FOREWORD

The Reserve Bank of India regularly brings out the Report on Currency and Finance, which was traditionally considered as a comprehensive source and record of economic developments. The structure of this Report has been re-oriented since 1998-99 from just documenting the economic developments to a 'theme-based report'. The theme-based Report offers the professional economists working in the Bank, an opportunity to work on relevant topic every year and make incisive analysis of the theme both in the global and the Indian context and come out with an analytical Report offering possible policy solutions to the issues examined. The dissemination of these Reports to a wider section of the user-community is an important exercise. The Report pertaining to the period between 1935-36 and 1998-99 are available only in printed form. The Reports from 1999-2000 have been placed on the Reserve Bank's website. In these days of widespread use of information technology, it is felt useful to bring out the Reports in a single DVD. I hope this will be an invaluable collector's item among the policy makers and academia.

The digitization process of the Reports was undertaken by Shri Ashok Kapoor, Chief Archivist, Reserve Bank of India Archives and supported by the services of Smt. Sandhya Dhavale, Assistant Librarian, under the guidance of Shri K.U.B. Rao, Adviser, Department of Economic Analysis and Policy and Shri Sandip Ghose, Principal and Chief General Manager, College of Agricultural Banking, Pune. I place on record my deep appreciation of their efforts.

Mumbai
April 1, 2009

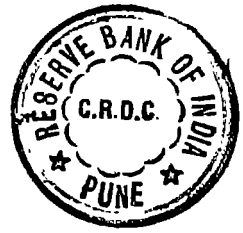
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REPORT

ON

CURRENCY AND FINANCE



FOR THE YEAR

1953-54

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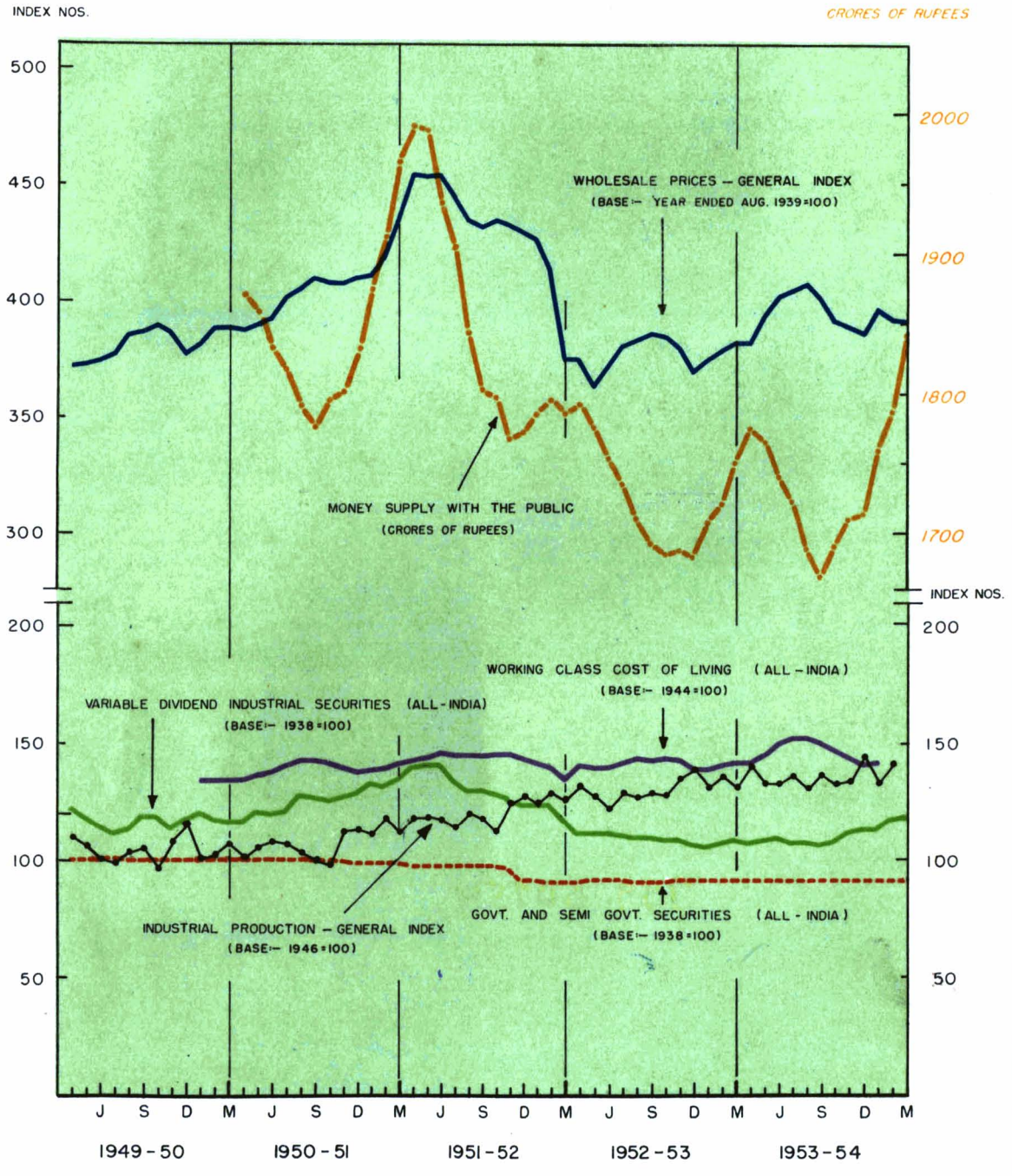
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GRAPH I

MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS



CONTENTS

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
Production	3
Price Trends	3-5
Monetary and Credit Policies	5-7
Capital Markets	7-9
Budgetary Policies	9-10
International Payments Position	10-12

PART II

INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE

I. INTRODUCTION	15-17
II. PRODUCTION	18-22
Agricultural Production	18-20
Industrial Production	20-22
III. PRICES	23-26
Price Trends	23-25
Price Policy	25-26
Cost of Living	26
IV. MONEY AND BANKING	27-34
General	27
Money Supply	27-29
Money Market Trends	29-30
Reserve Bank of India	30-32
Other Banking Developments	32-34
V. THE CAPITAL MARKET	35-40
General	35
Government Securities	35-36
Industrial Securities	37-38

Page

Capital Issues 38
Industrial Finance Corporation of India 39
State Financial Corporations 39-40

VI. THE BULLION MARKET .. 41-44

General 41-42
Gold Prices 42-43
Silver Prices 43-44

VII. PUBLIC FINANCE 45-64

General 45-46

A. BUDGETS 46-61

UNION GOVERNMENT :

Revenue Account :
1952-53, Accounts 46-47
1953-54, Revised 47
1954-55, Budget 47-48

Capital Account :

General 48-49
1952-53, Accounts 49
1953-54, Revised 49
1954-55, Budget 49
Cash Balances 49-50

STATE GOVERNMENTS :

Finances of Part A States :

Revenue Account :

General 50
1952-53, Accounts 50
1953-54, Revised 50-51
1954-55, Budget 51-52

Capital Account :

General 53
1952-53, Accounts 53
1953-54, Revised 53
1954-55, Budget 53-54

Page

Finances of Part B States :

Revenue Account :

General 54-55
1952-53, Accounts 55
1953-54, Revised Estimates 55
1954-55, Budget 55-56

Capital Account :

General 57
1952-53, Accounts 57
1953-54, Revised 57-58
1954-55, Budget 58

Finances of Part C States : 58-59

Railway Budget :

General 59
1952-53, Accounts 59
1953-54, Revised 60
1954-55, Budget 60
Capital Expenditure 60
Reserve Funds 60-61

B. PUBLIC DEBT 61-64

UNION GOVERNMENT :

General 61
Composition of Debt 62
Repatriation of Sterling Debt 62
Small Savings 62-63
Government Balances and Ways and Means Advances 63

STATE GOVERNMENTS :

State Loans 63-64
Balances and Ways and Means Advances 64

VIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS .. 65-72

General 65
Overall Position 65
Principal Features 65
Imports 65-66

Page

Exports 66-67
Invisibles 67
Seasonal Trends 67-68
Regional Pattern 68-70
Trade Agreements 70
Tariff Commission 70-71
Sterling Transactions 71
Developments in Exchange Control 71-72

IX. CURRENCY AND COINAGE .. 73-75

Circulation of Notes 73
Circulation of Rupee Coin 73
Circulation of Small Coin 73-74
Reintroduction of High Denomination Notes 74
Changes in the form of Notes 74
Old Notes 74
Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes 74
Note Forgeries 74-75
Coinage 75
Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-nickel and Copper Coins 75
Counterfeit Coins 75

Appendix I : The Committee on Finance for the Private Sector : Summary of Recommendations 76-84
Appendix II : Estate Duty Act, 1953 84-88

GRAPHS

1. Main Economic Indicators .. .. Frontispiece

Facing Page

2. Indices of Money Supply, Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Selected Countries 4
3. Production of Principal Agricultural Commodities in India 18
4. Industrial Production in India 22
5. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices 24
6. Money Supply with the Public 26
7. Banking Trends 28
8. Cheque Clearances and Scheduled Banks' Demand Liabilities 30
9. Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of India (Issue and Banking Departments combined) 32
10. Assets of the Reserve Bank of India (Issue and Banking Departments combined) 34
11. Gilt-edged Yields in India 36
12. Index Numbers of Security Prices 38
13. Indices of Bullion (Spot) Prices 42
14. Finances of the Government of India 46

		Facing Page
15.	Budgetary Position of Part A and B States	50
16.	Railway Finances	60
17.	Debt Position of the Government of India	62
18.	India's Balance of Payments	66-67
19.	Quarterly Movements in India's Exports and Imports	68

STATEMENTS

		Page
1.	Selected Economic Indicators for Certain Countries	91-92
2.	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Selected Countries	93
3.	Index Numbers of Money Supply in Selected Countries	94-95
4.	Money Market Rates in Selected Countries	96-97
5.	Balance of International Transactions of the United States	98
6.	Gold and Dollar Accounts of the Sterling Area	99
7.	World Gold Production	100
8.	World Silver Production	101
9.	Prices of Silver in London and New York	102
10.	Selected Economic Indicators (Quarterly)—Indian Union	103-104
11.	Production of Foodgrains	105
12.	Production of Industrial Raw Materials and Other Agricultural Commodities	106
13.	Industrial Production	107
14.	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Groups and Sub-groups), 1953-54	108-109
14(A).	Movements in Price Indices of Selected Commodities	110-111
15.	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Annual and Monthly)	112
16.	Index Numbers of Cost of Living (Working Class)	113
17.	Money Supply with the Public	114-115
18.	Variations in Money Supply and Allied Data	116
19.	Seasonal Variations in Money Supply with the Public	117
20.	Weekly Consolidated Position of Scheduled Banks	118-119
21.	Consolidated Position of Scheduled Banks (Annual and Monthly)	120-121
22.	Seasonal Trends in Selected Items of Scheduled Banks' Liabilities and Assets	122
23.	Scheduled Banks : Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India	123
24.	Indices of the Consolidated Position of Scheduled Banks	124
25.	Money Rates in India	125
26.	Money Rates in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras	126-129
27.	Total Cheque Clearances (Annual)	130

Page

28. Total Cheque Clearances (Monthly), 1953-54 131
29(A). Remittances through the Reserve Bank of India
(B). Remittances through the Imperial Bank of India and
(C) Remittances effected between the Reserve Bank of India, and Imperial Bank of India and Treasury Agencies 132-133
30. Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes, 1953-54 133
31. Liabilities and Assets (Weekly) of the Reserve Bank of India, 1953-54 (Issue and Banking Departments Combined) .. 134-135
32. Liabilities and Assets (Annual and Monthly) of the Reserve Bank of India (Issue and Banking Departments Combined) .. 136-137
33. Reserve Bank of India : Issue Department—Weekly Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1953-54 138
34. Reserve Bank of India: Issue Department (Annual and Monthly) 139
35. Reserve Bank of India : Banking Department—Weekly Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1953-54 140-141
36. Reserve Bank of India : Banking Department (Annual and Monthly) 142
37. Prices (in Bombay) of Government of India Securities, 1953-54 143
38. Index Numbers of Security Prices—All India (Annual and Monthly) 144-147
39. All-India And Regional Indices (Weekly) of Security Prices .. 148-149
40. Average Yields on Government of India Securities, (Annual and Monthly) 150
41. Prices of Representative Industrial Shares, 1953-54 151
42. Control of Capital Issues, 1953 152
43. Assets and Liabilities of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India 153
44. Prices (Weekly) of Gold and Silver and Estimated Stocks in Bombay, 1953-54 154-155
45. Prices of Bar Gold and Sovereigns in Bombay and Import Duty (Annual and Monthly) 156
46. Prices of Silver in Bombay and Import Duty (Annual an Monthly) 157
47. Assaying and Refining of Gold and Silver at the Indian Mints 158
48. Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver (Private and Government) 159
49. Budgetary Position of the Government of India 160-161
50. Important Heads of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India 162
51. Capital Budget of the Government of India 163
52. Budgetary Position of Part A States 164-165
53. Budgetary Position of Part B States 166-167
54. Budgetary Position of Part C States 168
55. Railway Finances 169
56. Railways: Receipts and Working Expenses 170

		Page
57.	Railway Reserve Funds	170
58.	Interest-Bearing Obligations and Interest-Yielding Assets of the Government of India	171
59.	Debt Position of the Government of India	172
60.	Government of India Treasury Bills ..	173
61.	Government of India Three Months Treasury Bills (Weekly), 1953-54	174
62.	Amount of Sterling Debt Repatriated since 1937-38	175
63.	(A) Post Office Cash Certificates, (B) Post Office Defence Savings Certificates and (C) Post Office National Savings Certificates	176
64.	(A) Post Office Savings Bank, (B) Post Office Defence Savings Bank and (C) Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	177
65.	Principal Items of Small Savings (Monthly)	178
66.	Government Balances in India with the Reserve Bank of India and at Government Treasuries	179
67.	Consolidated Debt Position of Part A States	179
68.	Central and State Government Loans	180
69.	Index Numbers of Exports and Imports	181
70.	India's overall Balance of Payments, 1953	
	(A) Current Account	
	(B) Capital Account	182-183
71.	Changes in Export Duties, 1953-54	184
72.	Major Export Liberalisation Measures, 1953-54	184-186
73.	Changes in Import Controls and Import Policy, 1953-54 ..	186
74.	India's Balance of Trade in Merchandise, 1953-54	187
75.	India's Imports of Principal Commodities	188-189
76.	India's Exports of Principal Commodities	190-191
77.	Exports of Gunny Cloth and Gunny Bags to Principal Countries	192
78.	Exports of Tea to Principal Countries	193
79.	Exports of Cotton Piecegoods to Principal Countries	193
80.	India's Balance of Payments—Current Account : Region-wise Summary	194
81.	India's Balance of Payments, 1953—Current Account : Region-wise	195-199
82.	Indo-Pakistan Trade	200
83.	India's Trade Agreements, 1953-54	201-203
84.	Tariff Commission, 1953-54	204-206
85.	Purchases and Sales of Sterling by the Reserve Bank of India ..	207
86.	Currency Circulation	208
87.	Circulation of India Notes by Denominations	209
88.	Movements in Circulation of Small Coin (Denomination-wise) ..	210

Page

89. Movements in Circulation of Small Coin (Metal-wise) 211
90. Movements in Circulation of Small Coin (Circle-wise) 212
91. Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes, 1953-54 212
92. Note Forgeries 213
92(A). Prosecutions on account of Note Forgeries 213
93. Mintage of Rupees and Small coin 214
93(A). Mintage of India Coins by Denominations, 1953-54 214
94. Description of Coins in Active Circulation at the end of March 1954 215
95. Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-nickel and Copper Coins, 1953-54 216
96. Number of Counterfeit Coins cut at Treasuries and Railway Stations 217
Index 218-222
Reserve Bank of India Publications 223

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Introduction.—The world economy displayed, on the whole, remarkable strength during the year 1953, which was characterised by a marked rise in industrial and agricultural production, a fair degree of price stability (*vide* Statement 1) and continued improvement in balance of payments, particularly with the dollar area. The year witnessed the flexible use of monetary policy on a wide front, generally in the direction of relaxation of monetary restraints, inflation having been successfully eliminated in many countries. Further, budgetary policy was directed towards providing a stimulus to economic growth. The improvement in the economic situation was also reflected in the general movement away from direct physical and financial controls, leading to the gradual restoration of free markets.

In the latter part of the year, however, there was growing concern both in the U.S.A. and outside regarding the duration and consequences of the decline in economic activity that was taking place in the U.S.A. But, by and large, this did not affect the levels of economic activity in other parts of the world. In fact, there was some improvement in this respect ; the rest of the world also augmented its gold and dollar reserves considerably. Movements of commodity and share prices also reflected the general expectation that the downtrend in economic activity in the U.S.A. might not be prolonged too long*.

Production.—Industrial production showed increases during the year as a whole in the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K. and a majority of the countries in Western Europe and Japan. In some countries, such as the U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, Italy and Japan, the rise was in continuation of the rise in 1952, while in others, it followed either the stable or declining trend of the previous year. France was an important exception to the above trend, there being a fall in industrial output in 1953 as against a rise in the previous year. In the U.S.A., the rise occurred in the first half of the year only. In most countries, consumer goods production tended to rise markedly, while capital goods production either recorded some decline or increased only moderately. Agricultural production in Western Europe reached a new record, being about 30 per cent above the 1948 level and 20 per cent above the prewar level. In Asia, Latin America and Africa, the output of agricultural products generally expanded in 1953.

Price Trends.—The progress towards a gradual downward adjustment in the general wholesale price levels noticed in several countries in 1952, following the 'break' of the Korea boom, continued during 1953. The extent of the decline in a majority of countries was, however, much less marked during the year under review as compared with the previous year, despite the symptoms of a recession in the United States. Indeed, in a broad sense, the price situation in 1953 may be considered to have been one of substantial stability. The price support operations of Governments and the anti-recessionary measures taken by various countries, such as the lowering of discount rates and the relaxation of credit restrictions, greatly contributed to the arrest of the downward trend of prices and the establishment of price stability. Export prices of raw materials showed larger declines in relation to those of manufactured goods, thus resulting in improved terms of trade for the industrial countries.

---

* It is reported that the U.S. index of industrial production for April 1954, for the first time in eight months, showed no decline.

A characteristic feature of world commodity markets during 1953 was the wider operation of free market forces, consequent on the relaxation of controls. The rising surpluses also intensified efforts towards international regulation of commodity agreements, with a view to stabilising prices.

In the U.S.A. and the U.K., the wholesale price index recorded hardly any net change during the year, though the annual average showed a fractional rise in the U.K. and a fall in the U.S.A. (*vide* Statement 2 and Graph 2). In others, the declines were mostly limited to about 5 per cent. These included Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Western Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa and Venezuela. In contrast to the general downward trend, in some countries including Brazil, Chile, Iran, Israel and Spain, the uptrend in the general price level noticed during 1952 continued during 1953, while fresh increases in prices were noticed in Egypt, Japan, Peru and Turkey. The sharpest increases were recorded in Greece (28 %), Iran (30%), Chile (35 %) and Israel (36 %).

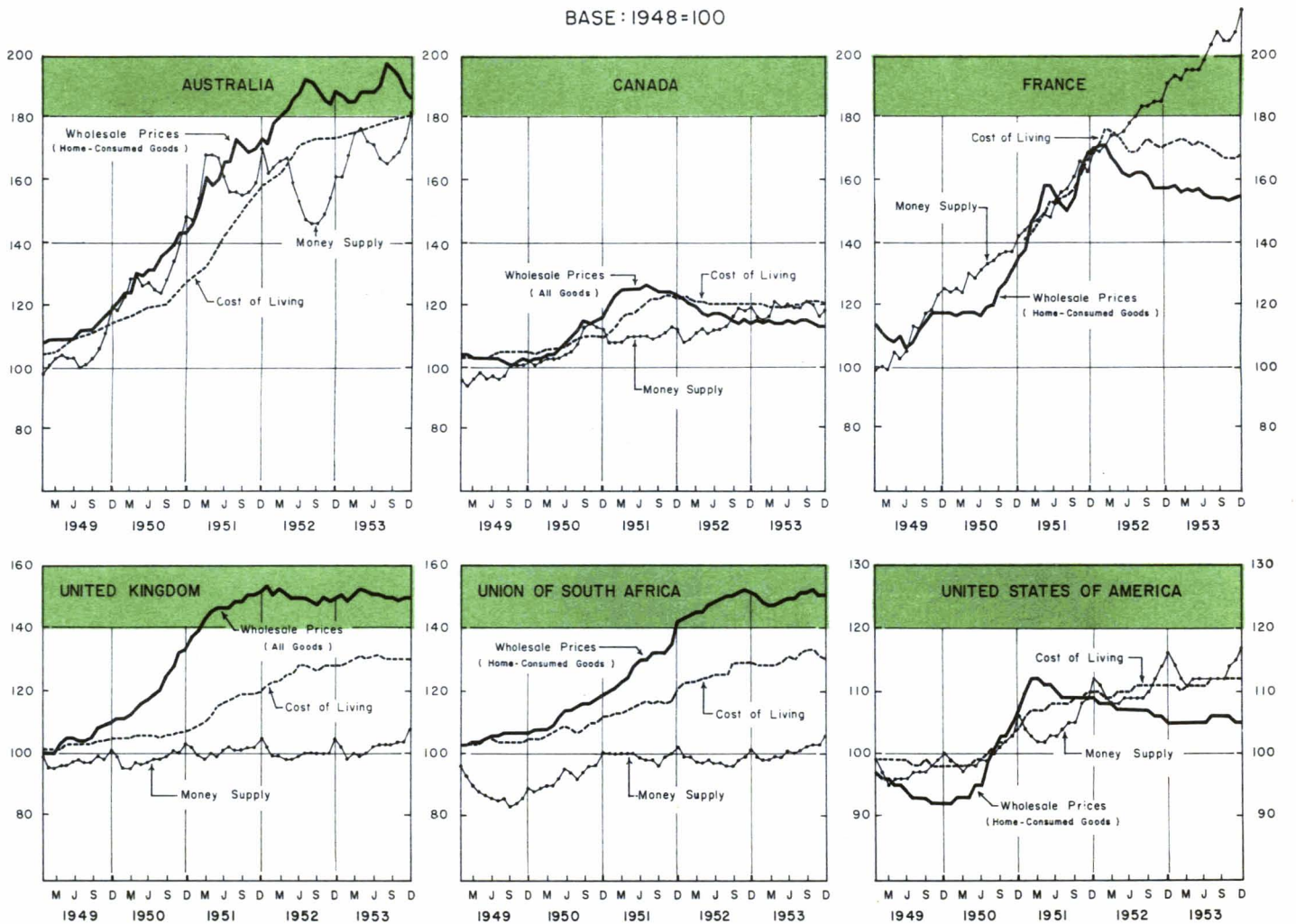
The prices of internationally-traded commodities also continued to experience a downward adjustment during the greater part of the year under review. The world-wide shortages of the earlier years, which were mostly overcome during 1952, gave place to surpluses. Production of a majority of the raw materials in 1953 reached a new postwar 'high', while agricultural crops too, though not surpassing the previous record levels, were sufficiently large, particularly in the deficient regions, which reduced their dependence on imported supplies. On the other hand, demand continued to be low, notwithstanding a generally high level of consumption, owing to the increasing cautiousness of buyers. The improvement in the international political situation and the resultant psychological 'peace scare' together with the symptoms of a decline in the economic activity in the U.S.A. resulted not only in hand-to-mouth buying policies but increasing inclination on the part of consumers and traders to consume or liquidate the existing accumulated stocks. There was thus increasing sellers' competition, which was also intensified by the resumption of sales from countries behind the Iron Curtain. Government procurement programmes to meet current production schedules also fell off considerably despite a high rate of munitions production in the western world. The completion or downward revision of stockpiling objectives also created a gap unfilled by commercial demand. Under the changed conditions of demand and supply, therefore, the trend of world commodity prices continued to be downward, though, as mentioned earlier, a marked reaction was prevented by the price support policies pursued by Governments, particularly in the U.S.A.

From October onwards, however, world commodity prices began to show a steady upward trend, which was particularly marked in the first quarter of 1954. The rise largely occurred in metals and beverages, but other commodities have recently in general shown a firm tone. The upward trend has been attributed to the following factors : (*i*) the necessity to build up stocks following the long spell of underbuying and depletion of stocks ; (*ii*) expectations that the downtrend in the U.S. industrial production would soon come to a halt; (*iii*) intensification of the stockpiling programme in the U.S.A.; (*iv*) relaxation of monetary restrictions in several countries; (*v*) tight supply position in beverages owing to increase in con-

GRAPH 2

INDICES OF MONEY SUPPLY, WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

BASE: 1948=100



sumption and (*vi*) uncertainties of the political situation in the Far East. The Financial Times index (*base* : July 1, 1952=100) of sensitive world commodities declined from 94·0 at the end of December 1952 to 84·9 by the end of September 1953, after which there was a continuous rise to 87·9 by the end of December 1953 and to 93·0 by the end of March 1954.

Monetary and Credit Policies.—The further easing of inflationary pressures, which was witnessed in many countries during the year under review, led to a shift in monetary policy in the direction of a substantial relaxation of monetary restraints. In some countries, however, there was occasion to impose fresh restrictions as a result of the resurgence of inflationary pressures and/or a worsening of the external payments position. Money supply in 1953 showed increases in most countries (*vide* Statement 3), along with rising industrial and agricultural production.

The flexible operation of monetary policy was in evidence in most parts of the world. In the U.S.A., during 1953, monetary policy was first directed to check inflationary tendencies and later to avert credit stringency. Early in 1953, when credit demands were buoyant and there was a danger of an inflationary upsurge, Federal Reserve policy was directed towards restraint of excessive credit expansion. Accordingly, in January the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Banks was raised from $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 2 per cent. Credit demands, however, continued to be active in the first half of 1953 generally, and bank reserve positions were consequently subjected to severe pressure. By May, however, it appeared that inflationary pressures had receded and so the Federal Reserve eased to some extent the credit stringency by open market purchases. Further, with a view to meeting the seasonal needs for credit in the second half of the year, the Federal Reserve effected early in July a reduction in reserve requirements of member banks against their demand deposit liabilities. As the seasonal loan requirements began to increase from August, the Federal Reserve also resumed its purchases of securities which had remained suspended for over a month. These measures eased the reserve position of the banks ; with the seasonal increase in credit demands, however, being less than anticipated, banks were in a relatively comfortable position. During the first few weeks of 1954, member bank reserve positions eased further and excess reserves averaged nearly $ 1 billion. It was under these circumstances and in the context of adjustments in the economy at lower levels of economic activity that the Federal Reserve cut in February 1954 the discount rate to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent*.

In the U.K., following the improvement in the country's gold and dollar reserves and the increasing strength of the pound sterling abroad, some relaxations were effected in external credit control measures. The Bank of England rescinded at the end of July 1953 most of the restrictions on the granting of overseas credits that were brought into effect early in 1952. The maximum usance of bills drawn under overseas credits was restored from 90 to 120 days and banks were allowed to grant cash credits of upto 6 months to non-residents, provided they were required for financing the import of British goods. A more significant step towards a flexible use of monetary policy was taken on September 17, 1953 by lowering the Bank rate by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, thus unifying it with the special rate at which the Bank of England made seven-day loans to the money market against Treasury bills.

* In April 1954, the rate was again cut to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Though the lowering of Bank rate entailed no reduction in the effective rates at which Central Bank accommodation was made available, there was a general downward adjustment of money market rates† (*vide* Statement 4).

In the countries of Western Europe also, the general tendency was towards easier money and this was brought about mainly through a reduction in the discount rates of Central Banks. The main factors enabling the authorities to relax some monetary and credit controls were the attainment of some measure of stability in internal credit conditions and an improvement in the external payments position.

The changes in the discount rates of the European and other Central Banks are given below :—

Changes in Central Bank Discount Rates

Country	Date of change	Discount Rate		Difference
		Before change	After change	
Austria	January 22, 1953	6·00	5·50	— 0·50
	March 26, 1953	5·50	5·00	— 0·50
	September 24, 1953	5·00	4·00	— 1·00
	June 3, 1954	4·00	3·50	— 0·50
Belgium	October 29, 1953	3·00	2·75	— 0·25
Ceylon	July 23, 1953	2·50	3·00	+ 0·50
	June 11, 1954	3·00	2·50	— 0·50
Denmark	September 23, 1953	5·00	4·50	— 0·50
France	September 17, 1953	4·00	3·50	— 0·50
	February 4, 1954	3·50	3·25	— 0·25
Greece	January 1, 1954	12·00	10·0	— 2·00
Netherlands	April 7, 1953	3·00	2·50	— 0·50
New Zealand	April 12, 1954	1·50	3·50	+ 2·00
Philippines	February 12, 1954	2·00	1·50	— 0·50
Sweden	November 20, 1953	3·00	2·75	— 0·25
United Kingdom	September 17, 1953	4·00	3·50	— 0·50
	May 13, 1954	3·50	3·00	— 0·50
United States	January 16, 1953	1.75	2·00	+ 0·25
	February 5, 1954	2·00	1·75	— 0·25
	April 16, 1954	1·75	1·50	— 0·25
Western Germany	January 8, 1953	4·50	4·00	— 0·50
	June 11, 1953	4·00	3·50	— 0·50
	May 20, 1954	3·50	3·00	— 0·50

The trend towards liberalisation of credit policies was not, however, universal, economic developments in a few countries necessitating a further tightening of existing restrictions or imposition of new ones. Among European countries, Norway and Greece were exceptions to the general trend. In Norway, the deterioration in the terms of trade and the reduced demand for exports resulted in a directive

† The Bank rate was further lowered to 3 per cent in May 1954.

to commercial banks in August to subject loan applications to stricter scrutiny as regards their essentiality in general and in particular to make available credit to new investment projects only if they were conducive to a decrease in imports or an increase in the production of export goods. In Greece also, credit policy was revised, resulting in the limitation of direct advances of the Bank of Greece to the tobacco trade, export trade, handicrafts and consumers' co-operatives.

Among the Commonwealth countries, New Zealand and Ceylon placed some restrictions on credit. With effect from May 11, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand raised the reserve requirements of trading banks from 10 to 20 per cent in the case of demand deposits and from 5 to 10 per cent in the case of time deposits. The increased reserve ratios were designed to absorb the excess cash accruing to trading banks. In Ceylon, the decline in the reserves of the banking system, owing to the deterioration of the country's external payments position, led to a tightening of money rates. In July, the rate for Central Bank advances to commercial banks was, therefore, raised from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent to bring it into line with other market rates. Later, however, in order to ease the pressure on the banking system, the Central Bank reduced the reserve requirement against demand deposits from 14 to 10 per cent with effect from September 11.

In Japan, in view of the continued rise in bank credit and borrowings from the Central Bank, the Bank of Japan modified, in September 1953, its loan policy with a view to discouraging somewhat the access of city banks to the Central Bank. Further, the National Federation of Bankers' Associations decided to adopt voluntary measures to control bank lending for speculative and non-essential purposes.

The enforcement of a stricter control of bank credit was also found necessary by the Latin American Republics of Chile, Paraguay and Colombia, owing to the presence of strong forces tending to increase money supply and prices. In Chile, as part of the anti-inflationary policy, both qualitative and quantitative controls were imposed on commercial banks in September 1953. Banks were required not to expand the volume of lending to business and individuals by more than 1·5 per cent per month and were further forbidden from extending credit for purchases of real estate, hire purchase schemes, stock exchange operations, etc. In Paraguay, under the new Government programme of economic stabilisation and development, selective control of bank credit was introduced early in the year with a view to channelling financial resources into the production of goods and services deemed important to the national economy. In November 1953, new regulations governing the granting of bank credit were introduced by the Central Bank of Paraguay, whereby the prior approval of the Central Bank had to be sought before making a loan to an individual or firm of an amount exceeding 250,000 guaranies or allowing credit for a period of more than a year. In Colombia, reserve requirements against demand and time deposits were put up in June and again in July from 18 per cent and 8 per cent to 20 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, with a view to restricting credit and limiting imports, though towards the end of the year, the reserve ratio against demand deposits was restored to the earlier level.

Capital Markets.—The capital market in several of the industrially advanced countries witnessed an increase in the volume of activity during the year. The stock market as usual reflected the changes in monetary policy and other internal and external economic and political developments. There was in general some

net rise in prices during the year, the rise being continued and sharp in the first few months of 1954 in the case of several countries. The new issue market showed increased activity, issues in the public sector being relatively higher.

A general improvement in gilt-edged prices (or a decline in gilt-edged yields) was witnessed during the year as a whole in several countries, including the U.K., the U.S.A., Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Australia. The rise was specially marked in the latter part of the year, following the general easing of credit restrictions. In the U.K., the modest revival in gilt-edged prices, noticed during the second half of 1952, received fresh impetus during the year under review, owing to the continued improvement in the balance of payments of the sterling area, tax reliefs in the Budget for 1953-54, the successful floatation of Government loans at relatively lower rates of interest and the reduction of the Bank rate in September 1953. As a result, Government bond prices showed a net rise of about 7 per cent over the year, as against a net decline of 1 per cent during the previous year ; the prices of a majority of the leading issues at the end of the year were only slightly lower than the levels prevailing prior to the raising of the Bank rate in November 1951, most of the decline since then having been made good.

In the U.S.A., Government bond prices declined in the first half of 1953 on account of stringency in the money market, the raising of the discount rate by the Federal Reserve System, market anticipations of heavy Treasury borrowings and high level of private investment demand which was intensified by expectations of a further rise in interest rates. During the second half of the year, however, the trend was reversed, following the easing of credit stringency, which has been described earlier, and bond prices started moving up. The recovery in bond prices in the second half of the year was greater than the decline in the first half. Consequently, bond yields showed a net decline over the year. The bond market in Canada generally followed the trends in the U.S.A.

The behaviour of the industrial share market was largely similar to that of the Government bond market. In the first half of the year, the share markets generally ruled rather easy on account of restrictive credit policies, fear of economic recession and prospects of peace in Korea, but in the second half they firmed up. The rise was carried substantially further in the first few months of 1954, price indices in some countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A. touching record highs for several years. Among the countries which registered a net gain in share prices over the year were the U.K., France, Western Germany, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand. In the U.K., industrial security prices showed a net gain of 18 per cent during the year under review, as against a net decline of 5 per cent during the previous year. On the other hand, in the U.S.A., the industrial securities market ruled generally easy till about the third quarter of 1953. From October onwards, however, the market staged a recovery which continued through April 1954 (the latest month for which data are available), the net rise during this period being 21 per cent. The principal influences, apart from the change in the Federal Reserve credit policy already referred to, which contributed to the upward trend were higher corporate profits and dividends, reduced apprehensions of a recession and expectations of tax reliefs.

Among countries which experienced a net decline in equity prices were Canada and Japan. The decline in share prices in Japan was mainly by way of a reaction

to the sharp rise noticed during the previous year. The trend in equity prices in Belgium, Switzerland and South Africa was relatively stable.

The new issue market showed increased activity in a majority of the leading countries, but, while issues in the public sector were higher, those in the private sector were lower. Larger amounts were issued by Governments and public authorities in the U.K., the U.S.A., Western Germany and Switzerland.

The general trend towards restoration of free markets was noticed in the sphere of capital markets too. During the year under review, capital issues control was considerably relaxed in a few countries along with the relaxations in credit control policy. Capital issues control was discontinued in Australia with effect from December 31, 1953, because it was no longer considered necessary to divert resources into defence industries and primary production as the economy was in better balance. In the U.K., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *inter alia*, informed the Capital Issues Committee that there was no longer any need to look into the period and repayment terms of loans when scrutinising applications for bank advances to finance capital projects. In France, the limit upto which capital issues and bond loans could be issued without authorisation was raised from Frs. 25 million to Frs. 100 million and the capitalisation of reserves not involving the raising of new money was exempted from the need for authorisation under certain conditions.

Budgetary Policies.—Budgetary policy was in most countries directed towards providing a stimulus to economic activity and enabling industrial and commercial enterprise to meet the growing competition in world markets. This was sought to be achieved through tax concessions or adjustments in public expenditure, or both. In consequence, Governments have in general budgeted for smaller surpluses or, in the alternative, have left the deficits uncovered. Expenditure on defence and on certain non-essential items has been scaled down in several countries. Thus, in the U.S.A., the expenditure on National Security is estimated to show a decline from about $50 billion in the fiscal year 1952-53 to about $48 billion in 1953-54 and further to $45 billion in 1954-55. But the saving under these items has been utilised to afford tax concessions to stimulate private investment and replacement and to relieve the burdens on low-income groups. In a number of countries, expenditure on development and, to some extent, on social services has been stepped up.

Among tax reliefs granted or proposed, mention may be made of the removal of the Excess Profits levy (U.S.A.), the reduction of personal income-taxes (U.S.A. and Australia), increase in the exemption limit of income-tax and stepping up of earned income relief (Burma), liberalisation of personal exemptions from taxation in respect of children, medical expenses etc., enhancement of depreciation allowances, grant of investment allowance (U.K.) and reliefs against double taxation of dividends (U.S.A.).

So far as under-developed countries are concerned, their ways and means position continued to remain under strain, due to reduced export earnings and increased outlay on development. The scope for tax concessions being limited in these economies, adjustments in taxes have been mostly directed towards facilitating exports. Public spending on developmental programmes has been accelerated in these countries and this has been deficit-financed to a large extent. The position

in Ceylon was, however, different from that of most under-developed countries. The budget for the year ending September 1954 was framed with a view to reducing the overall budgetary gap, consequent on the sharp decline in the prices of export products. This was proposed to be done through a reduction in expenditure and enhancement of taxation. Increases were proposed in personal as well as company income-tax, import duties and railway, electricity and postal rates.

International Payments Position.—The year 1953 witnessed a substantial improvement in the world payments situation, in particular as regards the 'dollar gap'. There was also a notable strengthening of the sterling area's payments position. These developments were all the more impressive as they took place in spite of the continued fall in industrial output of the United States since July 1953. The general improvement in the balance of payments situation was the outcome of several basic developments, such as increased industrial and agricultural output, elimination of domestic inflationary pressures, import restrictions against dollar goods, greater competitiveness of several non-dollar goods and finally continued U.S. economic and military aid. The value of world trade, however, slightly fell partly as a result of the decline in prices which was more marked in the case of most of the raw materials.

The world's dollar payments position showed a remarkable improvement during the year. Temporarily at least it appeared as if the dollar 'gap' had disappeared. The gold and dollar reserves of countries other than the U.S.A. recorded a rise of $2·3 billion in 1953 as compared with a rise of $1·2 billion in 1952 as a result of their transactions with the U.S.A. Continental Western Europe accounted for the major rise, namely $1·6 billion, while the rest was practically accounted for by the sterling area. Latin American countries together improved their gold and dollar position by about $270 million. Among Asian countries outside the sterling area, Indonesia recorded a decline.

The sterling area achieved a remarkable improvement in its overall as well as in its dollar payments position. The deficit of $215 million on its goods and services account with the U.S.A. during 1952 was converted into a sizeable surplus of $165 million during 1953 (*vide* Statement 5), despite a small decline in the U.S. economic as well as military aid. There was also a sharp fall in the U.S. Government investment, mainly in the loans of Export-Import Bank, but this was more than offset by a rise in the inflow of private short-term capital, giving rise to a net inflow of capital of $35 million from the U.S.A.

In 1953, the sterling area achieved a net surplus of £30 million also with the EPU, as against a deficit of £69 million in 1952. This improvement was mainly on the U.K.'s account. The overall surplus of the sterling area of £50 million in 1952 increased to £320 million in 1953, the surplus during the first half of 1953 being £219 million. This improvement was shared by the U.K. as well as the rest of the sterling area.

The gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area increased by $672 million during 1953 from $1,846 million to $2,518 million; in 1952 they had declined by $487 million (*vide* Statement 6). At the end of March 1954, they had risen further by $167 million. The improvement was shared by the U.K. as well as the rest of the sterling area. The U.K. recorded an overall surplus of $58 million with the dollar area in 1953, as against its overall deficit of $389 million in 1952, while the rest of the sterling area increased its overall surplus with the dollar area

from $307 million in 1952 to $436 million in 1953. With respect to its transactions with the non-dollar area, the sterling area received gold and dollars worth $178 million in 1953, while it had lost $407 million worth of gold and dollars during 1952. The increase in the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves during the year was, however, to some extent matched by an increase in the U.K.'s sterling liabilities to other countries.

As a result of the impressive improvement in the sterling area's payments position during the year, sterling seemed to have become a scarce currency. Japan, Brazil and Turkey purchased sterling from the IMF to the tune of £44 million, £10 million and £2 million, respectively. Russia had to sell gold to obtain sterling in order to finance its deficit with Western Europe. The rates in the New York exchange market for transferable account and other types of sterling moved up considerably during the year.

The abatement of inflationary pressures and the general improvement in the balance of payments position were also reflected in the substantial reduction in the free market gold prices, leading in some cases to the virtual disappearance of the premium. Other factors responsible for the decline in prices were the sale of gold by the U. S. S. R. estimated at one million ounces, increased offerings of newly-mined gold and the waning of hopes of an increase in the U. S. official price of gold. The output of gold (outside the U. S. S. R.) in 1953 at 26·5 million ounces was practically the same as in 1952 (*vide* Statement 7).

The flow of private capital for economic development in 1953 was smaller in the aggregate than in 1952. The U. S. private capital outflow declined substantially from $1,067 million in 1952 to $369 million. From Switzerland too the outflow of long-term capital declined somewhat from Sw. Frs. 247 million in 1952 to Sw. Frs. 220 million. So far as the U. K. was concerned, however, overseas investment recorded an increase from £84 million in 1952 to £207 million. The disbursements of loans by the IBRD, however, showed a slight increase from $226 million in 1952 to $240 million in 1953. On the other hand, the U. S. economic aid to other countries declined slightly from $1,935 million in 1952 to $1,773 million, of which 63·5 per cent was for Western Europe. Outflow of long-term U. S. Government capital, representing mostly the operations of the Export-Import Bank, also showed a sharp decline from $409 million in 1952 to $231 million. U. S. military aid, however, recorded a sharp increase from $2,593 million in 1952 to $4,284 million.

Some progress towards the removal of trade and payments controls was made among the countries of Western Europe. Arbitrage facilities in spot and forward transactions in the principal Western European currencies were restored. In the U.K., a large number of commodities were transferred from Government to private trading; commodity markets of international importance in copper, cereals, cotton etc. were reopened in London. In March 1954, the U. K. Treasury announced its decision to unify all non-resident sterling other than that on American, Canadian and Blocked Accounts (and other than that held by Iran, Turkey and Hungary) and to abolish the existing restrictions applying to the Transferable Account Area which limited transfers to current transactions.

After the U. K. Government's decision to relax the sterling restrictions, Western Germany took a parallel step by authorising from April 1, 1954 the opening of two types of DM accounts—freely convertible and partly convertible—in favour of

non-residents. The freely convertible account could be opened by a resident of the dollar area and the other by persons residing in soft currency countries. All payments arising from trade or capital transactions could be made through the funds available in these accounts. The Netherlands Government moved even a step further by easing the curbs on repatriation of capital. Non-residents domiciled in EPU countries were allowed to transfer the sale proceeds of capital invested in the Netherlands; simultaneously, the obligatory reinvestment of sale proceeds was abolished.

Further thought was given during the year by many countries to the problem of convertibility of currencies and the elimination of discriminatory foreign trade practices. Thus the Commonwealth Finance Ministers at a Conference held in January 1954 reaffirmed the objectives agreed to at earlier Commonwealth Conferences to strengthen the internal position of each country and of sterling as a currency, and to establish with other countries a wider and freer system of trade and finance, of which sterling convertibility is an essential part. They were of the view, however, that decisive action regarding sterling convertibility must be related to the fulfilment of the three conditions indicated at the second Commonwealth Conference, including the availability of adequate financial support either from the IMF or from other sources. In this connection, before taking any further step, they decided to await the detailed recommendations which the President of the United States would make to Congress following the report of the Joint Commission on U. S. Foreign Economic Policy (the Randall Commission).

This Commission, which submitted its report on January 23, 1954, recognised the importance of sterling convertibility in the interests of freer trade and payments in a world-wide multilateral system. The Commission believed that to restore full confidence in sterling, Britain's reserves must be strengthened and that adequate reserves could be found through a much more active utilisation than heretofore of the International Monetary Fund's holdings of gold and convertible currencies amounting to $3·3 billion and through 'stand-by' credits from the Federal Reserve System. The Commission was also sympathetic to the concept of a 'floating rate'.

The President of the United States approved the Commission's recommendations for co-operation in strengthening the gold and dollar reserves of countries which have prepared themselves for convertibility by sound internal and external policies. According to the President's message to the Congress of March 30, 1954, the U. S. A. would support the use of the resources of the International Monetary Fund as a bulwark to strengthen the currencies of countries which undertake convertibility. Further, a study was also being made, as suggested by the Commission, of the possibility of stand-by credits from the Federal Reserve System.

Towards the close of the year, the International Monetary Fund also took an important decision regarding the use of its resources. According to this decision, while the provision of stand-by credits (which arrangement had been brought into effect early in 1952) would generally be limited to periods of not more than six months, the Fund would give sympathetic consideration to a request for a longer stand-by arrangement if a member believed that the payments problems it anticipated (for example, in connection with positive programmes for maintaining or achieving convertibility) could be adequately provided for only by such an arrangement.

PART II

INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Indian economy, like the world economy in general, recorded many gains during 1953-54, the third year of the first Five-Year Plan. Agricultural output, especially of foodgrains, is estimated to have recorded a substantial increase, assisted by a good monsoon. Industrial production during 1953 also showed a further overall rise, though the rate of growth was smaller than in the previous year and the rise concealed declines in some major industries like jute, sugar and steel. Notwithstanding the uncertainties and apprehensions concerning the course of the U.S. and world economy, there appeared to be growing confidence in the country about general business prospects, particularly in the latter part of the year. This was in part due to the increasing measure of Government assistance to the private sector, as evidenced by a number of prompt measures taken by Government during the year in the matter of export duties, financial assistance to industries, etc. The economy also reacted favourably to the proposals for large-scale development outlay in the public sector. Although in the latter part of the year it became apparent that the tempo of expenditure was not being maintained according to schedule, it was regarded as certain that at least in the fourth and fifth years of the Plan, efforts would be made to step up the development outlay substantially.

In the monetary sphere, it appeared as if the disinflationary trends of the previous two years had been worked off. There was, during the year, some net expansion of money supply, which was in consonance with the increasing needs of the developing economy. The increase was mainly due to the substantial surplus in balance of payments and budgetary deficit, the magnitude of the latter being, however, smaller than the original estimate. The supply of money to the private sector was also augmented by assistance from the Reserve Bank, which was on a larger scale than in the previous year. Scheduled bank credit also showed a larger seasonal expansion, but this was in part due to the substantial restoration of trading in foodgrains to private channels and there was no major net increase in bank credit during the year as a whole. It is of interest that during the three-year period of the Plan money supply with the public (excluding State Government deposits) recorded a contraction of Rs. 157 crores.

The price situation was, on the whole, stable, although, as compared with the preceding year, the general price level, as indicated by the Economic Adviser's index of wholesale prices, was higher. There were a series of short-term movements and indices of groups as well as individual commodities showed divergent trends, indicating adjustments in relative prices. The impact of the improvement in agricultural and industrial production on prices appears to have been partly neutralised by the sharp decline in imports. It should also be borne in mind that, following the restoration of freedom of trading to various commodity markets, there was an apparent increase in the price indices concerned, which, previously, were based on controlled prices. Throughout the year, the price index of manufactured articles showed relatively greater stability.

The capital market also manifested a substantial degree of stability and confidence. The market was able to absorb considerable amounts of Government securities without any perceptible effect on prices. The industrial share market

also ruled buoyant during the greater part of the year, reflecting the general confidence regarding business prospects.

On external account also, there was a favourable turn, there being a surplus of Rs. 59 crores on current account during the calendar year 1953, as against a position of near balance in 1952. This was, however, achieved at a sharply reduced level of trade in imports, both private and Government. The major decrease occurred under food imports. Added to this, there was a further, though small, deterioration in the terms of trade. Region-wise, there was a spectacular improvement with the dollar area.

Although the overall payments position was thus favourable, there was, during the year, considerable anxiety regarding two of the major export commodities, *viz.*, jute goods and cotton manufactures. In the case of both, export demand tended to decline but the situation was eased through substantial reduction or removal of export duties by Government in September-October. In the case of cotton manufactures, the response was remarkable, exports showing a significant increase. In the case of jute goods, however, it was not so marked. On the other hand, tea exports during the year recorded a marked improvement.

While the general economic situation thus showed improvement, the employment situation continued to cause considerable anxiety, though adequate data are not available as regards the nature and magnitude of the problem. It has been recognised that, by and large, it is a long-range phenomenon, requiring short-term as well as long-term remedies. An important step taken by Government to meet the problem was to raise the target of development expenditure under the Five-Year Plan by Rs. 175 crores to Rs. 2,244 crores. Special attention is also being given to the rehabilitation and development of small-scale and cottage industries, the employment potentiality of which is considerable. It would appear that the pace of rationalisation of industries is also being influenced by considerations of its possible effects on employment.

Apart from the question of employment, Government also devoted considerable attention during the year to problems of industrial peace and labour welfare. Further progress was made, during the year, in the direction of implementing two major welfare measures initiated by Government, *viz.*, the employees' provident fund and health insurance schemes. Government intensified their programme of providing housing accommodation to industrial workers through subsidised schemes.

Further steps were also taken during the year to expand the financial facilities to the private sector. Five more State Governments set up corporations under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 and in all cases the Reserve Bank of India has contributed 10-20 per cent of the issued capital, which has uniformly been Rs. 1 crore. In addition, proposals are under consideration for the establishment of an Industrial Development and Finance Corporation sponsored by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and an Industrial Development Corporation sponsored by the Union Government.

Another important step taken during the year in connection with the provision of adequate financial facilities to the private sector was the appointment, in October 1953, by the Reserve Bank of India (with the approval of the Union Government) of a Committee to examine how increased finance could be made available to this sector, in particular the possibility of providing, on a larger scale, bank finance for development in the private sector. The Committee's report, which was submitted early in May 1954, is under examination.

Government also continued to seek the assistance of foreign capital and know-how for the promotion of industries. An important development in this respect during the year was the conclusion of an agreement between the Government of India and the German Combine of Krupps and Demag for the establishment of a Rs. 71- crore steel plant in Orissa, with an initial capacity of half a million tons.

II. PRODUCTION

Agricultural Production.—During 1952-53, which was the second year of the Five-Year Plan, considerable progress was recorded under several programmes of agricultural development, including Community Development Projects, major and minor irrigation works and the Integrated Production Programme for reducing the country's dependence on imported foodgrains and agricultural raw materials. Production of foodgrains during 1952-53 was higher by 2·1 million tons or 4 per cent than that of the base period of the Plan, while that of cotton and jute was higher by 5 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively (*vide* Table below). The improvement in the production of sugarcane witnessed in 1951-52 could not be maintained in 1952-53 owing to a decline in prices during the sowing season. In the case of oil-seeds, in spite of an increase in acreage, production was lower due to unfavourable weather conditions.

Production of Agricultural Commodities, 1952-53

	Production targets under the Five-Year Plan		1952-53	
	Target for 1955-56	*Percentage increase over 1950-51 (base year)**	Production	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over the base year*
Foodgrains (million tons) ..	61·6	*14*	56·07	+ *4*
Sugarcane (million tons)	6·3	*12*	5·26	— *6*
Oilseeds (million tons)	5·5†	*8*	4·64	—*10*
Cotton (lakh bales)	42·2	*42*	31·31	+ *5*
Jute (lakh bales)	53·9	*63*	46·05	+*40*

* For foodgrains, the base year is 1949-50. † The target has recently been raised to 5·6 million tons.

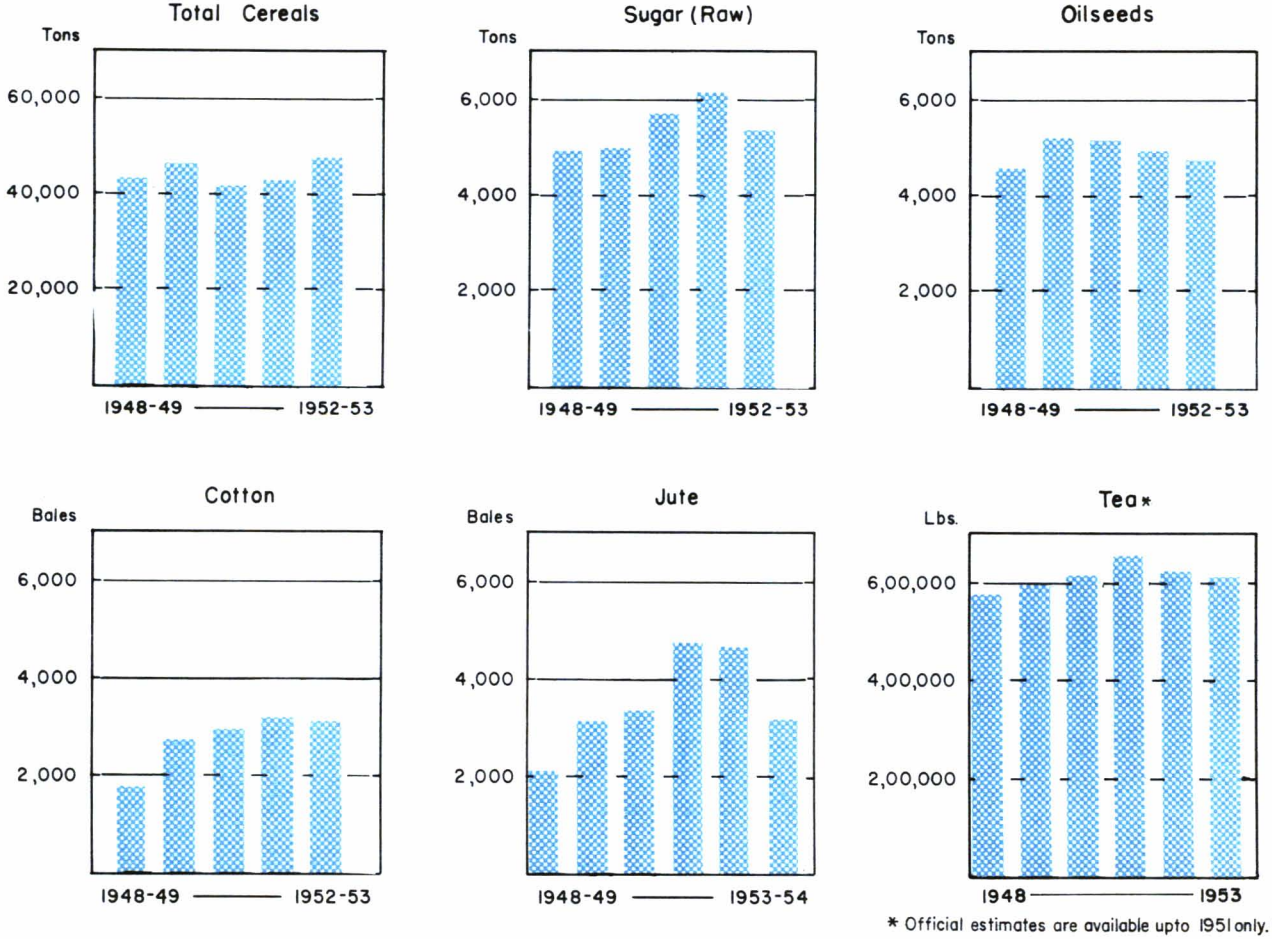
(I) Foodgrains.—During 1952-53, which was the third year of the Integrated Production Programme, the production of cereals showed a sharp rise from 42·4 million tons in 1951-52 to 47·6 million tons (*vide* Statement 11 and Graph 3), this being a record output since Independence. It is significant that the area under cereals expanded by 3·9 per cent only, while the production increased by as much as 12·1 per cent over the previous year. The production of rice, wheat and bajra showed a substantial increase, while that of maize and barley reached an all-time record. Pulses registered an increase in output from 8·2 million tons in 1951-52 to 8·5 million tons in 1952-53. This improvement was solely due to a sharp increase in the production of gram which more than offset the fall in the production of other pulses.

The weather conditions in 1953-54 were, on the whole, favourable in both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The rainfall was reported to be timely, adequate and well distributed. The production of foodgrains during this year is, therefore, expected to be even larger than that in 1952-53. The final forecast for rice for 1953-54 indicates an increase of 20 per cent in production over the previous year as against

GRAPH 3

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN INDIA

(000 omitted)



* Official estimates are available upto 1951 only. Figures for 1952 and 1953 relate to unofficial estimates.

an increase of only 3 per cent in acreage, which may be attributed mainly to favourable seasonal conditions and partly to the extension of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Efforts to increase food production were continued in 1953-54 and the Union Government made a total allotment of Rs. 34 crores, consisting of Rs. 29 crores as loans and Rs. 5 crores as grants, to the State Governments for the execution of various schemes under the Grow More Food campaign, of which distribution of ammonium sulphate and improved seeds and construction of minor irrigation projects received special attention. Following the policy laid down last year, an allotment of Rs. 10 crores was made by the Centre for minor irrigation works, while the provision of short-term credit for supply of fertilizers and improved seeds to cultivators was increased to Rs. 8 crores as against Rs. 2 crores in the preceding year. The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 2·47 lakh acres of *kans* infested land during 1953, bringing the total area reclaimed to about 1 million acres since 1947-48. The project for constructing 2,000 tube-wells initiated under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Aid programme in 1952-53 made good progress, 966 tube-wells having been drilled by the end of April 1954. Two more projects for the construction of 650 production tube-wells and 350 exploratory tube-wells were also taken up during the year under the same programme. On the whole, the Grow More Food campaign for 1953-54 is expected to raise the country's foodgrains production by about 13·55 lakh tons over the previous year.

(2) Other Agricultural Products—(a) Cotton.—During 1952-53, the Government of India continued their efforts to increase cotton production and granted interest-free loans and subsidies to the cotton-growing States to the extent of Rs. 63 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively, for the purchase of improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers. Other measures taken for increasing production of cotton included provision of irrigation facilities to cotton lands and appointment of extension staff for propaganda work and offering technical advice to the cultivators. In spite of these measures, the total production of cotton in 1952-53 could not exceed the previous year's level of 31·3 lakh bales owing to adverse seasonal conditions. The output during 1953-54, however, is reported to be higher at 39·4 lakh bales. During 1953-54, Central Government advances and grants to the State Governments for encouraging cotton cultivation amounted to Rs. 59 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively.

(b) Jute.—In 1953-54, according to the final all-India estimate for the jute crop, the area and production were 1·20 million acres and 31·28 lakh bales, as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 1·82 million acres and 46·05 lakh bales in 1952-53 (*vide* Graph 3). The decline in area and production has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions, low prices of jute at the time of sowing and damage caused by floods and pests in parts of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the question of improving the quality of jute submitted its report in September 1953. Government have generally accepted their recommendations and allotted a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for giving effect to them during the unexpired period of the Five-Year Plan.

(c) **Sugar (raw).**—The production of sugar (raw) declined from 6·1 million tons in 1951-52 to 5·3 million tons in 1952-53, due to a fall in acreage coupled with unfavourable seasonal conditions, inadequacy of irrigation facilities in some of the sugarcane-growing areas and damage to the crop by insects, pests and other crop diseases. The major sugarcane-growing States, with the exception of Bihar, recorded a decline in production, while a slight improvement was recorded in Assam, West Bengal, PEPSU and Vindhya Pradesh. The smaller crop of sugarcane together with late commencement of crushing by factories in some regions resulted in a fall in the production of white sugar from 14·9 lakh tons in the 1951-52 season to around 13 lakh tons in the 1952-53 season. Production during 1953-54 is expected to show a further decline, partly due to a shorter crushing season on account of late start by factories and partly to diversion of cane to the manufacture of *gur*.

(d) **Oilseeds.**—The total production of the five major oilseeds (groundnut, sesamum, linseed, castorseed and rape and mustard) recorded a fall from 48·2 lakh tons in 1951-52 to 46·4 lakh tons in 1952-53, mainly due to a decline in the production of groundnuts and rape and mustard on account of adverse seasonal conditions. During 1953-54, however, production is expected to show a substantial increase.

(e) **Tea.**—The year carried further the improvement in the position of the tea industry witnessed towards the close of 1952-53. Although in 1953 there was a slight increase in world production, the voluntary crop restriction scheme and the prevalence of adverse climatic conditions early in the season resulted in the Indian production being lower at about 608 million lbs.† as compared with 620 million lbs† in the previous season. But the supply was not commensurate with the increase in U.K's offtake and the demand for Indian tea in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. To cope up with the increased overseas demand for Indian tea, the Government of India raised the export quota for Indian tea from 115 per cent of the standard export quota to 125·5 per cent (or 437 million lbs.).

Industrial Production.—Industrial production has shown a continuous rise since 1950. The average general index of industrial production (*base:* 1946=100), which had risen steadily from 105·0 in 1950 to 117·2 in 1951 and 128·9 in 1952, rose further to a new record level of 135·2 in 1953. During 1953, however, the rate of increase was lower at 4·9 per cent as against 10 per cent in 1952. As in 1952, the general index recorded a rather irregular trend during 1953, but the index in each month excepting November was higher than that in the corresponding month of the previous year. The general index, which stood at 131·1 in January 1953, reached the peak figure of 144·7 in December—this being the highest figure on record—representing a rise of 4·4 per cent over the December 1952 level. New records were set up in the case of cloth and salt, both of which surpassed the targets laid down in the Five-Year Plan; engineering and chemical industries also registered a marked improvement over a wide range. But some important industries like sugar, jute manufactures, coal and steel recorded declines, while machine tools and paper and paper boards remained at almost the same level as in 1952. In several industries excess capacity is still reported.

† Figures relate to unofficial estimates.

The overall progress in industrial production during 1953 was, among other factors, due to better supplies of certain raw materials, installation of additional units as in cement and the production of new lines, as in chemicals and engineering, together with measures to promote domestic and export offtake. Labour-management relations continued to show improvement in general; despite the strike and lock-out in the steel industry, the total number of man-days lost on account of disputes remained virtually unchanged. As in the past, Government made revisions in prices of controlled commodities, wherever necessary. Thus, to compensate for the rise in production costs in some industries, upward revisions were made in the controlled prices of pig iron and retention prices of steel payable to the Tata Iron and Steel Company. In March 1953, Government abolished the surcharge on exports of coal to Pakistan and in May 1953 the surcharge on exports to other countries. Apart from these specific favourable factors, mention should be made of the stimulating effects on business outlook of Government's desire to step up the tempo of development expenditure in the public sector and to afford all possible assistance to the private sector for expansion.

Among basic industries, a new record was attained in the production of cement, the output of which rose from 3·5 million tons in 1952 to 3·8 million tons. The output of finished steel, however, recorded a decline to 1·0 million tons as compared with 1·1 million tons in 1952, but this was mainly due to the slow-down strike in the Indian Iron and Steel Works at Burnpur during the period January to August 24 and a subsequent lock-out from August 24 to September 17, the resulting loss in output amounting to 88,000 tons. However, the total monthly production on the resumption of work was higher than the average monthly production in 1952. The shortfall in output of steel was partly made up by increased imports, which amounted to 232,000 tons in 1953 as against 195,000 tons in 1952. Coal production also declined slightly from 36·2 million tons in 1952 to 35·8 million tons, due mainly to a fall in export demand following keen competition from South Africa, Australia and China.

The general level of output in the engineering industries recorded a substantial rise, and production for the first time in the country of a number of new items, such as cylinder liners (dry), free wheels and chains for cycles, kerosene-operated refrigerators, etc. was undertaken. Among ancillary machine industries, production of electric motors and power transformers showed increases of 3·8 per cent and 43·6 per cent, respectively, while machine tools and diesel engines registered a decline of 0·7 per cent and 12·4 per cent, respectively. The output of aluminium showed a decline due to power shortage. In the chemicals and allied industries, several items, particularly ammonium sulphate, soda ash, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, dyestuffs and sheet glass recorded increases. The disappearance of the shortage of sulphur was an important factor in the increased output of chemicals. The control on the distribution of sulphur was relaxed.

The cotton textile industry recorded an impressive rise in the output of both cloth and yarn and so practically all controls on cotton textiles, except certain measures of production control, were removed with effect from July 10, 1953. As against an output of 4,598 million yards of cloth and 1,450 million lbs. of yarn in 1952, the production in 1953 amounted to 4,891 million yards and 1,505 million lbs., respectively, the highest recorded so far (*vide* Statement 13

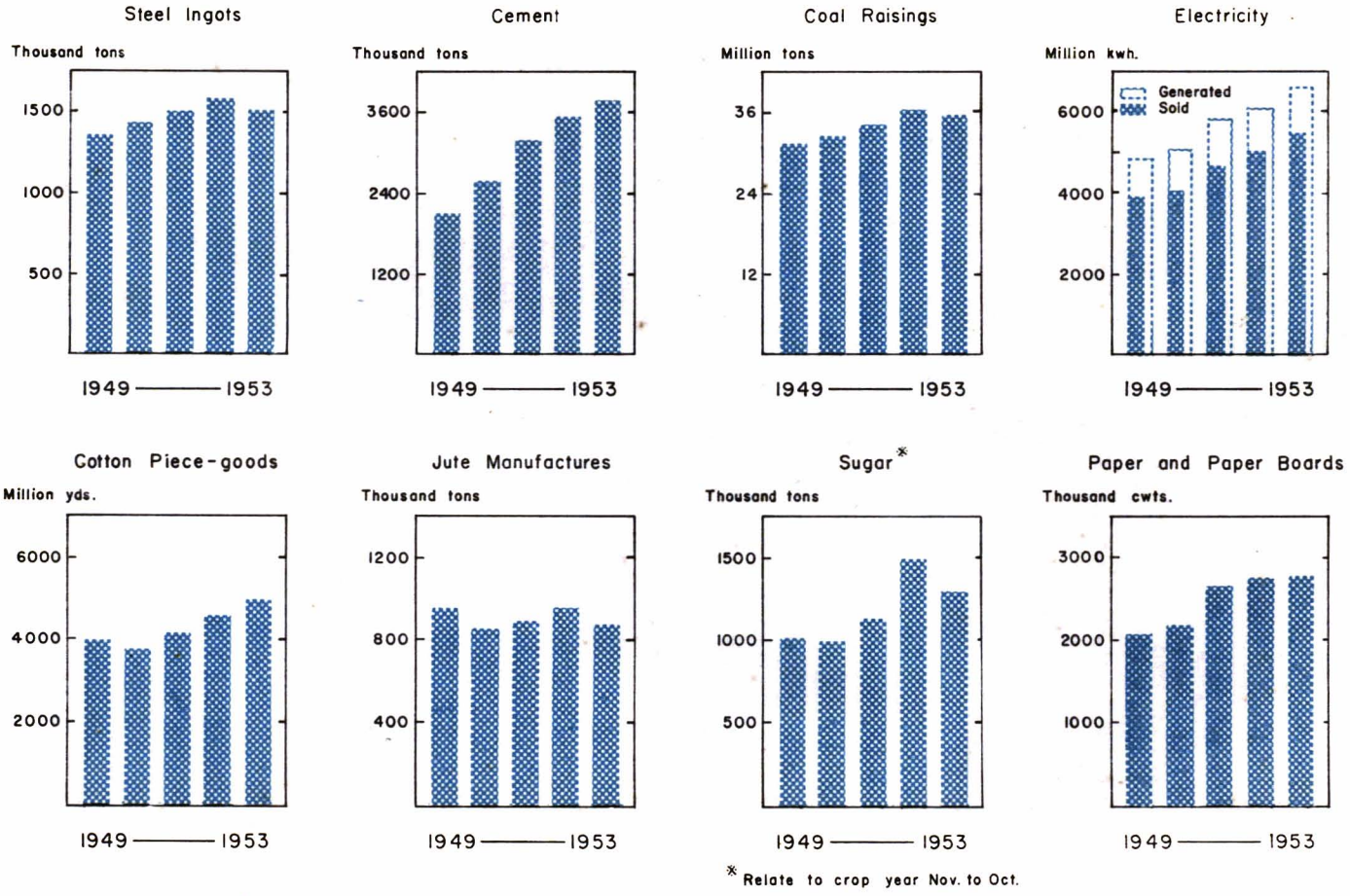
and Graph 4). The output of cloth exceeded not only the target of 4,700 million yards set for 1955-56 under the Five-Year Plan but also the previous record of 4,852 million yards in 1944. Since the demand for cloth did not keep pace with increased production, there was a considerable accumulation of stocks with mills particularly in September-October 1953. As a remedial measure, Government reduced the excise duty on superfine cloth from $3\frac{1}{4}$ annas to 2 annas per yard in October 1953 and abolished the export duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on medium cloth ; a rebate was also allowed on the import duty paid on cotton utilised for the manufacture of cloth exported.

Jute manufactures, however, showed a decline of 8·7 per cent over the output in 1952, mainly on account of the export demand for jute goods being slack, both because of stocks built up during the Korean war and increased competition from European countries. The decline in production was also accounted for by some switch-over from sacking to hessian. In order to stimulate offtake, the export duty on sacking was reduced from Rs. 175 to Rs. 80 per ton in February 1953 and the duty on jute specialities was abolished with effect from July 16, 1953; the export duty on hessian was also reduced from Rs. 275 to Rs. 120 per ton in September 1953. As a result of these reliefs, exports of jute manufactures improved in the second half of 1953 relatively to the first half. The report of the Jute Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of India in August 1953 to enquire into the conditions in the jute industry was presented to Parliament on May 4, 1954. According to the Commission, the jute industry has an excess of installed capacity and so it does not favour the erection of new units ; in its view, the problem is rather one of rationalisation.

Among other consumer goods industries, salt, woollen manufactures, hurricane lanterns, electric fans, sewing machines and bicycles recorded increases. The output of salt rose from 769 lakh to 863 lakh maunds in 1953, thus exceeding the Plan target by 26 lakh maunds. The number of bicycles produced rose to 264,168 as against 196,956 in 1952.

GRAPH 4

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA



* Relate to crop year Nov. to Oct.

III. PRICES

Price Trends.—The price situation during 1953-54 was characterised by a fair measure of stability, although the price indices were throughout the year higher than in the preceding year (*vide* Statements 14 and 15 and Graph 5). The substantial increase in agricultural and industrial output undoubtedly contributed to the comparative price stability, though its impact on prices was partially neutralised by the sharp decline in the volume of imports generally and in particular of foodgrains and some industrial raw materials like raw cotton. The quantity of exports, on the other hand, recorded a slight rise. While the general firmness of world commodity prices in the latter half of the year may probably have imparted some strength to the price outlook in India, during the year as a whole import prices showed a net decline as did export prices in general. As regards the influence of monetary factors, the increase in money supply which occurred during the year (in contrast to the small decline in the previous year) was relatively small in comparison with the increases in agricultural and industrial output; neither was bank credit an important factor in the price situation, the net expansion during the year being only nominal. Over the year, the Economic Adviser's general index of wholesale prices (*base:* year ended August 1939=100) recorded a rise of 2·3 per cent (as compared with a rise of 2 per cent in 1952-53) spread over all the groups (*vide* Table below). The general index for March 1954 was about the same as the pre-Korean figure. The average for the year recorded a rise of 4·4 per cent as against a decline of 12·4 per cent in 1952-53.

