

EAST INDIA : ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1915-1916.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

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



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1915.

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1913-14 and
the ESTIMATES for 1914-15 and 1915-16.

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, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
Revenue	85,207,175	80,157,600	80,400,200
Expenditure	82,894,752	82,943,400	83,357,300
Surplus or Deficit	2,312,423	— 2,785,800	— 2,957,100

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. 118 of 1915*), 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 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1913-14.		Budget, 1914-15.		Revised Estimate, 1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c. :								
1. Land Revenue	20,621,481		20,904,500		20,260,400		21,340,600	
2. Forest	2,219,936		2,287,800		1,988,300		2,108,800	
3. Tributes from Native States	412,618		404,900		399,600		409,000	
		23,254,035		23,597,200		22,648,300		23,858,400
II. Opium		606,348		1,177,100		903,000		881,500
III. Taxation :								
1. Salt	8,182,501		8,176,700		3,502,800		3,072,500	
2. Stamps	5,260,120		5,312,800		4,983,200		5,047,500	
3. Excise	8,790,777		9,073,800		8,699,700		8,689,100	
4. Provincial Rates	179,688		30,300		36,800		30,400	
5. Customs	7,410,846		7,093,600		6,190,500		5,803,200	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,936,772		1,867,700		1,991,000		1,864,200	
7. Registration	517,976		522,400		491,200		512,000	
		27,278,680		27,077,300		25,895,200		25,018,900
IV. Commercial Undertakings :								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	825,535		882,400		229,200		284,900	
2. Railway Revenue Account	4,789,533		3,920,700		1,913,600		1,189,700	
3. Irrigation	1,181,292		907,900		964,200		1,144,500	
		6,296,360		5,211,000		3,107,000		2,619,100
V. Mint		207,211		145,500		-81,500		-30,700
VI. Exchange		119,741		66,700		71,700		—
Total Net Revenue ...		57,762,375		57,274,800		52,543,700		52,347,200

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1913-14.		Budget, 1914-15.		Revised Estimate, 1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		163,534		231,800		459,300		419,000
II. Military Services :								
1. Army	18,585,738		19,113,500		19,174,700		18,893,600	
2. Marine	423,303		411,100		366,500		582,200	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	887,077		975,400		965,500		683,400	
		19,896,118		20,500,000		20,506,700		20,169,200
III. Collection of Revenue		6,684,914		7,134,900		6,706,400		7,023,700
IV. Civil Services :								
1. Civil Departments	16,525,913		18,355,700		17,455,300		17,673,800	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,750,966		4,784,700		4,712,600		4,537,200	
3. Civil Works	6,711,998		7,217,100		6,744,200		6,559,000	
		27,988,277		30,357,500		28,912,100		27,770,000
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)		—		—		—		—
2. Provincial Deficits (i.e., amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		-232,336		-3,205,900		-2,255,000		-1,077,600
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue ...		55,449,952		56,018,300		55,329,500		55,304,300
Surplus or Deficit ...		2,312,423		1,256,500		-2,785,800		-2,957,100

Accounts, 1913-14.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1913-14 show a surplus of £2,312,423; this is more by £825,723 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate published in March, 1914.

Revised Estimate, 1914-15.

The Revised Estimate of 1914-15 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, decreases of £4,731,100 in net revenue and £688,800 in net expenditure, with the result that the estimated surplus of £1,256,500 is converted into a deficit of £2,785,800, a worsening of £4,042,300. This complete dislocation of the financial forecast is attributable to the war. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.				Decreases.					
				£					£
Salt ... ..	...	...	326,100	Railway Revenue Ac-	...	...	2,007,100
Assessed Taxes	...	...	123,300	count	...	...	903,100
Irrigation	...	...	56,300	Customs	...	...	644,100
Provincial Rates	...	...	6,500	Land Revenue	...	...	374,100
Exchange	...	...	5,000	Excise	...	...	329,600
				Stamps	...	...	299,500
				Forest	...	...	274,100
				Opium	...	...	227,000
				Mint	...	...	153,200
				Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	36,500
				Other Heads	...	...	
Total ... ..	...	...	<u>517,200</u>	Total ... ..	...	...	<u>5,248,300</u>

Net Expenditure.

Increases.				Decreases.					
				£					£
Debt ... ..	...	...	227,500	Education	...	...	760,900
Law Courts	...	...	139,700	Civil Works	...	...	472,600
Other Heads	...	...	315,900	Collection of Revenue	...	...	428,500
Provincial Adjustments	...	...	950,900	Medical	...	...	353,700
				Other Heads	...	...	307,100
Total ... ..	...	...	<u>1,634,000</u>	Total ... ..	...	...	<u>2,322,800</u>

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I. Provincial Adjustments are dealt with in some detail on page 21.

Budget, 1915-16.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows:—

						£
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	52,347,200
Net Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	55,304,300
Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,957,100</u>

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 these figures show decreases of £196,500 in net revenue and £25,200 in net expenditure, and an increase of £171,300 in the deficit.

The Budget has been based on the assumption that war conditions will prevail throughout the financial year, and it is to this fact that the deficit is due. But as the deficit is to be ascribed to wholly exceptional circumstances, not of a permanent character, additional taxation has not been imposed.

Provision to meet the deficit and for the maintenance of adequate balances has been made through borrowing in the capital programme of the year.

Last year's Budget provided for a non-recurring grant to Burma of £100,000. It has now been decided to make this grant a recurring one, since it has been found that the existing settlement with the Province was not framed on as favourable a basis for the Local Government as the corresponding settlements with other Provinces. An arrangement has also been made with the Punjab Government by which that Government surrender to the Government of India a crore of rupees from its balances (which have been increased largely by non-recurring receipts from the sale of Government lands) in return for a permanent assignment of 3½ lakhs a year.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 in detail are as follows:—

<i>Net Revenue.</i>					
Increases.		£	Decreases.		£
Land Revenue	...	1,080,200	Railways	...	723,900
Irrigation	...	180,300	Salt	...	430,300
Forest	...	120,500	Customs	...	387,300
Stamps	...	64,300	Assessed Taxes	...	126,800
Other Heads	...	136,600	Other Heads	...	110,200
Total	...	1,581,900	Total	...	1,778,500

<i>Net Expenditure.</i>					
Increases.		£	Decreases.		£
Collection of Revenue	...	317,300	Civil Works	...	1,184,900
Marine	...	215,700	Military Works and Special Defence Works	...	277,100
Education	...	137,000	Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	277,000
Police	...	113,800	Army	...	276,100
Other Heads	...	200,700	Other Heads	...	172,000
Provincial Adjustments	...	1,177,400	Total	...	2,187,100
Total	...	2,161,900	Total	...	2,187,100

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,182,501	3,502,800	3,072,500
Stamps	5,260,120	4,933,200	5,047,500
Excise	8,790,777	8,699,700	8,689,100
Provincial Rates	179,688	36,800	30,400
Customs... ..	7,410,846	6,190,500	5,803,200
Assessed Taxes...	1,936,772	1,991,000	1,864,200
Registration	517,976	491,200	512,000
Total	27,278,680	25,895,200	25,018,900
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. 2 2·4	s. d. 2 0·9	s. d. 2 0
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 10·4	3 8·5	3 8·4
For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.			

