statistics are appended :—

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Chests of Bengal Opium produced.	Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium.
	Chests sold.	Average price.	Chests of Malwa Opium passed for Export.	Rate of Duty per Chest.		
		Rs.		Rs.		£
Accounts, 1908-9	45,900	1,384	34,969½	600	40,001	1,086,208
Accounts, 1909-10	42,300	1,612	18,103½	600	28,125	978,895
Budget, 1910-11	37,560	1,750	—	600	28,000	966,667
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	37,560	2,925	476	600	29,000	1,131,267
Budget, 1911-12	30,210	1,840	{ 5,338 600 }	{ 800 600 }	—	1,071,267

Salt.

	Net Revenue.	Consumption (including Burma).
	£	
1906-7	4,095,173	43,086,000 maunds of 82½ lbs.
1907-8	3,072,378	44,390,000 " "
1908-9	3,008,703	45,410,000 " "
1909-10	3,054,647	45,800,000 " "
1910-11 (Revised Estimate)	2,934,500	45,645,000 " "
1911-12 (Budget)	3,026,600	46,600,000 " "

The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ (3s. 4d.) to Rs. 2 (2s. 8d.) per maund (82½ lbs.) in March 1903 : from Rs. 2 (2s. 8d.) to Rs. 1½ (2s.) in March 1905 : and from Rs. 1½ (2s.) to Rs. 1 (1s. 4d.) in March 1907. The decrease of revenue in 1907-8 was due to the last of these reductions. The reductions were followed by a marked increase in consumption. The decline in consumption in 1910-11 is the result of a falling off in the demand in upper India, ascribed by the local authorities to the recrudescence of plague in the United Provinces.

	<i>Stamps.</i>					£
Accounts, 1909-10	4,496,267
Budget, 1910-11	4,699,400
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	4,768,100
Budget, 1911-12	4,748,700

About three-quarters of the revenue is derived from court fee stamps and the remainder from commercial and other stamps. The decrease in revenue anticipated in the Budget is due to the absence of a special condition which inflated the revenue in 1910-11, viz., the expiry in August, 1910, of the two years of grace attendant upon the reduction in 1908 of the period of limitation from 60 to 12 years for certain suits in respect of mortgages, and the consequent institution of a large number of suits towards the close of the period of grace.

	<i>Excise.</i>					£
Accounts, 1909-10	6,462,226
Budget, 1910-11	6,760,500
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	6,909,900
Budget, 1911-12	7,154,900

The increase of £547,600 in revenue during 1910-11, as compared with 1909-10, is due largely to the return of agricultural prosperity and to the introduction of reforms in the excise administration in recent years.

In the Budget an increase of £93,300 gross is anticipated in Madras in view of the favourable character of the monsoon of the current year, and allowance has been made for a moderate growth in revenue generally.

	<i>Provincial Rates.</i>					£
Accounts, 1909-10	538,300
Budget, 1910-11	542,100
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	546,800
Budget, 1911-12	544,100

The figures do not call for remark.

	<i>Customs.</i>					£
Accounts, 1909-10	4,855,982
Budget, 1910-11	5,928,400
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	6,422,700
Budget, 1911-12	6,097,900

The gross receipts during the past three years, and the budget figures for the current year, are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1908-9.	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Import duties :—					
Cotton Manufactures	787,500	825,700	853,300	920,000	946,700
Liquors	693,700	701,000	826,700	804,000	832,500
Silver Bullion and Coin	424,300	356,500	666,700	1,116,700	666,700
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	313,700	305,500	313,300	346,600	373,300
Other Manufactured Articles	628,300	617,900	633,300	746,700	746,700
Petroleum	355,100	312,500	421,700	388,000	400,000
*Tobacco	—	—	420,000	194,500	226,700
Other Articles	845,000	881,300	853,300	912,200	934,800
Excise duty on Cotton Goods	236,300	267,100	250,000	268,000	273,300
Export duty on Rice	545,400	697,600	800,000	846,700	813,300
Total	4,832,300	4,965,100	6,038,300	6,543,400	6,214,000

* Before 1910-11 the import duty on tobacco was very low, and its yield is included in the figures given for "Other articles."

The Budget for 1910-11 anticipated a yield of approximately £1,000,000 from the additional duties on liquors, silver, petroleum, and tobacco, details of which are given on page 6 of the Explanatory Memorandum for 1910 [Cd. 5253]. As compared with the Budget forecast the Revised Estimate shows a very substantial further increase in the revenue expected from "silver bullion and coin," owing to heavy importations. On the other hand the yield from the enhanced tobacco duties has been much less than was estimated in the Budget, and there is also a deficiency under petroleum and liquors, the contraction in imports consequent on the enhancement of duties in 1910 having been greater than was anticipated.

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1910-11, the Budget for 1911-12 anticipates a decrease in the Customs revenue of £329,400, mainly due to the adoption of a cautious estimate of the yield from the silver duty. A slight increase is anticipated in the yield of the tobacco duties, which have now been reduced by one-third (*see* page 6).

				<i>Assessed Taxes.</i>	£
Accounts, 1909-10	1,546,206
Budget, 1910-11	1,612,400
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	1,565,800
Budget, 1911-12	1,593,400

The receipts shown under this head are entirely derived from Income Tax. The tax is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 a year or more, at rates equivalent to 5*d.* in the £ on incomes from Rs. 1,000 (£67) to Rs. 2,000 (£133), and 6½*d.* in the £ on incomes of Rs. 2,000 or more.

				<i>Registration.</i>	£
Accounts, 1909-10	429,325
Budget, 1910-11	449,900
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	424,100
Budget, 1911-12	429,300

The receipts are principally derived from fees for registering documents.

Post Office.

					Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
					£	£	£	£
Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	1,927,229	1,977,400	2,005,000	2,136,100
Charges ...	...	...	...	...	1,927,582	1,951,200	1,954,900	2,021,000
<i>Net revenue or charge</i> ...					353	26,200	50,100	115,100

The improvement anticipated in 1910-11 from the rapid revival of trade and the return of normal agricultural conditions has been more than realised. A further improvement is expected in the current year, a portion of the increased revenue arising from services in connection with the Royal Visit and the Coronation Durbar.

Telegraph.

					Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
					£	£	£	£
Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	902,851	945,500	998,100	1,046,400
Charges ...	...	...	...	...	992,433	1,085,900	1,034,400	1,093,600
<i>Net charge</i> ...					89,582	140,400	36,300	47,200

The figures given represent the combined results of the working of the Indian Telegraph Department and the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

The difference between the Revised Estimate of revenue for 1910-11 and the Budget forecast for that year is mainly due to the diversion of traffic from foreign lines to those of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. A considerable growth is anticipated in the receipts in 1911-12, which will be enhanced by the special traffic in connection with the Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar.

The charges include the following amounts for capital outlay, mainly on account of the Indian Telegraph Department:—1909-10, £152,891; 1910-11 (Revised Estimate),

£154,200; 1911-12 (Budget), £154,200. Of the increase of £59,200 in the total expenditure in 1911-12 about £10,000 is to defray special expenditure in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	28,923,931	29,845,700	30,520,200	31,433,600
Working Expenses	16,214,318	16,845,600	16,426,700	17,146,700
Net Traffic Receipts... ..	12,709,613	13,000,100	14,093,500	14,286,900
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	322,483	408,200	446,100	377,500
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	6,127,191	6,348,900	6,245,800	6,626,600
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	1,894,316	2,020,300	1,975,100	1,820,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways.	3,357,708	3,357,800	3,357,800	3,357,800
Sinking Funds	165,206	171,200	171,300	177,700
Total	11,866,904	12,306,400	12,196,100	12,360,400
Net Receipts	842,709	693,700	1,897,400	1,926,500
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Net charge or profit to the State ...	1,716	600	900	—
Miscellaneous charges (net)... ..	19,503	132,100	63,900	76,700
Net Receipts from all Railways ...	824,922	562,200	1,834,400	1,849,800

Before 1899-1900 the Railway Revenue Account always showed a net charge. The figures from that year onwards are as follows :—

	£
1899-1900 Net receipt	76,756
1900-1 "	325,124
1901-2 "	846,616
1902-3 "	228,949
1903-4 "	860,669
1904-5 "	2,105,438
1905-6 "	2,001,966
1906-7 "	2,307,673
1907-8 "	1,563,002
1908-9 Net charge	1,242,250
1909-10 Net receipt	824,922
1910-11 (Revised Estimate) "	1,834,400
1911-12 (Budget) "	1,849,800

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits, and have in most cases been constructed by companies. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Great Indian

Peninsula, Bengal Nagpur, Bombay Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Indian Midland (amalgamated on 1st January, 1911, with Great Indian Peninsula), Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways. Including, for the purpose of comparison, the receipts of the Madras Railway, which was purchased by the State on the 31st December, 1907, the gross receipts for five years are as follows :—

1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
£ 28,127,000	£ 26,800,000	£ 28,924,000	£ 30,520,200	£ 31,433,500

In 1909-10 the railway revenue account showed a net profit of £824,922. This represents a gratifying improvement of over £2,000,000 as compared with 1908-9, when, owing to bad harvests, the general stagnation of trade and other causes, railways showed, or the first time since 1899-1900, a net charge.

In framing the Budget of 1910-11 the Government of India estimated the net traffic receipts at a figure which was higher by £290,500 than the corresponding actual figure for 1909-10. The Revised Estimate shows an advance of £1,093,400 on the Budget. Gross receipts are higher by £674,500 than the figure taken in the Budget, more than half of this increase being derived from the coaching traffic, which has been stimulated by the activity of trade, the Allahabad Exhibition, and the marriages and pilgrimages of a favourable year. Working expenses are lower by £418,900, partly due to postponement of works provided for in the Budget and partly to the exercise of a careful check by the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations over the expenditure of Budget allotments. When account is taken of all charges, including those for interest, the Revised Estimate of net receipts in 1910-11 shows an improvement of £1,009,500 over the results of 1909-10. The Revised Estimates for 1910-11 show the following important variations in detail when compared with the figures for 1909-10 :—

	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Result.
	£	£	£
North-Western	+159,600	-519,400	+679,000
East Indian	+442,600	+241,600	+198,000
Great Indian Peninsula	+233,300	+307,800	-69,500
Oudh and Rohilkhand	+195,600	+5,400	+190,200
Bengal-Nagpur	+144,000	+64,500	+79,500
Rajputana-Malwa	+115,800	+22,300	+93,500

The Budget for 1911-12 anticipates an improvement of £193,400 in net traffic receipts, an increase of £164,300 in charges for interest, annuities, &c., an increase of £13,700 in other charges, and a consequent increase in the profits to the State of £15,400 as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1910-11.

The estimated increase of £193,400 in net traffic receipts is based on the assumption that normal conditions in agriculture and trade, and special traffic in connection with the Royal Visit, will bring an addition of £913,400 to gross earnings, and that working expenses will rise by £720,000. Part of this increased expenditure is due to the postponement of works which it was originally intended to carry out in 1910-11, part is concomitant with the growth of revenue.

The variations in the net traffic receipts between the Budget Estimate for 1911-12 and the Revised Estimate for 1910-11 are not important. The following are the largest : *Increases*:—Great Indian Peninsula, £233,200 ; North-Western, £181,500. *Decreases*:—East Indian, £173,300.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
MAJOR WORKS :	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,424,465	3,384,600	3,496,800	3,578,900
Working Expenses	1,094,211	1,062,800	1,115,600	1,098,800
Interest on Debt	1,058,711	1,117,300	1,112,300	1,169,600
Net Receipts	1,271,543	1,204,500	1,268,900	1,310,500
<i>Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.</i>	—	—	—	120,000
MINOR WORKS :				
Receipts	235,691	220,200	236,300	245,200
Expenditure	900,935	931,100	920,200	955,200
Net Expenditure	665,244	710,900	683,900	710,000
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	606,299	493,600	585,000	480,500

About one-half of the gross receipts under this head are obtained in the Punjab.

It has been decided, with effect from 1911-12, to supplement the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant (page 23) for outlay on Protective Irrigation Works by an annual allotment under the head of "Irrigation" not exceeding 25 lakhs (£166,700). The amount allotted in 1911-12 is £120,000.

Mint.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
Receipts	£ 125,953	£ 142,900	£ 189,300	£ 198,500
Charges	143,758	92,100	92,100	93,800
Net Receipt or Charge	17,805	50,800	97,200	104,700

No new rupees were coined from purchased silver in these years. The improvement in the Revised Estimate for 1910-11 as compared with the Budget forecast is due to an increase in the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, the demand for which has increased more rapidly than was expected.