Groups	March 1953	March 1954	*Percentage change of 2 over 1*	1952-53	1953-54	*Percentage change of 5 over 4*
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Food Articles	365·0	371·4	+ *1·8*	357·8	384·4	+ *7·4*
Industrial Raw Materials ..	453·1	462·5	+ *2·1*	436·9	467·7	+ *7·0*
Semi-Manufactures	349·8	355·8	+ *1·7*	343·8	359·2	+ *4·5*
Manufactures	369·0	373·9	+ *1·3*	371·2	367·4	— *1·0*
Miscellaneous	585·5	686·9	+*17·3*	614·1	686·6	+ *11·8*
General Index	**385·2**	**394·0**	+ *2·3*	**380·6**	**397·5**	+ *4·4*

The improvement in the supply situation resulted in a further progressive relaxation of controls, particularly in foodgrains and cotton textiles. This, however, was not followed by any untoward rise in prices in contrast with the short-lived decontrol experiment in 1947-48. In fact, over the year, prices of cereals, pulses and oilseeds showed declines.

The price situation during the year was characterised by rather frequent short term movements. Five phases may be discerned. The first phase, which was marked by a rising trend of prices till mid-August 1953, was a continuation of the earlier uptrend which commenced in mid-December 1952. This was followed by a downtrend between mid-August and mid-December 1953. Thereafter, prices tended to move up again till the third week of January 1954. The subsequent phase which lasted till early March was characterised by a downward trend, which was again followed by a rise extending beyond the year under review. These different phases are brought out in Statement 14A.

The uptrend in wholesale prices, noticed during the closing weeks of 1952-53, continued till mid-August 1953, resulting in a further rise of 7 per cent. The Economic Adviser's general index of wholesale prices rose from 385·0 at the end of

March 1953 to 411·9 by mid-August 1953—this being the highest level not only for the year under review but also since the middle of February 1952. The sustained rise during this period was mainly influenced by internal factors of a non-monetary character like the seasonally tight supply position and expectations of lower output for the 1952-53 season in a number of important commodities such as cotton, groundnuts, sugar and tea. The stimulating effect of the export promotion measures taken by Government earlier or during the period was also reflected in the recovery of external demand for some important commodities, particularly cotton and jute manufactures. Besides the reduction in the case of cotton cloth and sacking in the first quarter of 1953, export duties on linseed and linseed oil were reduced in May 1953, while duties on tobacco seed oil and jute specialities and miscellaneous jute manufactures (other than cloth and bags) were abolished in July 1953. The effect of all these factors was reflected in a general rise in commodity prices of all the component groups comprising the general index. The 'Miscellaneous' group showed the largest rise of 20·4 per cent, followed by 'Food Articles' which recorded a sharp rise of 13 per cent due to all-round increases in prices, particularly of rice, jowar, bajra, gram, tea and *gur*. The rise in 'Industrial Raw Materials' as a whole was 7·4 per cent, which was mainly due to significant increases in raw jute and certain oilseeds, particularly groundnuts. The 'Manufactures' group showed the smallest rise—a bare 0·4 per cent, despite the rise of over 12 per cent in the price of jute manufactures. With a view to checking the upward trend of prices, Government took steps to improve the supply position, particularly of essential commodities. These included the decision to import sugar, restrictions on export of groundnut oil, liberalisation of imports of coconut oil and copra, reduction in import duties on palm oil, copra, sugar and cotton seed oil, opening of fair price shops for sale of foodgrains, increase in the quantum of rations and reduction in the price of imported wheat supplied by the Centre by one rupee per maund in July.

These measures had a restraining effect on prices, and in conjunction with a generally improved supply position, consequent on the arrival of imports, particularly of sugar and substitute vegetable oils and the seasonal crop arrivals, wholesale prices gradually tended to recede. Prices of certain important export commodities such as cotton cloth, black pepper and oils and oilseeds were also bearishly affected by the slackness in foreign demand, which was partly attributed to increased foreign competition ; however, tea prices continued to rise on sustained overseas demand. The declining trend of prices which continued till mid-December resulted in the wiping out of the whole or nearly the whole of the price increases in a number of commodities noticed in the earlier phase. The general index recorded a net decline of 6 per cent during the four-month period. Prices of agricultural crops, especially of foodgrains and oilseeds, showed larger declines, partly attributable to expectations of larger crop output in the 1953-54 season. The pool price of imported wheat was further reduced by another rupee per maund in November 1953. Among the main groups, 'Food Articles' and 'Industrial Raw Materials' showed the largest declines of 11·3 per cent and 7·6 per cent, respectively. 'Semi-Manufactures' and 'Manufactures' recorded smaller declines, respectively, of 2·9 and 1·9 per cent.

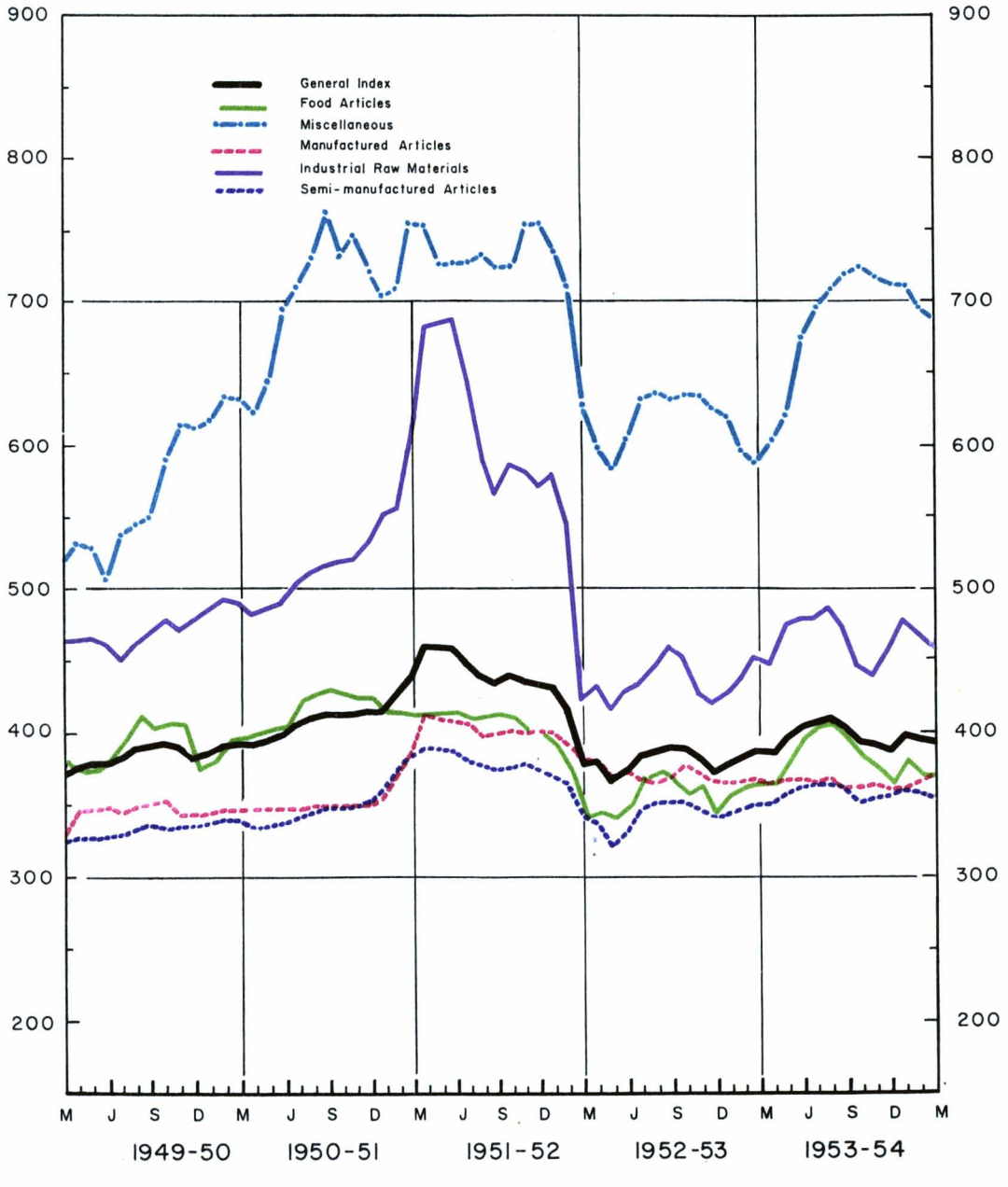
The slackness of export demand and the rising trend of production had resulted in larger accumulation of stocks, particularly in the two major industries, *viz.*, cotton and jute manufactures, and Government took further measures to promote external and internal offtake. Consequently, the export duty on hessian was reduced in September, while relief measures for the cotton textile industry were also announced in October.

GRAPH 5

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

GENERAL PURPOSE SERIES

Base:- Year ended August 1939=100



These measures subsequently led to a revival of export demand. Commodity markets were also generally inclined to be bullish as a result of apprehensions of lower output than expected earlier in certain important commoditics including cotton, groundnuts, sugar and jute in the 1953-54 season. These, along with the Central Government's decision to decontrol coarse grains and gram from January 1, 1954, resulted in a reversal of the downtrend effective from mid-December 1953, thus marking the beginning of the third phase. Between mid-December 1953 and January 23, 1954, the general index showed a steady rise of 3·6 per cent to 401·0. 'Food Articles' and 'Industrial Raw Materials', as usual, influenced the rise in the general index, having risen by 6·3 per cent and 7·1 per cent, respectively. Commodities which recorded major increases in these two groups were jowar, tea, *gur*, cotton, groundnuts and cottonseed. 'Manufactures', however, recorded a nominal rise of 0·2 per cent.

However, the greater part of the rise of 3·6 per cent noticed above was soon wiped out by the resumption of the downtrend in the general index between January 23 and March 6, 1954, the index declining by 2·4 per cent to 391·3. This declining trend, though for a short period of one and a half months, was in sharp contrast to the continuously rising trend of prices noticed in the corresponding period of last year. The decline was influenced by the downward readjustment in foodgrains prices as a reaction to the earlier rise following the decontrol of coarse grains, reflecting a substantial improvement in the basic supply position. Government's action taken in February to improve the supply position of sugar and cotton through provision of larger imports, also contributed to the declining trend. There was also reduced export offtake of tea, while the continued slackness of foreign demand for castorseed and black pepper further adversely affected the prices of these commodities. All the main groups, with the exception of 'Manufactures', recorded declines during this period; the latter group recorded a rise of 1·8 per cent, mainly because of increase in prices of textiles which was partly the result of improved export offtake of cotton and jute manufactures, following the relief measures announced earlier.

The declining trend of prices was, however, halted by the beginning of March and during the remaining three weeks of the month, there was a small rise in the general index to 396·8, mainly owing to a rise of 2·9 per cent in 'Food Articles' and of 1·2 per cent in 'Manufactures.' The other groups showed only minor variations.

Price Policy.—During 1953-54, Government continued to review their economic control policies from time to time in consonance with the changing conditions of demand and supply. In fact, with the improvement in both agricultural and industrial production, there was progressive relaxation and/or abolition of controls. In view of the marked improvement in the output of cotton textiles and the slackness of demand, the price and distribution controls on cotton cloth and yarn, which were being progressively relaxed since April 1952, were completely abolished on July 10, 1953. There was also a progressive relaxation in the control over foodgrains. Also, with the general improvement in the supply situation, Government allowed, with effect from February 14, 1954, the Supply and Prices of Goods Act to lapse ; this was enacted in 1950 to meet the conditions of shortage created by the Korean war. Adequate powers have, however, been taken by Government to reimpose controls under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which has been amended for this purpose.

Certain price adjustments in regard to controlled commodities were made during the year. While the controlled prices of pig iron, steel and sugarcane were increased, those of foodgrains and petroleum products were revised downwards. While announcing their sugar policy for 1953-54 in September, Government sanctioned an increase in the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories to Rs. 1-7 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5 per maund for deliveries at rail centres, as against Rs. 1-5 and Rs. 1-3 per maund, respectively, in 1952-53. Government also decided that this increased price would be applicable to the 1954-55 season. This increase of 2 annas would have meant an increase in the price of sugar by Rs. 1-4 per maund; but in order to keep the fair price of sugar at the previous year's level of Rs. 27 per maund, Government decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1* per maund of sugar imposed last year for meeting the loss involved in reducing the price of the previous year's carry-over of controlled stocks. There was, however, to be no statutory control on the price and distribution of sugar, but releases of stocks from factories were as hitherto to be regulated by Government in the 1953-54 season. Approximately 25 per cent of the year's production was to be treated as a reserve stock from which Government would make releases at controlled prices whenever necessary. *Gur* and *khandsari* were also to continue to be free from control.

In the case of pig iron, the statutory selling prices of different grades of foundry pig iron were raised in November 1953 in order to enable the sale of the costlier pig iron produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at the same price as the pig iron produced by the other two major companies ; a pool arrangement through the Steel Equalisation Fund was to be operated so that each producing unit is paid on the basis of its own costs. On the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, Government also allowed an increase in the retention prices of steel payable to the Tata Iron and Steel Company by an average of about Rs. 32 per ton for 1952-53 and of Rs. 47 per ton for the two years 1953-55. The retention prices of steel payable to the Indian Iron and Steel Company were also increased.

The pool price of imported wheat, which had already been reduced in March 1953, was further reduced by a rupee to Rs. 16-8 per maund in July 1953 and to Rs. 15-8 per maund in November 1953.

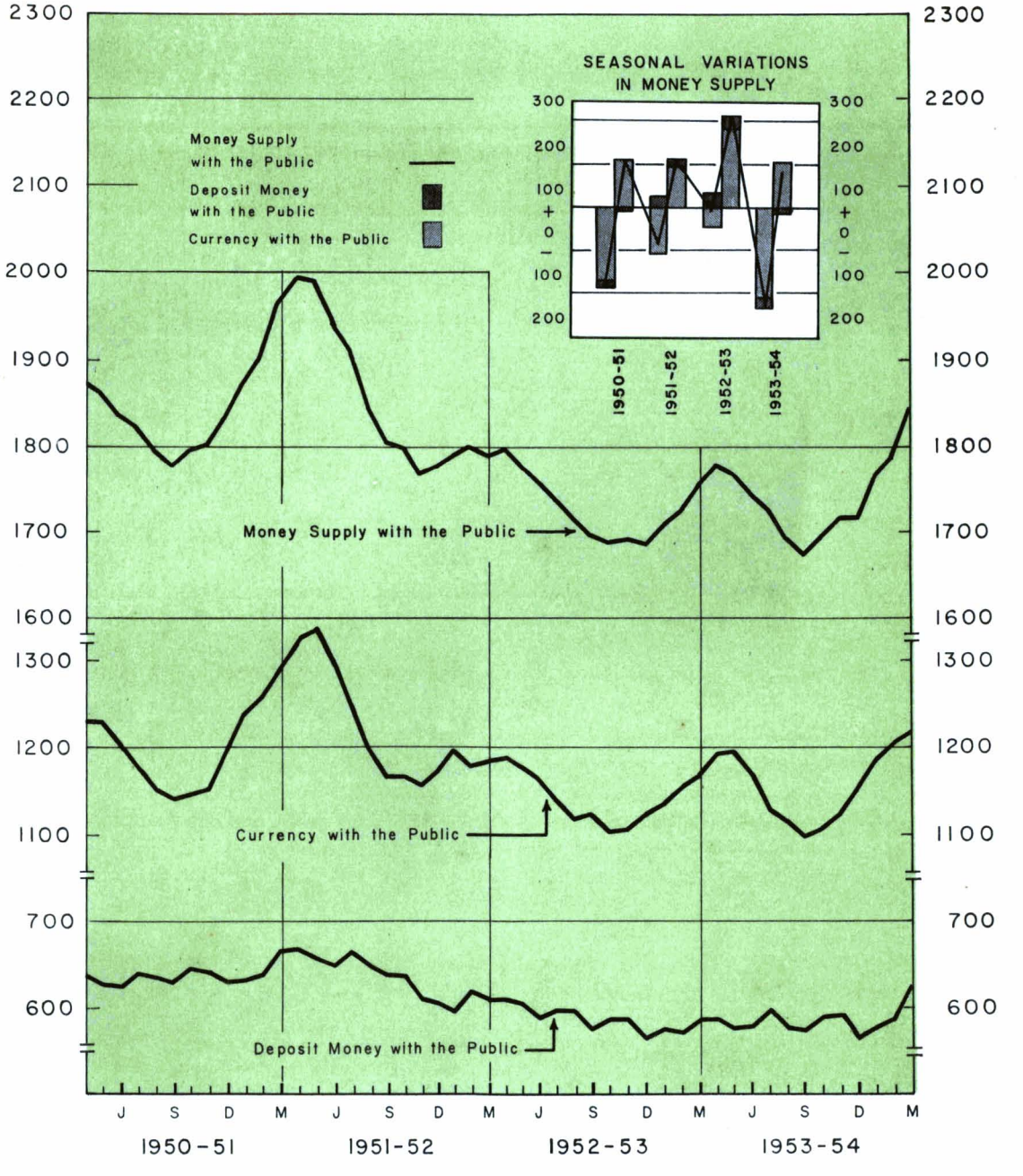
Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living indices in most of the centres showed a renewed uptrend during the earlier part of the year under review, reaching peak levels by July or August 1953. Thereafter, there was a generally declining trend which continued almost for the rest of the year. The all-India working class cost of living index (*base* : 1944=100) rose from 144 in March to 153 by July 1953 but receded to 144 by January 1954, thus wiping out the whole of the earlier rise (*vide* Statement 16). For Bombay City, the index (*base* : August 1939=100), after rising by 17 points to a peak of 358 by August, recorded a continuous decline to 342 by December 1953. There was a small rise of 4 points to 346 in January 1954, but during February, the index registered a steep decline of 15 points to 331 and stood a point higher at 332 in March. Over the year 1953-54, there was a net fall of 2·6 per cent as against a sharp rise of 14·4 per cent during 1952-53. The decline in living costs during the latter part of 1953-54 was mainly attributed to the falling trend in the 'food' index.

* The sugar mills agreed to forego the balance of 4 annas per maund from their margin of profit.

GRAPH 6

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(In Crores of Rupees)



IV. MONEY AND BANKING

General.—Banking and monetary data during 1953-54 indicate that the disinflationary trends noticed in the previous year or two had been worked off. During the year, there was a rise in money supply with the public in contrast to a decline in the preceding two years. Total net deposit liabilities of scheduled banks recorded a rise of Rs. 16 crores over the year in contrast to a very small rise in 1952-53 and a sizeable fall in 1951-52. The increase occurred under time liabilities, demand liabilities showing a small fall. The demand for bank credit to finance foreign trade was somewhat lower than in 1952-53, but credit requirements for domestic trade showed a rise, in a large measure owing to the restoration of free trading in foodgrains. Scheduled bank credit recorded no major net change over the financial year 1953-54 in contrast to a sharp decline in 1952-53. The expansion of bank credit during the 1953-54 busy season was larger than in the preceding busy season, partly on account of the earlier floatation of a Central Government loan on April 19, 1954. Credit demands were met without much difficulty by the banking system out of its own resources and through larger Central Bank assistance. Scheduled bank credit touched Rs. 576 crores on May 7, 1954 as against Rs. 554 crores on May 8, 1953 and an all-time high of Rs. 600 crores on March 7, 1952. The outstanding amount of advances from the Reserve Bank was also higher at Rs. 54 crores as against Rs. 26 crores last year.

Important developments in the field of banking included (1) the appointment by the Reserve Bank, with the approval of the Government of India, of the Committee on Finance for the Private Sector, (2) amendment to the Banking Companies Act with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Banks' Liquidation Proceedings Committee, (3) amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act to enlarge the scope of financial accommodation by the Reserve Bank for productive purposes and also to enable the Reserve Bank to reintroduce high denomination notes and (4) the appointment of the Reserve Bank as banker to the Government of Saurashtra, and of the Hyderabad State Bank and the Bank of Mysore as agents of the Reserve Bank in the States of Hyderabad and Mysore, respectively.

Money Supply.—In 1953-54, money supply with the public recorded a sharp rise of Rs. 94 crores, in contrast to the decline of Rs. 41 crores in 1952-53 and a fall of Rs. 173 crores in 1951-52 (*vide* Statement 17 and Graph 6). Nearly half of the increase in 1953-54 was accounted for by the rise in State Government deposits with the Reserve Bank, which normally show only small variations. The variations in the constituents of money supply during the last few years are set out in the Table below :—

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	**1951-54**
1. Currency with the public*	+ 83·6	−110·8	− 15·8	+ 52·8	**− 73·8**
2. Demand liabilities (net) of scheduled and reporting non-scheduled and co-operative banks	+ 27·8	− 54·3	− 17·3	+ 0·2	**− 71·4**
3. State Government deposits with the Reserve Bank	− 19·2	− 1·3	− 5·2	+ 42·7	**+ 36·2**
4. Other deposits with the Reserve Bank†	+ 8·7	− 6·4	− 3·1	− 1·8	**− 11·3**
5. Money Supply with the public (1+2+3+4)	**+100·9**	**−172·8**	**− 41·4**	**+ 93·8**	**−120·3**
6. Money supply with the public, excluding State Government deposits (1+2+4)	**+120·1**	**−171·5**	**− 36·2**	**+ 51·2**	**−156·5**

* These figures are not adjusted to take account of the issue of Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of *Hali Sicca* currency, data regarding which are incomplete. † Excluding balance held on IMF Account No. 1.

It will be noticed that during the three-year period 1951-54 covered by the Five-Year Plan, money supply with the public (excluding State Government deposits) recorded a decline of Rs. 157 crores.

The whole of the rise during the year under review was recorded under currency with the public, deposit money (excluding State Government deposits) remaining virtually unchanged. Time deposits, on the other hand, rose further by Rs. 16 crores, as compared with a rise of Rs. 27 crores in 1952-53.

Broadly speaking, the main influences which affect money supply with the public are (1) the balance of payments position, (2) the budgetary position of the Government, (3) expansion or contraction of credit by the Reserve Bank to the non-banking sector of the economy through open market operations, etc. and (4) expansion or contraction of credit by banks. While it is somewhat difficult to identify precisely changes in money supply with the net changes in these variables, it may be broadly stated that the decline in money supply during the three-year period 1951-54 was mainly owing to the deficit in balance of payments ; other factors were the rise in time deposits and the decline in rupee securities held by the Reserve Bank. The contractionist effect of the above was partially offset by the budgetary deficit.

The rise in money supply with the public during the year under review resulted mainly from the first two factors, namely, payments surplus which emerged during the year from a position of near balance in the preceding year* and the budgetary deficit of the Union Government (as indicated by the decline in their balances with the Reserve Bank)†. Of the remaining two factors, scheduled bank credit was by and large neutral in its effect. The Reserve Bank's holdings of rupee securities showed a decline of Rs. 58 crores, but only a part of this represented sale to the non-banking sector and consequently its contractionist effect was small. The magnitude of the changes in these individual items is brought out in Statement 18.

The movements in money supply during the year were in accordance with the growing requirements of a developing economy. Considering the general level of business activity, which was higher relatively to the previous year, the increase in money supply during the year may be regarded as normal. The monetary requirements were larger than in the preceding year, in view of the better harvests, the rising trend of industrial production, the generally higher prices prevailing during the year and the restoration in a substantial measure of free trading in foodgrains.

The seasonal trends in money supply during the year conformed to the usual pattern, with the difference that the expansion in the busy season during the current year has been much greater. The contraction in money supply in the 1953 slack season was almost equal to that in the preceding slack season (Rs. 111 crores) but exceeded the previous busy season expansion (Rs. 83

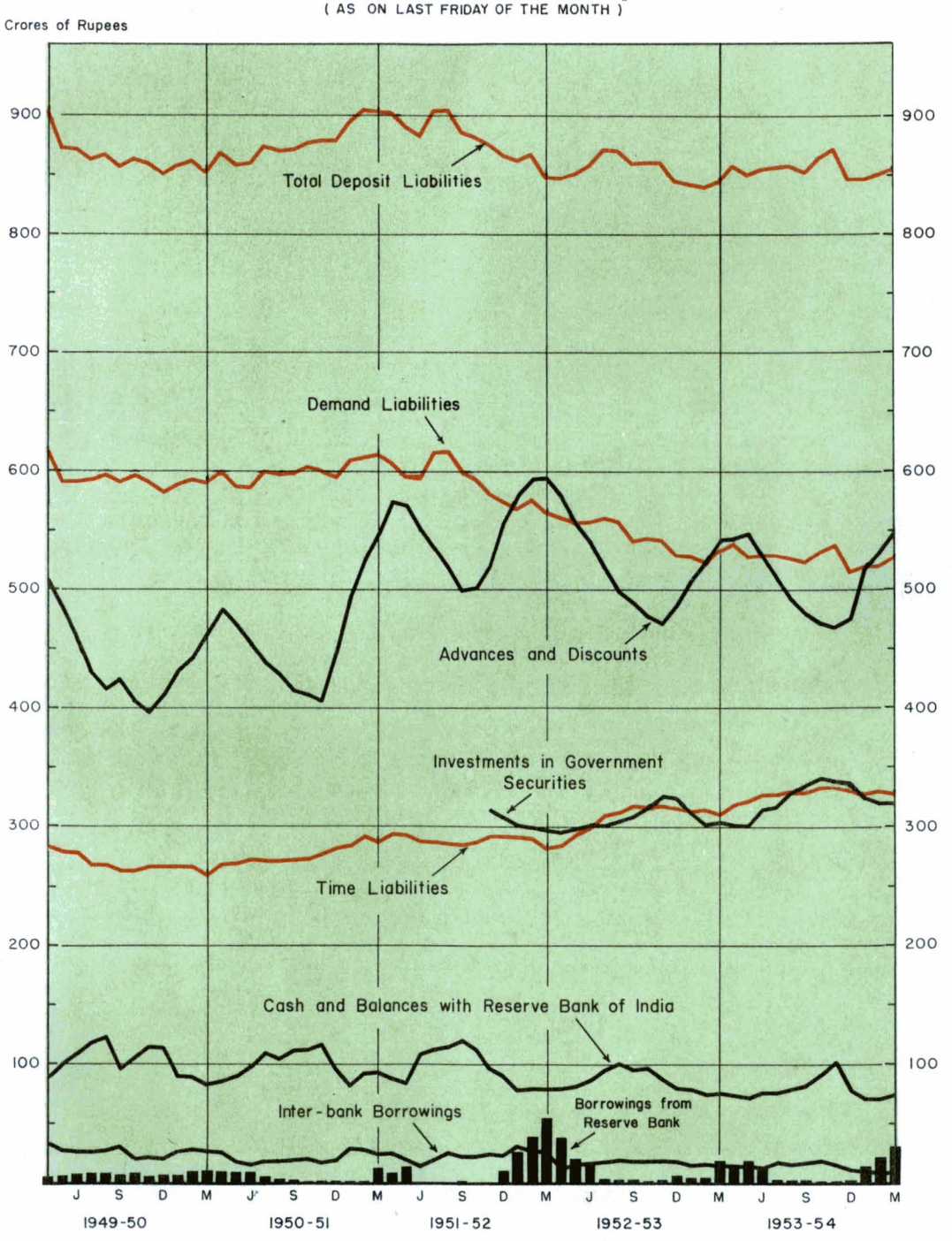
* For purposes of explaining changes in money supply, movements in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India are of primary interest, as they reflect capital movement and currency transfers, besides balance of payments surplus or deficit on current account.

† The decline in Government balances indicates only the gross expansion in money supply ; to the extent, for instance, it was due to purchases of securities direct from the Reserve Bank there would be no net increase in money supply with the public.

GRAPH 7

BANKING TRENDS

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)*



*Except in the case of borrowings from the Reserve Bank which, during the period April to August 1949, are as of the last Thursday of the month.

crores). The principal seasonal factor accounting for the decline in money supply was the contraction in scheduled bank credit, which was also reflected in a fall in the credit extended to them by the Reserve Bank.

In the busy season of 1953-54, which may be taken as having commenced about a month earlier than last year (*i.e.* at the end of September 1953) and continued upto May 7, 1954, the expansion of money supply was considerably larger at Rs. 182 crores as against Rs. 83 crores in the preceding busy season (October 25, 1952 to May 8, 1953). This expansion is, however, smaller than in the 1950-51 busy season, which had recorded the largest postwar expansion of Rs. 236 crores. The substantial increase in money supply during the 1953-54 busy season, which was mostly under currency with the public, was only partly seasonal, and coincided with a rising tempo of Governmental expenditure under the Plan as well as the re-emergence of a sizeable payments surplus. During the period, Central Government deposits with the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 52 crores and sterling assets held by the Bank went up by Rs. 54 crores, the incidence of the above two factors during the previous busy season being considerably smaller. Scheduled bank credit too recorded a somewhat larger rise than during the last busy season. This was based on a correspondingly larger borrowing from the Reserve Bank.

Money Market Trends.—During the first 5-6 weeks of the year under review, the 1952-53 busy season gathered further momentum, the peak being reached on May 8, 1953, when the total scheduled bank credit stood at Rs. 554 crores (*vide* Statements 20 and 22 and Graph 7). The total expansion in credit during the busy season amounted to Rs. 86 crores. The increased demand for funds was partly met through increased borrowings from the Reserve Bank (under the Bill Market Scheme) and from the Imperial Bank of India. The advances outstanding under the Scheme amounted to Rs. 16 crores on May 8, 1953 (*vide* Statement 23), being the highest figure for the busy season of 1952-53. With the increasing impact of the busy season, total cash and balances of scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank fell to Rs. 70 crores on May 8, 1953, representing the lowest level in the postwar period. Total net deposit liabilities of scheduled banks declined by Rs. 11 crores since the commencement of the busy season to Rs. 833 crores on May 8, 1953 This was the net result of a fall of Rs. 18·5 crores in net demand liabilities and a rise of Rs. 7·5 crores in net time liabilities. Scheduled banks' investments in Government securities stood around Rs. 301 crores in the opening weeks of the financial year, having gradually declined to this level from Rs. 329 crores in December 1952.

The seasonal downtrend in bank credit commenced after May 8 and continued till November 20, 1953*, during which period scheduled bank credit contracted by Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 464 crores, and borrowings from the Reserve Bank also fell, reaching the slack season low of Rs. 94 lakhs on November 27, 1953. On the same day, scheduled banks' cash and balances with the Reserve Bank, which were intermittently increasing since the start of the slack season, touched the peak level of Rs. 101 crores. The call money rates displayed the slack season movements, the rate quoted by larger scheduled banks easing gradually to $\frac{3}{4}$-1 per cent on October 20 and that by smaller banks to $1\frac{3}{4}$-2 per cent on the following day. The three months' deposit rate gradually eased and was quoted at 2-$2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on September 11, 1953. The Treasury bill rate also eased somewhat, the average rate of accepted tenders declining from 2·44 per cent in April to 2·39 per cent in July (*vide* Statement 25).

* The duration of the slack and busy seasons in respect of scheduled bank credit is somewhat different from that relating to money supply in general.

The total net deposit liabilities of scheduled banks reached the highest figure, for the season, of Rs. 859 crores on November 27, 1953, representing an advance of Rs. 25 crores over May 8, 1953. This rise was almost equally shared by the net demand and time deposits. Scheduled banks' investments in Government securities rose and stood at Rs. 340 crores on November 6, 1953, which was the highest investment figure for the slack season of 1953.

During the 1953-54 busy season also, the seasonal expansion of bank credit commenced in the last week of November, but the magnitude of expansion was much larger. Between November 20, 1953 and May 7, 1954, scheduled bank credit recorded an expansion of Rs. 112 crores as compared with Rs. 86 crores in the corresponding period of last year. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank also showed a substantial rise to Rs. 54 crores as on May 7, 1954, as against Rs. 26 crores at the end of the previous busy season, of which advances under the Bill Scheme accounted for over one-half. The cash ratio also generally stood lower averaging 8.9 per cent in the current as against 9·1 per cent in the preceding busy season.

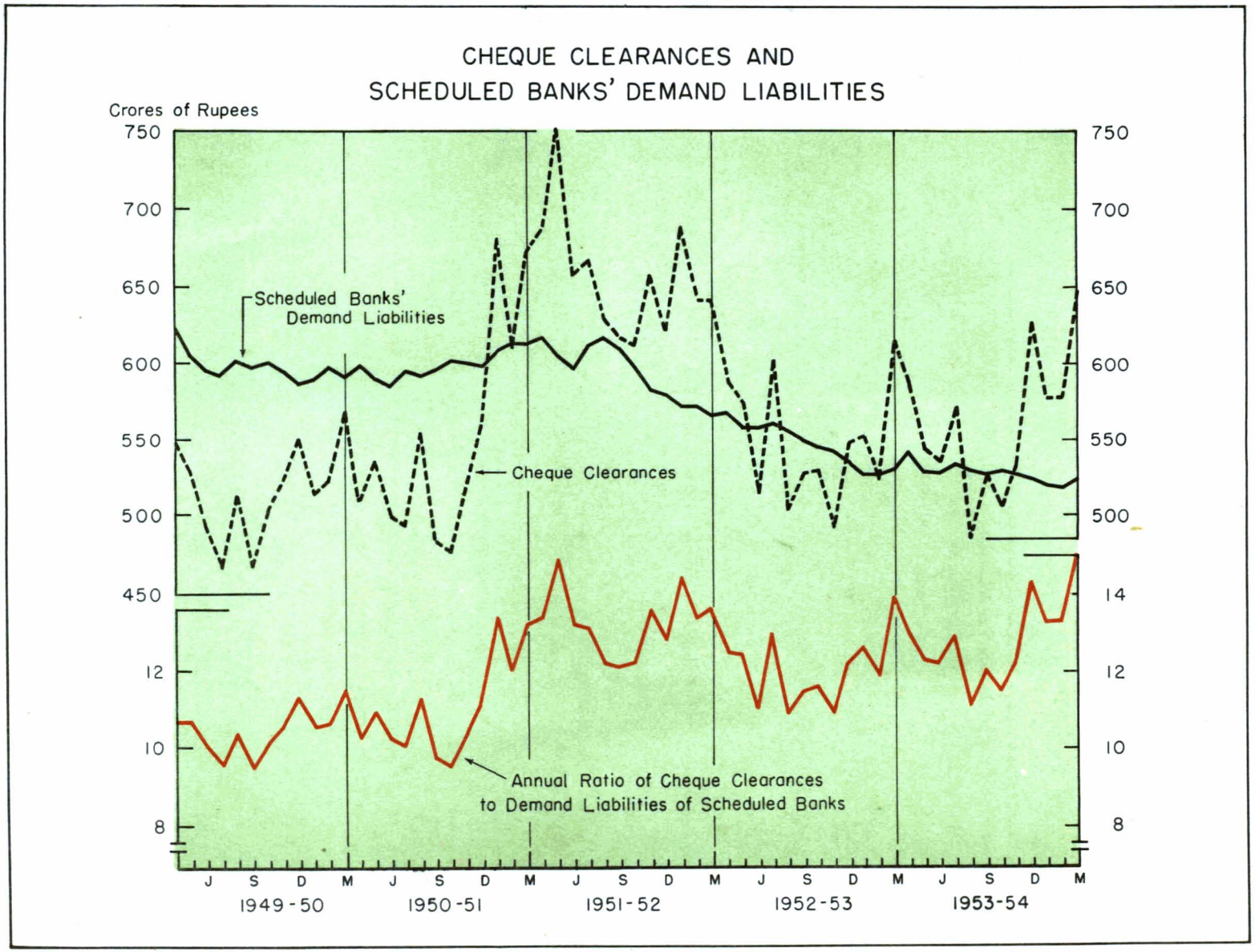
As the busy season gathered momentum, money rates also started moving up. The call money rate among the larger scheduled banks spurted up from the November-end level of $\frac{3}{4}$-1 per cent to $2\frac{3}{4}$-3 per cent by the end of December, while that among the smaller banks rose from $2\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 3 per cent during the same period. The three months' deposit rate gradually hardened and was quoted at 3 per cent on February 23, 1954, at which level it remained till the close of the year. The Treasury bill rate also firmed up gradually, the average rate of accepted tenders during March 1954 being 2·69 per cent.

Total net deposit liabilities of scheduled banks fell as the busy season advanced and stood lower at Rs. 833 crores on January 8, 1954 as compared with Rs. 858 crores in the last week of November 1953. However, they rose gradually in the subsequent weeks and closed for the year at Rs. 848 crores as against Rs. 832 crores in the corresponding week last year. Scheduled banks' investments in Government securities fluctuated between Rs. 317 crores and Rs. 319 crores (about 37 per cent of deposit liabilities) during the last month of the financial year as compared to Rs. 340 crores (40 per cent) just before the beginning of the busy season of 1953-54, and Rs. 303 crores (36 per cent) at the close of 1952-53.

The aggregate deposits of the reporting non-scheduled banks varied between Rs. 57 crores and Rs. 61 crores during the calendar year 1953. Their cash ratio fluctuated between 7 and 8 per cent during this period. Credit extended by these banks increased during the first four months and touched the peak figure of Rs. 45 crores towards the end of April. During the remaining part of the year, it varied between Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 43 crores. The ratio of advances to deposits moved between 68 and 73 per cent. The investments in Government securities varied between Rs. 18 crores and Rs. 20 crores during the first seven months, but remained steady at Rs. 20 crores during the rest of the period.

Reserve Bank of India.—The statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank of India reflects, to some extent, the marked improvement in the general economic situation and the increased tempo of economic development in the country on the one hand, and the balance of payments surplus on the other. These

GRAPH 8


CHEQUE CLEARANCES AND
SCHEDULED BANKS' DEMAND LIABILITIES
Crores of Rupees
750
700
650
600
550
500
450
12
10
8
Scheduled Banks' Demand Liabilities
Cheque Clearances
Annual Ratio of Cheque Clearances to Demand Liabilities of Scheduled Banks
14
J S D M J S D M J S D M J S D M J S D M
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54

are discussed at length in the various chapters ; here a reference is made mainly to the quantitative variations in the returns of the Bank. The salient features of the Bank's operations during the year are : (*i*) an increase in note circulation, (*ii*) a fall in Central Government's, but a rise in State Governments' balances, (*iii*) a moderate increase in foreign assets of the Bank, (*iv*) increased credit demands from banks, and (*v*) a decline in the Bank's holdings of Government securities (*vide* Statements 31-36 and Graphs 9 and 10).

The 1952-53 busy season continued till May 8, when the total note circulation touched the peak of Rs. 1,180 crores. Thereafter, but for an increase of Rs. 11 crores in the first week of June, note circulation declined almost continuously and touched the low of Rs. 1,071 crores in the last week of September. Subsequently, however, there was a more or less continuous rise, the volume of circulation on May 7, 1954 at Rs. 1,234 crores representing an expansion of Rs. 162 crores.

The deposits of banks with the Reserve Bank also recorded the usual seasonal changes—an increase in the slack season and a decline in the busy season. As compared with the level of Rs. 70 crores on November 27, 1953, scheduled bank deposits with the Reserve Bank reached a low of Rs. 38 crores in the first week of February and stood at Rs. 42 crores at the end of March 1954, as against Rs. 47 crores in the last week of March 1953.

The Central Government deposits, barring occasional declines, rose from Rs. 87 crores on April 3, 1953 to the peak level of Rs. 137 crores on September 18, 1953, and thereafter declined almost continuously to Rs. 90 crores on December 4, 1953. They rose again to Rs. 113 crores on January 1, 1954, but declined in the subsequent weeks, and stood at Rs. 66 crores in the last week of March. The balances of State Governments showed wide variations, ranging between Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 39 crores, except for the last two weeks of March 1954, when they rose to Rs. 63 crores.

On the assets side, 'other loans and advances,' which represent mainly the credit granted by the Bank to commercial and co-operative banks, showed irregular movements during April and May and rose from the initial level of Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 34 crores on May 8 and to Rs. 38 crores on June 12, 1953. The seasonal downtrend set in thereafter, the slack season low of Rs. 10 crores being touched on July 17, 1953 ; during the remaining period of 1953, other loans and advances fluctuated between Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 13 crores. Since January 1954, as the seasonal pull developed, they rose more or less steadily to Rs. 41 crores in the closing week of the year ; there was a further rise to Rs. 64 crores by May 7, 1954. The advances outstanding against usance bills also stood at a relatively higher level of Rs. 30 crores on May 7.

The total of advances given to the banks during the year amounted to Rs. 234 crores or Rs. 70 crores more than in 1952-53 ; total advances under the Bill Market Scheme were also higher at Rs. 97 crores as compared with Rs. 67 crores last year. The Reserve Bank also discounted and purchased (mostly Treasury) bills, which reached a maximum outstanding of Rs. 20 crores on January 15, 1954.

The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank, which reflect mainly the changes in the balance of payments trends, stood at Rs. 727 crores at the beginning of the year,

but gradually declined to Rs. 699 crores on September 25, 1953. They moved up again in the beginning of November and rose almost uninterruptedly to Rs. 753 crores towards the close of the year, which was Rs. 29 crores higher than a year ago.

The Bank's holdings of Government securities increased from Rs. 536 crores at the beginning of the year to Rs. 540 crores by the end of June, but thereafter they fell gradually to Rs. 488 crores towards the close of the financial year as against Rs. 546 crores a year ago.

Other Banking Developments.— During the year, the number of scheduled banks declined by 4 to 89. Two exchange banks, namely, the Bank of Tokyo and the British Bank of the Middle East were added to the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, while six, namely, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the National Savings Bank, the Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad, the Calcutta National Bank, the Nationale Handelsbank N. V., and the Dinajpore Bank were excluded from it. The number of offices of scheduled banks increased from 2,699 at the end of March 1953 to 2,728 at the end of March 1954.

An important development in the field of banking during the year was the appointment by the Reserve Bank, with the approval of the Government of India, of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. D. Shroff to examine how increased finance could be made available to the private sector through sources other than those which are under the consideration of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. In particular, the Committee was asked to examine the possibility of providing on a larger scale bank finance for development in the private sector. The principal recommendations of the Committee, whose report was submitted to the Reserve Bank early in May 1954, are given in Appendix I.

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Banks' Liquidation Proceedings Committee, a reference to which was made in the previous Report, the Government of India promulgated an Ordinance in October 1953. This was replaced by the Banking Companies (Amendment) Act in December 1953. The amended Act provides for, amongst other things, (1) extension of jurisdiction of the High Court with a view to avoiding multiplicity of courts to which the liquidator has to follow his debtors, (2) special period of limitation in respect of claims of banking companies against its directors, (3) expeditious enforcement of the liability of the directors by providing for the compulsory public examination of their conduct in relation to the affairs of the banking company, (4) special provision for repayment of any money or property once a *prima facie* case is made by the liquidator against promoter, director, manager, liquidator or officer of a banking company, (5) appointment by the Central Government of court liquidators for banking companies and (6) expediting execution of orders and decrees against debtors of banking companies. The Reserve Bank has been empowered to inspect and to call for returns and information from banking companies, which are being wound up or are working under schemes of arrangement but prohibited from accepting fresh deposits if so directed by the Central Government or the High Court.

The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1952, a reference to which was made in the previous Report, was enacted on

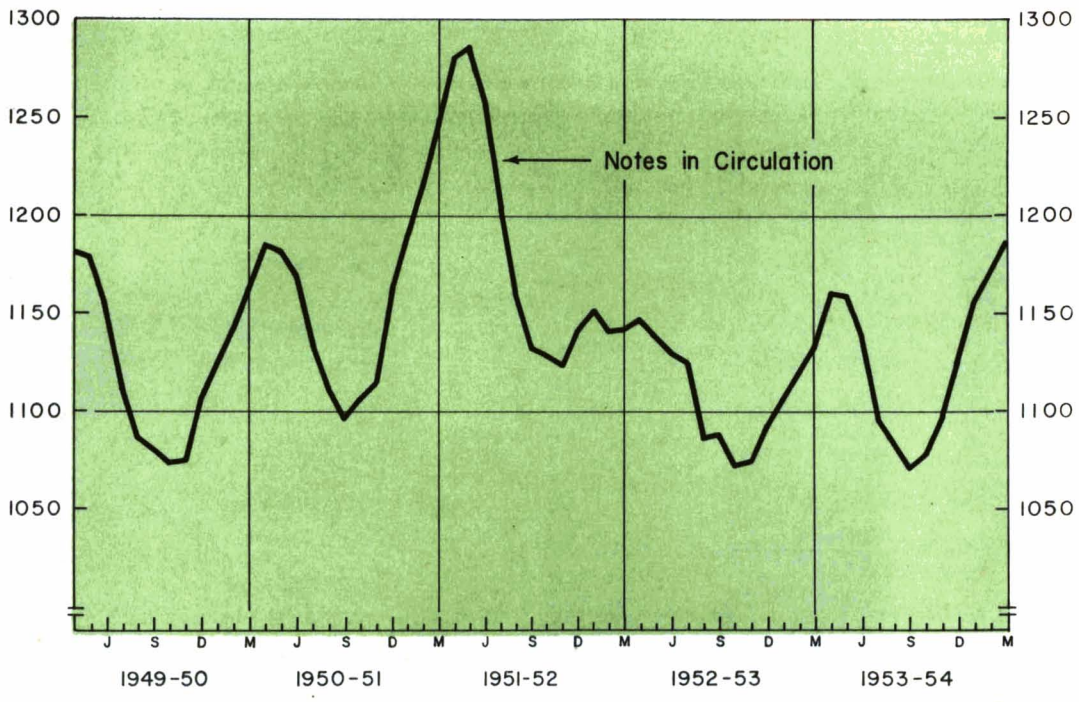
GRAPH 9

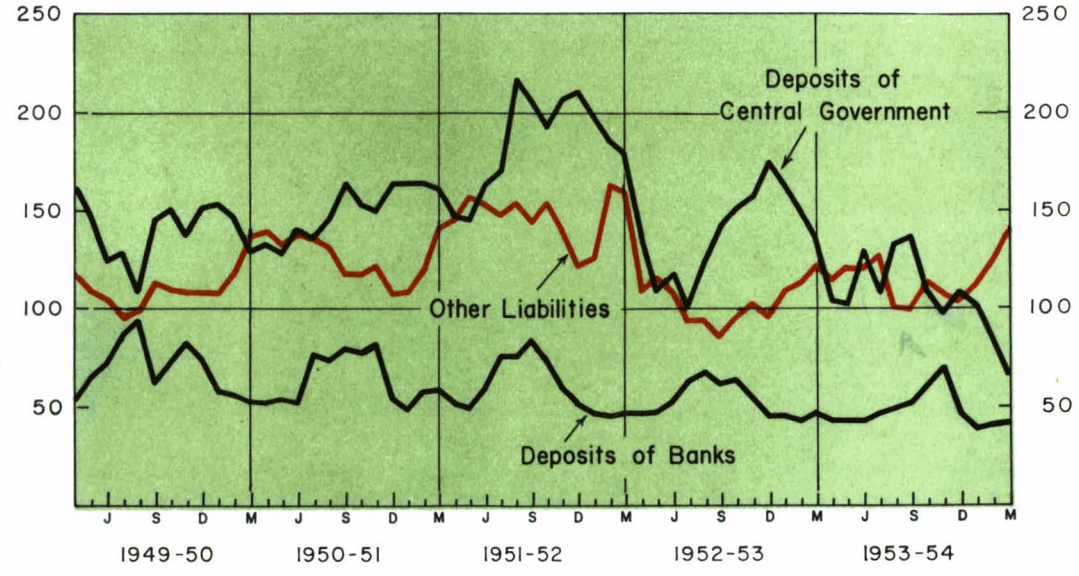
LIABILITIES OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Issue and Banking Departments Combined

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)

Crores of Rupees





December 30, 1953. The Act seeks to enlarge the scope of financial accommodation by the Reserve Bank for productive purposes and also to enable the Reserve Bank to reintroduce high denomination notes.

With a view to enabling more scheduled banks to take advantage of the Bill Market Scheme, it was decided to extend it to scheduled banks having deposits (including deposits outside India) of Rs. 5 crores or more and in possession of a licence granted by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. It was further decided, for a period of one year in the first instance commencing from October 1, 1953, to refund such cost of the stamp duty on usance bills or promissory notes as is in excess of Re. 0-1-0 per Rs. 1,000 instead of half the cost of stamp duty as hitherto. While this modification of the concession makes no difference in regard to bills executed in Part A or C States, it would give additional relief to banks or their constituents in regard to bills executed in Part B States where the incidence of stamp duty is comparatively high.

Further progress was made during the year in implementing some of the recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee. An office of the Reserve Bank of India was opened in Bangalore on July 1, 1953. The Hyderabad State Bank and the Bank of Mysore were appointed as agents of the Reserve Bank in the States of Hyderabad and Mysore, respectively. On January 1, 1954, the Reserve Bank was appointed as the sole banker to the Government of Saurashtra. During the first quarter of the financial year, the Imperial Bank of India opened 3 new branches, upgraded 2 pay offices and converted 2 Treasury pay offices into branches. Thus, during the first phase of expansion ended June 1953, the Imperial Bank of India opened 12 new branches, upgraded 14 pay offices and converted 8 Treasury pay offices into branches. The first phase of expansion is now being followed by a three-year programme, beginning from July 1, 1953. During this period, the Imperial Bank has, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, agreed to open 75 branches and convert 5 Treasury pay offices into branches in Part A and Part C States. Under the second phase of expansion so far, the Imperial Bank opened 2 new branches, upgraded 5 pay offices and converted 2 Treasury pay offices into branches by the close of the financial year.

The Government of India set up a Savings Bank Advisory Committee in July 1953, with a view to studying the details of reorganisation of the postal savings bank system on banking lines, a reference to which was made in last year's Report. The Committee has submitted its first report to the Government of India, setting out the results of its deliberations.

Appeals were filed on behalf of the employees and banking companies against certain directions of the Award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by the Government of India on January 5, 1952, to which a reference was made in the last Report. The Labour Appellate Tribunal (Special Bench) Bombay, which heard the appeals, announced its findings on April 28, 1954. The Tribunal has stepped up the scales of pay of banks in the 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories (except in the case of class A banks in class I Area) and increased the quantum of dearness allowance. For the 'D' class banks, however, it has retained the scales of pay and allowances as given in the Award for a maximum period of five years from April 1, 1954, after which the scales of 'C' class banks will apply to them. The general frame-work of dearness allowance has been retained, but, in the case of

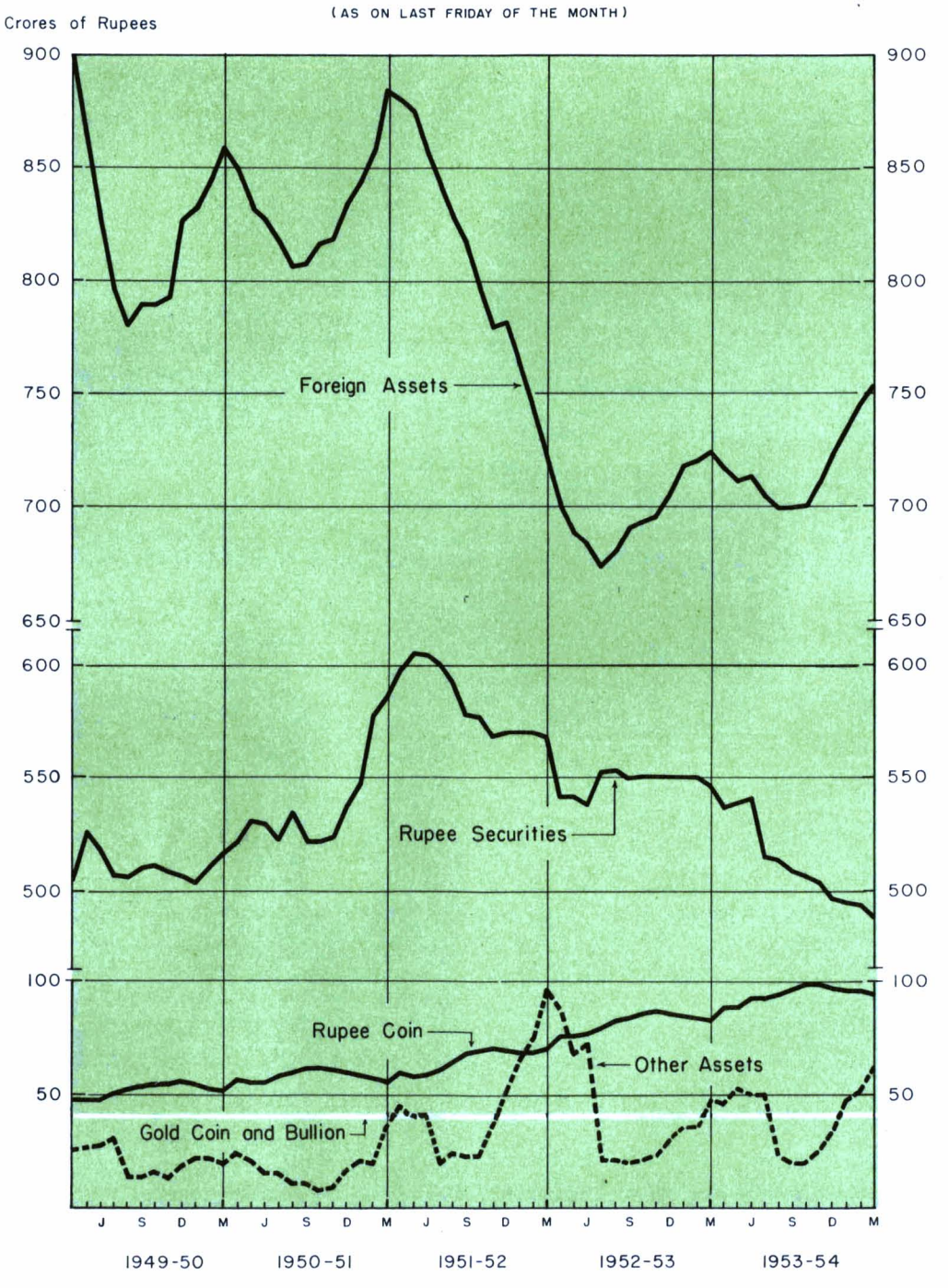
clerical staff, instead of fixing dearness allowance at a uniform rate of 33⅓ per cent of basic salary for all banks, the Tribunal has fixed a variable percentage for each of the three areas based on slabs of Rs. 100 of the basic pay. The minimum dearness allowance in the case of banks falling in the first three categories in Areas I, II and III has been fixed at Rs. 50, Rs. 45 and Rs. 40, respectively. House rent allowance will be admissible to employees during the leave period, even exceeding four months, under certain conditions. No employee who is dismissed for misconduct will be eligible for gratuity. An employee who becomes physically or mentally incapable of further service or whose services are terminated within ten years will be entitled to gratuity as well as retrenchment relief. By an Ordinance amending Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, the Government of India have extended by 90 days the period of 30 days allowed to them to take a decision on the Award.

GRAPH 10

ASSETS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Issue and Banking Departments Combined

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)



V. THE CAPITAL MARKET

General.—The Indian capital market displayed during the year a substantial measure of stability and confidence. The gilt-edged market continued to rule quite firm, notwithstanding the substantial amount of borrowing by the Central and the State Governments. The industrial share market presented a very firm tone during the greater part of the year and made up the net loss in prices sustained during the previous year (*vide* Table below). The volume of business showed some increase in comparison with the previous year, but it was still substantially below the 1951-52 level.

All-India Index Numbers of Security Prices

(*Base*: 1949-50=100)

	March 1953	March 1954	Annual Average 1952-53	Annual Average 1953-54	*Percentage variation of*	
	1	2	3	4	*2 over 1*	*4 over 3*
Gilt-edged (Central Government Loans)	90·4	90·2	89·9	90·2	— *0·2*	+ *0·3*
Fixed Dividend Securities (Preference Shares)	86·6	88·0	87·3	87·3	+ *1·7*	—
Variable Dividend Securities	93·8	102·6	94·0	95·6	+ *9·4*	+ *1·7*

The new issues market seems to have shown some revival of activity during the year. The amount of consents granted by the Controller of Capital Issues during 1953 at Rs. 81 crores was the highest since 1948. Among the principal issues successfully floated on the market, mention may be made of the Standard-Vacuum Refining Company's debentures for Rs. 4 crores and the Tata Electric group's ordinary shares for a total of Rs. 3 crores. There was a marked increase during the year in the number of bonus issues, which was also a factor contributing to the strength of the share market.

The outstanding loans and advances of the Industrial Finance Corporation showed a further increase of Rs. 2·6 crores during the year. The Corporation increased its resources by an additional issue of bonds to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. Five more State Financial Corporations were established during the year under review.

The Companies Bill, based largely on the recommendations of the Company Law Committee (referred to in this Report for 1951-52), was introduced in Parliament on September 2, 1953 and has since been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

Government Securities.—The substantial measure of stability, witnessed in the gilt-edged market last year, continued during the year under review, the all-India index number of Government of India security prices fluctuating narrowly between 90·0 and 90·5 (*vide* Statements 38 and 39). The post-budget recovery in Government securities witnessed in March 1953 was generally maintained in April and May, owing to (*i*) the emergence of investment demand following a

gradual return to easy money conditions, (*ii*) paucity of floating stocks due to the occasional suspension of sales of Government securities by the Reserve Bank and (*iii*) the favourable effect of the post-budget rise in British Government securities.

The market, however, eased during June and the first half of July, the post-budget gains in respect of a majority of issues being wiped out. The announcement by the Government of India, on May 30, of the issue of the 3½ per cent cash-cum-conversion National Plan Bonds, 1961 for Rs. 75 crores, at an issue price of Rs. 98-4, imparted a somewhat easy tone, the redemption yield of 3·76 per cent being higher than the anticipations of the market ; quotations, particularly in the medium-dated section, were generally marked down in adjustment to the terms of the new issue. The market eased further during the first half of July on account of the hesitancy caused by the anticipated floatation of State loans. However, the 4 per cent Loans, 1963, floated on July 15, by six Part A and four Part B States for an aggregate sum of Rs. 28 crores (at issue prices varying between par and Rs. 99-8, with the redemption yield ranging from 4 to 4·06 per cent) proved quite successful and this helped to maintain an even tenor in the market during the latter half of July.

During the next four months (August to November), the market continued to be quietly steady with a restricted turnover. The reduction of the U.K. Bank rate in the middle of September 1953 did not have any immediate effect on the gilt-edged prices in India. Towards the end of November, an easy tone was noticed owing to the emergence of slight stringency in the money market. But this was short-lived and the last four months of the year (December 1953 to March 1954) witnessed a revival of firmness in Government securities, in spite of the growing stringency in the money market. This was due, among other factors, to the rumours that Bank rate in India might be reduced, following the reduction of rates in the U.K., France and other European countries between September and December, and in the U.S.A. and again in France in February. The scarcity of floating stocks, owing to occasional suspension of offerings from official quarters, also contributed to the strength of the market. There was, however, no significant increase in the volume of business. Nor did prices show any marked rise.

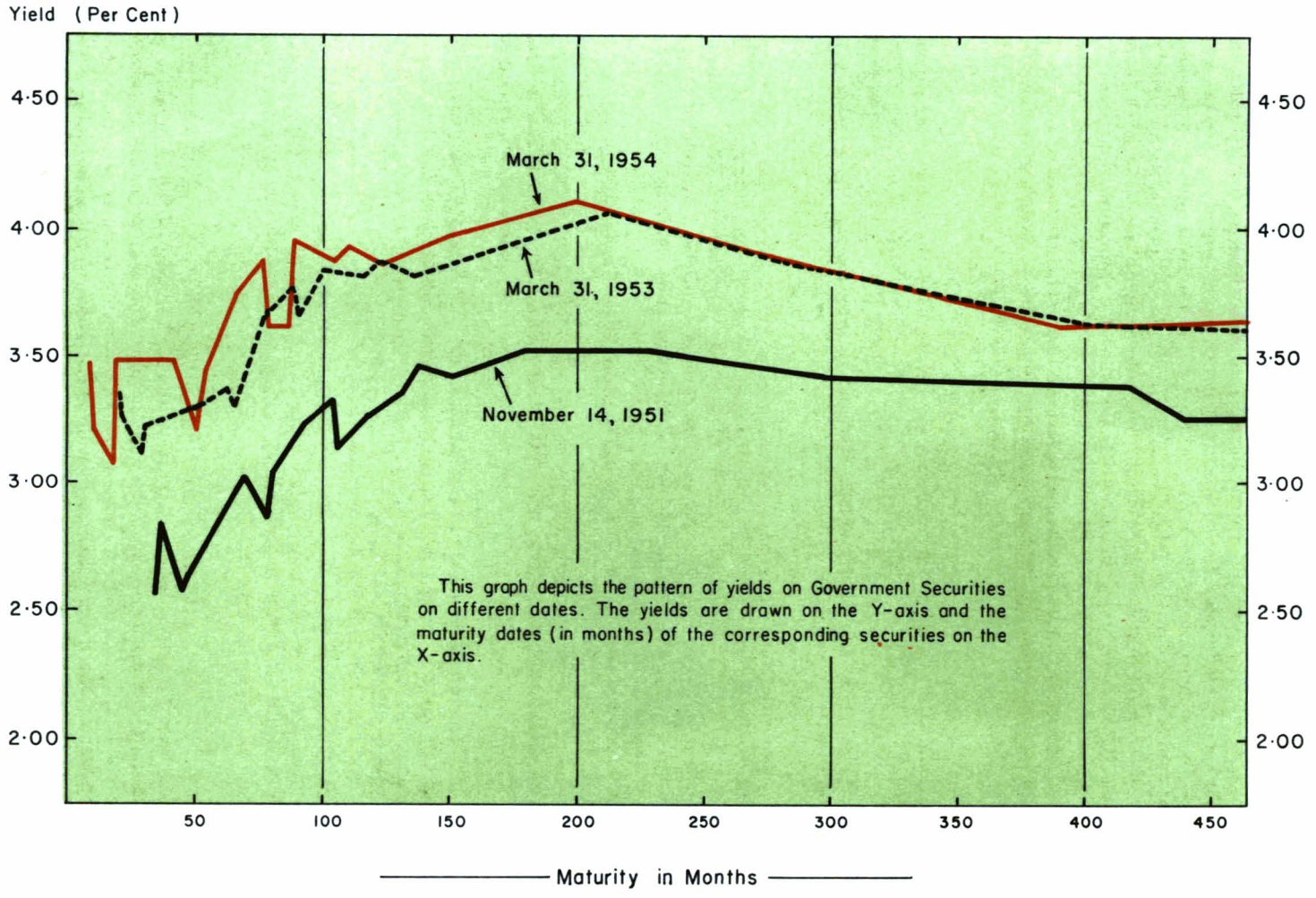
The *average prices* for March 1954 were higher than those for March 1953 in respect of some securities and lower in respect of others. However, except in the case of short-dated loans, the variations in prices were very narrow, the largest rise and fall amounting to annas 4 and annas 7, respectively.

The *average yields* on all the non-terminable and long-dated loans and a majority of the medium and short-dated loans were higher in March 1954 as compared with a year ago, but the rise was mostly of the order of 1/10 of one per cent (*vide* Statement 40 and Graph 11).

State Government loans ruled quietly steady for the major part of the year, though they turned a shade easy during June on account of the impending issue of State loans. Except for the 3 per cent Loans, 1955 and 1956 and the 3 per cent Bombay Loan, 1962, which showed gains ranging upto annas 6, a majority of the other loans showed declines, ranging upto Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of the 3 per cent Madras Loan, 1959. The 4 per cent Loans, 1964, showed declines ranging from annas 9 to Rs. 1-1.

GRAPH II

GILT-EDGED YIELDS IN INDIA



Industrial Securities.—The equities market ruled buoyant during most of the year, in contrast to the weakness evinced during the previous year. The downtrend in industrial securities, which began with the initiation of the Korean truce talks in June 1951, reached its nadir in January 1953, when equities touched the lowest levels for the postwar period. Following the publication of the Central Budget for 1953-54 at the end of February 1953, there was a recovery in the equities market, which forged ahead throughout 1953-54, except for slight breaks in the first week of April and during July-September. The Reserve Bank all-India index number of variable dividend industrial securities (*base* 1949-50=100) rose from 92·9 in April 1953 to 94·4 in June, and, after declining slightly to 91·6 in September, firmed up to 102·6 in March 1954.

A major bullish influence on the market was the inflationary implications of the large-scale deficit financing envisaged in the Central Budget for 1953-54 towards the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. Sentiment was also favourably influenced by (*i*) expectations of an early grant by Government of a substantial increase in the retention price of steel to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (which materialised in July 1953), (*ii*) the announcement by the Mediator, on May 10, of the long-awaited Tata Steels conversion ratio (of six ordinary shares for one deferred share), (*iii*) satisfactory earnings of jute companies and renewed strength of the jute goods market and (*iv*) the restoration of the power cut in Madras.

There was a temporary setback during July, August and September, which was mainly attributable to (*i*) continued labour unrest in the Indian Iron and Steel Company's Works at Burnpur and the declaration of a lock-out by the management on August 24, (*ii*) downward trend in the production of steel, (*iii*) weakness in some commodity markets, (*iv*) the setback on Wall Street and (*v*) the uncertain Korean situation.

The latter half of the year under review witnessed a resumption of the uptrend noticed during the first quarter of the year. The decision of the Government of India to increase the expenditure on the Five-Year Plan by Rs. 175 crores was bullishly received by the market. Government measures to stimulate demand (export and domestic) for jute and cotton manufactures through reliefs in export and excise duties imparted strength to the share market. The improved outlook for tea exports and prices was yet another favourable factor in the situation. The outlook for corporate profits recorded a perceptible improvement in the second half of the year leading to renewed inquiry for equities.

The market also derived satisfaction from Government's desire to assist the private sector of industry, as indicated by the appointment by the Reserve Bank of a Committee to examine the question of providing increased finance to the private sector and the discussions between the Government of India and the IBRD Mission regarding the proposed establishment of a corporation to promote the expansion of industries. Buoyancy was also imparted to the market by the reduction of Bank rates in foreign countries, which resulted in expectations of a similar change in India, and the optimism witnessed on the New York and London stock exchanges, reflecting the growing feeling that the business recession in the U.S.A. was unlikely to assume large dimensions.

With the exception of investment trusts, which showed no change, and coal, which showed a decline of 6·1 per cent, the index numbers of all the other groups of variable dividend securities showed gains over the year. The rise was marked in mining and oil (36·4 per cent), plantations (31·3 per cent) and general engineering (22·2 per cent). The rise in the indices of iron and steel, shipping, chemicals and paper groups ranged between 16·2 per cent and 19·0 per cent. The rise in the case of the major groups was relatively smaller, for instance, textiles (9·6 per cent), jute (1·2 per cent) and cement (7·9 per cent) (*vide* Statement 38 for the variations of prices of market leaders).

Regionally, the rise was largest in Madras (11·1 per cent), followed by Bombay (8·7 per cent) and Calcutta (8·0 per cent) (*vide* Statement 39 and Graph 12).

Among fixed dividend industrial securities, preference shares showed a slight rise of 1·6 per cent, all groups, except electricity and iron and steel, showing increases ranging upto 7·3 per cent in the case of paper.

Capital Issues.—The new issues market seems to have shown evidence of a revival of activity during the year, although information on this is, as usual, not adequate. The data published by the Controller of Capital Issues relate only to 'consents'. Sufficient information is not available regarding the actual floatations by the companies obtaining consents ; but steps are being taken to collect the data.

The year witnessed the floatation of a few big issues, of which particular mention may be made of the 5¼ per cent debentures of the Standard-Vacuum Refining Company for Rs. 4 crores issued in connection with the setting up of their oil refinery in India and the ordinary shares of the three Tata Electric Companies for a total of Rs. 3 crores.

The statistics relating to the working of capital issues control during 1953 indicate a marked increase in the amount of issues sanctioned to the highest level since 1948, although the number of companies to which consent was granted was the lowest since 1948. Thus, 232 companies were granted consents to issue capital to the extent of Rs. 81·4 crores in 1953, as against 254 companies with consents for Rs. 39·8 crores during the previous year (*vide* Statement 42).

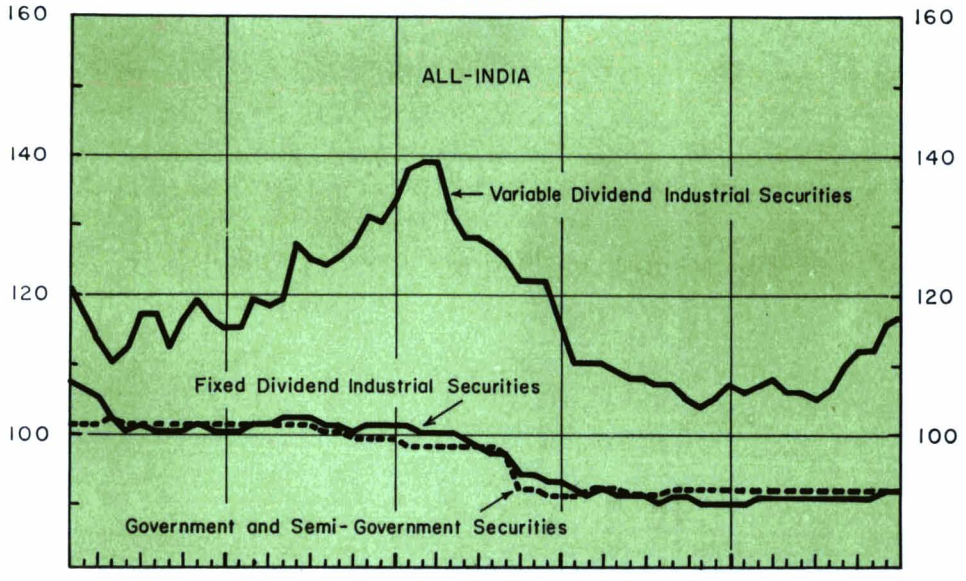
As in previous years, industrial issues predominated over non-industrial issues, especially in respect of the amounts sanctioned. Thus, 124 industrial companies were sanctioned Rs. 71·4 crores, while 108 non-industrial companies were sanctioned Rs. 10 crores. Sanctions for initial issues by new companies accounted for Rs. 18·4 crores (23 per cent) and those for further issues by existing companies accounted for Rs. 63·0 crores (77 per cent). Among the latter, bonus issues constituted Rs. 14·7 crores and other issues Rs. 48·3 crores. Out of the total issues of Rs. 81·4 crores, ordinary shares accounted for Rs. 54·3 crores, debentures for Rs. 13·9 crores, preference shares for Rs. 9·6 crores and miscellaneous (e.g. loans) for Rs. 3·6 crores.

Foreign participation was in evidence in respect of 51 companies, which were sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 37·2 crores, but the exact amount of foreign participation is not available. However, combined data relating to consents granted under the Capital Issues Control Act, as well as approval accorded under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, indicate that the number of consents granted to non-residents was 101 and the amount of capital (initial as well as further) allowed to be issued by them was Rs. 17·5 crores.