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1914-15.—£500,000 India Bonds were discharged. Apart from renewals of Debentures created in previous years, £1,000,000 3½ per cent. Debenture Bonds of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company were issued at 99¾, and £2,318,248* 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the South Indian Railway Company was issued at 97½. The following issues of India Sterling Bills were also made :—

September, 1914.—£2,000,000, with a currency of twelve months at an average rate of discount of £4 1s. 0·59d.

November, 1914.—£2,500,000, with a currency of twelve months at an average rate of discount of £4 3s. 3·15d.

November, 1914.—£2,500,000, with a currency of six months at an average rate of discount of £3 16s. 5·67d.

A rupee loan of 5 crores (£3,333,300) was issued in July, 1914, at an average price of Rs. 95 : 9 : 7, and £8,000,000 was borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve in India, of which £1,000,000 was subsequently repaid within the financial year. The latter was an exceptional measure arising out of the abnormal conditions caused by the war.

1915-16.—The Budget provides for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and £407,500 Railway Debentures, and for the issue in India of a 4½ crore (£3 millions) rupee loan. In England it is proposed to borrow £6,500,000 through issues of Debenture Stock of guaranteed railway companies, and in pursuance of this programme £3,500,000 East India Railway 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock was issued in May, 1915, at 99. The Budget provided for the renewal of the £7,000,000 India Bills issued in 1914-15, but actually the £2,500,000 six months' bills that matured in May, 1915, were discharged without renewal. It is intended to continue the loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve outstanding at the end of 1914-15.

* The amount of the issue originally announced was £3,000,000, and this amount was fully subscribed. But in view of the special circumstances caused by the war, certain remissions were offered to persons paying for stock by instalments, with the result that the actual amount of stock issued was reduced to £2,318,248.

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 :—

	£
1913-14	1,888,900
1914-15 (Revised Estimate)	1,725,400
1915-16 (Budget)	1,582,900

The total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1915, excluding indirect charges, on Major Irrigation Works, is estimated at £41,166,300.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1913-14 gave a return of 8·40 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (See App. II. c.)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1914, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 34,656 miles, of which 1,053 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,443 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1913-14 and Estimates for 1914-15 and 1915-16 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	10,248,533	8,116,500	1,037,700
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	2,057,700	3,431,500	6,962,300
	12,306,233	11,548,000	8,000,000*
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	179,269	484,900	321,400
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	8,576	— 1,500	—
Provincial State lines	1,414	1,600	1,300
	9,990	100	1,300
Grand Total	12,495,492	12,033,000	8,322,700

* Since the introduction of the Budget the estimate of capital outlay in 1915-16 has been reduced to £7,767,000.

The figures given above do not include expenditure on lines other than State and guaranteed railways. In 1913-4 the capital expenditure on such lines was £1,781,800, of which £426,133 was on railways owned by Native States.

In 1913-14 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 5.62 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See App. II. b.*)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure on permanent works at Delhi incurred, or estimated to be incurred, is as follows :—

	£
1911-12	5,000
1912-13	114,900
1913-14	447,100
1914-15	363,400
1915-16	266,700

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1915, the debt of India amounted to £284,248,976 (*viz.* :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee, £100,684,219, and sterling debt, £183,564,757). 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 £29,854,446, and the various railway annuities, representing in the present year a charge of £929,427. A loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve in India was also outstanding at the end of the year.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £162,383,319 to the construction of Railways, and £41,166,300 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. Its advances to Railway Companies stood at £7,943,337, and it had lent £12,602,956 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of £5,238,184 held in gold in India, £7,000,000 temporarily advanced to Treasury Balances in India, sterling securities of an estimated value of £12,148,746, £1,250,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £8,150 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £14,733,333; and the cash balances in England, £7,905,201 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures on page 9).

**GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.**

The following is a summary of the total receipts and disbursements of the Government of India :—

—	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
RECEIPTS—	£	£	£
Opening balance, England	7,457,034	8,157,732	7,620,132
Opening balance, India	14,707,131	15,608,253	13,855,353
Total opening balance... ..	22,164,165	23,765,985	21,475,485
Revenue surplus	1,256,500	—	—
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	1,771,400	4,478,200	6,920,600
Permanent and temporary debt (net incurred)	7,274,600	17,060,500	2,008,700
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	1,772,100	—	—
Remittances	—	—	705,700
Council Bills (receipts)	20,000,000	6,900,000*	7,100,000
Total	54,238,765	52,204,685	38,210,485
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Revenue deficit	—	2,785,800	2,957,100
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi ...	14,205,000	13,559,300	9,688,100
Unfunded debt (net discharged)	—	5,070,900	219,900
Loans, deposits, and advances (net)	2,753,000	544,600	1,635,100
Remittances	6,200	2,111,400	—
Council bills (payments)	20,000,000	6,657,200	7,260,000
Total	36,964,200	30,729,200	21,760,200
Closing balance, England	4,896,534	7,620,132	4,017,032
Closing balance, India	12,378,031	13,855,353	12,433,253
Total closing balance	17,274,565	21,475,485	16,450,285
Total	54,238,765	52,204,685	38,210,485

* Exclusive of £600,000 placed to Gold Standard Reserve (see page 11). The actual receipts from Council Bills, including the above £600,000, were £7,794,002 (see page 12).

The increase in the opening balance of the Revised was mainly due to an improvement in the Revenue accounts of 1913-14. This advantage was, however, far more than counterbalanced by the dislocation of trade caused by the European War and the consequent shortage of revenue, the details of which are explained on pages 13 to 17, and by the heavy drain on the Post Office Savings Banks, leading to a net payment of £5,070,900 under "unfunded debt." The Budget surplus of £1,256,500 has been converted into a deficit of £2,785,800, and it was found necessary to borrow largely in excess of original anticipations, £7,000,000 being raised by India bills, and £8,000,000 being advanced as a temporary loan from the Gold Standard Reserve, of which £7,000,000 was outstanding at the end of the year. With the help of these loans, the revised estimate of the closing balance in India and the United Kingdom was £21,475,485.

