

EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.
1919-1920.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1917-18 and
the ESTIMATES for 1918-19 and 1919-20.

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, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
								£	£	£
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,662,347	121,186,200	123,404,200
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,575,273	125,754,400	122,735,600
Surplus or <i>Deficit</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,087,074	4,568,200	668,600

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. Rupees have been converted into sterling throughout this Memorandum (unless otherwise stated) at the conventional rate of Rs. 15 = £1.

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. 111 of 1919), 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 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1917-18.		Budget, 1918-19.		Revised Estimate, 1918-19.		Budget, 1919-20.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c. :								
1. Land Revenue	20,824,202		22,011,700		20,009,700		21,890,600	
2. Forest	2,719,744		2,673,000		2,891,800		3,340,700	
3. Tributes from Native States	391,276		406,900		393,500		405,500	
		23,935,222		25,091,600		23,295,000		25,636,800
II. Opium		1,966,545		1,933,900		1,888,200		2,006,500
III. Taxation :								
1. Salt	5,208,820		3,179,400		3,543,300		3,633,700	
2. Stamps	5,668,674		5,879,500		5,858,800		6,038,900	
3. Excise	10,057,395		10,528,400		11,441,500		11,998,500	
4. Provincial Rates	28,508		28,900		29,400		34,500	
5. Customs	10,688,523		10,525,800		11,865,200		12,975,000	
6. Income Tax	6,248,507		6,280,700		7,216,800		13,456,800	
7. Registration	526,627		541,700		552,300		567,400	
		38,427,054		36,964,400		40,507,300		48,704,800
IV. Commercial Undertakings :								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,048,960		851,400		1,206,400		1,136,600	
2. Railway Revenue Account	9,914,823		9,201,700		11,193,400		6,904,000	
3. Irrigation	1,279,041		1,891,700		1,413,900		1,440,800	
		12,242,824		11,444,800		13,813,700		9,481,400
V. Mint		850,019		206,000		1,409,800		1,072,000
VI. Exchange		3,145,186		—		4,400,000		1,066,700
Total Net Revenue ...		80,066,350		75,640,700		85,314,000		87,968,200

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1917-18.		Budget, 1918-19.		Revised Estimate, 1918-19.		Budget, 1919-20.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		5,158,061		4,231,700		4,023,700		4,126,100
II. Military Services :								
1. Army	26,789,974		26,646,800		40,509,800		38,525,400	
2. Marine	485,669		651,700		696,200		932,600	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	1,767,498		1,701,500		2,720,000		1,737,000	
		29,043,141		29,000,000		43,926,000		41,195,000
III. Collection of Revenue		6,878,783		7,358,800		7,812,800		8,257,900
IV. Civil Services :								
1. Civil Departments	18,520,004		21,208,200		22,146,900		22,591,600	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,195,587		4,876,800		4,733,100		4,648,400	
3. Civil Works	4,724,695		5,752,800		5,260,200		6,609,700	
		27,840,286		31,837,800		32,140,200		33,849,700
V. Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,789,100
VI. Provincial adjustments :								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		8,059,055		131,400		1,091,000		—
2. Provincial Deficits (i.e., amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		—		—		—111,500		—1,918,200
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		71,979,276		73,059,200		89,882,200		87,299,600
Surplus or Deficit ...		8,087,074		2,581,500		—4,568,200		668,600

Accounts, 1917-18.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1917-18 show a surplus of £8,087,074; this is better by £2,375,474 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate for that year.

Revised Estimate, 1918-19.

In the Budget for 1918-19 no additional taxation was imposed.

The Revised Estimate of 1918-19 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £9,673,300 in net revenue and £16,823,000 in net expenditure, with the result that the surplus of £2,581,500 in the Budget Estimate becomes a deficit of £4,568,200 in the Revised Estimate. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.			Decreases.		
			£		
Exchange		4,400,000	Land Revenue... ..		2,002,000
Railway Revenue Ac- count		1,991,700	Other Heads		89,800
Customs		1,339,400			
Mint		1,203,800			
Income Tax		936,100			
Excise		913,100			
Salt		363,900			
Posts and Telegraphs...		355,000			
Forest		218,800			
Other Heads		43,300			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total		11,765,100	Total		2,091,800
		<hr/>			<hr/>

Net Expenditure.

Increases.			Decreases.		
			£		
Army		13,863,000	Civil Works		498,000
Military Works		1,018,500	Education		239,200
Political		785,800	Debt Services		208,000
Collection of Revenue...		454,000	Other Heads		203,800
Miscellaneous		326,900			
General Administra- tion		171,700			
Police		157,300			
Stationery and Printing		120,500			
Other Heads		226,200			
Provincial Adjustments		848,100			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total		17,972,000	Total		1,149,000
		<hr/>			<hr/>

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

Budget, 1919-20.

In order to meet the liabilities consequent upon the additional contribution towards the cost of the war, the Government of India imposed an Excess Profits Duty, estimated to yield £7,500,000. On the other hand in order to lighten the burden of taxation on people with small incomes, they raised the limit of income liable to income-tax to Rs. 2,000, and thereby incurred a loss estimated at £500,000.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1919-20.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows:—

	£
Net Revenue	87,968,200
Net Expenditure	87,299,600
Surplus	<u>668,600</u>

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1918-19, these figures show an increase of £2,654,200 in net revenue, a decrease of £2,582,600 in net expenditure, and an estimated surplus of £668,600 as compared with an estimated deficit of £4,568,200.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 in detail are as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Income Tax (including Excess Profits Duty)	6,240,000	Railway Revenue Account	4,289,400
Land Revenue	1,880,900	Exchange	3,333,300
Customs	1,109,800	Mint	337,800
Excise	557,000	Posts and Telegraphs	69,800
Forest	448,900		
Stamps	180,100		
Opium	118,300		
Other Heads	149,500		
Total	<u>10,684,500</u>	Total	<u>8,030,300</u>

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Civil Works	1,350,500	Army	1,984,400
Education	894,600	Political	1,634,700
Famine Relief and Insurance	789,100	Military Works	983,000
Medical and Sanitation	592,000	Other Heads	398,000
Collection of Revenue	445,100	Provincial Adjustments	2,897,700
Police	360,400		
Marine	236,400		
Agriculture	163,500		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	156,500		
Debt Services	102,400		
Other Heads	224,700		
Total	<u>5,315,200</u>	Total	<u>7,897,800</u>

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

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£
Salt	5,208,820	3,543,300	3,633,700
Stamps	5,668,674	5,853,200	6,038,900
Excise	10,057,395	11,441,500	11,998,500
Provincial Rates	28,508	29,400	34,500
Customs... ..	10,688,523	11,865,200	12,975,000
Income Tax (including Excess Profits Duty)	6,248,507	7,216,800	13,456,800
Registration	526,627	552,300	567,400
Total	38,427,054	40,507,300	48,704,800
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 ...	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 3 0·4	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 3 2·1	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 3 9·7
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	4 8·2	4 9·2	5 6·8

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being assumed.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1918-19.—£500,000 India Bonds and £1,531,900 Railway Debentures were discharged during the year. The rupee War Loan in India realised the following amounts :—

	£	
5½ per cent. 3-year War Bonds ...	17,073,000	(inclusive of amounts subscribed through the Post Office)
5½ per cent. 5-year War Bonds ...	1,360,000	{ do., do. }
5½ per cent. 7-year War Bonds ...	2,646,000	{ do., do. }
5½ per cent. 10-year War Bonds ...	16,956,000	{ do., do. }
Total	£38,035,000	

The above figures include about £564,000 tendered in England in British Treasury Bills, and £2,507,219 tendered in India in the form of Indian Treasury Bills, which were exchanged for allotments in Indian War Loan.