GRAPH 12

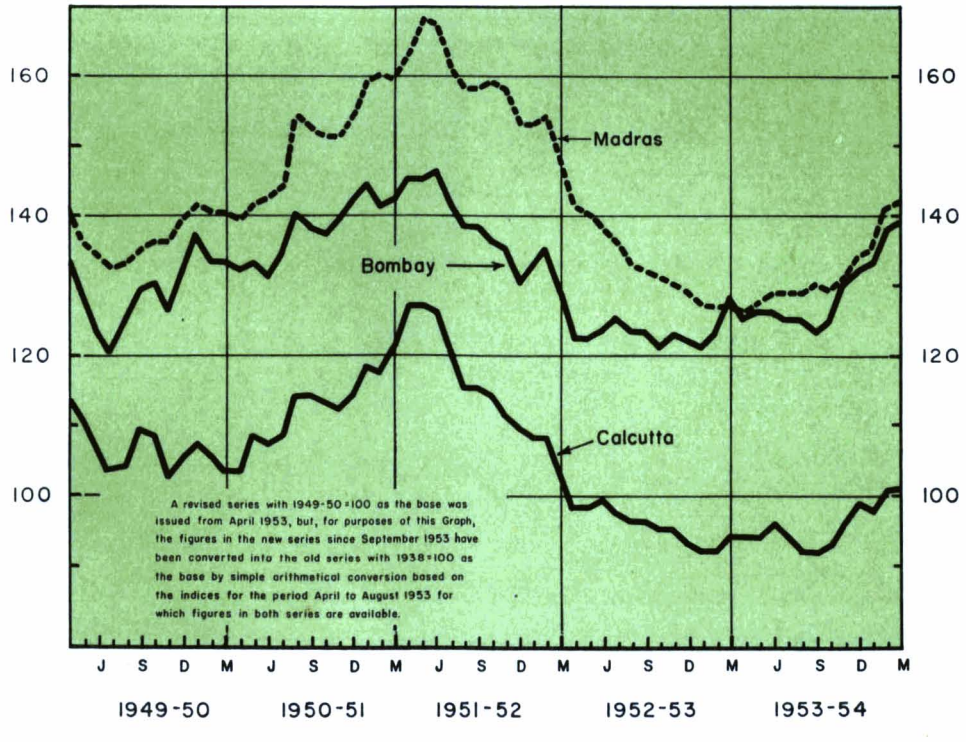
INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

Base:- 1938 =100



VARIABLE DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

REGIONAL



Industrial Finance Corporation of India.—During the year under review, the outstanding loans and advances of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India increased further from Rs. 8·62 crores at the end of March 1953 to Rs. 11·20 crores at the end of March 1954. The percentage of loans and advances to the total assets of the Corporation rose from 75 to 81. The resources of the Corporation were augmented by a further sale of bonds to the extent of Rs. 2 crores and temporary borrowings from the Reserve Bank to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs*.

The rate of interest charged by the Corporation on its loans and advances was raised during the year from 6 per cent to 6½ per cent, owing to the rising cost of borrowing funds. The rebate of ½ per cent for the payment of interest and instalments of principal on the due dates continued unchanged.

During the course of discussion on the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1952, certain criticisms about the working of the Corporation were made in Parliament. Consequently, the Government of India appointed, in December 1952, a Committee to enquire into the working of the Corporation. The report of the Committee was submitted to Government on May 7, 1953. The Committee has made a number of recommendations about administrative, organisational, procedural and policy matters and these are in various stages of consideration and implementation.

State Financial Corporations.—During the year under review, five more State Financial Corporations were established, under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Hyderabad and West Bengal. The particulars relating to the date of establishment, capital structure and allocation of issued capital to the various categories of shareholders of the corporations established so far are given below :—

State Financial Corporations

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of the Corporation	Date of Establishment	Authorised Capital	Issued Capital	Distribution of Issued Capital			
				State Government	Reserve Bank	Financial Institutions	Others
1. Punjab Financial Corporation	Feb. 1, 1953	2,00	1,00	30	20	40	10
2. Bombay State Financial Corporation	Nov. 30, 1953	2,00	1,00	31	20	44	5
3. West Bengal Financial Corporation	Mar. 1, 1954	2,00	1,00	30	20	40	10
4. Saurashtra Financial Corporation	Sept.29, 1953	2,00	1,00	26	10	54	10
5. Travancore-Cochin Financial Corporation	Nov. 23, 1953	2,00	1,00	50	15	30	5
6. Hyderabad State Financial Corporation	Feb. 13, 1954	2,00	1,00	50	10	35	5

* It has been decided not to avail of the loan which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had provisionally agreed to make.

During the year, the Punjab Financial Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 28·52 lakhs and had disbursed a total amount of Rs. 8·84 lakhs as on March 31, 1954. The other corporations, which were established only recently, have not yet started granting loans.

Proposals for the establishment of similar corporations in the other States are under the consideration of the respective State Governments.

VI. THE BULLION MARKET

General.—During 1953-54, as in the preceding years, price movements in both gold and silver continued to be governed mainly by domestic factors, in view of the virtual isolation of the Indian bullion market from the world markets. The easing of the import restrictions on silver in the U.K. in December 1953* had no appreciable effect on silver prices in India. Throughout 1953-54, the gold price in India remained markedly above the world parity, while the silver quotation also ruled above the world price during the greater part of the year. Although price trends in both metals were broadly in conformity with the usual seasonal pattern, the undertone was relatively firm during the major part of the year, partly in keeping with the generally favourable tone of commodity markets. Among other factors which contributed to the general firmness in bullion were the prosperous agricultural season, the enactment of the Estate Duty Bill, the U.S.-Pakistan Defence Pact, the inflationary psychology created by the increasing resort to deficit financing under the Five-Year Plan and the setback to smuggling activity. Relatively to the previous year, both gold and silver closed for the year higher at Rs. 90-11 per tola and Rs. 168-0 per 100 tolas, respectively, as against Rs. 85-3 and Rs. 159-4 at the close of 1952-53.

During the year under review, futures trading in bullion under the auspices of the Bombay Bullion Association† was free from major crises. The volume of futures business showed practically no change in comparison with last year and was considerably below the 1951-52 volume. The relatively smooth working of the market appeared to be due, in a large measure, to the Association's bye-laws providing for automatic margins and interim clearings. Notwithstanding the thinness of the market, the range of price variations during the year was the smallest since 1940-41 in the case of silver and 1949-50 in the case of gold, reflecting mainly the virtual elimination of the earlier excessive speculative pressures on the market.

During the year, bye-law 33C, providing for the payment of margins based on price variations, came into operation in only 2 settlements in gold and 4 settlements in silver, as against 4 settlements in gold and 7 settlements in silver in the preceding year. Bye-law 33D, which provides for payment of margins when carry-over charges exceed specified limits, became operative twice during the year, the margins having been levied on outstanding purchases on both occasions. Automatic interim clearings in terms of bye-law 104(2), designed to ensure prompt payment of differences when fluctuations become excessive, came into force only 6 times, as against 12 times last year, their operation being mostly due to price increases in silver. The appreciable reduction in the number of times these bye-laws became operative indicated mainly the generally healthy position of the market during the year.

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* In December 1953, it was officially announced that the U.K. Government stocks of silver would not, in future, be held available to supply the essential needs of industry and that permission will be granted for purchases of silver to be made in the cheapest market, including the dollar area, to satisfy essential trade requirements.

†This is the only recognised association for forward trading in gold and silver in the Bombay State under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947.

Owing mainly to the continuance of the exchange restrictions on imports and exports of bullion*, the supplies in the Bombay market remained, on the whole, restricted. The main sources of supply to the market continued to be newly-mined domestic production, which is sold in the open market, and arrivals of smuggled gold. The domestic output of gold, which had risen continuously since 1949, suffered a setback during 1953 (*vide* Statement 7), owing mainly to the closure of the Oorgaum gold mine in Mysore in July 1953. The estimated output declined from 253,264 ounces (valued at Rs. 6·04 crores) in 1952 to 222,922 ounces‡ (valued at Rs. 5·11 crores‡) in 1953. Silver production also went down from 17,675 ounces (valued at Rs. 73,557) to 16,316 ounces‡ (valued at Rs. 68,208‡). As regards supplies of smuggled gold, no accurate estimates are possible, but reports seem to indicate that the inflow of contraband gold into India during the year under review was on a smaller scale as compared to the previous years. Among the factors which contributed to this result were the vigilant action taken by the Union Government to check smuggling and the political developments, towards the close of the year, in the French and Portuguese possessions in India, which have been the main centres of the contraband trade in bullion.

Gold Prices.—In contrast to the general weakness on the world free gold markets, gold prices (ready) § in India ruled relatively firm during the greater part of the year. While the sagging trend of world gold prices was attributable to receding hopes of an increase in the U.S. official price of gold, a falling-off in the hoarding demand in view of the truce in Korea, Russian sales of gold and large supplies of newly-mined gold owing to the earlier relaxations of restrictions on premium gold sales by the major producers, the general firmness in gold prices in India stemmed mainly from the closed nature of the market and the pressure of seasonal demand occasioned by better harvests. As in recent years, the price trend of gold in Bombay was also influenced by that of silver, which is the more active metal in the market. After the temporary setback witnessed towards the close of last year, the seasonal uptrend in quotations noticed since December 1952 gathered strength during the first quarter of the year under review (*vide* Graph 13). Market sentiment was also aided by expectations of an early enactment of the Estate Duty Bill and prospects of a slackening in the rate of arrivals of smuggled gold with the onset of the monsoon. In consequence, the ready rate for gold went up from Rs. 85-3 on March 31 to Rs. 93-6 by mid-June, this being the highest level attained during the year (*vide* Statement 45). Thereafter, the trend was reversed as a result of the tapering-off of demand with the advent of the slack season, the ready rate dropping to Rs. 85-15 by July 27. In August, the market ruled generally quiet, except for a temporary revival following the introduction in Parliament, on August 24, of a Bill fixing the rates of estate duty in terms of Section 34 of the Estate Duty Bill.

The earlier downtrend was, however, resumed from about the close of September, sentiment having been affected by the continued slackness in ready demand and rumours (since officially denied) of possible sales of gold by the Reserve Bank

*The details regarding the restrictions on imports and exports of gold and silver imposed in terms of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, will be found in para 95 of the Report for 1950-51.

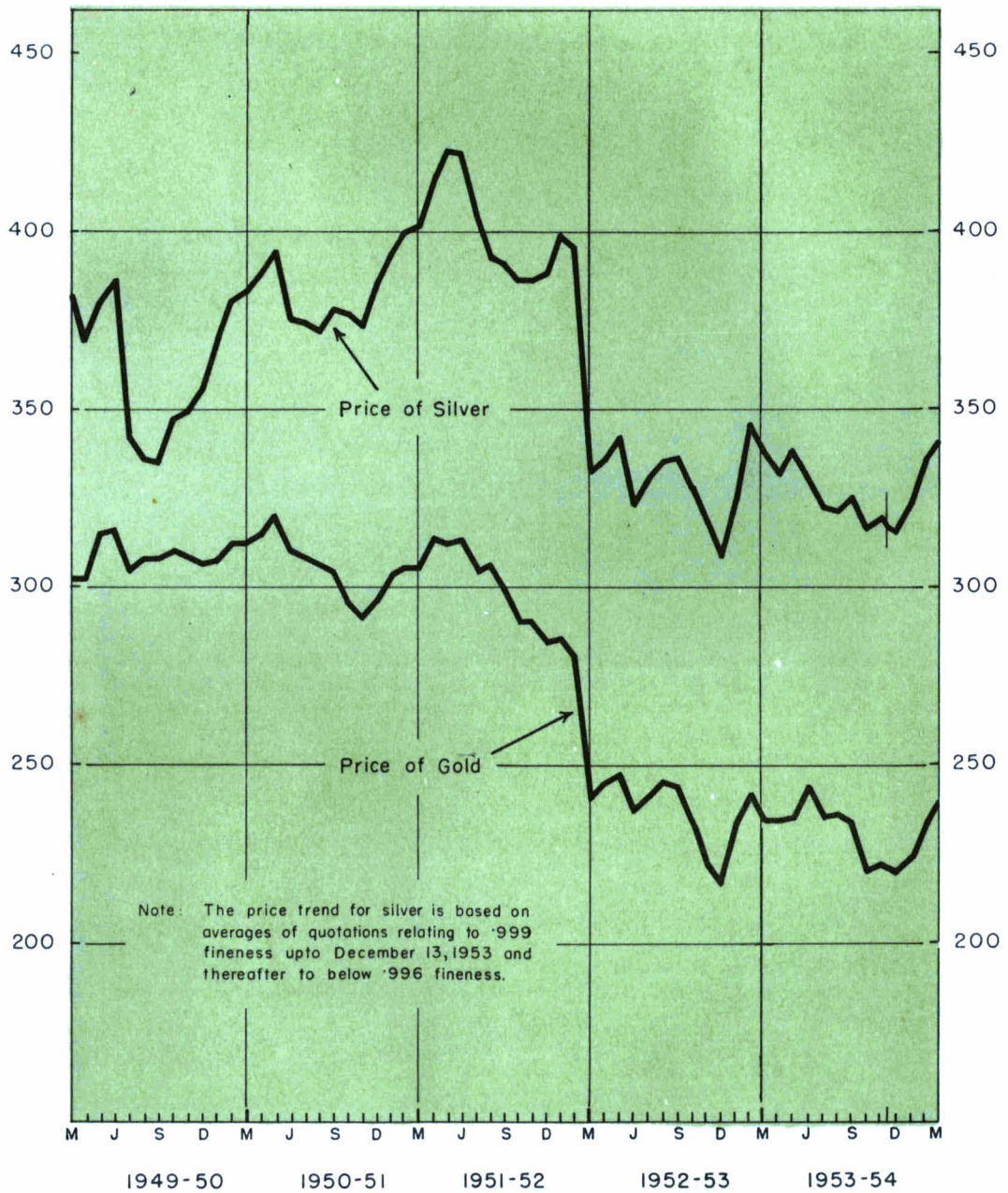
‡Provisional.

§ Throughout this section, only the trends in 'ready' prices have been reviewed, since 'ready' and 'forward' rates generally showed parallel movements.

GRAPH 13

INDICES OF BULLION (SPOT) PRICES

Base:– June - August 1939=100



of India. As a result, the spot rate declined further to Rs. 79-8 on October 26—the lowest level of the year. In the succeeding two months, the market again ruled, on the whole, quiet, but from about the beginning of January, a distinctly firm trend set in, which lasted throughout the rest of the year. The main factor responsible for this uptrend was the strength of seasonal demand. Other contributory factors included (1) reports of large confiscations of smuggled gold, (2) developments in regard to the U.S.-Pakistan Defence Pact, (3) the large-scale deficit financing envisaged under the Plan and (4) political developments in the French and Portuguese possessions in India towards the close of the year. Consequently, the ready rate spurted up from Rs. 82-4 at the end of December to Rs. 90-11 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 85-3 at the end of the previous year.

The range of fluctuations narrowed down further from Rs. 18-9 in 1952-53 to Rs. 13-14. The highest and the lowest rates were Rs. 93-6 and Rs. 79-8, the corresponding rates for the preceding year being Rs. 95-14 and Rs. 77-5. The average price of gold for the year worked out slightly lower at Rs. 86-2, as compared with Rs. 88-0 for 1952-53. As in the previous year, practically throughout the year spot gold continued to command a premium over the forward, ranging upto Rs. 3-3, while the maximum discount was only 1 anna, reflecting mainly the prevailing shortage of ready stocks.

Silver Prices.—While the world price of silver remained remarkably stable and showed virtually no net change over the year, the price of silver in Bombay† showed a further rise of 5·5 per cent. Initially, the ready price of silver evinced a temporary setback, after which it resumed its earlier seasonal uptrend, owing mainly to rising local offtake and keen buying from upcountry centres. The price dropped from Rs. 159-4 on March 31 to Rs. 152-12 by April 6, but spurted up thereafter to Rs. 167-14 by mid-May (*vide* Statement 46). In the latter half of May, an apparently curious situation was witnessed ; while the bulls attempted to keep down quotations in the 2nd *Vaishakh* settlement to avoid the payment of margins in terms of bye-law 33D(1)(a)(i), the bears tried to push up rates through short-covering to enforce the margins on bulls. On May 30, with the *undha budla* (backwardation charges) ruling above Rs. 3 and the closing (forward) quotation for 2nd *Vaishakh** also rising above its official starting rate, margins became payable by bulls. At the same time, margins also became payable by bears on their outstanding sales in the *Jeth** settlement in terms of bye-law 33C(1)(b) with the closing quotation for the 30th falling below its official starting rate by over Rs. 7; in effect, both the bulls and the bears had to pay margins on the same day. During June, prices generally tended to sag, as a result of falling offtake and increasing arrivals, while sentiment was also affected by prospects of peace in Korea and weakness in the cotton market. In consequence, the ready rate fell from Rs. 163-7 on May 30 to Rs. 155-14 by the end of June. Thereafter, prices fluctuated both ways within a narrow range upto about end-August, when activity again revived and the rate spurted up to Rs. 161-1 in early September, mainly on expectations of higher offtake in the ensuing busy season in view of the satisfactory progress of the monsoon. This trend was, how-

†This review is based on available ready prices, which are not on a strictly comparable basis, the quotations upto December 13, 1953 relating to ·999 fineness and thereafter to ·9900—·9959 fineness.

* The period of trading covered by the 2nd *Vaishakh* settlement in silver was April 21 to May 30, 1953 and by the *Jeth* settlement May 14 to June 30, 1953 ; the two settlements were thus running concurrently during the period May 14 to May 30, 1953.

ever, soon reversed as a sequel to the Board's proposal to amend the bye-laws of the Association with a view to fixing the maximum penalty for non-delivery, the ready rate consequently dropping to Rs. 148-14 by October 21—the lowest level of the year. Thereafter, the market ruled generally quiet in the next two months. The closing quarter of the year witnessed the emergence of strong seasonal demand, which carried the rate to Rs. 169-2 on March 31—the highest level touched for over a year; the rate closed for the year at Rs. 168-0.

The range of fluctuations in the rates for ready silver during the year was Rs. 20-4, the smallest since 1940-41, which was considerably below the range of Rs. 33-0 for 1952-53. The highest and the lowest rates were Rs. 169-2 and Rs. 148-14, the corresponding rates in the preceding year being Rs. 174-12 and Rs. 141-12. The average† price of silver worked out to Rs. 157-5 for the period upto December 13 and Rs. 159-14 for the rest of the year, as compared with Rs. 159-8 for the whole of 1952-53. The premium of the ready rates over the forward ranged upto Rs. 6-4, while the maximum discount was only 14 annas.

† See foot-note on page 43.

VII. PUBLIC FINANCE

General.—The budgetary position of the Government of India and State Governments showed greater imbalance during 1953-54 than in the previous year (*vide* Statements 49–54 and Graphs 14 and 15). In 1954-55 the imbalance is expected to be even larger. According to the budget statements, the overall deficit (revenue and capital accounts together) in 1953-54 (RE) of the Centre at Rs. 48 crores showed a substantial reduction of Rs. 16 crores from the 1952-53 level. On the other hand, Part A and Part B States had a consolidated deficit of Rs. 33 crores in 1953-54 (RE), as against an overall surplus of Rs. 11 crores in 1952-53. For the public sector as a whole, therefore, there was an increase in budget deficits during 1953-54 (RE). However, these figures are, as mentioned above, based on the budget statements and represent the excess of expenditure covered by a reduction in cash balances only. They do not take into account receipts under floating debt and withdrawal from (or addition to) investment reserves. Like the drawing down of cash balances, these also constitute modes of deficit financing. In the capital account of the Central Government, credit is taken in 1953-54 for a net amount of Rs. 80 crores under floating debt (Treasury bills). The State Governments, on the other hand, added to their investment reserves, so that a portion of the fall in their cash balances merely represents a change in the form of assets held by them. Excluding the receipts from net increase under floating debt in the case of the Centre and the outgo due to purchase of securities in the case of State Governments, the overall deficit of the public sector amounted to Rs. 154 crores* in 1953-54 (RE)— Rs. 128 crores in the case of the Centre and to Rs. 26 crores in the case of both Part A and Part B States, as against a similar aggregate deficit of Rs. 85 crores in 1952-53. For 1954-55, an overall deficit of Rs. 293 crores is anticipated, of which Rs. 239 crores is proposed to be incurred by the Centre and Rs. 54 crores by Part A and Part B States together.

The progressively larger outlays on development expenditure have been the main contributory factor for the budgetary imbalance. It is to be noted that the greater part of the deficit of the Central Government has been incurred on account of increased assistance to State Governments and to railways towards the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. Grants, subventions and loans made available by the Centre to State Governments are given below :—

(Crores of Rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (RE)	1954-55 (BE)
1. Grants and Subventions	33·34	36·66	47·10	87·38
2. Loans	75·71	111·79	160·20	214·41
Total ..	**109·05**	**148·45**	**207·30**	**301·79**

Note :—BE = Budget Estimates; RE = Revised Estimates.

* It should be noted that these figures of budgetary deficit are based on the *revised* estimates ; subsequent data seem to indicate that the actual deficit is likely to have been smaller. Thus, for instance, the net increase in the Central Government's outstanding floating debt was only Rs. 20 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 80 crores. Likewise, whereas the aggregate cash balance of the State Governments was estimated to show a net decline, in fact it has shown a rise.

The State Governments will also benefit from 1954-55 onwards from the proceeds of estate duty, assignable under the Constitution to the States†. The duty is collected by the Central Government under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, which provides for the levy of a duty on the principal value of property changing hands on death, irrespective of the destination of such property (for details see Appendix II).

Recent estimates indicate a considerable widening of the gap in resources for the first Five-Year Plan as a whole. So far as the first three years of the Plan are concerned, there was in fact a narrowing of the gap. According to revised estimates, while expenditure on the Plan during the three-year period was Rs. 52 crores lower than was anticipated earlier, the resources available were Rs. 24 crores larger, with the result that the actual gap at Rs. 225 crores was Rs. 76 crores smaller. But in the remaining two years of the Plan, the short-fall in outlay has to be made good. In addition, the total outlay under the Plan has been stepped up by Rs. 175 crores to Rs. 2,244 crores, mainly to meet the unemployment situation. On the other hand, domestic resources available as well as the foreign assistance anticipated are now placed lower than earlier estimates. The budgetary resources (Centre, States and Railways) that have been raised in the first three years of the Plan are placed at Rs. 600 crores ; in 1954-55 and 1955-56, they are put at Rs. 248 crores and Rs. 275 crores, respectively. Thus, the available budgetary resources that could be mobilised amount to only Rs. 1,123 crores, as against the total estimate of Rs. 1,258 crores in the Plan or a short-fall of Rs. 135 crores for the Five-Year period‡. To this must be added, the additions (Rs. 175 crores) made to the Plan during the year. Thus, the gap in the available domestic resources would come to Rs. 310 crores. So far as external assistance is concerned, it is put at Rs. 120 crores in the three years (1951-54) and at Rs. 46 crores in 1954-55 (BE), or a total of Rs. 166 crores, made up of Rs. 80 crores of grants and Rs. 86 crores of loans. Taking credit for about Rs. 65 crores of foreign assistance in the last year (1955-56) of the Plan also, total external assistance that is likely to be received in the Plan period would amount to Rs. 231 crores. That is to say, the revised estimate of the total of internal and external resources available amounts to Rs. 1,354 crores, leaving a gap of Rs. 890 crores, as against the previous estimate of Rs. 655 crores.

A. BUDGETS

Union Government* :

Revenue Account:

1952-53, Accounts.—The accounts for 1952-53 showed a revenue surplus of Rs. 39 crores as against an anticipated deficit of Rs. 4 crores in the revised estimates for that year. This substantial improvement was due to an increase of Rs. 17 crores in revenue to Rs. 435 crores and a decline of Rs. 26 crores in expenditure to Rs. 396 crores. The improvement in revenue was due mainly to larger receipts under income and corporation taxes and union excise duties.

† It has been difficult to estimate the yield from this new tax. The Finance Minister has taken credit for a gross revenue of Rs. 4 crores from this duty during 1954-55.

‡ The principal short-falls are in (*i*) savings from railway earnings —down by Rs. 53 crores— and (*ii*) deposits, funds and other miscellaneous capital sources—a short-fall of Rs. 98 crores—mostly on account of State Governments. These short-falls are partly compensated by increases under certain other items giving an overall figure of Rs. 135 crores.

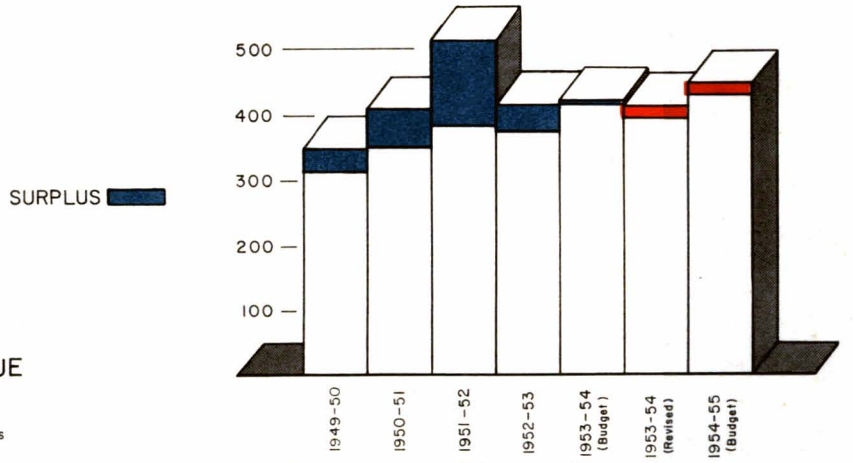
* For details see Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1954.

GRAPH 14

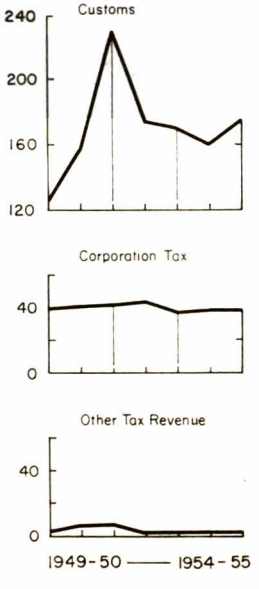
FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

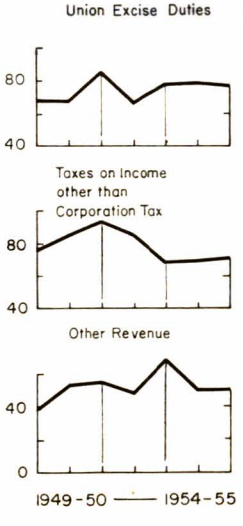
(REVENUE ACCOUNT)

In Crores of Rupees

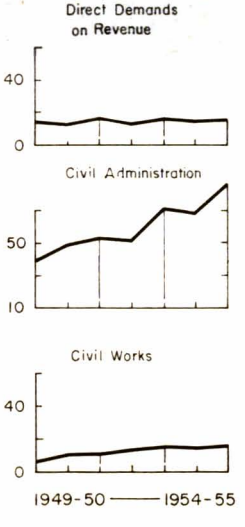


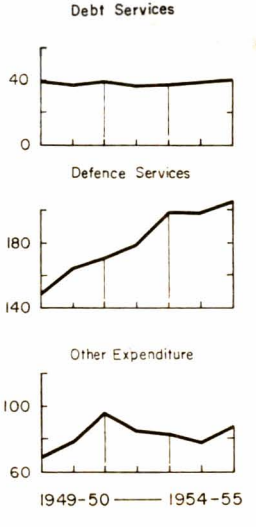
REVENUE





EXPENDITURE





The fall in expenditure was mostly under defence, civil administration, miscellaneous expenditure and assistance to States.

1953-54, Revised.—With revenue placed at Rs. 414 crores and expenditure at Rs. 431 crores, the revised estimates for 1953-54 reveal a deficit of Rs. 17 crores. Both receipts and expenditure show a fall as compared to the budget estimates for 1953-54. The fall in revenue is attributable mainly to the non-repayment of debt instalments (Rs. 18 crores) due from Pakistan and smaller receipts under customs (Rs. 10 crores) ; these are partly offset by increased collections (Rs. 3 crores) under income and corporation taxes (*vide* Statement 50). On the expenditure side, while the outlay on development, cost of revenue collection, and expenditure under civil administration show a decline, miscellaneous expenditure is somewhat higher than was anticipated in the budget due mainly to payment of subsidies to Travancore-Cochin (for foodgrains) and to sugar factories. The cost of debt services also showed a rise.

1954-55, Budget.—At the 1953-54 levels of taxation, the budget for 1954-55 is expected to show a deficit of Rs. 26 crores, with revenue at Rs. 441 crores and expenditure at Rs. 467 crores. Increases of Rs. 27 crores in revenue and Rs. 36 crores in expenditure over the preceding year's revised estimates are anticipated. Credit is taken for larger receipts under both tax (Rs. 15 crores) and non-tax (Rs. 12 crores) heads. Of the tax items, customs receipts are expected to be higher by Rs. 15 crores. Under non-tax revenue, the major part of the increase is due to an anticipated debt repayment of Rs. 9 crores by Pakistan.

The increase in expenditure is mostly due to larger developmental outlays by the Union Government. Grants to States for developmental purposes also show a significant rise. There is further an increase of Rs. 6 crores under defence to provide for normal expansion and modernisation.

To cover a part of the revenue deficit of Rs. 26 crores, the following tax changes have been proposed in the budget :—

(Crores of Rupees)

		Increase (+) *or Decrease* (−)
A Changes in Customs Duties		
1.	Increase by 6½ annas to Re. 1 per lb. in the preferential import duty on betel-nuts	+3·0
2.	Re-adjustments in the import duties on a number of articles and certain other minor adjustments	+1·3
3.	Abolition of import duty on raw cotton	−4·0
4.	Abolition of import duty on certain categories of steel, viz., steel sheets (both black and galvanised), plates and rails	−0·3
	Net Revenue	—

(Crores of Rupees)

	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
B. Changes in Union Excises	
1. Increase in the duty on superfine cotton cloth by ½ anna per yard to 2½ annas per yard and on the other varieties of cotton cloth by ¼ anna per yard to 1½ annas per yard (Fine) and to ½ anna per yard (Medium/Coarse) ; the cess of 3 pies per yard remains unchanged.	+6·5
2. New Duties on :	
(*i*) Art silk fabrics, at 1½ annas per yard and an additional handloom cess of 3 pies per yard	+1·6
(*ii*) Cement, at Rs. 5 per ton	+1·8
(*iii*) Footwear, at 10 per cent *ad valorem*	+0·8
(*iv*) Soap, at different rates for washing and toilet	+1·2
Total Revenue	**+11·9**
Total net additional revenue	**+11·9**

Subsequently, certain modifications were made in the original proposals to afford relief to medium and small-scale producers and to consumers. The modifications are as under :—

(i) The excise duty of 1½ annas per yard on art silk is converted into a duty of 6 pies per square yard. The additional handloom cess of 3 pies per yard remains unchanged ;

(ii) Exemption from the new excise duty on footwear has been extended to factories not operated by power and employing less than 49 workers per day. Power-operated footwear factories not employing more than 49 workers per day and using not more than two horse-power of energy are also exempted from the levy ;

(iii) Soap factories ordinarily using power and paying the levy have been permitted to claim exemption on the first 125 tons of household and laundry soap and on the first 25 tons of toilet soap cleared for domestic consumption from such factories after April 1, 1954. Factories manufacturing not more than 100 tons of household and laundry soap and 50 tons of toilet and other kinds of soap are totally exempted from the duty ;

(iv) The standard rate of import duty on betel-nuts is reduced from Rs. 1-1-3 to Rs. 1-0-6 per pound. The increased preferential duty at Re. 1 per pound remains unchanged.

These concessions relating to the original tax proposals are estimated to result in a reduction of Rs. 1 crore in the expected yield from new taxation.

Capital Account :

General.—Despite a substantial increase in disbursements, the capital account for 1954-55 shows a surplus of Rs. 26 crores as against deficits of Rs. 33 crores in 1953-54 (RE) and Rs. 94 crores in 1952-53 (*vide* Statement 51). This apparent improvement is due to an anticipated net increase of Rs. 250 crores under floating debt (Treasury bills) as compared to Rs. 80 crores in 1953-54 (RE) and only Rs. 1 crore in 1952-53. Excluding receipts under floating debt, the

excess of disbursements over receipts on capital account would be of the order of Rs. 224 crores in 1954-55 (BE), Rs. 113 crores in 1953-54 (RE) and Rs. 95 crores in 1952-53.

1952-53, Accounts.—Both capital receipts and disbursements in 1952-53 (accounts) were smaller than in the revised estimates for that year. Receipts declined by Rs. 60 crores mainly on account of a sizeable outgo under 'other items' and lower receipts from small savings and Treasury bills. The decline in disbursements, which was of the order of Rs. 44 crores, is accounted for by reduced outlay on development and smaller advances to States.

1953-54, Revised.—In the revised estimates for 1953-54, receipts and disbursements are placed at Rs. 324 crores and Rs. 357 crores, respectively, showing a deficit of Rs. 33 crores. Both receipts and disbursements in the revised estimates are expected to be larger than the budget estimates by Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 9 crores, respectively. Under receipts, market borrowing at Rs. 75 crores shows a fall of Rs. 25 crores ; the effect of the short-fall on the capital position is, however, cushioned by the substantial credit (Rs. 48 crores) under the Cash Balance Investment Account against the holdings in that Account of the 3 per cent Loan, 1953-55 discharged during the year. The estimated net increase in Treasury bills amounted to Rs. 80 crores* or Rs. 30 crores less than the budget estimate. There was a sharp increase on the disbursements side under advances to States, but this was offset by a smaller developmental outlay by the Central Government and lower advances to local bodies and others for productive purposes.

1954-55, Budget.—Capital receipts in the budget for 1954-55, excluding Treasury bills, are estimated at Rs. 216 crores ; of this, Rs. 75 crores are proposed to be borrowed from the domestic market. Small Savings and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates are expected to bring in Rs. 45 crores as compared to Rs. 40 crores§ in 1953-54 (RE). A net withdrawal of Rs. 13 crores from railway funds is envisaged, as against a withdrawal of Rs. 16 crores in 1953-54 (RE) and a net addition of Rs. 0·3 crore in 1952-53. The outgo under railway funds was offset by a smaller refund (Rs. 11 crores) of E. P. T. and Income-Tax Deposits.

Of the three main items on the disbursements side, *viz.*, loans and advances to States (including those made from Special Development Fund), development outlay and discharge of permanent debt, the first two show sizeable increases over the 1953-54 levels. Loans and advances to States, at Rs. 214 crores in 1954-55 (BE), show an increase of Rs. 54 crores as compared to 1953-54 (RE). These loans are principally for financing development projects. The increase in the Central Government's development outlay by Rs. 82 crores to Rs 146 crores is accounted for by increases under Railways, Civil Works, Industrial Development and Posts and Telegraphs. Loans and advances to local bodies and others are also expected to be larger (Rs. 9 crores) than in the preceding year. Under discharge of permanent debt, provision is made for repayment of the $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent Loan, 1954 (Rs. 35 crores) and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan, 1954-59 (Rs. 13 crores).

Cash Balances.—With a net increase of Rs. 250 crores in the floating debt, the overall deficit in 1954-55 (BE) would be more than adequately covered ; and

* The latest data show an actual net increase of Rs. 20 crores only in 1953-54.

§ The provisional estimate of the actual increase in small savings shows a short-fall of Rs. 4 crores as compared with the revised estimate. See Statement 65.

in consequence, the closing balance for the year at Rs. 62 crores is expected to be higher than the opening balance by Rs. 11 crores. This compares with a fall of Rs. 48 crores@ in 1953-54 (RE).

State Governments† :

Finances of Part A States:

Revenue Account :

General.—The consolidated budgetary position of Part A States on revenue account as shown in the budget papers, that is to say, inclusive of withdrawals f om and additions to Revenue Reserve Funds is given below (see also Statement 52). The net position, exclusive of these transfers, is shown in brackets. The comments which follow relate to the figures as given in the budget documents.

(Crores of Rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (BE)	1953-54 (RE)	**Total 1951-54**	1954-55 (BE)
Revenue	315·60	329·22	350·51	357·49	**1,002·31**	366·77**
Expenditure	309·11	329·36	362·93	371·64	**1,010·11**	400·88
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	+ 6·49	− 0·14	−12·42	−14·15	**− 7·80**	−34·11
Deficit (excluding transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds)	*(− 2·30)*	*(−12·05)*	*(−18·04)*	*(−21·09)*	*(−35·44)*	*(−40·78)*

** On the basis of existing taxation.

Both revenue and expenditure show continuous increases in the three years since 1951-52, the rise in expenditure being much greater ; there is consequently, a steady rise in revenue deficits.

1952-53, Accounts.—The consolidated accounts for 1952-53 disclose a deficit of Rs. 0·1 crore as against a deficit of Rs. 3·1 crores envisaged in the revised estimates. The improvement was due to a sizeable reduction in expenditure (Rs. 11 crores), mostly on developmental heads, which was, however, partially neutralised by a fall (Rs. 8 crores) in revenue spread over both tax and non-tax heads. Deficits were incurred by Madras (Rs. 10 crores), Bombay (Rs. 6 crores) and West Bengal (Rs. 1 crore). Uttar Pradesh had a balanced account and the remaining States had surpluses of varying magnitudes.

1953-54. (Revised)‡.—The revised estimate of the aggregate deficit of Part A States at Rs. 14 crores shows a small rise (Rs. 2 crores) over the budget estimates.

† For a detailed account see the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, May 1954.

‡ In the data for the revised estimates for 1953-54, the budget figures of the composite State of Madras for 1953-54 are used because revised figures are not available for the full year on account of the partition of the State.

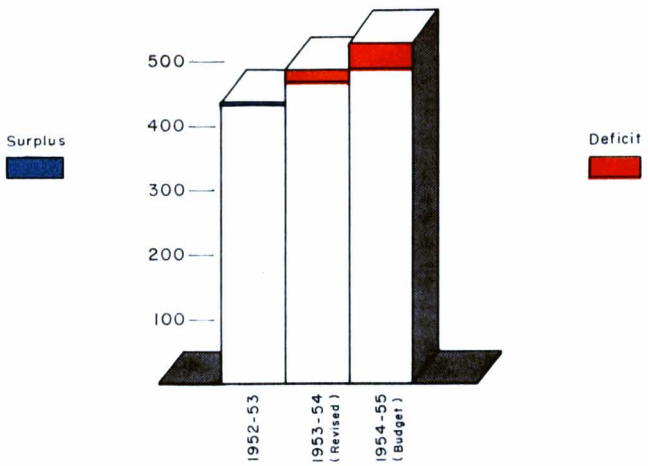
@ The latest data show a net decline of Rs. 51 crores in 1953-54.

GRAPH 15

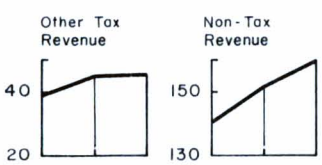
BUDGETARY POSITION OF PART A AND B STATES

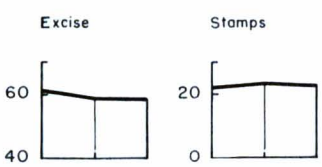
ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

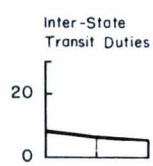
(In Crores of Rupees)

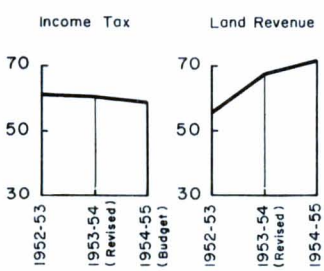


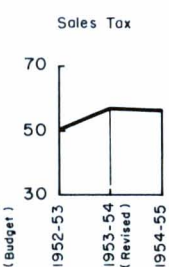
REVENUE



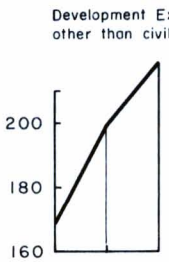


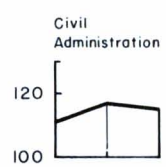


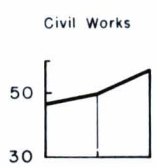


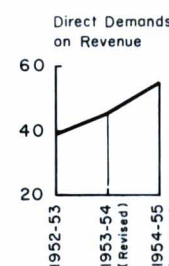


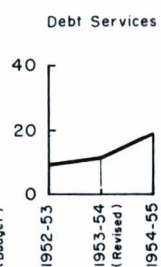
EXPENDITURE











State-wise, West Bengal shows the largest deficit (Rs. 12 crores) and Bihar the largest surplus (Rs. 1 crore), while Uttar Pradesh expects a balanced budget as in the previous year.

Compared with 1952-53 (Accounts), the revised estimates for 1953-54 show a rise in the deficit by Rs. 14 crores, owing to a smaller increase in revenue (Rs. 28 crores) than in expenditure (Rs. 42 crores). The increase in deficit is largely accounted for by West Bengal ; other States like Punjab, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have shown a reduction in their surpluses. The largest increase in expenditure occurs in West Bengal (Rs. 12 crores) followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 9 crores), Bihar (Rs. 7 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 6 crores) and Bombay (Rs. 4 crores). In developmental expenditure also, the largest increase is in West Bengal (Rs. 7 crores), followed by Bihar (Rs. 5 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 4 crores). On the revenue side, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Bombay show increases of Rs. 9 crores, Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 8 crores, respectively. The improvement in receipts in U. P. is mainly under land revenue and in Bombay on account of increased yield from the multi-point sales tax and other taxes such as those on motor vehicles, motor spirit and electricity duties. In Madras, the increase in revenue is due to larger receipts from numerous tax and non-tax items.

1954-55, Budget.—The budget estimates for 1954-55 show a further increase in revenue deficit to Rs. 34 crores, reflecting the rise in planned developmental expenditure on revenue account. Revenue (Rs. 367 crores) and expenditure (Rs. 401 crores) show increases of Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 29 crores, respectively. The deficit is expected to be reduced by about Rs. 2 crores on account of changes in taxes and rates proposed by Andhra, Assam, Madras, Punjab and Orissa (these are detailed in a subsequent paragraph). With the exception of Bombay, which shows a nominal surplus (Rs. 0·2 crore), all the other States show deficits. The largest deficit is proposed to be incurred by West Bengal (Rs. 13 crores) and the smallest by Madras (Rs. 0·6 crore).

As in 1953-54 (RE), the major increase in 1954-55 (BE) is under developmental expenditure, the provision for which has been stepped up in conformity with the revised requirements of the Five-Year Plan. All the States, with the exception of Orissa, which shows a slight fall, record a substantial increase in such outlay. The cost of debt services shows a rise in all the States excepting Orissa and the Punjab. In all the States, there have been increases under 'Direct Demands on Revenue.'

In 1954-55, all the States estimate higher revenue, with the exception of Bihar, Madras and Andhra. The increase in revenue is largest in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 4 crores), followed by Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 3 crores) and Punjab (Rs. 2 crores). Increases in these three States are due primarily to higher anticipated receipts from non-tax items.

Higher receipts from land revenue are anticipated in U. P. and Madhya Pradesh, while the yield from sales tax is expected to be higher in Bombay and the Punjab and substantially lower in Bihar ; Assam and West Bengal show decreases in tax revenue. Of the five States which levy agricultural income-tax, *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, the first three anticipate lower revenues.

The following changes in taxes and rates have been proposed in the budget for 1954-55:—

	Estimated Yield (Lakhs of Rupees)
ANDHRA	
(*a*) Enhancement of (*i*) water rates and (*ii*) assessment on certain commercial crops (*b*) Imposition of betterment levy on agricultural lands (*c*) Amendment to General Sales Tax Act to tax persons buying and selling goods.	**1,00**
ASSAM	
(*a*) Increase in the rate of tax on (*i*) agricultural incomes and (*ii*) trades, professions, callings and employments (*b*) Stepping up of the rate under Sales Tax Act on certain articles (*c*) Levy of a new tax on jute and tea carried by roads and inland waterways in bales and chests	Yield not specified
MADRAS	
(*a*) Surcharge on total land revenue assessment on large holdings with certain exceptions and limitations (*b*) Levy of agricultural income-tax on plantation products (*c*) Imposition of betterment levy on lands benefiting from Government irrigation works (*d*) Revision of the Court Fees Act (*e*) Levy of sales tax on mill made cloth including woollen and silk fabrics, but excluding coarse cotton cloth of 16 counts and less and on gold and silver wares and precious stones, at a single point. (*f*) Exemption of certain items of food from sales tax and abolition of sales tax on handloom products	**40**
PUNJAB	
(*a*) Stepping up of motor vehicle taxation rates	12
(*b*) Levy of a show tax	5
(*c*) Share of estate duty	14
(*d*) Increase in receipts from land revenue following the revision of land revenue records	30
Total	**61**
ORISSA	
(*a*) Betterment levy on landowners benefitting from Hirakud Irrigation Schemes; (*b*) Education Cess	Yield not specified
GRAND TOTAL	**2,01**

Capital Account :

General.—The consolidated capital account of Part A States has shown alternatively deficit and surplus in the three years since 1951-52. The budget estimates for 1954-55 are expected to show a surplus of Rs. 6 crores (including remittances etc.) as against a deficit of Rs. 8 crores in 1953-54 (RE) and a surplus of Rs. 13 crores in 1952-53.

1952-53, Accounts.—The 1952-53 accounts showed a surplus of Rs. 13 crores as compared to a deficit of Rs. 10 crores in the revised estimates. This improvement in the net position was due mainly to a large fall in disbursements (Rs. 30 crores). A fall in developmental expenditure and larger net receipts from State trading account for this decline. Receipts on capital account were also less than in the revised estimates by Rs. 7 crores, owing to a decline in net receipts under deposits and advances. There was a decline (Rs. 13 crores) in developmental loans from the Centre, but this was offset by a corresponding increase (Rs. 12 crores) under floating debt on account of ways and means advances from the Centre.

1953-54, Revised.—In 1953-54 (RE), both receipts at Rs. 143 crores and disbursements at Rs. 150 crores are smaller than the budget estimates by Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 11 crores, respectively. Further, there is a net outgo of Rs. 0·6 crore under remittances as against a net receipt of Rs. 2 crores expected in the budget. On account of these changes, the deficit of Rs. 8·4 crores in the revised estimates is only Rs. 0·2 crore less than the budget estimates. Capital outlay on development shows a decrease in all the States except Punjab. Loans and advances by States for productive purposes have shown a rise in the aggregate. There is a substantial increase in net receipts from State trading, particularly in Bombay, the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

On the receipts side, loans from the Centre as well as market borrowings show a significant rise. All States except Bombay and Orissa show an increase under loans from the Centre. There is a substantial net outgo (Rs. 17 crores) under deposits and advances as against net receipts (Rs. 12 crores) in the budget estimates.

Compared with 1952-53 (Accounts), receipts are lower by Rs. 4 crores and disbursements are larger by Rs. 23 crores ; the remittance transactions show a smaller net outgo of Rs. 5 crores. Consequently, there is a sharp swing from a surplus of Rs. 13 crores in 1952-53 to a deficit of Rs. 8 crores in 1953-54 (RE).

Under receipts, borrowing both from the Centre and the public have increased. Six States, *viz.*, Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madras (composite State) and West Bengal borrowed from the market a net amount of Rs. 26 crores* or Rs. 14 crores more than in 1952-53 (Accounts). Repayments of loans by local bodies to State Governments were higher than in 1952-53 by Rs. 5 crores. These increases were, however, neutralised by a net outgo (Rs. 17 crores) under deposits and advances, owing to net repayments, in particular by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

1954-55, Budget.—In the Budget for 1954-55, receipts and disbursements are placed at Rs. 206 crores and Rs. 197 crores, respectively ; the transac-

* The figure takes into account the actual net proceeds of the market loan in the case of Madras (composite State).

tions under remittances, etc. show a net outgo of Rs. 3 crores. The capital account, therefore, shows a surplus of Rs. 6 crores. Capital outlay on development shows an increase of Rs. 28 crores over 1953-54 (RE) with increased outlays in all the States excepting Punjab, (which shows a fall of about Rs. 5 crores) and Madhya Pradesh. Net receipts from State trading disclose a fall of Rs. 15 crores on account of net investment in the Punjab, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra and a fall in net receipts in the case of U.P., Bombay and Assam. Repayments of loans to the Centre show a rise of Rs. 5 crores on account of increased provision for repayments in all States except Assam and Orissa.

Under receipts, permanent debt (Rs. 99 crores)† and loans from the Centre (Rs. 134 crores) show significant increases as compared to 1953-54 (RE). The increase in permanent debt is more apparent than real, as it includes a provision of Rs. 75 crores made by U.P. in the current budget for the issue of Compensation and Rehabilitation Grant Bonds (in connection with the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act), which has no net effect on the capital account as it is matched by a corresponding increase in the net outgo under deposits and advances. That is to say, the effective receipts under permanent debt amount to Rs. 24 crores only. Correspondingly, there would be a net receipt of Rs. 21 crores under deposits and advances. Loans from the Centre constitute, as in the preceding year, the largest single source. Credit is taken for larger loans by most of the States particularly Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. The Punjab and West Bengal, however, have budgeted for smaller borrowing from the Centre. Four States, *viz.*, U.P., West Bengal, Andhra and Madras, have provided for borrowing from the open market. However, since a consolidated loan covering the requirements of the Union Government and the States has been floated this year, these State Government floatations are unlikely to materialise.

Finances of Part B States :

Revenue Account:

General.—The Table below gives the budgetary position on revenue account of Part B States as shown in the budget papers, that is to say, including withdrawals from and additions to Revenue Reserve Funds (see also Statement 53). The figures given in brackets are exclusive of Revenue Reserve Fund transactions. The comments which follow relate to the figures as given in the budget documents.

(Crores of Rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (BE)	1953-54 (RE)	**Total 1951-54**	1954-55 (BE)
Revenue	106·70	108·12	115·29	112·21	**327·03**	121·76§
Expenditure	100·53	104·87	119·33*	115·84	**321·24**	127·64
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	+6·17	+3·25	−4·04	−3·63	**+5·79**	−5·88
(Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) exclusive of transfers from Reserve Funds)	*(+5·97)*	*(+3·25)*	*(−5·80)*	*(−4·47)*	**(+4·75)**	*(−7·32)*

*Including supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 0·71 crore obtained by Saurashtra.
§On the basis of existing level of taxation, with certain exceptions (see Table on page 56).

† Inclusive of loans from the Centre to Madras. Separate figures for market borrowing by Madras are not available.

As in the case of Part A States, there has been a progressive increase in both receipts and expenditures of Part B States also. In general, expenditure has tended to increase at a faster pace than revenue and in consequence, the surpluses of 1951-52 and 1952-53 are replaced by deficits in 1953-54 (RE) and 1954-55 (BE). Of the increase in expenditure of Rs. 36 crores between 1950-51 and 1954-55 (BE), expenditure on development accounts for Rs. 31 crores ; direct demands on revenue also show an increase of Rs. 5 crores. The expenditure on civil administration, however, shows a decline of Rs. 4 crores.

1952-53, Accounts.—The accounts for 1952-53 closed with a surplus of Rs. 3·2 crores, as against a small deficit of Rs. 0·27 crore anticipated in the revised estimates. This was due to a decline of Rs. 6·3 crores in expenditure as against a fall of only Rs. 2·8 crores in revenue. Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat incurred revenue deficits, while the remaining five States, notably Rajasthan and Hyderabad, realised surpluses.

1953-54, Revised Estimates.—The revised estimates for 1953-54 reveal a slightly lower deficit of Rs. 3·6 crores as compared with the budget estimate (including supplementary grants) of Rs. 4 crores. Both revenue and expenditure are estimated lower by Rs. 3·1 crores and Rs. 3·5 crores, respectively. All States, with the exception of Travancore-Cochin, estimate a short-fall in their revenue account.

As compared with 1952-53 actuals, both revenue and expenditure show an increase in most of the States. Between 1952-53 and 1953-54 (RE), non-tax sources have contributed Rs. 3·4 crores more, while the increase in tax sources amounts to only Rs. 0·65 crore. The larger receipts estimated under almost all the tax sources, notably sales tax (Rs. 1.1 crores), are virtually offset by an estimated decline of Rs. 1·7 crores in inter-State transit duties. Among non-tax sources, additional grants-in-aid from the Central Government (Rs. 1·5 crores) and withdrawals from Revenue Reserve Funds (Rs. 0·84 crore) have contributed towards the increase in revenue.

Of the increase in expenditure of Rs. 11 crores over 1952-53, outlays on developmental heads, including civil works, account for Rs. 10·5 crores. Expenditures on civil administration, direct demands on revenue and debt services show a slight increase. These are, however, practically offset by lower expenditure on other non-developmental items.

1954-55, Budget.—The budget estimates for 1954-55 also show a larger rise in expenditure (Rs. 11·8 crores), again mostly under developmental items (Rs. 9 crores), than in revenue (Rs. 9·5 crores). As a result, the anticipated revenue gap widens to Rs. 5·9 crores as against Rs. 3·6 crores in 1953-54 (RE). All States, with the exception of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan which expect to have a surplus and a balanced budget, respectively, have estimated deficits, Mysore's being the largest (Rs. 3 crores). Hyderabad, Mysore and PEPSU are the only States to have proposed some tax and rate changes (*vide* Table on page 56), which altogether are expected to yield about Rs. 1·3 crores in a full year. None of the States, save PEPSU, has taken into account the likely share in the proceeds of Estate Duty collected by the Centre.

The following changes in taxes and rates have been proposed :—

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Estimated yield in a full year
HYDERABAD	
Enhancements in :	
(1) Rates of motor vehicle tax by 20 per cent	2·5
(2) Cess on sugarcane from Rs. 2 per ton to Rs. 4 per ton	7·5
Total ..	**10·0***
MYSORE :	
Enhancements in :	
(i) Assessment on coffee and other plantation lands to Rs. 10 per acre, (*ii*) water rate by 50 per cent, (*iii*) rate for supply of power to irrigation pumps and (*iv*) stamps and registration fees	N.A.
Levy of :	
(i) Surcharge on land revenue and (ii) sales tax on mill and power-loom cloth and the turnover of hotels	N.A.
Total ..	**100·0‡**
PEPSU	
Enhancement in fees for registration of motor vehicles, etc.	0·50*
Levy of a tax on :	
(1) Urban immovable property	8·00‡
(2) Forward contracts	0·50‡
(3) Goods and passengers carried by motor vehicles	6·00 to 7·00‡
Total ..	**15·00 to 16·00**
Grand Total	**125 to 126**

N.A.=Not available. * Credit has been taken in the Budget Estimates. ‡ Credit has not been taken in the Budget Estimates.

Total revenue for 1954-55 (BE) shows an increase of Rs. 9·5 crores over 1953-54 (RE), of which non-tax revenue accounts for Rs. 7·2 crores. Among sources of tax revenue, a decline in yields under inter-State transit duties and State excises is estimated, while other taxes, notably land revenue (Rs. 1·7 crores), are expected to yield more. Much of the increase in non-tax revenue is due to additional grants-in-aid (Rs. 4·3 crores) from the Central Government, mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee. This Committee, which was appointed on April 28, 1953, under the terms of the Federal Financial Integration Agreements with Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and PEPSU, has recommended for these States, as a special measure, (1) an outright grant of Rs. 4 crores out of the Central assistance envisaged in the Five-Year Plan of these States in addition to whatever grants have already been earmarked and (2) an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 4 crores to be allocated during the next two years, which is to be utilised with the approval of the Union Government for productive schemes. The State-wise allocation as recommended by the Committee is as follows :—

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Outright grant	*Ad hoc* grant
1. Madhya Bharat	100	100
2. PEPSU	50	60
3. Rajasthan	150	150
4. Saurashtra	100	90
	400	400

Capital Account:

General.—The consolidated capital account of Part B States shows a deficit in all the three years 1951-54; in the 1954-55 budget estimates also a deficit is anticipated. In spite of the large increase in outlays on developmental schemes (from Rs. 16 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 44 crores in the estimates for 1954-55), the magnitude of these deficits, together with net receipts under 'remittances and miscellaneous', has been relatively small ; it amounted to Rs. 7·5 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 5·5 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 6·9 crores in 1953-54 (RE). The deficit is expected to decline to Rs. 1·7 crores in 1954-55 (BE). This position of relative ease has been due largely to the substantial rise in loans from the Centre, which rose from Rs. 6·7 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 29 crores in 1953-54 (RE), and which are estimated at Rs. 35 crores in 1954-55 (BE). Net receipts from State trading (Rs. 8·6 crores during 1951-55) too have contributed to some extent to reducing the size of the deficit. Some of the States have also raised long-term loans in the market, which amounted to Rs. 12 crores in 1953-54 (RE). The budget estimates for 1954-55 provide for public borrowing of Rs. 5 crores ; this will presumably be covered by the consolidated loan floated by the Central Government.

1952-53, Accounts.—Total receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 21 crores and Rs. 24 crores, respectively. There was a net outgo of Rs. 2·5 crores under remittances, etc. On the receipts side, short-term borrowing yielded Rs. 10·4 crores, about half of which was accounted for by Travancore-Cochin. Borrowings from the Centre amounted to Rs. 12 crores. Under deposits and advances, net disbursements of Rs. 7·3 crores were made. Loans and advances repaid to State Governments amounted to Rs. 5·4 crores.

Total outlay on developmental schemes was Rs. 19 crores, while there was a net receipt of Rs. 7·2 crores under State trading. Disbursements under loans and advances totalled Rs. 9·1 crores and repayment of loans to the Centre Rs. 2 crores.

1953-54, Revised.—The revised estimate of deficit in the capital account exceeds the budget estimate by Rs. 3·6 crores, due to a decline of Rs. 2·8 crores in receipts to Rs. 40 crores and a rise in disbursements of Rs. 0·84 crore to Rs. 47 crores. A net receipt of only Rs. 0·03 crore is expected under remittances, etc., as against the budget estimate of Rs. 0·34 crore.

On the receipts side, the most important development was the market borrowing of Rs. 12 crores by Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. This not only reduced the need for short-term borrowing, but actually assisted in discharging a substantial part of the outstanding floating debt of Rs. 9·4 crores. Loans from the Centre showed an increase of Rs. 17 crores over the previous year. Unfunded debt recorded an increase of Rs. 2·3 crores to Rs. 2·6 crores, largely on account of Travancore-Cochin. Deposits and advances are estimated to have assisted the capital account to the extent of Rs. 1·6 crores. Loans and advances repaid to State Governments were, however, lower at Rs. 4·4 crores.

The outlay on developmental schemes rose by Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 31 crores. Net receipts under State trading are estimated at Rs. 3·1 crores. Loans and advances rose to Rs. 14·7 crores, while loans repaid to the Union Government declined to

Rs. 1·6 crores. Permanent debt was discharged to the extent of Rs. 1·67 crores ; of this, Rs. 1·65 crores was accounted for by Travancore-Cochin, representing the outstandings of the 3 per cent Travancore Loan, 1952-54, converted into the 4 per cent Development Loan, 1963, raised in 1953.

1954-55, Budget.—In 1954-55, receipts and disbursements are estimated at Rs. 58 crores and Rs. 60 crores, respectively. Remittances, etc. are expected to yield a small net amount of Rs. 0·07 crore. Loans from the Centre and deposits and advances show an increase of Rs. 6·5 crores and Rs. 7·9 crores, respectively, over 1953-54 (RE). Loans and advances to be repaid by local bodies, etc., to States also show a rise of Rs. 2·6 crores. On the expenditure side, outlays on developmental schemes are to be increased by Rs. 13 crores ; repayment of loans to the Centre will be higher by Rs. 1·4 crores. Advances by State Governments are estimated to be lower by Rs. 3·9 crores. Permanent debt to be discharged amounts to Rs. 2·10 crores, of which Rs. 2·05 crores will be by Travancore-Cochin on account of a further tranche of the 3 per cent Travancore Loan, 1952-54 (Rs. 1·35 crores) and the 3 per cent Cochin Loan, 1953-55 (Rs. 0·70 crore). A provision of Rs. 2·2 crores has been made for compensation to Zamindars, the entire sum being accounted for by Madhya Bharat.

Finances of Part C States :

The enactment of the Government of Part C States (Amendment) Act, 1954—in partial amendment of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951—has effected some changes in the budgetary procedure of those Part C States which have separate revenue budgets. Under the Amendment Act, the charges payable in respect of loans advanced to these States from the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India—including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges—are included in the items of expenditure charged to the Consolidated Fund of each State. As from April 1, 1954, the Consolidated Funds of these States will also include, in addition to their revenues and Central grants, all loans advanced from the Consolidated Fund of India and all monies received by these States in repayment of loans. Hereafter, the legislatures of these States will be required to vote on the foregoing additional items of expenditure chargeable to their Consolidated Funds. The Act also provides for the establishment of a Contingency Fund in each State to be constituted by shares paid from and out of the Consolidated Fund. The advances from the Contingency Fund are specifically meant for meeting unforeseen items of expenditure pending their authorisation by the State Legislature.

Of the six Part C States, which have separate revenue budgets since 1952-53, *viz.* Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Ajmer, the last named is excluded from consideration here as its budget data were not available. The budgetary transactions of the remaining Part C States, namely, Kutch, Bilaspur, Manipur and Tripura are included in the budget of the Government of India.

The consolidated revenue account of the five Part C States considered here shows a deficit of Rs. 34 lakhs for 1953-54 (RE), and of Rs. 76 lakhs for 1954-55 (BE). Total revenue in 1954-55 at Rs. 16·7 crores shows a rise of Rs. 1·5 crores over that in 1953-54, while total expenditure at Rs. 17·5 crores shows a rise of about Rs. 2 crores. The budget estimates for 1954-55 disclose deficits in the

case of Delhi and Coorg, while Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh show small surpluses. The 1953-54 (RE) figures show a deficit for all States except Delhi (*vide* Statement 54).

As compared to the revised estimates for 1953-54, the budget estimates for 1954-55 show a rise in receipts under all heads except stamp duties and taxes on agricultural income, which show a decline, while disbursements are also higher in the aggregate—among individual heads outlays on civil works and civil administration show a slight fall. Development expenditure (excluding civil works) normally accounts for a considerable part of total expenditure in all these States and shows an increase.

The budgetary data for Part C States reveal some characteristic features. Since most of these States are small in area and population and are still in a formative stage of development, non-tax revenue (mainly grants-in-aid from the Centre) is relatively more important than tax revenue. Large grants-in-aid are given by the Centre to enable these States to balance their revenue budgets and also to maintain an adequate working balance in their Consolidated Funds. In the Delhi State, however, total tax revenue exceeds non-tax revenue owing to the substantial yield from sales-tax and State excise. In the other States, the most important single source of tax revenue is land revenue, followed by State excise. Receipts from sales tax constitute a considerable sum only in Delhi. Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Coorg have yet to exploit this source of revenue. There are no electricity duties in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh ; in Bhopal, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh no tax is levied on motor spirit. Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh have proposed, during the current year, a levy on agricultural incomes and a revision of registration and stamp duties, respectively.

Railway Budget:

General.—Railway surpluses in 1952-53 and 1953-54 (RE) have been substantially smaller than in 1951-52. While working expenses have risen continuously since 1951-52, receipts have been lower than in that year. Unless there is a rapid increase in receipts, it is likely that there will be a short-fall of about Rs. 60 crores in the total resources (*viz.* Rs. 320 crores) expected to be raised by the Railways during the Plan period. However, during the first three years of the Plan, *viz.*, 1951-54, the capital expenditure of railways has not kept pace with the Plan schedule, largely as a result of the short supply of some essential materials, including rolling stock from abroad. The provision for capital expenditure during 1954-55 has, therefore, been stepped up to Rs. 95 crores in order to make up for the short-fall in the earlier years. To reach the Plan target, capital expenditure in 1955-56 will also have to be of about the same order. In view of the reduced railway surpluses, the anticipated increases in capital outlay will mean a larger draft on General Revenues than was envisaged in the Plan.

1952-53, Accounts.—The actual surplus for 1952-53 was Rs. 13·2 crores, (*vide* Statement 55 and Graph 16), or Rs. 3·7 crores larger than in the revised estimates, due to an increase in gross traffic receipts, a decline in expenditure and lower contribution to General Revenues. Out of the surplus, Rs. 12 crores were allocated to the Development Fund and the balance to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

1953-54, Revised.—The revised estimates for 1953-54 show a substantial decline in the surplus from Rs. 9·3 crores envisaged in the budget estimates to Rs. 3·2 crores, due almost entirely to a rise in working expenses (*vide* Statement 56). The entire surplus is allocated to the Development Fund. Total working expenses show a rise of Rs. 6·7 crores over the budget estimates, attributable, among others, to the following : (1) the implementation of the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee, according to which 50 per cent of the Dearness Allowance paid to railway employees is to be treated as pay for certain purposes (Rs. 3·2 crores) and (2) increased diversion, during the year, of *loco* coal by sea for the Southern, Central and Western Railways so as to enable additional *public* coal and commodities to be moved by rail in response to industrial and other public requirements (Rs. 1·4 crores).

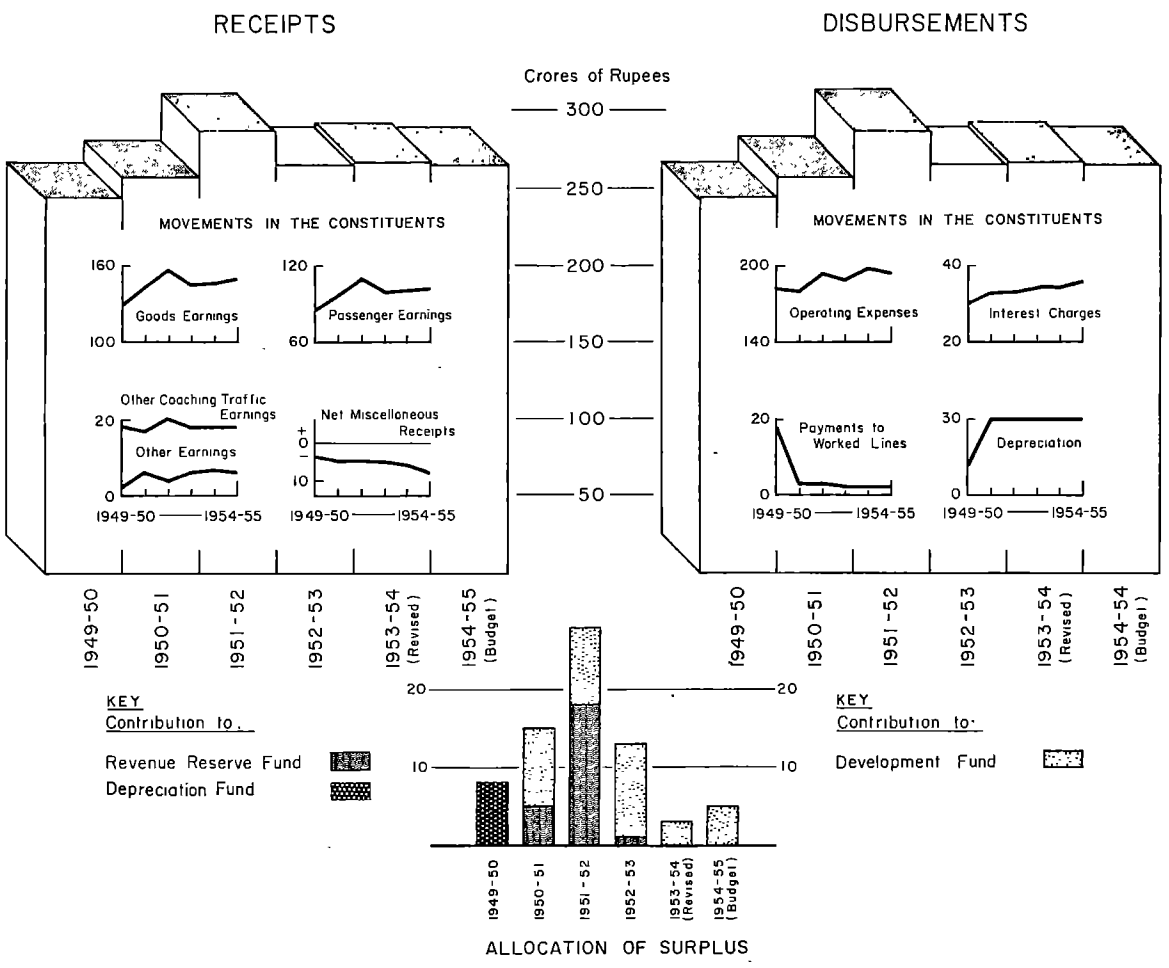
1954-55, Budget.—The budget estimates for 1954-55 anticipate a slightly higher surplus than in 1953-54 (RE), as a result of a small increase in gross traffic receipts (Rs. 1·3 crores) and a decline in working expenses (Rs. 3·3 crores). The decrease in working expenses is due mainly to (i) certain credits on account of freight charges on works (Rs. 1·4 crores), (ii) reduced provision for special works and for repairs and maintenance (Rs.1·2 crores) and (iii) lesser diversion of *loco* coal by sea (Rs. 1 crore). In the result, the net traffic receipts at Rs. 49 crores are estimated to be higher than in 1953-54 (RE) by Rs. 4·6 crores. After providing for Rs. 1·6 crores more under net miscellaneous expenditure (mostly of a development nature) and Rs. 1 crore more under dividend to General Revenues, the surplus for the year is anticipated at Rs. 5·1 crores, or Rs. 2 crores more than in 1953-54 (RE). The whole of the surplus is to be appropriated to the Development Fund.

Capital Expenditure.—The 1953-54 revised estimates of expenditure on works, machinery and rolling stock, including works chargeable to revenue (Rs. 5·1 crores), are placed at Rs. 78 crores, representing a small reduction of Rs. 1·7 crores over the budgeted provision. This is mainly attributable to (1) smaller expenditure on the Ganga Bridge Project, (2) lower investment in road services, and (3) deferred deliveries of rolling stock and machinery. For 1954-55 a larger provision of Rs. 95 crores has been made. Of this, Rs. 34 crores are chargeable to the capital account of the Central Government, the balance being chargeable to railway funds (Rs. 54 crores) and revenue (Rs. 7 crores). Of the total provision for the capital programme, Rs. 55 crores are to be spent on purchase of rolling stock, which will include new acquisitions (Rs. 23 crores) over and above the programmed deliveries ; track renewals are to cost Rs. 13 crores and new lines Rs. 6 crores, including restoration of dismantled lines (Rs. 1 crore).

Reserve Funds.—As a result of the diminution in railway surpluses, appropriation to the Revenue Reserve Fund declined sharply in 1952-53 and ceased totally thereafter ; appropriation to the Development Fund has also shown a considerable decline. On the other hand, withdrawals from the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Development Fund have been increasing on account of the increasing tempo of development expenditure. Consequently, the total of balances in the various funds has shown a substantial decline. The combined balances are expected to decline by Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 13 crores, respectively, in 1953-54 (RE) and 1954-55 (BE), compared with increases of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 0·5

GRAPH 16

RAILWAY FINANCES 1949-50 to 1954-55



crore, respectively, in 1951-52 and 1952-53. Thus, at the end of 1954-55, the total Railway Reserves will stand at Rs. 150 crores as against Rs. 178 crores at the end of 1951-52 (*vide* Statement 57).

B. PUBLIC DEBT

Union Government :

General.—During 1953-54, the total inerest-bearing obligations* of the Government of India increased by Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 2,695 crores (*vide* Statement 58). Of this, domestic obligations amounted to Rs. 2,554 crores and external debt to Rs. 141 crores. While the domestic obligations showed an increase of Rs. 52 crores during the year mainly on account of increases in floating debt and in small savings†, the external debt declined by Rs. 3 crores due primarily to a reduction in dollar debt. Total interest-bearing obligations at the end of March 1955 are expected to amount to Rs. 3,014 crores, owing mainly to an anticipated increase of Rs. 250 crores under floating debt (Treasury bills).