On the assumption that war conditions will continue throughout 1915-16 a deficit on the Revenue account approaching £3,000,000 is anticipated, and though provision is made for the renewal of the India Bills and the continuance of the loan from the Gold Standard Reserve mentioned above, the anticipated closing balance on 31st March, 1916, is reduced to £16,450,285.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

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 was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

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. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the amount of 6 crores should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. In view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve.

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

The total receipts from profit on coinage and from interest and discount up to 31st March, 1915, have been as follows:—

Profits on Coinage—	£
1900–1905	8,128,377*
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	—
1911–12	—
1912–13	3,265,698
1913–14	2,150,000
1914–15	25,110
Total	23,533,990
Interest and discount... ..	4,644,962
	28,178,952

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

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1905 will be found in the explanatory memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7539.]

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1915 :—

	£	£		£
Profits on Coinage—				
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1915	23,533,990		Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	12,148,746
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655		Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	8,150
			Gold held at the Bank of England	1,250,000
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		22,410,335	Gold held in India on account of the Reserve...	5,238,184
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1915		4,644,962	Temporary loan from the Reserve to Treasury Balances in India	7,000,000
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1915		27,055,297		
Deduct—				
Loss on Sale and Redemption of Securities	370,827			
Loss through depreciation	1,019,473			
Miscellaneous Charges	19,917			
Total deductions	1,410,217			
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1915		£25,645,080		£25,645,080

In 1914–15 bills and telegraphic transfers on London to the amount of £8,707,000 were sold, the proceeds being paid to the Gold Standard Reserve in India and the bills and transfers being met from the resources of the Reserve in London. Subsequently £600,000 was appropriated to the Reserve in England from the proceeds of Council Bills. The net result of these transactions was to increase the Indian, and decrease the English, portion of the Reserve by £8,107,000.

The Securities purchased for £13,168,219 (as shown above) were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1915.
	£	£	£
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	3,266,392	2,945,542	2,172,150
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,106	156,500
Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,188	287,362
Exchequer Bonds	6,901,600	6,890,994	6,906,725
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,092,023	1,076,524	960,980
New South Wales Treasury Bills and Stock	863,000	834,785	856,799
Securities issued by Governments of other British Colonies	766,000	772,629	763,568
Corporation of London Debentures	45,000	45,451	44,662
Total	13,572,735	13,168,219	12,148,746

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1915, is shown below :—

	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1915	13,168,219
Estimated value on 31st March, 1915	12,148,746
Loss through depreciation	1,019,473
Loss on sale and redemption of securities	370,827
Total losses	1,390,300
Miscellaneous charges	19,917
Total of losses and charges	1,410,217
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1915	4,644,962
Net profit on Investments	£3,234,745

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

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

Sales by Secretary of State.

1905-6	...	£31,580,454	at an average rate of 1s. 4·043 <i>d.</i>	the rupee.
1906-7	...	£33,418,716	" "	1s. 4·084 <i>d.</i>
1907-8	...	£15,307,062	" "	1s. 4·029 <i>d.</i>
1908-9	...	£14,144,545	" "	1s. 3·9305 <i>d.</i>
1909-10	...	£27,444,609	" "	1s. 4·041 <i>d.</i>
1910-11	...	£26,212,866	" "	1s. 4·061 <i>d.</i>
1911-12	...	£27,058,550	" "	1s. 4·083 <i>d.</i>
1912-13	...	£25,743,710	" "	1s. 4·058 <i>d.</i>
1913-14	...	£31,200,827	" "	1s. 4·070 <i>d.</i>
1914-15	...	£7,794,002	" "	1s. 4·004 <i>d.</i>

Sales by Government of India.

1908-9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>d.</i>	the rupee.
1909-10	...	£156,000	" " "	" "
1914-15	...	£8,707,000	" and Transfers	Bills at 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>d.</i> the rupee. Transfers at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{6}$ <i>d.</i> and 1s. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ <i>d.</i> the rupee.

SEABORNE TRADE.

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

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
<i>On Private Account.</i>			
	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	107,332,400	122,165,300	91,940,100
Exports of Merchandise	164,059,300	165,919,200	121,020,500
Net Exports of Merchandise	56,726,900	43,753,900	29,080,400
Net Imports of Gold	25,052,400	15,549,200	5,636,100
Net Imports of Silver	4,382,400	4,163,000	6,675,300
Net Imports of Treasure	29,434,800	19,712,200	12,311,400
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	27,292,100	24,041,700	16,769,000
<i>Government Transactions.</i>			
Imports of Merchandise	3,754,000	5,373,400	4,667,800
Exports of Merchandise	86,200	85,800	397,700
Net Imports of Merchandise	3,667,800	5,287,600	4,270,100
Net Imports or Exports of Gold	-2,334,800	—	-537,800
Net Imports or Exports of Silver	7,083,400	4,525,600	-761,000
Total Net Imports or Exports of Treasure	4,698,600	4,525,600	-1,298,800

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

						£
Accounts, 1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	20,621,481
Budget, 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	20,904,500
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	20,260,400
Budget, 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	21,340,600

The revenue collections of 1914-15 are expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by about £540,000. The decline is shared by all the Provinces with the exception of the United Provinces (where a good harvest has accelerated the recovery of arrears), and is chiefly due to the economic depression resulting from the war as well as to damage to certain crops in Madras, Bihar, and elsewhere by deficient or excessive rainfall.

The estimate of revenue for the current year is based on the assumption of a normal monsoon and provides for some recovery from the depression prevailing in 1914-15. Allowance is also made for an increase in certain Provinces on account of the growth of the revenue demand and a larger recovery of outstanding arrears.

Forest.

						£
Accounts, 1913-14	...	...	...	...	...	2,219,936
Budget, 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	2,287,800
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	1,988,300
Budget, 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	2,108,800

The greater part of the decrease in the Revised is accounted for by a decline in the receipts in the United Provinces of about £96,000 owing to delay in the introduction of the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State Railways and to a decline in the Burma receipts resulting from a diminished demand for teak.

Opium.

						Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
						£	£	£	£
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,566,100	1,798,000
Charges...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018,530	662,000	663,100	916,500
Net revenue	...	...	...	...	...	606,348	1,177,100	903,000	881,500

The decrease of £274,100 in the net opium revenue as compared with the Budget figures for 1914-15 was due chiefly to the disturbance of the opium market in consequence of the war, which led to a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal opium sold in the year, and to the realisation of a lower average price per chest than had been anticipated.

Apart from the expected requirements of the Straits Settlements which are now met direct by the Government of India, the Budget of 1915-16 provides for the sale of 13,480 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of Rs. 1,653 a chest. An increased demand is anticipated for the supply of opium to home markets for medical purposes.

The decrease in the estimated revenue arises mainly from the inclusion of special provision for purchases of Malwa opium to supplement the Bengal supply.