The amount subscribed through the Post Office (other than by way of Cash Certificates) was £3,726,000. In accordance with the announcements made in 1917, the proceeds of the War Loan have been made over to His Majesty's Government in part liquidation of India's War contribution of £100,000,000. The amount actually paid on this account to His Majesty's Treasury during the year was £34,284,000.

The issue of Treasury Bills continued throughout the year, except during the period for which the War Loan remained open. The amount of Bills outstanding on 31st March, 1919, was £32,800,000.

1919-20.—The Budget provided for the discharge of £8,000,000 Treasury Bills and for a capital outlay of £18,000,000 on Railways and Irrigation. It further provided for the issue of a rupee Loan in India, the proceeds of which were provisionally estimated at £10,000,000.

This loan, issued at 95 and carrying interest at 5 per cent. per annum free of income tax, realized £13,500,000. Of this total £1,340,000 was subscribed in the form of War Bonds, £528,000 in the form of Indian Treasury Bills, and £389,000 through the Post Office.

The issue of Indian Treasury Bills was temporarily discontinued for the period during which the Loan remained open, but was resumed after its closure. The amount of Bills outstanding at the end of December, 1919, was about £36,887,000.

Irrigation Works.

The actual and estimated outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works is as follows:—

	£
1917-18	706,200
1918-19 (Revised Estimate)	568,400
1919-20 (Budget Estimate)	786,000

The total capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works up to 31st March, 1919, excluding indirect charges, is estimated at £44,560,430.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1917-18 gave a return of 7.68 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, 1918, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 36,333 miles, of which 402 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. Over 300 miles of which the materials were required in connection with the prosecution of the war were dismantled. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 1,596 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1917-18 and Estimates for 1918-19 and 1919-20 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£
Expenditure not charged to Revenue:—			
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies:—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	3,571,463	4,304,100	16,370,500
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	- 1,042,106	99,100	1,329,500
	2,529,358	4,403,200	17,700,000
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	347,962	161,900	169,800
Expenditure charged to Revenue:—			
Famine protective lines	- 20	- 300	—
Provincial State lines	- 766	6,100	5,100
	- 786	5,800	5,100
Grand Total	2,876,533	4,570,900	17,874,900

In 1917-18 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 7.119 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 incurred, or estimated to be incurred, on permanent works at Delhi is as follows:—

	£
1911-12	5,000
1912-13	114,900
1913-14	447,100
1914-15	360,400
1915-16	331,274
1916-17	244,297
1917-18	250,543
1918-19 (Revised Estimate)	286,700
1919-20 (Budget ,,)	300,000

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1919, the debt of India amounted to £404,139,799 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee, £201,097,224, and sterling debt, £203,042,575, inclusive of £30,643,408, being the liability outstanding on 31st March, 1919, for British war debt assumed by India in respect of the balance of her financial contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the War). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Post Office Cash Certificates which are treated in the Government of India's accounts as unfunded debt, Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £48,421,991, and the various railway annuities, representing in 1918-19 an expenditure of £1,028,000.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £186,752,939 to the construction of Railways, and £44,560,430 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. The liabilities created by the purchases have not yet been fully discharged, partly because in the case of some lines a portion of the amount due to the Companies was retained by the Secretary of State and treated as capital deposited with him by the Companies for the purpose of new working contracts, and partly because in all cases of purchase by annuity the period for which the annuity is payable has not yet terminated. If the assets in respect of purchased lines are estimated as being the equivalent of the debt created and liabilities assumed or redeemed in connection with purchase *plus* the capital actuarially calculated to have been discharged through annuities, the amount on the 31st March, 1919, was £77,120,911. On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £2,074,865 and it had lent £12,897,398 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of sterling securities of an estimated value of £29,729,505, and £6,015,672 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £17,233,333; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £8,700,000 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures in the following statement). Further, in 1918 a special reserve of £20,000,000 was set aside for expenditure on railways and on redemption of temporary debt after the war. This amount was invested in British Treasury Bills which are being gradually realized, and it is expected that this realization will be complete by 31st March, 1920.

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

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated and actual, of the Government of India in 1918-19 and 1919-20 :—

—	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£
Opening Balance, England	(a) 15,781,193	(b) 16,625,416	(c) 13,200,616
Opening Balance, India	16,522,616	15,325,177	12,475,477
Total Opening Balance	32,303,809	31,950,593	25,676,093
RECEIPTS—			
Revenue surplus	2,581,500	-4,568,200	668,600
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	-216,700	—	—
Permanent debt (net incurred)	—	—	724,000
Temporary debt (net incurred)	—	15,737,600	—
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	1,215,300	4,629,100	3,130,400
Loans, deposits, and advances (net repayments)... ..	4,207,800	—	20,300,500
Remittances (net)	2,000,000	2,373,600	6,174,300
Council Bills on India (receipts)	—	(d) 6,599,200	12,250,000
Sterling Transfers on London (receipts)	—	5,425,000	—
Total Receipts	9,787,900	30,196,300	43,247,800
Total	42,091,709	62,146,893	68,923,893
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi	7,311,800	6,498,100	18,437,500
Permanent debt (net discharged)	877,300	14,819,900	—
Temporary debt (net discharged)	2,666,700	—	14,994,700
Loans, deposits and advances	—	1,622,400	—
Remittances (net)	—	—	—
Council Bills on India (payments)... ..	1,933,300	(d) 8,105,400	12,250,000
Sterling Transfers on London (payments)	—	5,425,000	—
Total Disbursements	12,789,100	36,470,800	45,682,200
Closing Balance	29,302,609	25,676,093	23,241,693
Total	42,091,709	62,146,893	68,923,893
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—			
Closing Balance, England	(a) 17,029,493	(c) 13,200,616	(c) 10,919,116
Closing Balance, India	12,273,116	12,475,477	12,322,577

(a) Of this amount £6,000,056 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(b) " " £6,000,499 " " " " " "

(c) " " £6,000,099 " " " " " "

(d) In addition to £14,347,100 on account of the Paper Currency Reserve.