In June 1953, the Government of India floated a new 3½ per cent cash-cum-conversion Loan, 1961 called 'National Plan Bonds—First Issue', for a sum of Rs. 75 crores. The issue price of the loan was fixed at Rs. 98–4 per cent, giving a redemption yield of 3·8 per cent. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 75 crores, of which cash subscriptions accounted for Rs. 23 crores, and the balance was in the form of 3 per cent Loan, 1953-55, which the Government decided to repay during the year.

On April 19, 1954, the Government of India floated the 3½ per cent National Plan Loan, 1964 for an unspecified amount to meet the requirements of both the Central and State Governments. The loan is kept open for subscriptions for an unspecified period. The issue price of the loan was fixed at Rs. 98–8 for Rs. 100 nominal from April 19 to April 24 giving a redemption yield of 3·68 per cent; thereafter the issue price was to increase by 9 pies weekly, i. e., approximately by the net accrued interest. Simultaneously, the sale of Treasury bills to the public was suspended.

Interest-yielding assets of the Government of India, comprising mainly capital invested in railways and other commercial departments, and debt due from State Governments, Burma,†† Pakistan etc., rose during 1953-54 by Rs. 141 crores to Rs. 2,004 crores. Increases in loans to States (Rs. 106 crores), investment in railways (Rs. 11 crores) and capital invested in or advanced to commercial concerns (Rs. 34 crores) were partly offset by a reduction in sterling assets (Rs. 10 crores). At the end of 1953-54, total interest-yielding assets constituted 74 per cent of the total interest-bearing obligations as against 70 per cent at the close of 1952-53. By the end of March 1955, interest-yielding assets are expected to increase by a further Rs. 248 crores to Rs. 2,252 crores, constituting 75 per cent of the total interest-bearing obligations on that date.

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* Includes internal and external loans, floating debt, unfunded debt and deposits, but excludes special floating and expired loans.

† Revised estimate as shown in the budget memorandum; provisional estimate of actual increase is shown in Statement 59.

†† The terms of settlement of the Indo-Burmese pre-separation debt were announced subsequent to the budget. India's share of debt (principal) amounts to Rs. 40 crores. Fifty per cent of capital besides interest charges (Rs. 8 crores) has been written off.

Composition of Debt.—At the end of March 1954, the total rupee debt‡ of the Government of India aggregated Rs. 2,503 crores as compared to Rs. 2,493 crores at the close of March 1953 (*vide* Graph 17). The maturity distribution of the public loans is shown in Statement 59. About two-fifths of the total marketable debt was due to mature between 5 and 10 years. Floating debt constituted 13 per cent and showed an increase of about 1 per cent during the year. Small savings disclosed a rise from 17 per cent at the end of March 1953 to 18 per cent at the close of 1954.

During 1953-54, the total outstanding Treasury bills increased by Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 335 crores (*vide* Statements 60 and 61), as compared to a rise of Rs. 1 crore during 1952-53. *Ad hoc* bills held by the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 254 crores ; Treasury bills held by State Governments, approved bodies and the public together recorded a rise of Rs. 27 crores. Gross sales of Treasury bills, including renewals, in 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 1,365 crores.

Repatriation of Sterling Debt.—During 1953-54, sterling debt of the face value of £0·03 million was repatriated at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs (*vide* Statement 62).

Small Savings.—During 1953-54, gross receipts of small savings amounted to Rs. 148 crores and gross repayments to Rs. 112 crores, showing a net increase of Rs. 36 crores*, as compared to a net rise of Rs. 40 crores in 1952-53 (*vide* Statements 63-65). As in the previous year, National Savings Certificates accounted for the largest rise, namely, Rs. 20 crores, while Post Office Savings Bank Deposits contributed Rs. 12 crores and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates Rs. 6 crores ; these increases were partly neutralised by a net outgo (Rs. 2 crores) under Post Office Cash Certificates. The Five-year series of the National Savings Certificates were discontinued from July 1, 1953.

With a view to encouraging larger collections of small savings by State Governments, the Government of India waived during the year the stipulation that the Centre should first retain Rs. 45 crores before making available to the State Governments in the shape of loans the collections in excess of the targets fixed for each State. In other words, the excess collections in a State over its target would be made available to that State in the shape of loans irrespective of the aggregate of all-India collections.

On the organisation side, the working of the authorised Agency System in Bombay, Madras and West Bengal having been found satisfactory, a similar agency called the 'General Agency System' was introduced on a regular basis, as from January 1, 1954, in all States except Mysore, Hyderabad, Bilaspur, Manipur and Tripura. The Women's Savings Campaign was also placed on a more permanent footing by the appointment of a non-official Central Advisory Committee in September 1953 to guide the campaign. Women's and other Social Service Organisations were appointed as authorised agents for the Twelve-year National Savings Certificates for a trial period of twelve months from October 1, 1953 at 100 centres

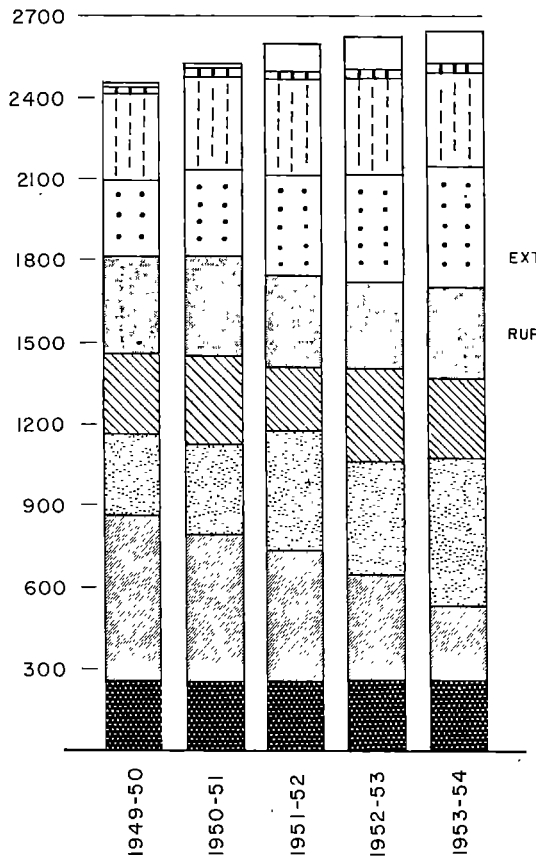
‡ Total interest-bearing obligations *minus* deposits and external debt, *plus* balances of special floating and expired loans. This differs from public debt (internal) as shown in the Explanatory Memorandum to the General Budget in that 'unfunded debt' is included here.

* This represents a short-fall of Rs. 4 crores as compared with the revised estimates.

GRAPH 17

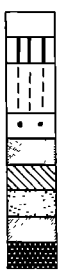
DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (PRELIMINARY)

In Crores of Rupees

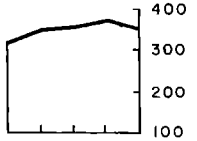


EXTERNAL DEBT
- Dollar Loans
- Sterling Debt

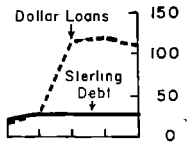
RUPEE DEBT
- Other Obligations
- Small Savings
- Treasury Bills and TDRs.
- Under Five Years
- Five to Ten Years
- Over Ten Years
- Undated



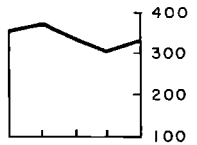
OTHER OBLIGATIONS



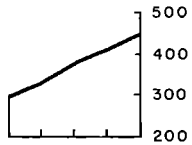
EXTERNAL DEBT



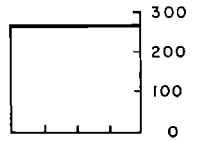
TREASURY BILLS AND T.DRs.



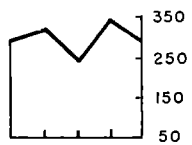
SMALL SAVINGS



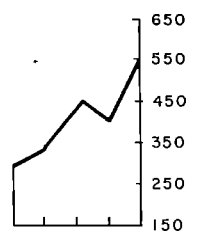
UNDATED



UNDER FIVE YEARS

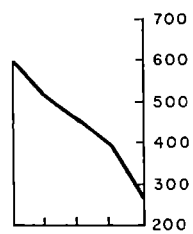


FIVE TO TEN YEARS



1949-50 TO 1953-54

OVER TEN YEARS



1949-50 TO 1953-54

all over India. Also, selected Gram Panchayats in Saurashtra and Madhya Pradesh are being entrusted with the sale of National Savings Certificates.

Mention may be made in this connection of the issue, on May 10, 1954, of a new series of Ten-year Savings Certificates as part of the recent National Plan Loan. These certificates are a temporary issue and are not intended to replace the existing National Savings Certificates. The certificates are sold in denominations of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 and the maximum amount an individual can invest is limited to Rs. 1,000. If held to maturity, these certificates would yield a simple interest of 4½ per cent per annum, free of income-tax.

In May 1954, the Government of India also announced their intention to issue Fifteen-year Annuity Certificates. An investment of Rs. 3,500, in these certificates will secure to the holder a monthly payment of Rs. 25 for a period of 15 years, the first monthly payment commencing after the expiry of one calendar month from the date of investment. The maximum limit of investment for an individual has been fixed at Rs. 28,000 and that for two persons jointly at Rs. 56,000. The certificates are not transferable. The scheme comes into effect from July 1, 1954.

Government Balances and Ways and Means Advances.—During 1953-54, the cash balances of the Central Government showed a net decline of Rs. 51 crores to Rs. 41 crores due to a fall in balances with the Reserve Bank; balances with Government Treasuries showed a small increase (*vide* Statement 66). The Centre did not resort to any ways and means advances during the year.

State Governments :

State Loans.—During the year, eleven State Governments, *viz.*, six Part A States* and four Part B States‡ in July 1952 and another Part B State (Hyderabad) in October 1953, floated loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 31 crores for financing development expenditure and repaying certain maturing State loans. The amounts issued by individual States were, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 5 crores each; West Bengal, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad Rs. 3 crores each; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra Rs. 1 crore each. All these loans bear an interest of 4 per cent and mature in 1963 (*vide* Statement 68). The issue price for all loans, except those of Bombay and West Bengal (which were issued at par), was Rs. 99-8. Madras and Travancore-Cochin loans were cash-cum-conversion loans, with subscriptions to the loans also accepted through conversion of the 3 per cent Madras Loan, 1953 and Travancore-Cochin† Government loans with an outstanding amount of Rs. 1·4 crores and Rs. 2·1 crores, respectively. Conversions amounted to Rs. 99 lakhs in the case of the Madras loan and to Rs. 1·7 crores in the case of the Travancore-Cochin loan, the remainder of their floatation being absorbed through cash subscriptions.

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* Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

‡ Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin.

† The outstanding amounts in the case of the 3 per cent Travancore Loan, 1952–54 and the 3 per cent Cochin Loan, 1953–55 totalled Rs. 1·4 crores and Rs. 0·7 crore, respectively.

All the loans were over-subscribed and the total subscriptions to State loans amounted to Rs. 40 crores. Over-subscription in the case of the Madras loan amounted to Rs. 5·3 crores. The entire over-subscription was retained by the Madras Government with the permission of the Government of India.

No State Government resorted to borrowing through the issue of Treasury bills in 1953-54.

Balances and Ways and Means Advances.—The month-end balances of Part A and some Part B States with the Reserve Bank of India as well as in Government Treasuries are shown in Statement 67. On an average, the cash balances of Part A States during the year, at Rs. 24·5 crores, were considerably higher than the average of Rs. 15·3 crores for 1952-53. Balances at the close of 1953-54, at Rs. 54·7 crores in the case of Part A States, were Rs. 2·3 crores higher than at the end of 1952-53. In the case of Part B States, cash balances with the Reserve Bank showed a rise of Rs. 5·5 crores on account of the addition of Hyderabad (April 1, 1953) and Saurashtra (January 1, 1954) to the list of States keeping balances with the Reserve Bank.

During 1953-54, seven Part A States (Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, and Assam) and three Part B States (Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore) resorted to ways and means advances. Such advances amounted to Rs. 8 crores in the case of Part A States and Rs. 11·6 crores in the case of Part B States. Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 3·3 crores), Punjab (Rs. 2 crores) and Madras (Rs. 1·7 crores) among Part A States and Travancore-Cochin (Rs. 10·4 crores) among Part B States accounted for a major portion of these advances. In the case of Part A States, advances in December 1953 at Rs. 2 crores and in the case of Part B States in November 1953 at Rs. 1·9 crores were the highest for the year. No advances were outstanding at the end of 1953-54 in the case of Part A States ; in the case of Part B States, however, an outstanding amount of Rs. 1 crore was due from Travancore-Cochin.

VIII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

General.—Preliminary estimates of India's external transactions during 1953 indicate a sharp increase in the surplus on current account (*vide* Statement 70 and Graph 18). This was almost wholly due to the decrease in the deficit in the merchandise account, the value of imports showing a larger decline than that of exports. The major factor accounting for the fall in imports was the reduction in food imports consequent on the improvement in domestic output; on the exports side, the major factor was the decline in export earnings from jute manufactures. There were of course significant movements in other sectors, such as exports of tea, cotton textiles and imports of raw cotton and jute but these two were probably the dominant factors in the situation. Their effect was felt not only on movements in the overall levels of imports and exports but also on the regional distribution of payments and the terms of trade. Thus there was a great improvement in the balance of payments with the dollar area, largely as a result of the fall in food imports. There was also a further deterioration in the terms of trade, one major factor being the fall in the prices of jute goods. Whereas the import quantity index for all items for the year showed a sharp decline, the export quantity index recorded a slight rise.

Overall Position.—According to preliminary compilations, India's balance of payments during 1953 recorded a surplus on current account of Rs. 59 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 1·7 crores† in the preceding year. Corresponding to the surplus on current account, there was a net investment abroad of Rs. 59 crores during the year. The Table on page 68 gives a summary analysis of this surplus.

Principal Features.—The fall in the level of trade in 1953 was shared by both exports and imports; the increase in the surplus was a result of the larger fall in imports than in exports. This was entirely attributable to the fall in imports of foodgrains. The trade *surplus* on private account was reduced to Rs. 102 crores from Rs. 134 crores in 1952, while on the other hand, the *deficit* on account of merchandise transactions of the Government was reduced to Rs. 135 crores from Rs. 228 crores in 1952. In 1953, the terms of trade deteriorated by about 3 per cent as against 24 per cent in 1952. Net receipts on account of invisible transactions, including official donations, remained more or less stable, a fall in private invisible receipts (net) having been mostly made up by the rise in invisibles pertaining to the Government sector.

Imports.—Aggregate imports during the year were lower than in 1952 by Rs. 176 crores, of which the fall in Government imports alone amounted to Rs. 96 crores. The increased requirements of raw materials associated with the continued buoyancy in industrial production were largely met from indigenous sources of supply. In the case of the textile industry, with the rising trend in the output of manufactured goods, there was a distinct shift towards the greater consumption of Indian cotton. As a result, imports of raw cotton in the 1952-53 season were much lower than in the preceding season. Purchases of raw jute from Pakistan also

* Figures for 1953 have been revised to incorporate a few changes in the export data and hence differ from the preliminary figures published in the May 1954 issue of Reserve Bank Bulletin. Also, the figures in the commodity analysis used in this section differ from those given in the statement numbers 75-79 owing to the difference in source, the former being based on the Exchange Control records and the latter on Customs.

† This is the revised figure for 1952. Earlier estimates had indicated a *deficit* of Rs. 37 crores.

shrank in spite of a fall in domestic output of raw jute, partly because of the lower level of home manufactures. More than half of the fall in imports on private account was accounted for by raw cotton alone, the balance being shared by a variety of commodities, among which chemicals, machinery and vehicles were the more important ones.

It is significant that the fall in imports occurred despite the operation of a more liberal import policy. The policy for January-June 1953 restored the cuts in quotas in respect of a number of commodities imposed in the latter half of 1952. These included twist drills and reamers, power-driven pumps, garage tools, machinery and parts thereof. The policy for the latter half of 1953 followed a broadly similar pattern. Its principal features were the liberalisation of imports of machinery, of industrial raw materials such as art silk yarn and cotton yarn above 80 counts and of consumer goods like spices, fruits and the simplification of the licensing procedure. An important development in this field was Government's decision in September 1953 to permit imports on private account of rice from soft currency sources and of self-raising flour, barley and maize from all sources*. Permission was granted to private traders to export wheat flour made from Government stocks subsequently to be replaced by private imports of wheat. Other measures of liberalisation included the introduction of free licensing for cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above from the soft currency countries (since extended to the dollar area in February 1954) and the extension upto December 31, 1953 of the validity of import licences already issued for U.S. cotton. The policy for the first half of 1954, announced towards the close of the year 1953, was much the same as before ; some restrictions were, however, imposed on imports of goods which were available from indigenous sources or through the utilisation of idle engineering capacity existing within the country (for details *vide* Statement 73).

As regards Government imports, the decline was entirely because of reduced purchases of foodgrains reflecting the improvement in the country's food situation. Government, however, had to import sugar in order to bring down sugar prices.

In judging the fall in imports in 1953 in relation to 1952, it has, however, to be remembered that 1952 was not in any sense a normal year, since there were unusually heavy imports of food and raw cotton in that year. Secondly, the decline in payments for imports was attributable more to the fall in quantity (over 27 per cent) than to the decline in prices which amounted to about 13 per cent only.

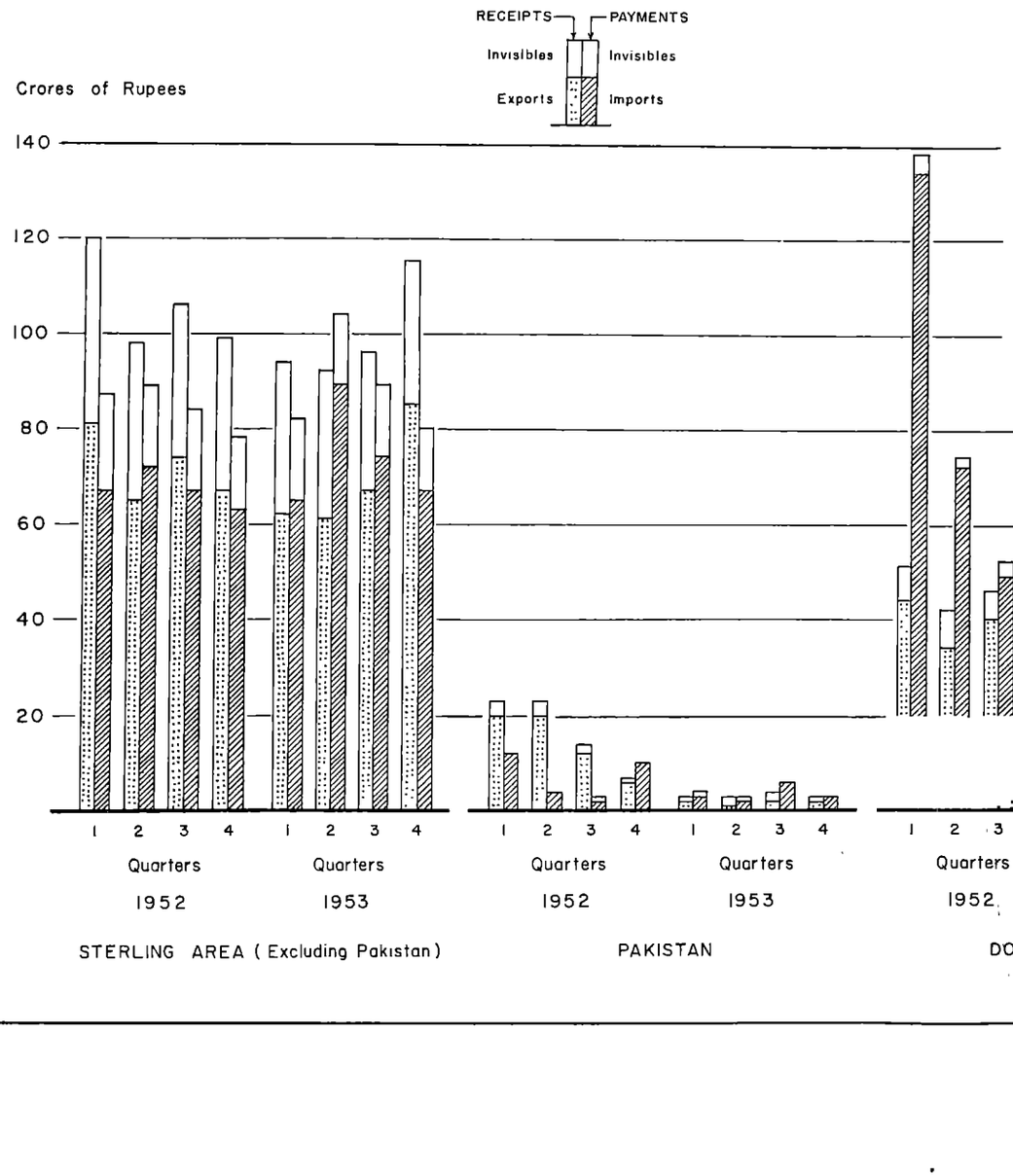
Exports.—As mentioned earlier, the fall in exports of Rs. 116 crores was less than that in imports, and was entirely on account of lower export prices ; in fact, there was a rise of two points in the quantity index for 1953. The decline in export earnings during the year, however, was not continuous ; the trend of falling exports noticed from about the close of the second half of 1952 continued during the first half of 1953, after which there was a reversal of the trend. In the latter half of 1953, there was a sharp rise of Rs. 29 crores, which was much more than could be attributed to the usual seasonal upswing. This improvement may have reflected, in part, the working of the active export promotion measures adopted by Government since 1952, such as the removal or liberalisation of quota restrictions, adoption of free licensing procedures etc. towards increasing exportable sup-

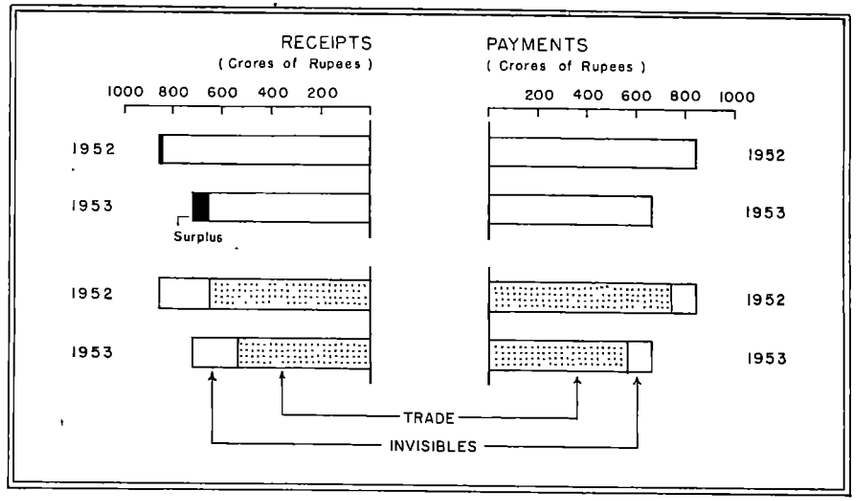
* Data on the quantity of rice imports on private account are not available.

GRAPH 18

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1952 AND 1953

(CURRENT ACCOUNT)





plies and adjustments in export duties (*vide* Statements 71 and 72). The export duty on hessian, which had been slashed from Rs. 750 per ton to Rs. 275 per ton in May 1952, was further reduced to Rs. 120 per ton, effective September 15, 1953. Earlier in February 1953, the duty on sacking had been lowered from Rs. 175 per ton to Rs. 80. Further, the duty of Rs. 80 per ton on jute manufactures (other than cloth and bags) and jute specialities was completely abolished from July 16. Later, on October 25, the 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on medium cloth was also dropped. Among oil and oil-seeds, the export duties on linseed oil and linseed were reduced from Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 per ton, respectively, with effect from May 12, 1953. Subsequently, on July 8, the levy of Rs. 300 per ton on exports of tobacco seed oil was completely abolished. Also, extensions of the period of free licensing were granted for raw cotton and cotton textiles, linseed oil, etc. With a view to fostering new lines of exports, the Sea Customs Act was amended in November 1953, to permit the grant of a rebate of import duty on raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods subsequently exported. More recently a special organisation charged with the task of export promotion has also been set up.

A commodity-wise analysis shows that the chief element in the decline in export earnings was jute manufactures, which declined by Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 108 crores. A similar trend was in evidence in cotton textiles, though the fall of Rs. 7 crores (to Rs. 76 crores) was much lower. Tea, however, provided a notable exception to this general trend. Exports of this commodity, as compared with 1952, rose by Rs. 16 crores to a record level of Rs. 97 crores. Some of this spurt might be a natural recovery from the low of 1952, but there appeared to be other favourable factors at work such as the buoyancy in the demand from the U.K., which was particularly pronounced after the abolition of sugar rationing in that country, the increased substitution of tea for competitive beverages, particularly coffee, and to some extent the voluntary restriction of domestic output.

Invisibles.—Net invisible receipts, including official donations, amounted to Rs. 93 crores in 1953 as against Rs. 95 crores in the preceding year. Receipts on account of official donations (comprising aid received under (*i*) the Colombo Plan from Australia, United Kingdom and Canada, (*ii*) the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement and (*iii*) from the Ford Foundation) increased by Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 18 crores. This was, however, more than offset by the fall in net receipts from other transactions, like private donations (mostly emigrant and maintenance remittances) and miscellaneous services (like agency services, film rentals, and technicians' charges) and in 'unclassified receipts', perhaps owing to the tightening of the restrictions on remittances in countries like Burma and Ceylon.

Seasonal Trends.—In the overall pattern described above, it may be interesting to trace the effects of seasonality in India's balance of payments. From the Table on page 68 it may be seen that the second quarter of the year showed a deficit at variance with the surpluses in the other three quarters, largely due to seasonal factors. Receipts on account of exports tend to be at their lowest in this quarter since the marketing of most of the agricultural products is usually concentrated in the fourth and first quarters of the year. At the same time, payments were at their highest in the second quarter. Here again, the seasonal element was partly responsible; in the Government sector, payments for food purchases usually tend to be concentrated

in the first half of the year. Therefore, there was a surplus of only about Rs. 4 crores in the first half as against a surplus of Rs. 55 crores in the second half.

India's Balance of Payments (All Areas)

(Values in Crores of Rupees)

	1953 : by Quarters (Preliminary)				Year	
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1953	1952
Imports c.i.f. values						
(*a*) Private	97·8	114·8	108·9	104·5	425·9	506·2
(*b*) Government	37·1	42·5	38·4	22·5	140·4	236·5
Total Imports (a+b)	**134·8**	**157·3**	**147·2**	**127·0**	**566·4**	**742·6**
Exports f.o.b. values						
(*c*) Private	127·5	120·6	128·1	151·7	527·9	640·1
(*d*) Government	1·9	1·9	0·9	0·3	5·0	9·0
Total Exports (c+d)	**129·5**	**122·5**	**129·0**	**152·0**	**532·9**	**649·1**
Trade Balance	− 5·3	−34·8	−18·2	+25·0	−33·5	−93·5
Official Donations (Net)	+ 2·4	+ 5·7	+ 6·1	+ 3·7	+17·8	+11·9
Other Government Invisibles (Net)* ..	+ 5·3	+ 7·5	+ 6·6	+ 4·4	+23·7	+20·8
Private Invisibles (Net)	+11·9	+11·5	+12·8	+14·5	+51·1	+62·5†
Current Account (Net)	*+14·3*	*−10·1*	*+ 7·3*	*+47·6*	*+59·1*	*+ 1·7*
Errors and Omissions (Net)	*+ 5·9*	*+ 6·9*	*+ 0·6*	*−13·4*	*+ 0·1*	*−42·1*
Capital Account (Net)	*+20·2*	*− 3·2*	*+ 7·9*	*+34·2*	*+59·2*	*−40·4*
Imports : Quantity Index (1948-49=100) ..	56	78	72	51	64	88
Exports : Quantity Index „ ..	90	83	96	106	94	92
Imports : Unit values Index „	124	119	115	115	118	136
Exports : Unit values Index „ ..	104	106	111	106	107	128
Net Terms of Trade	*84*	*89*	*97*	*92*	*91*	*94*

* Represents identifiable Government transactions.
† Includes non-monetary gold movement (Net)—Rs. 1·0 crore.

Regional Pattern.—There were remarkable changes in the regional payments position (*vide* Statements 80 and 81). The outstanding change was in the dollar balance of payments position, which showed an improvement of Rs. 142 crores over the preceding year—a deficit of Rs. 111 crores having been transformed into a surplus of Rs. 31 crores during 1953. There was also a considerable improvement in the position with other non-sterling countries, except for the OEEC countries. These improvements were, however, partially offset by the transactions with the sterling area and OEEC countries as set out in the Table below :—

Regional Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)

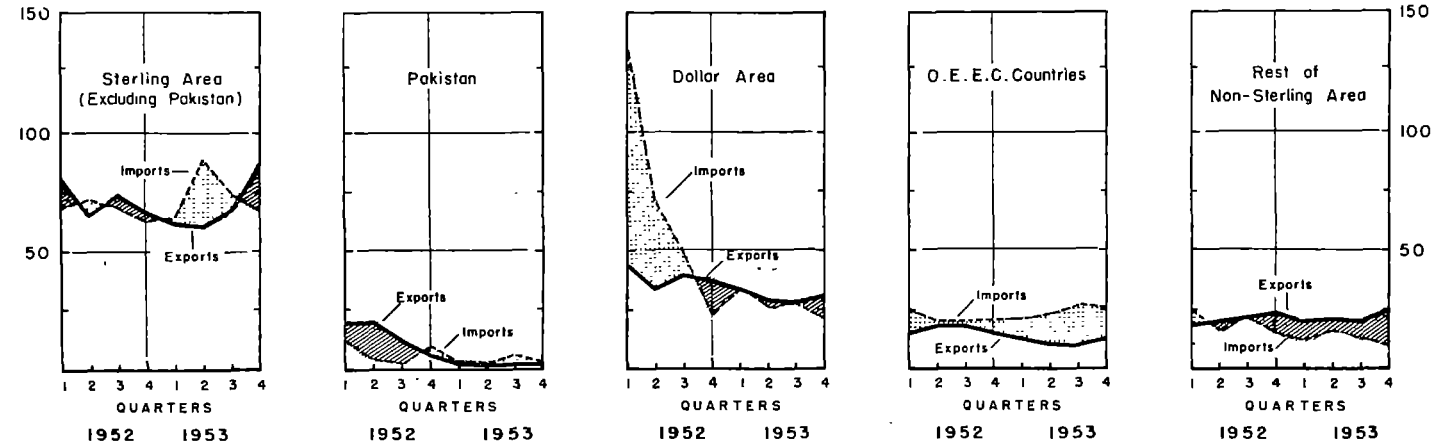
(Crores of Rupees)

	1953				Year	
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1953	1952
Sterling Area (excluding Pakistan) ..	+11·8	−11·9	+ 7·8	+35·3	+43·0	+84·5
Pakistan	− 0·2	—	− 1·9	− 0·1	− 2·2	+39·3
Dollar Area	+ 2 3	+ 8·5	+ 8·0	+12·2	+31·0	−111·2
OEEC Countries	− 9·4	−14·4	−17·6	−14·1	−55·5	−21·0
Rest of Non-Sterling Area	+ 9·8	+ 7·7	+10·9	+14·3	+42·7	+10·0
Total ..	**+14·3**	**−10·1**	**+ 7·3**	**+47·6**	**+59·1**	**+ 1·7**

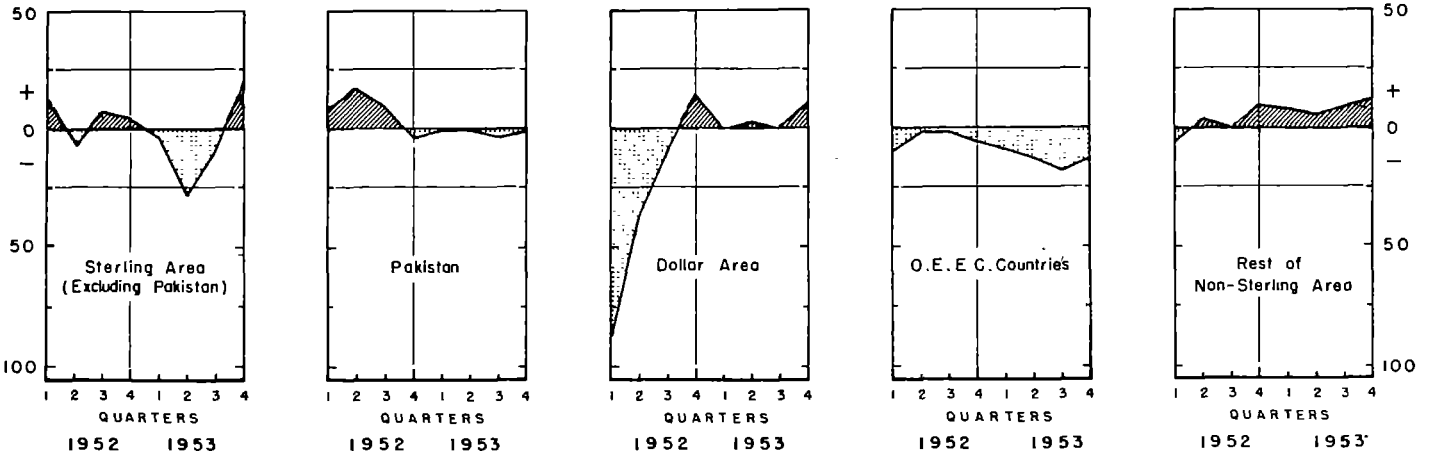
GRAPH 19

QUARTERLY MOVEMENTS IN INDIA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Crores of Rupees



BALANCE OF TRADE



The favourable swing in the dollar position was in conformity with the trend in the payments position of the rest of the world with the dollar area during 1953. The major contribution towards this improvement came from reduced payments for imports (*vide* Graph 19) which were less than half the preceding year's level. Quite a large part of the decline of Rs. 94 crores in commercial imports was due to reduced imports of raw cotton. The fall in Government imports of food and stores was Rs. 78 crores ; imports financed by aid received under the Colombo Plan and the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement, however, increased. Exports also declined, but much less than imports, by Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 120 crores. The entire fall resulted from lower off-take of jute manufactures at reduced prices. Net receipts on account of invisible transactions other than official donations declined by about Rs. 5 crores, the main items accounting for the fall being larger net investment income and other Government payments. The opportunity presented by this favourable dollar position was availed of for the liquidation, in part, of India's borrowings (technically a *repurchase* of rupees) from the International Monetary Fund to the extent of $ 36 million.

The surplus in the payments position with other non-sterling countries exclusive of OEEC countries more than quadrupled from Rs. 10 crores in 1952 to Rs. 43 crores in 1953. This was also the result of a fall in imports caused mainly by a virtual cessation of food imports from China and Thailand, which had amounted to Rs. 20 crores in 1952. Exports were maintained at around the preceding year's level of Rs. 85 crores. The spurt in exports of jute manufactures and to a relatively lower extent in tea offset the declines in other exports such as cotton textiles. Net invisible receipts also improved by about Rs. 5 crores over the year, mainly as a result of lower net foreign travel payments and larger net receipts on account of transportation and unclassified transactions.

The improvement noted in respect of the two areas above was, however, partially counteracted by the transactions with the sterling area and the OEEC countries. The surplus with sterling area countries other than Pakistan was halved from Rs. 85 crores in 1952 to Rs. 43 crores. Imports from this area rose over the year by Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 296 crores. Almost the entire rise was concentrated in commercial imports, imports on Government account being stationary around 1952 levels. On the other hand, exports recorded a decline of Rs. 11 crores, owing mainly to a sharp fall in exports of jute manufactures, particularly to Australia. Net receipts on account of invisibles and official donations declined by Rs. 2·1 crores and Rs. 2·7 crores, respectively, owing to the lower level of net 'unclassified' receipts and reduced aid under the Colombo Plan.

The deterioration of the position with Pakistan was almost equal to that with the rest of the sterling area, a surplus of Rs. 39 crores having been converted into a deficit of Rs. 2 crores. Both imports as well as exports declined in 1953 but the fall in exports was much larger. Exports dropped sharply by Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 7·4 crores, mainly because of the continuance of the severe import restrictions imposed by Pakistan in November 1952. A significant trend was that the traditional exports such as jute manufactures and cotton textiles tended to dwindle or virtually disappear (*vide* Statement 82). There was a diversion by Pakistan of its purchases of cotton textiles to Japan. The fall of Rs. 13 crores in imports from Pakistan was mainly because of reduced imports of raw jute. A fall in the

domestic output of jute manufactures was chiefly responsible for the lower purchases from Pakistan.

Among the non-sterling countries, as mentioned earlier, the OEEC area is the only group with which the balance worsened during the year under review. The deficit with this area more than doubled from Rs. 21 crores in 1952 to Rs. 56 crores in 1953. Exports declined by Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 45 crores due mainly to the decline in the exports of jute manufactures and vegetable oils. The bulk of the rise in imports was concentrated in commercial imports, which rose over the year by about Rs. 10 crores. Government imports also showed a slight rise on account of purchase of sugar. Besides the worsening of the trade deficit, net payments on account of other invisible transactions also increased, the principal factor being the rise in net foreign travel payments.

Trade Agreements.—During 1953-54, trade agreements with Norway, Western Germany and Austria that had expired or were due to expire were renewed for further periods. Fresh trade agreements were concluded with Iraq, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Sweden, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R. and Rumania. Among these, the agreements with the U.S.S.R., Egypt and Ceylon deserve special mention. The trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. provides for financing of trade between the two countries in rupees, while that with Egypt made provision for the payment of 40 per cent of Egypt's exports to India in rupees. According to the provisions of the Indo-Ceylonese trade agreement, imports of Jaffna chewing tobacco would be permitted into the ports of Travancore-Cochin at special rates of import duty. In return, the Ceylonese Government have agreed to take measures to provide for larger imports of Indian tobacco into Ceylon and also to reduce the import duty on all handloom towels and towellings to the lowest rate applicable to similar mill-made products. Details of these agreements are given in Statement 83.

Tariff Commission.—Details of various tariff and price inquiries conducted by the Tariff Commission during 1953-54 are set out in Statement 84. During 1953-54, the Commission conducted in all 18 inquiries consisting of 4 inquiries into industries seeking protection for the first time, 11 inquiries into industries seeking continuance of existing protection and 3 price inquiries. The most important of the fresh inquiries for protection related to the question of assistance to the automobile industry. Government accepted the principal recommendations of the Commission, *viz.*, that "assembling" should cease and that the demand for vehicles should be concentrated on firms with a manufacturing programme. As regards its recommendation to reduce and levy a flat rate of import duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* on all components, Government felt that the flat rate of duty was not conducive to the manufacture of components and hence decided to levy a slightly higher rate of duty on components coming under the manufacturing programme. The claims of the flax goods industry for protection were, however, rejected by the Commission.

As regards industries which sought continuance of protection or assistance, Government accepted the recommendations of the Commission to discontinue protection granted to the dry battery, ferro-silicon, pencil, fountain pen ink and button (excluding plastic) industries. In respect of the sericulture industry, Government

disagreed with the Commission's recommendation for a reduction in the existing import duties on silk raw and cocoons etc.

Among the price inquiries, by far the most important was the one relating to the determination of the retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The Commission recommended that no revision of the existing retention prices for the period July 1951—March 1952 was necessary. It also recommended that for the periods April 1952 to March 1953 and April 1953 to March 1955, the increase in the prices should be Rs. 32·31 per ton and Rs. 66·98 per ton, respectively. Government decided on the grant of an increase in the retention prices of steel of Rs. 32 per ton for the period April 1952 to March 1953, and Rs. 47 per ton for the period April 1953 to March 1955.

Sterling Transactions.—During 1953–54 the Reserve Bank's sterling transactions (excluding Government transactions) resulted in net purchases of £ 92 million (Rs. 123 crores), as against net purchases of £ 74 million (Rs. 99 crores) in 1952-53 (*vide* Statement 85). There was a rising trend in purchases from August 1953 onwards, the figure touching the peak level of £ 17 million (Rs. 22 crores) in December 1953. Sales recorded the lowest level of £ 0·2 million (Rs. 0·3 crore) in November 1953. During 1953-54, the sterling balances of the Reserve Bank of India (after taking into account Government transactions) recorded a net rise of £ 22 million (Rs. 29 crores,) from £ 543 million to £ 565 million.

Developments in Exchange Control.—Developments in exchange control, in general, were in line with the steady progress made during the year towards the objective of the elimination of exchange restrictions. The following were the principal developments in exchange control :—

(1) As from April 2, 1953, Canada was included in the American Account Group of countries. Formerly it was in the dollar area and almost all payments to Canada were effected in Canadian dollars. The inclusion of Canada in the American Account Group would allow payment to be made in U.S. or Canadian dollars.

(2) From June 3, 1953, Deutsche Marks have been included in the list of 'specified' currencies, following the recent Anglo-German Agreement. Deutsche Marks have now become a permissible medium for payments between the Scheduled Territories and the Western Zone of Germany. Payments for exports to the Western Zone of Germany may be received, therefore, either in Deutsche Marks or in sterling from a German or any transferable account or in rupees from the account of a bank in the Western Zone of Germany. The new procedure brings Germany in line with the Scandinavian countries to whom Scheduled Territories can make payment either in sterling or in the currency of the receiving country. In contrast to this, payments to other transferable account countries such as Chile, Finland and Greece must be made either in sterling to an appropriate account or in the currency of the country in the Scheduled Territory making the payment.

(3) As a result of the trade agreement between India and Egypt (which, consequent on its acute shortage of sterling, concluded trade and payments agreements with a number of countries), with effect from July 9, 1953, trade between the

two countries is required to be financed only in rupees. Sixty per cent of the value of imports into India is credited to Egyptian banks' accounts with banks in India designated "A" Accounts, the balances in them being convertible into sterling. The remaining forty per cent is retained in India in a separate account designated "B" Accounts and all exports from India to Egypt will be financed only from "B" accounts.

(4) From October 26, 1953, the GRX procedure ceased to apply to shipments to Japan and as from that date the proceeds of exports to Japan are required to be realised on the same basis as shipments to any other country. The GRX procedure is used when shipment is only permitted to be made subject to full payment being received in India in advance from the consignee abroad or under a confirmed irrevocable credit opened by the consignee in favour of the exporter. The new procedure would mean considerable convenience to Japanese importers and should facilitate Indian exports to that country.

(5) The Indian Exchange Control Regulations were amended in March 1954 so as to bring them in line with certain changes made in the U.K. Exchange Control Regulations on March 22, 1954. As a result of these changes, non-resident current sterling of nearly all types became interchangeable and the transferable account area was extended to cover all countries other than those in the American Account Area and subject to the exclusion, for the present, of Turkey, Iran and Hungary. Previously the circle within which sterling was automatically transferable was confined to eighteen countries apart from the Scheduled Territories. Transferable accounts may now be held by any resident of the transferable account area and balances therein can be transferred for any purpose (capital or current) within that area and to the Scheduled Territories.

IX. CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Circulation of Notes.—The net expansion in currency during the year under review (a reference to which has already been made in Chapter IV), occurred wholly in Reserve Bank of India notes. There was, on the other hand, a further decline in the circulation of rupee coin (including Government of India one rupee notes) as well as small coins (*vide* Statement 86). During 1953-54, notes in circulation expanded by Rs. 53 crores to Rs. 1,143 crores*, as against a contraction of Rs. 8 crores in the previous year and a steep fall of Rs. 100 crores during 1951-52. Denomination wise, all the notes contributed to the rise in circulation during 1953†, the Rs. 10 denomination showing the largest rise ; its proportionate share in the total notes issued also rose further from 41·4 to 42·2 per cent (*vide* Statement 87). Although Rs. 100 denomination continued to be the largest in circulation, its proportionate share declined from 43·8 to 43·0 per cent, contrary to the trend noticed from 1948, since when it had steadily risen from 38·0 per cent. Among the lower denominations, while the share of Rs. 5 notes declined from 12·7 per cent to 12·6 per cent, that of Rs. 2 notes rose from 2·1 to 2·2 per cent. As between the Government of India one rupee notes and Bank notes of Rs. 2 denomination, the public continued to show a marked preference for the former.

Circulation of Rupee Coin.—Rupee coin in circulation declined further by Rs. 1·8 crores to Rs. 118 crores‡, the decline being, however, less marked as compared to the return of Rs. 5·7 crores and Rs. 13·0 crores, respectively, in 1952-53 and 1951-52 (*vide* Statement 86). On April 2, 1953, the Reserve Bank received from the Government of India one rupee notes of the value of Rs. 5 crores, in terms of Section 36(2)§ of the Reserve Bank of India Act, against payment of legal tender value.

Circulation of Small Coin.—The circulation of small coin also showed a further decline of Rs. 3·2 crores, which, as in the case of rupee coin, was on a smaller scale as compared to the net return of Rs. 4·1 crores during 1952-53. Since 1949-50, small coin has been continuously returning from circulation, the total amount returned upto the end of 1953-54 being Rs. 16 crores. This incessant return has followed the huge absorption during the war and immediate postwar years.

As during 1952-53, coins of all the denominations showed returns with the exception of single pice, which continued to be absorbed (*vide* Statement 88). All the circles recorded net returns during the year, including the Bombay circle, which had registered a net absorption during 1952-53 (*vide* Statement 90). Metal-wise, the return of standard silver subsidiary coins continued to be negligible.

* Net of Rs. 43 crores of India notes returned from circulation in Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

† Data are available on a calendar year basis only.

‡ Since November 1, 1943, on which date standard silver rupee coin ceased to be legal tender, 'rupee coin' circulation in India has comprised of (1) Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940, (2) the quaternary silver rupees issued between December 1940 and June 1946 and (3) nickel rupees issued from June 1947.

§ This Section provides that, after the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in the weekly accounts of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets whichever may be the greater, the Central Government shall deliver to the Reserve Bank rupee coin upto the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

There was a further return from circulation of Rs. 2·4 crores of quaternary silver coins as compared with a return of Rs. 3·0 crores during 1952-53, the amount of quaternary silver coins withdrawn from circulation since 1947-48 totalling Rs. 16 crores. Among nickel coins, while pure nickel coins continued to be absorbed, those minted in nickel alloy showed a further return ; there was heavy demand for the exchange of nickel brass coins into other coins during September and October 1953 and again in early January 1954 as a sequel to rumours (since officially contradicted) regarding the cessation of the legal tender character of the nickel-brass four-anna and two-anna coins of the old design (octagonal, bearing effigy of George V).

Reintroduction of High Denomination Notes.—During the year, legislation was enacted for the reintroduction of high denomination notes. Under the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance of January 12, 1946 (*vide* this Report for 1945-46), notes of the denominations of Rs. 500 and above in circulation as on that date were demonetised with effect from January 13, 1946. In view of the inconvenience caused to the public by the demonetisation, it was decided to reintroduce high denomination notes, and provision was made in the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 (*vide* pages 32 and 33) that the above-mentioned Ordinance shall not apply to any bank note of the denominational value of Rs. 500 and above issued after the commencement of the Act. In the same Act, provision was also made for the issue of notes of the denomination of Rs. 5,000. The Reserve Bank of India commenced issuing new notes of the denominations of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 with effect from April 1, 1954. The new notes now issued are completely different in design, water-mark and colour scheme from the old high denomination notes.

Changes in the Form of Notes.—During the year, Reserve Bank of India notes of the denomination of Rs. 100, with the numbers printed in red (instead of in black) were first issued from the Bank's offices at Calcutta and Madras early in August 1953. The Government of India one rupee notes printed in purple, instead of the earlier grey colour, were first issued from the Bank's Bombay office early in November 1953.

Old Notes.—The value of notes written off under Section 34* of the Reserve Bank of India Act amounted to Rs. 1,15,950 during 1953-54, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 1,36,950. Notes which had been written off in previous years under this Section, but which were subsequently presented for payment and paid by the Banking Department of the Bank, amounted to Rs. 640 during the year, as against Rs. 1,970 last year.

Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes.—Claims in respect of lost, destroyed and mutilated notes admitted at the Bank's offices during the year amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs and the actual payments made against them to Rs. 41 lakhs (*vide* Statement 91).

Note Forgeries.—The total number of forged notes (including Government of India one rupee notes) received by the Bank during the year amounted to

* Section 34 of the Reserve Bank of India Act provides that any currency note or Bank note, which has not been presented for payment within 40 years from its date of issue, shall be deemed to be no longer in circulation.

9,033 as compared with 6,595 in 1952-53. Particulars regarding prosecutions on account of note forgeries are given in Statement 92 (A).

Coinage.—The mintage of whole rupees, which was discontinued as from April 1951, continued to be suspended during the year. Subsidiary coins for a total value of Rs. 55 lakhs were minted during 1953-54, as against Rs. 39 lakhs during 1952-53 and Rs. 2·0 crores during 1951-52 (*vide* Satement 93). Statement 94 gives the description of the coins in active circulation as at the end of March 1954.

As during the preceding years, the India Government mints continued to undertake coinage for foreign countries, although the amount of actual mintage during the year was small ; the number of pieces minted during the year amounted to only 0·37 lakh, as against 234 lakhs during 1952-53.

Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-Nickel and Copper Coins.—During 1953-54, the total value of uncurrent coin withdrawn from circulation amounted to Rs. 11,666 and of badly worn and defaced coins to Rs. 157 lakhs (*vide* Statement 95).

Counterfeit Coins.—The number of counterfeit coins cut at Treasuries and railway stations during the year was 1.8 lakhs as against 2·3 lakhs in 1952-53 (*vide* Statement 96).

APPENDIX I

The Committee on Finance for the Private Sector

Summary of Recommendations

(1) The Committee is of the opinion that even if, as contended by the Planning Commission, finance were not a major limiting factor to private industrial investment so far—a view which is not substantiated by the data available to the Committee—it will undoubtedly be so in the coming years if present trends in savings and supply of liquid resources continue.

(2) The Committee feels that in the past few years several changes have occurred in the socio-economic climate of this country which tend to discourage and discredit private enterprise. The Committee is of the opinion that unless these inhibiting factors are remedied, mere multiplication or strengthening of agencies supplying finance will not add much to industrial development.

(3) Private investment is being affected adversely by the threat of nationalisation, which persists despite the assurance given by leading members of Government that the statutory powers for nationalisation of undertakings in the private sector will not be used unless compelling reasons arise. The Committee is of the opinion that in respect of large investments in scheduled industries which take time to fructify, it should be possible for Government to give some assurance of immunity from nationalisation, at least for a reasonable period.

(4) The Committee emphasises that private enterprise should not be subjected to unfair competition from Government-owned units in the same industry through grant of special concessions to such units.

(5) The procedural uncertainties and difficulties which arise from the regulative powers assumed by the State have the effect of delaying and retarding private investment. The Committee considers it essential that the work of the several authorities from which licences or sanctions have to be obtained should be co-ordinated and the procedure for obtaining such licences or sanctions should be simplified and rationalised.

(6) The Committee considers it desirable that the technical organisation in Government Ministries should be adequately strengthened so as to provide in course of time the specialised services of these agencies to private parties also in drawing plans for expansion. The attitude of such departments should be to assist applicants in completing the necessary technical details.

(7) A major factor impeding private investment in India today is the imposition of a variety of additional obligations on employers by legislative measures or by Tribunal Awards in regard to payments to labour employed and conditions of employment. The Committee urges that early steps should be taken to remove the confusions and uncertainties in regard to labour legislations and Awards and to ensure that a rise in the rewards of labour does not run ahead of the increase in the productivity of labour.

(8) The Committee believes that there have also been several weaknesses within the private sector which have tended to make investors shy of subscribing to industrial shares and debentures. The Committee recommends that organised bodies of businessmen and industrialists should make all possible effort to enforce proper codes of conduct and to raise the standards of business management and morality.

(9) The attention of the Committee has been drawn to the fact that clause 272(*d*) of the proposed Companies Bill would in its present form render the working of banks impossible. The Committee hopes that the Bill will be suitably amended so as to exempt banking companies from the operation of this clause.

(10) In view of the inadequacy of the present organisation concerned with the publication of statistics relating to joint stock companies, the Committee suggests that the Reserve Bank should take up with Government the question of obtaining promptly and systematising the data relating to joint stock companies.

(11) When sanction is given by the Controller of Capital Issues to raise capital for a particular purpose and the company concerned is not able to utilise the money for that purpose due to the non-availability of machinery and other reasons, the capital becomes immobilised ; the Committee is of the opinion that in such cases Government should have the power of liquidating the company and returning the capital raised to the shareholders.

(12) Recent developments such as increased production in several fields of economic activity, abatement of inflationary pressures from abroad and deterioration in the employment situation, as well as the need to step up development outlays in both the public and private sectors in order to achieve the planned targets, warrant adjustments on the monetary front.

(13) The Committee feels that in addition to the steps already taken by the Reserve Bank, there are other directions in which the Reserve Bank can give a lead and help commercial banks to undertake their new responsibilities with a greater degree of confidence. The Committee does not think it advisable for the Reserve Bank to finance directly investment in private industries. But it feels that the Reserve Bank can facilitate larger investment by commercial banks and other financial institutions by suitable adjustment in its loaning and rediscounting practices.

(14) In creating the financial conjuncture in which credit flows easily into preferred lines, the commercial banks and other financial institutions have a vital part to play. In the Committee's view, there are various adjustments in outlook and policy which commercial banks and other institutions can make without jeopardising their stability or restricting their field of operations.

(15) On the question of long-term advances by commercial banks to industries, the Committee is of the opinion that in the general interest of the credit structure of the country, it does not appear desirable to encourage a tendency on the part of banks to lean on the Reserve Bank for providing liquidity against such advances which they may make on their own judgement and initiative.

(16) The Committee recommends that banks should endeavour to increase their investments in the share and debentures of first class industrial concerns, to

make larger advances to approved parties against such shares and debentures and subscribe to a greater extent to the shares and bonds of specialised institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the State Financial Corporations.

(17) The leading banks in India, in co-operation with insurance companies, should form a consortium or syndicate under the leadership of the Imperial Bank of India for underwriting or investing in new issues of shares and debentures of industrial companies. To facilitate this, the Imperial Bank of India Act should be suitably amended.

(18) The Committee recommends that the Reserve Bank should treat shares and bonds of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and State Financial Corporations as on a par with Government securities for advances under Section 17(4) (*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, on such terms regarding margin, etc., as the Reserve Bank may deem appropriate. In order to ensure the marketability of these shares, the statutory restrictions on the holdings of such shares should be removed.

(19) In view of the steep rise in the operating costs of banks in recent years as a result of the Awards given by various Industrial Tribunals, the Committee recommends that the Government of India should immediately appoint an Expert Committee to examine, among other things, ways and means of rationalising the wage and salary structure in the banking sector and to explore possible avenues of reducing the burden of operating costs to banks.

(20) The Central and the State Governments should prepare, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, an approved list of banks which may be authorised to receive deposits of local bodies or quasi-Government bodies and furnish guarantees and indemnities to Government departments on behalf of customers up to specified limits.

(21) In the opinion of the Committee, the types of inquisitorial inquiries that are being made at present from banks by the Income-tax and Sales tax departments of Governments, if persisted in, could only retard the development of banking, as quite apart from the question of taxation, the general public in India are highly sensitive in regard to the secrecy of their financial transactions, including transactions with banks.

(22) Having regard to the peculiar difficulties of the smaller banks, the Committee suggests for the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India whether any of the directives or criteria laid down by the Bank could be suitably relaxed, without prejudice to sound banking principles, in view of the special characteristics of the smaller banks such as their deposit structure, and other local conditions.

(23) The Committee recommends that facilities under the Bill Market Scheme should be made available to all scheduled banks with deposits of Rs. 1 crore or over. Further, the individual minimum amount for bills should be reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 50,000 and for parcels of bills from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. Limits for various banks should be fixed by the Reserve Bank in advance of the busy season and, for this purpose, the banks wishing to avail themselves of the scheme should apply to the Reserve Bank for limits in anticipation of the business they expect to handle in the season.

(24) The timing of Central and State Governments' loan issues should normally be so arranged that the money markets are not subjected to an additional strain when banks are expected to meet the requirements of trade and industry during the busy season.

(25) The Committee feels that on the analogy of the Bill Market Scheme it may be possible to explore ways and means of increasing the resources of banks for the provision of medium-term finance by the Reserve Bank through similar facilities under proper safeguards. The Reserve Bank may, therefore, examine such possibilities, including if necessary, suitable amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(26) The Committee considers that it is of the utmost importance that the existing Remittance Facilities Scheme formulated by the Reserve Bank should be further liberalised and accordingly recommends as follows :

(*i*) The Reserve Bank of India should explore the question of instituting, at an early date, a teleprinter service between its offices and the expansion of this service to agencies, where practicable.

(*ii*) The Reserve Bank should take up with the Ministry of Communications the question of instituting a special class of telegram of a priority higher than that of the "Express" telegram but lower than that of the "Important" telegram, for bank remittances between the Reserve Bank and its agencies.

(*iii*) The Remittance Facilities Scheme of the Reserve Bank should be enlarged so as to provide free remittance facilities to banks from their head offices to their branches and *vice versa*, every working day ; in view of the immediate practical difficulties of attaining this target, however, this facility should, to start with, be provided at least twice a week, from the agencies of the Reserve Bank, and, as soon as possible, from the treasury agencies.

(*iv*) The Reserve Bank of India should formulate a scheme under which the Bank's offices and agencies should purchase telegraphic transfers from branches of banks on their head offices upto suitable limits fixed for each branch of a bank at a cost not exceeding 1/64 per cent. The banks may be asked to deposit upto 5 per cent of their deposits by way of general cover. If, in any particular case, depending upon actual experience of buying telegraphic transfers, this cover is not found sufficient, the Reserve Bank may ask for larger cover. As the actual limits sanctioned as also the drawings may exceed the loanable value of the securities, the Reserve Bank should consider whether it is necessary to amend its Act for the purpose.

(*v*) A Committee consisting of three representatives of the banks and one representative each of the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank should be formed to deal with the practical difficulties experienced by banks in regard to the Remittance Facilities Scheme and help resolve them.

(27) The Committee is of the opinion that Section 17 (13) of the Reserve Bank of India Act should be amended to authorise the Reserve Bank to open accounts with Indian banks operating outside India.

(28) The Committee recommends that the Reserve Bank of India should, in consultation with the Government of India, work out a detailed scheme of financial assistance to licensed scheduled banks opening branches in accordance with an expansion programme submitted by the banks and approved by the Reserve Bank. The assistance may for instance take the form of a lump sum to cover part of the initial expenses of the branch and a commission in respect of deposits collected over a prescribed minimum. The Reserve Bank may also consider the desirability of not allowing more than one banking office to be opened in an undeveloped area for a limited period, say, upto five years.

(29) The State Governments should make adequate security arrangements for banks in mofussil areas, where considered necessary.

(30) Mobile banks have useful potentialities in developing the banking habit and should therefore be encouraged and supported.

(31) The Committee feels that a deposit insurance scheme similar to that obtaining in the U. S. A. merits further examination by banks and recommends that it should be adopted, if, after detailed examination, there is consensus of opinion amongst banks in the matter.

(32) The Reserve Bank of India should examine the question of making the drawing of cheques without sufficient funds a criminal offence. The Committee further advises that the banks, on their own, should develop the practice of closing accounts on which cheques are so drawn.

(33) The Committee strongly recommends that an All-India Association of Banks should be brought into being at the earliest possible moment for protecting the interests of bankers and reaching agreements on matters of common interest.

(34) The Committee recommends that the question of linking indigenous bankers and shroffs directly with the Reserve Bank should be actively pursued by the Bank in consultation with the shroffs.

(35) Meanwhile, the Committee suggests that those shroffs who are doing their business by way of sight hundis should consider the possibility of introducing 90 days hundis where practicable. To encourage the use of usance hundis on a large scale, the Committee recommends that the Government of India should consider the question of further reducing the rates of stamp duty on such hundis.

(36) Pending direct linking of indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank, steps should be taken to encourage the rediscounting by the Reserve Bank of the usance bills of indigenous bankers such as the Shikarpuri shroffs, through scheduled banks. If there are any legal difficulties in the way, the Reserve Bank may take necessary steps to have the Reserve Bank of India Act suitably amended.

(37) The Committee recommends that commercial banks should consider rediscounting of bills, drawn by traders and small industrialists and endorsed by shroffs, even in places where the banks do not have their offices, provided that the banks are satisfied regarding the standing of the parties.

(38) The Committee suggests that the shroffs should maintain proper books of accounts, preferably in the national language or English. Further, an Association representing shroffs all over India should be formed, the constitution of which should be subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank.

(39) Since shroffs are engaged mainly in lending to trade and industry, they should be exempted from the purview of money-lending legislation.

(40) To enable insurance companies to invest a larger proportion of their funds in industrial shares and debentures, it is recommended that Section 27 of the Insurance Act may be amended so as to require the companies to invest their funds as under : 25 per cent in Government securities, 20 per cent in Government securities or other approved securities and the balance of 55 per cent in other investments specified in Section 27A.

(41) The Committee is of the opinion that the restrictions contained in sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 27A considerably restrict the investment activities of insurance companies and recommends that the limits of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent referred to in sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 27A and of 2 per cent prescribed in the former sub-section be raised to 5 per cent.

(42) The Committee recommends that Government should examine, in consultation with insurance interests, the various anomalies in the Insurance Act, with a view to removing them.

(43) In order to make the Industrial Finance Corporation of India a more useful instrument for the provision of industrial finance, the Committee recommends that where the Corporation is satisfied that the managing agent has a reasonable financial stake in the company to which a loan is granted, and is also regarded as eligible in other ways, the additional guarantee of the managing agent need not be insisted upon.

(44) While the Committee is satisfied that the complaint against the Corporation in regard to charging high rates of interest on loans is not, in general, valid, it feels that, where possible, the Corporation should try to reach a workable arrangement with the borrowing company by which the rate of interest on loans granted by the Corporation should be reduced on the condition that the assisted company compensates the Corporation when it reaches a profitable stage, by repaying to the Corporation the difference between the reduced rate and the Corporation's usual lending rate.

(45) In order to promote better mobilisation of capital, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India should endeavour to give loans in the form of debentures which can, at suitable times, be gradually placed in the market.

(46) Under Section 23 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, the Corporation has to dispose of any shares it may have to take up in fulfilment of underwriting liabilities within a period of seven years. The Committee is of the opinion that this limitation should be removed. The Committee also feels that the Corporation should explore the possibility of reaching arrangements with borrowing companies by which the Corporation may retain the option of converting the whole or part of the loan granted by it, at stated periods, on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, into equity capital.

(47) The Committee recommends that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the State Financial Corporations should give banks an opportunity to participate in the loans sanctioned by them. The Corporations should also examine the question of guaranteeing the long-term loan advanced by scheduled banks or insurance companies.

(48) The limit of Rs. 1 crore prescribed in Section 24 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act for advances to any single concern should be relaxed in the case of key industries.

(49) The Committee feels that if suitable conventions could be established in India as in Great Britain, according to which Parliament does not intervene in the day-to-day working of Finance Corporations but only debates important matters of policy, it will assist considerably in increasing the usefulness of such Corporations and inspiring greater confidence in them without, at the same time, detracting from overall Parliamentary control.

(50) The Committee is satisfied that genuine hardship is caused to small industries on account of delay in payments by Governments and Government agencies against goods supplied to them. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Central and State Governments should explore the possibility of opening letters of credit in favour of suppliers stipulating for payments on the presentation of inspection notes by a duly authorised officer of the indenting department.

(51) The Committee feels that if the registration fee on hypothecation bonds of proprietary firms and partnerships registered with the Registrar of Assurances, which is payable on an *ad valorem* basis at present could be reduced to Rs. 5, it would facilitate the grant of loans to such concerns by commercial banks.

(52) The Committee is of the opinion that in order to render effective help to small industries under State Aid Acts or Rules, larger provisions should be made in the budgets of Governments.

(53) The Committee feels that procedural difficulties have tended to make the State Aid to Industries Acts much less useful than they might have been and, therefore, recommends that every effort should be made by Governments to simplify the procedure as much as possible.

(54) The Committee considers it essential that proposals for establishing State Financial Corporations must have the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, which should carefully examine the scope for such an institution in the State concerned.

(55) The Committee recommends that the Government of India should take steps to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, in a manner that will permit joint working of a Financial Corporation by two or more adjoining States.

(56) The Committee recommends that initially the personnel responsible for managing the affairs of State Financial Corporations should be selected in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

(57) The Committee hopes that the Reserve Bank will pool its knowledge of the working of the existing financial corporations and evolve standard rules for the proper conduct of business by these organisations.

(58) The Committee recommends that in order to augment the finance available to small industries, a Special Development Corporation for small industries should be constituted immediately. In the setting up of this Corporation, the broad features of which are described in the report, the Reserve Bank of India should take the initiative and work out, in collaboration with the other interests concerned, the actual details of its working.

(59) The Committee recommends that the proposed Special Development Corporation for small industries should, through a separate and specialised department, take a lead in organising the small industries and rendering assistance in the matter of co-operative or joint purchase of raw materials, standardisation of products, organised marketing, distribution and publicity. Through this department, it should also make available technical services and managerial advice, if possible, through training centres.

(60) The measures taken by State Governments to help small industries through formation of industrial co-operatives, are in the opinion of the Committee commendable and deserve support. The Committee feels that small-scale producers should also make increasing efforts to come together and effect improvements in the organisation of production and marketing.

(61) The Committee feels that the establishment of proper issue houses should be encouraged in order to facilitate the raising of fresh capital through floatations on the capital market.

(62) The Committee is of the opinion that industrial investment can be assisted through the formation of investment trusts and unit trusts. The Committee feels that unit trusts in particular would be eminently suitable to conditions in India and that steps should be taken by both the public and the private sectors to encourage the formation of such institutions.

(63) In regard to the proposal to set up an Industrial Development Corporation, owned and managed by the Government of India, the Committee feels that such an institution could assist industrial development in several ways and, therefore, urges the Government of India to expedite the formation of this State-sponsored Corporation.

(64) The Committee welcomes the steps that have been taken recently to establish, with support from Government of India and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a privately-owned and managed Industrial Development and Finance Corporation. The Committee hopes that this private Corporation will secure the full and generous support of all sections of the community and in particular of industrialists, banks and financiers both in the country and abroad.

(65) The Committee recommends that a central organisation for the provision of technical and managerial assistance to industries should be set up jointly

by Government, special financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the privately-owned Industrial Development and Finance Corporation etc., and private industries.

(66) The Committee has in making its recommendations assumed that if they are accepted they will be implemented in a spirit of helpfulness and with the utmost desire to accelerate the country's economic development.

APPENDIX II

Estate Duty Act, 1953

The Estate Duty Act, 1953 came into effect from October 15, 1953 and is applicable to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Scope.—Under the Act, the duty is to be levied on the principal value of property changing hands on death irrespective of the destination of such property. The principal value of property is defined as the market value of the estate at the time of death. For determining the principal value of property, all property movable or immovable, settled or unsettled, real or personal, is taken into account. In evaluating property to be assessed to duty and in fixing the rates, certain items (referred to later) are to be excluded.

Definition of Property.—"Property" is defined comprehensively and includes the following : (*a*) any interest in movable or immovable property ; (*b*) the proceeds of sale of the interest mentioned in (*a*) ; (*c*) any money or investment for the time being representing the proceeds mentioned in (*b*) ; (*d*) any property converted from one species into another by any method ; (*e*) equitable interests ; (*f*) debts created by person or with his consent enforceable against him ; (*g*) choses in action, *i.e.*, debts which are due and recoverable in law ; (*h*) any other right capable of being reduced to a money value and (*i*) benefit conferred by the extinguishment of a debt or right at the expense of the deceased.

The definition of property has been also stretched to cover the types of property which do not actually change hands on death. These are (*a*) property which the deceased was, at the time of his death, competent to dispose of ; (*b*) property in which the deceased or any person had an interest ceasing on the death of the deceased to the extent to which a benefit accrues or arises by the cesser of such interest ; (*c*) property taken as a *donatio mortis causa i.e.*, gifts in contemplation of death ; (*d*) property taken as a gift *inter vivos i.e.*, between living persons made by the deceased either within six months or two years of death, according as the gift is made for public charitable purposes or to others respectively, or at any time where the donor has reserved some benefit for himself by contract or otherwise ; but gifts made in consideration of marriage or proved to have been part of the normal expenditure of the deceased, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate do not fall under this provision ; (*e*) property in which a life interest, limited to cease on the death of the deceased, was disposed of or determined, whether for value

or otherwise, where such disposition was made or determination effected (*i*) within the statutory period of six months in the case of public charitable purposes and two years in other cases or (*ii*) at any time with reservation* ; (*f*) property comprised in a settlement made by the deceased reserving for himself for life any sort of interest in that settlement ; (*g*) property which the deceased vested in himself and another person jointly either by transfer or by purchase in joint names, and the other person takes it by survivorship ; (*h*) money payable under a policy of insurance effected by the deceased and kept up, either by him or under a settlement made by him, for the benefit of a nominee or assignee or a proportion thereof where the deceased partly kept up the policy ; (*i*) annuities and other benefits purchased or provided by the deceased either by himself or by arrangement with some other person, to the extent of benefit accruing or arising on his death ; and (*j*) assets of a company controlled by not more than five persons where the deceased made a transfer of property to the company and received, or had power to obtain, benefits from the company during the three years ending with his death. The dutiable assets of the company are the proportion ascertained by comparing the benefit that accrued to the deceased in the last three accounting years with the aggregate amount of net income derived by the company from its assets during the same period.

Exceptions.—Property not subject to duty covers (*a*) immovable property situated outside the territories to which the Act extends ; (*b*) movable property outside the territories to which the Act extends unless the deceased was domiciled in such territory at the time of his death or unless it was settled property, the deceased being a life tenant and the settlor was domiciled in the said territory when the settlement was effected ; (*c*) property of her husband passing on the death of a Hindu widow if the widow dies within seven years of the death of her husband and duty was paid on the passing of interest resulting from the husband's death, (*d*) property in which the deceased or any other person had an interest only as holder of an office or as recipient of the benefits of a charity or as a corporation sole ; (*e*) property held by the deceased as a trustee† ; (*f*) settled property in which the deceased's interest failed before it became an interest in possession ; (*g*) property settled on any person other than the settlor for life and which reverts on death of such person to the settlor ; (*h*) life interest taken by a surviving husband or wife in the income of property originally settled by such survivor before the coming into force of the Act ; (*i*) property passing by reason only of a *bona fide* purchase for full consideration in money or money's worth.

Absolute gifts made without any reservation are not dutiable unless made within the statutory period of six months (prior to death) in the case of public charitable purposes or of two years in the case of other gifts as the case may be.

Deductions.—The deductions permissible under the Act from the principal value of the estate are (*a*) funeral expenses not exceeding Rs. 1,000, (*b*) *bona fide* debts and encumbrances including the amount of taxes due up to or on the date

* Reservation means either retention of enjoyment of the property by the original beneficiary or some collateral benefit accorded to him.

† If the deceased is a co-trustee under a disposition made by himself such disposition must have been acted upon more than two years before death ; if the deceased was a sole trustee, the time limit is five years.

of the death, (*c*) dower debts not exceeding Rs. 5,000, (*d*) cost of administering foreign property not exceeding 5 per cent of the value of property, (*e*) the whole or part of the estate duty paid in a non-reciprocating country. In addition, estate duty payable is reduced by an amount equal to court fees payable for obtaining probate, letters of administration or a succession certificate.