The following table shows the sales, prices, &c., in the years under review :—

	Bengal.		Chests of Bengal Opium produced.	Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium.
	Chests sold.	Average price.		
1913-14*	9,070	Rs. 2,116	7,000	£ 928,800
1914-15 (Budget)	13,200	1,700	—	567,300
1914-15 (Revised Estimate)... ..	11,780	1,587	12,000	573,400
1915-16 (Budget)	13,480	1,653	—	826,100

* In 1913-14 Government also received £27,500 from pass and auction fees in connection with sales of Malwa opium.

	<i>Salt.</i>	£
Accounts, 1913-14	3,182,501
Budget, 1914-15	3,176,700
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	3,502,800
Budget, 1915-16	3,072,500

The increase in the revised estimate arises mainly from speculative clearances and replenishment of stock as well as to advance payment of revenue in expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty. The presence of these features in 1914-15 will probably tend to reduce the receipts in 1915-16, and the Budget for that year assumes a decline of about £100,000 from the corresponding figure in the 1914-15 Budget.

	<i>Stamps.</i>	£
Accounts, 1913-14	5,260,120
Budget, 1914-15	5,312,800
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	4,983,200
Budget, 1915-16	5,047,500

The substantial decline in the revised estimate for 1914-15 reflects the disturbance in trade and business consequent on the outbreak of war.

	<i>Excise.</i>	£
Accounts, 1913-14	8,790,777
Budget, 1914-15	9,073,800
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	8,699,700
Budget, 1915-16	8,689,100

The decrease in revenue is ascribed to the set-back in prosperity and the rise in prices resulting from the war. This decrease, which is shared by all the Provinces except Burma and Assam, has been especially marked in Madras, where the decline of revenue is expected to amount to £177,000.

	<i>Customs.</i>				£
Accounts, 1913-14	7,410,846
Budget, 1914-15	7,093,600
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	6,190,500
Budget, 1915-16	5,803,200

The revised estimates are over £900,000 lower than the Budget for 1914-15. This is due to the effect of the war on India's foreign trade, which has suffered from the stoppage of trade with the enemy countries, the contraction in the supply of certain commodities available for import into India, the reduction in the shipping available for the transport of private merchandise, the temporary insecurity of trade routes, and the disturbance of economic conditions in India, associated with a reduction in the demand for imported commodities.

The revenue derived from the export duty on rice has also been affected by the famine in Northern India in the earlier part of the year and the shortage in the winter crop in Bengal. The only important increases of revenue arise from the duties on silver and petroleum.

A reduced Budget Estimate has been taken for 1915-16 which makes allowance for the effect of war conditions for twelve months as against eight months in 1914-15. Some improvement in external trade is assumed and a substantial increase is expected in the yield of the export duty on rice in view of improved agricultural conditions.

The gross receipts in detail, without deduction on account of drawbacks, &c., are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£	£
Import duties :—				
Cotton Manufactures	1,419,600	1,200,000	1,023,300	933,300
Liquors	891,200	884,800	802,200	766,700
Silver Bullion and Coin	661,700	533,300	1,000,000	666,700
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	488,600	470,000	326,500	300,000
Other Manufactured Articles	1,022,700	1,056,700	713,300	666,700
Petroleum	470,200	433,300	616,700	533,300
Tobacco	195,300	200,500	180,000	173,300
Other Articles	1,187,900	1,202,400	793,500	769,700
Excise duty on Cotton Goods	362,600	377,200	313,900	333,300
Export duty on Rice	858,400	878,600	596,600	800,000
Total	7,558,200	7,236,800	6,366,200	5,943,000

Railways.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£	£
State Railways :—				
Gross Receipts	37,546,135	37,733,700	35,639,700	35,341,700
Working Expenses	19,572,745	19,826,700	19,754,700	19,913,100
Net Traffic Receipts	17,973,390	17,907,000	15,885,000	15,428,600
<i>Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.</i>	<i>440,357</i>	<i>641,700</i>	<i>685,700</i>	<i>433,200</i>
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	7,303,145	7,391,200	7,642,500	7,765,700
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	1,952,416	2,187,600	1,993,300	2,253,300
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,379,581	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	191,707	199,400	199,400	203,100
Total	13,267,706	13,777,600	13,873,600	14,073,000
Net Receipts	4,705,684	4,129,400	2,011,400	1,355,600
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Miscellaneous receipts and charges (net)	83,849	203,700	97,800	165,900
Net Receipts from all Railways	4,789,533	3,920,700	1,913,600	1,189,700

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

	£
1906-7 Net receipt	2,307,673
1907-8 "	1,560,002
1908-9 <i>Net charge</i>	1,242,250
1909-10 Net receipt	824,922
1910-11 "	2,017,496
1911-12 "	3,787,770
1912-13 "	4,803,354
1913-14 "	4,789,533
1914-15 (Revised Estimate) ..	1,913,600
1915-16 (Budget) "	1,189,700

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1913-14	1,060,872
In 1914-15	1,098,329
In 1915-16	1,137,500

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. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1914-15 anticipated a moderate increase over the gross receipts of the previous year, but the war led to a heavy reduction in receipts, which are now expected to fall about £2,000,000 below the original forecast. Almost all the railways contribute to this decline, but the greater part of it occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and North-Western systems, whose gross receipts have fallen to the extent of £1,600,000 owing mainly to the restricted exports of cotton, jute, and wheat.

The figure of net receipts taken in the Budget for 1915-16 is over £700,000 less than the Revised of the present year. On the assumption that the depression consequent on the war will continue in some measure throughout the year, the estimates of gross receipts is £300,000 lower than the Revised of the present year, while the working expenses are higher owing to provision having been made for a larger programme of renewals of permanent way and rolling stock.

Irrigation.

—	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,450,340	4,283,100	4,447,400	4,512,100
<i>Working Expenses</i>	1,214,429	1,249,400	1,276,400	1,271,400
<i>Interest on Debt</i>	1,304,860	1,364,800	1,366,600	1,423,300
Net Receipts	1,931,051	1,668,900	1,804,400	1,817,400
<i>Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.</i>	83,689	33,500	66,800	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	262,319	276,200	259,200	283,200
<i>Expenditure</i>	928,889	1,003,700	1,032,600	956,100
<i>Net Expenditure</i>	666,070	727,500	773,400	672,900
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,181,292	907,900	964,200	1,144,500

The revised estimate of net receipts from Major Irrigation Works shows an improvement of £135,500 over the Budget figure. A large share of this arises in the United Provinces from the irrigation of larger crop areas in consequence of a deficient rainfall.