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.

In the latter part of 1917-18 and in 1918-19, owing to the high price of silver, the cost of coining a rupee exceeded 1s. 4d., and the accounts for those years accordingly show a loss; this loss has not been debited to the Reserve, but treated as a charge on the Revenues of India; it is not included in the figures given below.

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. During the latter part of 1914 £3,450,000 in gold was taken from the Gold Standard Reserve to meet revenue bills in London, and the balance of gold remaining was transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in 1916.

Since 1915, in addition to profit on coinage, the profit or loss arising on the remittances of funds for the Gold Standard Reserve has also been credited or debited to that Reserve.

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

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1919, 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
1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	3,205
1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	4,032,397
1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	1,274,000
1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	— 269,986†
Total						28,573,606
Interest and discount...						9,430,403
Profit by exchange						194,917
						38,198,926

* Separate figures for the years 1900-1905 will be found in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1914-15. [Cd. 7539.]

† Refund of amount over appropriated in 1917-18.

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

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1919 :—

<p>Profits on Coinage—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1919</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">28,573,606</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,123,655</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">27,449,951</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">27,449,951</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1919</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,430,403</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit by exchange</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">194,917</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">9,625,320</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1919</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">37,075,271</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Deduct—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1,190,693</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss through depreciation</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">118,828</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous Charges</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,573</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">1,330,094</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Total deductions</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1,330,094</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1919</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£35,745,177</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> </table>	Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1919	£	28,573,606	£	Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways		1,123,655				27,449,951		Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve			27,449,951	Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1919		9,430,403		Profit by exchange		194,917				9,625,320			£	37,075,271		Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities	£	1,190,693		Loss through depreciation		118,828		Miscellaneous Charges		20,573				1,330,094			£	1,330,094			£	£35,745,177		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">29,729,505</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash held in England on account of the Reserve</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,015,872</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">£35,745,177</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	£	29,729,505		Cash held in England on account of the Reserve		6,015,872				£35,745,177	
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The Securities, estimated at £29,729,505 (as shown above), were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1919.
	£	£	£
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	3,762,181	3,525,192	3,574,072
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,106	122,000
Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,187	241,296
Exchequer Bonds	15,561,000	15,565,380	15,799,546
National War Bonds	6,004,000	6,002,249	6,134,515
Treasury Bills	2,938,000	2,912,258	2,917,085
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	1,092,023	1,076,524	780,796
Canada 3½ per cent. Bonds	161,000	164,437	160,195
Total	30,156,924	29,848,333	29,729,505

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1919, is shown below :—

	£		
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1919		29,848,333	
Estimated value on 31st March, 1919		29,729,505	
		118,828	
Loss through depreciation		1,190,693	
Loss on sale and redemption of securities		1,309,521	
		20,573	
Total losses		1,330,094	
Miscellaneous charges		9,625,320	
Total of losses and charges		£	
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1919		9,430,403	
Profit by exchange		194,917	
		9,625,320	
Net profit on Investments		£8,295,226	

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 transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows:—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1909-10	...	£27,444,609	at an average rate of 1s. 4'041d.	the rupee.
1910-11	...	£26,212,866	" "	1s. 4'061d. "
1911-12	...	£27,058,550	" "	1s. 4'083d. "
1912-13	...	£25,743,710	" "	1s. 4'058d. "
1913-14	...	£31,200,827	" "	1s. 4'070d. "
1914-15	...	£7,794,002	" "	1s. 4'004d. "
1915-16	...	£20,371,460	" "	1s. 4'088d. "
1916-17	...	£33,021,429	" "	1s. 4'148d. "
1917-18	...	£34,913,141	" "	1s. 4'534d. "
1918-19	...	£22,539,438	" "	1s. 5'499d. "

Sales by Government of India.

1908-9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.	the rupee.
1909-10	...	£156,000	" " "	" " "
1914-15	...	£8,707,000	" and Transfers	{ Bills at 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. the rupee. Transfers at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{6}$ d. and 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. the rupee.
1915-16	...	£4,893,000	deferred Transfers at 1s. 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.	
1918-19	...	£5,315,000	Transfers at average rate of 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	the rupee for immediates and 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for deferred.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

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

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
<i>On Private Account.</i>			
	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,700
Exports of Merchandise	163,433,700 (a)	161,703,600 (a)	169,232,900 (a)
Net Exports of Merchandise	63,676,800	61,420,200	56,544,200
Net Imports or Exports of Gold	2,800,000	14,307,000	13,000
Net Imports or Exports of Silver	1,373,000	973,000	40,000
Net Imports of Treasure	4,173,000	15,280,000	53,000
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	59,503,800	46,120,200	56,491,200
<i>Government Transactions.</i>			
Imports of Merchandise	7,075,800	9,286,500	13,018,900
Exports of Merchandise	1,440,300	1,559,600	951,100
Net Imports of Merchandise	5,635,500	7,726,900	12,066,800
Net Imports or Exports of Gold	27,100	3,493,300	2,052,900
Net Imports or Exports of Silver	14,746,900	12,237,700	44,601,200
Total Net Imports or Exports of Treasure	14,719,800	15,731,000	42,543,300

(a) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhide, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

India Office,
24th February, 1920.
(B255—Gp. 15)

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	20,824,202
Budget, 1918-19	22,011,700
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	20,009,700
Budget, 1919-20	21,890,600

The failure of the rains over large parts of Bombay and the United Provinces, and to a smaller extent in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab accounts for the fall in the Revised Estimate for 1918-19, as compared with the Budget. The decline in revenue would have been greater but for collections of arrears in almost all the provinces and for improved receipts from the sale of waste lands and Government estates in the Punjab.

The estimates for the current year are framed on the basis of normal monsoon conditions, and allow for the recovery of a part of the revenue suspended in 1918-19, and generally for normal growth in the revenue demand.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	2,719,744
Budget, 1918-19	2,673,000
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	2,891,800
Budget, 1919-20	3,340,700

The improvement of £218,800 in the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 over the Budget of that year is mainly due to increased demands in connection with the war for timber and other forest produce and to higher prices. All the provinces, except Madras, contribute to the improvement. The Budget anticipates increased receipts in the United Provinces, Burma, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab, a decline in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and normal receipts in the other provinces.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-1920.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,078,903	3,191,800	3,229,000	3,056,200
Charges	1,112,358	1,257,900	1,340,800	1,049,700
Net revenue	1,966,545	1,933,900	1,888,200	2,006,500

The greater part of the opium disposed of is supplied direct to certain Governments (e.g. Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Netherlands Indies, Siam, British North Borneo) or sold in England for medicinal purposes, and the balance is sold by auction at Calcutta. During the year 1918-19, the number of chests sold by auction was reduced by 498, but the average price realised per chest rose considerably. This accounts for the increased receipts anticipated in the Revised Estimates for 1918-19. The increase in the charges is due to the purchase of mature Malwa opium.