The re-coining of withdrawn and uncurrent rupees during the last three years has been as follows :—

	Rs.	£
1908-9	25,130,598	(1,675,373)
1909-10	20,771,397	(1,384,760)
1910-11	15,242,596	(1,016,173)

Exchange.

	£
Accounts, 1909-10	44,481
Budget, 1910-11	Nil.
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	62,600
Budget, 1911-12	Nil.

The average rate obtained for bills and telegraphic transfers sold by the Secretary of State for India was 16·041 pence per rupee in 1909-10 and 16·061 pence in 1910-11.

Owing to the impossibility of forecasting the course of exchange no provision is made in the Budget for 1911-12 for any gain or loss under this head.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
Total payments for Interest on Debt	£ 8,752,399	£ 9,044,300	£ 9,003,300	£ 9,329,300
<i>Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).</i>	6,127,191	6,348,900	6,245,800	6,626,600
<i>Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, page 19).</i>	1,058,711	1,117,300	1,112,300	1,169,600
Interest on Ordinary Debt... ..	1,566,497	1,578,100	1,645,200	1,533,100
Interest on other Obligations	548,548	564,800	567,000	592,000
Total	2,115,045	2,142,900	2,212,200	2,125,100
Interest Receipts	1,184,343	1,115,300	1,418,900	1,177,000
Net Interest Payments other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	930,702	1,027,600	793,300	948,100

The total debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt. The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, together with the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 17 and 19 above); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use of surplus revenue or deposits for the construction of Public Works, the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course. In 1909-10 and 1910-11 the capital expenditure of the year was less than the additional debt incurred during the year, and the amount of the Ordinary Debt rose accordingly. In 1911-12 it is expected that the capital outlay will exceed the addition to the total Debt, and that the Ordinary Debt will be reduced. The reduction in interest charges will not, however, come fully into operation until the following year.

The most important of the "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Banks Balances and the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 9) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 9 above.

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now £9,333,300) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Military Services.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
Army	£ 17,923,453	£ 18,479,100	£ 18,153,800	£ 18,353,700
Marine	377,697	409,600	371,000	356,900
Military Works	782,569	816,300	813,800	857,700
Special Defence Works	28,604	1,500	9,600	6,900
Total	19,112,323	19,706,500	19,348,200	19,575,200

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows :—

Net Army Charges in India.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services :—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff.	616,412	636,000	636,100	648,400
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,181,565	8,270,700	8,271,200	8,274,600
Supply and Transport	1,962,474	1,999,000	1,880,000	1,841,800
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services.	368,316	390,700	377,700	369,000
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage.	568,264	555,500	475,000	486,200
Other Effective Services	936,884	1,170,900	1,112,400	1,339,900
Compensation for dearness of food and forage.	417,758	400,000	325,000	266,700
Total Effective Services	13,051,673	13,422,800	13,077,400	13,226,600
Non-effective Charges	609,361	623,800	629,000	617,300
Total, India	13,661,034	14,046,600	13,706,400	13,843,900

Net Army Charges in England.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
Effective Services :—	£	£	£	£
Charges—				
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	916,057	938,700	935,200	934,000
Furlough Allowances	499,025	503,000	518,000	520,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers.	280,570	310,300	244,300	312,900
Miscellaneous	29,889	93,500	144,800	67,200
Stores	486,441	515,900	526,800	618,500
Total	2,211,982	2,361,400	2,369,100	2,452,600
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	124,240	126,000	125,000	126,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c.	30,771	33,900	24,500	69,800
Total	385,011	389,900	379,500	425,800
Net Charge for Effective Services	1,826,971	1,971,500	1,989,600	2,026,800
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,435,448	2,461,000	2,457,800	2,483,000
Total, England	4,262,419	4,432,500	4,447,400	4,509,800
Grand Total	17,923,453	18,479,100	18,153,800	18,353,700

It will be seen from the table that the net Army Charges were higher by £230,347 in 1910-11 than in 1909-10. The increase, which has been less actually by £325,300 than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate, is due mainly to operations in the Persian Gulf, and increased outlay in connection with the Remount Department. There has again been a substantial reduction, amounting to £92,758, in the expenditure on compensation for dearness of food and forage.

The Budget for 1911-12 makes provision of £133,300 for further outlay in connection with the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. The total net Army charges are expected to be £199,900 in excess of the Revised Estimate of 1910-11, but, as a sum of £306,700 has been allocated for outlay in connection with the Royal Visit, the expenditure exclusive of this special item is expected to be less than in 1910-11.

Special Military Expenditure.—As explained in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 4752 of 1909, the practice of making fixed annual grants for special military expenditure which was in force from 1904-5 to 1908-9 was discontinued from the 1st April, 1909, and the Budget grants for such expenditure are now determined by the urgency of the need, the claims of other branches of the administration, and the condition of the revenue. Excluding recurring expenditure on completed measures and the recurring expenditure already attained on measures in progress, the total outlay on special measures in 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12 is approximately as follows:—

	£
1908-9	640,200
1909-10	482,700
1910-11 (Revised)	469,800
1911-12 (Budget)	595,200

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences," but the bulk of the expenditure is under Army and Military Works. The provision made in the Budget for 1911-12 includes £100,000 for Artillery rearmament.

Collection of Revenue.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	3,650,079	3,774,300	3,708,200	3,805,800
Forest	1,006,697	1,092,900	1,051,200	1,136,200
Salt (including cost of production)	330,743	358,000	379,500	366,500
Stamps	151,789	110,700	120,300	140,900
Excise	397,913	431,700	411,800	435,400
Provincial Rates	4,945	6,500	5,700	7,300
Customs	217,495	242,000	240,700	248,200
Assessed Taxes	26,126	28,100	27,200	28,200
Registration	235,716	248,200	241,200	247,300
Total	£ 6,021,503	6,292,400	6,185,800	6,415,800

The variations under Land Revenue occur mainly in connection with survey and settlement operations and with changes in provincial and village establishments. The increase in the Budget for 1911-12 as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1910-11 is distributed over all the provinces and is mainly due to improvements in pay of some part of the establishment in most provinces, and to the formation of new districts in Burma and Madras.