Rates and Exemption Limits.—The rates of duty, prescribed in the Act, have been fixed under a slab system. That is to say that different rates of duty are applicable to each successive slab in an ascending scale. The rates vary between 5 per cent in case of property consisting of an interest in joint family property and 7·5 per cent in other cases on the first Rs. 50,000 over the minimum exemption limit to a maximum of 40 per cent on estates over Rs. 20 lakhs. No duty is payable on the first slab of Rs. 50,000 of property which consists of an interest in a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana law* In the case of others, no duty is payable on the first slab of Rs. 100,000 (see Table on page 88). The interest of persons in property governed by Hindu joint families is assessed separately for each coparcener in the property, while in other cases the duty is assessed on the property as a whole. Hence the higher exemption limit in the latter case.

Exemptions in respect of Immovable Property.—A reduction of 25 per cent of the duty is allowed on agricultural land, if the principal value of the estate does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs ; this is with the object of preventing fragmentation of small holdings of agricultural land. In case the estate to be assessed includes both agricultural and non-agricultural property, and the principal value of the estate does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs, the reduction proposed to be given is 25 per cent of the duty payable on that part of estate which consists of agricultural land ; the duty referable to such part is to bear the same proportion to total duty as the proportion of the value of agricultural property to the total estate.

Exemptions in respect of Companies.—Interests in subsidiaries of foreign incorporated companies operating in India, and considered for income-tax assessment as residents for two of the three completed assessments immediately preceding, are also liable to estate duty (at the rate of 7½ per cent) provided the principal value of the shares in the company held by the deceased exceeds Rs. 5,000. Exception is provided in those cases where the deceased is domiciled in India and the person accountable has obtained a certificate from the Controller that no duty is due in respect of the shares or that any duty payable has been or will be paid.

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* In the Hindu law of succession, there are two main schools, *viz.*, the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga. The distinction, essential from the point of estate duty, between the two is that under the former every male member born in a joint family acquires by his birth an interest in the property of the family, while this is not so under the latter. The result is that in a family governed by the Mitakshara law there is a passing of interest on the death of every male member of the family.

Some of the Hindus in a few districts in the west coast of southern India are, however, governed by a system of law known as the Marumakkattayam Law which, in some of these districts, is also known as the Aliyasantana Law. Unlike the Mitakshara Law and the Dayabhaga Law which are based on the agnatic family, the Marumakkattayam Law is founded on the matriarchate. The Marumakkattayam *tarwad* (which corresponds to the joint family) comprises all persons, male or female, tracing their descent in the female line from a common ancestress. Every member of a *tarwad* acquires an interest in the *tarwad* property by his or her birth. Therefore, on the death of any member of a *tarwad*, male or female, there is a passing of interest in property.

There are certain types of property which are exempt from duty but which are included in the principal value of the property for the purpose of the rates. Estate duty is, however, reduced by the same proportion which the value of such property bears to the principal value of the estate. The exemptions are (*a*) gifts for public charitable purposes made within six months of death to the extent of Rs. 2,500, (*b*) gifts for any other purpose within two years of death to the extent of Rs. 1,500, (*c*) proceeds of insurance policies for the purpose of paying estate duty and assigned to Government to the extent of duty payable but not exceeding Rs. 50,000, (*d*) money deposited with Government for the purpose of paying Estate Duty to the extent of duty payable but not exceeding Rs. 50,000, (*e*) proceeds from life insurance policies effected by the deceased on his life to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and (*f*) moneys earmarked by a deceased parent or natural guardian for marriage of any female relative dependent on him for necessaries of life, upto Rs. 5,000 in regard to the marriage of each such relative. On the other hand, (*i*) wearing apparel excluding any ornaments or precious stones thereon, (*ii*) books not for sale, (*iii*) works of art donated to public by the family or retained by it in accordance with prescribed conditions and (*iv*) household goods including tools of artisans and agricultural implements or any other tools to the extent of Rs. 2,500 which were necessary to the deceased to enable him to earn his livelihood are not liable to duty and are also not taken into account in arriving at the principal value of the estate.

Relief in Case of Quick Succession.—The Act also provides for relief in respect of quick succession of property. The magnitude of relief varies from 50 per cent in the case of a second death occuring within one year of the first, to 10 per cent where the second death occurs in the fifth year.

Rates of Estate Duty

(Schedule II to the Act)

PART I

In the case of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana laws :—

	Rate of Duty
(1) on the first Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) on the next Rs. 50,000 ,,	5 per cent
(3) on the next Rs. 50,000 ,,	7½ ,, ,,
(4) on the next Rs. 50,000 ,,	10 ,, ,,
(5) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 ,,	12½ ,, ,,
(6) on the next Rs. 2,00,000 ,,	15 ,, ,,
(7) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 ,,	20 ,, ,,
(8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,,	25 ,, ,,
(9) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,,	30 ,, ,,
(10) on the next Rs. 20,00,000 ,,	35 ,, ,,
(11) on the balance ,,	40 ,, ,,

PART II

In the case of the property of any other kind—

		Rate of Duty
(1)	on the first Rs. 1,00,000 of the principal vaue of the estate	Nil
(2)	on the next Rs. 50,000 ,,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
(3)	on the next Rs. 50,000 ,,	10 ,, ,,
(4)	on the next Rs. 1,00,000 ,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,
(5)	on the next Rs. 2,00,000 ,,	15 ,, ,,
(6)	on the next Rs. 5,00,000 ,,	20 ,, ,,
(7)	on the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,,	25 ,, ,,
(8)	on the next Rs. 10,00,000 ,,	30 ,, ,,
(9)	on the next Rs. 20,00,000 ,,	35 ,, ,,
(10)	on the balance of the principal value of the estate	40 ,, ,,

PART III

In the case of shares held by a deceased member in any company incorporated outside India which has been treated for the purpose of Indian income-tax as resident for two out of the three completed assessments immediately preceding—

		Rate of Duty
(1)	If the principal value of the shares does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2)	If the principal value of the shares exceeds Rs. 5,000	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

STATEMENTS

In using the accompanying Statements, the following general information may be noted.

(1) The Currency Unit of the Indian Union is the Rupee divided into 16 annas, each anna being further divided into 4 pice pieces. A Rupee is equivalent to 21·00 U. S. cents or 1sh. 6d. sterling.

(2) The Indian Union is a federation of *ten* Part A States, *seven* Part B States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir), *ten* Part C States and *one* Part D territory, its total population, according to the 1951 Census, being 357 million. The Federal Government is the Government of India, also called the Central or Union Government.

3. A crore=10 million (Rs. 1 crore being equal to U.S. $2·1 million or £750,000 sterling). A lakh=1/10 million.

(4) A tola=3/8 ounce.

(5) Where necessary, each figure has been rounded off to the nearest final digit. For this reason, there may be in some Tables and Statements an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

(6) The following symbols have been used :

.. = Figure is not available. — = Figure is nil or negligible.

(7) A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures denotes that the figures above and below the line are not comparable. In each case a footnote is added indicating the nature of the difference.

STATEMENT I

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

	1951								1952			
	Australia	Canada	France	W. Germany	India	Japan	United Kingdom	United States of America	Australia	Canada	France	W. Germany
I. Production and Prices												
(Index Numbers)												
1. Industrial Production (1948=100)	..	115	125	218	108	193	117	115	..	119	131	231
2. Wholesale Prices (General) (1948=100)(*a*)	163	124	155	112(*g*)	120	268	146	110	184	117	163	114(*g*)
3. Share Prices (Industrial) (1948=100)	137	160	106	..	85	145	104	147	103	165	137	..
4. Cost of Living (1948=100) ..	146	118	154(*h*)	108	107	143	116	108	170	121	171(*h*)	110
II. Money, Banking and Capital Markets												
5. National Income (*b*)	3·1	17·1	8,982	89·9	95·3	4,535	12·7	278·4	3·2	18·1	10,197	98·0
6. Money Supply (End of year)..	1·5	4·8	3,678	18·6	18·8	1,047·9	5·4	124·5	1·4	5·2	4,157	20·7
(*i*) Currency (,,)..	0·3	1·3	1,883	8·8	12·4	492·0	1·4	26·3	0·3	1·4	2,124	10·2
(*ii*) Deposit Money(,,)..	1·2	3·6	1,795	9·8	6·4	556·0	4·0	98·2	1·1	3·8	2,033	10·5
7. Time Deposits (,,)..	0·2	3·9	80	8·3	2·9	666·5	2·0	37·6	0·2	4·1	98	12·0
8. Government Deposits(*c*)(,,)..	..	0·2	0·03	7·45	2·10	32·7	0·01	3·7	..	0·02	0·03	8·37
9. Domestic loans and investments of commercial banks(*d*)	1·0	6·8	2,232	32·1	8·6	1,449·3	5·6	132·1	1·0	7·2	2,658	39·9
10. Foreign assets of Central Banks(*e*)	0·5	0·05	279	2·1	8·2	..	..	1,004	0·4	0·002	236	4·9
11. Discount rate of Central Banks (per cent : end of year)	4·25*	2·00	4·00	6·00	3·50	5·84	2·50	1·75	4·75*	2·00	4·00	4·50
12. Treasury bill rate (per cent) ..	0·75	0·80	2·14	..	§	..	0·56	1·55	0·85	1·07	3·00	..
13. Long-term Government bond yield (per cent)	3·53	3·24	6·54	..	3·42	5·50	3·79	2·57	4·34	3·59	5·60	..
III. Government Finance (*f*)												
14. Revenue	0·8	4·0	2,474	19·6	5·2	2,854	4·4	48·1	1·0	4·4	2,777	23·1
15. Expenditure	0·8	3·7	2,740	20·9	3·9	2,943	4·1	44·6	0·9	4·3	3,381	23·1
16. Public Debt	3·1	17·5	4,286	1·3	26·1	..	25·9	255·2	3·3	17·8	4,879	1·5
IV. Trade (value)(*i*)												
17. Exports (*f.o.b.*)	0·98	3·96	1,461·4	14·6	7·50	488·8	2·7	15·0	0·67	4·36	1,361·9	16·9
18. Imports (*c.i.f.*)	0·74	4·09	1,592·8	14·7	8·62	737·2	3·9	11·0	1·05	4·03	1,552·5	16·2
19. Net balance of trade	+0·24	−0·12	−131·4	− 0·1	−1·13	−248·4	− 1·2	+ 4·0	−0·38	+0·33	−190·6	+ 0·7

Note.—Amounts are in billions of national currency, unless otherwise stated.

(*a*) Basic materials for Australia and wholesale prices (Paris) of home-consumed goods for France. (*b*) For Australia, year ending June 30; Japan, year beginning April 1; India, year ending March 31; and others, calendar year. (*c*) For France, Government deposits with the Bank of France and for U.K., public deposits at the Bank of England. (*d*) Average of weekly data in December for Australia, last Friday for India and end of year for others. (*e*) Last Wednesday of year for Australia, last Friday for India, and end of year for others. Figures of foreign assets (foreign exchange for Japan and short-term foreign assets for U. S. A.) for Japan and U. S. A. are in millions of U. S. dollars. (*f*) Year ending June 30 for Australia and U. S. A., year beginning April 1 for Canada, Western Germany, India, Japan and the U. K. and calendar year for France. (*g*) *Base :* July-December 1948=100. (*h*) Cost of living in Paris. (*i*) Year ending June 30 for Australia; imports (*f.o.b.*) for the U.S.A. and Canada. * Overdraft rate of the Commonwealth Bank. § Sales of Treasury bills to the public remained suspended between December 20, 1949 and September 9, 1952.

STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

	1952—*Contd.*				1953							
	India	Japan	United Kingdom	United States of America	Australia	Canada	France	W. Germany	India	Japan	United Kingdom	United States of America
I. Production and Prices												
(Index Numbers)												
1. Industrial Production (1948=100)	119	213	114	119	..	127	125	252	125	250	121	129
2. Wholesale Prices (General) .. (1948=100)(*a*)	105	273	149	107	189	114	155	111(*g*)	107	277	150	105
3. Share Prices (Industrial) (1948=100)	72	252	90	156	102	149	147	..	69	383	102	156
4. Cost of Living (1948=100) ..	105	150	126(*j*)	110	178	120	170(*h*)	108	108	160	130(*j*)	111
II. Money, Banking and Capital Markets												
5. National Income(*b*)	..	5,282	13·7	291·6	3·3	19·0	..	..	..	..	14·7	307·7
6. Money Supply (End of year)..	17·8	1,264·7	5·4	129·0	1·6	5·1	4,627	23·4	18·2	1,438·8	5·5	131·1
(*i*) Currency („)..	11·9	554·3	1·5	27·5	0·4	1·4	2,310	11·9	12·2	609·5	1·5	27·8
(*ii*) Deposit Money(„)..	5·9	710·4	3·9	101·5	1·2	3·7	2,317	11·5	5·9	829·4	4·0	103·3
7. Time Deposits („)..	3·1	1,031·4	2·2	40·7	0·2	4·2	136	16·8	3·3	1,335·6	2·4	45·0
8. Government Deposits(*c*)(„)..	1·75	92·5	0·01	5·7	..	0·53	0·02	10·49	1·10	83·7	0·01	4·3
9. Domestic loans and investments of commercial banks (*d*) ..	8·1	2,015·9	5·7	142·3	1·2	7·7	2,952	50·0	8·1	2,545·5	5·9	..
10. Foreign assets of Central Banks (*e*)	7·5	50	..	1,084	0·5	0·003	216	8·3	7·6	51	..	939
11. Discount rate of Central Banks (per cent : end of year)	3·50	5·84	4·00	1·75	4·75*	2·00	3·50	3·50	3·50	5·84	3·50	2·00
12. Treasury bill rate (per cent) ..	2·14	..	2·20	1·77	1·00	1·69	3·00	..	2·42	..	2·31	1·94
13. Long-term Government bond yield (per cent)	3·89	5·50	4·23	2·68	4·48	3·68	5·41	..	3·95	5·50(*k*) 7·22(*l*)	4·08	2·92
III. Government Finance(*f*)												
14. Revenue	4·2	2,859	4·4	62·1	1·0	4·4	3,081	..	4·0	..	4·4	65·2
15. Expenditure	3·8	2,911	4·4	66·1	1·0	4·4	3,814	..	4·2	..	4·3	74·6
16. Public Debt	26·4	..	26·1	259·1	3·4	..	..	..	26·9	..	26·3	263·9
IV. Trade (value)(*i*)												
17. Exports (*f.o.b.*)	6·49	458·2	2·7	15·2	0·85	4·17	1,325·8	18·5	5·31	458·9	2·7	15·7
18. Imports (*c.i.f.*)	7·43	730·4	3·5	10·7	0·51	4·38	1,402·4	16·0	5·66	867·5	3·3	10·9
19. Net balance of trade	−0·94	−272·2	−0·8	+4·5	+0·34	−0·21	−76·6	+2·5	−0·36	−408·6	−0·6	+4·8

Note.—For foot-notes, please also see page 91.

(*j*) Not strictly comparable with the index number for 1951. (*k*) First half of the year. (*l*) Second half of the year.

Sources : Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (United Nations) ; *International Financial Statistics* issued by the International Monetary Fund ; *OEEC Statistical Bulletin*, November 1953 ; *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin ; Monthly Report of the Bank Deutscher Lander*, May 1954 ; *Economic Statistics of Japan 1953*, Bank of Japan ; *Federal Reserve Bulletin, Budget Papers* and *B. I. S. Press Reviews*.

STATEMENT 2

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living in Selected Countries

(Base : 1948=100)

Year and Month	AUSTRALIA		CANADA		FRANCE		INDIA		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES	
	P(*a*)	C	P	C	P(*b*)	C	P	C	P(*c*)	C	P	C	P	C
1938	59	69	53	66	6	8	26	35	57	68	46	58	49	59
1945	83	87	68	77	22	..	67	75	87	89	77	86	66	75
1946	83	88	72	80	38	..	73	79	89	91	80	87	75	81
1947	87	92	84	88	58	..	81	90	94	95	87	92	92	93
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100(*d*)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	112	109	103	104	112	118	104	103	106	104	105	103	95	99
1950	132	120	109	107	121	131	109	103	113	108	120	106	99	100
1951	163	146	124	118	155	154	120	107	129	116	146	116	110	108
1952	184	170	117	121	163	171	105	105	148	126	149	126	107	110
1953	189	178	114	120	155	170	107	108	149	130	150	130	105	111
January 1952 ..	171		122	123	171	172	117	106	143	123	153	122	108	110
February ,, ..	178	162(*e*)	120	122	171	176	113	105	144	123	150	123	108	109
March ,, ..	180		119	121	167	175	103	101	145	123	152	123	108	109
April ,, ..	182		117	121	165	174	103	105	145	124	150	125	107	110
May ,, ..	186	171(*e*)	116	120	162	171	100	104	147	124	149	125	107	110
June ,, ..	188		117	120	161	169	102	104	148	125	149	128	107	110
July ,, ..	192		117	120	162	169	105	106	149	125	149	128	107	111
August ,, ..	191	173(*e*)	116	120	162	171	106	107	150	125	148	127	107	111
September ,, ..	189		115	120	161	173	106	107	150	129	147	126	107	111
October ,, ..	185		114	120	157	171	106	107	151	129	149	128	106	111
November ,, ..	184	173(*e*)	115	120	157	170	104	107	152	129	148	128	106	111
December ,, ..	188		114	120	157	171	103	104	151	129	149	128	105	111
January 1953 ..	187		115	120	158	172	103	104	150	128	150	128	105	111
February ,, ..	185	175(*e*)	114	120	156	173	104	105	148	128	148	129	105	110
March ,, ..	185		115	119	157	172	105	106	147	128	150	130	105	111
April ,, ..	188		114	119	156	171	105	106	147	128	152	131	105	111
May ,, ..	188	177(*e*)	114	119	157	172	108	108	148	129	151	130	105	111
June ,, ..	188		115	119	155	171	110	112	149	131	150	131	105	111
July ,, ..	190		114	120	154	170	111	113	149	130	150	131	106	112
August ,, ..	197	179(*e*)	115	120	154	169	112	113	151	132	149	130	106	112
September ,, ..	195		115	121	154	167	110	112	151	133	149	130	106	112
October ,, ..	193		114	121	153	167	107	110	152	133	148	130	106	112
November ,, ..	188	180(*e*)	113	121	154	167	106	107	150	131	149	130	105	112
December ,, ..	186		113	120	155	168	106	105	150	130	149	130	105	112

P= Wholesale Prices. C= Cost of Living. (*a*) Home-consumed goods in Melbourne. (*b*) Home-consumed goods in Paris. (*c*) Home-consumed goods. (*d*) September. (*e*) Quarterly indices.

Source : International Financial Statistics issued by the IMF.

STATEMENT 3

Index Numbers of Money Supply in Selected Countries

(*Base :* End of 1948=100)

End of	AUSTRALIA			CANADA			FRANCE			ITALY		
	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply
1938	22	21	22	20	28	26	11	7	9	2	2	2
1945	93	67	74	89	78	81	58	37	47	39	28	33
1946	96	75	80	93	92	92	74	53	62	50	51	50
1947	93	81	84	94	90	91	93	64	77	77	71	74
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	110	123	120	100	103	102	131	120	125	109	117	113
1950	123	157	148	103	115	112	160	131	144	120	132	126
1951	145	178	170	108	113	112	190	153	170	132	157	146
1952	154	163	161	116	121	119	214	173	192	144	194	170
1953	166	186	181	121	118	118	233	198	214	152	224	190
January 1953	144	167	161	114	116	116	211	177	193	136	189	164
February ,, ...	145	175	168	116	115	115	212	176	192	134	186	161
March ,, ...	147	185	175	114	117	116	214	178	195	134	192	165
April ,, ...	148	186	176	115	123	121	214	179	195	133	191	165
May ,, ...	148	180	172	118	119	119	212	181	195	132	193	164
June ,, ...	149	178	171	116	122	120	216	183	198	131	194	165
July ,, ...	150	173	167	120	118	119	219	189	203	135	201	170
August ,, ...	151	170	165	118	119	119	223	193	207	135	205	172
September ,, ...	151	172	167	117	122	121	224	188	204	139	215	179
October ,, ...	151	175	169	122	119	120	224	188	204	136	214	177
November ,, ...	152	180	173	118	115	116	224	192	207	138	218	180
December ,, ...	166	186	181	121	118	118	233	198	214	152	224	190

End of	JAPAN			UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA			UNITED KINGDOM			UNITED STATES		
	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply	Currency	Deposit Money	Money Supply
1938	1	2	1	30	23	24	37	31	32	22	30	28
1945	16	11	14	101	78	82	107	79	86	102	89	92
1946	27	23	25	97	86	88	110	93	97	102	97	99
1947	62	43	53	95	100	100	106	96	98	102	102	102
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	99	131	115	98	88	89	102	101	101	97	100	100
1950	121	155	138	108	99	100	103	103	103	97	108	105
1951	146	212	178	119	98	102	109	103	105	101	115	112
1952	164	253	205	129	95	101	116	102	105	105	119	116
1953	180	296	233	141	99	106	122	103	108	107	121	117
January 1953	144	247	191	128	93	99	112	98	102	103	118	114
February ,, ...	145	243	189	130	92	98	113	94	98	103	115	112
March ,, ...	141	249	190	130	92	98	115	95	100	103	114	111
April ,, ...	143	259	196	131	93	99	117	94	99	103	115	112
May ,, ...	140	269	199	135	92	99	118	95	100	103	114	112
June ,, ...	143	258	195	134	95	101	118	97	102	105	113	111
July ,, ...	143	261	196	139	93	100	121	97	103	104	114	112
August ,, ...	146	260	198	136	94	101	120	97	103	105	114	112
September ,, ...	144	264	198	137	95	102	118	98	103	105	114	112
October ,, ...	150	269	204	141	95	103	118	99	104	105	117	114
November ,, ...	152	266	204	140	96	103	118	100	104	107	117	115
December ,, ...	180	296	233	141	99	106	122	103	108	107	121	117

Note.– Index numbers have been computed on the basis of the figures of currency, deposit money and money supply as given in the *International Financial Statistics* issued by the IMF.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent

Countries		Average of months								
		1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Australia	B1	1·75	1·04	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·83	0·75	0·75	0·85	1·00
Belgium	B1	2·03†	1·56	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31
Canada	B1	0·59	0·36	0·38	0·41	0·41	0·48	0·55	0·80	1·07	1·69
France	B1	2·60	1·50	1·50	1·70	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·14	3·00	3·00
	C*	1·49	1·33	1·19	2·04	2·00	2·55	2·41	3·50	3·93	3·75
India	B1	1·30	0·39	0·43	0·44	0·49	0·52	§	§	2·15	2·42
	D*	1·55	0·25	0·50	0·50	0·63	0·50	0·50	1·69	1·94	2·06
Italy	B1	—	3·25	3·25	3·39	3·75	3·41	3·25	3·25	2·92	2·75
Japan	C2	2·51	3·10	3·29	4·02	5·29	6·21	6·41	7·12	8·06	7·82
Netherlands	B1	0·21	1·71	1·20	1·35	1·30	1·27	1·40	1·36	1·08	0·57
	C*	..	..	0·78	0·53	0·96	1·03	1·09	1·00	0·58	0·50
Switzerland	B*	1·00	1·25	1·25	1·38	1·63	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
Union of South Africa	B1	0·75	0·74	0·63	0·63	0·64	0·80	1·00	1·00	1·29	1·79
United Kingdom ..	B1	0·61	0·88	0·51	0·51	0·51	0·52	0·51	0·56	2·20	2·31
	A*	0·96	0·53	0·53	0·53	0·56	0·69	0·69	1·50	3·00	2·19
	C*	0·80	0·63	0·63	0·63	0·63	0·63	0·63	1·00	2·25	1·94
United States of America	B1	0·05	0·38	0·38	0·60	1·04	1·10	1·22	1·55	1·77	1·94
	A1	2·5	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·5	2·7	2·7	3·1	3·5	3·7
	C1	0·81	0·75	0·81	1·03	1·44	1·48	1·45	2·17	2·33	2·52

A Bankers' acceptances.

A1 Average of rates charged on short-term loans to business in 19 cities.

B Private discount rate.

B1 Treasury bill rate.

* Annual figures are for December of each year.

† Three months bills.

§ Sales of Treasury bills to the public remained suspended between December 20, 1949 and September 9, 1952.

Sources :—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the United Nations ; *Federal Reserve Bulletin* ; *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* ; and *International Financial Statistics* issued by the IMF.

MENT 4

IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

per annum)

1953												Period of currency	
Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	3	months
1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31	4	months
1·35	1·47	1·50	1·53	1·53	1·70	1·76	1·80	1·91	1·93	1·90	1·88	3	months
3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	2½—3½	months
3·97	4·10	3·93	4·05	4·22	3·94	4·13	4·18	4·34	3·91	4·00	3·75		
2·43	2·44	2·44	2·44	2·43	2·41	2·39	2·40	2·42	2·42	2·43	2·44	3	months
2·93	2·88	2·75	2·75	2·65	2·66	1·78	1·63	1·69	1·22	1·56	2·06		
2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	3—4	months
8·21	8·03	8·21	8·21	8·21	8·03	7·67	7·67	7·67	7·30	7·30	7·30		
0·83	0·81	0·90	0·93	0·64	0·57	0·50	0·50	0·43	0·38	0·28	0·03	3	months
0·54	0·50	0·51	0·71	0·52	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·50		
1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50		
1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	6	months
2·39	2·42	2·40	2·41	2·38	2·37	2·35	2·36	2·27	2·11	2·10	2·11	3	months
3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·67	2·19	2·19	2·19	3	months
2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·09	1·94	1·94	1·94		
2·04	2·02	2·08	2·18	2·20	2·23	2·10	2·09	1·88	1·40	1·43	1·63	3	months
		3·54			3·73			3·74			3·76		
2·31	2·31	2·36	2·44	2·68	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·74	2·55	2·32	2·25	4—6	months

C Day-to-day money.

C1 Commercial paper rate in New York City.

C2 Average call money rate in Tokyo.

D Call money rate in Bombay quoted by larger scheduled banks.

STATEMENT 5

Balance of International Transactions of the United States during 1953

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

Item	Sterling Area				All Areas			
	Jan.-June 1953	July-Dec. 1953	1953	1952	Jan.-June 1953	July-Dec. 1953	1953	1952
Exports of goods	803	826	**1,630**	**2,055**	8,764	7,673	**16,437**	**15,806**
Exports of services ..	426	491	**916**	**906**	2,411	2,489	**4,900**	**4,843**
Total ..	**1,229**	**1,318**	**2,547**	**2,961**	**11,175**	**10,162**	**21,337**	**20,649**
Imports of goods	968	847	**1,815**	**1,933**	6,109	5,795	**11,904**	**11,503**
Imports of services.. ..	454	443	**897**	**813**	2,241	2,483	**4,724**	**4,291**
Total ..	**1,422**	**1,290**	**2,712**	**2,746**	**8,350**	**8,278**	**16,628**	**15,794**
Balance on goods and services ..	− **193**	+ **28**	− **165**	+ **215**	+ **2,825**	+ **1,884**	+ **4,709**	+ **4,855**
Unilateral transfers (Net)	− 233	− 264	− **497**	− **511**	− 3,972	− 2,712	− **6,684**	− **5,090**
Private	− 44	− 41	− **85**	− **72**	− 242	− 245	− **487**	− **433**
Government :								
Economic aid ..	− 183	− 221	− **404**	− **433**	− 989	− 784	− **1,773**	− **1,935**
Military aid	*	*	*	*	− 2,667	− 1,617	− **4,284**	− **2,593**
Other	− 6	− 2	− **8**	− **6**	− 75	− 66	− **141**	− **129**
Balance including unilateral transfers ..	− **426**	− **236**	− **662**	− **296**	− **1,147**	− **828**	− **1,975**	− **235**
United States capital (Net) :	− 32	− 56	− **88**	− **147**	− 142	− 446	− **590**	− **1,544**
Private	− 5	− 78	− **83**	− **20**	− 119	− 250	− **369**	− **1,067**
Government ..	− 27	+ 23	− **4**	− **127**	− 24	− 197	− **221**	− **477**
Foreign capital (Net) : ..	+ 201	− 148	+ **53**	+ **256**	+ 425	+ 708	+ **1,133**	+ **1,562**
Long-term ..	+ 41	+ 51	+ **92**	+ **86**	+ 119	− 14	+ **105**	+ **400**
Short-term ..	+ 160	− 199	− **39**	+ **170**	+ 306	+ 722	+ **1,028**	+ **1,162**
Gold [purchases (−) or sales (+)]	+ 361	+ 121	+ **482**	− **449**	+ 731	+ 432	+ **1,163**	− **379**
Errors and omissions including multilateral settlements	− 104	+ 319	+ **216**	+ **636**	+ 133	+ 134	+ **269**	+ **596**

* Military aid to sterling area countries is not shown separately.

STATEMENT 6

Gold and Dollar Accounts of the Sterling Area

(Millions of U. S. Dollars)

	1953		1953	1952
	Jan.-June	July-Dec. (Provisional)	(Provisional)	
I. Transactions with Dollar Area				
A. United Kingdom:				
(*a*) Balance of current transactions including defence aid (Net)	+ 84	— 94	— **10**	— **483**
(*b*) Other transactions (investment, etc.)	+ 64	+ 4	+ **68**	+ **94**
Total U. K. Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (Net)	+ **148**	— **90**	+ **58**	— **389**
B. Rest of Sterling Area				
(*a*) U. K. Colonies	+ 169	+ 138	+ **307**	+ **379**
(*b*) Other sterling area countries	— 32	— 60	— **92**	— **273**
Gold Sales to U. K:				
(*a*) U. K. Colonies	—	+ 1	+ **1**	+ **7**
(*b*) Other sterling area countries	+ 88	+ 132	+ **220**	+ **194**
Total R. S. A. Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (Net)	+ **225**	+ **211**	+ **436**	+ **307**
II. Transactions with Non-Dollar Areas				
(*a*) Other Western Hemisphere	— 1	+ 25	+ **24**	+ **60**
(*b*) OEEC countries	+ 94	— 44	+ **50**	— **482**
(*c*) Other non-sterling countries	+ 57	+ 53	+ **110**	+ **23**
(*d*) Non-territorial organisations	— 2	— 4	— **6**	— **8**
Total Gold and Dollar Transfers (Net)	+ **148**	+ **30**	+ **178**	— **407**
Total Net Gold and Dollar Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	+ **521**	+ **151**	+ **672**	— **487**

STATEMENT 7

World Gold Production

(Thousands of fine ounces)

Countries	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−) of 1953 over 1952*
I. British Commonwealth ..	21,204	17,226	17,193	16,861	17,772	18,511	18,758	18,603	19,108	18,922*	− *1·0*
(*a*) Australia	1,592	657	824	938	891	893	861	896	980	1,078	+ *10·0*
(*b*) Canada	4,725	2,697	2,828	3,070	3,530	4,124	4,441	4,392	4,472	4,061	− *9·2*
(*c*) Gold Coast	675	539	586	558	672	677	689	699	691	731	+ *5·8*
(*d*) Indian Union	322	168	132	172	180	164	197	226	253	223	− *11·9*
(*e*) New Zealand	152	128	119	112	94	85	77	75	60	60*	—
(*f*) Southern Rhodesia ..	814	568	545	523	514	528	511	487	497	500*	+ *0·6*
(*g*) Union of South Africa ..	12,161	12,225	11,927	11,200	11,585	11,705	11,664	11,516	11,819	11,940	+ *1·0*
(*h*) Others	763	244	232	288	306	335	318	312	336	329	− *2·1*
II. Latin American Countries											
(*a*) Brazil	143	212	175	167	157	183	195	200*	180*	180*	—
(*b*) Chile	294	180	231	171	164	185	192	175	177	180*	+ 1·7
(*c*) Colombia	521	507	437	383	335	359	379	431	422	430*	+ *1·9*
(*d*) Mexico	924	499	421	465	368	406	408	394	459	450*	− *2·0*
(*e*) Peru	260	173	158	116	111	138	148	142	140*	140*	—
III. United States of America ..	4,245	915	1,462	2,165	2,025	1,922	2,289	1,895	1,938	1,990	+ *2·7*
IV. All Countries†	**37,239**	**23,161**	**23,539**	**24,007**	**24,959**	**25,884**	**26,586**	**25,932**	**26,563**	**26,500***	− *0·2*
British Commonwealth : *Percentage :*	*56·9*	*74·4*	*73·0*	*70·2*	*71·2*	*71·5*	*70·6*	*71·7*	*71·9*	*71·4*	− *0·7*
Union of South Africa : *Percentage :*	*32·7*	*52·8*	*50·7*	*46·7*	*46·4*	*45·2*	*43·9*	*44·4*	*44·5*	*45·1*	+ *1·3*

* Estimated or provisional figures. † Includes estimated production of the U.S.S.R.

Source : Union Corporation Limited, South Africa.

STATEMENT 8

World Silver Production

(Millions of ounces)

Countries	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−) of 1953 over 1952*
Mexico	75·9	61·1	43·3	58·8	57·5	49·5	49·1	43·8	50·4	45·0	− *10·7*
United States of America	63·9	29·0	21·1	38·6	39·2	34·6	42·1	40·0	40·2	35·0	− *12·9*
Canada	22·8	12·9	12·5	12·5	16·1	17·6	23·2	24·2	25·2	30·0	+ *19·0*
Peru	17·6	13·0	12·3	10·8	9·3	10·6	13·4	14·9	17·1	17·5	+ *2·3*
Bolivia	7·2	6·7	6·1	6·2	7·6	6·6	6·6	7·2	7·1	7·5	+ *5·6*
Other South and Central American Countries	1·6	4·0	6·0	3·5	2·4	7·0	7·2	6·5	6·9	7·5	+ *8·7*
Total Western Hemisphere ..	**189·0**	**126·7**	**101·3**	**130·4**	**132·1**	**125·9**	**141·6**	**136·6**	**146·9**	**142·5**	− **3·0**
Outside the Western Hemisphere ..	76·9	35·3	33·7	37·3	42·8	48·1	50·4	62·0	62·2	60·0	− *3·5*
India†	0·023	0·014	0·010	0·012	0·013	0·011	0·016	0·015	0·018	0·016	− *11·1*
World Production	**265·9**	**162·0**	**135·0**	**167·7**	**174·9**	**174·0**	**192·0**	**198·6**	**209·1**	**202·5**	− **3·2**

† Excluding figures for Burma.

Source : *Handy & Harman.*

STATEMENT 9

Prices of Silver in London and New York

	Price in London (Pence per ounce)						Market Price in New York (Cents per ounce)		
	Spot			Two Months Forward			Spot		
	Highest§	Lowest§	Average*	Highest§	Lowest§	Average*	Highest§	Lowest§	Average*
1945	44	25-1/2	30-1/2	44	25-1/2	30-1/2	70·75	44·75	51·93
1946	55-1/2	44	48-11/16	55-1/2	44	48-11/16	90·13	70·75	80·15
1947	55-1/2	37	44-7/16	55-1/2	37	44-3/16	86·25	59·75	71·82
1948	47	42-1/2	45	47	42-1/2	44-31/32	77·50	70·00	74·36
1949	64	42-1/2	49-7/32	64	42-1/2	49-7/32	73·25	70·00	71·93
1950	70	63	64-25/32	70	63	64-25/32	80·00	71·75	74·17
1951	78-1/2	70	77-27/32	78-1/2	70	77-27/32	90·16	80·00	89·37
1952	77	72-1/2	74-11/32	77	72-1/2	74-11/32	88·00	82·75	84·94
1953	74	72-7/8	73-15/16	74	72-7/8	73-7/8	85·25	83·25	85·19
January 1953 ..	74	72-7/8	73-1/2	74	72-7/8	73-1/2	85·25	83·25	84·40
February „ ..	74	74	74	74	74	74	85·25	85·25	85·25
March „ ..	74	74	74	74	74	74	85·25	85·25	85·25
April „ ..	74	74	74	74	73-3/4	73-27/32	85·25	85·25	85·25
May „ ..	74	74	74	73-3/4	73-3/4	73-3/4	85·25	85·25	85·25
June „ ..	74	74	74	73-3/4	73-3/4	73-3/4	85·25	85·25	85·25
July „ ..	74	74	74	73-3/4	73-3/4	73-3/4	85·25	85·25	85·25
August „ ..	74	74	74	74	73-3/4	73-31/32	85·25	85·25	85·25
September „ ..	74	74	74	74	74	74	85·25	85·25	85·25
October „ ..	74	74	74	74	74	74	85·25	85·25	85·25
November „ ..	74	74	74	74	74	74	85·25	85·25	85·25
December „ ..	74	73-3/4	73-13/16	74	73-3/4	73-13/16	85·25	85·25	85·25

§ Figures relate to closing prices.
* Average of closing quotations on working days.

STATEMENT 10

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS (QUARTERLY)—INDIAN UNION

	Items	Unit/Base	1951-52 I	1951-52 II	1951-52 III	1951-52 IV	1952-53 I	1952-53 II	1952-53 III	1952-53 IV	1953-54 I	1953-54 II	1953-54 III	1953-54 IV
I.	**Production and Prices** (Average of months)													
	A.—Index of Industrial Production													
1.	All Industries	1946=100	117·3	117·7	121·3	126·0	126·7	128·2	133·6	132·7	135·5	134·9	137·5	137·3
	B.—Price Indices													
2.	Wholesale Prices	Year ended August 1939=100	456·9	439·9	435·6	407·9	373·2	386·7	381·2	381·4	395·9	407·3	391·2	395·8
3.	Cost of Living (All-India)	1944=100	144	145	145	139	140	143	142	142	147	153	146	..
4.	Index Numbers of Security Prices													
	(*i*) Government and Semi-Government securities	1949-50=100	..	..	..	89·8	90.1	89·6	90·0	90·6	90·5	90·3	90·2	90·3
	(*ii*) Preference Shares	,,	..	..	..	89·6	87·9	87·4	87·0	86·7	86·8	87·4	87·3	87·9
	(*iii*) Variable Dividend Industrial Securities	,,	..	..	..	105·0	96·3	94·8	93·1	92·1	93·8	92·5	95·7	100·9
5.	Bullion Prices (Bombay : Spot)													
	(*i*) Gold	(Rs.per tola)	116 6	112 11	107 1	99 12	90 7	90 8	83 8	87 15	88 6	87 6	82 1	86 8
	(*ii*) Silver	(Rs.per 100 tolas)	203 2	191 11	187 2	181 8	161 5	161 8	153 12	162 9	161 7	156 1	153 1	161 9

STATEMENT 10—(*Contd.*)

Items	Unit/Base	1951-52 I	1951-52 II	1951-52 III	1951-52 IV	1952-53 I	1952-53 II	1952-53 III	1952-53 IV	1953-54 I	1953-54 II	1953-54 III	1953-54 IV
II. Money and Banking (Quarter-end)													
6. Currency with the public ..	(Crores of Rs.)	1,290·9	1,168·3	1,170·0	1,182·2	1,165·3	1,120·8	1,122·2	1,164·8	1,165·6	1,098·7	1,153·1	1,217·6
7. Deposit money with the public	,,	646·5	634·7	603·4	604·8	589·3	572·9	560·6	586·2	574·5	571·2	562·3	627·2
8. Money supply with the public (6 +7) ..	,,	1,937·4	1,803·0	1,773·4	1,787·0	1,754·6	1,693·6	1,682·8	1,751·0	1,740·1	1,670·0	1,715·4	1,844·8
9. Foreign Assets of the Reserve Bank	,,	857·4	816·0	781·1	723·1	683·3	689·7	705·5	723·7	713·2	699·0	722·6	753·0
10. Central Government Deposits with the Reserve Bank	,,	162·8	205·3	210·5	180·2	117·9	142·5	174·8	135·8	130·4	136·8	110·2	65·8
11. 'Other loans and advances' by the Reserve Bank	,,	18·7	6·3	17·1	61·4	23·5	8·7	12·9	26·9	22·3	11·5	11·8	41·1
12. Scheduled Banks													
(*i*) Demand liabilities(*a*)	,,	596·2	600·7	576·1	567·5	558·7	543·3	530·5	534·1	530·3	524·9	516·3	528·9
(*ii*) Time liabilities (*a*)	,,	289·7	287·0	293·2	283·5	300·6	318·8	317·1	311·8	327·6	330·2	331·9	327·6
(*iii*) Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank	,,	108·0	119·7	89·5	78·8	86·0	94·9	78 ·5	75·2	74·7	81·1	76·7	72·9
(*iv*) Advances and Inland Bills purchased and discounted (*b*) ..	,,	550·4	498·1	554·5	592·6	540·2	487·9	485·0	541·2	527·0	477·8	473·8	547·6
13. Cheque Clearances (Total) ..	,,	2,099·5	1,913·7	1,891·7	1,973·7	1,674·7	1,633·7	1,571·1	1,690·8	1,664·0	1,583·1	1,665·3	1,801·3
14. Call rate among larger banks in Bombay ..	(per cent per annum)	1	½	2¼	2¾	1¼	1¼-2	2¾-3	2¾-3	2½	1¼-1½	2¾-3	2¾-3
III. Public Finance													
15. Tax Revenue* (*c*)	(Crores of Rs.)	98·5	221·1	329·2	505·1	92·9	197·6	301·7	442·0	88·8	180·5	271·2	418·6
16. Total Revenue* Receipts (net)	,,	103·5	241·6	361·6	494·5	96·8	214·9	328·4	397·5	92·2	203·1	299·1	376·7
17. Total Revenue* Expenditure (net) ..	,,	60·5	133·0	211·0	366·4	70·3	148·5	201·1	358·5	69·3	149·7	232·2	393·6
18. Rupee Debt of Government of India(Quarter-end) :—													
(*i*) Rupee Loans ..	,,	1,438·5	1,411·6	1,403·5	1,403·5	1,403·5	1,403·5	1,403·6	1,403·6	1,413·4	1,364·3	1,364·3	1,364·3†
(*ii*) Treasury bills outstanding	,,	348·6	331·9	333·6	314·3	304·9	313·2	334·7	315·3	331·5	341·4	345·6	335·0
IV. Trade													
19. Total Imports ..	,,	222·0	226·3	225·9	268·3	224·1	167·6	138·2	130·5	163·9	148·3	123·9	129·0
20. Total Exports ..	,,	202·7	185·7	172·6	171·9	148·0	157·1	140·1	132·4	119·8	130·4	148·8	128·9
21. Net Balance of Trade	,,	−19·3	−40·6	−53·3	−96·4	−76·1	−10·5	+1·9	+1·9	−44·1	−17·9	+24·9	−0·1
22. Total Number of Wagons loaded	(000 Nos)	2,641	2,672	2,793	2,986	2,827	2,718	2,850	3,003	2,750	2,661	2,826	2,949

(*a*) Including borrowings from banks, other than the Reserve Bank and, from the first quarter of 1952-53, also the Imperial Bank of India. (*b*) Including money at call and short notice. (*c*) Relates to customs, Union excise duties, corporation tax and income-tax. * April to quarter-end; figures relate to the Union Government. † Provisional.

STATEMENT II

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

(Reporting and Non-Reporting Areas)

(Thousands of tons)

	Commodity	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53*
1.	Rice	21,199	19,892	21,669	21,247	22,597	23,170	20,251	20,741	23,424
2.	Wheat	7,277	6,134	4,971	5,570	5,650	6,290	6,360	6,039	6,762
3.	Jowar	7,209	5,539	5,295	5,971	5,022	5,777	5,408	5,944	6,038
4.	Bajra	2,700	2,855	2,716	2,813	2,171	2,790	2,554	2,299	2,922
5.	Maize	2,188	2,383	2,349	2,431	2,072	2,014	1,702	2,021	2,607
6.	Ragi	1,791	1,229	1,480	1,455	1,465	1,520	1,407	1,212	1,235
7.	Barley	2,222	2,253	2,450	2,640	2,206	2,215	2,340	2,293	2,664
8.	Small Millets	1,571	1,614	1,614	1,614	2,131	2,242	1,722	1,891	1,932
Total Cereals	.. ..	**46,157**	**41,899**	**42,544**	**43,741**	**43,314**	**46,018**	**41,744**	**42,440**	**47,584**
9.	Gram	3,862	3,837	3,599	4,503	4,535	3,667	3,593	3,293	3,771
Grand Total	.. ..	**50,019**	**45,736**	**46,143**	**48,244**	**47,849**	**49,685**	**45,337**	**45,733**	**51,355**

Note.—Figures relate to the agricultural year ending June. The figures for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to extension in coverage and changes in the method of estimation in some States. *Final estimates ; subject to revision.

Source: Area and Production of Crops in India—Prewar Average to 1952-53 : Summary Tables.

STATEMENT 12

Production of Industrial Raw Materials and other Agricultural Commodities

(000's omitted)

Commodity	Unit	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53*
1. Sugar (Raw)	(tons)	4,455	4,552	4,913	5,817	4,869	4,938	5,615	6,068	5,260
2. Oilseeds	(,,)	4,812	5,013	5,148	5,117	4,502	5,142	5,078	4,820	4,635
(*a*) Sesamum ..	(,,)	392	354	323	351	335	431	438	438	451
(*b*) Groundnut (Nuts in shell) ..	(,,)	3,145	3,466	3,588	3,411	2,901	3,379	3,426	3,045	2,894
(*c*) Rape & Mustard	(,,)	733	719	792	806	735	793	750	916	828
(*d*) Linseed ..	(,,)	428	351	328	431	423	411	361	316	355
(*e*) Castorseed ..	(,,)	114	123	117	118	108	128	103	105	107
3. Cotton (Lint) ..	(bales of 392 lbs. each)	4,146	2,167	2,168	2,188	1,767	2,628	2,910	3,133	3,131
4. Jute	(bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,904	1,459	1,320	1,658	2,073	3,089	3,283	4,678	4,605**
5. Silk (Raw)	(lbs.)	..	2,060	2,100	2,122	2,232	2,104	2,127	..	..
6. Tea	(lbs.)	392,354	491,613	534,848	561,740	577,807	585,030	607,318	641,180	..
7. Coffee	(tons)	16	21	22	16	16	22	24	24	..
8. Rubber	(,,)	14	16	16	16	15	16	16	17	20
9. Lac	(mds.)	1,465†	1,127	1,767	970	827	1,166	1,072	1,297	1,153
10. Mica	(cwts.)	175†	96	210	193	152	271	326	201	152
11. Iron ore	(tons)	2,744†	2,264	2,408	2,498	2,285	2,809	2,965	3,657	3,926
12. Manganese ore ..	(,,)	993†	211	253	451	467	646	883	1,292	1,462

Note.—Figures relate to production in reporting areas only ; estimates of production in non-reporting areas in respect of crops other than foodgrains are not available and are also not likely to be significant. Items 1-4 and 7 refer to the agricultural year. Items 5, 6, 8 and 10-12 refer to the calendar year, i.e., figures for 1945-46 relate to 1945 and so on. Item 9 refers to the financial year. Items 10-12 : figures upto and including 1946 relate to undivided India. *Final estimates ; subject to revision. ** Revised. † Figures relate to 1938-39 only.

Sources : Items 1 to 4, 6 and 7 : *Area and Production of Crops in India—Prewar Average to 1952-53 : Summary Tables.* Item 9 : figures supplied by the Indian Lac Cess Committee. Items 5 and 8 : figures supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Items 10-12 : figures supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

STATEMENT 13

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(*Base* : 1946=100)

Industry	Indices (Average of months)							Actual Production in 1953	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Unit	
1. Cotton Cloth	96·2	110·5	99·9	93·8	104·3	117·7	124·9	Million Yds.	4,891
2. Cotton Yarn	94·8	105·9	99·4	85·9	95·4	106·0	110·1	Million Lbs.	1,505
3. Jute Manufactures*	96·6	100·2	84·8	76·8	80·4	87·4	79·8	'000 Tons	869
4. Woollen Manufactures	88·9	74·1	77·8	66·9	65·5	61·4	71·3	Lakh Lbs.	192·5
5. Coal raisings	103·9	103·2	108·9	110·8	118·8	125·4	124·1	'000 Tons	35,844
6. Steel**	97·1	97·1	104·6	111·2	116·0	122·0	116·5	Lakh Tons	15
7. Cement	93·9	100·7	136·3	169·5	207·2	229·3	245·1	'000 Tons	3,780
8. Sugar†	97·6	116·5	108·5	105·8	120·8	161·9	139·9	'000 Tons	1,291
9. Non-ferrous Metals§	95·7	96·5	103·4	106·9	114·4	100·9	90·5	Tons	8,678
10. Dry Cells	99·9	140·8	173·0	157·1	162·6	148·0	168·7	In Lakhs	1,484
11. Machine Tools	50·3	60·0	51·8	29·2	51·8	48·6	48·3	Value Rs. '000	4,408
12. Electric Motors	82·8	130·7	148·4	178·2	311·1	343·4	354·2	'000 H.P.	163·2
13. Refractories	112·0	120·8	133·1	150·7	151·7	155·6	145·6	'000 Tons	228
14. Electric Fans	144·9	163·0	162·1	175·4	192·5	177·1	187·6	000's	208
15. Hurricane Lanterns	193·6	208·3	367·7	597·2	846·1	749·6	917·5	000's	4,313
16. Storage Batteries	258·3	405·9	395·2	690·4	784·5	584·1	649·4	000's	176
17. Power Transformers	82·1	210·3	279·0	440·8	500·3	550·8	790·5	000's K.V.A.	308
18. Diesel Engines	144·8	216·7	438·9	971·7	1,531·9	897·9	785·6	Number	3,720
19. Sulphuric Acid	100·0	133·3	165·8	170·8	178·2	160·1	181·8	'000 Tons	109·1
20. Ammonium Sulphate	94·7	156·8	204·5	210·6	234·7	980·9	1,423·1	'000 Tons	320
21. Soda Ash	113·5	242·9	149·3	364·9	396·1	369·4	473·9	'000 Tons	57
22. Paper and Paper Boards	87·8	92·4	97·4	102·7	124·4	129·7	130·6	'000 Tons	138·4
23. Matches	113·0	129·4	127·8	127·0	140·2	147·6	143·3	'000 Cases††	590
24. Paints and Varnishes	100·5	93·0	80·5	72·8	87·2	83·8	83·5	'000 Tons	32
25. Plywood	58·3	91·4	81·0	85·4	120·5	154·0	104·1	'000 Sq. feet	612,00
26. General Index	**97·2**	**108·4**	**105·7**	**105·0**	**117·2**	**128·9**	**135·2**		

* Figures from January 1949 refer to the production by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association and also to one non-member mill. ** Ingots and castings. † Figures relate to the crop year November to October and are for cane sugar only. § Aluminium and Copper (virgin metal). †† 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

Source : Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE

(*Base* : Year ended

	Week Ended (*a*)		Food Articles				Industrial Raw Materials				
			Cereals	Pulses	Others (*b*)	**Group Index**	Fibres	Oil-seeds	Mine-rals	Others (*c*)	**Group Index**
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	April	4, 1953	432	427	247	**359·1**	401	556	459	365	**445·4**
2		11, ,, ...	438	430	254	**365·4**	391	559	442	364	**438 5**
3		18, ,, ...	438	449	253	**366·4**	415	565	456	354	**454·2**
4		25, ,, ...	439	474	268	**375·0**	413	594	439	344	**457·6**
5	May	2, ,, ...	445	470	259	**373·7**	428	600	445	348	**468·6**
6		9, ,, ...	449	491	262	**378·7**	429	607	463	349	**472·6**
7		16, ,, ...	458	494	259	**381·7**	432	627	454	355	**479·0**
8		23, ,, ...	461	494	263	**385·2**	430	639	443	358	**479·6**
9		30, ,, ...	462	500	274	**391·1**	440	647	441	363	**487·5**
10	June	6, ,, ...	467	506	277	**395·9**	436	640	445	357	**483·3**
11		13, ,, ...	474	499	282	**400·9**	434	637	450	362	**482·5**
12		20, ,, ...	476	497	276	**399·4**	428	641	452	359	**479·7**
13		27, ,, ...	480	497	272	**399·0**	424	646	453	363	**478·6**
14	July	4, ,, ...	479	499	289	**406·6**	423	652	446	362	**478·7**
15		11, ,, ...	476	495	291	**406·0**	414	671	444	361	**476·8**
16		18, ,, ...	483	500	284	**406·6**	413	688	439	357	**479·2**
17		25, ,, ...	479	518	286	**406·4**	425	690	440	356	**487·1**
18	August	1, ,, ...	478	509	288	**406·4**	436	677	457	357	**492·8**
19		8, ,, ...	482	511	291	**410·1**	436	666	461	358	**491·2**
20		15, ,, ...	482	507	291	**409·8**	440	653	447	361	**489·4**
21		22, ,, ...	479	502	287	**406·1**	432	650	454	363	**484·6**
22		29, ,, ...	480	493	281	**402·9**	431	657	451	364	**485·4**
23	September	5, ,, ...	477	471	287	**402·7**	424	651	467	370	**482·2**
24		12, ,, ...	475	476	283	**400·5**	424	666	448	373	**483·9**
25		19, ,, ...	466	485	288	**398·6**	419	646	459	377	**477·8**
26		26, ,, ...	461	476	285	**394·4**	409	583	461	378	**457·6**
27	October	3, ,, ...	452	450	265	**378·7**	398	558	455	373	**444·5**
28		10, ,, ...	449	474	287	**388·9**	418	551	442	371	**452·6**
29		17, ,, ...	446	472	283	**385·6**	410	562	460	373	**452·9**
30		24, ,, ...	451	464	284	**388·2**	412	529	440	364	**443·1**
31		31, ,, ...	447	460	286	**386·6**	417	522	451	367	**445·7**
32	November	7, ,, ...	442	460	287	**384·5**	415	486	468	370	**436·9**
33		14, ,, ...	442	453	282	**381·6**	424	475	446	373	**437·3**
34		21, ,, ...	436	444	277	**375·6**	443	483	445	347	**446·8**
35		28, ,, ...	435	439	267	**370·6**	431	498	440	346	**444·3**
36	December	5, ,, ...	435	430	264	**368·4**	436	482	456	373	**446·4**
37		12, ,, ...	425	418	265	**363·4**	431	503	457	404	**452·0**
38		19, ,, ...	428	419	271	**367·6**	444	522	464	406	**464·9**
39		26, ,, ...	427	427	274	**368·8**	455	540	447	406	**474·5**
40	January	2, 1954	437	414	284	**377·2**	451	538	442	413	**471·4**
41		9, ,, ...	438	435	285	**380·1**	461	545	458	412	**480·4**
42		16, ,, ...	442	440	288	**383·5**	465	550	450	411	**483·2**
43		23, ,, ...	445	424	294	**386·3**	464	560	442	409	**484·3**
44		30, ,, ...	439	411	288	**379·8**	473	548	452	402	**486·5**
45	February	6, ,, ...	438	404	282	**376·1**	465	534	425	402	**475·2**
46		13, ,, ...	438	401	281	**375·7**	466	530	433	406	**476·0**
47		20, ,, ...	434	372	280	**370·8**	456	532	462	401	**474·2**
48		27, ,, ...	431	370	282	**370·3**	443	509	456	402	**460·1**
49	March	6, ,, ...	430	355	280	**367·3**	448	504	440	408	**459·9**
50		13, ,, ...	429	359	284	**368·9**	453	518	465	404	**468·7**
51		20, ,, ...	425	365	292	**371·3**	443	514	442	403	**459·8**
52		27, ,, ...	432	371	299	**378·0**	446	518	430	404	**461·4**

(*a*) The index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices on or about Friday of each week. (*b*) Comprising tea, coffee, sugar, gur and salt. (*c*) Comprising hides raw, skins raw, lac and rubber.

MENT 14

PRICES (GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS), 1953-54

August 1939=100)

Semi-Manufactures								Manufactured Articles						
Leather	Mineral oils	Vegetable oils	Cotton yarn	Metals	Oil cakes	Others (*d*)	**Group Index**	Textiles	Metal Products	Others (*e*)	**Group Index**	**Miscellaneous** (*f*)	**All Commodities**	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
443	223	481	446	228	407	217	**350·6**	404	336	290	**367·6**	**604·0**	**382·3**	*1*
436	223	486	444	226	400	217	**349·7**	406	336	289	**365·0**	**601·0**	**382·2**	*2*
426	223	499	444	226	411	217	**351·0**	401	336	288	**365·6**	**603·4**	**385·5**	*3*
418	223	527	444	223	424	251	**355·8**	401	336	288	**365·2**	**598·4**	**389·4**	*4*
419	224	533	445	224	431	251	**357·4**	407	336	288	**368·7**	**615·5**	**392·4**	*5*
420	224	534	445	225	441	251	**358·2**	408	336	288	**369·3**	**615·8**	**395·1**	*6*
420	224	550	445	224	441	251	**359·9**	409	336	288	**369·8**	**620·0**	**397·6**	*7*
417	224	569	445	225	454	252	**362·4**	407	336	287	**368·7**	**621·0**	**398·9**	*8*
414	224	579	445	225	440	252	**362·4**	411	336	287	**370·8**	**626·9**	**402·8**	*9*
414	224	593	445	226	447	252	**364·4**	412	336	286	**371·1**	**658·0**	**405·1**	*10*
415	224	581	445	226	443	252	**363·2**	411	336	286	**370·6**	**659·7**	**406·1**	*11*
419	224	576	445	225	447	253	**362·9**	408	336	287	**369·1**	**690·4**	**405·4**	*12*
421	222	580	445	225	447	253	**363·2**	409	336	286	**369·6**	**691·0**	**405·3**	*13*
421	222	585	445	224	452	253	**363·7**	405	336	285	**366·7**	**691·1**	**406·8**	*14*
420	222	592	445	224	455	253	**364·3**	405	336	285	**366·7**	**689·0**	**406·4**	*15*
415	222	602	450	224	454	254	**366·4**	404	336	285	**366·1**	**699·3**	**407·5**	*16*
415	222	611	453	224	431	254	**367·0**	409	336	285	**369·5**	**696·1**	**409·8**	*17*
408	222	611	443	224	436	254	**363·9**	413	337	285	**371·7**	**6·3·7**	**410·7**	*18*
404	227	599	443	223	447	253	**363·8**	412	337	285	**371·5**	**704·9**	**411·8**	*19*
404	227	598	443	223	449	299	**366·8**	412	337	285	**371·0**	**705·0**	**411·9**	*20*
407	227	583	441	224	435	300	**364·6**	411	337	285	**370·4**	**707·8**	**409·4**	*21*
407	227	584	441	223	427	300	**364·2**	409	337	285	**369·3**	**718·8**	**408·3**	*22*
402	227	586	442	224	433	300	**364·8**	403	337	285	**365·9**	**719·1**	**406·8**	*23*
401	227	589	445	224	439	301	**366·0**	400	337	285	**364 0**	**718 5**	**405·9**	*24*
397	227	575	445	223	448	301	**364·5**	399	337	285	**363·9**	**716·6**	**404·0**	*25*
394	227	538	444	223	441	301	**359·8**	400	337	285	**364·0**	**715·3**	**398·7**	*26*
391	227	503	440	223	441	301	**354 8**	399	337	286	**363·9**	**713·6**	**390·6**	*27*
384	227	513	440	223	419	301	**354·2**	399	337	285	**363·8**	**728·0**	**395·4**	*28*
380	227	520	436	223	416	301	**353·4**	400	337	284	**364·2**	**728·6**	**394·4**	*29*
380	227	510	434	222	411	302	**351·8**	400	337	284	**364·2**	**723·1**	**393·1**	*30*
385	227	511	433	222	439	302	**352·9**	405	337	284	**366 6**	**716·6**	**394·1**	*31*
390	227	500	431	222	465	303	**352·6**	405	337	284	**366·6**	**719·1**	**391·8**	*32*
396	227	500	431	222	465	304	**353·1**	403	337	284	**365·7**	**715·7**	**390·7**	*33*
398	227	488	434	236	476	303	**357·2**	405	337	284	**366·6**	**714·4**	**391·3**	*34*
398	227	506	436	236	465	305	**359·4**	399	337	283	**362·9**	**711·5**	**388·6**	*35*
392	221	504	435	236	453	305	**356·5**	400	337	283	**363·5**	**710·4**	**387·7**	*36*
391	221	519	433	236	414	305	**356·0**	400	337	283	**363·8**	**710·6**	**387·0**	*37*
391	221	537	428	236	396	305	**355·7**	400	337	283	**363·5**	**712·4**	**390·2**	*38*
391	221	545	429	236	409	305	**357·5**	401	337	283	**364·1**	**712·5**	**392·6**	*39*
391	221	546	430	236	409	306	**357·9**	400	337	283	**364·1**	**712·2**	**395·0**	*40*
398	221	550	433	236	420	306	**360·2**	400	337	283	**363·5**	**709·9**	**397·5**	*41*
398	221	551	437	237	420	305	**361·4**	402	337	283	**364·7**	**706·6**	**399·5**	*42*
398	221	551	442	236	422	305	**362·9**	402	337	283	**364·7**	**711·4**	**401·0**	*43*
398	221	542	452	236	428	305	**365·2**	402	337	283	**364·9**	**708·9**	**399·6**	*44*
398	221	517	452	237	430	306	**362·5**	404	337	282	**365·9**	**698·4**	**396·4**	*45*
398	221	505	451	237	430	306	**361·2**	407	337	283	**367·6**	**696·1**	**396 6**	*46*
396	221	497	451	237	424	306	**359·8**	411	337	283	**370·1**	**695 8**	**395·2**	*47*
396	221	477	450	237	424	305	**357·2**	410	337	283	**369·6**	**685·0**	**392·0**	*48*
389	221	471	451	238	413	305	**355·7**	411	337	286	**371·3**	**685·2**	**391·3**	*49*
387	221	472	448	237	413	305	**354·7**	414	337	286	**372·6**	**686·1**	**393·3**	*50*
388	221	477	447	238	417	306	**355·6**	419	337	286	**375·7**	**686·3**	**394·0**	*51*
387	221	484	450	238	417	306	**357·2**	419	337	286	**375·8**	**690·0**	**396·8**	*52*

(*d*) Comprising timber and coir yarn. (*e*) Comprising shoes, tyres and tubes, cement, paper, matches, glass, soap, chemicals, paints, cigarettes, liquors and dyestuffs. (*f*) Comprising vanaspati dalda, spices and condiments, betelnuts, cashewnuts, bricks and tiles and tobacco leaf.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

STATEMENT 14 (A)

Movements in Price Indices of Selected Commodities

(*Base* : Year ended August 1939 = 100)

Group and Commodity	Pre-Korea (June 24, 1950)	March 28, 1953	August 15, 1953	December 12, 1953	January 23, 1954	March 6, 1954	March 27, 1954	Percentage variations of					
								3 over 2	4 over 3	5 over 4	6 over 5	7 over 6	7 over 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Food Articles	**407·1**	**362·6**	**409·8**	**363·4**	**386·3**	**367·3**	**378·0**	**+13·0**	**−11·3**	**+ 6·3**	**− 4·9**	**+ 2·9**	**+ 4·2**
Cereals	**456**	**440**	**482**	**425**	**445**	**430**	**432**	**+ 9·5**	**−11·8**	**+ 4·7**	**− 3·4**	**+ 0·5**	**− 1·8**
Rice	501	496	546	477	482	486	486	+10·1	−12·6	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	—	− 2·0
Wheat	515	565	595	575	606	579	547	+ 5·3	− 3·4	+ 5·4	− 4·5	− 5·5	− 3·2
Jowar	317	209	230	189	230	197	223	+10·0	−17·8	+21·7	−14·3	+13·2	+ 6·7
Bajra	245	281	336	275	286	239	237	+19·6	−18·2	+ 4·0	−16·4	− 0·8	−15·7
Pulses	**429**	**438**	**507**	**418**	**424**	**355**	**371**	**+15·8**	**−17·6**	**+ 1·4**	**−16·3**	**+ 4·5**	**−15·3**
Gram	345	375	425	359	366	309	313	+13·3	−15·5	+ 1·9	−15·6	+ 1·3	−16·5
Others	**327**	**245**	**291**	**265**	**294**	**280**	**299**	**+18·8**	**− 8·9**	**+10·9**	**− 4·8**	**+ 6·8**	**+22·0**
Tea	432*	355	426	476	567	518	585	+20·0	+11·7	+19·1	− 8·6	+12·9	+64·8
Gur	485	222	332	214	256	226	253	+49·5	−35·5	+19·6	−11·7	+11·9	+14·0
Sugar	278	260	278	280	292	293	302	+ 6·9	+ 0·7	+ 4·3	+ 0·3	+ 3·1	+16·2
II. Industrial Raw Materials	**494·2**	**455·7**	**489·4**	**452·0**	**484·3**	**459·9**	**461·4**	**+ 7·4**	**− 7·6**	**+ 7·1**	**− 5·0**	**+ 0·3**	**+ 1·3**
Fibres	**468**	**418**	**440**	**431**	**464**	**448**	**446**	**+ 5·3**	**− 2·0**	**+ 7·7**	**− 3·4**	**− 0·4**	**+ 6·7**
Cotton Raw	440	456	462	440	488	478	478	+ 1·3	− 4·8	+10·9	− 2·0	—	+ 4·8
Jute Raw	479	358	397	402	418	390	388	+10·9	+ 1·3	+ 4·0	− 6·7	− 0·5	+ 8·4
Wool Raw	597	600	608	591	630	660	630	+ 1·3	− 2·8	+ 6·6	+ 4·8	− 4·5	+ 5·0
Oilseeds	**657**	**558**	**653**	**503**	**560**	**504**	**518**	**+17·0**	**−23·0**	**+11·3**	**−10·0**	**+ 2·8**	**− 7·2**
Groundnuts	746	717	844	544	624	586	614	+17·7	−35·5	+14·7	− 6·1	+ 4·8	−14·4
Linseed	539	396	434	410	433	365	368	+ 9·6	− 5·5	+ 5·6	−15·7	+ 0·8	− 7·1
Castorseed	481	509	494	423	418	355	362	− 2·9	−14·4	− 1·2	−15·1	+ 2·0	−28·9
Cottonseed	454	435	481	376	437	395	398	+10·6	−21·8	+16·2	− 9·6	+ 0·8	− 8·5
Copra	954	831	803	857	898	769	759	− 3·4	+ 6·7	+ 4·8	−14·4	− 1·3	− 8·7
Minerals	**342**	**462**	**447**	**457**	**442**	**440**	**430**	**− 3·2**	**+ 2·2**	**− 3·3**	**− 0·5**	**− 2·3**	**− 6·9**
Manganese Ore (Export prices) ..	452	841	698	858	725	714	638	−17·0	+22·9	−15·5	− 1·5	−10·6	−24·1
Mica	418	470	487	447	447	447	447	+ 3·6	− 8·2	—	—	—	− 4·9
Others	**371**	**363**	**361**	**404**	**409**	**408**	**404**	**− 0·6**	**+11·9**	**+ 1·2**	**− 0·2**	**− 1·0**	**+11·3**
Hides Raw	383	369	341	365	382	385	380	− 7·6	+ 7·0	+ 4·7	+ 0·8	− 1·3	+ 3·0
Lac	694	472	638	715	673	655	631	+35·2	+12·1	− 5·9	− 2·7	− 3·7	+33·7
Rubber	201	313	313	313	313	313	313	—	—	—	—	—	—

III. Semi-Manufactures ..	**335·5**	**350·5**	**366·8**	**356·0**	**362·9**	**355·7**	**357·2**	**+ 4·7**	**— 2·9**	**+ 1·9**	**— 2·0**	**+ 0·4**	**+ 1·9**
Leather	**335**	**444**	**404**	**391**	**398**	**389**	**387**	**— 9·0**	**— 3·2**	**+ 1·8**	**— 2·3**	**— 0·5**	**—12·8**
Mineral Oils	**190**	**223**	**227**	**221**	**221**	**221**	**221**	**+ 1·8**	**— 2·6**	--	—	—	**— 0·9**
Vegetable Oils	**663**	**482**	**598**	**519**	**551**	**471**	**484**	**+24·1**	**—13·2**	**+ 6·2**	**—14·5**	**+ 2·8**	**+ 0·4**
Coconut Oil	935	853	782	814	889	774	764	— 8·3	+ 4·1	+ 9·2	—12·9	— 1·3	—10·4
Groundnut Oil.. ..	801	799	932	597	664	611	623	+16·6	—35·9	+11·2	— 8·0	+ 2·0	—22·0
Linseed Oil	609	412	481	459	474	419	421	+16·7	— 4·6	+ 3·3	—11·6	+ 0·5	+ 2·2
Cotton Yarn	**409**	**446**	**443**	**433**	**442**	**451**	**450**	**— 0·7**	**— 2·3**	**+ 2·1**	**+ 2·0**	**— 0·2**	**+ 0·9**
Oil Cakes..	**467**	**413**	**449**	**414**	**422**	**413**	**417**	**+ 8·7**	**— 7·8**	**+ 1·9**	**— 2·1**	**+ 1·0**	**+ 1·0**
Metals	**174**	**227**	**223**	**236**	**236**	**238**	**238**	**— 1·8**	**+ 5·8**	--	**+ 0·8**	—	**+ 4·8**
Pig Iron	123	162	162	186	186	186	186	—	+14·8	—	—	—	+14·8
Zinc Spelter	723	555	488	479	470	474	483	—12·1	— 1·8	— 1·9	+ 0·9	+ 1·9	—13·0
Copper	318	415	371	372	382	399	385	—10·6	+ 0·3	+ 2·7	+ 4·5	— 3·5	— 7·2
Others	**315**	**211**	**299**	**305**	**305**	**305**	**306**	**+41·7**	**+ 2·0**	—	—	**+ 0·3**	**+45·0**
IV. Manufactured Articles ..	**346·9**	**369·4**	**371·0**	**363·8**	**364·7**	**371·3**	**375·8**	**+ 0·4**	**— 1·9**	**+ 0·2**	**+ 1·8**	**+ 1·2**	**+ 1·7**
Textiles	**398**	**407**	**412**	**400**	**402**	**411**	**419**	**+ 1·2**	**— 2·9**	**— 0·5**	**+ 2·2**	**+ 1·9**	**+ 2·9**
Jute Manufactures ..	561	375	421	427	421	429	415	+12·3	+ 1·4	— 1·4	+ 1·9	— 3·3	+10·7
Cotton Manufactures ..	353	406	415	397	398	405	413	+ 2·2	— 4·3	+ 0·3	+ 1·8	+ 2·0	— 1·7
Rayon and Silk Manufactures	591	528	403	407	428	469	526	—23·7	+ 1·0	+ 5·2	+ 9·6	—12·2	— 0·4
Woollen Manufactures	283	313	320	313	313	313	313	+ 2·2	— 2·2	—	—	—	—
Metal Products	**269**	**336**	**337**	**337**	**337**	**337**	**337**	**+ 0·3**	—	--	—	—	**+ 0·3**
Others	**273**	**290**	**285**	**283**	**283**	**286**	**286**	**— 1·7**	**— 0·7**	—	**— 1·1**	—	**— 1·4**
Chemicals	281	301	303	300	300	300	297	+ 0·7	— 1·0	—	—	— 1·0	— 1·3
Dyestuffs	297	306	299	298	294	294	294	— 2·3	— 0·3	— 1·3	—	—	— 3·9
Tyres and Tubes ..	262	314	314	314	314	314	314	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous	**692·4**	**585·5**	**705·0**	**710·6**	**711·4**	**685·2**	**690·0**	**+20·4**	**+ 0·8**	**+ 0·1**	**— 3·7**	**+ 0·7**	**+17·8**
Vanaspati Dalda ..	430	438	462	405	405	375	375	+ 5·5	—12·3	—	— 7·4	—	—14·4
Black Pepper	2805	2819	2451	1795	1657	1469	1381	—13·1	—26·8	— 7·7	—11·3	— 6·0	—51·0
Cashewnuts	356	563	523	358	376	350	375	— 7·1	—31·5	+ 5·0	— 6·9	+ 7·1	—33·4
Tobacco Leaf	1003	805	1098	1177	1177	1177	1177†	+36·4	+ 7·2	—	—	—	+46·2
VI. All Commodities ..	**397·1**	**385·0**	**411·9**	**387·0**	**401·0**	**391·3**	**396·8**	**+ 7·0**	**— 6·0**	**+ 3·6**	**— 2·4**	**+ 1·4**	**+ 3·1**

* As on June 10, 1950 † As on March 20, 1954.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

STATEMENT 15

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

General Purpose Series

(*Base :* Year ended August 1939=100)

Average of weeks	Food Articles	Industrial Raw Materials	Semi-Manufactures	Manufactured Articles	Miscellaneous	**General Index**
1947-48	306·1	377·5	261·6	286·4	456·2	**308·2**
1948-49	382·9	444·8	327·3	346·1	525·2	**376·2**
1949-50	391·3	471·7	331·6	347·2	570·7	**385·4**
1950-51	416·4	523·1	348·9	354·2	707·4	**409·7**
1951-52	398·6	591·9	374·4	401·5	721·6	**434·6**
1952-53	357·8	436·9	343·8	371·2	614·1	**380·6**
1953-54	384·4	467·7	359·2	367·4	686·6	**397·5**
April 1952	346·1	433·5	338·3	381·2	598·1	**377·8**
May ,, ...	341·0	416·4	323·2	371·2	583·0	**367·1**
June ,, ...	349·6	430·3	330·6	373·6	603·2	**374·8**
July ,, ...	367·6	435·1	347·2	368·7	629·5	**383·8**
August ,, ...	372·9	446·4	351·0	366·4	635·4	**387·4**
September ,, ...	368·1	459·8	351·5	370·3	629·8	**389·0**
October ,, ...	357·9	452·3	351·7	379·0	634·0	**387·5**
November ,, ...	363·4	429·3	348·1	374·3	633·3	**383·4**
December ,, ...	344·5	421·7	342·6	367·6	625·3	**372·7**
January 1953	357·0	427·6	344·3	365·9	620·0	**377·5**
February ,, ...	361·6	440·1	347·2	367·8	595·0	**381·5**
March ,, ...	365·0	453·1	349·8	369·0	585·5	**385·2**
April ,, ...	366·4	448·9	351·8	365·8	601·7	**384·9**
May ,, ...	382·0	477·4	360·0	369·5	619·8	**397·4**
June ,, ...	398·7	481·0	363·4	370·1	674·5	**405·4**
July ,, ...	406·4	480·5	365·4	367·3	693·9	**407·7**
August ,, ...	407·0	488·7	364·7	370·8	706·0	**410·4**
September ,, ...	399·0	475·3	363·8	364·4	717·4	**403·8**
October ,, ...	385·6	447·7	353·4	364·5	721·9	**393·6**
November ,, ...	378·0	441·4	355·5	365·6	715·2	**390·6**
December ,, ...	367·0	459·3	356·5	363·8	711·5	**389·4**
January 1954	381·5	481·1	361·5	364·3	709·8	**398·5**
February ,, ...	373·3	471·3	360·1	368·3	693·9	**395·0**
March ,, ...	371·4	462·5	355·8	373·9	686·9	**394·0**

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

STATEMENT 16

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING* (WORKING CLASS)

Month and year	All-India**	Bombay§	Calcutta§	Delhi§§	Madras§
1945-46	100†	228	..	..	229
1946-47	106†	252	..	..	246
1947-48	120†	268	316	124	289
1948-49	134†	297	345	133	320
1949-50	138†	291	349	132	330
1950-51	139†	302	353	134	333
1951-52	145†	314	369	143	343
1952-53	142†	328	348	142	340
1953-54	146†	346	345	141	360
April 1952	141	329	339	145	333
May ,, ...	140	323	339	148	334
June ,, ...	140	322	343	145	337
July .. ,, ...	142	314	354	143	338
August ,, ...	144	324	369	143	337
September ,, ...	143	325	364	145	335
October ,, ...	144	329	363	146	334
November ,, ...	143	330	357	143	335
December ,, ...	139	330	346	137	334
January 1953	141	330	337	135	334
February ,, ...	142	334	334	136	358
March ,, ...	144	341	333	136	360
April ,, ...	144	342	344	137	361
May ,, ...	146	346	345	139	363
June ,, ...	150	353	363	140	367
July .. ,, ...	153	355	375	142	362
August ,, ...	153	358	373	144	359
September	152	353	366	145	358
October ,, ...	149	350	349	144	359
November ,, ...	146	344	339	144	360
December ,, ...	142	342	329	140	357
January 1954	144	346	325	139	360
February ,, ...	..	331	316	139	359
March ,, ...	..	332	319	138	352

* Annual figures are averages of monthly indices.
** Interim Series ; *base :* 1944 = 100. § *base :* August 1939=100. §§ *base :* 1944 = 100.
† Relates to calendar year.