Including the expected requirements of the Governments mentioned above, and taking into account opium sent to England for medicinal purposes, the Budget for 1919-20 provides for the sale of 15,100 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of about Rs. 2,790 a chest.

The Budget provides for normal expenditure.

	<i>Salt.</i>					£
Accounts, 1917-18	5,208,820
Budget, 1918-19	3,179,900
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	3,543,300
Budget, 1919-20	3,633,700

From July to November, 1917, heavy advance payments of duty were made by traders in Northern India to secure priority, and in the Budget for 1918-19 a large decrease was anticipated. The effect, however, of these advance payments was not so great as had been anticipated and the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 shows an increase of £363,400 over the Budget Estimate. These advance payments are reflected to a smaller extent in the Budget Estimate for 1919-20.

	<i>Stamps.</i>					£
Accounts, 1917-18	5,668,674
Budget, 1918-19	5,879,500
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	5,858,800
Budget, 1919-20	6,038,900

The fall in the Revised Estimate which is due partly to the enhanced cost of the manufacture of stamps, and partly to the stagnation in business and check to litigation resulting from the influenza epidemic and unfavourable agricultural conditions, is shared by all provinces except Bengal and Bombay. The Budget for 1919-20 provides for a moderate growth in all the provinces.

	<i>Excise.</i>					£
Accounts, 1917-18	10,057,395
Budget, 1918-19	10,528,400
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	11,441,500
Budget, 1919-20	11,998,500

The revised figures show an improvement in consequence of the rise in wages of the labouring population and the prohibitive prices prevailing for imported liquors. More than one-third of the increase anticipated in the Budget for 1919-20 is expected in the United Provinces, and a moderate growth of revenue is allowed for in other provinces.

	<i>Customs.</i>					£
Accounts, 1917-18	10,688,523
Budget, 1918-19	10,525,800
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	11,865,200
Budget, 1919-20	12,975,000

The improvement in the Revised Estimate over the Budget of 1918-19 is due largely to the continued rise in the level of prices for all commodities. The only head which shows a material decline is petroleum.

The Budget Estimate of Customs revenue for 1919-20 is based on the expectation of improved shipping facilities and an increase in the volume of commodities available for import into India. The estimate provides for the retention of the duty of 6 annas per gallon on motor spirit manufactured in, or imported into, India which was imposed as a temporary measure in February, 1917.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
Special Import Duties:—	£	£	£	£
Liquors	732,964	693,500	750,000	1,006,700
Petroleum	237,282	233,300	84,600	234,500
Sugar	987,760	1,000,000	1,176,600	1,333,300
Tobacco	410,118	400,000	545,000	533,300
Other articles	48,584	41,300	46,500	90,000
Duty at 2½ per cent.:—				
Metals—Iron and Steel	110,933	90,000	176,700	266,700
Other articles	98,085	87,300	141,300	266,700
Duty at 7½ per cent.:—				
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	355,923	333,300	381,700	466,700
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:—				
Cotton Manufactures	2,555,948	2,533,300	2,566,700	2,466,700
Other Yarn and Textile Fabrics	352,601	346,700	392,300	413,300
Other Manufactured Articles	1,541,975	1,493,700	1,756,700	2,100,000
Export Duties:—				
Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,222,544	1,400,000	1,466,700	1,600,000
Rice	701,800	666,700	733,300	433,300
Tea	292,217	288,400	293,300	304,300
Indigo ... ..	...	—	3,900	2,700
Excise Duties:—				
Cotton Goods	508,052	533,300	1,006,700	866,700
Motor Spirit	156,806	180,000	251,700	266,700
Miscellaneous	345,477	240,300	362,300	387,500
Total	10,922,998	10,814,400	12,403,200	13,352,400

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department:—	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,349,083	4,566,600	5,014,300	5,412,600
Expenditure	3,382,394	3,745,600	3,911,700	4,362,600
Net Receipts	966,689	821,000	1,102,600	1,050,000
Indo-European Telegraph Department:—				
Receipts	267,607	216,200	308,600	304,200
Expenditure	185,336	185,800	204,800	217,600
Net Receipts	82,271	30,400	103,800	86,600
Net Receipts—Posts and Telegraphs	1,048,960	851,400	1,206,400	1,136,600

The increase in revenue during the year 1918-19 is due mainly to the activity of internal trade, a growth of revenue from State messages owing to war conditions, and increased rates introduced during the year for foreign postage and inland letters, parcels, and telegrams. The increase in expenditure is due mainly to higher wages, improvement of motor-car services and larger outlay on stores and stationery. The Budget for 1919-20 allows for a further advance in collections in India, chiefly as a result of enhanced charges, and for an increase in expenditure owing generally to the rise in wages and prices of stores.

	Income Tax.	£
Accounts, 1917-18	6,248,507
Budget, 1918-19	6,281,700
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	7,216,800
Budget, 1919-20	13,456,800

These figures include revenue from super-tax and in the case of the Budget for 1919-20, from excess profits duty. The increase of nearly £1,000,000 in the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 as compared with the Budget is due partly to larger profits realized in certain trades as a result of war conditions and partly to improved assessment. The Budget for 1919-20 provides for a net yield of about £6,000,000 from excess profits duty after allowing for a loss of £1,000,000 under super-tax as a result of the

exemption from that tax of businesses which pay excess profits duty. Large arrear collections of ordinary income-tax are anticipated, but the total revenue will not increase appreciably on account of the loss due to exemption from tax of incomes below Rs. 2,000. The Budget also provides for additional expenditure on establishments.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	45,947,521	47,000,500	51,053,900	53,381,900
Working Expenses	20,905,395	23,044,300	24,544,300	30,933,400
Net Traffic Receipts	25,042,127	23,956,200	26,509,600	22,448,500
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	994,404	1,066,600	1,266,600	1,226,600
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	8,155,481	7,932,000	8,287,400	8,558,600
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	2,263,676	2,188,700	2,178,800	2,166,500
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	3,357,623	3,357,600	3,357,600	3,357,600
Sinking Funds	333,477	242,800	242,800	255,500
Total	15,104,661	14,788,600	15,333,200	15,564,800
Net Receipts	9,937,466	9,167,600	11,176,400	6,883,700
Miscellaneous receipts (net) or charges (net)	23,142	34,100	17,000	20,300
Net Receipts from all Railways	9,914,324	9,201,700	11,193,400	6,904,000

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

	£
1909-10 Net receipts	824,922
1910-11	2,017,496
1911-12	3,787,770
1912-13	4,803,354
1913-14	4,789,533
1914-15	2,158,034
1915-16	4,075,438
1916-17	7,481,875
1917-18	9,914,324
1918-19 (Revised Estimate)	11,193,400
1919-20 (Budget)	6,904,000

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 1917-18	1,327,490
In 1918-19	1,270,826
In 1919-20	1,318,742

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 (including the Indian Midland Railway), Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1918-19 allowed for a slight increase over the earnings of 1917-18, but actually, the Revised Estimate shows a increase of nearly £4,000,000 over the Budget on the gross earnings. The increase is shared by all principal

Companies and is mainly due to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores, and to the increase in the ordinary passenger and general merchandise traffic.