The charges for Forest conservancy, &c., increase with the work of the Department and the growth of the gross revenue.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the charges for the several departments:—

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	1,655,779	1,744,500	1,770,800	2,577,200
Law Courts and Jails	3,086,339	3,179,500	3,185,100	3,270,800
Police	4,073,356	4,265,700	4,187,600	4,489,000
Ports and Pilotage	34,696	41,300	29,700	34,300
Education	1,538,997	1,728,600	1,666,400	2,094,400
Ecclesiastical	124,043	126,900	125,500	127,800
Medical	909,598	1,071,700	948,400	1,229,200
Political	875,127	913,400	1,095,000	912,300
Scientific and Minor Departments	741,958	828,600	780,700	911,800
Total	13,039,893	13,900,200	13,789,200	15,646,800

During the six years 1905-6 to 1910-11 the Government of India made permanent annual grants to the Provincial Governments of the following amounts for police reform, education, agricultural research and instruction, and sanitation :—

	£
Police (in aid of reforms recommended by the Police Commission of 1902-3).	881,100 a year.
Education	287,600 "
Agriculture	160,000 "
Sanitation	200,000 "

A further annual grant of £137,100 is also made in the Budget of 1911-12 for police services. Of this sum £58,400 will be in aid of reforms recommended by the Police Commission.

Under "General Administration" provision is made in 1911-12 for civil expenditure in connection with the Royal Visit to India (Imperial £610,000 gross, Provincial £99,200 gross) and also for the entire charges of the Public Works Accounts and Audit Department, which, prior to its amalgamation with the Civil Accounts and Audit Department, were spread over a number of different heads.

The estimate of Police expenditure provides for the introduction of reform measures in all provinces and for relieving small rural towns in the United Provinces and municipalities in the Punjab of expenditure on their police.

An increase of £428,000 is anticipated in expenditure on Education. The increase is distributed over all the Provinces, and the greater portion of it will be met from the allotments made to Local Governments by the Government of India from the opium surplus of 1910-11 for meeting non-recurring charges such as the building and equipment of schools and colleges (*see p. 5*).

Under "Medical" an increased expenditure of £280,800 is anticipated in 1911-12. Of this sum £186,700 represents non-recurring outlay mainly on grants to local bodies for the improvement of drainage and water supply, the funds being supplied by Local Governments from the allotments placed at their disposal in 1910-11 for the purpose (*see p. 6*). The balance mainly represents additional expenditure in connection with plague and malaria.

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

	£
Accounts, 1909-10	4,146,287
Budget, 1910-11	4,289,200
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	4,243,900
Budget, 1911-12... ..	4,286,400

The expenditure under this head includes Territorial and Political Pensions, Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances, Civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Stationery and Printing, and other miscellaneous charges. The most important figures are those relating to Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, the net charge for which is as follows :—

	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909-10	928,085	1,973,869	2,901,954
1910-11 (Revised Estimate)	970,000	1,991,200	2,961,200
1911-12 (Budget)	1,006,100	2,005,000	3,011,100

Famine Relief and Insurance.

	Accounts, 1909-10.	Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	79,758	—	3,300	—
Protective Railways	12,015	33,300	45,000	100,000
Protective Irrigation Works	432,889	466,700	385,400	400,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	475,338	500,000	566,300	500,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of

protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Up to the 1st April, 1907, the expenditure on direct Famine Relief was borne by the province or provinces visited by famine. A new system was introduced from that date, under which such expenditure is now borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues. The scheme enables each Local Government whose Province is liable to famine to build up gradually a fund, to be held to its credit by the Imperial Government, on which it is at liberty to draw when expenditure on famine relief becomes necessary. For this purpose the Local Governments in question are now annually credited with fixed sums as follows:—Bombay, £91,300; Central Provinces, £85,400; United Provinces, £30,000; Bengal, £17,300; Madras, £16,700; Punjab, £9,300. When famine occurs, the Local Government is entitled to draw upon the amount standing to its credit to meet its famine expenditure, and charges thus incurred are shown in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial expenditure. In the event of the amount at credit being exhausted owing to widespread or severe famine, any further expenditure on famine relief is shared between the Government of India and the Local Government, either equally or in such proportions as may be determined when the circumstances arise.

In accordance with the arrangements just described, the expenditure on direct Famine Relief in 1909–10 and 1910–11 has been shared as follows:—

	1909-10.		1910-11 (Revised Estimate).	
	Government of India.	Local Government.	Government of India.	Local Government.
	£	£	£	£
United Provinces	19,803	—	3,300	—
Bengal	35,108	17,775	—	—
Central Provinces	1,600	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	1,807	—	—
Other Provinces	3,665	—	—	—
Total	60,176	19,582	3,300	—

In view of the favourable agricultural prospects for 1911–12 no provision for direct famine relief has been made in the Budget.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1909–10	3,868,365
Budget, 1910–11... ..	4,257,200
Revised Estimate, 1910–11	4,301,100
Budget, 1911–12	5,166,200

A portion of the permanent grants made to the Provincial Governments in past years for expenditure on Police Reform, Education, Agricultural development and research, and Sanitation (*see above under "Civil Departments,"* pages 22 and 23) has been devoted to the construction of buildings, and the money so spent is shown under the head of "Civil Works."

Expenditure in 1909–10 was abnormally low owing to the depletion of the provincial balances in consequence of famine and other causes.

In 1910–11 there was increased expenditure in all the principal provinces, the most important increases being in Burma (£143,610), Madras (£142,400), and the United Provinces (£81,300). In Burma the expenditure included a contribution of £100,000 towards a scheme for training the Rangoon River. This sum was provided by the Government of India in 1909–10, and that Government also made special grants in the same year to the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam to enable them to restore their expenditure on Civil Works in 1910–11 to a normal scale.

In 1911–12 provision is also made for increased expenditure in all provinces except Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, and the North-West Frontier Province. The most important increase is in Bombay, viz., £358,100, of which £333,300 represents a contribution towards the cost of the Bombay Improvement Scheme. In Burma the expenditure again includes a contribution of £100,000 towards the scheme for training the Rangoon River. This sum, as also the contribution towards the Bombay Improvement Scheme, was provided by the Government of India in 1910–11 (*see page 6*).

Provincial Adjustments.

	Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the Year).	Provincial Deficits (i.e., amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the Year).
Accounts, 1909-10	£ 894,036	£ —
Budget, 1910-11	—	622,200
Revised Estimate, 1910-11	1,811,700	—
Budget, 1911-12	—	1,716,000

In the Budget for 1910-11 it was anticipated that the share of the revenue of the year to be credited to the Provincial Governments in accordance with the system of financial decentralisation now in force, would amount (including certain special grants made by the Government of India at the beginning of the year) to £24,777,600, and that the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments would be £25,399,800, of which £622,200, being the excess of Provincial expenditure over Provincial revenue, would be met from the balances of the Provincial Governments, instead of being charged against the revenues of the year.

Towards the close of the year, however, the Government of India made the following additional grants to the Provincial Governments :—

	£
(1.) A distribution to the provinces (<i>see</i> page 5) of one-third of the gross opium revenue realised in excess of Rs. 7 crores (£4,666,700), to be applied to non-recurring expenditure on Education and Sanitation	981,100
(2.) To Bombay, as a contribution to the Bombay City Improvement Trust	333,300
(3.) To Eastern Bengal and Assam, as a contribution towards the initial outlay in connection with the schemes for the reorganisation of the river police and the subordinate police in that province ...	183,600
(4.) To Burma, as a contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon River Training Scheme	166,700
(5.) To Madras, as a contribution towards the cost of new buildings required in connection with the scheme for the creation of new districts in that province	123,300
(6.) To the Punjab, as a contribution towards the improvement and extension of the General Hospital at Lahore	66,700
(7.) To the United Provinces and Punjab to bring the net irrigation revenue up to the amounts guaranteed in the settlements ...	47,900
(8.) To various provinces in aid of University and Collegiate Education	21,000
(9.) To the United Provinces for tank restoration works	10,900
(10.) Contribution to meet provincial expenditure in connection with the entertainment of H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Germany ...	9,900
(11.) Various miscellaneous adjustments	87,500
Total	<u>£2,031,900</u>

Owing mainly to these grants, the revenue credited to the Provincial Governments in the year was £26,842,900 as compared with £24,777,600 shown in the Budget. The Provincial share of expenditure was £25,031,200 as compared with £25,399,800 shown in the Budget. Thus the Provincial Governments, instead of providing from their balances £622,200 towards the expenditure of the year added £1,811,700 to their balances, this amount being charged against the revenue of the year.

In 1911-12 the Provincial Governments will spend considerable sums on the objects for which the grants referred to above were made in the preceding year, and their share of the expenditure of the year is expected to amount to £27,923,000. The Provincial share of revenue (after taking account of further assignments of £211,100 from the Government of India included in the Budget) is estimated at £26,207,000. The deficit, amounting to £1,716,000, will be met from their balances.

APPENDIX II.

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1909-10.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts).	1,934,697	1,892,500	2,130,300
Railway Revenue Account	8,537,146	8,689,200	8,741,000
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	108,465	110,100	112,300
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	66,780	73,900	67,600
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	40,587	54,000	50,500
Postal Subsidy	54,588	54,600	54,600
Indo-European Telegraph	7,394	29,300	33,700
Public Works : Civil Engineering College	955	— 19,200	—
Other Charges	2,107	2,700	1,500
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Candidates, Examinations, &c.	12,035	14,500	14,500
Lunatics : Maintenance	1,435	1,400	1,400
Political Charges : Persian Mission and Minor Consulates	— 12,731	— 15,800	— 18,000
Pensions : Territorial and Political	13,750	10,900	10,900
Other Charges	5,524	4,700	2,500
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	142,061	142,100	143,600
Auditor's Department	6,487	6,700	7,000
Store Department	24,893	25,200	25,200
India Store Depot—additions to building	5,959	2,900	1,000
Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, and other Charges	22,460	24,500	25,500
Army, and Marine, Effective ; Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden).	825,191	848,200	850,000
Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office).	143,171	105,400	171,900
Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies.	— 124,240	— 125,000	— 126,000
His Majesty's ships in Indian Waters	100,169	100,100	100,100
Other Charges	35,245	146,300	40,700
Stores : Civil and Public Works	335,345	329,800	383,800
Telegraph	90,587	102,000	88,000
Marine	75,392	72,800	65,000
Army	464,422	512,200	588,700
Military Works	34,530	26,300	20,700
Special Defences (1902)	23,075	6,000	200
Miscellaneous Charges	36,081	10,900	7,900
Furlough : Civil	397,574	395,000	408,000
Army and Marine	493,802	512,500	511,500
Telegraph and Public Works	74,414	76,300	76,800
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions) :			
Civil	1,398,899	1,417,900	1,432,200
Army and Marine	3,033,960	3,055,100	3,080,800
Total	18,411,709	18,696,000	19,105,400

The Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenues of the year is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1909-10.	Revised Estimate, 1910-11.	Budget, 1911-12.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	2,096,986	1,930,900	2,154,600
" " on Irrigation Works	36,528	67,000	67,800
Repayment of Capital of Indian Midland Railway Company on termination of its contract.	—	2,250,000	—
Total	2,133,514	4,247,900	2,222,400

APPENDIX III.

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st December, 1908	30,570·23 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st December, 1909	31,483·74 „
Additional mileage opened in 1910:—	
Sutlej Valley	210·00 miles
Oudh and Rohilkhand	97·39 „
Bikaner	55·17 „
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad Porbandar	36·12 „
Gondia-Chanda	30·84 „
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	29·77 „
Amritsar-Patti	28·44 „
Bengal and North-Western	26·32 „
Pipar Road Tramway	20·00 „
Assam-Bengal	19·05 „
Baraset-Basirhat	16·62 „
Dibru-Sadiya	8·52 „
Great Indian Peninsula	6·83 „
Madras and Southern Mahratta	6·60 „
Eastern Bengal	6·17 „
East Indian	1·18 „
Tirhoot	1·07 „
Total	600·09 „
Add:—	
Tiruvallur tramway, previously omitted	2·00 „
Bengal-Nagpur railway colliery lines, ditto	11·91 „
Minor corrections of mileage	5·98 „
Net total addition	619·98 „
Length of railways open in India on 31st December, 1910	32,103·72 miles.