It was decided, with effect from 1911-12, to supplement the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant (page 20) 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 the Budget of 1914-15 was £33,500; but the actual expenditure is estimated at £66,800. No provision is made under this head in the Budget for 1915-16.

Mint.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	207,211
Budget, 1914-15	145,500
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	-81,500
Budget, 1915-16	-30,700

The conversion in the Revised of an anticipated net receipt into net expenditure, involving a worsening of £227,000 from the Budget, arises from the trade depression, which has been accompanied by a decline in the profits on the circulation of nickel coins. There is also no likelihood of any revenue from the profit on the circulation of bronze coins or from fees for coining dollars.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	9,334,418	9,575,400	9,751,300	10,019,000
<i>Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 14).</i>	<i>7,303,145</i>	<i>7,391,200</i>	<i>7,642,500</i>	<i>7,765,700</i>
<i>Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, page 15).</i>	<i>1,304,846</i>	<i>1,364,300</i>	<i>1,366,600</i>	<i>1,423,300</i>
Interest on Ordinary Debt	726,427	819,400	742,200	830,000
Interest on other Obligations	789,226	788,400	738,700	646,100
Total	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,476,100
<i>Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...</i>	<i>1,352,119</i>	<i>1,376,000</i>	<i>1,021,600</i>	<i>1,057,100</i>
Net Interest Payments other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	163,534	231,800	459,300	419,000

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, including 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 15 and 16 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, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits, or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see page 20*), 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, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. In 1914-15 the capital outlay exceeded the addition to the total Debt, and the Ordinary Debt was reduced to £6,148,400; and it is expected that by the end of 1915-16 it will be reduced to £5,461,700.

The most important of the "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, 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 15) 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 8 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, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£	£
Army	18,585,733	19,113,500	19,174,700	18,898,600
Marine	423,303	411,100	366,500	582,200
Military Works	870,693	942,400	942,000	667,300
Special Defence Works	16,384	33,000	23,500	21,100
Total	19,896,113	20,500,000	20,506,700	20,169,200

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, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	677,978	662,900	610,200	523,500
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	8,153,802	8,327,500	7,237,300	5,501,400
Supply and Transport	2,067,400	2,112,300	1,882,600	1,502,900
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	343,905	366,200	313,200	243,200
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	464,125	551,800	565,300	397,100
Other Effective Services... ..	1,012,445	966,800	2,985,300	5,674,400
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	418,736	426,300	380,600	289,100
Total Effective Services	13,138,391	13,413,800	13,974,500	14,131,600
Non-effective Charges... ..	643,779	648,700	650,500	955,600
Total, India	13,782,170	14,062,500	14,625,000	15,087,200

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Effective Services :—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	917,287	920,000	930,700	930,700
Furlough Allowances	506,707	504,000	346,000	136,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	303,162	327,000	112,800	14,000
Miscellaneous	111,946	119,100	141,100	86,000
Stores	799,774	1,000,500	850,200	740,400
Total	2,638,876	2,870,600	2,380,800	1,907,100
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 capita- tion basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	53,585	44,000	60,000	50,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	31,442	39,600	30,100	21,700
Total	315,027	313,600	320,100	301,700
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,323,849	2,557,000	2,060,700	1,605,400
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,479,714	2,494,000	2,489,000	2,206,000
Total, England	4,803,563	5,051,000	4,549,700	3,811,400
Grand Total	18,585,733	19,113,500	19,174,700	18,898,600

The net Army Charges for 1914-15 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £61,200. It was not possible to comply fully with the original store demands of the year, but the saving resulting from this cause and the suspension of the Indian troop service has been counterbalanced by increases in other directions including unforeseen expenditure incurred as a result of the war.

The Budget for 1915-16 is lower by £276,100 than the revised estimate for 1914-15. This results from a combination of factors; increases occurring from the recall of effective officers and special war measures, while decreases are anticipated in respect of furlough allowances and store demands.

Under Non-effective Charges (India) is included a large provision for wound and family pension charges arising out of the war; this is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of (Home) non-effective payments to the Imperial Government, which bears the extra pensionary charges attributable to the war.

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 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16 is estimated to be approximately as follows :—

	£
1913-14	710,700
1914-15 (Revised)	805,100
1915-16 (Budget)	490,900

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences." The Budget for 1915-16 is on a reduced scale in consequence of existing conditions. Provision is included for £188,600 for a new despatch vessel for duty in the Persian Gulf, a new station ship for Rangoon, and a new dredger for Bombay Dockyard.

Civil Departments.

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

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	1,983,647	2,001,200	2,070,000	2,019,500
Law Courts and Jails	3,408,824	3,416,200	3,601,000	3,609,700
Police	4,734,651	5,076,100	5,108,400	5,222,200
Ports and Pilotage	51,017	62,700	73,800	64,600
Education	2,928,904	3,743,800	2,982,900	3,119,900
Ecclesiastical	127,712	134,900	127,700	135,300
Medical	1,257,547	1,806,600	1,452,900	1,403,100
Political	1,159,190	1,144,200	1,154,100	1,156,300
Agriculture... ..	469,042	537,000	505,000	537,600
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	405,379	433,000	379,500	405,600
Total	16,525,913	18,355,700	17,455,300	17,673,800

It will be seen that the Revised Estimate of expenditure on Education in 1914-15 is about £760,900 less than the Budget. About £70,000 of the reduction represents, not a failure to spend the money, but a transfer of the provision to the head "Civil Works" under which it has been spent on school buildings, &c. The remainder consists mainly of unspent portions of Imperial grants, and stands to the credit of the Provincial Governments for future expenditure on Education. The Budget for the current year anticipates an expenditure of £3,119,900, a small increase on the Revised for 1914-15. About £1,000,000 of the provision represents recurring and non-recurring Imperial grants.

The decrease in the Revised Estimates of the figure under "Medical" in the Budget of 1914-15 is in part due to a transfer to the head "Civil Works" of provision made in the Budget; but also arises from actual reduction in the anticipated expenditure from Imperial grants for the development of sanitation and from savings in all Provinces in consequence of the transfer to temporary military duty of medical officers in civil employ and lapses in Budget allotments.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	157,511	298,500	289,900	7,100
Protective Railways	8,576	100	— 1,500	—
Protective Irrigation Works	491,424	499,900	501,500	500,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	342,489	201,500	210,100	492,900
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."

Under the arrangements now in force expenditure on famine relief is 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 under their Provincial Settlements. 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.

£243,300 of the Revised Estimate of £289,900 under "Direct Famine Relief" represents expenditure on famine relief in the United Provinces borne under the above system by the Government of India.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	6,711,398
Budget, 1914-15	7,217,100
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	6,744,200
Budget, 1915-16	5,559,000

The effect of the war on the general financial situation led to a curtailment of the programme of construction contemplated in the Budget, and has involved a large reduction in the provision for grants to local bodies and for new works in 1915-16.