The Revised Estimate of Working Expenses for 1918-19 is about £1,500,000 more than the Budget Estimate. The excess is attributable mainly to increases of pay to Staff and to the large increase in the train mileage run.

The Budget for 1919-20 estimates for an increase of about £2,300,000 in gross receipts on the assumption that the steady growth of railway earnings will continue. The increase of about £6,400,000 in working expenses is due to a very large programme of renewals and replacements to make good the arrears which have accumulated during the war and to larger traffic anticipated during the year.

Irrigation.

—	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,759,474	5,013,900	5,069,800	5,185,900
Working Expenses	1,404,485	1,469,000	1,409,900	1,418,100
Interest on Debt	1,515,595	1,469,300	1,540,200	1,563,700
Net Receipts	1,839,394	2,075,600	2,119,700	2,204,100
<i>Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.</i>	—	—	—	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	304,403	306,500	332,400	326,000
Expenditure	864,756	990,400	1,038,200	1,089,300
Net Expenditure... ..	560,353	683,900	705,800	763,300
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,279,041	1,391,700	1,413,900	1,440,800

Mint.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	350,019
Budget, 1918-19	206,000
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	1,409,800
Budget, 1919-20	1,072,000

The excess shown in the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 over the Budget for that year is due for the most part to seigniorage on new coinage of rupees and to an increase in the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, the demand for which has been extraordinarily large as a result of the increased circulation of notes and the restrictions on the encashment of currency notes at district treasuries. *Per contra*, as a result of the heavy coinage of purchased silver working expenses have considerably increased. In the Budget for 1919-20 provision is made for seigniorage receipts from the coinage of the balance of the silver to be received under the Pittman Act and a moderate purchase in the market, and for a large profit from the circulation of subsidiary coinage for which the demand will continue to be heavy.

Exchange.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	3,145,186
Budget, 1918-19	—
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	4,400,000
Budget, 1919-20	1,066,700

Before 1917-18 this head recorded the comparatively small sums which had to be brought to account owing to the fact that remittances by Council Bills and Reverse Transfers were not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee rose, however, to 1s. 5d. on 28th August, 1917, to 1s. 6d. on 12th April, to 1s. 8d. on 13th May, to 1s. 10d. on 12th August, to 2s. on 16th September, to 2s. 2d. on 25th November, and to 2s. 4d. on 16th December, 1919, but pending the stabilisation of exchange, the accounts are still framed on the basis of a 1s. 4d. rupee, with the result that the gain by exchange exhibited under this head has reached a very large figure, in spite of loss on coinage of silver and sale of Reverse Drafts. The real effect of higher rates of exchange on the Government of India's position is that it enables them to discharge their sterling liabilities with a smaller number of rupees.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	16,169,993	16,269,500	16,667,300	16,739,900
<i>Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).</i>	<i>8,155,481</i>	<i>7,932,900</i>	<i>8,287,400</i>	<i>8,558,600</i>
<i>Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, page 18).</i>	<i>1,515,595</i>	<i>1,469,300</i>	<i>1,540,200</i>	<i>1,563,700</i>
Interest on Ordinary Debt	6,498,917	6,867,300	6,839,700	6,617,600
Interest on other Obligations	829,252	917,000	1,026,900	1,145,900
Total	7,328,169	7,784,300	7,866,600	7,763,500
<i>Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India</i> ...	<i>2,170,108</i>	<i>3,552,600</i>	<i>3,842,900</i>	<i>3,637,400</i>
Net Interest Payments or Receipts other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	5,158,061	4,231,700	4,023,700	4,126,100

The total permanent 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 17 and 18); 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 22), 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. On 31st March, 1919, owing to India's contribution to the war of £100,000,000, the ordinary debt had increased to £86,684,400, and it is expected that by the end of 1919-20 this figure will stand at £78,171,300. These figures do not include the value of Indian Treasury Bills outstanding which amounted to £32,802,000 on 31st March, 1919, and to £37,585,000 at the end of December, 1919. The receipts from the sale of Post Office Cash Certificates are treated as additions to unfunded debt and are thus included under "other obligations."

The most important of the remaining "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 17) 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, under "Liabilities and Assets."

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 about £65,700,000) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

* Ordinary Debt includes debt incurred on the New Capital at Delhi which stood at £2,039,300 on the 31st March, 1919, and is estimated to amount to £2,379,300 by 31st March, 1920.

Military Services.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£	£
Army	26,789,974	26,646,800	40,509,800	38,525,400
Marine	485,669	651,700	696,200	932,600
Military Works and Special Defence Works ...	1,767,498	1,701,500	2,720,000	1,737,000
Total	29,043,141	29,000,000	43,926,000	41,195,000

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, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	637,400	624,500	653,200	659,900
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	5,340,000	5,531,500	5,461,300	9,204,700
Supply and Transport	2,335,400	1,946,700	2,734,600	3,418,100
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	463,342	221,200	307,700	528,900
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	911,144	1,099,000	1,351,900	1,075,400
Other Effective Services... ..	10,406,414	12,029,400	24,146,800	16,448,000
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	53,300	49,800	84,400	191,200
Total Effective Services	20,147,000	21,502,100	34,739,900	31,526,200
Non-effective Charges... ..	890,397	988,100	992,200	1,117,500
Total, India	21,037,397	22,490,200	35,732,100	32,643,700

Net Army Charges in England.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Charges—				
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	930,700	930,700	872,200	911,700
Furlough Allowances	206,256	217,000	212,000	300,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	306,670	279,300	272,800	310,500
Miscellaneous	31,141	33,500	166,300	62,600
Stores	2,433,558	919,800	1,022,200	1,208,300
Total	3,908,325	2,379,500	2,545,500	2,793,100
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.	12,000	10,000	—	5,500
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	2,600	6,000	3,200	3,000
Total	244,600	246,000	233,200	238,500
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,663,725	2,133,500	2,312,300	2,554,600
Non-effective Charges (net)	3,088,952	2,023,100	2,475,400	3,327,100
Total, England	5,752,677	4,156,600	4,787,700	5,881,700
Grand Total	26,790,074	26,646,800	40,519,800	38,525,400

The Revised Estimate for the current year and the Budget Estimate for 1919-20, include £12,700,000 and £8,695,000 respectively on account of the Government of India's additional war contribution to the Imperial Government. Excluding these special charges the net Army expenditure according to the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 exceeds the Budget by £1,163,000. The increased expenditure was due mainly to operations on the North-West Frontier, to higher railway and food charges, and to pay of troops.