	Last Friday	CURRENCY WITH THE PUBLIC (a)					
		Notes in Circulation(b)	Circulation of rupee coin (c)	Balances of Central and State Governments held at Treasuries (d)	Cash on hand of scheduled, non-scheduled (e) and co-operative (f) banks	**Currency with the public (excluding small coin) (1+2−3−4)**	Variation in currency with the public (g)
		1	2	3	4	5	6
							UNDIVIDED
1	1938-39 ..	178·36	..	2·02	6·93**§	..	− 12·46
2	1945-46 ..	1,218·77	165·73	7·16	43·47**	**1,333·87**	+139·40
3	1946-47 ..	1,242·03	167·67	2·42	44·71**	**1,362·57**	+ 28·70
4	1947-48 ..	1,304·36	155·33	1·40††	43·52**	**1,414·77**	+ 52·20
							INDIAN
5	1948-49 ..	..	..	1·28	39·14**	..	− 11·66
6	1949-50 ..	1,120·35	132·61	1·63	35·79**	**1,215·54**	− 1·06
7	1950-51 ..	1,204·24	138·45	4·42	39·13**	**1,299·14**	+ 83·60
8	1951-52 ..	1,097·94	125·45	3·70	37·45	**1,182·24**	−110·80
9	1952-53 ..	1,089·95	119·71	7·34(j)	37·51	**1,164·81**(j)	− 15·75
10	1953-54 ..	1,142·75	117·92	5·92*	37·19	**1,217·56**	+ 52·75
11	April 1952	1,102·61	126·56	4·90	38·39	**1,185·88**	+ 5·32
12	May ,,	1,093·48	125·17	4·91	37·32	**1,176 42**	− 9·46
13	June ,,	1,085·59	124·26	4·69	39·89	**1,165 27**	− 11·15
14	July ,,	1,060·91	121·11	5·65	37·62	**1,138·75**	− 26·52
15	August ,,	1,042·59	118·35	6·05	37·34	**1,117·55**	− 21·20
16	September ,,	1,044·35	118·14	4·99	36·71	**1,120·79**	+ 3·24
17	October ,,	1,029·31	116·21	5·64	37·62	**1,102 26**	− 18·53
18	November ,,	1,030·49	115·14	4·41	37·22	**1,104·00**	+ 1·74
19	December ,,	1,048·95	116·47	3·27	39·98	**1,122 17**	+ 18·17
20	January 1953	1,063·21	116·73	7·73(j)	37·72	**1,134·49**(j)	+ 12·32(j)
21	February ,,	1,076·65	118·07	6·83(j)	36·30	**1,151·59**(j)	+ 17·10(j)
22	March ,,	1,089·95	119·71	7·34(j)	37·51	**1,164·81**(j)	+ 13·22(j)
23	April ,,	1,116·58	120·36	8·06	37·72	**1,191·16**	+ 26·35
24	May ,,	1,115·71	119·64	6·77	36·89	**1,191·69**	+ 0·53
25	June ,,	1,094·93	116·79	6·58	39·53	**1,165·61**	− 26·08
26	July ,,	1,050·97	116·41	6·33	35·21	**1,125·84**	− 39·77
27	August ,,	1,039·76	114·34	6·72	36·20	**1,111·18**	− 14·66
28	September ,,	1,028·31	112·94	6·77	35·75	**1,098·73**	− 12·45
29	October ,,	1,034·62	111·35	7·11	35·89	**1,102·97**	+ 4·24
30	November ,,	1,053·68	111·64	6·31	37·75	**1,121·26**	+ 18·29
31	December ,,	1,082·35	113·50	6·15	36·62	**1,153·08**	+ 31·82
32	January 1954	1,112·84	115·31	6·70	36·80	**1,184·65**	+ 31·57
33	February ,,	1,128·26	116·18	6·91	36·55	**1,200·98**	+ 16·33
34	March ,,	1,142·75	117·92	5·92*	37·19	**1,217·56**	+ 16·58

(a) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue of the Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of *Hali Sicca* currency, data regarding which are incomplete. (b) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from Pakistan, awaiting adjustment. (c) Figures from March 1950 relate to the Indian Union (for details see footnote to Statement 86). (d) Figures are as on last day of the month/year. Balances of Part "B" States are available only in respect of two States, *viz.*, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. These have been included from January 1953. (e) From April 1952 figures in respect of non-scheduled banks incorporated in and confining their activities to Part "B" States have been included; figures from that month are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the earlier figures. ** Figures in respect of non-scheduled banks include their balances with the Reserve Bank as these are not available separately. § Relate to scheduled and non-scheduled banks only. †† Relates to the Indian Union only. * Provisional.

MENT 17

WITH THE PUBLIC*

(Crores of Rupees)

DEPOSIT MONEY										
Demand liabilities (excluding inter bank demand deposits) (*h*) of scheduled, non-scheduled (*e*) and co-operative banks (*f*)	Deposits with the Reserve Bank					**Deposit money with the public (7+12)**	Variation in deposit money	**Money supply with the public (excluding small coin) (5+13)**	**Variation in money supply with the public (*g*) (6+14)**	
	Central Government	Banks	Other Governments	Other Deposits (*i*)	Deposits with the Reserve Bank (*i*) excluding those of Central Govt. and Banks (10+11)					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
INDIA										
128·40§	9·25	11·41	6·82	0·77	7·59	**135·99**	+ 5·05†	..	**— 7·41**	*1*
741·65	521·01	76·90	35·90	9·56	45·46	**787·11**	+103·78†	**2,120·98**	**+243·18**	*2*
719·21	431·76	71·32	30·28	15·41	45·69	**764·90**	— 22·21†	**2,127·47**	**+ 6·49**	*3*
776·80	320·03	78·90	24·23	20·93	45·16	**821·96**	+ 57·06†	**2,236·73**	**+109·26**	*4*
UNION										
620·33	183·93	55·04	24·56	22·44	47·00	**667·33**	— 31·60†	..	**— 43·26**	*5*
586·78	129·28	52·92	45·63	17·31	62·94	**649·72**	— 17·61	**1,865·26**	**— 18·67**	*6*
614·56	162·04	59·28	26·40	26·01	52·41	**666·97**	+ 17·25	**1,966·11**	**+100 85**	*7*
560·11	180·16	46·99	25·06	19·60	44·66	**604·77**	— 61·98	**1,787 01**	**—172·78**	*8*
549 79	135·78	46·52	19·85	16·51	36·36	**586 15**	— 25·62	**1,750 96**(*j*)	**— 41·37**(*j*)	*9*
549·94	65·77	42·41	62·59	14·71	77·30	**627·24**	+ 41·09	**1,844·80**	**+ 93·84**	*10*
578·20	137·96	47·22	9·31	19·90	29·21	**607·41**	— 4·36	**1,793·29**	**+ 0·96**	*11*
570·32	109·38	47·96	10·53	19·92	30·45	**600·77**	— 6·64	**1,777·19**	**— 16·10**	*12*
571·64	117·90	53·29	1·80	15·85	17·65	**589·29**	— 11·48	**1,754·56**	**— 22·63**	*13*
573·45	100·25	64·08	7·70	15·92	23·62	**597·07**	+ 7·78	**1,735 82**	**— 18·74**	*14*
569·64	124·70	68·34	11·40	12·78	24·18	**593 82**	— 3·25	**1,711·37**	**— 24·45**	*15*
554·80	142·53	62·10	6·31	11·74	18·05	**572 85**	— 20·97	**1,693 64**	**— 17·73**	*16*
557·75	151·87	64·14	15·05	11·06	26·11	**583 86**	+ 11·01	**1,686 12**	**— 7·52**	*17*
558·02	157·11	54·83	15·08	11·52	26·60	**584 62**	+ 0·76	**1,688·62**	**+ 2·50**	*18*
543·63	174·79	45·09	3·55	13·46	17·01	**560 64**	— 23·98	**1,682 81**	**— 5·81**	*19*
543·49	163·07	45·06	12·72	17·64	30·36	**573·85**	+ 13·21	**1,708 34**(*j*)	**+ 25·53**(*j*)	*20*
540·66	149·99	43·23	11·40	18·09	29·49	**570·15**	— 3·70	**1,721·74**(*j*)	**+ 13·40**(*j*)	*21*
549·79	135·78	46·52	19·85	16·51	36·36	**586·15**	+ 16·00	**1,750·96**(*j*)	**+ 29·22**(*j*)	*22*
556·87	104·14	43·11	15·59	12·70	28·29	**585·16**	— 0·99	**1,776·32**	**+ 25·36**	*23*
546·65	103·46	42·71	16·88	10·83	27·71	**574·36**	— 10·80	**1,766·05**	**— 10·27**	*24*
546·75	130·43	43·02	16·85	10·90	27·75	**574·50**	+ 0·14	**1,740·11**	**— 25·94**	*25*
543·35	108·29	47·01	36·00	17·57	53·57	**596·92**	+ 22·42	**1,722·76**	**— 17·35**	*26*
542·69	134·18	48·50	24·28	11·52	35·80	**578 49**	— 18·43	**1,689·67**	**— 33·09**	*27*
539·19	136·85	52·46	21·32	10·72	32·04	**571·23**	— 7·26	**1,669·96**	**— 19·71**	*28*
547·24	108·90	60·60	30·53	11·11	41·64	**588 88**	+ 17·65	**1,691·85**	**+ 21·89**	*29*
554·58	98·09	69·82	24·38	10·57	34·95	**589·53**	+ 0·65	**1,710·79**	**+ 18·94**	*30*
532·84	110·24	45·99	18·79	10·64	29·43	**562·27**	— 27·26	**1,715·35**	**+ 4·56**	*31*
540·26	101·60	38·50	23·29	12·73	36·02	**576·28**	+ 14·01	**1,760·93**	**+ 45·58**	*32*
541·82	86·06	41·17	28·66	17·58	46·24	**588 06**	+ 11·78	**1,789·04**	**+ 28·11**	*33*
549·94	65·77	42·41	62·59	14·71	77·30	**627·24**	+ 39·18	**1,844·80**	**+ 55·76**	*34*

(*f*) Figures relate to the reporting co-operative banks only. (*g*) Figures from October 1951 are net of adjustments made in respect of India notes returned from circulation in Aden. (*h*) Including inter-bank demand deposits of scheduled and co-operative banks upto March 1948, and those of non-scheduled banks upto March 1951. (*i*) Excluding balances held on IMF Account No. 1. (*j*) Revised. * Excluding small coin. † Including inter-bank demand deposits.

STATEMENT 18

VARIATIONS IN MONEY SUPPLY AND ALLIED DATA

(Crores of Rupees)

	1952-53		1953-54					
	Slack Season Apr. 12, 1952 to Oct. 24, 1952	**Busy Season Oct. 25, 1952 to May 8, 1953**	Slack Season May 9, 1953 to Sept. 25, 1953	**Busy Season Sept. 26, 1953 to May 7, 1954**	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	**Total for the three years 1951-52 to 1953-54**
I. Money Supply with the Public								
1. Currency with the public*	− 98·0	**+104·0**	−112·6	**+166·5§**	−110·8	− 15·8	+ 52·8	**− 73·8**
2. Demand liabilities (net) of scheduled and reporting non-scheduled and co-operative banks	− 14·5	**− 19·1**	− 3·2	**+ 10·0**	− 54·3	**− 17·3**	+ 0·2	**− 71·4**
3. Other Government deposits with the Reserve Bank	+ 10·5	**− 2·2**	+ 5·7	**− 0·3**	− 1·3	− 5·2	+ 42·7	**+ 36·2**
4. Other deposits with the Reserve Bank†	− 9·4	**− 0·2**	− 0·4	**+ 5·8**	− 6·4	− 3·1	− 1·8	**− 11·3**
5. Total Money Supply with the Public (1+2+3+4)	**−111·4**	**+ 82·5**	**−110·5**	**+182·0§**	**−172·8**	**− 41·4**	**+ 93·8**	**−120·3**
II. Allied Data								
1. Central Government deposits with the Reserve Bank	− 7·0	**− 39·6**	− 38·3	**− 52·1**	+ 18·1	− 44·4	− 70·0	**− 96·3**
2. Foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank	− 22·3	**+ 26·0**	− 19·9	**+ 54·4**	−161·1	+ 0·6	+ 29·3	**−131·2**
3. Rupee securities held by the Reserve Bank	+ 8·3	**− 13·2**	− 28·4	**− 19·9**	− 19·1	− 20·8	− 58·5	**− 98·4**
4. Other loans and advances by the Reserve Bank	− 42·2	**+ 24·8**	− 22·3	**+ 52·5**	+ 44·6	− 34·4	+ 14·2	**+ 24·4**
5. Bills purchased and discounted by the Reserve Bank	− 10·4	**+ 10·8**	− 11·4	**+ 9·3**	− 4·5	+ 5·1	+ 1·9	**+ 2·5**
6. Loans and advances to Governments by the Reserve Bank	+ 2·2	**+ 0·8**	− 4·2	**+ 0·9**	− 0·6	+ 2·4	− 2·8	**− 1·0**
7. Scheduled banks' cash on hand and balances with the Reserve Bank	+ 19·4	**− 28·2**	+ 10·6	**− 9·1**	− 14·5	− 3·6	− 2·3	**− 20·4**
8. Time liabilities (net) of scheduled banks	+ 28·2	**+ 8 8**	+ 8·0	**− 0·2**	− 7·3	+ 27·4	+ 16·2	**+ 36·3**
9. Scheduled bank credit	−119·6	**+ 78 1**	− 76·2	**+ 98·7**	+ 45·8	− 51·4	+ 6·4	**+ 0·7**
10. Scheduled banks' investments in Government securities **	+ 19·8	**− 13·8**	+ 33·1	**− 10·6**	− 20·1††	+ 7·2	+ 15·6	**+ 2·7**
11. Wholesale prices (General Index: percentage variations in the weekly indices)	+ 3·4	**+ 1·7**	+ 0·9	**+ 0·1**	− 15·9	+ 1·8	+ 3·1	**− 11·7**
12. Index of industrial production (index for the closing month)	127·6	**140·6**	137·3	**136·4 (Mar.)**	125·5	131·1	136·4	

Note.—Figures are gross variations ; no adjustments have been made in respect of extraordinary transactions.

† Excluding balance held on IMF Account No I

* The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue of Indian currency in Hyderabad.

** At book value ; includes Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts.

†† Based on Form XIII submitted by scheduled banks under Section 27(1) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. § Provisional

STATEMENT 19

Seasonal Variations in Money Supply with the Public

(Crores of Rupees)

	Currency with the public (*a*)	Deposit Money with the public (*b*)	Money Supply with the public
		Undivided India	
April 16, 1938 to August 26, 1938	*— 27·57*	*+ 1·94*	*— 25·63*
August 27, 1938 to March 31, 1939	+ 11·55	+ 3·32	+ 14·87
July 21, 1945 to July 27, 1945	*— 6·60*	*+ 4·13*	*— 2·47*
July 28, 1945 to May 10, 1946	+119·53	+ 74·60	+194·13
May 11, 1946 to July 5, 1946	*— 10·53*	*+ 6·73*	*— 3·80*
July 6, 1946 to April 11, 1947	+ 27·35	— 21·11	+ 6·24
April 12, 1947 to September 26, 1947	*— 90·74*	*+ 15·03*	*— 75·71*
September 27, 1947 to March 26, 1948	+131·97	+ 45·87	+177·84
		Indian Union	
March 27, 1948 to April 30, 1948	+ 13·51	+ 16·81	+ 30·32
May 1, 1948 to September 24, 1948	*— 76·46*	*+ 9·45*	*— 67·01*
September 25, 1948 to May 13, 1949	+ 77·16	—103·91	— 26·75
May 14, 1949 to October 28, 1949	*—128·54*	*+ 14·10*	*— 114·44*
October 29, 1949 to May 12, 1950	+130·03	— 29·98	+100·05
May 13, 1950 to September 29, 1950	*—102·32*	*+ 16·78*	*— 85·54*
September 30, 1950 to May 11, 1951	+207·09	+ 28·68	+235·77
May 12, 1951 to October 26, 1951	*—181·03*	*— 30·76*	*— 211·79*
October 27, 1951 to April 11, 1952	+ 45·39	— 36·99	+ 8·40
April 12, 1952 to October 24, 1952	*— 97·95*	*— 13·41*	*— 111·36*
October 25, 1952 to May 8, 1953 (*c*)	+103·98	— 21·45	+ 82·53
May 9, 1953 to September 25, 1953	*—112·65*	*+ 2·19*	*—110·46*
September, 26, 1953 to May 7, 1954 (*d*)	+166·49	+ 15·55	+182·04

Note.—Slack season periods have been indicated in italics.

(*a*) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue of Indian currency in Hyderabad ; figures for the period October 1951 to February 1952 are net of adjustments made in respect of India notes withdrawn from circulation in Aden. (*b*) For components of deposit money see Statement 17. (*c*) Revised. (*d*) Provisional.

WEEKLY CONSOLIDATED POSITION

	1953-54 As at the close of		No. of Reporting Banks	Demand Liabilities*	Time Liabilities*	**Total Liabilities* (2+3)**	Inter-bank Borrowings† Demand	Inter-bank Borrowings† Time	Net Liabilities (4—5—6)	Borrowings from Reserve Bank	Cash in India	Balances with Reserve Bank
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	April	3	90	542,04	311,81	**853,84**	14,49	2,21	**837,14**	16,93	33,59	51,14
2	,,	10	90	543,72	317,39	**861,11**	13,01	2,06	**846,04**	14,97	32,39	43,34
3	,,	17	90	541,59	319,22	**860,81**	13,66	2,01	**845,15**	12,62	33,48	42,33
4	,,	24	90	539,88	320,01	**859,89**	11,96	1,96	**845,97**	11,77	32,28	41,16
5	May	1	90	536,95	320,97	**857,93**	12,07	1,85	**844,01**	18,04	31,81	40,63
6	,,	8	91	524,18	321,72	**845,90**	10,91	1,85	**833,14**	25,83	32,13	38,34
7	,,	15	90	525,39	322,32	**847,71**	10,27	1,85	**835,59**	23,39	32,06	40,58
8	,,	22	90	530,36	322,99	**853,35**	11,22	1,88	**840,26**	17,94	31,86	40,86
9	,,	29	90	529,01	322,89	**851,90**	10,71	1,88	**839,31**	17,68	31,67	39,15
10	June	5	90	529,54	323,53	**853,07**	11,13	1,93	**840,01**	15,01	31,78	40,29
11	,,	12	90	521,94	324,15	**846,09**	11,07	1,93	**833,10**	29,21	32,54	39,83
12	,,	19	90	526,91	324,56	**851,47**	10,87	1,92	**838,69**	23,89	33,93	39,57
13	,,	26	90	530,26	327,56	**857,82**	10,39	1,97	**845,47**	13,22	34,63	40,09
14	July	3	90	531,35	327,62	**858,97**	11,90	1,90	**845,18**	4,91	33,56	40,11
15	,,	10	90	529,02	328,34	**857,36**	12,33	1,90	**843,13**	2,20	32,72	39,73
16	,,	17	90	535,68	328,52	**864,20**	14,31	2,09	**84 ,80**	1,32	31,39	39,80
17	,,	24	90	535,82	328,31	**864,14**	13,66	2,08	**848,40**	1,94	30,92	50,53
18	,,	31	90	530,25	328,27	**858,52**	14,38	2,29	**841,86**	2,33	30,69	44,78
19	August	7	90	529,97	327,59	**857,56**	12,25	2,15	**843,17**	4,52	29,44	47,05
20	,,	14	90	522,66	330,10	**852,76**	12,46	2,10	**838,20**	2,55	29,86	41,12
21	,,	21	90	528,18	328,52	**856,70**	12,66	2,10	**841,95**	2,21	31,22	44,10
22	,,	28	90	528,21	331,36	**859,57**	12,97	2,15	**844,45**	2,13	31,73	45,93
23	September	4	90	528,59	330,56	**859,15**	13,81	2,22	**843,12**	2,65	31,93	49,11
24	,,	11	90	526,79	330,34	**857,13**	13,83	2,07	**841,24**	2,22	30,54	48,01
25	,,	18	90	521,78	329,76	**851,54**	13,36	2,37	**835,82**	2,34	30,77	46,95
26	,,	25	90	524,89	330,23	**855,11**	13,40	2,32	**839,39**	2,18	31,23	49,84
27	October	2	90	526,85	329,80	**856,65**	14,75	2,37	**839,53**	2,49	29,86	54,19
28	,,	9	90	522,84	331,46	**854,30**	15,26	2,83	**836,21**	2,07	31,47	47,68
29	,,	16	90	520,35	332,92	**853,27**	14,85	2,89	**835,54**	2,01	30,06	50,34
30	,,	23	90	531,57	334,36	**865,93**	12,73	4,23	**848,98**	1,27	32,85	53,74
31	,,	30	90	533,41	333,96	**867,37**	14,14	4,02	**849,21**	1,26	31,33	59,11
32	November	6	90	512,95	334,78	**847,73**	11,96	3,34	**832,44**	3,01	28,84	45,68
33	,,	13	90	524,17	332,69	**856,86**	11,79	2,88	**842,20**	1,15	34,32	47,57
34	,,	20	90	527,67	333,62	**861,29**	11,46	2,63	**847,21**	1,00	32,79	59,74
35	,,	27	90	538,93	334,96	**873,89**	12,57	2,73	**858,59**	94	32,79	67,85
36	December	4	90	530,91	333,16	**864,07**	11,41	2,46	**850,20**	1,29	31,73	58,79
37	,,	11	90	528,29	333,19	**861,49**	12,04	2,11	**847,34**	1,20	32,12	53,87
38	,,	18	90	519,35	331,43	**850,78**	9,61	2,01	**839,16**	2,90	31,38	47,15
39	,,	25	90	516,31	331,85	**848,16**	8,21	1,83	**838,12**	2,05	32,08	44,58
40	January	1	90	517,78	331,15	**848,94**	6,54	1,51	**840,88**	5,99	36,47	45,67
41	,,	8	89	513,64	329,04	**842,68**	8,02	1,43	**833,23**	8,52	32,10	39,72
42	,,	15	89	518,10	328,03	**846,12**	8,93	1,40	**835,79**	9,43	33,12	41,17
43	,,	22	90	523,20	328,98	**852,18**	8,91	1,42	**841,85**	10,82	32,12	40,24
44	,,	29	90	520,09	327,97	**848 06**	7,66	1,62	**838,.8**	13,11	31,74	38,18
45	February	5	90	516,55	329,45	**846 01**	6,50	1 52	**837,99**	17,34	32,10	37,10
46	,,	12	90	513,66	330,41	**844,07**	6,94	1,51	**835,62**	22,96	32,60	39,40
47	,,	19	90	522,30	331,20	**853,50**	6,80	1,51	**845,19**	19,83	31,96	39,84
48	,,	26	89	520,70	331,38	**852,08**	6,44	1,53	**844,12**	21,28	31,33	38,90
49	March	5	89	522,74	330,71	**853,45**	7,07	1,43	**844,95**	24,37	32,13	37,38
50	,,	12	89	525,76	329,57	**855,34**	7,19	1,43	**846,72**	28,73	31,75	40,19
51	,,	19	89	518.74	327,14	**845,88**	7,15	1,43	**837,31**	33,91	30,93	38,60
52	,,	26	89	528,89	327,57	**856,46**	6,96	1,38	**848,13**	31,00	32,07	40,83

*Including inter-bank borrowings. † Excluding borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India.

MENT 20

OF SCHEDULED BANKS, 1953-54

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Excess of 10 over the Statutory Minimum	**Total Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank (9+10)**	*Percentage of 12 to 4*	Balances with other Banks in Current Account	Investments in Government Securities**	*Percentage of 15 to 4*	Money at Call & Short Notice	Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted	Advances	**Total Scheduled Bank Credit (17+18+19)**	*Percentage of 20 to 4*	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
17,80	**84,73**	*9·92*	11,24	301,25	*35·28*	16,41	57,76	474,01	**548,19**	*64·20*	*1*
9,81	**75,74**	*8·80*	14,16	301,67	*35·03*	15,81	57,30	473,68	**546,80**	*63·50*	*2*
8,87	**75,81**	*8·81*	13,40	301,73	*35·05*	16,37	59,37	467,02	**542,77**	*63·05*	*3*
7,77	**73,43**	*8·54*	12,86	301,07	*35·01*	17,21	60,06	464,86	**542,14**	*63·05*	*4*
7,36	**72,45**	*8·44*	12,60	300,93	*35·08*	16,26	61,42	474,80	**552,48**	*64·40*	*5*
5,70	**70,47**	*8·33*	10,97	300,73	*35·55*	14,11	61,89	477,97	**553,97**	*65·49*	*6*
7,86	**72,64**	*8·57*	11,28	300,68	*35·47*	13,96	60,95	472,91	**547,82**	*64·62*	*7*
7,88	**72,73**	*8·52*	11,30	300,21	*35·18*	16,29	59,85	470,91	**547,05**	*64·11*	*8*
6,24	**70,82**	*8·31*	11,11	299,76	*35·19*	14,27	60,23	471,09	**545,59**	*64·04*	*9*
7,34	**72,07**	*8·45*	10,79	300,23	*35·19*	15,69	58,75	470,36	**544,80**	*63·86*	*10*
7,25	**72,37**	*8·55*	10,49	312,40	*36·92*	13,60	59,79	469,93	**543,32**	*64·22*	*11*
6,73	**73,50**	*8·63*	11,79	312,44	*36·69*	14,62	58,38	462,88	**535,89**	*62·94*	*12*
7,03	**74,72**	*8·71*	12,02	314,03	*36·61*	17,15	56,59	453,23	**526,97**	*61·43*	*13*
6,99	**73,67**	*8·58*	11,45	313,41	*36·49*	17,22	55,97	452,30	**525,49**	*61·18*	*14*
6,71	**72,45**	*8·45*	11,43	312,81	*36·49*	18,35	53,43	446,78	**518,55**	*60·48*	*15*
6,45	**71,18**	*8·24*	12,08	313,70	*36·30*	19,13	52,05	442,59	**513,77**	*59·45*	*16*
17,17	**81,46**	*9·43*	11,31	315,61	*36·52*	17,22	51,22	438,77	**507,22**	*58·70*	*17*
11,70	**75,47**	*8·79*	10,65	316,41	*36·86*	18,53	51,48	438,02	**508,04**	*59·18*	*18*
14,00	**76,49**	*8·92*	10,19	319,05	*37·20*	16,28	51,76	436,59	**504,63**	*58·84*	*19*
8,38	**70,98**	*8·32*	10,19	323,07	*37·89*	16,16	49,53	431,15	**496,83**	*58·26*	*20*
11,12	**75,32**	*8·79*	9,85	323,56	*37·77*	16,87	48,28	428,51	**493,66**	*57·62*	*21*
12,89	**77,66**	*9·03*	10,26	326,88	*38·03*	16,72	46,81	426,53	**490,06**	*57·01*	*22*
16,07	**81,04**	*9·43*	9,74	327,96	*38·17*	17,40	45,87	428,02	**491,29**	*57·18*	*23*
15,06	**78,56**	*9·16*	10,12	329,15	*38·40*	17,73	44,43	423,30	**485,47**	*56·64*	*24*
14,27	**77,71**	*9·13*	9,85	333,16	*39·12*	16,94	42,45	421,21	**480,61**	*56·44*	*25*
16,99	**81,07**	*9·48*	10,59	333,87	*39·04*	17,68	41,98	418,14	**477,81**	*55·88*	*26*
21,25	**84,05**	*9·81*	10,43	333,57	*38·94*	18,14	39,87	421,29	**479,30**	*55·95*	*27*
14,91	**79,15**	*9·26*	10,15	336,51	*39·39*	19,70	40,25	421,65	**481,61**	*56·37*	*28*
17,66	**80,40**	*9·42*	10,04	336,15	*39·39*	19,20	38,62	420,89	**478,71**	*56·10*	*29*
20,47	**86,59**	*10·00*	10,56	338,30	*39·07*	19,95	39,25	413,33	**472,53**	*54·57*	*30*
25,76	**90,45**	*10·43*	10,39	339,70	*39·16*	21,33	39,76	409,16	**470,25**	*54·22*	*31*
13,34	**74,52**	*8·79*	9,54	340,24	*40·14*	16,54	42,41	420,83	**479,78**	*56·60*	*32*
14,71	**81,88**	*9·56*	11,19	339,83	*39·66*	16,02	38,32	419,59	**473,93**	*55·31*	*33*
26,68	**92,53**	*10·74*	11,38	337,42	*39·18*	16,55	38,30	409,37	**464,22**	*53·90*	*34*
34,20	**100,64**	*11·52*	11,25	336,77	*38·54*	18,32	39,99	409,05	**467,35**	*53·48*	*35*
25,58	**90,52**	*10·48*	11,24	337,11	*39·01*	16,57	40,45	410,32	**467,34**	*54·09*	*36*
20,79	**85,99**	*9·98*	11,32	338,40	*39·28*	16,89	40,69	408,79	**466,38**	*54·16*	*37*
14,55	**78,53**	*9·23*	10,91	337,30	*39·65*	13,47	41,66	416,69	**471,82**	*55·46*	*38*
12,13	**76,67**	*9·04*	11,02	336,04	*39·62*	12,71	45,43	415,67	**473,80**	*55·86*	*39*
13,16	**82,14**	*9·68*	14,12	328,65	*38·71*	9,60	46,92	419,02	**475,54**	*56·02*	*40*
7,46	**71,82**	*8·52*	11,39	329,02	*39·05*	10,60	50,84	431,65	**493,09**	*58·51*	*41*
8,70	**74,29**	*8·78*	10,84	324,69	*38·37*	11,41	50,78	436,64	**498,83**	*58·95*	*42*
7,50	**72,36**	*8·49*	11,15	324,16	*38·04*	12,27	50,58	441,54	**504,39**	*59·19*	*43*
5,62	**69,92**	*8·24*	10,51	322,72	*38·05*	10,51	51,29	454,28	**516,09**	*60·86*	*44*
4,68	**69,20**	*8·18*	10,49	322,20	*38·08*	8,63	52,11	459,15	**519,89**	*61·45*	*45*
7,11	**72,01**	*8·53*	10,54	320,61	*37·98*	8,83	53,56	461,68	**524,06**	*62·09*	*46*
7,10	**71,80**	*8·41*	11,03	320,14	*37·51*	9,80	55,88	462,46	**528,15**	*61·88*	*47*
6,24	**70,23**	*8·24*	10,33	319,23	*37·46*	9,58	62,89	458,52	**531,00**	*62·32*	*48*
4,63	**69,51**	*8·14*	10,33	318,76	*37·35*	10,03	66,30	461,30	**537,63**	*62·99*	*49*
7,31	**71,95**	*8·41*	10,97	318,03	*37·18*	10,71	64,16	466,18	**541,06**	*63·26*	*50*
6,12	**69,53**	*8·22*	10,02	317,10	*37·49*	8,88	66,51	470,51	**545,91**	*64·54*	*51*
7,83	**72,90**	*8·51*	10,34	318,87	*37·23*	9,40	68,34	469,85	**547,59**	*63·94*	*52*

** At book-value ; including Treasury bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts.

CONSOLIDATED POSITION

	Average of Friday Figures		No. of Reporting Banks at the end of period	Demand Liabilities	*Percentage of (2) to (6)*	Time Liabilities	Savings Deposits†	**Total Demand and Time Liabilities**	Inter-bank Borrowings‡			Net Liabilities	Borrowings from Reserve Bank
									Demand	Time	**Total**		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
												UNDIVIDED	
1	1938-39	.. ..	51	123,81	*54·5*	103,30	..	**227,11**	..	..	..	..	..
2	1945-46	.. ..	91	654,53	*71·6*	259,52	121,56	**914,05**	..	..	..	..	..
3	1946-47	.. ..	96	725,54	*69·2*	323,11	133,04	**1,048,65**	..	..	..	..	..
4	1947-48	.. ..	101	706,65	*67·3*	343,89	149,71	**1,050,54**	..	..	..	..	..
												INDIAN	
5	1948-49	.. ..	94	674,56	*68·9*	303,88	140,39	**978,44**	26,59*	49*	**27,08***	951,36	3,33
6	1949-50	.. ..	94	597,79	*68·7*	272,59	133,95	**870,38**	26,06	48	**26,54**	843,84	7,43
7	1950-51	.. ..	93	599,13	*68·3*	278,45	137,85	**877,59**	20,75	1,01	**21,76**	855,83	4,46
8	1951-52	.. ..	94	593,73	*67·1*	290,82	135,66	**884,55**	23,20	61	**23,81**	860,74	13,82
9	1952-53	.. ..	91	546,23	*63·8*	309,26	138,05	**855,49**	13,04	3,43	**16,46**	839,03	11,20
10	1953-54	.. ..	89	526,75	*61·6*	328,26	142,14	**855,00**	11,13	2,08	**13,22**	841,78	10,46
11	April	1952 ..	93	568,21	*66·57*	285,34	135,73	**853,55**	16,64	1,36	**18,00**	835,55	41,02
12	May	,, ..	94	557,98	*65·80*	290,00	136,26	**847,97**	10,75	1,98	**12,72**	835,25	31,00
13	June	,, ..	93	557,25	*65·10*	298,72	137,45	**855,97**	14,68	2,88	**17,55**	838,42	18,77
14	July	,, ..	93	559,78	*64·37*	309,90	138,18	**869,69**	15,36	3,70	**19,05**	850,64	7,03
15	August	,, ..	93	556,29	*63·95*	313,64	138,72	**869,92**	12,86	5,77	**18,63**	851,29	2,68
16	September	,, ..	93	549,13	*63·39*	317,19	138,83	**866,32**	14,50	3,78	**18,28**	848,04	2,36
17	October	,, ..	93	546,05	*63·31*	316,42	138,39	**862,48**	12,31	4,82	**17,13**	845,35	1,81
18	November	,, ..	93	542,19	*62·99*	318,51	137,92	**860,70**	11,67	6,25	**17,92**	842,78	1,62
19	December	,, ..	93	535,07	*62·73*	317,85	138,17	**852,92**	12,59	4,44	**17,03**	835,89	3,05
20	January	1953 ..	92	526,17	*62·53*	315,26	137,87	**841,44**	12,28	1,96	**14,23**	827,21	6,95
21	February	,, ..	93	526,03	*62·52*	315,32	137,90	**841,35**	11,80	1,99	**13,79**	827,56	5,51
22	March	,, ..	91	530,19	*62·85*	313,43	138,05	**843,61**	12,01	1,99	**14,00**	829,61	13,23
23	April	,, ..	90	541,81	*63·08*	317,11	138,98	**858,91**	13,28	2,06	**15,34**	843,57	14,07
24	May	,, ..	90	529,18	*62·16*	322,18	139,13	**851,36**	11,03	1,86	**12,89**	838,47	20,58
25	June	,, ..	90	527,17	*61·87*	324,95	139,37	**852,11**	10,86	1,93	**12,80**	839,31	20,33
26	July	,, ..	90	532,42	*61·86*	328,21	140,15	**860,64**	13,32	2,05	**15,36**	845,28	2,54
27	August	,, ..	90	527,25	*61·55*	329,39	140,39	**856,64**	12,58	2,12	**14,70**	841,94	2,85
28	September	,, ..	90	525,51	*61·41*	330,22	140,75	**855,73**	13,60	2,24	**15,84**	839,89	2,35
29	October	,, ..	90	527,00	*61·31*	332,50	140,15	**859,51**	14,35	3,27	**17,61**	841,90	1,82
30	November	,, ..	90	525,93	*61·16*	334,01	139,25	**859,94**	11,94	2,89	**14,84**	845,10	1,53
31	December	,, ..	90	523,72	*61·17*	332,41	140,14	**856,12**	10,32	2,10	**12,42**	843,70	1,86
32	January	1954 ..	90	518,56	*61·18*	329,03	140,66	**847,60**	8,01	1,48	**9,49**	838,11	9,57
33	February	,, ..	89	518,30	*61·05*	330,61	141,46	**848,92**	6,67	1,51	**8,18**	840,74	20,35
34	March	,, ..	89	524,03	*61·45*	328,75	142,14	**852,78**	7,09	1,41	**8,51**	844,27	29,50

Note.—Data are exclusive of Burma. † Annual figures for savings deposits are as on the last Friday of March and monthly figures as on the last Friday of the month. For the purpose of Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, savings deposits are classified under demand or time liabilities according to the rules of the various scheduled banks in respect of withdrawal of these deposits. ‡ Excluding borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and with effect from April 18, 1952 those from the Imperial Bank of India. * For nine months ending March 1949.

MENT 21

OF SCHEDULED BANKS (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Cash	Balances with Reserve Bank	Excess of (13) over the Statutory Minimum	**Total Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank**	*Percentage of (15) to (6)*	Balances with other Banks in Current Account	Investments in Government Securities††	*Percentage of (18) to (6)*	Money at Call and Short Notice‡	Inland Bills Discounted‡	Advances‡	**Total Scheduled Bank Credit (20+21+22)**	*Percentage of (23) to (6)*	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
INDIA													
6,38	15,88	7,62	**22,26**	*9·80*	..	..	..	..	4,60	111,34	**115,94**	*51·05*	*1*
34,80	89,91	51,99	**124,71**	*13·64*	..	..	..	..	16,05	285,07	**301,12**	*32·94*	*2*
41,11	81,25	38,51	**122,36**	*11·67*	..	..	..	..	21,32	406,39	**427,71**	*40·79*	*3*
39,92	100,81	58,60	**140,73**	*13·40*	..	..	..	..	16,82	427,54	**444,36**	*42·30*	*4*
UNION													
37,51	76,63	36,82	**114,14**	*11·67*	..	..	..	..	16,44	424,85	**441,29**	*45·10*	*5*
34,47	65,85	30,51	**100,32**	*11·53*	..	..	..	..	15,35	426,74	**442,09**	*50·79*	*6*
34,68	60,78	25,25	**95,46**	*10·88*	..	..	..	..	11,87	447,03	**458,90**	*52·29*	*7*
37,33	57,29	21,79	**94,62**	*10·70*	11,91*	303,48*	*34·31*	11,40*	22,81	523,59	**557,80**	*63·06*	*8*
33,33	51,82	18,32	**85,15**	*9·95*	11,57	306,34	*35·81*	17,26	38,47	461,64	**517,37**	*60·48*	*9*
31,97	44,84	11,94	**76,81**	*8·98*	11,02	321,29	*37·58*	15,07	51,40	442,79	**509,26**	*59·56*	*10*
34,12	46,94	12,82	**81,06**	*9·50*	11,14	294,72	*34·53*	13,01	51,48	523,25	**587,74**	*68·86*	*11*
33,45	48,74	15,04	**82,19**	*9·69*	10,93	295,03	*34·79*	15,13	49,46	502,53	**567,12**	*66·88*	*12*
33,01	50,13	16,29	**83,14**	*9·71*	11,92	298,17	*34·83*	18,33	45,90	483,75	**547,98**	*64·02*	*13*
33,71	55,10	20,91	**88,81**	*10·21*	12,15	299,95	*34·49*	20,94	45,15	466,25	**532,34**	*61·21*	*14*
32,81	61,28	27,19	**94,09**	*10·82*	12,21	302,30	*34·75*	20,22	38,18	448,58	**506,98**	*58·28*	*15*
33,04	65,75	31,95	**98,79**	*11·40*	12,39	305,43	*35·26*	20,48	27,49	442,73	**490,70**	*56·64*	*16*
33,95	61,88	28,25	**95,83**	*11·11*	12,00	312,63	*36·25*	17,01	25,82	439,48	**482,31**	*55·92*	*17*
32,81	55,14	21,66	**87,95**	*10·22*	12,08	321,54	*37·36*	17,76	26,65	426,22	**470,63**	*54·68*	*18*
33,42	44,65	11,54	**78,07**	*9·15*	11,61	327,66	*38·42*	16,69	28,08	432,43	**477,20**	*55·95*	*19*
34,14	45,08	12,47	**79,22**	*9·41*	10,98	313,69	*37·28*	16,47	32,29	450,25	**499,01**	*59·30*	*20*
32,64	43,06	10,45	**75,70**	*9·00*	10,74	303,13	*36·03*	16,46	40,96	459,73	**517,15**	*61·47*	*21*
32,58	41,66	8,88	**74,24**	*8·80*	10,81	302,29	*35·83*	14,62	52,18	465,93	**532,73**	*63·15*	*22*
32,94	44,49	11,06	**77,43**	*9·01*	12,91	301,43	*35·09*	16,45	58,62	469,89	**544,96**	*63·45*	*23*
31,91	39,92	7,02	**71,83**	*8·44*	11,45	300,46	*35·29*	14,98	60,87	473,54	**549,39**	*64·53*	*24*
33,22	39,94	7,08	**73,16**	*8·59*	11,27	309,77	*36·35*	15,27	58,38	464,10	**537,75**	*63·11*	*25*
31,86	42,99	9,80	**74,85**	*8·70*	11,39	314,39	*36·53*	18,09	52,83	443,69	**514,61**	*58·79*	*26*
30,56	44,55	11,60	**75,11**	*8·77*	10,12	323,14	*37·72*	16,50	49,09	430,70	**496,29**	*57·93*	*27*
31,12	48,48	15,60	**79,60**	*9·30*	10,08	331,04	*38·68*	17,44	43,68	422,67	**483,79**	*56·54*	*28*
31,12	53,01	20,01	**84,13**	*9·79*	10,31	336,84	*39·19*	19,66	39,55	417,27	**476,48**	*55·44*	*29*
32,18	55,21	22,23	**87,39**	*10·16*	10,84	338,57	*39·37*	16,86	39,75	414,71	**471,32**	*54·81*	*30*
31,83	51,10	18,27	**82,93**	*9·69*	11,12	337,21	*39·39*	14,91	42,06	412,87	**469,84**	*54·88*	*31*
33,11	40,99	8,48	**74,10**	*8·74*	11,60	325,85	*38·44*	10,88	50,08	436,63	**497,59**	*58·71*	*32*
32,00	38,81	6,28	**70,81**	*8·34*	10,59	320,54	*37·76*	9,21	56,11	460,45	**525,77**	*61·93*	*33*
31,72	39,25	6,47	**70,97**	*8·32*	10,41	318,19	*37·31*	9,76	66,33	466,96	**543,05**	*63·68*	*34*

†† At book value ; including Treasury bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts.

‡ Advances exclude 'Money at Call and Short Notice' and 'Inland Bills Purchased' from November 1951, the latter being included under 'Inland Bills Discounted' as from that month.

* Average of weeks from November 1951.

STATEMENT 22

Seasonal Trends in Selected Items of Scheduled Banks' Liabilities and Assets

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Period	Demand Liabilities§	Time Liabilities§	Total of 1 and 2	Cash	Balances with Reserve Bank	Total of 4 and 5	*Cash ratio* at the end of period*	Advances‡	Bills Discounted‡	Total of 8 and 9	*Advances ratio† at the end of period*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA AND BURMA											
April 16, 1938 to November 18, 1938 ..	*+ 7,53*	*— 3,19*	*+ 4,34*	*+ 1,43*	*+ 4,90*	*+ 6,33*	*10·17*	*— 23,74*	*— 3,53*	*— 27,27*	*43·79*
November 19, 1938 to March 31, 1939	— 3,61	+ 1,01	— 2,60	— 1,51	— 6,01	— 7,52	*7·12*	+ 26,21	+ 4,33	+ 30,54	*57·10*
UNDIVIDED INDIA											
July 21, 1945 to September 28, 1945 ..	*+ 20,97*	*+ 14,69*	*+ 35,66*	*+ 1,32*	*+ 43,04*	*+ 44,36*	*16·08*	*— 39,26*	*— 1,98*	*— 41,24*	*28·80*
September 29, 1945 to May 10, 1946	+ 62,59	+ 50,54	+ 113,13	+ 3,40	— 29,33	— 25,93	*11·73*	+ 131,35	+ 7,58	+138,93	*39·28*
May 11, 1946 to July 5, 1946	*+ 10,51*	*+ 5,95*	*+ 16,46*	*+ 7,17*	*+ 27,51*	*+ 34,68*	*14·90*	*— 24,13*	*— 49*	*— 24,62*	*36·27*
July 6, 1946 to February 7, 1947 ..	+ 2,77	+ 30,30	+ 33,07	— 4,55	— 44,99	— 49,54	*9·79*	+ 117,94	+ 4,39	+122,33	*46·64*
February 8, 1947 to October 10, 1947 ..	*— 19,46*	*— 2,50*	*— 21,96*	*— 71*	*+ 50,27*	*+ 49,56*	*14·75*	*— 73,07*	*— 10,21*	*— 83,28*	*39·35*
October 11, 1947 to April 16, 1948 ..	+ 74,37	— 7,56	+ 66,81	+ 1,54	— 31,89	— 30,35	*11·12*	+ 82,93	+ 4,27	+ 87,20	*45·78*
INDIAN UNION											
April 17, 1948 to September 24, 1948 ..	*— 4,12*	*— 9,14*	*— 13,26*	*+ 1,33*	*+ 19,52*	*+ 20,85*	*13·19*	*— 53,58*	*— 4,28*	*— 57,86*	*40·57*
September 25, 1948 to May 6, 1949	— 66,61	— 19,96	— 86,57	— 2,60	— 41,19	— 43,79	*9·62*	+ 107,22	+ 4,32	+111,54	*56·75*
May 7, 1949 to November 25, 1949 ..	*— 27,71*	*— 15,95*	*— 43,66*	*— 1,49*	*+ 28,80*	*+ 27,31*	*13·27*	*— 116,14*	*— 3,00*	*— 119,14*	*45·81*
November 26, 1949 to April 21, 1950	+ 7,13	+ 20	+ 7,33	+ 1,58	— 32,98	— 31,39	*9·55*	+ 91,50	— 63	+ 90,87	*55·87*
April 22, 1950 to November 24, 1950 ..	*+ 2,09*	*+ 9,76*	*+ 11,85*	*— 32*	*+ 33,70*	*+ 33,37*	*13·21*	*— 79,76*	*— 1,05*	*— 80,81*	*45·96*
November 25, 1950 to May 11, 1951	+ 6,71	+ 15,18	+ 21,89	+ 94	— 31,74	— 30,80	*9·48*	+ 182,19	— 1,91	+180,29	*64·79*
May 12, 1951 to October 26, 1951 ..	*— 14,71*	*— 5,03*	*— 19,74*	*+ 1,27*	*+ 24,58*	*+ 25,85*	*12·61*	*— 84,69*	*— 1,17*	*— 85,86*	*56·53*
October 27, 1951 to March 7, 1952.	— 28,34	+ 86	— 27,49	— 3,71	— 29,45	— 33,16	*9·15*	+ 62,36	+ 37,60	+ 99,96	*70·01*
March 8, 1952 to November 21, 1952 ..	*— 23,22*	*+ 28,79*	*+ 5,58*	*— 80*	*+ 11,40*	*+ 10,60*	*10·32*	*— 110,50*	*— 21,11*	*—131,61*	*54·29*
November 22, 1952 to May 8, 1953	— 19,13	+ 2,83	— 16,30	— 70	— 17,79	— 18,49	*8·33*	+ 50,30	+ 35,57	+ 85,87	*65·49*
May 9, 1953 to November 20, 1953 ..	*+ 3,49*	*+ 11,90*	*+ 15,39*	*+ 66*	*+ 21,40*	*+ 22,06*	*10·74*	*— 66,16*	*— 23,59*	*— 89,75*	*53·90*
November 21,1953 to March 26, 1954	+ 1,22	— 6,05	— 4,83	— 72	— 18,91	— 19,63	*8·51*	+ 53,33	+ 30,04	+ 83,37	*63·94*

Note.—The duration of the slack and busy seasons is with reference to movements in scheduled bank credit only and not to variations in money supply. Slack season periods have been indicated in italics.

§ Excluding borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and with effect from April 18, 1952 those from the Imperial Bank of India.

* Percentage of Cash and Balances with the Reserve Bank of India to Total Liabilities. ‡ 'Advances' exclude 'Inland Bills Purchased' from November 1951, which are included under 'Bills Discounted' as from that month. † Percentage of Advances and Bills Purchased and Discounted to Total Liabilities.

STATEMENT 23

SCHEDULED BANKS : BORROWINGS FROM THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, 1953-54

(Lakhs of Rupees)

1953-54		Borrowings from Reserve Bank			Borrowings from Imperial Bank
As at the close of		Against usance bills and / or promissory notes	Others	**Total**	
April	3	74	16,19	**16,93**	12,76
,,	10	99	13,98	**14,97**	9,20
,,	17	2,24	10,38	**12,62**	8,28
,,	24	4,69	7,08	**11,77**	8,68
May	1	10,14	7,90	**18,04**	10,36
,,	8	15,54	10,29	**25,83**	11,40
,,	15	14,64	8,75	**23,39**	11,09
,,	22	11,59	6,35	**17,94**	9,92
,,	29	9,99	7,69	**17,68**	10,78
June	5	8,89	6,12	**15,01**	10,03
,,	12	19,19	10,02	**29,21**	13,57
,,	19	17,84	6,05	**23,89**	11,83
,,	26	11,44	1,78	**13,22**	8,07
July	3	3,34	1,57	**4,91**	6,62
,,	10	1,49	71	**2,20**	5,57
,,	17	49	83	**1,32**	7,37
,,	24	49	1,45	**1,94**	6,17
,,	31	49	1,84	**2,33**	6,46
August	7	49	4,03	**4,52**	7,29
,,	14	49	2,06	**2,55**	6,25
,,	21	49	1,72	**2,21**	5,78
,,	28	49	1,64	**2,13**	5,35
September	4	49	2,16	**2,65**	6,64
,,	11	49	1,73	**2,22**	4,69
,,	18	49	1,85	**2,34**	4,60
,,	25	49	1,69	**2,18**	4,45
October	2	49	2,00	**2,49**	4,66
,,	9	49	1,58	**2,07**	5,73
,,	16	49	1,52	**2,01**	5,32
,,	23	49	78	**1,27**	5,16
,,	30	49	77	**1,26**	4,94
November	6	49	2,52	**3,01**	8,68
,,	13	49	66	**1,15**	5,37
,,	20	49	51	**1,00**	5,98
,,	27	49	45	**94**	5,21
December	4	49	80	**1,29**	4,62
,,	11	49	71	**1,20**	5,65
,,	18	49	2,41	**2,90**	6,70
,,	25	49	1,56	**2,05**	6,90
January	1	49	5,50	**5,99**	6,37
,,	8	79	7,73	**8,52**	9,11
,,	15	1,19	8,24	**9,43**	10,27
,,	22	1,19	9,63	**10,82**	9,78
,,	29	1,10	12,01	**13,11**	11,34
February	5	4,40	12,94	**17,34**	12,85
,,	12	10,86	12,10	**22,96**	12,98
,,	19	8,26	11,57	**19,83**	11,39
,,	26	10,20	11,08	**21,28**	11,15
March	5	11,40	12,97	**24,37**	11,22
,,	12	16,40	12,33	**28,73**	11,65
,,	19	18,20	15,71	**33,91**	12,45
,,	26	17,50	13,50	**31,00**	11,50

STATEMENT 24

INDICES OF THE CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Average of Friday Figures	Demand Liabilities*	Time Liabilities*	Total Demand and Time Liabilities*	Cash	Balances with Reserve Bank	Excess of 5 over the Statutory Minimum	Total Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank	*Percentage of 7 to 3*	Total Scheduled Bank Credit	*Percentage of 9 to 3*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNDIVIDED INDIA										
(*Base :* 1938-39 = 100)										
1945-46	528·7	251·2	402·5	545·5	566·2	682·3	560·2	*139·2*	259·7	*64·5*
1946-47	586·0	312·8	461·7	644·4	511·6	505·4	549·7	*119·1*	368·9	*79·9*
1947-48	570·8	332·9	462·6	625·7	634·8	769·0	632·2	*136·7*	383·3	*82·9*
INDIAN UNION										
(*Base :* 1948-49 = 100)										
1949-50	88·6	89·7	89·0	91·9	85·9	82·9	87·9	*98·8*	100·2	*112·6*
1950-51	88·8	91·6	89·7	92·5	79·3	68·6	83·6	*93·2*	104·0	*115·9*
1951-52	88·0	95·7	90·4	99·5	74·8	59·2	82·9	*91·7*	124·9	*138·2*
1952-53	81·0	101·8	87·4	88·9	67·6	49·8	74·6	*85·3*	117·2	*134·1*
1953-54	78·1	108·0	87·4	85·2	58·5	32·4	67·3	*77·0*	115·4	*132·0*
April 1953	80·3	104·4	87·8	87·8	58·1	30·0	67·8	*77·2*	123·5	*140·7*
May ,, ...	78·4	106·0	87·0	85·1	52·1	19·1	62·9	*72·3*	124·5	*143·1*
June ,, ...	78·1	106·9	87·1	88·6	52·1	19·2	64·1	*73·6*	121·9	*140·0*
July ,, ...	78·9	108·0	88·0	84·9	56·1	26·6	65·6	*74·5*	116·6	*132·5*
August ,, ...	78·2	108·4	87·6	81·5	58·1	31·5	65·8	*75·1*	112·4	*128·5*
September ,, ...	77·9	108·7	87·5	83·0	63·3	42·4	69·7	*79·7*	109·6	*125·3*
October ,, ...	78·1	109·4	87·8	83·0	69·2	54·3	73·7	*83·9*	108·0	*123·0*
November ,, ...	78·0	109·9	87·9	85·8	72·0	60·4	76·6	*87·1*	106·8	*121·5*
December ,, ...	77·6	109·4	87·5	84·9	66·7	49·6	72·7	*83·1*	106·5	*121·7*
January 1954	76·9	108·3	86·6	88·3	53·5	23·3	64·9	*74·9*	112·8	*130·3*
February ,, ...	76·8	108·8	86·8	85·3	50·6	17·1	62·0	*71·4*	119·1	*137·2*
March ,, ...	77·7	108·2	87·2	84·6	51·2	17·6	62·2	*71·3*	123·1	*141·3*

* Excluding borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and with effect from April 18, 1952 those from the Imperial Bank of India.

STATEMENT 25

MONEY RATES IN INDIA

(Per cent per annum)

	Bank Rate (*a*)	Treasury Bill Rate (Average)	Imperial Bank of India							
			Call Loan Rate (*b*)				Hundi Rate (*c*)		Advance Rate (*d*)	
			Rs. 5 lakhs and over		Below Rs. 5 lakhs					
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1938-39	3	1·63	3 Dec.-Feb.	1½ Apr.-Dec.	3½ Dec.-Feb.	2 Apr.-Dec.	3		3	
1945-46	3	0·40	2½		3		3		3½	
1946-47	3	0·42	2½		3		3		3½	
1947-48	3	0·45	2½		3		3		3½	
1948-49	3	0·49	2¾ Jan.-Mar.	2½ Apr.-Jan.	3		3½ Jan-Mar.	3 Apr.-Jan.	3½	
1949-50	3	0·51	2¾		3		3½		3½	
1950-51	3		3 March	2¾	3¼ March	3	4 Jan.-Mar.	3½ Apr.-Jan.	3½	
1951-52	3½ (3 upto Nov.14)		3½ Dec.-Mar.	2¾ Apr. & Jul-Nov.	3¾ Dec.-Mar.	3 Apr. & Jul-Nov.	4½ Nov. Mar.	4 Apr.-Nov.	4 Nov.-Mar.	3½ Apr.-Nov.
1952-53	3½	2·22	3½		3¾		4½		4	
1953-54	3½	2·45	3½		3¾		4½		4	
1st of										
April 1953	3½	2·44	3½		3¾		4½		4	
May ,,	3½	2·43	3½		3¾		4½		4	
June ,,	3½	2·41	3½		3¾		4½		4	
July ,,	3½	2·39	3½		3¾		4½		4	
August ,,	3½	2·40	3½		3¾		4½		4	
Sept. ,,	3½	2·42	3½		3¾		4½		4	
Oct. ,,	3½	2·42	3½		3¾		4½		4	
Nov. ,,	3½	2·43	3½		3¾		4½		4	
Dec. ,,	3½	2·44	3½		3¾		4½		4	
Jan. 1954	3½	2·49	3½		3¾		4½		4	
Feb. ,,	3½	2·58	3½		3¾		4½		4	
March ,,	3½	2·69	3½		3¾		4½		4	

(*a*) The standard rate at which the Reserve Bank of India is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(*b*) The basic advance rate of the Imperial Bank for demand loans taken by scheduled banks against Government securities.

(*c*) The rate at which the Imperial Bank discounts first class three months commercial bills.

(*d*) The general advance rate at which the Imperial Bank grants advances to the public against Government securities.

STATEMENT 26

Money Rates in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

(Per cent per annum)

		Call Money Rate (*a*)					
		Bombay		Calcutta		Madras	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1938-39	..	2¾ Jan.-Feb.	¼ July, Sept. & Nov.	2½ Jan.-Feb.	¼ July	1½ Jan.-Mar.	1 Apr.-Dec.
1945-46		1 March	¼	½		¾	
1946-47	..	¾ Aug.-Nov.	¼ July-Aug.	½		¾	
1947-48	..		½	½		¾	
		Larger Banks (*b*)		Smaller Banks			
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		
1948-49	..	1 Jan.-Mar.	½ Apr.-Dec.	1¾ Jan.	1 Feb.-Mar.	¾	½ Apr.-Dec. & Feb-Mar.
1949-50	..	1¼ Apr.-May	½ June-Mar.	1½ Apr.-May	¾ June-Oct.	½	¾-1½
1950-51	..	1¼ Jan.-Mar.	½ June-Jan.	1½ Feb.-Mar.	1 June-Dec.	½	¾-1½
1951-52	..	3 Feb. & Mar.	½ Sept.-Nov.	3¼ March	1½ Apr.-May & Sept.-Nov.	2½ March	½ Apr.-Jan.	3¼ March	¾ Apr.-Dec.
1952-53	..	3 Apr., May & Dec.-March	½ Nov.	3¼ Jan.	1½ July, Aug. Oct. & Nov.	3 Apr., June	1½ Nov.-Dec.	3¼ Apr.-June	1½ Nov.
1953-54	..	3 Apr., Dec.-March	¾ Oct., Nov.	3 Apr.-July, Nov., Dec.-March	1¾ Oct.	2¾ Apr.-Aug., Jan. & March	1¼ Oct. & Nov.	3 Apr.-Oct., Nov., Feb. & March	1¾ Dec.
1st of April	1953	3	2¾	3		2¾		2¾	
May	,,	2½		3		2¾		3	2¾
June	,,	2¾		3		2¾		3	
July	,,	2¼		3		2¾		3	
August	,,	1½	1¼	2¾	2½	2¾		3	2½
September	,,	1¼	1	2¾	2½	2½		3	2½
October	,,	1½	1¼	2½	2¼	2½		3	2½
November	,,	1	¾	2¼	2	1¼		2¾	2½
December	,,	1	¾	2¾	2½	2		2¾	2½
January	1954	3	2¾	3	2¾	2¼		2¾	2½
February	,,	3	2¾	3		2½		2¾	2½
March	,,	3	2¾	3		2½		3	2¾

(*a*) Rate at which banks advance their day-to-day surplus funds to other banks. These loans are repayable on call at the option of the lender.

(*b*) Including exchange banks.

STATEMEMT 26—(*Contd.*)

(Per cent per annum)

		Deposit Rates					
		3 Months					
		Bombay		Calcutta		Madras	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1938-39	..	2½ Jan.	¾ Aug.-Sept.	1¼ Apr., Feb. & March	¾ July-Oct.	1¼ Jan.-Mar.	1 Apr.-Dec.
1945-46	..	1 Jan.-Mar.	½ June-Dec.	½		½	
1946-47	..	1¼ Feb.-Mar.	½ Aug.-Sept.	½		½	
1947-48	..	1¼ Feb.-Mar.	½ Aug.-Feb.	½		½	
1948-49	..	1½ Jan.	1	½		½ March	¼ Apr.-Feb.
1949-50	..	1¾ Jan.-Mar.	1 Apr. & June-Sept.	½		½	
1950-51	..	2¼ Jan.-Mar.	1 June-Nov.	¾ July-Mar.	½ Apr.-June	¾	
1951-52	..	3¼ March	1⅞ Apr. & May	2¼ Dec.-Mar.	½ Apr.-Nov.	2¼ Feb.-Mar.	¾ Apr.-Dec.
1952-53	..	3¼ Apr.& May	1¾ August	2¼		2¼ Feb.-Mar.	2¼ Apr.-Feb.
1953-54	..	3 Apr., Jan.-March	2 July, Aug.-Sept.	2¼		2½	
1st of							
April	1953	3	2¾	2¼		2½	
May	,,	2¾		2¼		2½	
June	,,	2¾	2½	2¼		2½	
July	,,	2¾	2½	2¼		2½	
August	,,	2½	2	2¼		2½	
September	,,	2¼	2	2¼		2½	
October	,,	2½	2¼	2¼		2½	
November	,,	2½	2¼	2¼		2½	
December	,,	2½	2¼	2¼		2½	
January	1954	2¾	2½	2¼		2½	
February	,,	3	2¾	2¼		2½	
March	,,	3		2¼		2½	

STATEMENT 26 —(*Contd.*)

(Per cent per annum)

		Deposit Rates—*Contd.*					
		6 Months					
		Bombay		Calcutta		Madras	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1938-39	..	2¼ Dec.-Jan.	1¼ Aug.-Sept.	1¾ Feb.-Mar.	1 Apr.-Nov.	1½	
1945-46	..	1½ Jan.-Mar.	½ June-Aug.	¾		¾	
1946-47	..	1½ Jan.-Mar.	¾ July-Nov. & March	¾		¾	
1947-48	..	1½ May-Aug., Feb., & Mar.	¾ Aug.-Nov.	¾		½	
1948-49		1¾ Jan.-Mar.	1¼ Apr.-Dec.	¾		¾ March	½ Apr.-Feb.
1949-50	..	1¾	1½ Apr.-Jan.	¾		¾	
1950-51	..	2¼ Jan.-Mar.	1¼ July-Nov.	1 July-Mar.	¾ Apr.-June	¾	
1951-52	..	3¼ March	2 Apr.-Nov.	1½ Dec.-Mar.	¾ Apr.-Dec.	2 Dec.-Mar.	¾ Apr.-Dec.
1952-53	..	3¼ April	2 June	1½		2½ Feb.-Mar.	2 Apr.-Feb.
1953-54	..	3⅛ March	2 July	1½		2½	
1st of							
April	1953	2¾		1½		2½	
May	,,	2¾	2½	1½		2½	
June	,,	2½	2¼	1½		2½	
July	,,	2½	2¼	1½		2½	
August	,,	2½	2¼	1½		2½	
September	,,	2¾	2¼	1½		2½	
October	,,	2¾	2½	1½		2½	
November	,,	2¾	2½	1½		2½	
December	,,	2¾	2½	1½		2½	
January	1954	2¾	2½	1½		2½	
February	,,	3	2¾	1½		2½	
March	,,	3	2¾	1½		2½	

STATEMENT 26 —(*Contd.*)

(Per cent per annum)

		Deposit Rates—*Contd.* 12 Months		**Bazaar Bill Rate** (*c*)			
		Bombay		Bombay		Calcutta	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1938-39	..	2 Dec.-Jan.	1½ Aug.-Sept.	5⅝ Apr.&Feb.	3 October	8 Apr.-June	6 July-Mar.
1945-46	..	1¾ Jan.-Mar.	1¼ Apr.-Dec.	5¼		7	6
1946-47	..	1¾	1¼ Apr.-June	7½ Jan.-Mar.	5¼ Apr.-Oct.	10 Dec.-Mar.	6 Apr.-Nov.
1947-48	..	2 Feb.-Mar.	1½ Apr.-Feb.	7½		10	9
1948-49	..	2	1¾	8¼ Jan.-Mar.	7½ Apr.-Jan.	15 Feb.-Mar.	9 Apr.-Feb.
1949-50	..	2	1¾	8¼ Feb.-Mar.	7½ Apr.-Feb.	12-15 Apr.-Aug.	10-12 Aug.-Mar.
1950-51	..	2 Apr.-May Feb.&Mar.	1½ June-Jan.	9 Jan.-Mar.	8¼ Apr.-Jan.	10-12	
1951-52	..	2½ Nov.&Dec.	1¾ Apr.-Nov.	9		10-12	
1952-53	..	2¾ Apr., May & Nov.-Mar.	2 Apr.-Sept. Nov.&Dec.	9¾ July-Jan.	9 Apr.-July, Feb. & March	10-12	
1953-54	..	2¾ Jan.-Mar.	1¾ Sept. & Oct.	9¾ Dec.-Mar.	8⅝ Aug.- Sept.	10-12	
1st of							
April	1953	2½		9		10-12	
May	,,	2½		9		10-12	
June	,,	2¼		9		10-12	
July	,,	2¼	2	9		10-12	
August	,,	2¼	2	9		10-12	
September	,,	2¼	2	8⅝		10-12	
October	,,	2	1¾	9		10-12	
November	,,	2¼	2	9		10-12	
December	,,	2¼	2	9		10-12	
January	1954	2¼	2	9¾		10-12	
February	,,	2¾	2½	9¾		10-12	
March	,,	2¾	2½	9¾		10-12	

(*c*) Rate at which bills of small traders are reported to have been discounted by Shroffs. These are unofficial quotations.

STATEMENT 27

Total Cheque Clearances (Annual)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Ahmed-abad	Banga-lore†	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Kanpur	Karachi	Lahore	Madras	Other Centres§	**Total**
1938-39	14,80		786,22	934,65	18,58	11,76	32,66	10,36	98,91	13,51	**1,921,45**
1945-46	256,14	29,75	2,487,60	2,826,21	146,02	113,47	145,49	103,39	298,23	166,07	**6,572,37**
1946-47	233,78	52,96	2,859,08	2,842,25	156,37	142,66	201,82	136,92	378,00	217,54	**7,221,38**
1947-48	219,40	55,49	2,452,64	2,599,96	126,46	109,83	274,81	49,54	347,94	244,07	**6,480,14**
1948-49	233,67	68,79	2,738,53	2,655,26	148,68	140,46	*	*	402,02	299,13	**6,686,54**
1949-50	218,57	70,33	2,599,80	2,356,18	140,30	128,56			374,64	321,56	**6,209,94**
1950-51	225,53	70,95	2,877,54	2,386,37	149,73	136,18			432,13	359,68	**6,638,11**
1951-52	315,52	85,93	3,039,06	3,254,51	166,19	145,80			474,88	396,77	**7,878,66**
1952-53	265,38	78,09	2,613,95	2,495,88	159,00	138,36			416,99	402,75	**6,570,40**
1953-54	253,44	95,59	2,669,08	2,569,24	183,18	146,19			389,33	407,62	**6,713,66**

† The management of the clearing house at Bangalore was taken over by the Reserve Bank of India on October 1, 1953.