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, 1913-14	—	282,886
Budget, 1914-15	—	3,205,900
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	—	2,255,000
Budget, 1915-16	—	1,077,600

In the Budget for 1914-15 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 to £30,842,100, and that the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments would be £34,048,000, of which £3,205,900, 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.

The revised estimate of the revenue accruing or credited to the Provincial Governments in the year was £30,228,400. The Provincial share of expenditure was £32,483,400. Thus the Provincial Governments provided from their balances £2,255,000 towards the expenditure of the year instead of £3,205,900, the figure taken in the Budget of 1914-15.

In 1915-16 the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments is expected to amount to £31,827,800. The Provincial share of revenue is estimated at £30,750,200. The excess (£1,077,600) of Provincial Expenditure will be met from Provincial balances.

The whole of the Provincial deficit of 1913-14, and great part of the deficit shown in the revised Estimate of 1914-15, and in the Budget of 1915-16 represents expenditure against unspent portions of grants made from Imperial to Provincial revenues in the prosperous years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, and to a small extent in 1913-14, for non-recurring expenditure chiefly on Education and Sanitation. It is estimated that at the end of 1915-16 there will still remain in the balances standing to the credit of the Provinces, unspent portions of such grants amounting nearly to £2,500,000.

APPENDIX II. (a.)

HOME CHARGES.

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

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	1,768,519	2,139,900	2,131,600
Railway Revenue Account	8,923,098	9,076,700	9,350,600
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	118,679	120,600	122,200
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	61,091	59,900	62,100
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	67,976	68,500	85,700
Postal Subsidy	54,588	54,600	— 15,000
Indo-European Telegraph Department	54,830	— 10,400	— 83,400
Public Works	2,445	3,500	2,000
Indian Civil Service: Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	11,715	12,000	8,700
Lunatics: Maintenance	943	700	600
Political Charges: Diplomatic and Consular Services	— 10,034	— 11,300	— 12,300
" Pensions: Territorial and Political	11,180	10,600	10,600
" Other Charges	8,174	4,800	5,200
India Office: Salaries of Establishment	144,353	146,300	146,800
" Auditor's Department	7,440	7,600	7,200
" Store Department	27,192	27,400	26,800
" Bureau of Information for Indian Students	2,811	3,300	3,300
" Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	23,118	30,400	32,900
Army and Marine, Effective: Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	825,699	836,700	830,700
" Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	159,096	— 26,200	— 116,000
" Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	— 53,585	— 60,000	— 50,000
" His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,047	100,100	100,100
" Other Charges	109,297	129,500	73,500
Stores: Civil and Public Works	409,806	416,300	336,500
" Telegraph	142,378	150,000	140,000
" Marine	117,656	81,000	284,600
" Army	786,733	842,700	732,200
" Military Works	87,951	34,400	18,000
" Special Defences (1902)	9,236	13,000	6,500
" New Capital at Delhi	4,174	5,300	—
" Miscellaneous Charges	— 16,590	112,900	29,900
Furlough: Civil	450,326	360,000	83,000
" Army and Marine	508,345	346,200	136,800
" Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	86,164	69,900	13,500
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions):			
Civil	1,443,371	1,471,500	1,491,100
Army and Marine	3,056,824	3,052,300	2,768,900
Total	19,455,055	19,680,700	18,764,900

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	2,993,876	2,434,100	1,450,200
" on Irrigation Works	58,795	60,000	39,000
Payment to Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for Capital Stock in respect of which holders exercised the option of transferring it to the Secretary of State	4,711	—	—
New Capital at Delhi	36,411	57,900	83,500
Total	3,093,793	2,552,000	1,572,700

APPENDIX II. (b.)

RAILWAYS.

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

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1913		33,602·53 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1913-14 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State... ..	243·06 miles	
II. Lines leased to or owned by Guaranteed Companies	586·61 „	
III. Lines owned or worked by Companies without a Government guarantee	76·09 „	
IV. Native State lines worked by Native States or by Companies... ..	147·71 „	
		<hr/>
Total addition		1,053·47 miles
		<hr/>
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1914, after allowing for minor corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		34,656·00 miles
		<hr/> <hr/>

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Total number of passengers carried	436,697,500	457,717,900
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)... ..	86,977,000	82,613,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1913-14, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1913, half the outlay in 1913-14.

						Mean Capital Outlay, 1913-14.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1913-14.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
						£	£	
	East Indian	...	...	...	...	52,216,337	4,019,882	7.69
	Bhopal	...	...	...	...	265,493	18,598	7.00
	Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	...	26,039,642	1,430,550	5.49
	Burma	...	...	...	...	13,521,063	772,149	5.71
	Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	10,133,050	151,599	1.49
	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	70,283	2,287	3.25
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	19,745,993	1,123,487	5.69
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	...	...	...	...	28,786,970	2,202,308	7.65
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	5,166,292	420,809	8.14
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	16,857,344	822,399	4.88
	Agra Delhi Chord	...	...	...	...	968,731	61,402	6.34
	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	...	884,768	88,873	10.04
	Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	186,747	16,178	8.66
	North-Western	...	...	...	...	56,391,375	2,495,105	4.42
	South Indian	...	...	...	...	14,130,213	786,903	5.57
	Bezwada Extension	...	...	...	...	82,174	7,908	9.62
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	...	...	...	67,181	2,992	4.45
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,224,000	110,328	9.01
	Baran-Kotah	...	...	...	...	509,851	5,917	1.91
	Tinnevely Quilon (British and Native Section).	...	...	...	...	1,082,853	23,720	2.20
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	...	...	...	...	46,602,859	2,258,667	4.84
	Madras and Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	24,888,002	1,106,624	4.45
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	...	...	...	...	287,154	44,475	15.49
						319,908,355	17,973,160	5.62
Unopened stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	5,153,102		
						325,061,457	17,973,160	5.53
Private Companies: Government pay- ments.	...	...	...	...	...	1,774,423		
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	326,835,880		

APPENDIX II. (c.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET EARNINGS.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1913-14 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1913, half the outlay in 1913-14.