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Unit-mileage of passengers Unit-miles (in thousands)	12,102,929	12,364,579	13,432,477
Freight-ton mileage of goods Ton-miles (in thousands)	9,925,830	• 9,340,441	12,092,916

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Capital at charge in 1909-10, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by deducting from the total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1910, half the outlay in 1909-10.

		Capital at Charge, 1909-10.	Net Receipts, 1909-10.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital at Charge. 1909-10.
State	...	£	£	
	East Indian	48,566,990	3,288,700	6.79
	Rajputana-Malwa	11,886,424	813,172	6.84
	Bhopal	241,061	13,230	5.49
	Palanpur-Deesa	16,431	1,775	10.80
	Bengal-Nagpur	23,190,159	909,836	3.92
	Burma	11,527,693	460,379	3.99
	Assam-Bengal	9,296,484	32,957	.35
	Jorhat	63,058	-19	—
	Eastern Bengal	15,322,254	649,734	4.24
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,910,588	846,370	7.11
	Nagda-Muttra	2,544,101	2,084	.08
	Tirhoot	4,938,559	277,013	5.61
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	14,685,242	429,759	2.92
	Agra Delhi Chord	870,639	41,480	4.76
	Indian Midland	9,224,931	292,985	3.18
	Lucknow-Bareilly Section	904,575	46,772	5.17
	Hardwar-Dehra	183,120	12,645	6.91
	North-Western	49,722,537	1,300,938	2.62
	South Indian	12,332,361	691,252	5.61
	Bezwada Extension	79,672	10,170	12.76
	Kurnool Dhone	60,459	2,787	4.61
	Mysore	1,224,000	78,492	6.41
	Baran-Kotah	299,840	1,545	.52
	Tinnevely-Quilon (British Section)	292,875	19,481	6.65
	Great Indian Peninsula	31,946,496	1,689,679	5.29
	Madras and Southern Mahratta	23,837,962	772,301	3.24
	Jodhpur - Hyderabad (British Section).	284,615	23,866	8.38
		285,453,126	12,709,383	4.45
Unopened lines, stores, &c.		3,816,975		
		289,270,101	12,709,383	4.39
Private Companies:—				
Government payments.		1,453,348		
	GRAND TOTAL	290,723,449		

APPENDIX IV.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET EARNINGS.

The Capital at charge in 1909-10 is calculated by deducting from the total Capital outlay up to 31st March, 1910, half the outlay in 1909-10.

	Capital at Charge 1909-10.	Net Earnings 1909-10 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Capital at Charge.
Bengal :—	£	£	
Orissa Project	1,742,940	5,548	·32
Midnapore	553,954	—1,283	—
Sone	1,721,044	79,348	4·61
United Provinces :—			
Ganges	2,073,898	224,891	10·84
Lower Ganges	2,336,623	120,428	5·15
Agra	719,685	27,898	3·88
Eastern Jumna	312,707	81,583	26·08
Betwa	498,882	11,260	2·26
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province :—			
Western Jumna	1,104,322	73,525	6·66
Upper Bari-Doab	1,336,345	168,984	12·64
Sirhind	1,587,323	85,077	5·36
Lower Chenab	1,847,641	523,811	28·35
Lower Jhelum	1,045,814	113,827	10·88
Lower Swat River	273,405	31,827	11·64
Upper Chenab	1,112,874	—	—
Upper Jhelum	811,794	—	—
Lower Bari-Doab	242,733	—	—
Madras :—			
Godavari Delta	812,665	179,961	22·14
Kistna Delta	992,953	186,178	18·75
Pennér Anicut	371,426	22,763	6·13
Periyar Project	665,133	27,322	4·11
Rushikulya Project	308,298	4,714	1·53
Bombay :—			
E. Nara Works	435,665	25,848	5·93
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	487,008	16,001	3·29
Jamrao	531,566	20,473	3·85
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	404,679	20,753	5·13
Burma :—			
Mandalay	341,773	17,576	5·14
Shwebo	352,713	28,299	8·02
Other Works	6,620,076	233,642	3·53
Total	31,645,939	2,330,254	7·36

APPENDIX V.

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

I.—General Summary.

II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.

III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.

IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the principal countries of origin.

V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—Summary of Sea-borne Trade.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1908-9.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports :—					
Private ...	80,843,800	5,602,800	9,485,100	15,087,900	95,931,700
Government ...	5,008,300	—	74,900	74,900	5,083,200
Total ...	85,852,100	5,602,800	9,560,000	15,162,800	101,014,900
Exports :—					
Private ...	Indian produce } 99,904,900 Re-exports } 2,113,800				
Government ...	102,018,700 76,800	2,458,700 240,400	1,512,400 1,900	3,971,100 242,300	105,989,800 319,100
Total ...	102,095,500	2,699,100	1,514,300	4,213,400	106,308,900
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private ...	—	3,144,100	7,972,700	11,116,800	—
Government ...	4,931,500	—	73,000	—	4,764,100
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private ...	21,174,900	—	—	—	10,058,100
Government ...	—	240,400	—	167,400	—
1909-10.					
Imports :—					
Private ...	78,038,400	16,678,300	8,272,400	24,950,700	102,989,100
Government ...	3,727,200	9,000	55,900	64,900	3,792,100
Total ...	81,765,600	16,687,300	8,328,300	25,015,600	106,781,200
Exports :—					
Private ...	Indian produce } 122,997,600 Re-exports } 2,259,100				
Government ...	125,256,700 55,400	2,232,300 2,000	2,029,900 1,800	4,262,200 3,800	129,518,900 59,200
Total ...	125,312,100	2,234,300	2,031,700	4,266,000	129,578,100
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private ...	—	14,446,000	6,242,500	20,688,500	—
Government ...	3,671,800	7,000	54,100	61,100	3,732,900
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private ...	47,218,300	—	—	—	26,529,800
Government ...	—	—	—	—	—

I.—Summary of Sea-borne Trade—cont.