Excluding the additional war contribution mentioned above the Budget Estimate for 1919-20 exceeds the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 by £2,020,600, the increase being due mainly to the payment of bonus to troops, to the provision of a reserve of mobilization and war stores and to the setting aside of a reserve to meet unforeseen charges.

Civil Departments.

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

—	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	2,164,916	2,263,500	2,435,200	2,351,300
Law Courts and Jails	3,655,270	3,721,300	3,860,600	3,940,700
Police	5,483,841	5,693,600	5,850,900	6,211,300
Ports and Pilotage	93,881	92,000	70,000	94,100
Education	3,074,536	3,908,700	3,669,500	4,564,100
Ecclesiastical	132,670	136,800	139,900	146,400
Medical and Sanitation	1,443,661	1,692,100	1,612,400	2,204,000
Political	2,092,269	2,632,700	3,418,500	1,783,800
Agriculture... ..	591,681	700,500	689,000	852,500
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	187,279	367,000	400,900	443,000
Total	18,920,004	21,208,200	22,146,900	22,591,600

The main increase in the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 falls under "Political" attributable to special expenditure in Persia necessitated by the war in connection with South Persia Rifles, and the main decrease under "Education," in consequence of lapses in ordinary grants in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and Bihar and Orissa. The increase under "Police" is due to the grant of compensation for high prices in several provinces and to the cost of the operations against the Kuki tribes on the North-East frontier.

In the Budget 1919-20 there are large increases under "Education" on account of provision for expansion in all branches of education and under "Medical and Sanitation" on account of provision for large sanitary schemes in several provinces and additional expenditure on staff, while there are smaller increases under "Police," mainly due to larger compensation for high prices and under "Agriculture" to provide for the expansion of the operations of the agricultural and allied departments. On the other hand there is a large decrease under "Political" due to the return to more normal conditions.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

	Accounts, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	3,765	40,400	677,600	1,435,700
Protective Railways	— 20	— 500	— 300	—
Protective Irrigation Works	344,449	406,700	320,700	353,400
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	651,806	553,400	2,000	—
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,789,100

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."

The heavy expenditure on direct famine relief in 1918-19 and 1919-20, is due to the failure of the monsoon in 1918.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	4,725,461
Budget, 1918-19	5,752,800
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	5,254,100
Budget, 1919-20	6,604,600

The decrease in the Revised Estimates is due to the curtailment of the programme of works in pursuance of the recommendations of the Delhi Conference of April, 1918, regarding economy in the expenditure of the Government of India. In the Budget for 1919-20, provision is made for a considerable expansion of outlay on buildings and communications in all provinces, especially Bombay and Burma.

Provincial Adjustments.

	Provincial Revenue (includ- ing Transfers from Imperial Revenues).	Provincial Expenditure.	Provincial Surpluses (net).	Provincial Deficits (net).
	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1917-18	33,525,112	31,466,057	2,059,055	—
Budget, 1918-19	34,887,700	34,756,300	131,400	—
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	35,888,500	34,909,000	979,500	—
Budget Estimate, 1919-20	37,028,800	38,947,000	—	1,918,200

Under the present system of provincial finance, provincial surpluses are added to the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and charged against the revenue of the year; provincial deficits are met by withdrawals from the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and deducted from the expenditure of the year. The result of this system is that provincial revenue and expenditure always show an exact equilibrium in the general accounts of the Government of India.

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, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget Estimate, 1919-20.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	4,854,730	1,868,000	1,619,200
Railway Revenue Account	9,372,136	9,248,700	9,236,500
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	124,415	124,500	124,600
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	60,663	60,200	60,100
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	36,895	51,500	49,100
Postal Subsidy	22,788	45,800	- 4,200
Indo-European Telegraph Department	20,168	24,400	15,600
Public Works	2,036	2,400	6,300
Indian Civil Service: Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	8,544	4,300	17,300
Lunatics: Maintenance	283	300	300
Political Charges: Diplomatic and Consular Services	- 12,533	- 19,000	- 28,000
Pensions: Territorial and Political	10,430	- 7,600	3,400
Other Charges	32,611	18,400	14,000
India Office: Salaries of Establishment	185,062	205,000	205,000
Auditor's Department	8,031	9,000	9,000
Store Department	31,472	43,500	46,000
Bureau of Information for Indian Students	3,185	3,000	3,000
Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	41,039	56,400	46,400
Army and Marine, Effective: Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	830,700	862,300	831,000
Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	176,029	142,600	180,500
Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	- 12,000	27,000	- 5,500
His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Charges	29,886	47,500	41,600
Stores: Civil and Public Works	408,507	657,000	604,700
Telegraph	186,165	267,800	547,000
Marine	230,443	464,000	678,800
Army	2,432,866	1,021,200	1,207,300
Military Works	49,313	82,000	43,000
Special Defences (1902)	- 8,001	—	—
New Capital at Delhi	2,061	—	—
Miscellaneous Charges	488,170	554,000	- 41,000
Furlough: Civil	180,502	142,000	300,000
Army and Marine	207,337	218,000	308,000
Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	39,323	41,200	59,200
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions):			
Civil	1,438,807	1,449,300	1,464,600
Army and Marine	2,607,276	2,982,000	3,827,600
Profits from purchase and sale of Wheat for 1915-16 and 1916-17 brought to credit of Revenue	- 173,324	—	—
Total	24,016,010	20,796,700	21,570,400

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

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1918-19.	Budget Estimate, 1919-20.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	439,433	603,400	7,310,500
" " on Irrigation Works	463	1,200	8,500
New Capital at Delhi	6,286	2,600	73,300
Payments to His Majesty's Exchequer on account of India's financial contribution to the War	35,073,000	—	—
Total	35,519,182	607,200	7,392,300

APPENDIX II. (b.)

RAILWAYS.

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

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1917	36,286 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1917-18 :—	
I. State Lines worked by the State or by Companies	10·61 miles
II. Lines under rebate or guarantee terms ...	153·44 „
III. Unassisted lines and District Board lines	11·56 „
IV. Native State Lines worked by Native States or by Companies and Lines Guaranteed by Native States	198·95 „
Total addition	402·56 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1918, after allowing for corrections due to re-alignments, &c.	36,333 miles.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Total number of passengers carried	499,843,800	436,563,300
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	93,284,000	89,500,000

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 1917-18, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1917, half the outlay in 1917-18.