§ Agra (from May 1945) ; Allahabad (from October 1943) ; Alleppey (from November 1946) ; Amritsar ; Bareilly (from April 1951); Coimbatore ; Dehra Dun (from February 1946); Gaya (from March 1947) ; Hyderabad-Deccan (from November 1949) ; Jaipur (from April 1952) ; Jullundur City (from February 1945) ; Kozhikode ; Lucknow ; Lyallpur (from September 1944 to September 1947); Mangalore ; Mathurai ; Muzaffarpur (from November 1950) ; Nagpur ; New Delhi (from August 1947) ; Patna (from April 1943) ; Poona (from August 1947) ; Rajkot (from January 1947) ; Rawalpindi (from April 1941 to October 1947) and Simla.

* Rs. 71,04 lakhs and Rs. 10,97 lakhs for the Karachi and Lahore Centres, respectively, during the quarter ended June 1948.

STATEMENT 28

TOTAL CHEQUE CLEARANCES (MONTHLY), 1953-54

(Rupees in Lakhs)

CENTRE	1953-54 April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
Ahmedabad—													
Number ..	1,22,959	1,18,910	1,10,668	1,08,637	93,204	91,570	1,06,711	1,09,152	1,35,827	1,29,777	1,33,427	1,39,225	**14,00,067**
Amount ..	23,20	21,18	20,11	19,73	15,49	16,49	16,71	19,18	25,05	23,83	26,87	25,58	**253,44**
Bangalore—													
Number ..	69,048	64,118	63,526	74,448	70,816	69,568	67,154	66,381	68,840	68,666	68,886	79,139	**8,30,590**
Amount ..	6,79	6,82	6,23	10,26	7,64	7,54	8,03	6,91	8,07	7,79	9,18	10,33	**95,59**
Bombay—													
Number ..	10,37,562	9,64,775	8,95,044	9,84,796	8,53,597	8,95,273	9,87,475	9,38,149	10,81,815	10,66,840	10,29,893	11,13,664	**1,18,48,883**
Amount ..	249,66	220,95	219,55	228,91	191,70	197,84	199,59	201,15	248,11	227,10	225,19	259,31	**2,669,08**
Calcutta—													
Number ..	6,25,751	6,29,327	5,54,176	6,20,017	5,55,698	6,35,523	5,63,320	5,88,569	6,50,426	6,01,525	6,06,031	7,10,854	**73,41,217**
Amount ..	207,54	198,55	195,70	214,63	189,76	212,97	198,12	214,83	245,02	222,41	221,04	248,67	**2,569,24**
Delhi—													
Number ..	1,56,264	1,45,347	1,45,028	1,59,091	1,30,583	1,50,596	1,61,563	1,57,966	1,81,495	1,79,245	1,63,441	1,86,812	**19,17,431**
Amount ..	15,12	14,82	14,39	14,95	12,31	13,67	14,41	14,79	17,96	17,67	15,27	17,82	**183,18**
Kanpur—													
Number ..	77,415	77,454	69,193	71,156	57,161	64,190	58,411	59,135	82,068	76,298	67,045	74,198	**8,33,724**
Amount ..	14,46	15,27	12,40	11,74	9,61	11,10	8,81	12,24	13,83	12,33	11,72	12,68	**146,19**
Madras—													
Number ..	2,93,248	2,96,933	3,03,394	3,28,990	2,67,263	3,11,096	2,89,211	2,95,243	3,15,917	3,06,693	3,01,869	3,42,927	**36,52,784**
Amount ..	33,01	30,44	33,07	35,46	29,77	35,70	28,04	34,06	32,73	29,20	32,35	35,51	**389,33**
Other Centres*—													
Number ..	3,53,608	3,38,153	3,24,186	3,67,588	3,12,525	3,44,977	3,43,049	3,35,816	3,69,366	3,65,579	3,50,655	3,98,745	**42,04,247**
Amount ..	36,27	35,19	33,27	36,23	28,57	31,05	30,92	31,04	35,69	35,19	34,62	39,58	**407,62**
Total—													
Number ..	**27,35,855**	**26,35,017**	**24,65,215**	**27,14,723**	**23,40,847**	**25,62,793**	**25,76,894**	**25,50,411**	**28,85,754**	**27,94,623**	**27,21,247**	**30,45,564**	**3,20,28,943**
Amount ..	**586,06**	**543,23**	**534,71**	**571,93**	**484,84**	**526,36**	**504,62**	**534,19**	**626,45**	**575,53**	**576,25**	**649,47**	**6,713,66**

*Agra, Allahabad, Alleppey, Amritsar, Bareilly, Coimbatore, Dehra Dun, Gaya, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jaipur, Jullundur City, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Mangalore, Mathurai, Muzaffarpur, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna, Poona, Rajkot and Simla.

STATEMENT 29

(A) Remittances through the Reserve Bank of India

Telegraphic Transfers Issued and Paid

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Centre	1952-53				1953-54							
	October to December		January to March		April to June		July to September		October to December		January to March	
	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
Bangalore							5,72	3,07	3,45	2,23	5,25	2,90
Bombay	53,43	89,97	45,60	84,11	43,14	98,92	48,78	80,41	54,27	91,03	55,68	91,51
Calcutta	116,75	62,35	112,95	43,87	120,29	52,51	80,30	74,23	126,68	53,16	117,02	55,82
Delhi	26,05	26,91	27,47	18,57	32,83	18,53	34,38	20,86	24,83	31,91	29,44	23,80
Kanpur	16,15	12,57	9,78	13,14	14,68	11,55	26,41	6,45	12,82	18,29	10,48	15,76
Madras	18,50	30,90	15,10	44,06	24,86	27,79	16,81	26,90	14,90	38,22	18,15	44,17
Total	**230,88**	**222,70**	**210,90**	**203,75**	**235,81**	**209,30**	**212,39**	**211,92**	**236,96**	**234,83**	**236,02**	**233,96**

(B) Remittances* through the Imperial Bank of India

(Lakhs of Rupees)

From Offices in	To Offices in							
	1952-53				1953-54			
	Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	**Total**	Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	**Total**
Bengal Circle	356,03	141,86	30,67	**528,56**	409,59	160,63	33,51	**603,73**
Bombay Circle	114,48	309,53	36,06	**460,07**	124,10	311,41	37,26	**472,77**
Madras Circle	31,07	59,55	224,72	**315,34**	27,75	51,70	188,80	**268,25**
Total	**501,58**	**510,94**	**291,45**	**1,303,97**	**561,44**	**523,74**	**259,57**	**1,344,75**

Note.—Figures relate to the Indian Union.

* Telegraphic Transfers paid, Mail Transfers received, Drafts paid and Demand Drafts purchased.

(C) Remittances effected between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India and Treasury Agencies

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Half year ended September 30, 1952				Half year ended March 31, 1953				Half year ended September 30, 1953			
	Telegraphic Transfers		Drafts and Mail Transfers		Telegraphic Transfers		Drafts and Mail Transfers		Telegraphic Transfers		Drafts and Mail Transfers	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
The General Public	22,336	59,76	3,30,602	82,23	22,193	58,94	3,48,722	78,00	21,160	57,22	3,56,609	75,92
Scheduled Banks:												
At par	12,146	388,51	5,067	12,10	11,170	334,56	5,172	9,93	12,689	374,49	5,448	13,77
At a premium	9,496	75,98	23,352	24,65	10,552	101,34	23,443	22,23	10,009	83,97	25,939	24,39
Approved Non-Scheduled Banks and Indigenous Bankers	712	2,31	4,632	2,83	769	5,32	4,671	2,66	931	4,80	4,247	3,84
Co-operative Banks and Societies:												
At par	267	5,28	622	4,18	183	2,60	425	2,63	225	3,45	392	2,49
At a premium	1,384	6,24	19,088	15,65	1,382	5,91	20,059	15,58	1,663	5,40	20,728	16,21
Local Funds at a premium	22	(a)	3,902	59	68	1	3,969	40	81	2	3,663	70
Other Remittances at par	2,703	27,56	1,40,747	57,57	2,641	29,07	1,52,153	54,50	2,927	25,06	1,60,306	56,19
Government :												
Intra-State at par	873	3,16	1,68,088	46,90	1,375	3,05	2,16,658	61,91	1,036	10,09	1,83,829	44,36
Extra-State at a premium	419	88	21,636	8,65	4,42	76	36,722	13,76	519	1,13	28,177	10,27
Total ..	**50,358**	**569,68**	**7,17,736**	**255,35**	**50,775**	**541,55**	**8,11,794**	**261,59**	**51,240**	**565,62**	**7,89,338**	**248,13**

Note.—Figures relate to the Indian Union. (a) Less than Rs. 50,000

STATEMENT 30

Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes, 1953-54

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Cashed at					
	Bombay	**Calcutta**	**Delhi**	**Kanpur**	**Madras**	**Total**
Bombay		2,82	6,02	11,15	7,71	**27,70**
Calcutta	8,95		6,91	11,91	3,09	**30,86**
Delhi	5,86	1,20		3,06	73	**10,84**
Kanpur	4,05	1,78	3,78		72	**10,33**
Madras	8,49	98	1,25	84		**11,56**
Karachi	33	1	2	1	—	**36**
Lahore	48	3	16	5	1	**72**
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**28,16**	**6,81**	**18,14**	**27,01**	**12,26**	**92,39**

STATE

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (WEEKLY) OF

(Issue and Banking

LIABILITIES

	1953-54			Capital and Reserves	Notes in Circulation*	Deposits					Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities or Assets
						Central Government	Other Governments	Banks	Others	Total		
As at the close of				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	April	3	..	10,00	1,149,66	87,29	39,42	52,25	63,70	**242,65**	43,74	**1,446,05**
2	,,	10	..	10,00	1,166,23	98,35	21,71	42,69	61,59	**224,34**	40,91	**1,441,48**
3	,,	17	..	10,00	1,165,47	97,99	16,96	45,08	60,47	**220,50**	42,75	**1,438,72**
4	,,	24	..	10,00	1,159,75	104,14	15,59	43,11	59,00	**221,84**	49,49	**1,441,09**
5	May	1	..	10,00	1,164,56	102,12	19,72	42,31	58,48	**222,63**	48,18	**1,445,37**
6	,,	8	..	10,00	1,179.81	98,58	15,58	39,94	57,42	**211,53**	49,62	**1,450,97**
7	,,	15	..	10,00	1,174,53	100,71	14,28	42,39	57,74	**215,12**	55,57	**1,455,22**
8	,,	22	..	10,00	1,166,39	100,84	15,72	41,57	56,36	**214,48**	62,95	**1,453,83**
9	,,	29	..	10,00	1,158,88	103,46	16,88	42,71	57,13	**220,17**	71,13	**1,460,18**
10	June	5	..	10,00	1,169,62	94,06	16,70	42,85	56,88	**210,48**	58,79	**1,448,89**
11	,,	12	..	10,00	1,167,49	122,09	12,51	41,88	56,84	**233,33**	62,49	**1,473,30**
12	,,	19	..	10,00	1,154,37	130,83	13,34	42,26	56,77	**243,21**	80,43	**1,488,01**
13	,,	26	..	10,00	1,138,10	130,43	16,85	43,02	57,20	**247,49**	75,57	**1,471,16**
14	July	3	..	10,00	1,141,64	116,15	16,23	40,26	56,60	**229,24**	52,00	**1,432,88**
15	,,	10	..	10,00	1,136,34	112,90	13,00	42,92	57,34	**226,16**	56,89	**1,429,39**
16	,,	17	..	10,00	1,119,88	93,06	29,45	43,17	63,44	**229,11**	55,44	**1,414,43**
17	,,	24	..	10,00	1,103,17	92,67	38,81	53,13	62,02	**246,64**	56,68	**1,416,49**
18	,,	31	..	10,00	1,094,14	108,29	36,00	47,01	63,87	**255,17**	66,83	**1,426,14**
19	Aug.	7	..	10,00	1,107,06	103,82	27,09	46,65	62,44	**240,00**	54,52	**1,411,59**
20	,,	14	..	10,00	1,101,03	114,67	18,46	42,66	61,86	**237,65**	52,79	**1,401,47**
21	,,	21	..	10,00	1,093,23	129,41	21,10	45,79	57,20	**253,49**	50,36	**1,407,08**
22	,,	28	..	10,00	1,082,93	134,18	24,28	48,50	57,82	**264,77**	45,37	**1,403,08**
23	Sept.	4	..	10,00	1,091,50	127,62	20,24	50,76	57,33	**255,95**	37,06	**1,394,51**
24	,,	11	..	10,00	1,093,18	127,81	19,85	49,32	57,17	**254,15**	36,20	**1,393,53**
25	,,	18	..	10,00	1,081,61	137,23	17,30	48,77	57,32	**260,62**	47,68	**1,399,90**
26	,,	25	..	10,00	1,071,48	136,85	21,32	52,46	57,02	**267,65**	58,37	**1,407,50**
27	Oct.	2	..	10,00	1,073,34	124,98	29,29	55,63	56,81	**266,71**	58,11	**1,408,17**
28	,,	9	..	10,00	1,090,62	127,63	15,77	48,22	57,61	**249,24**	41,62	**1,391,48**
29	,,	16	..	10,00	1,091,40	113,46	25,86	51,24	57,13	**247,69**	41,38	**1,390,47**
30	,,	23	..	10,00	1,084,22	108,00	29,80	57,66	57,84	**253,30**	49,62	**1,397,14**
31	,,	30	..	10,00	1,077,79	108,90	30,53	60,60	57,41	**257,45**	57,67	**1,402,91**
32	Nov.	6	..	10,00	1,108,84	100,22	29,96	47,15	57,60	**234,94**	33,76	**1,387,53**
33	,,	13	..	10,00	1,109,24	101,32	27,09	49,50	57,26	**235,17**	34,39	**1,388,80**
34	,,	20	..	10,00	1,101,05	94,75	30,15	62,11	56,83	**243,84**	42,73	**1,397,63**
35	,,	27	..	10,00	1,096,85	98,09	24,38	69,82	56,86	**249,15**	48,65	**1,404,66**
36	Dec.	4	..	10,00	1,114,42	90,43	22,24	60,79	58,09	**231,55**	30,77	**1,386,74**
37	,,	11	..	10,00	1,123,20	92,22	19,31	55,76	57,53	**224,83**	32,78	**1,390,80**
38	,,	18	..	10,00	1,121,21	106,11	18,97	48,69	57,19	**230,95**	35,45	**1,397,61**
39	,,	25	..	10,00	1,125,52	110,24	18,79	45,99	56,93	**231,95**	30,82	**1,398,30**
40	Jan.	1	..	10,00	1,132,15	113,43	19,48	46,70	58,35	**237,97**	35,61	**1,415,73**
41	,,	8	..	10,00	1,154,76	107,01	15,05	40,05	58,00	**220,12**	31,34	**1,416,21**
42	,,	15	..	10,00	1,158,44	98,19	21,47	42,53	57,88	**220,07**	37,93	**1,426,44**
43	,,	22	..	10,00	1,154,84	98,85	21,90	42,10	58,22	**221,07**	41,72	**1,427,64**
44	,,	29	..	10,00	1,156,01	101,60	23,29	38,50	59,02	**222,41**	40,47	**1,428,89**
45	Feb.	5	..	10,00	1,173,82	93,28	19,51	38,08	59,01	**209,88**	29,46	**1,423,16**
46	,,	12	..	10,00	1,179,56	91,54	17,00	40,31	62,62	**211,47**	35,47	**1,436,50**
47	,,	19	..	10,00	1,173,90	87,24	21,79	41,01	62,29	**212,33**	43,88	**1,440,11**
48	,,	26	..	10,00	1,171,43	86,06	28,66	41,17	63,87	**219,75**	45,74	**1,446,92**
49	March	5	..	10,00	1,190,57	94,75	21,67	39,26	42,62	**198,30**	36,27	**1,435,13**
50	,,	12	..	10,00	1,194,00	99,06	21,51	41,21	42,79	**204,57**	31,84	**1,440,41**
51	,,	19	..	10,00	1,190,11	64,02	62,56	38,89	42,78	**208,24**	39,14	**1,447,49**
52	,,	26	..	10,00	1,185,92	65,77	62,59	42,41	43,76	**214,52**	42,31	**1,452,76**

* Including Rs. 43 crores of India notes retired from circulation in Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

MENT 31

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, 1953-54

Departments Combined)

ASSETS (Lakhs of Rupees)

Gold Coin and Bullion**	Foreign Assets	Rupee Coin†	Notes	Rupee Securities	Loans and Advances to Governments	Other Loans and Advances	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Other Assets	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
40,02	726,62	86,63	9,92	536,18	3,60	25,44	9,68	7,96	*1*
40,02	725,83	86,61	8,25	536,20	3,77	23,28	9,55	7,99	*2*
40,02	722,10	87,00	9,37	536,20	4,14	20,61	11,28	8,01	*3*
40,02	716,43	87,81	15,90	536,20	3,97	19,94	12,72	8,10	*4*
40,02	719,80	87,62	10,98	536,20	3,82	26,05	12,58	8,29	*5*
40,02	718,80	86,71	9,76	536,20	4,21	33,82	13,14	8,32	*6*
40,02	719,50	86,87	15,19	537,10	3,77	31,09	13,32	8,36	*7*
40,02	715,07	87,35	23,79	537,10	3,30	25,54	13,29	8,38	*8*
40,02	710,78	87,90	31,84	538,03	3,33	25,61	14,00	8,67	*9*
40,02	711,59	87,05	20,33	538,79	3,30	23,57	15,52	8,72	*10*
40,02	715,01	87,09	22,47	539,65	3,66	37,82	18,74	8,85	*11*
40,02	715,22	90,97	39,44	539,59	3,30	32,52	17,83	9,10	*12*
40,02	713,18	91,72	36,46	540,46	3,43	22,28	14,28	9,33	*13*
40,02	711,57	91,52	32,79	519,67	3,45	14,29	12,70	6,88	*14*
40,02	709,47	90,98	37,53	520,53	3,51	10,99	9,48	6,87	*15*
40,02	706,99	91,27	34,28	512,59	3,90	10,44	8,24	6,70	*16*
40,02	705,67	92,15	36,80	512,58	3,30	11,26	7,87	6,85	*17*
40,02	703,94	92,64	46,30	513,83	2,50	11,82	8,07	7,02	*18*
40,02	702,30	92,00	32,85	515,05	3,30	13,08	6,93	6,06	*19*
40,02	700,68	92,63	29,51	514,10	1,29	11,38	5,73	6,14	*20*
40,02	699,08	93,44	38,09	513,60	20	10,87	5,71	6,07	*21*
40,02	699,40	94,50	34,41	512,55	41	10,73	4,82	6,25	*22*
40,02	700,57	94,03	25,43	512,67	28	11,38	4,01	6,12	*23*
40,02	702,77	94,52	24,23	511,14	4	11,27	3,36	6,17	*24*
40,02	702,66	95,57	33,33	508,04	--	11,60	2,45	6,25	*25*
40,02	698,95	96,71	44,57	507,80	—	11,48	1,72	6,25	*26*
40,02	700,66	97,00	43,10	507,52	—	11,93	1,50	6,43	*27*
40,02	702,74	96,20	25,00	507,63	20	11,51	1,74	6,44	*28*
40,02	702,28	96,49	24,51	506,84	...	11,40	2,40	6,52	*29*
40,02	701,94	97,25	32,39	505,96	...	10,73	2,25	6,60	*30*
40,02	700,31	98,18	39,71	505,58	5	10,71	1,59	6,77	*31*
40,02	705,42	96,34	16,88	505,28	41	12,88	3,51	6,80	*32*
40,02	710,96	96,26	16,33	503,70	27	11,19	3,22	6,85	*33*
40,02	710,84	97,00	25,25	502,63	86	10,83	3,23	6,98	*34*
40,02	709,71	97,74	30,19	502,53	1,37	11,01	5,00	7,09	*35*
40,02	713,00	96,69	11,66	500,52	1,38	10,93	5,36	7,19	*36*
40,02	715,26	96,26	12,41	497,05	2,53	11,06	8,97	7,23	*37*
40,02	719,36	96,48	14,61	496,14	1,49	12,61	9,65	7,25	*38*
40,02	722,61	96,57	10,37	496,10	1,84	11,83	11,35	7,60	*39*
40,02	727,47	96,66	13,82	497,64	1,15	16,05	15,26	7,66	*40*
40,02	730,41	95,01	9,65	496,68	1,95	19,02	15,78	7,72	*41*
40,02	732,34	94,57	15,46	495,32	1,26	20,11	19,60	7,77	*42*
40,02	732,34	94,95	19,40	494,19	72	21,57	16,62	7,83	*43*
40,02	734,32	95,09	18,37	493,85	—	23,93	15,19	8,11	*44*
40,02	736,29	93,85	9,43	493,10	55	28,35	13,15	8,43	*45*
40,02	739,58	93,63	13,38	492,56	1,02	33,79	14,07	8,47	*46*
40,02	742,14	94,12	19,49	492,10	30	30,61	13,13	8,21	*47*
40,02	744,97	94,50	22,28	492,82	1,11	32,02	10,70	8,51	*48*
40,02	742,96	93,24	12,00	492,65	1,47	34,79	9,43	8,58	*49*
40,02	746,08	92,98	8,27	492,31	2,01	39,19	10,94	8,62	*50*
40,02	750,03	93,25	12,40	487,70	48	44,24	10,74	8,63	*51*
40,02	752,97	93,97	17,23	487,50	51	41,10	10,74	8,72	*52*

** Valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola. † Including one rupee notes and subsidiary coin.

STATE

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE

(Issue and Banking

	As at the close of last Friday			LIABILITIES							
				Capital and Reserves	Notes in Circulation	Deposits					Other Liabilities
						Central Government	Other Governments	Banks	Others	**Total**	
1	1938-39	..	..	10,00	189,10	9,25	10,43	11,41	77	**31,85**	18,94
2	1945-46	..	..	10,00	1,218,77	521,01	35,90	76,90	9,56	**643,37**	39,52
3	1946-47	..	..	10,00	1,242,03	431,76	30,28	71,32	28,65	**562,01**	34,74
4	1947-48	..	..	10,00	1,304,36	320,03	24,23	78,90	34,16	**457,32**	34,51
5	1948-49	..	..	10,00	1,169,35	183,93	24,56	55,04	68,75	**332,29**	42,62
6	1949-50	..	..	10,00	1,163,52	129,28	45,63	52,92	63,61	**291,44**	38,02
7	1950-51	..	..	10,00	1,247,41	162,04	26,40	59,28	72,31	**320,03**	34,82
8	1951-52	..	..	10,00	1,141,11	180,16	25,06	46,99	65,90	**318,11**	61,72
9	1952-53	..	..	10,00	1,133,12	135,78	19,85	46,52	62,81	**264,96**	47,73
10	1953-54	..	..	10,00	1,185,92	65,77	62,59	42,41	43,76	**214,52**	42,31
11	April	1952	..	10,00	1,145,78	137,96	9,31	47,22	66,20	**260,69**	63,35
12	May	,,	..	10,00	1,136,65	109,38	10,53	47,96	66,22	**234,09**	76,49
13	June	,,	..	10,00	1,128,76	117,90	1,80	53,29	62,15	**235,15**	70,91
14	July	,,	..	10,00	1,104,08	100,25	7,70	64,08	62,22	**234,24**	48,15
15	August	,,	..	10,00	1,085,76	124,70	11,40	68,34	59,08	**263,52**	53,14
16	September	,,	..	10,00	1,087,52	142,53	6,31	62,10	58,04	**268,99**	49,49
17	October	,,	..	10,00	1,072,48	151,87	15,05	64,14	57,36	**288,42**	58,19
18	November	,,	..	10,00	1,073,66	157,11	15,08	54,83	57,82	**284,84**	63,14
19	December	,,	..	10,00	1,092,12	174,79	3,55	45,09	59,76	**283,19**	45,19
20	January	1953	..	10,00	1,106,38	163,07	12,72	45,06	63,94	**284,79**	51,45
21	February	,,	..	10,00	1,119,82	149,99	11,40	43,23	64,39	**269,00**	50,49
22	March	,,	..	10,00	1,133,12	135,78	19,85	46,52	62,81	**264,96**	47,73
23	April	,,	..	10,00	1,159,75	104,14	15,59	43,11	59,00	**221,84**	49,49
24	May	,,	..	10,00	1,158,88	103,46	16,88	42,71	57,13	**220,17**	71,13
25	June	,,		10,00	1,138,10	130,43	16,85	43,02	57,20	**247,49**	75,57
26	July	,,	..	10,00	1,094,14	108,29	36,00	47,01	63,87	**255,17**	66,83
27	August	,,	..	10,00	1,082,93	134,18	24,28	48,50	57,82	**264,77**	45,37
28	September	,,	..	10,00	1,071,48	136,85	21,32	52,46	57,02	**267,65**	58,37
29	October	,,	..	10,00	1,077,79	108,90	30,53	60,60	57,41	**257,45**	57,67
30	November	,,	..	10,00	1,096,85	98,09	24,38	69,82	56,86	**249,15**	48,65
31	December	,,	..	10,00	1,125,52	110,24	18,79	45,99	56,93	**231,95**	30,82
32	January	1954	..	10,00	1,156,01	101,60	23,29	38,50	59,02	**222,41**	40,47
33	February	,,	..	10,00	1,171,43	86,06	28,66	41,17	63,87	**219,75**	45,74
34	March	,,	..	10,00	1,185,92	65,77	62,59	42,41	43,76	**214,52**	42,31

Note.—Figures for 1938-39 relate to India and Burma, from 1942-43 to 1947-48 to undivided India and thereafter to the Indian Union. Figures for the Indian Union are net of adjustments on account of (*i*) transfer of liabilities to the State Bank of Pakistan in respect of inscribed Pakistan notes issued between April and June 1948 and (*ii*) cancellation of India notes returned from circulation in Pakistan under Section 4 (2) of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, as amended. Figures from October 1951 are net of adjustments made in respect of India notes returned from circulation in Aden.

MENT 32

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

Departments Combined)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Total Liabilities or Assets	ASSETS									
	Gold Coin and Bullion†	Foreign Assets‡	Rupee Coin*	Notes	Rupee Securities	Loans and Advances to Governments	Other Loans and Advances	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Other Assets	
249,89	44,42	73,93	71,10	18,13	38,96	—	2	2,63	71	*1*
1,911,66	44,42	1,724,30	16,02	19,64	88,47	—	18	2,60	16,04	*2*
1,848,79	44,42	1,612,54	20,64	16,05	124,16	—	55	3,25	27,18	*3*
1,806,19	44,42	1,527,97	37,05	15,13	175,65	3	—	1,81	4,14	*4*
1,554,25	40,02	944,14	42,14	21,76	493,42	—	6,36	2,13	4,29	*5*
1,502,98	40,02	858,78	51,23	18,21	515,94	24	11,21	1,97	5,38	*6*
1,612,27	40,02	884,18	54,51	11,72	585,83	1,56	16,75	8,21	9,50	*7*
1,530,94	40,02	723,07	69,29	35,82	566,73	94	61,37	3,72	29,99	*8*
1,455,80	40,02	723,68	82,32	17,03	545,98	3,30	26,95	8,80	7,72	*9*
1,452,76	40,02	752,97	93,97	17,23	487,50	51	41,10	10,74	8,72	*10*
1,479,83	40,02	700,07	75,32	37,19	541,05	1,10	42,62	11,01	31,45	*11*
1,457,23	40,02	687,70	75,04	46,01	541,44	80	29,12	4,77	32,33	*12*
1,444,81	40,02	683,32	76,12	34,99	538,22	1,47	23,47	10,28	36,93	*13*
1,396,46	40,02	673,15	79,27	32,85	551,64	3,38	9,44	1,28	5,43	*14*
1,412,41	40,02	679,29	82,01	38,87	552,69	3,30	9,29	1,43	5,52	*15*
1,416,00	40,02	689,67	83,16	34,74	549,29	3,30	8,69	1,52	5,62	*16*
1,429,09	40,02	693,27	84,56	41,16	549,88	3,46	9,18	1,54	6,01	*17*
1,431,64	40,02	694,93	85,53	39,89	549,77	3,46	9,49	2,27	6,28	*18*
1,430,51	40,02	705,49	84,87	20,78	549,51	3,30	12,89	7,01	6,63	*19*
1,452,62	40,02	718,12	84,03	25,67	550,16	3,40	12,66	11,55	7,00	*20*
1,449,31	40,02	720,41	82,84	20,86	550,13	3,30	12,33	11,96	7,46	*21*
1,455,80	40,02	723,68	82,32	17,03	545,98	3,30	26,95	8,80	7,72	*22*
1,441,09	40,02	716,43	87,81	15,90	536,20	3,97	19,94	12,72	8,10	*23*
1,460,18	40,02	710,78	87,90	31,84	538,03	3,33	25,61	14,00	8,67	*24*
1,471,16	40,02	713,18	91,72	36,46	540,46	3,43	22,28	14,28	9,33	*25*
1,426,14	40,02	703,94	92,64	46,30	513,83	2,50	11,82	8,07	7,02	*26*
1,403,08	40,02	699,40	94,50	34,41	512,55	41	10,73	4,82	6,25	*27*
1,407,50	40,02	698,95	96,71	44,57	507,80	—	11,48	1,72	6,25	*28*
1,402,91	40,02	700,31	98,18	39,71	505,58	5	10,71	1,59	6,77	*29*
1,404,66	40,02	709,71	97,74	30,19	502,53	1,37	11,01	5,00	7,09	*30*
1,398,30	40,02	722,61	96,57	10,37	496,10	1,84	11,83	11,35	7,60	*31*
1,428,89	40,02	734,32	95,09	18,37	493,85	—	23,93	15,19	8,11	*32*
1,446,92	40,02	744,97	94,50	22,28	492,82	1,11	32,02	10,70	8,51	*33*
1,452,76	40,02	752,97	93,97	17,23	487,50	51	41,10	10,74	8,72	*34*

† Valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola.

‡ Including cash and short-term securities.

* Including subsidiary coin from 1938-39 and one rupee notes from 1940-41.

STATEMENT 33

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA: ISSUE DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1953-54

(Lakhs of Rupees)

1953-54			LIABILITIES			ASSETS				
			Notes in Circulation †	Notes held in the Banking Department	**Total Liabilities** (Total Notes Issued) † **or Assets**	Gold Coin and Bullion*	Foreign Securities	Rupee Coin ††	Rupee Securities	*Percentage of 4 + 5 to 3*
As at the close of			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April	3	.. ..	1,149,66	9,92	**1,159,58**	40,02	583,15	86,55	449,86	*53·74*
,,	10	.. ..	1,166,23	8,25	**1,174,47**	40,02	598,15	86,44	449,86	*54·31*
,,	17	.. ..	1,165,47	9,37	**1,174,84**	40,02	598,15	86,81	449,86	*54·32*
,,	24	.. ..	1,159,75	15,90	**1,175,65**	40,02	598,15	87,62	449,86	*54·28*
May	1	.. ..	1,164,56	10,98	**1,175,54**	40,02	598,15	87,51	449,86	*54·29*
,,	8	.. ..	1,179,81	9,76	**1,189,57**	40,02	613,15	86,54	449,86	*54·91*
,,	15	.. ..	1,174,53	15,19	**1,189,72**	40,02	613,15	86,69	449,86	*54·90*
,,	22	.. ..	1,166,39	23,79	**1,190,18**	40,02	613,15	87,15	449,86	*54·88*
,,	29	.. ..	1,158,88	31,84	**1,190,72**	40,02	613,15	87,69	449,86	*54·86*
June	5	.. ..	1,169,62	20,33	**1,189,95**	40,02	613,15	86,92	449,86	*54·89*
,,	12	.. ..	1,167,49	22,47	**1,189,96**	40,02	613,15	86,93	449,86	*54·89*
,,	19	.. ..	1,154,37	39,44	**1,193,81**	40,02	613,15	90,78	449,86	*54·71*
,,	26	.. ..	1,138,10	36,46	**1,174,56**	40,02	593,15	91,53	449,86	*53·91*
July	3	.. ..	1,141,64	32,79	**1,174,43**	40,02	603,15	91,40	439,86	*54·76*
,,	10	.. ..	1,136,34	37,53	**1,173,87**	40,02	603,15	90,84	439,86	*54·79*
,,	17	.. ..	1,119,88	34,28	**1,154,16**	40,02	583,15	91,13	439,86	*53·99*
,,	24	.. ..	1,103,17	36,80	**1,139,97**	40,02	583,15	91,94	424,86	*54·67*
,,	31	.. ..	1,094,14	46,30	**1,140,44**	40,02	583,15	92,41	424,86	*54·64*
August	7	.. ..	1,107,06	32,85	**1,139,92**	40,02	583,15	91,89	424,86	*54·67*
,,	14	.. ..	1,101,03	29,51	**1,130,54**	40,02	573,15	92,47	424,90	*54·24*
,,	21	.. ..	1,093,23	38,09	**1,131,31**	40,02	573,15	93,24	424,90	*54·20*
,,	28	.. ..	1,082,93	34,41	**1,117,34**	40,02	558,15	94,27	424,90	*53·54*
September	4	.. ..	1,091,50	25,43	**1,116,93**	40,02	558,15	93,86	424,90	*53·56*
,,	11	.. ..	1,093,18	24,23	**1,117,42**	40,02	558,15	94,35	424,90	*53·53*
,,	18	.. ..	1,081,61	33,33	**1,114,94**	40,02	558,15	95,35	421,42	*53·65*
,,	25	.. ..	1,071,48	44,57	**1,116,06**	40,02	558,15	96,47	421,42	*53·60*
October	2	.. ..	1,073,34	43,10	**1,116,45**	40,02	558,15	96,86	421,42	*53·58*
,,	9	.. ..	1,090,62	25,00	**1,115,62**	40,02	558,15	96,03	421,42	*53·62*
,,	16	.. ..	1,091,40	24,51	**1,115,90**	40,02	558,15	96,32	421,42	*53·60*
,,	23	.. ..	1,084,22	32,39	**1,116,62**	40,02	558,15	97,03	421,42	*53·57*
,,	30	.. ..	1,077,79	39,71	**1,117,50**	40,02	558,15	97,91	421,42	*53·53*
November	6	.. ..	1,108,84	16,88	**1,125,71**	40 02	568,15	96,12	421,42	*54·03*
,,	13	.. ..	1,109,24	16,33	**1,125,58**	40,02	568,15	96,03	421,38	*54·03*
,,	20	.. ..	1,101,05	25,25	**1,126,31**	40,02	568,15	96,76	421,38	*54·00*
,,	27	.. ..	1,096,85	30,19	**1,127,04**	40,02	568,15	97,49	421,38	*53·96*
December	4	.. ..	1,114,42	11,66	**1,126,08**	40,02	568,15	96,53	421,38	*54·01*
,,	11	.. ..	1,123,20	12,41	**1,135,61**	40,02	578,15	96,06	421,38	*54·44*
,,	18	.. ..	1,121,21	14,61	**1,135,83**	40,02	578,15	96,28	421,38	*54·43*
,,	25	.. ..	1,125,52	10,37	**1,135,89**	40,02	578,15	96,34	421,38	*54·42*
January	1	.. ..	1,132,15	13,82	**1,145,97**	40,02	588,15	96,42	421,38	*54·82*
,,	8	.. ..	1,154,76	9,65	**1,164,40**	40,02	608,15	94,85	421,38	*55·67*
,,	15	.. ..	1,158,44	15,46	**1,173,90**	40,02	618,15	94,35	421,38	*56·07*
,,	22	.. ..	1,154,84	19,40	**1,174,24**	40,02	618,15	94,69	421,38	*56·05*
,,	29	.. ..	1,156,01	18,37	**1,174,38**	40,02	618,15	94,83	421,38	*56·04*
February	5	.. ..	1,173,82	9,43	**1,183,25**	40,02	628,15	93,71	421,38	*56·47*
,,	12	.. ..	1,179,56	13,38	**1,192,94**	40,02	638,15	93,43	421,34	*56·85*
,,	19	.. ..	1,173,90	19,49	**1,193,39**	40,02	638,15	93,88	421,34	*56·83*
,,	26	.. ..	1,171,43	22,28	**1,193,70**	40,02	638,15	94,19	421,34	*56·81*
March	5	.. ..	1,190,57	12,00	**1,202.57**	40,02	648,15	93,06	421,34	*57·22*
,,	12	.. ..	1,194,00	8,27	**1,202,27**	40,02	648,15	92,76	421,34	*57·23*
,,	19	.. ..	1,190,11	12,40	**1,202,51**	40,02	648,15	93,00	421,34	*57·23*
,,	26	.. ..	1,185,92	17,23	**1,203,16**	40,02	648,15	93,65	421,34	*57·20*

† Including Rs. 43 crores of India notes retired from circulation in Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.
* Valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola.
†† Including one rupee notes.

STATEMENT 34

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA: ISSUE DEPARTMENT (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Average of Friday Figures	LIABILITIES		Total Liabilities	ASSETS				4+5 as percentage of (3)
	Notes in Circulation	Notes held in the Banking Department	(Total Notes Issued) or Assets	Gold Coin and Bullion †	Foreign Securities	Rupee Coin *	Rupee Securities	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1938-39	182,36 (7,97)	28,28 (1)	**210,64 (7,98)**	44,42	66,95	67,11	32,16	*52·91*
1945-46	1,162,64	16,41	**1,179,05**	44,42	1,061,26	15,53	57,84	*93·78*
1946-47	1,222,96	32,61	**1,255,57**	44,42	1,133,88	19,43	57,84	*93·85*
1947-48	1,227,82	47,12	**1,274,95**	44,42	1,135,32	32,36	62,84	*92·53*
1948-49	1,231,84 (5,58)	22,02 (--)	**1,253,86 (5,58)**	42,49	907,47	42,96 (90)	265,62	*75·43*
1949-50	1,128,94	24,00	**1,152,94**	40,02	647,04	50,53	415,36	*59·59*
1950-51	1,163,21	17,19	**1,180,40**	40,02	624,70	57,21	458,47	*56·31*
1951-52	1,189,84	27,78	**1,217,62**	40,02	625,27	63,98	488,36	*54·64*
1952-53	1,114,84	27,87	**1,142,72**	40,02	564,40	80,22	458,08	*52·89*
1953-54	1,133,95	23,03	**1,156,97**	40,02	594,02	92,83	430,11	*54·80*
April 1953	1,160,28	10,86	**1,171,13**	40,02	594,40	86,86	449,86	*54·17*
May ,, ...	1,168,83	18,31	**1,187,15**	40,02	610,15	87,12	449,86	*54·77*
June ,, ...	1,157,40	29,67	**1,187,07**	40,02	608,15	89,04	449,86	*54·60*
July ,, ...	1,119,03	37,54	**1,156,57**	40,02	591,15	91,54	433,86	*54·57*
August ,, ...	1,096,06	33,71	**1,129,78**	40,02	571,90	92,97	424,89	*54·16*
September ,, ...	1,084,45	31,89	**1,116,34**	40,02	558,15	95,01	423,16	*53·58*
October ,, ...	1,083,47	32,94	**1,116,42**	40,02	558,15	96,83	421,42	*53·58*
November ,, ...	1,104,00	22,16	**1,126,16**	40,02	568,15	96,60	421,39	*54·00*
December ,, ...	1,121,09	12,26	**1,133,35**	40,02	575,65	96,30	421,38	*54·32*
January 1954	1,151,24	15,34	**1,166,58**	40,02	610,15	95,03	421,38	*55·73*
February ,, ...	1,174,68	16,14	**1,190,82**	40,02	635,65	93,80	421,35	*56·74*
March ,,	1,190,15	12,48	**1,202,63**	40,02	648,15	93,12	421,34	*57·22*

Note.—For 1938-39 Burma notes are shown within brackets below totals for India and Burma. Figures up to 1947-48 relate to undivided India. Figures from 1948-49 are net of adjustments made on account of (*i*) transfer of liabilities to the State Bank of Pakistan in respect of inscribed Pakistan notes issued between April and June 1948 and (*ii*) cancellation of India notes returned from circulation in Pakistan under Section 4 (2) of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, as amended. Figures within brackets for 1948-49 are annual averages of weekly figures for the period April-June 1948 in respect of inscribed Pakistan notes in column 1 and rupee coin in column 6. Figures from October 1951 are net of adjustments made in respect of India notes returned from circulation in Aden.

† Valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21-3-10 per tola. * Including one rupee notes from July 1940.

STATEMENT 35

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA : BANKING DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1953-54

(Lakhs of Rupees)

1953-54			LIABILITIES							ASSETS						
			Deposits					Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities* or Assets	Notes and Coin	Balances held abroad†	Loans and Advances to Governments	Other Loans and Advances	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Investments	Other Assets
As at the close of			Central Government	Other Governments	Banks	Others	Total									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
April	3	..	87,29	39,42	52,23	63,70	**242,65**	33,82	**286,47**	10,00	143,47	3,60	25,44	9,68	86,32	7,96
,,	10	..	98,35	21,71	42,69	61,59	**224,34**	32,67	**267,01**	8,41	127,68	3,77	23,28	9,55	86,33	7,99
,,	17	..	97,99	16,96	45,08	60,47	**220,50**	33,38	**263,88**	9,56	123,95	4,14	20,61	11,28	86,34	8,01
,,	24	..	104,14	15,59	43,11	59,00	**221,84**	33,59	**265,44**	16,09	118,28	3,97	19,94	12,72	86,34	8,10
May	1	..	102,12	19,72	42,31	58,48	**222,63**	37,19	**269,83**	11,09	121,65	3,82	26,05	12,58	86,34	8,29
,,	8	..	98,58	15,58	39,94	57,42	**211,53**	39,87	**261,40**	9,92	105,65	4,21	33,82	13,14	86,34	8,32
,,	15	..	100,71	14,28	42,39	57,74	**215,12**	40,38	**265,50**	15,36	106,35	3,77	31,09	13,32	87,24	8,36
,,	22	..	100,84	15,72	41,57	56,36	**214,48**	39,16	**263,65**	23,99	101,92	3,30	25,54	13,29	87,24	8,38
,,	29	..	103,46	16,88	42,71	57,13	**220,17**	39,29	**269,46**	32,05	97,63	3,33	25,61	14,00	88,17	8,67
June	5	..	94,06	16,70	42,85	56,88	**210,48**	38,46	**258,94**	20,46	98,44	3,30	23,57	15,52	88,93	8,72
,,	12	..	122,09	12,51	41,88	56,84	**233,33**	40,02	**283,35**	22,63	101,86	3,66	37,82	18,74	89,79	8,85
,,	19	..	130,83	13,34	42,26	56,77	**243,21**	40,99	**294,20**	39,63	102,07	3,30	32,52	17,83	89,73	9,10
,,	26	..	130,43	16,85	43,02	57,20	**247,49**	39,11	**296,60**	36,64	120,03	3,43	22,28	14,28	90,60	9,33
July	3	..	116,15	16,23	40,26	56,60	**229,24**	19,21	**258,45**	32,91	108,42	3,45	14,29	12,70	79,80	6,88
,,	10	..	112,90	13,00	42,92	57,34	**226,16**	19,37	**255,52**	37,67	106,32	3,51	10,99	9,48	80,67	6,87
,,	17	..	93,06	29,45	43,17	63,44	**229,11**	21,16	**260,27**	34,42	123,83	3,90	10,44	8,24	72,73	6,70
,,	24	..	92,67	38,81	53,13	62,02	**246,64**	19,89	**276,52**	37,00	122,52	3,30	11,26	7,87	87,72	6,85
,,	31	..	108,29	36,00	47,01	63,87	**255,17**	20,53	**285,70**	46,53	120,79	2,50	11,82	8,07	88,97	7,02
August	7	..	103,82	27,00	46,65	62,44	**240,00**	21,67	**271,67**	32,96	119,15	3,30	13,08	6,93	90,19	6,06
,,	14	..	114,67	18,46	42,66	61,86	**237,65**	23,28	**270,93**	29,66	127,53	1,29	11,38	5,73	89,20	6,14
,,	21	..	129,41	21,10	45,79	57,20	**253,49**	12,27	**275,77**	38,28	125,93	20	10,87	5,71	88,70	6,07
,,	28	..	134,18	24,28	48,50	57,82	**264,77**	10,97	**285,74**	34,63	141,25	41	10,73	4,82	87,65	6,25

September	4	..	127,62	20,24	50,76	57,33	**255,95**	11,63	**277,58**	25,60	142,42	28	11,38	4,01	87,77	6,12
,,	11	..	127,81	19,85	49,32	57,17	**254,15**	11,97	**276,11**	24,41	144,62	4	11,27	3,36	86,24	6,17
,,	18	..	137,23	17,30	48,77	57,32	**260,62**	14,35	**284,97**	33,54	144,51	—	11,60	2,45	86,62	6,25
,,	25	..	136,85	21,32	52,46	57,02	**267,65**	13,79	**291,45**	44,81	140,80	—	11,48	1,72	86,38	6,21
October	2	..	124,98	29,29	55,63	56,81	**266,71**	15,01	**291,72**	43,25	142,51	—	11,93	1,50	86,10	6,43
,,	9	..	127,63	15,77	48,22	57,61	**249,24**	16,62	**275,86**	25,17	144,59	20	11,51	1,74	86,21	6,44
,,	16	..	113,46	25,86	51,24	57,13	**247,69**	16,87	**274,56**	24,68	144,13	—	11,40	2,40	85,42	6,52
,,	23	..	108,00	29,80	57,66	57,84	**253,30**	17,22	**280,53**	32,62	143,79	—	10,73	2,25	84,54	6,60
,,	30	..	108,90	30,53	60,60	57,41	**257,45**	17,97	**285,41**	39,97	142,16	5	10,71	1,59	84,16	6,77
November	6	..	100,22	29,96	47,15	57,60	**234,94**	16,89	**261,82**	17,09	137,27	41	12,88	3,51	83,86	6,80
,,	13	..	101,32	27,09	49,50	57,26	**235,17**	18,05	**263,22**	16,57	142,81	27	11,19	3,22	82,32	6,85
,,	20	..	94,75	30,15	62,11	56,83	**243,84**	17,48	**271,32**	25,49	142,69	86	10,83	3,23	81,25	6,98
,,	27	..	98,09	24,38	69,82	56,86	**249,15**	18,46	**277,62**	30,44	141,56	1,37	11,01	5,00	81,14	7,09
December	4	..	90,43	22,24	60,79	58,09	**231,55**	19,11	**260,65**	11,81	144,85	1,38	10,93	5,36	79,13	7,19
,,	11	..	92,22	19,31	55,76	57,53	**224,83**	20,36	**255,19**	12,61	137,11	2,53	11,06	8,97	75,67	7,23
,,	18	..	106,11	18,97	48,69	57,19	**230,95**	20,84	**261,79**	14,82	141,21	1,49	12,61	9,65	74,75	7,25
,,	25	..	110,24	18,79	45,99	56,93	**231,95**	20,45	**262,40**	10,60	144,46	1,84	11,83	11,35	74,72	7,60
January	1	..	113,43	19,48	46,70	58,35	**237,97**	21,79	**269,76**	14,07	139,32	1,15	16,05	15,26	76,25	7,66
,,	8	..	107,01	15,05	40,05	58,00	**220,12**	21,69	**251,81**	9,80	122,25	1,95	19,02	15,78	75,29	7,72
,,	15	..	98,19	21,47	42,53	57,88	**220,07**	22,47	**252,55**	15,68	114,19	1,26	20,11	19,60	73,94	7,77
,,	22	..	98,85	21,90	42,10	58,22	**221,07**	22,32	**253,40**	19,65	114,19	72	21,57	16,62	72,81	7,83
,,	29	..	101,60	23,29	38,50	59,02	**222,41**	22,10	**254,51**	18,64	116,17	—	23,93	15,19	72,47	8,11
February	5	..	93,28	19,51	38,08	59,01	**209,88**	20,03	**239,90**	9,58	108,14	55	28,35	13,15	71,72	8,43
,,	12	..	91,54	17,00	40,31	62,62	**211,47**	22,09	**243,56**	13,57	101,43	1,02	33,79	14,07	71,21	8,47
,,	19	..	87,24	21,79	41,01	62,29	**212,33**	24,39	**246,72**	19,73	103,99	30	30,61	13,13	70,76	8,21
,,	26	..	86,06	28,66	41,17	63,87	**219,75**	23,46	**253,22**	22,58	106,82	1,11	32,02	10,70	71,48	8,51
March	5	..	94,75	21,67	39,26	42,62	**198,30**	24,27	**232,57**	12,18	94,81	1,47	34,79	9,43	71,30	8,58
,,	12	..	99,06	21,51	41,21	42,79	**204,57**	23,57	**236,13**	8,49	97,92	2,01	39,19	10,94	70,96	8,62
,,	19	..	64,02	62,56	38,89	42,78	**208,24**	26,74	**244,98**	12,65	101,88	48	44,24	10,74	66,36	8,63
,,	26	..	65,77	62,59	42,41	43,76	**214,52**	25,08	**249,60**	17,55	104,82	51	41,10	10,74	66,16	8,72

* Including capital and reserves, Rs. 10 crores. † Including cash and short-term securities.

STATEMENT 36

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA : BANKING DEPARTMENT (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Average of Friday Figures	LIABILITIES							ASSETS						
	Deposits					Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities* or Assets	Notes and Coin	Balances held abroad†	Loans and Advances to Governments	Other Loans and Advances	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Investments	Other Assets
	Central Government	Other Governments	Banks	Others	Total									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1938-39	14,90		16,19	75	**31,84**	1,28	**43,12**	28,38	4,21	1,72	2	1,53	6,36	90
1945-46	386,93	20,68	90,22	16,56	**514,39**	16,32	**540,71**	16,72	488,23	22	12	3,35	24,65	7,42
1946-47	469,54	21,62	85,04	14,24	**590,44**	18,32	**618,76**	32,85	528,83	5	82	2,33	31,70	22,18
1947-48	366,79 (21,20)	16,93 (2,43)	102,47	34,21	**520,40**	14,55	**544,96**	47,24	406,95	1,57	21	2,62	81,53	4,85
1948-49	222,17 (14,83)	16,62 (3,04)	80,53	56,52	**393,72**	15,33	**419,05**	22,12 (—)	307,78	1,71 (1)	3,34	4,28	75,65	4,14
1949-50	141,19	23,12	67,00	64,39	**295,69**	15,67	**321,45**	24,12	180,91	3,35	8,39	4,30	96,04	4,34
1950-51	148,60	17,71	62,22	62,29	**290,82**	18,14	**318,97**	17,31	207,70	2,37	6,77	3,05	76,72	5,06
1951-52	181,30	15,95	58,68	69,22	**325,15**	18,62	**353,77**	27,92	187,14	5,90	19,42	6,31	95,19	11,91
1952-53	136,40	7,79	52,89	61,93	**259,02**	23,69	**292,71**	28,03	133,56	2,85	19,03	6,64	89,77	12,83
1953-54	105,44	23,40	46,52	57,45	**232,80**	23,91	**266,72**	23,22	123,31	1,78	19,84	9,46	81,58	7,51
April 1953	96,94	23,42	45,78	61,19	**227,33**	33,37	**270,70**	11,01	128,34	3,87	22,32	10,81	86,33	8,02
May ,,	101,14	16,44	41,78	57,43	**216,78**	39,18	**265,97**	18,48	106,64	3,69	28,42	13,27	87,07	8,40
June ,,	119,35	14,85	42,50	56,92	**233,63**	39,64	**283,27**	29,84	105,60	3,42	29,05	16,59	89,76	9,00
July ,,	104,61	26,70	45,30	60,66	**237,26**	20,03	**267,29**	37,71	116,38	3,33	11,76	9,27	81,98	6,86
August ,,	120,52	22,73	45,90	59,83	**248,98**	17,05	**276,02**	33,88	128,46	1,30	11,51	5,80	88,94	6,13
September ,,	132,38	19,68	50,33	57,21	**259,59**	12,94	**282,53**	32,09	143,09	8	11,43	2,88	86,75	6,20
October ,,	116,59	26,25	54,67	57,36	**254,88**	16,74	**281,62**	33,14	143,44	5	11,25	1,90	85,29	6,55
November ,,	98,60	27,90	57,14	57,14	**240,77**	17,72	**268,50**	22,40	141,08	73	11,48	3,74	82,14	6,93
December ,,	99,75	19,83	52,81	57,44	**229,82**	20,19	**260,01**	12,46	141,91	1,81	11,61	8,83	76,07	7,32
January 1954	103,82	20,24	41,98	58,30	**224,33**	22,08	**256,41**	15,57	121,23	1,02	20,14	16,49	74,15	7,82
February ,,	89,53	21,74	40,14	61,95	**213,36**	22,49	**245,85**	16,36	105,09	75	31,19	12,76	71,29	8,40
March ,,	80,90	42,08	40,44	42,99	**206,41**	24,91	**241,32**	12,72	99,86	1,12	39,83	10,46	68,70	8,64

Note.—Annual figures : Data for Burma excluded. Figures upto 1947-48 and for the three months April to June 1948 relate to undivided India and thereafter to the Indian Union. Figures shown within brackets for 1947-48 relate to Pakistan and are averages for the period August 15, 1947 to March 1948. Figures shown in brackets for 1948-49 relate to Pakistan and are annual averages of weekly figures for the period April-June 1948.

* Including capital and reserves, Rs. 10 crores. † Including cash and short-term securities.

STATEMENT 37

PRICES IN (BOMBAY) OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES, 1953-54

LOANS	As on Nov. 14, 1951	Average† for March 1953	April 1953	May 1953	June 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	March 1954	1953-54 Highest	1953-54 Lowest	Difference of March 1954 over Mar. 1953
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Terminables :																	
Under 5 years																	
2½% 1954 ..	99 1	98 4	98 4	98 5	98 8	98 8	98 8	98 10	98 11	98 12	98 12	98 15	99 1	99 3	99 4	98 4	+0 15
2½% 1955 ..	99 8	98 4	98 4	98 5	98 7	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 5	98 6	98 7	98 8	98 9	98 4	+0 4
4½% 1955-60 ..	106 15	103 4	103 3	103 3	103 2	103 2	103 3	103 0	102 14	102 14	102 14	102 12	102 5	102 1	103 4	102 0	−1 3
3 % 1957 ..	99 14	98 11	98 11	98 11	98 5	98 5	98 7	98 7	98 6	98 5	98 6	98 5	98 6	98 6	98 13	98 3	−0 5
3 % 1958 ..	99 12	98 8	98 8	98 9	98 3	98 2	98 2	98 2	98 2	98 1	98 2	98 2	98 2	98 2	98 9	98 1	−0 6
Between 5 and 10 years																	
3 % 1959-61 ..	98 6	96 3	96 5	96 11	96 4	96 3	96 2	96 1	96 1	96 1	96 2	96 2	96 2	96 5	96 14	96 1	+0 2
2¾% 1960 ..	95 11	93 7	93 9	93 12	93 11	93 8	93 8	93 9	93 9	93 8	93 10	93 9	93 9	93 9	93 12	93 6	+0 2
4 % 1960-70 ..	106 10	102 2	102 2	102 6	102 6	102 3	102 1	102 0	102 0	101 15	101 14	101 13	101 15	102 0	102 8	101 13	−0 2
3½% 1961* ..					98 4	98 5	98 5	98 6	98 8	98 13	98 15	98 14	98 14	99 0	99 4	98 3	
2½% 1961 ..	93 11	90 7	90 9	90 12	90 11	90 9	90 8	90 9	90 9	90 9	90 10	90 11	90 12	90 11	90 14	90 8	+0 4
2¾% 1962 ..	94 7	91 7	91 9	91 12	91 11	91 9	91 8	91 9	91 9	91 9	91 10	91 10	91 10	91 10	91 12	91 8	+0 3
3 % 1963-65 ..	95 11	92 10	92 10	92 15	92 9	92 7	92 6	92 8	92 8	92 9	92 8	92 8	92 8	92 10	93 0	92 5	—
Between 10 and 15 years																	
3 % 1964 ..	95 12	92 9	92 10	92 15	92 11	92 7	92 6	92 8	92 8	92 8	92 9	92 7	92 8	92 10	93 0	92 5	+0 1
3 % 1966-68 ..	93 15	90 8	90 7	90 10	90 6	90 3	90 0	90 1	90 3	90 2	90 3	90 4	90 4	90 5	90 10	90 0	−0 3
Between 15 and 20 years																	
3 % 1970-75	92 13	86 10	86 10	86 11	86 9	86 7	86 7	86 8	86 8	86 7	86 8	86 8	86 8	86 9	86 12	86 6	−0 1
Over 20 years																	
2¾% 1976 ..	89 0	82 12	82 12	83 0	82 14	82 12	82 12	82 12	82 12	82 12	82 12	82 12	82 12	82 12	83 0	82 12	—
Non-Terminables :																	
3 % Conversion Loan 1986 or Later :	92 8	82 14	82 3	82 6	82 7	82 8	82 1	82 2	82 1	81 15	82 7	82 7	82 10	82 10	82 15	81 8	−0 4
3 % Rupee Paper	92 8	82 15	82 14	82 15	82 14	82 12	82 8	82 7	82 0	82 0	82 6	82 8	82 8	82 8	83 0	82 0	−0 7
Rupee Counterparts :																	
3½% 1954-59 ..	101 15	100 6	100 5	100 4	100 4	100 4	100 4	100 2	100 3	100 3	100 3	100 3	100 3	100 3	100 6	100 2	−0 3
4½% 1958-68 ..	109 13	105 4	105 4	105 3	105 2	105 2	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	105 4	105 0	−0 4

† Average of closing quotations for working days. * Issued on June 8, 1953.

INDEX NUMBERS OF

(Compiled by the Department of Research

Average of weeks	GROUP INDICES				SUB-GROUP INDICES OF GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
	Government and Semi-Government Securities	Debentures	Preference shares (Fixed Dividend)	Variable Dividend	Government of India	States (Part B)	Municipal Port Trust and Improvement Trust
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Base : 1938=100)							
1946-47 ..	104·7		140·6	252·5	105	107	103
1947-48 ..	103·3		120·2	181·5	103	104	102
1948-49 ..	102·0		109·4	136·5	102	102	98
1949-50 ..	101·2		101·9	115·4	101·4	99·4	97·3
1950-51 ..	100·0		101·0	124·2	100·1	98·7	96·6
1951-52 ..	95·8		97·2	127·8	95·9	97·6	92·6
1952-53 ..	91·7		90·8	107·3	91·8	94·9	86·8
(Base : 1949-50=100)							
1952-53 ..	90·1		87·3	94·0	89·9	96·0	90·2
1953-54 ..	90·4		87·3	95·6	90·2	95·6	89·7
April 1952 ..	89·6		88·2	96·2	89·4	97·6	91·0
May ,, ..	90·1		87·7	96·3	89·9	96·8	90·8
June ,, ..	90·5		87·9	96·5	90·3	96·5	90·9
July ,, ..	90·0		87·6	95·6	89·8	96·3	90·9
August ,, ..	89·5		87·5	94·5	89·3	96·1	90·5
September ,, ..	89·4		87·0	94·2	89·2	96·0	89·3
October ,, ..	89·5		86·8	93·6	89·3	95·7	89·3
November ,, ..	90·3		87·2	93·9	90·1	95·7	89·4
December ,, ..	90·3		87·1	91·9	90·4	95·6	89·7
January 1953 ..	90·5		86·9	90·9	90·3	95·5	89·9
February ,, ..	90·6		86·7	91·6	90·4	95·6	90·2
March ,, ..	90·6		86·6	93·8	90·4	95·6	90·3
April ,, ..	90·5	100·9	86·3	92·9	90·3	95·6	90·3
May ,, ..	90·6	100·4	86·8	94·0	90·5	95·7	90·3
June ,, ..	90·5	100·6	87·2	94·4	90·3	95·7	90·4
July ,, ..	90·4	100·6	87·2	93·3	90·3	95·7	90·3
August ,, ..	90·3	100·7	87·9	92·6	90·1	95·6	90·2
September ,, ..	90·3	101·2	87·1	91·6	90·1	95·5	89·2
October ,, ..	90·2	101·3	87·0	93·0	90·1	95·6	89·2
November ,, ..	90·2	101·4	87·2	96·0	90·0	95·6	89·2
December ,, ..	90·3	101·6	87·8	98·1	90·1	95·6	89·2
January 1954 ..	90·3	101·7	87·7	98·2	90·1	95·6	89·2
February ,, ..	90·3	101·6	88·0	102·0	90·2	95·7	89·3
March ,, ..	90·4	101·5	88·0	102·6	90·2	95·7	89·3
Percentage Variation of March 1954 over March 1953 ..	*– 0·2*		*+ 1·6*	*+ 9·4*	*0·2*	*+ 0·1*	*– 1·1*

MENT 38

SECURITY PRICES—ALL-INDIA (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

and Statistics of the Reserve Bank of India)

SUB-GROUP INDICES OF DEBENTURES								SUB-GROUP INDICES OF PREFERENCE SHARES (FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES)							
Electricity	Jute	Plantations	Sugar	Coal	General Engineering	Shipping	Others	Electricity	Cotton	Jute	Coal	Iron and Steel	Sugar	Paper	Plantations
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								102	203	144	149	118	152	137	153
								85	185	125	133	100	129	127	136
								81	166	112	116	89	129	121	126
								80	151	95	109	90	112	104	110
								82	147	91	105	92	107	98	112
								77	140	87	107	88	107	93	109
								76	128	81	96	84	92	87	101
								94	85	86	88	93	76	84	90
								98	84	86	91	92	75	87	88
								92	86	86	88	94	79	88	93
								91	86	86	87	94	78	88	93
								92	86	87	88	94	77	87	93
								93	85	86	88	94	76	86	90
								94	85	85	88	94	76	85	90
								95	85	86	88	92	75	83	89
								95	85	86	88	91	75	83	89
								96	85	87	89	92	75	83	89
								94	85	87	88	92	75	84	89
								96	84	87	87	92	75	82	88
								97	83	85	87	93	72	82	87
								98	84	85	87	93	72	82	86
103	94	100	100	90	98	101	100	98	83	85	87	94	73	81	85
103	94	100	99	90	98	102	99	97	84	85	89	94	74	85	86
103	94	100	99	90	98	102	99	98	85	85	91	93	74	85	88
103	94	100	99	90	98	102	99	98	85	86	91	92	72	87	86
103	95	100	99	90	99	102	100	99	85	86	92	94	75	87	87
103	99	100	100	91	102	103	100	99	84	86	92	90	76	90	88
103	99	100	100	91	102	103	100	99	84	86	92	89	76	90	88
103	99	100	100	91	102	103	100	100	84	86	92	90	76	88	88
103	99	100	100	91	102	103	100	99	84	87	91	90	76	89	90
103	99	100	101	91	103	103	100	98	84	86	91	90	75	90	90
103	99	100	101	91	104	102	100	96	85	86	91	92	74	90	90
103	99	100	101	91	104	102	101	96	86	88	91	92	75	88	90
								−2·0	*+2·4*	*+3·5*	*+4·6*	*−1·1*	*+4·2*	*+7·3*	*+4·7*

SUB-GROUP INDICES OF VARIABLE

Average of weeks	Banks	Insurance	Investment Trust	Electricity and Tramways	Shipping and Other Transport	Railways	Plantations
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(Base : 1938=100)							
1946-47 ..	195	292	297	137	295	105	284
1947-48 ..	152	206	229	104	193	95	223
1948-49 ..	133	159	193	87	144	90	157
1949-50 ..	122	123	173	84	99	91	124
1950-51 ..	123	124	163	89	94	92	153
1951-52 ..	116	112	149	90	99	87	177
1952-53 ..	103	100	139	83	86	75	127
(Base : 1949-50=100)							
1952-53 ..	85	98	75	115	88	82	89
1953-54 ..	86	97	75	116	94	82	92
April 1952 ..	86	101	75	116	86	86	107
May ,, ..	86	100	76	116	86	85	105
June ,, ..	86	99	76	116	87	84	99
July ,, ..	86	102	75	117	87	81	97
August ,, ..	85	100	75	115	86	81	91
September ,, ..	84	99	75	114	89	81	88
October ,, ..	84	98	74	113	89	81	84
November ,, ..	84	97	74	114	91	81	84
December ,, ..	84	96	76	113	87	81	80
January 1953 ..	84	94	75	113	86	80	78
February ,, ..	85	93	76	115	88	82	77
March ,, ..	86	95	77	115	91	83	80
April ,, ..	85	97	75	115	87	82	82
May ,, ..	85	98	76	116	87	83	82
June ,, ..	85	97	77	116	89	83	88
July ,, ..	84	97	74	117	88	82	88
August ,, ..	85	95	71	117	90	82	85
September ,, ..	85	95	71	117	90	82	83
October ,, ..	85	95	74	116	91	82	89
November ,, ..	85	95	75	116	96	81	93
December ,, ..	87	96	76	115	99	79	104
January 1954 ..	88	97	75	115	97	82	104
February ,, ..	87	98	77	118	106	85	105
March ,, ..	87	101	77	118	107	85	105
Percentage Variation of March 1954 over March 1953 ..	*+ 1·2*	*+ 6·3*	—	*+ 2·6*	*+ 17·6*	*+ 2·4*	*+ 31·3*

MENT 38—(*Contd.*)

DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Cotton, Woollen, and Silk Mills	Jute Mills	Coal	Mining and Oil	Iron and Steel	General Engineering	Sugar*	Breweries	Chemicals	Paper	Cement
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
437	275	284	196	278	324	219	332	282	367	208
298	183	188	116	189	236	161	183	203	254	147
202	112	129	82	150	192	183	117	176	125	134
155	84	108	61	134	154	116	105	157	99	120
158	93	121	72	160	176	101	102	173	114	136
169	100	126	77	163	172	97	84	176	128	144
135	78	91	63	131	140	84	60	135	114	141
94	91	84	120	97	101	85		94	151	113
96	82	78	132	107	113	85		99	159	116
101	93	89	121	89	99	88		102	153	105
99	93	88	121	94	101	88		99	152	110
97	98	87	120	97	102	87		98	152	111
96	94	84	115	98	100	88		99	150	113
95	90	84	120	99	100	88		98	149	111
94	91	85	120	101	99	87		94	150	114
91	93	85	122	98	100	86		92	152	115
90	95	83	123	99	100	84		92	153	116
89	90	82	118	94	98	82		88	152	115
88	86	80	119	92	99	80		86	149	115
89	83	80	122	95	102	80		90	150	112
94	83	82	121	105	108	82		94	153	115
92	80	80	122	105	106	83		95	153	112
94	83	83	118	107	107	84		95	155	114
95	86	83	119	105	108	85		94	155	114
94	83	81	114	102	104	83		94	151	113
94	81	77	114	101	103	84		93	150	112
92	79	74	116	98	103	85		93	148	111
92	79	74	130	101	108	85		95	149	114
95	84	75	140	107	116	86		100	158	118
97	85	76	141	109	120	86		103	166	122
97	82	76	144	110	122	86		105	168	120
103	84	77	165	119	129	89		110	177	121
103	84	77	165	122	132	88		111	182	124
+ 9·6	*+ 1·2*	*— 6·1*	*+36·4*	*+16·2*	*+22·2*	*+ 7·3*		*+18·1*	*+19·0*	*+ 7·9*

* Sugar and Breweries in the case of the new series

ALL-INDIA AND REGIONAL INDICES

Base :

(Compiled by the Department of Research

1953-54 Average for the Week ended		Government and Semi-Government Securities				Deben-	
		All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	All-India	Bombay
		1	2	3	4	5	6
April	4	90·6	90·2	90·4	90·8	101·2	99·2
,,	11	90·5	90·2	90·3	90·7	100·8	99·2
,,	18	90·4	90·0	90·3	90·6	100·8	99·6
,,	25	90·5	90·1	90·3	90·6	100·7	99·6
May	2	90·7	90·3	90·5	90·9	100·1	99·6
,,	9	90·6	90·2	90·4	90·8	100·5	99·6
,,	16	90·6	90·1	90·4	90·8	100·5	99·7
,,	23	90·7	90·2	90·5	90·9	100·5	99·7
,,	30	90·7	90·3	90·6	90·8	100·5	99·7
June	6	90·7	90·2	90·6	90·8	100·6	99·7
,,	13	90·5	90·1	90·4	90·7	100·6	99·7
,,	20	90·4	90·0	90·4	90·5	100·6	99·7
,,	27	90·5	90·1	90·4	90·7	100·6	99·7
July	4	90·5	90·0	90·4	90·7	100·6	99·7
,,	11	90·5	90·0	90·3	90·7	100·6	99·7
,,	18	90·4	90·0	90·3	90·6	100·6	99·7
,,	25	90·4	90·0	90·3	90·6	100·5	99·7
August	1	90·3	89·9	90·2	90·5	100·5	99·7
,,	8	90·3	89·9	90·2	90·5	100·6	99·7
,,	15	90·3	89·9	90·2	90·5	100·6	99·7
,,	22	90·3	89·7	90·2	90·5	100·7	99·7
,,	29	90·3	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·1	101·1
September	5	90·3	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·2	101·7
,,	12	90·3	89·7	90·2	90·6	101·3	101·7
,,	19	90·2	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·3	101·7
,,	26	90·2	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·3	101·7
October	3	90·2	89·7	90·1	90·5	101·3	101·7
,,	10	90·2	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·2	101·7
,,	17	90·3	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·3	101·7
,,	24	90·3	89·7	*	90·5	101·3	101·7
,,	31	90·2	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·3	101·8
November	7	90·2	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·3	101·8
,,	14	90·2	89·7	90·1	90·5	101·3	101·8
,,	21	90·2	89·7	90·1	90·5	101·4	101·9
,,	28	90·2	89·7	90·1	90·5	101·4	101·9
December	5	90·2	89·7	90·1	90·5	101·5	101·9
,,	12	90·3	89·8	90·2	90·5	101·5	101·9
,,	19	90·3	89·8	90·2	90·6	101·6	102·0
,,	26	90·3	89·8	90·2	90·6	101·8	102·4
January	2	90·3	*	90·2	90·6	101·8	*
,,	9	90·3	89·8	90·2	90·6	101·8	102·4
,,	16	90·3	89·7	90·2	90·5	101·6	102·4
,,	23	90·3	89·8	90·2	90·5	101·7	102·4
,,	30	90·3	89·8	90·2	90·6	101·6	102·0
February	6	90·3	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·6	101·9
,,	13	90·3	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·6	101·9
,,	20	90·3	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·5	101·9
,,	27	90·4	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·5	101·9
March	6	90·4	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·5	101·7
,,	13	90·4	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·5	102·5
,,	20	90·4	89·8	90·3	90·6	101·4	101·4
,,	27	90·4	89·9	90·4	90·7	101·4	101·4

MENT 39

(WEEKLY) OF SECURITY PRICES

1949-50=100

and Statistics of Reserve Bank of India)

tures		Preference Shares (Fixed Dividend Industrial Securities)				Variable Dividend Industrial Securities			
Calcutta	Madras	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
102·0	101·1	86·3	94·5	81·2	87·2	93·1	101·3	88·6	89·3
101·5	100·5	86·2	94·4	81·2	87·0	92·6	100·2	87·8	89·0
101·4	100·5	86·2	94·6	81·1	87·0	92·7	101·0	87·5	89·1
101·4	100·4	86·3	94·9	81·0	87·4	92·8	101·4	87·6	88·8
101·2	100·4	86·6	94·9	81·5	87·7	93·4	102·1	87·8	89·1
101·0	100·4	86·6	94·8	81·5	87·8	93·4	101·6	88·0	89·5
101·0	100·4	86·7	95·0	81·5	87·9	93·9	102·2	88·6	90·1
101·0	100·4	87·0	95·5	81·6	88·0	94·6	102·7	89·1	90·3
100·9	100·4	87·0	95·2	81·7	88·6	94·9	102·7	90·0	90·6
101·1	100·4	87·1	94·8	82·2	88·7	94·4	102·2	90·2	90·9
101·1	100·4	87·2	94·5	82·5	88·9	94·8	101·6	90·2	91·1
101·1	100·4	87·2	94·5	82·5	88·8	94·2	101·0	90·2	91·2
101·1	100·4	87·3	93·7	83·4	88·6	93·9	100·8	89·6	91·3
101·1	100·4	87·1	93·1	83·3	87·7	93·6	100·5	88·3	91·3
101·1	100·4	86·9	92·9	83·2	87·8	93·3	100·1	88·4	91·2
101·1	100·4	87·3	93·9	82·2	87·5	93·0	100·1	87·6	91·1
100·8	100·3	87·4	94·6	83·1	87·7	93·2	101·1	87·7	91·3
100·9	100·4	87·5	94·7	83·1	87·8	93·3	101·1	87·9	91·5
101·0	100·4	88·1	94·8	84·2	88·0	93·0	100·9	87·5	91·9
101·1	100·3	88·2	94·9	84·2	88·1	92·7	100·8	87·1	92·3
101·3	100·3	88·0	94·8	83·8	88·5	92·3	100·4	86·7	92·2
101·5	100·3	87·9	94·8	83·7	88·5	91·8	100·1	86·1	92·0
101·5	100·3	87·7	93·9	83·8	88·7	91·7	99·9	86·0	92·1
101·6	100·3	87·0	91·5	83·8	88·7	91·6	99·5	86·0	91·6
101·6	100·3	86·8	91·0	83·9	88·7	91·6	98·7	86·7	91·8
101·6	100·2	86·9	91·1	84·0	88·7	91·6	98·7	86·7	91·7
101·6	100·3	87·0	91·3	84·0	88·8	92·0	99·2	87·1	91·3
101·7	100·1	87·1	91·8	84·0	88·5	92·6	100·2	87·5	91·2
101·8	100·1	87·1	91·8	83·9	88·6	93·2	101·2	88·1	91·1
*	100·1	87·1	91·7	*	88·7	93·4	101·6	*	91·2
101·8	100·1	87·0	91·7	83·7	88·7	93·9	102·4	88·6	91·4
101·8	100·1	87·0	91·7	83·9	88·4	94·7	103·3	89·1	91·8
101·8	100·1	87·1	91·9	83·9	88·7	95·3	103·4	90·2	92·3
101·8	100·1	87·2	92·1	84·0	88·7	96·6	105·0	91·2	92·9
101·9	100·1	87·3	92·0	84·2	88·9	97·4	106·1	91·8	93·7
102·0	100·1	87·6	91·8	84·9	88·9	98·3	106·8	92·6	94·2
102·1	100·1	87·7	91·8	85·1	89·0	98·3	106·9	92·7	94·3
102·3	100·1	87·8	92·0	85·1	88·9	98·0	106·5	92·5	94·5
102·4	100·1	88·1	92·7	85·2	89·1	98·0	107·0	92·4	94·4
102·4	100·1	88·1	*	85·2	89·2	97·9	*	92·2	94·5
102·4	100·1	87·8	92·2	85·1	88·5	97·4	106·0	91·6	94·8
102·1	100·1	87·6	91·9	84·8	88·8	97·3	105·9	91·1	95·3
102·3	100·1	87·6	91·7	84·9	88·8	98·4	107·7	91·6	95·8
102·3	100·1	87·5	91·8	84·6	88·9	100·0	109·2	93·0	97·4
102·3	100·0	87·7	92·6	84·6	88·9	101·0	110·2	93·8	99·2
102·2	100·0	88·0	93·1	84·8	88·9	101·2	110·3	94·1	99·3
102·1	100·0	88·1	92·9	85·1	89·0	102·2	112·5	94·1	99·3
102·2	100·0	88·1	92·9	85·1	89·0	103·6	113·1	95·8	99·7
102·2	100·0	88·0	92·8	85·0	89·0	103·3	112·5	95·9	99·4
102·2	100·1	87·8	92·6	84·7	88·7	102·3	111·1	94·8	100·7
102·2	100·1	88·0	92·6	84·9	89·8	102·3	112·3	94·3	100·7
102·2	100·0	88·1	92·6	85·1	89·8	102·6	112·3	94·4	100·5

* Market Closed.