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.					
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.						
1910-11.	£	£	£	£	£					
Imports :—										
Private ...	86,239,700	18,594,000	7,874,900	26,468,900	112,708,600					
Government ...	2,901,000	—	45,800	45,800	2,946,800					
Total ...	89,140,700	18,594,000	7,920,700	26,514,700	115,655,400					
Exports :—										
Private ...	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">}</td> <td>Indian produce</td> <td>136,586,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re-exports</td> <td>2,840,700</td> </tr> </table>	}	Indian produce	136,586,600	Re-exports	2,840,700				
}	Indian produce		136,586,600							
	Re-exports	2,840,700								
Government ...	139,427,300 53,100	2,610,300 —	2,136,100 5,900	4,746,400 5,900	144,173,700 59,000					
Total ...	139,480,400	2,610,300	2,142,000	4,752,300	144,232,700					
Excess of Imports over Exports :—										
Private ...	—	15,983,700	5,738,800	21,722,500	—					
Government ...	2,847,900	—	39,900	39,900	2,887,800					
Excess of Exports over Imports :—										
Private ...	53,187,600	—	—	—	31,465,100					
Government ...	—	—	—	—	—					

II.—Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.

A. On Private Account—	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£	£
1. Live Animals ...	203,700	231,100	395,900
2. Articles of Food and Drink :—			
Liquors ...	1,320,600	1,273,500	1,262,800
Provisions :—			
From United Kingdom...	746,200	776,900	846,700
From elsewhere ...	1,129,200	1,155,600	1,172,900
Total ...	1,875,400	1,932,500	2,019,600
Salt ...	560,500	459,200	469,800
Spices ...	916,000	858,400	1,027,800
Sugar (Refined) :—			
From United Kingdom...	7,300	8,300	12,200
From Mauritius ...	1,638,300	1,601,500	1,948,100
From Austria-Hungary and Germany ...	1,307,700	608,200	483,300
From Java ...	3,446,000	4,874,400	5,491,300
From China ...	69,300	63,800	156,300
From elsewhere ...	27,200	15,900	10,200
Unrefined Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery	775,300	509,300	675,800
Total ...	7,271,100	7,681,400	8,777,200
Other articles ...	1,074,000	434,100	361,400
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	13,017,600	12,639,100	13,918,600
3. Metals and Manufactures of Metals :—			
Hardware and Cutlery :—			
From United Kingdom ...	1,300,000	1,209,600	1,338,400
From Germany ...	251,000	242,800	320,200
From elsewhere ...	399,500	391,900	572,700
Total ...	1,950,500	1,844,300	2,231,300
Machinery and Millwork :—			
From United Kingdom ...	4,107,700	3,158,500	2,750,100
From elsewhere ...	302,900	215,300	403,500
Total ...	4,410,600	3,373,800	3,153,600

II.—Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£	£
A. On Private Account—cont.			
3. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—cont.			
Iron and Steel	6,029,300	5,894,000	6,295,800
Copper	1,814,300	1,762,300	2,473,100
Other Metals	825,100	854,700	889,900
Railway Plant (other than Government Stores)	4,946,600	3,627,100	2,830,200
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals.	19,976,400	17,356,200	17,873,900
4. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	2,181,100	2,509,600	2,466,300
5. Oils	2,772,300	2,232,300	2,404,000
6. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles :—			
Jewellery	344,100	537,300	523,200
Wood	482,300	440,000	527,100
Silk	679,300	651,300	568,200
Coal	543,700	471,700	375,200
Other articles	1,141,600	1,097,500	1,086,500
Total	3,191,000	3,197,800	3,080,200
7. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—			
Cotton—Twist and Yarn, Piece Goods, and Thread :—			
From United Kingdom	22,788,800	23,717,600	26,808,500
From elsewhere	1,310,900	1,284,100	1,515,200
Other sorts of Cotton	1,243,300	1,245,300	1,569,800
Total	25,343,100	26,247,000	29,893,500
Silk	1,520,900	1,511,300	1,843,100
Wool	1,940,600	1,387,400	2,013,100
Apparel :—			
From the United Kingdom	851,800	857,000	1,018,100
From elsewhere	759,700	730,600	1,047,000
Total	1,611,500	1,587,600	2,065,100
Glass and Glassware	779,600	856,800	1,045,500
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	825,400	722,800	824,600
Other articles	7,480,600	7,559,400	8,415,900
Total value of articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	39,501,700	39,872,300	46,100,800
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account.	80,843,800	78,038,400	86,239,700
B. Government Stores	5,008,300	3,727,200	2,901,000
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise ...	85,852,100	81,765,600	89,140,700

III.—Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
<i>A. Indian Merchandise exported on Private Account.</i>			
1. Animals, living	£ 105,700	£ 129,900	£ 154,700
2. Articles of Food and Drink :—			
Coffee	926,700	730,900	887,800
Rice and Rice-flour	10,593,500	12,163,300	15,488,600
Wheat and Wheat-flour	1,240,800	8,868,600	9,059,800
Other grains and Pulse	544,800	1,353,100	1,177,200
Provisions	507,400	591,200	682,200
Spices	390,200	472,300	539,600
Tea	6,929,100	7,804,900	8,277,600
Other articles	561,400	707,700	803,500
Total, Articles of Food and Drink	21,693,900	32,692,000	36,916,300
3. Metals and Manufactures of Metals	600,600	738,100	970,300
4. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyeing Materials, &c. :—			
Opium :—			
To China	4,934,600	4,611,700	6,166,900
To other countries	1,298,200	1,597,400	2,342,400
Total	6,232,800	6,209,100	8,509,300
Indigo :—			
To the United Kingdom	134,400	33,500	42,800
To other countries	192,600	201,000	180,700
Total	327,000	234,500	223,500
Other articles	1,088,800	1,063,200	1,283,000
Total, Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	7,648,600	7,506,800	10,015,800
5. Oils	629,600	805,800	1,067,200
6. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles :—			
Cotton :—			
To Japan	4,461,000	8,015,300	7,875,400
To Germany	2,130,700	2,836,100	3,539,100
To other countries	6,587,300	10,851,400	11,987,300
Total	13,179,000	20,955,000	23,401,800
Hides and Skins (Unprepared) :—			
To the United States	2,163,900	2,624,100	1,874,100
To Germany	1,330,900	1,371,300	1,467,300
To other countries	2,064,300	2,438,700	2,654,700
Total	5,559,100	6,434,100	5,996,100
Jute :—			
To the United Kingdom	5,527,200	4,286,000	3,886,100
To Germany	2,859,000	2,215,200	2,406,700
To other countries	4,836,800	3,557,700	4,033,800
Total	13,223,000	10,058,900	10,326,600
Linseed :—			
To United Kingdom	714,600	1,056,000	1,961,500
To other countries	988,900	1,560,900	3,632,000
Total	1,703,500	2,616,900	5,593,500