	Mean Capital Outlay 1913-14.	Net Earnings 1913-14 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
Bihar:—	£	£	
Orissa Project	1,753,817	951	0·05
Sone	1,727,128	82,195	4·76
Bengal:—			
Midnapur	553,936	2,092	0·38
United Provinces:—			
Ganges	2,261,882	243,841	10·78
Lower Ganges	2,586,888	161,806	6·26
Agra	748,681	35,435	4·74
Eastern Jumna	320,626	92,148	28·75
Betwa	525,966	786	0·15
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Western Jumna	1,115,474	149,493	13·41
Upper Bari-Doab	1,373,226	230,110	16·76
Sirhind	1,609,416	196,562	12·22
Lower Chenab	2,020,692	885,669	43·82
Lower Jhelum	1,038,526	225,818	21·73
Lower Swat River	275,540	34,250	12·43
Upper Chenab	1,984,003	11,607	0·59
Upper Jhelum	2,225,798	—	—
Lower Bari-Doab	1,156,402	— 2,645	—
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta	839,750	205,114	22·40
Kistna Delta... ..	1,001,637	191,947	19·16
Pennér River Canals System	377,515	31,118	8·24
Periyar Project	678,901	27,539	4·06
Rushikulya Project	309,871	8,374	2·70
Bombay:—			
E. Nara Works	438,910	27,854	6·35
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	493,504	18,087	3·67
Jamrao	543,991	32,400	5·96
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	405,791	28,532	7·03
Burma:—			
Mandalay	358,566	20,404	5·69
Shwebo	381,113	35,311	9·27
Other Works	9,407,327	259,099	2·76
Total	38,514,877	3,235,897	8·40

APPENDIX II. (d.)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.—

I.—General Summary.

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

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

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

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

I.—Summary of Sea-borne Trade.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1912-13.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	107,332,400	27,527,200	6,604,800	34,132,000	141,464,400
Government	3,754,000	—	7,089,200	7,089,200	10,843,200
Total	111,086,400	27,527,200	13,694,000	41,221,200	152,307,600
Exports:—					
Private	{ Indian produce. } 160,899,300 { Re-exports. } 3,160,000				
Government	164,059,300 86,200	2,474,800 2,384,900	2,222,300 5,800	4,697,100 2,390,700	168,756,400 2,476,900
Total	164,145,500	4,859,700	2,228,100	7,087,800	171,233,300
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	25,052,400	4,382,500	29,434,900	—
Government	3,667,800	—	7,083,400	4,698,500	8,366,300
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	56,726,900	—	—	—	27,292,000
Government	—	2,384,900	—	—	—
1913-14.					
Imports:—					
Private	122,165,300	18,817,600	5,596,000	24,413,600	146,578,900
Government	5,373,400	—	4,546,100	4,546,100	9,919,500
Total	127,538,700	18,817,600	10,142,100	28,959,700	156,498,400
Exports:—					
Private	{ Indian produce. } 162,801,000 { Re-exports. } 3,118,200				
Government	165,919,200 85,800	3,268,400 —	1,433,000 20,500	4,701,400 20,500	170,620,600 106,300
Total	166,005,000	3,268,400	1,453,500	4,721,900	170,726,900
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	15,549,200	4,163,000	19,712,200	—
Government	5,287,600	—	4,525,600	4,525,600	9,813,200
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	43,753,900	—	—	—	24,041,700
Government	—	—	—	—	—

I.—Summary of Sea-borne Trade—continued.

	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.										
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.											
1914-15.	£	£	£	£	£										
Imports:—															
Private	91,940,100	7,135,700	7,377,900	14,513,600	106,453,700										
Government	4,667,800	200	25,100	25,300	4,963,100										
Total	96,607,900	7,135,900	7,403,000	14,538,900	111,146,800										
Exports:—															
Private	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">} Indian produce.</td> <td>118,282,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,737,800</td> </tr> </table>	} Indian produce.	118,282,700	2,737,800											
} Indian produce.	118,282,700														
	2,737,800														
Government	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>121,020,500</td> <td>1,499,600</td> <td>702,600</td> <td>2,202,200</td> <td>123,222,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>397,700</td> <td>538,000</td> <td>786,100</td> <td>1,324,100</td> <td>1,721,800</td> </tr> </table>	121,020,500	1,499,600	702,600	2,202,200	123,222,700	397,700	538,000	786,100	1,324,100	1,721,800				
121,020,500	1,499,600	702,600	2,202,200	123,222,700											
397,700	538,000	786,100	1,324,100	1,721,800											
Total	121,418,200	2,037,600	1,488,700	3,526,300	124,944,500										
Excess of Imports over Exports:—															
Private	—	5,636,100	6,675,300	12,311,400	—										
Government	4,270,100	—	—	—	2,971,300										
Excess of Exports over Imports:—															
Private	29,080,400	—	—	—	16,769,000										
Government	—	537,800	761,000	1,298,800	—										

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

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
<i>A. On Private Account.</i>			
	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	201,400	208,400	195,200
B. Fruits and Vegetables	729,100	753,600	761,500
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour... ..	87,200	186,600	311,500
D. Liquors	1,214,300	1,251,600	1,032,800
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores... ..	1,566,100	1,649,100	1,404,800
F. Spices	1,087,400	1,154,900	1,145,800
G. Sugar	9,519,200	9,971,200	7,021,700
H. Tea	139,700	152,400	177,000
I. Other Food and Drink	596,400	611,600	529,300
J. Tobacco	462,600	501,900	481,800
Total, Class I	15,603,400	16,441,300	13,061,400
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly un-manufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	778,000	710,900	523,200
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	212,700	175,800	86,100
C. Hides and Skins, raw	92,400	101,100	71,800
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	28,100	42,000	21,500
E. Oils	2,660,200	2,934,600	3,118,200
F. Seeds	41,800	53,400	180,300
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	135,200	150,600	134,100
H. Textile Materials	2,813,600	1,204,500	1,126,600
I. Wood and Timber	398,400	515,600	486,300
J. Miscellaneous	1,108,000	1,149,900	464,600
Total, Class II	8,268,400	7,038,400	6,212,700

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

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
<i>A. On Private Account—continued.</i>	£	£	£
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,516,500	1,669,400	1,078,800
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	243,300	236,700	214,000
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,266,200	1,422,700	920,300
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,462,500	1,605,700	1,484,300
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	3,650,300	4,291,100	2,860,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,539,600	1,510,900	1,003,300
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	197,600	224,300	164,500
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,538,700	1,728,700	944,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	285,500	266,700	195,400
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	3,905,000	5,508,400	4,307,700
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	7,649,800	10,663,300	6,500,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	2,657,500	4,010,800	2,657,800
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,384,200	1,525,000	1,225,900
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	4,268,600	6,689,800	6,721,700
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	45,917,700	50,360,000	36,191,900
P. Miscellaneous	4,473,100	5,056,000	4,636,400
Total, Class III	81,956,100	96,769,500	71,107,200
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,504,600	1,916,100	1,558,800
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	107,332,500	122,165,300	91,940,100
<i>B. Government Stores</i>	<i>3,754,000</i>	<i>5,373,400</i>	<i>4,667,800</i>
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	111,086,500	127,538,600	96,607,900