		Mean Capital Outlay, 1917-18.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1917-18.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	56,733,931	5,017,847	8.84
	Bhopal	272,992	31,020	11.36
	Bengal-Nagpur	28,296,436	1,965,234	6.94
	Burma	14,167,688	748,627	5.28
	Assam-Bengal	11,024,702	117,034	1.06
	Jorhat	74,534	887	1.19
	Eastern Bengal	25,342,981	984,606	3.89
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	30,985,002	3,015,342	9.73
	Tirhoot	5,354,183	325,306	6.07
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,474,235	1,165,861	6.67
	Agra Delhi Chord	988,824	104,978	10.61
	Lucknow-Bareilly	887,531	104,871	11.82
	Cawnpore Banda... ..	530,340	8,612	1.62
	North-Western	61,179,924	4,668,726	7.63
	South Indian	14,787,805	1,343,997	9.09
	Bezwada Extension	83,274	17,928	21.52
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,831	3,126	4.61
	Baran-Kotah	321,981	5,399	1.67
	Tinnevely Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,081,463	31,824	2.94
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	52,237,605	3,230,574	6.18
	Madras and Southern Mahratta	26,684,563	1,878,355	7.04
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)... ..	299,471	71,051	23.72
	Aden	42,973	-2,118	—
		348,920,269	24,839,087	7.12
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ..	1,280,629		
		350,200,898	24,839,087	7.09
Private Companies: Government pay- ments.	... ..	4,196,824		
	GRAND TOTAL	354,397,722		

APPENDIX II. (c.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET EARNINGS.

— The Mean Capital Outlay in 1917-18 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1917, half the outlay in 1917-18.

	Mean Capital Outlay 1917-18.	Net Earnings 1917-18 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
N.W. Frontier Province:—	£	£	
Upper Swat River Canal	1,334,982	976	·07
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta System	871,336	221,721	25·44
Kistna Delta System	1,021,197	195,317	19·12
Pennér River Canals System	379,831	35,223	9·27
Periyar Project	686,384	31,336	4·56
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	1,526,742	3,550	·23
Bombay:—			
Godavari Canal	636,054	5,070	·80
Nira Canal (including Shelpal Tank)	409,005	19,595	4·80
Parvara River Projects	462,921	951	·22
Nira Right Bank Canal	773,290	—	—
Eastern Nara Works	452,833	24,347	5·37
Jamrao Canal	574,439	22,188	3·86
Mutha Canal	507,756	16,495	3·23
Bengal:—			
Midnapur Canal	554,052	6,632	1·20
United Provinces:—			
Betwa Canal (including Dukwa Weir)	532,878	423	·08
Ken Canal (including Ganges Dam)	390,151	— 1,332	—
Ganges Canal (including Mat and Hathras Branches)	2,448,156	277,752	11·27
Lower Ganges Canal	2,588,498	181,005	6·99
Agra Canal	762,225	39,608	5·19
Eastern Jumna Canal	326,150	89,249	27·36
Punjab:—			
Western Jumna Canal	1,125,528	134,983	11·99
Upper Bari-Doab Canal	1,406,479	246,656	17·53
Lower Bari-Doab Canal	1,447,175	52,735	3·64
Sirhind Canal	1,626,696	150,451	9·24
Upper Chenab Canal	2,304,716	88,145	3·82
Lower Chenab Canal	2,110,612	864,504	4·96
Upper Jhelum Canal	2,905,582	— 16,598	—
Lower Jhelum Canal	1,045,871	238,885	22·85
Burma:—			
Mandalay Canal	372,188	10,626	2·86
Shewbo Canal	386,318	28,244	7·31
Mon Canal	365,969	5,944	1·77
Twante Canal	404,323	20,264	5·11
Behar and Orissa:—			
Tribeni Canal	494,742	— 9,831	—
Orissa Canal	1,764,111	8,294	·47
Sone Canal	1,730,346	75,937	4·39
Central Provinces:—			
Tank Projects	641,050	— 1,774	—
Other Works	6,268,800	287,418	4·13
Total	43,639,386	3,354,989	7·68

Names in italics are those of Protective Works.

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 (excluding Gold and Silver).

		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
		£	£	£
Imports :—				
Private		99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,700
Government		7,075,800	9,286,500	13,018,900
Total		106,832,700	109,569,900	125,707,600
Exports :—				
Private	} Indian produce. Re- exports.	158,049,000*	155,623,000*	159,530,800*
Government		5,384,700	6,080,600	9,702,100
Total		163,433,700	161,703,600	169,232,900
		1,440,300	1,559,600	952,100
Total		164,874,000	163,263,200	170,185,000
Excess of Imports over Exports :—				
Private		—	—	—
Government		5,635,500	7,726,900	12,066,800
Excess of Exports over Imports :—				
Private		58,282,100	55,339,600	46,842,100
Government		—	—	—

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

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

		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
		£	£	£
A. On Private Account.				
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—				
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)		119,200	91,400	101,100
B. Fruits and Vegetables		779,400	687,800	621,100
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour... ..		121,600	51,500	749,000
D. Liquors		1,334,300	1,440,400	1,924,700
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores... ..		1,872,800	1,182,500	1,292,100
F. Spices		1,296,900	1,267,600	1,606,100
G. Sugar		10,300,200	10,213,200	10,409,100
H. Tea		179,000	405,500	592,800
I. Other Food and Drink		1,327,400	1,550,900	1,600,600
J. Tobacco		834,200	1,133,200	1,430,700
Total, Class I		18,165,000	18,024,000	20,327,300

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

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly un-manufactured :—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	103,000	49,500	156,900
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	192,700	194,300	164,000
C. Hides and Skins, raw	152,100	118,300	86,000
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	25,100	14,700	21,100
E. Oils	3,117,500	2,585,300	2,479,200
F. Seeds	168,500	616,400	836,400
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	151,100	72,700	102,900
H. Textile Materials	1,152,600	1,264,300	1,760,900
I. Wood and Timber	676,100	769,400	461,400
J. Miscellaneous	948,400	851,600	557,200
Total, Class II	6,687,100	6,536,500	6,626,000
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,414,300	1,053,100	1,436,900
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	235,500	192,500	257,300
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,617,400	674,000	458,600
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	2,339,200	2,867,400	2,812,800
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	3,528,100	3,210,000	3,907,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,555,200	1,604,400	1,939,400
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	232,400	194,400	297,500
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,338,700	1,345,600	1,200,600
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	268,200	255,400	263,700
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	4,009,500	3,490,000	3,905,600
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	5,912,100	5,160,200	8,281,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	1,219,900	1,677,500	2,401,500
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	2,070,900	1,970,600	2,280,100
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,045,700	330,900	695,600
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics... ..	40,251,600	42,229,000	45,494,700
P. Miscellaneous	5,935,900	7,027,600	6,533,100
Total, Class III	72,974,600	73,282,600	82,165,800
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,930,200	2,440,300	3,569,600
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,700
B. Government Stores	7,075,800	9,286,500	13,018,900
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	106,832,700	109,569,900	125,707,600