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.*

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£	£
<i>A. Indian Merchandise exported on Private Account—cont.</i>			
6. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—cont.			
Other seeds	6,081,900	9,867,300	11,155,300
Fodder, Bran, and Cattle-food	878,400	863,200	815,800
Wool, raw	1,389,100	1,905,200	1,890,900
Other articles	2,776,300	3,050,800	3,629,700
Total, Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.	44,790,300	55,751,400	62,809,700
7. Manufactured and partly manufactured articles :—			
Cotton twist and yarn :—			
To China	5,694,000	5,644,300	4,919,600
To other countries	759,700	828,400	829,700
Total... ..	6,453,700	6,472,700	5,749,300
Other cotton	1,237,800	1,471,000	1,592,000
Total cotton	7,691,500	7,943,700	7,341,300
Jute :—			
Gunny bags and cloth :—			
To the United Kingdom	836,300	779,700	775,500
To the United States	3,486,300	4,114,300	4,048,300
To Argentine Republic	1,500,000	1,148,500	977,600
To other countries	4,615,100	5,316,400	5,479,800
Other Jute manufactures	52,900	38,800	48,500
Total... ..	10,490,600	11,397,700	11,329,700
Hides and Skins, dressed or tanned :—			
To the United Kingdom	2,359,700	2,245,100	2,370,700
To other countries	392,700	400,600	356,400
Total... ..	2,752,400	2,645,700	2,727,100
Lac	1,823,900	1,831,900	1,405,200
Other articles	1,677,800	1,554,600	1,849,300
Total, manufactured and partly manufactured articles.	24,436,200	25,373,600	24,652,600
Total exports of Indian merchandise on Private Account.	99,904,900	122,997,600	136,586,600
B. Government Stores, exports	18,200	25,500	17,000
Total exports, Indian merchandise	99,923,100	123,023,100	136,603,600
C. Re-exports—On Private Account :—			
Cotton, wool and apparel	1,037,700	1,105,200	1,392,200
Other articles	1,076,100	1,153,900	1,448,500
D. Re-exports—Government Stores	58,600	29,900	36,100
Total	2,172,400	2,289,000	2,876,800
Grand Total, Exports of Merchandise	102,095,500	125,312,100	139,480,400

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the principal countries of origin.*

Countries.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.*
Europe :—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	50,612,700	48,799,700	52,685,400
Belgium	3,448,300	3,043,400	3,849,800
Germany	3,285,600	2,776,400	3,436,600
Austria-Hungary	2,577,700	1,817,300	2,109,900
France	1,207,300	1,159,200	1,388,200
Italy	756,800	752,000	1,011,900
Other countries	1,685,800	1,347,800	1,443,700
Total	63,574,200	59,696,200	65,930,500
Africa and adjacent Islands :—			
Mauritius and dependencies including Seychelles ...	1,715,500	1,678,100	2,016,500
Egypt	232,500	169,400	182,500
British East Africa	211,800	229,200	208,500
Other countries	156,100	160,500	102,800
Total	2,315,900	2,237,200	2,510,300
America :—			
United States	2,175,300	2,450,200	2,327,500
Other countries	900	26,900	800
Total	2,176,200	2,477,100	2,328,300
Asia :—			
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	4,537,100	5,578,000	6,429,700
Straits Settlements	2,334,500	1,972,700	1,991,500
China : Hong Kong	794,400	682,600	837,000
„ other ports (excluding Macao)	754,500	821,400	796,000
Japan	1,411,400	1,656,800	2,229,300
Ceylon	472,800	450,900	480,800
Arabia	235,500	337,000	280,900
Other countries	1,540,000	1,489,400	1,667,300
Total	12,080,200	12,988,800	14,712,500
Australasia	697,300	639,100	758,100
Grand Total	80,843,800	78,038,400	86,239,700

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the principal countries of destination.*

Countries.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.*
Europe :—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	24,058,200	32,451,800	33,655,100
Germany	10,198,700	11,928,900	12,342,200
France	6,407,800	7,958,300	10,227,100
Belgium	4,116,000	6,783,200	7,123,500
Austria-Hungary	3,219,700	4,321,000	4,698,200
Italy	3,356,600	4,002,400	5,198,700
Holland	1,186,300	1,586,600	1,047,100
Other Countries	1,994,000	1,921,500	2,803,900
Total	54,537,300	70,953,700	77,095,800

* Preliminary figures.

V.—Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination—concluded.

Countries.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.*
	£	£	£
Africa and adjacent Islands :—			
†Egypt ...	1,556,700	1,200,800	4,316,600
Mauritius and dependencies including Seychelles ...	786,600	721,600	858,200
Natal ...	361,100	382,400	416,700
British East Africa ...	400,900	357,200	451,000
Other Countries ...	663,000	779,500	816,300
Total ...	3,768,300	3,441,500	6,858,800
America :—			
— United States ...	8,815,600	9,537,900	8,900,100
South America ...	2,187,500	1,924,800	1,813,500
Canada ...	316,100	408,800	558,300
West Indies ...	286,900	340,300	362,400
Other Countries ...	4,500	2,400	1,100
Total ...	11,610,600	12,214,200	11,635,400
Asia :—			
Hong Kong ...	6,715,200	6,568,400	7,389,900
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	5,260,100	5,754,500	5,377,600
Japan ...	4,782,200	8,403,100	8,612,200
Straits Settlements ...	3,504,600	4,007,900	5,125,800
Ceylon ...	3,877,100	4,584,300	5,341,100
— Aden and Dependencies ...	532,600	566,400	579,200
Turkey ...	1,116,400	1,298,300	1,484,300
— Borneo, Java, and Sumatra ...	502,200	1,110,200	2,517,400
Other Countries ...	1,710,000	1,826,700	2,011,400
Total ...	28,000,400	34,119,800	38,438,900
Australasia ...	1,988,300	2,268,400	2,557,700
Grand Total ...	99,904,900	122,997,600	136,586,600

* Preliminary figures.

† The figures for exports to Egypt in 1910-11 include some goods shipped to Egyptian ports "for orders" which, on later adjustment, will be shown as exports to the countries of their final destination.