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

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
<i>A. On Private Account.</i>	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	250,700	261,600	235,800
B. Fruits and Vegetables	318,600	412,800	342,700
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	40,201,100	30,094,200	19,365,700
D. Liquors	5,700	1,700	100
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores... ..	320,100	362,900	303,200
F. Spices	621,900	609,400	638,600
G. Sugar	169,800	91,600	53,700
II. Tea	8,862,600	9,983,400	10,346,500
I. Other Food and Drink	1,045,200	1,025,100	1,104,000
J. Tobacco	255,800	319,600	245,400
Total, Class I	52,051,500	43,162,300	32,640,700

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

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£
A. On Private Account—continued.			
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	589,300	461,400	352,000
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,463,400	1,376,600	1,109,100
C. Hides and Skins, raw	7,845,500	7,815,300	5,207,500
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	976,400	1,034,500	712,500
E. Oils	571,900	657,100	693,700
F. Seeds	15,139,900	17,117,000	9,769,300
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	54,600	72,200	40,000
H. Textile materials	39,601,200	50,429,500	33,262,200
I. Wood and Timber	794,100	702,200	616,400
J. Miscellaneous	1,951,400	1,976,600	1,585,300
Total, Class II	68,987,700	81,642,400	53,348,000
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	114,700	106,600	74,700
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	—	—	—
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	2,700	2,100	1,300
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	7,862,000	2,637,200	1,573,900
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	45,600	51,100	24,000
F. Dyes and Colours	759,200	695,800	1,079,200
G. Furniture, Cabinet-ware, and manufactures of wood.	46,500	40,200	27,300
H. Glassware and Earthenware	14,200	12,900	7,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,082,500	2,833,500	3,173,000
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	800	1,300	1,100
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	329,700	295,100	189,500
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	172,600	133,400	162,700
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	5,200	4,800	3,300
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	7,700	10,300	8,600
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	23,620,500	27,147,600	22,700,200
P. Miscellaneous	2,157,100	2,422,300	2,028,500
Total, Class III	38,221,000	36,394,100	31,055,100
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified			
	1,639,100	1,602,200	1,238,800
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	160,899,300	162,801,000	118,282,600
B. Government Stores, exports			
	52,500	48,400	339,600
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	160,951,800	162,849,400	118,622,200
C. Re-exports—On Private Account			
Government Stores	3,160,000	3,118,200	2,737,800
	33,700	37,400	58,200
Total	3,193,700	3,155,600	2,796,000
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	164,145,500	166,005,000	121,418,200

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

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.*
Europe:—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	67,628,100	78,388,100	61,912,000
Russia	344,600	38,700	24,400
Norway and Sweden	578,100	498,500	512,100
Germany	6,868,900	8,443,900	3,108,800
Holland	971,600	1,035,400	850,100
Belgium	2,028,900	2,838,500	1,086,300
France	1,452,700	1,794,400	1,175,800
Italy	1,047,900	1,463,600	1,015,300
Austria-Hungary	2,351,700	2,860,300	860,400
Other countries	712,900	704,500	373,600
Total	83,985,400	98,065,900	70,918,800
Asia:—			
Turkey	374,800	379,200	219,100
Aden Dependencies	352,900	291,800	536,800
Arabia	352,700	383,200	214,200
Persia	473,300	474,700	469,600
Ceylon	503,600	539,000	553,100
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)... ..	2,057,000	2,281,700	2,253,500
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	6,813,500	7,774,100	6,105,200
Siam	206,800	185,300	289,300
Hong Kong	635,300	654,800	632,600
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,375,800	1,136,900	1,046,500
Japan	2,711,100	3,186,800	2,967,500
Other countries	466,400	540,900	179,000
Total	16,323,200	17,828,400	15,466,400
Africa and adjacent Islands:—			
Egypt	209,000	200,500	247,000
Portuguese East Africa	61,300	100,500	94,800
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	2,159,500	1,685,100	1,158,500
British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	222,700	258,700	209,500
Other East African Ports... ..	52,300	57,500	44,100
Other countries	208,400	156,900	96,800
Total	2,916,200	2,459,200	1,850,700
America:—			
United States of America	3,468,700	3,193,600	3,120,100
South America	100	800	—
Other countries	2,200	6,100	30,500
Total	3,471,000	3,200,500	3,150,600
Australasia and Oceania	636,700	611,300	566,100
Grand Total	107,332,500	122,165,300	91,952,600

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

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.*
Europe:—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	40,433,600	38,236,800	37,296,400
Russia	1,928,600	1,636,200	1,233,900
Germany	16,575,500	17,570,500	6,785,000
Holland	2,488,300	2,941,800	800,300
Belgium	8,758,200	8,043,200	3,513,900
France	10,502,700	11,788,500	5,876,500
Spain	1,217,300	1,485,400	1,215,000
Italy	4,600,700	5,223,400	4,554,400
Austria-Hungary	4,834,800	6,649,900	3,012,300
Turkey	98,000	70,800	27,900
Other Countries	625,400	814,200	884,800
Total	91,463,100	94,460,700	65,200,400

* Preliminary figures.

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

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.*
	£	£	£
Asia :—			
Turkey	1,455,600	1,784,700	1,034,800
Aden and Dependencies	834,000	815,700	807,700
Arabia	533,100	795,000	515,100
Persia	338,300	438,800	383,400
Ceylon	5,974,000	5,865,700	5,037,100
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	6,006,700	4,367,500	3,366,100
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	2,343,000	1,415,700	1,411,300
Siam	517,100	621,900	616,600
Indo-China	285,700	509,400	709,000
Hong-Kong	6,251,900	5,102,000	2,809,000
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	7,337,000	3,801,200	2,687,900
Japan	12,472,900	15,115,900	10,437,900
Other Countries	1,010,800	629,100	405,300
Total	45,360,100	41,262,600	30,221,200
Africa and adjacent Islands :—			
Egypt	1,252,300	1,460,300	1,164,600
Cape Colony	266,200	243,900	255,500
Natal	548,200	535,100	625,700
Portuguese East Africa	391,500	325,100	294,000
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	923,300	848,800	1,036,000
British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	478,100	506,000	403,500
Other East African Ports	532,000	541,900	353,500
Other Countries	51,500	74,800	35,200
Total	4,443,100	4,535,900	4,168,000
America :—			
Canada	956,900	952,000	759,600
United States of America	12,526,700	14,518,900	11,561,900
West Indies	514,400	561,600	722,200
South America	3,111,800	3,178,600	2,388,000
Other Countries	4,900	9,200	31,000
Total	17,114,700	19,220,300	15,462,700
Australia and Oceania... ..	2,518,300	3,321,500	3,246,700
Grand Total	160,899,300	162,801,000	118,299,000

* Preliminary figures.