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

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£
A. On Private Account.			
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	308,000	299,900	294,000
B. Fruits and Vegetables	411,500	350,900	398,300
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	23,492,100	35,773,500	26,710,400
D. Liquors	—	100	300
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores... ..	473,400	469,100	412,100
F. Spices	730,200	728,000	728,300
G. Sugar	177,900	448,400	323,200
H. Tea	11,180,700	11,440,900	11,850,400
I. Other Food and Drink	718,500	668,600	808,800
J. Tobacco	353,200	340,100	641,800
Total, Class I	37,845,500	50,519,500	42,167,600
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	508,100	159,300	104,200
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,927,700	2,586,600	2,049,200
C. Hides and Skins, raw	9,613,300	5,356,900	6,228,400
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,620,600	1,395,400	1,704,500
E. Oils	1,010,700	1,373,200	2,342,200
F. Seeds	11,102,800	5,481,300	7,478,900
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	77,600	57,800	52,000
H. Textile materials	38,925,200	36,334,700	34,193,300
I. Wood and Timber	465,700	268,700	438,100
J. Miscellaneous	2,178,000	2,291,900	3,078,000
Total, Class II	67,429,700	55,305,800	57,668,800
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	93,300	72,300	112,000
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	100	100	100
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	2,400	4,000	3,800
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,497,900	2,485,900	3,064,700
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	36,500	15,300	21,400
F. Dyes and Colours	2,037,400	1,487,700	1,373,500
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	21,600	17,800	52,500
H. Glassware and Earthenware	8,900	11,400	5,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	6,393,000	4,183,900	6,466,100
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	5,100	2,800	8,600
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	373,200	210,600	87,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	485,100	355,900	312,400
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	21,500	23,900	25,700
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	9,700	8,800	17,000
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	37,138,700	37,590,400	44,691,300
P. Miscellaneous	2,194,900	2,012,900	2,078,700
Total, Class III	51,319,300	48,483,700	58,320,900

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

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£
<i>A. On Private Account—continued.</i>			
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,454,600	1,314,000	1,373,500
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	158,049,100*	155,623,000	159,530,800*
<i>B. Government Stores, exports</i>			
B. Government Stores, exports	1,361,000	1,478,200	828,100
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	159,410,100	157,101,200	160,358,900
<i>C. Re-exports—On Private Account</i>			
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	5,384,700	6,080,600	9,702,100
Government Stores	79,200	81,400	124,000
Total	5,463,900	6,162,000	9,826,100
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	164,874,000	163,263,200	170,185,000

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

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.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
British Empire:—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	58,521,000	54,514,300	51,334,100
Aden and Dependencies	472,100	660,800	594,600
Ceylon	827,500	1,604,300	1,990,000
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)... ..	2,589,500	3,497,800	3,743,200
Hong Kong	746,000	899,700	1,188,400
Egypt	426,600	691,600	1,090,600
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	550,400	723,600	1,707,900
Zanzibar and Pemba	257,300	322,100	521,000
East African Protectorate	220,200	282,500	711,200
Canada	5,700	50,400	34,200
Australia	647,700	595,800	1,446,400
Other British possessions	315,900	408,400	341,300
Total—British Empire...	65,579,900	64,251,300	64,702,900
Foreign countries:—			
Russia	164,300	87,400	3,200
Sweden	583,400	518,000	342,800
Norway	441,300	433,900	601,600
Germany	51,900	7,200	200
Holland	661,300	410,200	169,000
Belgium	25,800	4,300	4,200
France	1,357,600	1,086,800	1,193,800
Spain	291,300	282,600	205,900
Switzerland	454,200	265,700	305,800
Italy	1,648,600	1,180,300	611,500
Austria-Hungary	9,600	41,700	0
Turkey, Asiatic	449,000	391,000	300,700
Arabia	241,400	262,700	265,400
Persia	464,800	735,400	745,200
Sumatra, Java, and Borneo	9,281,600	8,052,700	7,751,400
Siam	277,700	370,200	235,900
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,098,300	1,382,500	1,647,500
Japan	8,888,800	12,175,300	22,348,500
Portuguese East Africa	36,000	39,100	67,600
Italian East Africa	107,000	177,300	160,900
United States of America	7,303,900	7,875,800	10,756,600
Other Foreign countries	339,200	252,000	257,700
Total—Foreign countries	34,177,000	36,032,100	47,985,400
Grand Total	99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,300*

* Figures in the form given in this table are available to a later date than those in other tables and are revised figures.

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.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	52,717,600	40,155,000	46,632,100
Gibraltar	11,200	13,000	29,700
Aden and Dependencies	1,335,700	887,100	1,178,300
Ceylon	6,781,400	6,438,900	6,741,700
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	4,038,600	4,413,400	4,681,500
Hong-Kong	2,903,800	2,722,200	3,256,700
Egypt	2,107,400	16,267,200	9,832,000
Cape Colony	293,700	557,600	705,900
Natal	857,300	1,181,400	1,499,200
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	1,100,000	861,000	848,700
Zanzibar and Pemba	357,300	257,500	291,400
East African Protectorate	573,400	386,200	458,700
Canada	969,500	1,547,700	1,611,300
British West India Islands	135,400	238,100	270,900
Australia (including New Zealand)	3,738,200	4,167,400	4,855,900
Other British Possessions	982,300	1,615,100	1,376,000
Total British Empire	78,902,800	81,708,800	84,270,000
Foreign Countries:—			
Russia	3,781,400	490,800	—
Sweden	46,100	—	94,200
Norway	136,800	123,300	209,800
Germany	—	—	—
Holland	266,100	51,500	61,900
Belgium	—	—	7,200
France	9,537,800	5,748,700	5,913,500
Spain	1,717,700	563,200	384,100
Switzerland	115,500	249,600	101,700
Italy	6,471,700	5,684,000	6,355,100
Austria-Hungary	—	—	98,600
Turkey, European	—	—	—
" Asiatic	1,178,400	1,735,000	2,662,900
Arabia	981,900	1,149,500	1,033,300
Persia	1,376,200	2,110,200	2,102,500
Sumatra	412,300	417,500	230,700
Borneo and Java	1,874,100	1,800,200	2,313,000
Siam	659,600	949,800	715,200
Indo-China	1,054,700	1,104,200	1,666,900
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	4,042,900	2,911,200	1,868,400
Japan	18,755,800	22,732,900	19,428,800
Portuguese East Africa	250,200	395,300	806,100
Other East African Ports	167,000	191,800	316,000
United States of America	20,799,500	20,307,200	22,045,300
West Indies	1,586,600	1,482,000	1,230,300
South America	3,276,900	2,658,300	4,566,100
Oceania	232,400	116,900	285,600
Other Foreign Countries	424,700	940,700	766,800
Total Foreign Countries	79,146,300	73,914,200	75,264,000
Grand Total	158,049,100(a)	155,623,000(a)	159,534,000(a)*

(a) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.
* Figures in the form given in this table are available to a later date than those in other tables and are revised figures.