STATEMENT 40

AVERAGE YIELDS ON GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Per cent per annum)

Loans	As on Nov. 14,1951	Average for March 1953	April 1953	May 1953	June 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1953	Jan. 1954	Feb. 1954	Mar. 1954	Annual Average 1953-54	1952-53
Terminables :																
Under 5 years																
2¼% 1954 ..	2·58	3·33	3·39	3·41	3·34	3·41	3·48	3·45	3·49	3·53	3·65	3·55	3·53	3·48	3·48	3·07
2½% 1955 ..	2·63	3·22	3·24	3·24	3·21	3·26	3·29	3·32	3·36	3·40	3·48	3·48	3·49	3·50	3·36	3·11
4½% 1955-60 ..	2·59	3·15	3·11	3·07	3·05	3·00	2·91	2·94	2·94	2·87	2·80	2·80	2·99	3·09	2·96	3·26
3% 1957 ..	3·02	3·32	3·32	3·33	3·44	3·44	3·42	3·42	3·45	3·48	3·47	3·50	3·49	3·50	3·44	3·36
3% 1958 ..	3·04	3·30	3·31	3·30	3·39	3·40	3·41	3·42	3·42	3·45	3·44	3·44	3·45	3·46	3·41	3·34
Between 5 and 10 years																
3% 1959-61 ..	3·24	3·67	3·66	3·60	3·68	3·70	3·73	3·75	3·76	3·77	3·77	3·78	3·79	3·76	3·73	3·68
2¾% 1960 ..	3·33	3·78	3·78	3·75	3·77	3·82	3·83	3·84	3·85	3·87	3·86	3·88	3·89	3·91	3·84	3·73
4% 1960-70 ..	3·14	3·67	3·67	3·62	3·62	3·65	3·66	3·67	3·67	3·67	3·66	3·69	3·66	3·65	3·66	3·72
3½% 1961* ..					3·76	3·75	3·75	3·75	3·73	3·68	3·66	3·67	3·67	3·64	3·71	
2½% 1961 ..	3·26	3·84	3·84	3·82	3·84	3·87	3·90	3·90	3·92	3·93	3·94	3·94	3·94	3·97	3·90	3·81
2¾% 1962 ..	3·36	3·82	3·81	3·79	3·81	3·84	3·85	3·85	3·86	3·87	3·87	3·88	3·89	3·90	3·85	3·81
3% 1963-65 ..	3·46	3·88	3·89	3·86	3·91	3·93	3·95	3·94	3·95	3·95	3·96	3·97	3·98	3·96	3·94	3·86
Between 10 and 15 years																
3% 1964 ..	3·42	3·82	3·82	3·78	3·82	3·85	3·87	3·86	3·87	3·87	3·87	3·89	3·89	3·88	3·86	3·80
3% 1966-68 ..	3·52	3·91	3·92	3·91	3·93	3·96	3·98	3·99	3·97	3·99	3·98	3·99	3·99	3·99	3·97	3·92
Between 15 and 20 years																
3% 1970-75 ..	3·52	4·07	4·08	4·07	4·09	4·10	4·11	4·11	4·11	4·12	4·12	4·12	4·13	4·12	4·11	4·03
Over 20 years																
2¾% 1976 ..	3·41	3·88	3·88	3·86	3·88	3·89	3·89	3·89	3·89	3·90	3·90	3·90	3·91	3·91	3·89	3·86
Non-terminables :																
3% Conversion Loan 1986 or Later F	3·37	3·62	3·65	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·66	3·65	3·65	3·66	3·64	3·64	3·63	3·63	3·64	3·66
3% Rupee Paper F	3·25	3·61	3·62	3·61	3·62	3·62	3·64	3·64	3·66	3·66	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·64	3·69
Rupee Counterparts :																
3½% 1954-59 ..	2·84	3·27	3·31	3·34	3·33	3·31	3·31	3·39	3·32	3·32	3·31	3·29	3·26	3·24	3·31	3·29
4½% 1958-68 ..	2·85	3·39	3·37	3·37	3·37	3·35	3·36	3·34	3·32	3·31	3·29	3·27	3·24	3·22	3·32	3·43

Note.—Yields are based on prices quoted at Bombay. Income-tax is neglected in calculating yields. Yields are calculated to earlier dates of redemption. *Issued on June 8, 1953.
F= Flat Yield.

STATEMENT 41

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE INDUSTRIAL SHARES, 1953-54

SCRIPS	End of		End of					1953-54		*Percentage variation of 7 over 2*	*Percentage variation of 7 over 3*
	May 1950	May 1951	March 1953	June 1953	September 1953	December 1953	March 1954	Highest	Lowest		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
Steels :											
Tata Deferred	1,618 12	2,128 12	1,830 0	1,886 4	1 831 4	2,023 12	2,220 0(*a*)	2,237 8	1,791 4	*+ 4·3*	*+21·3*
Tata Ordinary	316 0	398 8	316 8	328 12	314 12	345 8	370 12(*b*)	374 0	311 4	*— 7·0*	*+17·1*
Indian Iron	29 13	38 9	24 15	24 9½	23 2½	26 6½	29 8½	30 8	21 11	*—23·4*	*+18·4*
Textiles :											
Bombay Dyeing	967 8(*c*)	526 4	387 8	376 4	356 4	401 4	422 8	441 4	353 10	*—19·7*	*+ 9·0*
Kohinoor	290 4xd	396 8	294 8	304 4	276 8	296 0	315 12	326 8	275 8	*—20·5*	*+ 7·2*
Swadeshi	248 0	330 0	257 0	247 12	237 8	272 8	304 8	306 0	236 0	*— 7·7*	*+18·5*
Buckingham	136 0	167 0	121 0	122 4	122 0	131 0	140 0xd	149 0	115 0	*—16·2*	*+15·7*
Bank and Insurance :											
India	179 0	161 0	153 8	158 4	155 8	157 8	149 4	160 4	149 4	*— 7·3*	*— 2·8*
Central (F.P.)	83 0	79 0	65 12	66 0	68 0	66 8	59 0	69 8	59 0	*—25·3*	*—10·3*
Imperial (F.P.)	1,837 8	1,900 0	1,847 8	1,875 0	1,835 0	1,850 0	1,782 8	1,888 12	1,765 0	*— 6·2*	*— 3·5*
Oriental	4,870 0	5,000 0	6,710 0	7,170 0	7,050 0	7,250 0	7,760 0	7,760 0	6 535 0	*+55·2*	*+15·7*
New India	64 0	51 0	42 4	41 0	39 12	40 4	49 0	50 0	37 12	*— 3·9*	*+16·0*
Jute :											
Anglo-India	236 0	445 0	225 0	232 8	200 0	198 8	198 0	239 0	194 0	*—55·5*	*—12·0*
Howrah	29 6	40 4	23 9	24 3	23 0	24 1	24 5	26 8	22 10	*—39·6*	*+ 3·2*
Coal :											
Bengal	516 0	637 0	540 0	540 0	507 0	501 0	515 0	540 0	496 0	*—19·2*	*— 4·6*
Burrakur	14 2	16 11xd	11 1	10 1xd	8 13	8 10	8 8	11 0	8 4	*—49·1*	*—23·2*
Tea :											
Hasimara	43 12	47 8	26 8	28 8	27 8	31 10	34 2	34 8	23 0	*—28·2*	*+28·8*
Patrakola	196 0	240 0	104 0	125 0	125 0	165 0	185 0	185 0	100 0	*—22·9*	*+77·9*
Miscellaneous :											
Carew Sugar	8 12	8 10	6 1	6 10	7 2	7 8	7 10	8 8	5 6	*—11·6*	*+25·8*
Belapur Sugar	226 0	283 8	235 8	229 0	242 0	248 8xd	263 0	274 0	222 8	*— 7·2*	*+11·7*
Chembra Peak	5 8	5 5	2 12	2 13½	2 5	3 2	3 5	3 13	2 4	*—37·7*	*+20·5*
Cochin Malabar ..	5 4	11 8	6 4	6 10	6 6	6 14½	6 15	7 3	6 1	*—39·7*	*+11·0*
A. C. C.	152 4	173 12	170 12	170 8	170 0	185 12	157 12xr.	189 12	147 8xr.	*— 9·2*	*— 7·6*
Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore-Cochin ..	6 3	7 1xd	3 2½	3 4	3 0	3 8	4 0	4 8½	2 15	*—43·4*	*+26·7*
Scindia Steam	10 14	18 12½	13 14½	12 14	13 10½	15 13	17 15½	18 14	12 8	*— 4·3*	*+29·2*

(*a*) As on March 26, 1954

(*b*) As on March 26, 1954 before the issue of bonus shares; the price on March 31, 1954 after the issue of bonus shares was Rs. 187-4

(*c*) Before the issue of bonus shares.

STATEMENT 42

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES, 1953

(Rupees in Crores)

CLASSIFICATION	Applications*		Consents											
			Total		Initial		Further Others		Further Debenture		Further Bonus	
	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount	No. of Companies	Amount
Industrial	131	71·99	124	71·40 (*99·2*)	23	15·49	42	28·63	20	13·92	39	13·36
Non-Industrial	141	17·81	108	9·99 (*56·1*)	8	2·85	55	5·79	—	—	45	1·35
(*a*) Agricultural	18	3·90	15	1·13 (*29·0*)	1	0·45	7	0·55	—	—	7	0·13
(*b*) Financial	71	1·64	52	0·85 (*51·8*)	1	0·20	34	0·38	—	—	17	0·27
(*c*) Trade & Transport	37	7·04	29	5·87 (*83·4*)	4	0·80	10	4·40	—	—	15	0·67
(*d*) Miscellaneous	15	5·23	12	2·15 (*41·1*)	2	1·40	4	0·46	—	—	6	0·29
Total for 1953	**272**	**89·79**	**232**	**81·39** (*90·6*)	**31**	**18·34**	**97**	**34·42**	**20**	**13·92**	**84**	**14·72**
,, 1952	**326**	**152·33**	**254**	**39·79** (*26·1*)	**23**	**12·69**	**121**	**17·57**	**9**	**1·75**	**101**	**7·77**
,, 1951	**410**	**68·32**	**343**	**59·56** (*87·2*)	**46**	**21·60**	**153**	**23·27**	**16**	**3·92**	**128**	**10·77**
,, 1950	**320**	**84·93**	**263**	**74·75** (*87·9*)	**47**	**13·69**	**98**	**41·59**	**25**	**10·93**	**93**	**8·54**
,, 1949	**387**	**72·68**	**326**	**63·03** (*86·7*)	**72**	**25·74**	**137**	**27·20**	—	—	**117**	**10·08**

Note.—Figures in brackets represent consents as percentages of the total amount applied for.

* Figures relate only to applications disposed of during the period and not to applications actually received during the period.

STATEMENT 43

Assets and Liabilities of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Liabilities							Assets						
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1. Capital Authorised (10,00·00)							1. Cash in hand and with Bankers	94·26	26·11	47·28	55·08	25·60	5·45
Issued and Paid-up	4,95·35	5,00·00	5,00·00	5,00·00	5,00·00	5,00·00							
2. Reserve Fund	—	0·50	1·00	2·00	3·00	10·06	2. Investments in Government Securities	3,58·41	6,95·83	4,58·33	3,58·27	2,00·38	2,00·38
3. Provision for Taxation	—	—	—	—	—	18·01							
4. Bonds and Debentures	—	5,30·00	5,30·00	5,80·50	5,80·50	7,80·50	3. Loans and Advances	29·90	3,15·06	5,20·79	6,55·42	8,61·67	11,19·58
5. Borrowings from Reserve Bank of India	—	—	—	—	—	29·50							
6. Fixed Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	4. Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Contingent Liabilities under Guarantees and Underwriting Agreements per contra	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Guarantees and Underwriting Agreements per contra	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other Liabilities	4·38	34·76	36·79	40·44	60·52	46·24	6. Other Assets	17·16	28·26	41·39	54·17	56·37	58·90
Total	**4,99·73**	**10,65·26**	**10,67·79**	**11,22·94**	**11,44·02**	**13,84·31**	**Total**	**4,99·73**	**10,65·26**	**10,67·79**	**11,22·94**	**11,44·02**	**13,84·31**

Note.—Figures are as at the end of March.

STATEMENT 44

Prices (Weekly) of Gold and Silver and Estimated Stocks in Bombay, 1953-54

1953-54 As at the close of		Gold				Silver*			
		Spot	Forward†	Premium (+) or Discount (−) of spot over forward	Estimated Visible Stocks	Spot	Forward†	Premium (+) or Discount (−) of spot over forward	Estimated Visible Stocks
		(Per fine tola)			(Tolas)	(Per 100 tolas gross)			(In bars of 2,800 tolas)
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
April	3	85 3	84 14	+ 0 5	36,000	156 11	155 11	+ 1 0	1,500
,,	10	87 ½	86 3½	+ 0 13	40,000	157 0	155 8	+ 1 8	1,100
,,	17	88 2	87 11	+ 0 7	40,000	162 6	160 14	+ 1 8	1,000
,,	24	87 12	87 8	+ 0 4	50,000	163 2	161 10	+ 1 8	1,300
			(87 5)	(+ 0 7)			(161 11)	(+ 1 7)	
May	1	86 4	86 0	+ 0 4	25,000	161 2	158 12	+ 2 6	1,200
							(159 6)	(+ 1 12)	
,,	8	86 12	86 6	+ 0 6	35,000	164 12	163 4	+ 1 8	1,300
,,	15	87 10½	87 3½	+ 0 7	50,000	165 8	164 0	+ 1 8	1,500
							(162 11)	(+ 2 13)	
,,	22	87 12	87 7	+ 0 5	35,000	163 15	162 7	+ 1 8	1,500
			(87 4)	(+ 0 8)			(159 13)	(+ 4 2)	
,,	29	88 4	87 14	+ 0 6	30,000	162 6	162 6	—	1,600
			(87 4)	(+ 1 0)			(157 15)	(+ 4 7)	
June	5	89 3	87 11	+ 1 8	25,000	158 0	155 12	+ 2 4	1,500
,,	12	90 2	88 9	+ 1 9	20,000	159 14	157 14	+ 2 0	1,100
,,	19	92 10½	90 14½	+ 1 12	22,000	161 6	159 6	+ 2 0	1,100
			(89 7½)	(+ 3 3)			(157 8)	(+ 3 14)	
,,	26	91 2½	90 10½	+ 0 8	25,000	159 13	158 13	+ 1 0	1,200
			(89 ½)	(+ 2 2)			(156 11)	(+ 3 2)	
July	3	87 14½	86 10½	+ 1 4	18,000	155 6	152 14	+ 2 8	1,200
,,	10	88 6½	87 1½	+ 1 5	18,000	156 4	153 12	+ 2 8	1,100
,,	17	87 14½	87 2½	+ 0 12	21,000	156 14	154 14	+ 2 0	1,200
,,	24	86 15	86 13	+ 0 2	17,000	156 7	154 15	+ 1 8	2,000
			(85 14)	(+ 1 1)			(152 4)	(+ 4 3)	
,,	31	86 5	85 3	+ 1 2	18,000	152 15	150 7	+ 2 8	2,400
August	7	87 1	86 0	+ 1 1	23,000	154 0	152 0	+ 2 0	2,200
,,	14	87 10	87 0	+ 0 10	20,000	155 15	153 7	+ 2 8	2,300
,,	21	87 4½	86 15½	+ 0 5	20,000	154 12	152 8	+ 2 4	2,300
			(86 11½)	(+ 1 3)			(152 11)	(+ 2 1)	
,,	28	88 6½	87 9½	+ 0 13	19,000	157 12	155 4	+ 2 8	2,200

September	4	..	..	..	87 12	87 4	+ 0 8	15,000	160 13	158 9	+ 2 4	2,200
,,	11	..	..	..	87 13	87 6	+ 0 9	20,000	157 14	156 2	+ 1 12	2,800
,,	18	..	..	..	87 4½	86 14½	+ 0 6	20,000	158 1	156 9	+ 1 8	2,600
						(86 1½)	(+ 1 3)			(157 0)	(+ 1 1)	
,,	25	..	..	..	85 6½	84 5½	+ 1 1	13,000	154 1	151 15	+ 2 2	2,600
										(152 9)	(+ 1 8)	
October	2‡	..	..	..	84 6	83 0	+ 1 6	19,000	152 13	151 5	+ 1 8	2,700
,,	9	..	..	..	83 7	82 13	+ 0 10	30,000	155 10	154 2	+ 1 8	2,700
,,	16	..	..	..	82 3½	81 12½	+ 0 7	25,000	153 2	151 10	+ 1 8	2,700
						(81 3½)	(+ 1 0)			(152 2)	(— 1 0)	
,,	23	..	..	..	81 1	80 8	+ 0 9	28,000	151 0	149 0	+ 2 0	2,800
										(149 12)	(+ 1 4)	
,,	30	..	..	..	80 3	79 12	+ 0 7	25,000	151 10	150 6	+ 1 4	2,800
November	6	..	..	..	81 5	80 10	+ 0 11	48,000	153 9	152 3	+ 1 6	2,800
,,	13	..	..	..	82 6½	81 14½	+ 0 8	26,000	155 3	153 11	+ 1 8	2,800
,,	20	..	..	..	83 9	83 7	+ 0 2	32,000	154 6	152 14	+ 1 8	2,800
						(83 0)	(+ 0 9)			(153 6)	(+ 1 0)	
,,	27	..	..	..	83 6	82 15	+ 0 7	35,000	154 4	152 12	+ 1 8	2,800
December	4	..	..	..	81 5½	81 3½	+ 0 2	34,000	152 9	151 1	+ 1 8	2,800
,,	11	..	..	..	81 2½	80 15½	+ 0 3	30,000	153 8	152 0	+ 1 8	2,600
,,	18	..	..	..	81 4½	81 3½	+ 0 1	29,000	150 8	150 11	— 0 3	2,800
						(81 3½)	(— 0 1)			(151 6)	(— 0 14)	
,,	25	..	..	..	83 4½	83 2½	+ 0 2	28,000	152 11	153 3	— 0 8	2,600
January	1	..	..	..	81 14	81 15	— 0 1	28,000	151 13	152 5	— 0 8	2,600
,,	8	..	..	..	82 7½	82 7½	—	28,000	155 7	155 14	— 0 7	2,700
,,	15	..	..	..	82 12½	82 11½	+ 0 1	29,000	155 3	155 3	—	2,600
						(82 10)	(+ 0 2½)			(155 13)	(— 0 10)	
,,	22	..	..	..	83 12½	83 12½	—	25,000	158 9	158 15	— 0 6	2,400
,,	29	..	..	..	85 0	84 14	+ 0 2	17,000	160 2	160 6	— 0 4	2,500
February	5	..	..	..	85 7	85 3	+ 0 4	27,000	160 1	160 4	— 0 3	2,200
,,	12	..	..	..	87 5	86 14	+ 0 7	21,000	161 7	161 10	— 0 3	2,200
						(86 9½)	(+ 0 11½)			(162 0)	(— 0 9)	
,,	19	..	..	..	87 6	87 4	+ 0 2	21,000	164 12	164 14	— 0 2	2,200
,,	26	..	..	..	88 ½	87 5½	+ 0 11	18,000	163 9	163 13	— 0 4	2,100
March	5	..	..	..	89 3	88 4	+ 0 15	16,000	163 14	164 1	— 0 3	2,100
,,	12	..	..	..	88 7	87 15	+ 0 8	16,000	163 10	163 13	— 0 3	2,100
						(87 10)	(+ 0 13)			(164 2)	(— 0 8)	
,,	19	..	..	..	89 3	88 15½	+ 0 3½	18,000	166 6	166 7	— 0 1	2,100
						(88 13)	(+ 0 6)			(166 15)	(— 0 9)	
,,	26	..	..	..	89 4	88 3	+ 1 1	21,000	167 1	167 10	— 0 9	2,000

* Spot quotations for silver relate to ·999 fineness upto December 13 and thereafter to ·9900–·9959 fineness. When two settlements run during one week, the quotation for the new settlement is shown in brackets.

† Monthly settlements.

‡ Market closed; preceding working day's quotations given.

STATEMENT 45

PRICES OF BAR GOLD AND SOVEREIGNS IN BOMBAY AND IMPORT DUTY (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

	Gold (per fine tola)						Sovereigns			Estimated Visible Stocks of gold in Bombay(*d*)	*Import Duty per tola*
	SPOT			FORWARD(*a*)			SPOT				
	Highest	Lowest	Average(*b*)	Highest	Lowest	Average(*b*)	Highest(*c*)	Lowest(*c*)	Average(*b*)		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(Tolas)	*Rs. a. p.*
1938-39 ..	37 10 6	34 12 3	35 10 3	37 10 6	34 12 0	36 4 3					
1945-46 ..	97 12 0	63 6 0	80 3 0	89 14 0	62 6 0	77 6 9	68 8 0	44 0 0	55 13 5	1,09,808	*25 0 0(e)*
1948-49 ..	121 0 0	103 0 0	114 9 10	118 8 0	109 14 0	113 14 1	79 8 0	69 4 0	75 0 1	39,808	*12 8 0*
1949-50 ..	119 10 0	107 2 0	114 14 11	118 14 0	106 6 0	113 8 4	79 0 0	71 11 0	75 2 5	43,660	*12 8 0*
1950-51 ..	120 2 0	104 12 0	113 7 4	118 14 0	104 8 0	113 3 5	78 4 0	73 13 0	76 0 9	77,308	*12* 8 0 *13 2 0(e)**
1951-52 ..	118 10 0	79 8 0	109 1 1	118 7 0	95 0 0	110 14 10	80 0 0	61 0 0	76 2 7	69,173	*13 2 0**
1952-53 ..	95 14 0	77 5 0	88 0 1	93 6 0	76 14 0	86 12 7	66 4 0	55 0 0	61 4 6	38,327	*13 2 0**
1953-54 ..	93 6 0	79 8 0	86 1 6	91 7 0	79 1 0	85 8 5	59 4 0	55 8 0	57 5 8	25,942	*13 2 0**
April 1953..	88 8 0 (17)	84 13 0 (6)	86 14 5	88 1 0 (17,20)	84 3 0 (6)	86 9 0	58 12 0 (22)	57 4 0 (2,3)	58 0 10	41,500	
May „ ..	88 11 0 (14)	85 13 0 (2)	87 7 4	88 1 0 (14)	85 7 0 (2)	87 0 5	57 12 0 (6,7,12-14)	57 4 0 (2)	57 9 1	35,000	
June „ ..	93 6 0 (16)	87 13 0 (1)	90 11 1	91 7 0 (22)	86 14 0 (5)	89 4 8	59 4 0 (20)	57 8 0 (1)	58 6 1	23,000	
July „ ..	89 4 0 (1,2)	85 15 0 (27)	87 8 11	88 0 0 (2)	84 13 0 (27)	86 7 7	58 4 0 (13)	57 0 0 (25,27,28,30)	57 9 11	18,400	
August „ ..	88 14 0 (29)	86 9 0 (1)	87 9 8	88 4 6 (25)	85 7 0 (1)	86 11 3	58 4 0 (28,29)	57 4 0 (1,7)	57 11 9	20,500	
September „ ..	88 2 0 (11)	85 1 0 (25,28)	86 15 1	87 10 6 (2)	83 13 0 (28)	86 2 11	58 2 0 (10,11,14, 15,19,21)	57 4 0 (30)	57 13 9	17,000	
October „ ..	85 6 0 (1)	79 8 0 (26)	81 14 10	84 0 0 (1)	79 1 0 (26)	81 3 1	56 14 0 (1)	55 8 0 (6)	56 0 8	25,400	
November „ ..	84 13 0 (19)	80 0 0 (2)	82 8 11	84 7 0 (19)	79 7 0 (2)	82 3 10	57 6 0 (21,23)	56 6 0 (2)	57 2 2	35,250	
December „ ..	83 8 0 (22,26)	80 0 0 (12)	81 12 7	83 7 0 (26)	80 0 0 (12)	81 9 2	56 10 0 (1)	56 0 0 (8)	55 4 10	30,250	
January 1954..	85 6 0 (28)	81 13 0 (2)	83 7 2	85 4 0 (28)	81 14 0 (2)	83 6 6	56 8 0 (18,28)	56 0 0 (1,9,11,12, 16,25)	56 3 3	25,400	
February „ ..	89 13 0 (17)	84 14 6 (6)	87 0 0	89 8 0 (17)	84 12 6 (6)	86 13 0	57 12 0 (16,17)	56 8 0 (5,6)	57 1 9	21,750	
March „ ..	91 5 0 (31)	87 14 0 (2,23)	89 1 7	90 6 0 (31)	87 3 0 (23)	88 5 11	59 2 0 (30,31)	57 4 0 (2)	58 3 0	17,750	

The United States Treasury's price of gold : $ 35 per fine ounce from February 1, 1934.

The United Kingdom Treasury's buying price of gold : £8-12-3 per fine ounce from June 9, 1945 and £12-8-0 from September 19, 1949. Market price from March 22, 1954, on which date the London gold market was reopened for free trading on a restricted basis ; the free market price fluctuated between £12-8-6 and £12-8-3½ during the period March 22 to March 31, 1954.

(*a*) Monthly settlements. - In arriving at the highest, lowest and average prices, all settlement rates have been taken into account. (*b*) Average of closing quotations on working days. (*c*) Figures relate to closing prices on working days. (*d*) Average of week-end stocks. (*e*) Effective from March.

* Including a surcharge of 5 per cent.

Note.—Figures within brackets refer to dates of quotations.

STATEMENT 46

Prices of Silver in Bombay and Import Duty (Annual and Monthly)

		Market Price (*a*) (Per 100 tolas gross)						Estimated Visible Stocks in Bombay(*c*) (in bars of 2,800 tolas)	*Import Duty per 100 tolas*
		Spot			Forward (*b*)				
		Highest	Lowest	Average (*d*)	Highest	Lowest	Average (*d*)		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
1938-39	..	53 2 0	48 7 0	50 15 9	52 15 6	48 2 0	50 14 8		*7 0 6*
1945-46	..	161 4 0	116 14 0	135 10 11	157 14 0	117 0 0	135 15 4	3,817	*8 7 0 (e)* *18 12 0(f)*
1948-49	..	190 8 0	166 8 0	177 9 0	180 10 0	165 14 0	173 13 2	5,446	*9 6 0*
1949-50	..	192 12 0	158 14 0	174 11 10	192 12 0	153 12 0	175 14 2	3,466	*9 6 0*
1950-51	..	198 12 0	173 14 0	185 14 3	197 4 0	173 7 0	184 11 10	3,727	*9 6 0* *9 13 6(f)**
1951-52	..	207 4 0	142 0 0	188 4 3	207 0 0	176 4 0	192 4 2	4,456	*9 13 6**
1952-53	..	174 12 0	141 12 0	159 8 4	171 14 0	140 10 0	157 6 6	2,127	*9 13 6**
1953-54	..	167 14 0	148 14 0	157 4 10	169 8 0	147 6 0	157 0 1	2,106	*9 13 6**
		169 2 0	149 14 0	159 13 6					
April	1953	164 15 0 (22,25)	152 12 0 (6)	160 3 9	163 12 0 (22)	151 8 0 (6)	159 8 6	1,225	
May	,,	167 14 0 (14)	157 14 0 (2)	163 15 3	166 6 0 (14)	156 2 0 (2)	161 8 7	1,420	
June	,,	166 7 0 (1)	155 3 0 (30)	160 0 11	162 1 0 (16,22)	153 7 0 (30)	157 13 4	1,225	
July	,,	157 4 0 (2)	151 12 0 (4)	155 11 6	155 11 0 (24)	150 1 0 (28)	153 4 9	1,580	
August	,,	159 10 0 (29)	153 1 0 (3)	155 4 7	157 6 0 (29)	150 13 0 (3)	152 14 3	2,250	
September	,,	161 1 0 (4)	152 13 0 (30)	157 3 5	158 13 0 (4)	151 5 0 (30)	155 7 11	2,550	
October	,,	156 2 0 (9)	148 14 0 (21)	152 14 0	154 10 0 (9)	147 6 0 (21)	151 2 7	2,740	
November	,,	155 11 0 (14,25)	152 0 0 (2)	154 2 9	154 11 0 (14,17)	150 12 0 (2)	153 0 0	2,800	
December	,,	154 3 0 (11)	150 14 0 (2)	152 10 5	153 13 0 (26)	149 6 0 (2)	151 12 5	2,700	
		153 5 0 (26)	149 14 0 (17)	151 12 9					
January	1954	161 8 0 (28)	151 12 0 (1)	156 11 0	161 13 0 (28)	152 4 0 (1,2)	157 0 11	2,560	
February	,,	166 4 0 (17)	159 7 0 (5)	162 10 6	166 4 0 (17)	159 10 0 (5)	163 0 0	2,175	
March	,,	169 2 0 (31)	162 12 0 (12)	165 5 0	169 8 0 (31)	162 15 0 (12)	165 8 11	2,075	

(*a*) Spot quotations for silver relate to ·999 fineness upto December 13, 1953 and thereafter to ·9900—·9959 fineness. (*b*) Monthly settlements. In arriving at the highest, lowest and average prices, all settlement rates have been taken into account. (*c*) Average of week-end stocks. (*d*) Average of closing quotations on working days. (*e*) Including a surcharge of 20 per cent. (*f*) Effective from March. * Including a surcharge of 5 per cent.

Note.— Figures within brackets refer to dates of quotations.

STATEMENT 47

Assaying and Refining of Gold and Silver at the Indian Mints

(Thousands of Tolas)

	Melting and Assaying			Refining* Bombay
	Bombay	Calcutta	**Total**	
		GOLD		
1938-39	64,78	8,27	**73,05**	9,54
1945-46	7,57	31	**7,89**	15,32
1946-47	1,40	28	**1,68**	20,01
1947-48	1,91	73	**2,65**	29,36
1948-49	34	73	**1,06**	27,35
1949-50	25	1,02	**1,27**	19,91
1950-51	14	2,45	**2,59**	18,64
1951-52	20	40†	**60**	27,43
1952-53	2	26‡	**28**	24,11
1953-54	6	74‡	**80**	17,21
		SILVER		
1938-39	76	1,07	**1,83**	51,58
1945-46	4,52	11,38	**15,89**	5,11,31
1946-47	14,76	12,54	**27,30**	7,23,06
1947-48	9,11	39,91	**49,01**	5,49,82
1948-49	28	3,41	**3,69**	1,89,94
1949-50	30	20,55	**20,86**	8,74,33
1950-51	1,27	96,29	**97,56**	16,50
1951-52	1,21	62,98†	**64,19**	44,46
1952-53	40	62,15‡	**62,55**	28,92
1953-54	25	72,82‡	**73,07**	13,41

* The Calcutta and Alipore Mints did not undertake any refining work. † Includes figures in respect of the Alipore Mint. ‡ Figures relate to the Alipore Mint.

STATEMENT 48

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver (Private and Government)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS (*a*)		NET IMPORTS (+) OR EXPORTS (−)	
	Quantity in thousands of ounces	Value in lakhs of rupees	Quantity in thousands of ounces	Value in lakhs of rupees	Quantity in thousands of ounces	Value in lakhs of rupees
			GOLD			
1938-39(*b*) ..	78	73	14,35	13,80	− 23,88(*c*)	− 23,26(*c*)
1945-46(*d*) ..	11	22	21	50	− 10	− 28
1946-47 ..	3,89	9,46	1,03	1,52	+ 2,86	+ 7,94
1947-48 ..	3,50	9,82	1	2	+ 3,50	+ 9,80
1948-49 ..	1	3	—	1	+ 1	+ 2
1949-50 ..	1	2	—	—	+ 1	+ 2
1950-51 ..	7	21	1	4	+ 6	+ 17
1951-52 ..	40	1,16	—	1	+ 40	+ 1,15
1952-53 ..	1	2	—	—	+ 1	+ 2
1953-54 ..	1	2	—	—	+ 1	+ 2
			SILVER (*c*)			
1938-39(*b*) ..	1,14,41	1,49	74,04	91	+ 40,37	+ 58
1945-46 ..	5,62,82	8,07	5,46	16	+5,57,36	+ 791
1946-47 ..	7,05,57	24,59	51	2	+7,05,06	+ 24,57
1947-48 ..	2,62,05	11,60	2	—	+2,62,03	+ 11,60
1948-49 ..	18,20	84	—	—	+ 18,20	+ 84
1949-50 ..	1,49	6	78	4	+ 71	+ 2
1950-51 ..	66	3	—	—	+ 66	+ 3
1951-52 ..	1,67	9	—	—	+ 1,66	+ 9
1952-53 ..	1,28	5	—	—	+ 1.28	+ 5
1953-54 ..	1,42	6	1	—	+ 1.41	+ 6

Note.—Figures upto the end of February 1948 are on a pre-partition basis (*i.e.*, for undivided India), but those relating to the ports of Karachi and Chittagong have been excluded from August 1 and 15, 1947, respectively. Since March 1948, the data have been worked out on a post-partition basis (*i.e.* the figures include Indian Union's trade with Pakistan). Foreign trade of Kutch has been included from June 1948 and of Travancore, Saurashtra and Okha from April 1949. Foreign air-borne trade of Delhi air-ports has been included from April 1950.

(*a*) Including re-exports. (*b*) Figures relate to India and Burma. (*c*) Including 1,030,420 ounces of gold valued at Rs. 10.19 lakhs earmarked on account of purchasers abroad. (*d*) Figures for 1945-46 do not include the sale of 0·9 million ounces made in India on behalf of the Allied Governments during that year. (*e*) Government of India rupees are shown at face value.

BUDGETARY POSITION OF

	1938-39	1945-46	1947-48(a)	1948-49
I.—REVENUE ACCOUNT				
A.—(1) Revenue	**84·47**	**361·18**	**178·77**	**371·70**
(2) Tax Revenue	73·90	282·14	162·05	319·94
(3) *(2) as percentage of (1)*	*87·5*	*78·1*	*90·7*	*86·1*
(4) Non-Tax Revenue	10·57	79·05	16·72	51·76
B.—(1) Expenditure	**85·11**	**484·61**	**185·29**	**320·86**
(2) Defence (Net)	46·18	360·23	86·63	146·05
(3) *(2) as percentage of (1)*	*54·3*	*74·3*	*46·8*	*45·5*
(4) Civil Expenditure	38·93	124·38	98·66	174·81
C.—Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	**− 0·64**	**−123·43**	**− 6·52**	**+ 50·84**
II.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
A.—Receipts				
Permanent Debt (Net)	—	275·94	—	—
Other Debt (Net)	17·83	169·81	—	317·71
Repayment of Loans and Advances granted by Central Government (Net)	2·53	16·82	—	—
B.—Disbursements				
Recoverable War Expenditure	—	374·54	—	—
Capital outlay outside the Revenue Account	9·07	57·46	56·89	408·99
Redemption of Permanent Debt (Net)	3·24	—	18·62	47·54
Repayment of other Debt (Net)	—	—	37·51	—
Loans and Advances by Central Government (Net)	—	—	20·39	28·66
C.—Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	**+ 8·05**	**+405·11**	**−133·41**	**−167·48**
III.—MISCELLANEOUS (g) (Net)	− 5·58	− 18·43	+ 29·25	+ 34·97
IV.—OVERALL SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (−)	**+ 1·83**	**+263·25**	**−110·68**	**− 81·67**
V.—CASH BALANCE				
Opening	11·31	266·28	270·30	273·90
Closing	13·14	529·53	159·62	192·23

Note.—Figures for 1938-39 and 1945-46 relate to undivided India ; later figures relate to the Indian Union. From 1947-48, accounts are provisional. Figures for 1954-55 are those presented to Parliament.

(a) From August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

(g) Including Miscellaneous Deposits and Advances, Remittances and Others.

MENT 49

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Crores of Rupees)

1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 Budget	1953-54 Revised	1954-55 Budget
350·39	**410·66**	**515·36**	**418·28**	**422·77**	**398·14**	**424·74**
						+(11·85)(d)
311·54	357·00	459·99	370·20(b)	354·37(b)	347·94(b)	362·83 (b)
						(11·85)(d)
88·9	*86·9*	*89·3*	*88·5*	*83·8*	*87·4*	*85·4*
38·85	53·66	55·37	48·08	68·40(c)	50·20	61·91(c)
317·12	**351·44**	**387·27**	**379·35**	**422·32**	**415·10**	**450·80**
148·86	164·13	170·96	179·52	199·84	199·68	205·62
46·9	*46·7*	*44·1*	*47·3*	*47·3*	*48·1*	*45·6*
168·26	187·31	216·31	199·83	222·48	215·42	245·18
+ 33·27	**+ 59·22**	**+ 128·09**	**+ 38·93**	**+ 0·45**	**− 16·96**	**− 14·21**(c)
- -	- -	23·36	27·76	—	- -	25·26
124·14	59·09	30·58	2·19	161·23	186·77	331 15
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—	—
—	—	—	—	- -	—	—
120·30	55·73	118·12(f)	38·80(f)	76·64(f)	63·90(f)	145·75(f)
28·32	7·76	- -	—	18·83	39·14	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55·57	57·63	60·16	85·39	96·33	116·55	184·21
− 80·05	**− 62·04**	**−124·39**	**− 94·24**	**− 30·57**	**− 32·82**	**+ 26·45**
+ 2·98	+ 15·26	− 2·79	− 8·23	+ 1·97	+ 1·49	− 0·12
− 43·80	**+ 12·44**	**+ 0·91**	**− 63·54**	**− 28·15**	**− 48·29**	**+ 12·12**
193·28	149·50	161·78	162·68	79·84	99·14	50·85
149·48	161·94	162·69	99·14	51·69	50·85	62·97

(b) Exclusive of States' share of Union Excise Duties (for details, see footnote to Statement 50).

On the expenditure side, the States' share is debited under 'Direct Demands on Revenue' under civil expenditure—B (4). Necessary adjustments have also been made in the figures of revenue and expenditure (A and B).

(c) Including credit taken in the budget for the recovery from Pakistan of Rs. 18 crores in 1953-54 (budget) and Rs. 9 crores in 1954-55 (budget).

(d) Effect of budget proposals. By subsequent concessions, the additional tax revenue has been reduced by Rs. 1·15 crores to Rs. 10·70 crores.

(e) Taking into account the effect of the budget proposals. By subsequent concessions in taxation, the deficit on revenue account is placed at Rs. 15·36 crores and the overall surplus is reduced to Rs. 10·97 crores. Consequently, the closing cash balance is expected to stand at Rs. 61·82 crores.

(f) Includes the sale proceeds of American (Loan) wheat transferred to the Special Development Fund.

STATEMENT 50

IMPORTANT HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(Crores of Rupees)

	1938-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 Budget	1953-54 Revised	1954-55 Budget
Heads of Revenue								
Customs	40·51	124·71	157·15	231·69	173·75	170·00	160·00	175·00
Union Excise Duties	8·66	67·85	67·54	85·78	66·20(*a*)	77·51(*a*)	78·00(*a*)	76·31(*a*) (+11·85)(*b*)
Estate Duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·25(*c*)
Corporation Tax	2·04	39·53	40·49	41·41	43·80	36·62	38·40	38·35
(Excess Profits Tax)	(—)	(3·98)	(3·81)	(1·03)	(—0·45)	(0·85)	(1·10)	(0·50)
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (*d*)	13·74	75·85	85·21	93·33	84·45	68·08	69·31	70·67
(Excess Profits Tax)	(—)	(3·46)	(2·49)	(2·44)	(0·48)	(1·40)	(1·00)	(0·75)
Currency and Mint	0·58	11·22	12·27	11·30	10·17	15·69	15·41	20·42
(Profits of the Reserve Bank)	(0·20)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(12·50)	(12·50)	(17·50)
Net Contribution to General Revenues :								
Railways	1·37	7·00	6·50	6·93	7·11	7·65	7·50	7·37
Posts and Telegraphs	0·19	2·38	3·98	3·43	1·87	2·30	2·02	1·50
Total Tax Revenue	73·90	311·54	357·00	459·99	370·20	354·37	347·94	362·83 (+11·85)(*b*)
Percentage of Taxes on Income(e) to total Tax Revenue	*21·4*	*37·0*	*35·2*	*29·3*	*34·6*	*29·5*	*31·0*	*30·0*
Total Revenue	**84·47**	**350·39**	**410·66**	**515·36**	**418·28**	**422·77**(*f*)	**398·14**	**424·74**(*f*) (+11·85)(*b*)
Heads of Expenditure								
Direct Demands on Revenue	4·24	13·90	12·50	16·23	13·56	16·00	15·37	15·90
Irrigation	0·10	0·08	0·22	0·17	0·17	0·19	0·19	0·16
Debt Services (*g*)	14·12	39·43	37·36	39·00	36·50	37·17	38·85	40·00
Civil Administration (*h*)	10·90	39·30	48·80	53·67	51·71	71·27	68·57	86·08
Currency & Mint	0·36	2·08	2·55	2·51	2·96	2·57	2·56	2·63
Civil Works, etc.	2·52	6·53	10·38	11·36	13·11	15·06	14·75	15·54
Miscellaneous	3·63	52·44	52·88	65·14	48·86	29·37	33·01	28·42
Defence Services (Net)	46·18	148·86	164·13	170·96	179·52	199·84	199·68	205·62
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments (*i*)	3·06	2·96	15·59	17·31	22·80	26·37	26·36	32·48
Extraordinary Items (*j*)	0·01	11·54	7·03	10·91	10·15	24·48	15·76	23·97
Total Expenditure	**85·11**	**317·12**	**351·44**	**387·27**	**379·35**	**422·32**	**415·10**	**450·80**
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	*—0·64*	*+33·27*	*+59·22*	*+128·09*	*+38·93*	*+0·45*	*—16·96*	*—14·21*(*k*)

Note.—(1) Figures for 1938-39 relate to undivided India. (2) Accounts for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 are provisional. (3) Figures for 1954-55 are those presented to Parliament.

(*a*) Exclusive of States' share of Rs. 16·83 crores in 1952-53 (accounts), Rs. 16·49 crores in 1953-54 (budget), Rs. 15·55 crores in 1953-54 (revised) and Rs. 16·29 crores in 1954-55 (budget). Corresponding reductions have been made under Direct Demands on Revenue as these are debited under that item. Consequential adjustments have also been made under total tax revenue, total revenue and total expenditure. (*b*) Effect of budget proposals. By subsequent concessions, the revenue from tax proposals has been reduced to Rs. 10·70 crores. (*c*) Exclusive of States' share of Rs. 3·75 crores. (*d*) Excluding States' share of income-tax as under : 1938-39, Rs. 1·50 crores ; 1949-50, Rs. 45·74 crores ; 1950-51, Rs. 47·52 crores ; 1951-52, Rs. 52·86 crores ; 1952-53, Rs. 56·98 crores ; 1953-54 (budget), Rs. 54·48 crores ; 1953-54 (revised), Rs. 57·29 crores and 1954-55 (budget), Rs. 55·98 crores. (*e*) Including Corporation Tax. (*f*) Including credit taken in the budget for the recovery from Pakistan of Rs. 18 crores in 1953-54 (budget) and Rs. 9 crores in 1954-55 (budget). (*g*) Including appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (*h*) Including developmental heads like Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Veterinary,Co-operation, Industrial Development, etc. (*i*) Including grants-in-aid to States. (*j*) Including provision for grants to States for (*i*) G. M. F. schemes, (*ii*) relief in natural calamities, (*iii*) community development schemes, (*iv*) industrial housing schemes and (*v*) grants to Part B States for development schemes. (*k*) Taking into account the effect of budget proposals. By the subsequent tax concessions, the deficit on revenue account is placed at Rs. 15·36 crores.

STATEMENT 51

Capital Budget of the Government of India

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 Budget	1953-54 Revised	1954-55 Budget
RECEIPTS						
New Loans	38·09	111·30	33·65	100·79	77·36	78·28
Treasury Bills*	16·10	— 43·69	0·95	110·00	80·00	250·00
Treasury Deposit Receipts*	— 7·13	11·47	— 18·03	— 0·15	— 0·15	—
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates*	5·47	13·10	7·40	9·00	6·50	7·50
Small Savings*	28·05	25·38	32·76	35·93	33·28	37·73
Other Unfunded Debt*	8·30	10·16	8·58	10·74	13·86	15·39
Railway Funds*	17·55	20·04	0·34	— 10·09	— 15·96	— 13·47
Other Reserve Funds*	0·16	0·26	0·39	— 0·71	— 0·12	— 0·62
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00
E.P.T. & Income-Tax Deposits*	— 33·21	— 39·27	— 36·72	— 10·92	— 15·45	— 4·23
Repayment of Loans by States	8·08	12·22	13·80	17·57	18·69	20·90
Special Development Fund**	—	51·02	34·07	29·72	23·43	45·12
Contingency Fund	15·00	—	—	—	—	—
Other Items	19·09	— 7·95	— 12·42	20·63	98·20†	24·35
Total Receipts	**120·55**	**169·04**	**69·77**	**317·51**	**324·64**	**465·95**
DISBURSEMENTS						
Capital Outlays :						
Railways	25·41	23·21	7·05	18·97	17·78	33·93
Civil Works	7·72	10·15	10·51	17·81	13·98	25·05
Defence Capital Outlay	4·19	10·17	5·96	15·00	10·36	17·75
Posts and Telegraphs	7·07	4·96	6·53	7·60	7·72	11·49
Industrial Development	8·90	8·34	0·40	6·75	7·43	24·10
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2·50	3·77	3·97	3·80	4·38	3·94
Schemes of Government Trading	— 2·26	12·63	— 18·43	3·52	0·13	— 3·11
Civil Aviation	1·82	1·51	0·88	2·32	2·17	3·34
Ports	0·70	0·90	0·58	3·25	2·65	5·31
Sterling Pensions	— 7·37	7·31	— 7·26	— 7·16	— 7·16	— 7·05
Special Development Fund††	—	46·97	26·59	—	—	—
Other Heads	22·35	2·88	2·34	4·78	4·46	31·00
Total Capital Outlay	**71·03**	**118.18**	**39·12**	**76.64**	**63·90**	**145.75**
Discharge of Permanent Debt	45·85	87·94	5·89	119·62	116·50	53·02
Advances to States	61·46	60·77	91·97	93·75	120·52	181·44
Advances to States from Special Development Fund	—	14·94	19·82	37·45	39·68	32·97
Other Loans and Advances*	4·25	11·60	7·21	20·62	16·86	26·32
Total Disbursements	**182·59**	**293·43**	**164·01**	**348·08**	**357·46**	**439·50**
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) on Capital Account	*— 62·04*	*— 124·39*	*— 94·24*	*— 30·57*	*— 32·82*	*+ 26·45*

* Figures are net. **Receipts in the Special Development Fund on account of (1) the sale proceeds of American (Loan) wheat and wheat received under the Colombo Plan, (2) assistance under (*i*) the Colombo Plan and (*ii*) Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement and (3) other aid. † The increase reflects mainly the credit received on account of the repayment of the 3 per cent Loan, 1953-55 held by Government in the Cash Balance Investment Account. As the gross payment has been shown on the disbursements side, credit has been taken for the value of securities here. †† Transfer of the sale proceeds of American (Loan) wheat.

STATEMENT 52

Budgetary Position of Part A States

(On Revenue Account)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

States	REVENUE									EXPENDITURE							
	Income-Tax	Land Revenue	Sales Tax	Excise(*a*)	Stamps	Other Tax Revenue	**Total Tax Revenue**	**Non-Tax Revenue(*b*)**	**Total Revenue**	Direct Demands on Revenue	Debt Services(*c*)	Civil Administration(*d*)	Civil Works	Developmental Expenditure other than civil works(*e*)	**Total Expenditure**		**Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Assam																	
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	2,48	1,81	76	1,21	29	76	**7,31**	**3,98**	**11,29**	97	9	2,32	2,04	3,58	**10,93**	+	**36**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	2,47	2,04	81	1,86	30	75	**8,23**	**6,05**	**14,28**	1,05	7	2,24	3,12	3,95	**12,58**	+	**170**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	2,25	2,10	96	1,76	31	80	**8,18**	**6,22**	**14,40**	1,16	11	2,43	3,99	5,03	**14,93**	—	**53**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	2,01	2,14	72	1,66	31	81	**7,65**	**6,77**	**14,42**	1,24	15	2,66	4,45	6,24	**16,70**	—	**2,28**
Bihar																	
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	7,10	1,45	4,09	5,19	2,24	1,42	**21,49**	**12,81**	**34,30**	1,76	— 9	8,94	6,50	12,84	**32,82**	+	**1,48**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	6,45	2,38	3,71	6,75	2,37	1,74	**23,40**	**12,82**	**36,22**	2,31	— 13	8,06	5,10	10,60	**28,25**	+	**7,97**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	6,38	3,19	3,72	6,64	2,13	1,89	**23,95**	**12,65**	**36,60**	3,41	69	8,52	4,98	15,41	**35,36**	+	**1,24**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	6,02	3,93	2,72	6,73	2,07	1,90	**23,37**	**8,74**	**32,11**	3,84	96	8,64	7,74	16,20	**39,73**	—	**7,62**
Bombay																	
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	10,99	6,14	11,88	92	4,14	10,48	**44,55**	**18,15**	**62,70**	5,43	1,88	20,07	3,00	25,78	**62,58**	+	**12**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	10,67	6,00	10,64	2,77	3,87	9,73	**43,68**	**18,82**	**62,50**	6,44	1,63	20,18	4,51	28,86	**68,44**	—	**5,94**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	10,76	7,12	15,11	2,69	4,06	11,82	**51,56**	**18,91**	**70,47**	7,63	2,32	20,37	4,36	29,73	**72,06**	—	**1,59**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	10,22	7,40	16,61	2,48	4,12	11,93	**52,76**	**19,62**	**72,38**	7,95	3,51	19,26	4,62	29,88	**72,19**	+	**19**(*i*)
Madhya Pradesh																	
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	3,14	4,39	2,32	2,56	1,07	1,47	**14,95**	**8,65**	**23,60**	2,47	41	5,08	2,44	6,00	**18,22**	+	**5,38**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	3,19	5,16	2,14	3,62	1,07	1,54	**16,72**	**7,43**	**24,15**	2,52	82	5 20	2,91	6,06	**19,50**	+	**4,65**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	3,18	5,27	1,95	3,45	1,14	1,57	**16,56**	**9,17**	**25,73**	2,73	82	5,57	3,31	10,11	**25,21**	+	**52**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	3,12	5,58	1,95	3,49	1,14	1,58	**16,86**	**11,97**	**28,83**	6,11	94	5,83	3,99	10,78	**30,68**	—	**1,85**
Madras																	
1951-52 (Accounts) (*f*) ..	9,15	6,57	15,59	41	4,54	8,63	**44,89**	**14,54**	**59,43**	5,94	— 86	17,93	7,63	29,34	**64,44**	—	**5,01**
1952-53 (Accounts) (*f*) ..	9,42	6,00	13,23	3,36	4,52	9,06	**45,59**	**12,83**	**58,42**	5,97	—1,09	17,68	9,34	32,10	**68,40**	—	**9,98**
1953-54 (Budget) (*f*) ..	8,95	7,36	14,00	3,32	5,48	10,08	**49,19**	**16,56**	**65,75**	6,14	— 88	17,03	6,02	33,49	**65,75**		—
1953-54 (Revised) (2nd half)	3,07	3,13	4,90	93	1,30	3,50	**16,83**	**8,34**	**25,17**	1,99	— 56	5,94	2,29	12,79	**24,40**	+	**77**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	5,58	4,71	9,50	2,00	3,00	6,84	**31,63**	**12,97**	**44,60**	4,18	— 92	11,67	3,76	24,06	**45,18**	—	**58**(*g*)

Andhra																		
1953-54 (Revised) (second half) ..	1,68	2,63	1,60	53	85	1,35	**8,64**	**3,31**	**11,95**	1,15	— 46	3,10	1,43	6,62	**12,92**	—	**97**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	3,24	3,35	3,15	1,11	1,87	2,80	**15,52**	**5,51**	**21,03**	2,33	— 73	6,49	2,54	12,30	**24,02**	—	**2,99**
Orissa																		
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	1,70	1,03	1,11	2,00	69	44	**6,97**	**4,99**	**11,96**	85	34	3,03	1,74	4,33	**10,86**	+	**1,10**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	2,14	1,14	1,12	2,55	76	44	**8,15**	**4,47**	**12,62**	1,09	24	3,05	1,64	4,81	**11,52**	+	**1,10**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	2,17	1,44	1,10	2,37	79	45	**8,32**	**4,15**	**12,47**	1,90	28	3,50	2,01	6,07	**14,67**	—	**2,20**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	2,10	1,40	1,30	2,25	79	47	**8,31**	**5,81**	**14,12**	1,99	18	3,70	1,72	6,19	**14,86**	—	**74**
Punjab (*h*)																		
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	2,88	1,98	1,68	2,78	59	1,06	**10,97**	**7,20**	**18,17**	1,47	58	5,11	1,39	5,45	**16,45**	+	**1,72**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	2,06	1,91	1,71	2,94	62	1,70	**10,94**	**7,80**	**18,74**	1,68	30	5,29	1,37	5,37	**16,90**	+	**1,84**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	2,08	2,11	1,88	2,90	61	2,15	**11,73**	**7,98**	**19,71**	2,10	61	5,31	1,72	6,66	**19,55**	+	**16**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	2,02	2,22	2,14	2,99	63	2,11	**12,11**	**10,08**	**22,19**	2,43	52	5,30	2,96	7,84	**23,14**	—	**95**(*i*)
Uttar Pradesh(*h*)																		
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	10,42	7,58	4,80	6,32	2,34	5,27	**36,73**	**18,83**	**55,56**	5,47	1,42	14,95	3,21	19,49	**55,50**	+	**6**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	10,27	11,61	4,46	9,17	2,48	5,23	**43,22**	**21,61**	**64,83**	5,58	2,15	16,10	4,20	21,13	**64,83**		—
1953-54 (Revised) ..	10,21	18,92	5,05	8,47	2,65	6,45	**51,75**	**21,79**	**73,54**	6,33	1,76	16,66	3,78	24,14	**73,54**		—
1954-55 (Budget) ..	9,72	19,22	5,25	8,55	2,68	6,59	**52,01**	**25,15**	**77,16**	8,16	6,96	16,14	4,98	27,70	**81,07**	—	**3,91**
West Bengal																		
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	7,70	2,10	5,62	6,72	2,93	5,28	**30,35**	**8,24**	**38,59**	1,89	18	10,44	4,02	12,51	**37,31**	+	**1,28**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	7,47	2,05	5,26	7,02	2,85	5,61	**30,26**	**7,20**	**37,46**	1,83	39	10,57	4,30	13,80	**38,94**	—	**1,48**
1953-54 (Revised) ..	7,55	2,13	4,80	6,32	2,73	5,62	**29,15**	**9,67**	**38,82**	2,24	58	11,04	4,88	20,63	**50,57**	—	**11,75**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	7,30	2,15	4,60	6,30	2,73	5,63	**28,71**	**11,22**	**39,93**	3,16	1,23	11,50	6,18	20,89	**53,31**	—	**13,38**
Total																		
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	**55,56**	**33,05**	**47,85**	**28,11**	**18,83**	**34,81**	**218,21**	**97,39**	**315,60**	**26,25**	**3,95**	**87,87**	**31,97**	**119,32**	**309,11**	+	**6,49**
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	**54,14**	**38,29**	**43,08**	**40,04**	**18,84**	**35,80**	**230,19**	**99,03**	**329,22**	**28,47**	**4,38**	**88,37**	**36,49**	**126,68**	**329,36**	—	**14**
1953-54 (Revised) (*j*) ..	**53,53**	**49,64**	**48,57**	**37,92**	**19,90**	**40,83**	**250,39**	**107,10**	**357,49**	**33,64**	**6,29**	**90,43**	**35,05**	**151,27**	**371,64**	—	**14,15**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	**51,33**	**52,10**	**47,94**	**37,56**	**19,34**	**40,66**	**248,93**	**117,84**	**366,77**	**41,39**	**12,80**	**91,19**	**42,94**	**162,08**	**400,88**	—	**34,11**

(*a*) Including the States' share in the Union excise duties.
(*b*) Includes grants-in-aid, extraordinary receipts, superannuation, transfers from revenue reserve funds, etc.
(*c*) Including appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.
(*d*) Includes General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements and Miscellaneous (excluding developmental heads) Departments.
(*e*) Including Scientific Departments, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Rural Development, Labour Welfare, Aviation, Electricity Schemes and Community Development Projects.
(*f*) Figures relate to the undivided State of Madras.
(*g*) Without taking credit for new taxation proposals.
(*h*) Revenue and expenditure include gross receipts from and expenditure on State Transport Services.
(*i*) As subsequently revised.
(*j*) As revised figures for Madras for 1953-54 as a whole are not available, budget estimates have been taken into account.

STATEMENT 53

Budgetary Position of Part B States

(On Revenue Account)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

States	REVENUE										EXPENDITURE						
	Inter-State Transit Duties	Income Tax	Land Revenue	Sales Tax	Excise(*b*)	Stamps	Other Tax Revenue	**Total Tax Revenue**	**Non-Tax Revenue(*c*)**	**Total Revenue**	Direct demands on revenue	Debt services(*d*)	Civil Administration(*e*)	Civil Works	Developmental Expenditure other than civil works(*f*)	**Total Expenditure**	**Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hyderabad																	
1951-52 (Accounts)	4,03	10	4,82	1,06	10,16	51	22	**20,90**	**8,97**	**29,87**	3,06	2,15	9,01	1,52	8,36	**28,19**	**+1,68**
1952-53 (Accounts)	2,93	2,51	4,35	1,87	9,50	55	28	**21,99**	**4,75**	**26,74**	3,22	2,81	6,32	1,35	7,62	**25,32**	**+1,42**
1953-54 (Revised)	1,30	2,54	4,89	2,00	9,40	55	54	**21,22**	**4,71**	**25,93**	3,12	3,60	5,63	1,79	8,91	**27,44**	**−1,51**
1954-55 (Budget)	1,35	2,72	5,09	2,00	9,78	55	64	**22,13**	**5,83**	**27,96**	3.44	3.59	5,67	1,99	10,13	**29,02**	**−1,06**
Madhya Bharat																	
1951-52 (Accounts)	1,27	6	2,53	91	1,85	41	17	**7,20**	**4,29**	**11,49**	1,02	—	3,66	1,02	4,07	**11,31**	**+ 18**
1952-53 (Accounts)	1,14	96	3,24	1,01	1,87	39	10	**8,71**	**3,10**	**11,81**	1,09	5	3,07	1,45	4,66	**12,26**	**— 45**
1953-54 (Revised)	1,00	97	3,33	1,30	1,93	40	16	**9,09**	**5,00**	**14,09**	1,25	11	3,29	1,93	6,42	**14,20**	**— 11**
1954-55 (Budget)	85	1,04	3,38	1,40	1,96	40	13	**9,16**	**5,94**	**15,10**	1,41	15	3,17	2,06	7,23	**14,96**	**+ 14**
Mysore																	
1951-52 (Accounts)	—	—	1,31	1,37	2,07	46	1,09	**6,30**	**12,01**	**18,31**	91	1,28	2,12	2,13	10,40	**18,35**	**— 4**
1952-53 (Accounts)	—	—	1,29	1,38	1,80	44	94	**5,85**	**12,94**	**18,79**	93	1,39	2,26	1,87	10,41	**18,04**	**+ 75**
1953-54 (Revised)	—	6	95	1,44	1,62	58	1,20	**5,85**	**13,81**	**19,66**	98	1,00	2,60	2,79	13.35	**22,04**	**−2,38**
1954-55 (Budget)	—	11	1,37	1,57	1,57	63	1,30	**6,55**	**14,66**	**21,21**	1,12	1,27	2,83	2,91	14,89	**24,30**	**−3,09**

PEPSU																		
1951-52 (Accounts)	..	..	—	15	90	46	2,35	19	40	**4,45**	**1,64**	**6,09**	48	—	1,64	67	1,26	**4,66**	**+1,43**
1952-53 (Accounts)	..	..	—	41	1,01	46	1,96	19	38	**4,41**	**1,76**	**6,17**	62	—	1,74	62	1,51	**5,41**	**+ 76**
1953-54 (Revised)	..	..	—	42	1,31	49	2,21	19	38	**5,00**	**1,96**	**6,96**	80	41	1,76	1,37	2,04	**7,26**	**— 30**
1954-55 (Budget)	..	..	—	44	1,42	47	1,90	21	40	**4,84**	**2,49**	**7,33**	1,07	42	1,63	88	2,68	**7,40**	**— 7**
Rajasthan																		
1951-52 (Accounts)	..	..	4,19	13	3,15	—	2,99	47	30	**11,23**	**4,28**	**15,51**	2,03	20	5,17	88	5,22	**15,76**	**— 25**
1952-53 (Accounts)	..	..	3,70	1,92	4,08	—	3,14	51	37	**13,72**	**4,43**	**18,15**	2,15	7	5,25	5,84	5,90	**15,94**	**+2,21**
1953-54 (Revised)	..	..	3,95	1,94	3,89	—	3,13	55	36	**13,82**	**5,01**	**18,83**	2,43	27	5,64	1,68	7,37	**18,89**	**— 6**
1954-55 (Budget)	..	..	3,54	2,23	4,71	—	3,17	56	49	**14,70**	**6,85**	**21,55**	3,39	13	5,85	1,73	8,82	**21,55**	—
Saurashtra																		
1951-52 (Accounts)	..	..	40	—	1,52	16	17	23	43	**2,91**	**4,61**	**7,52**	57	2	2,59	91	3,29	**8,63**	**—1,11**
1952-53 (Accounts)	..	..	37	—	2,90	14	9	21	35	**4,06**	**5,77**	**9,83**	1,36	6	2,54	1,22	5,43	**11,74**	**—1,91**
1953-54 (Revised)	..	..	22	—	2,85	70	7	23	35	**4,42**	**5,28**	**9,70**	1,20	24	2,27	1,61	3,94	**9,86**	**— 16**
1954-55 (Budget)	..	..	10	—	2,97	70	6	23	36	**4,42**	**6,91**	**11,33**	1,44	24	2,10	1,76	5,31	**11,81**	**— 48**
Travancore-Cochin																		
1951-52 (Accounts)		..	—	99	71	2,44	2,40	89	1,27	**8,70**	**9,21**	**17,91**	1,25	88	1.80	1,82	5,23	**13,63**	**+4,28**
1952-53 (Accounts)	..	..	—	96	72	2,24	2,43	83	1,17	**8,35**	**8,28**	**16,63**	1,31	52	1,89	2,67	5,74	**16,16**	**+ 47**
1953-54 (Revised)	..	..	—	90	71	2,30(*a*)	2,49	78	1,16	**8,34**	**8,70**	**17,04**	1,37	21	2,12	2,38	6,21	**16,15**	**+ 89**
1954-55 (Budget)	..	..	—	90	72	2,60(*a*)	2,12	80	1,14	**8,28**	**9,00**	**17,28**	1,39	21	2,48	2,65	7,85	**18,60**	**—1,32**
TOTAL																		
1951-52 (Accounts)	..	..	**9,89**	**1,43**	**14,94**	**6,40**	**21,99**	**3,16**	**3,88**	**61,69**	**45,01**	**106,70**	**9,32**	**4,53**	**25,99**	**8,95**	**37,83**	**100,53**	**+6,17**
1952-53 (Accounts)	..	..	**8,14**	**6,76**	**17,59**	**7,10**	**20,79**	**3,12**	**3,59**	**67,09**	**41,03**	**108,12**	**10,68**	**4,90**	**23,07**	**10,02**	**41,27**	**104,87**	**+3,25**
1953-54 (Revised)	..	..	**6,47**	**6,83**	**17,93**	**8,23**	**20,85**	**3,28**	**4,15**	**67,74**	**44,47**	**112,21**	**11,15**	**5,84**	**23,31**	**13,55**	**48,24**	**115,84**	**—3,63**
1954-55 (Budget)	..	..	**5,84**	**7,44**	**19,66**	**8,74**	**20,56**	**3,38**	**4,46**	**70,08**	**51,68**	**121,76**	**13,26**	**6,01**	**23,73**	**13,98**	**56,91**	**127,64**	**—5,88**

(*a*) Including taxes on motor spirit. (*b*) Including States' share in the Union excise duties. (*c*) Including grants-in-aid, extraordinary receipts, superannuation, transfers from revenue reserve funds, etc. (*d*) Including appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (*e*) Including General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements, Police and Miscellaneous Departments. (*f*) Including Scientific Departments, Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Rural Development, Labour Welfare, Ports & Pilotage, Aviation, Electricity Schemes and Community Development Projects.

STATEMENT 54

BUDGETARY POSITION OF PART C STATES (*a*)

(On Revenue Account)

(Thousands of Rupees)

	REVENUE									EXPENDITURE					
	Taxes on Income (*b*)	Land Revenue	State Excise	Stamps	Sales Tax	Other Tax Revenue	**Total Tax Revenue**	**Non-Tax Revenue** (*c*)	**Total Revenue**	Direct Demands on Revenue	Civil Administration (*d*)	Civil Works	Developmental Expenditure (excluding Civil Works) (*e*)	**Total Expenditure**	**Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bhopal															
1953-54 (Revised) ..	—	47,24	15,75	3,04	—	4,38	**70,41**	**1,93,27**	**2,63,68**	18,57	48,75	48,06	1,36,09	**2,70,81**	**— 7,13**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	2,25	52,64	15,75	3,54	—	4,62	**78,80**	**2,44,39**	**3,23,19**	32,15	49,38	40,94	1,79,02	**3,23,11**	**+ 8**
Coorg															
1953-54 (Revised) ..	14,50	4,26	11,42	2,18	—	7,12	**39,48**	**61,44**	**1,00,92**	21,98	9,96	24,74	66,26	**1,27,78**	**—26,86**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	10,20	4,86	10,64	2,10	—	8,12	**35,92**	**81,51**	**1,17,43**	21,91	10,85	20,70	87,83	**1,46,54**	**—29,11**
Delhi															
1953-54 (Revised) ..	—	4,42	1,01,31	41,85	1,09,98	53,31	**3,10,87**	**1,24,87**	**4,35,74**	27,22	56,43	22,00	2,30,66	**4,24,52**	**+11,22**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	—	3,62	1,14,04	41,85	1,12,48	55,01	**3,27,00**	**1,31,31**	**4,58,31**	70,24	59,75	24,45	2,73,57	**5,05,83**	**—47,52**
Himachal Pradesh															
1953-54 (Revised) ..	—	18,85	15,17	3,80	—	2,08	**39,90**	**2,42,13**	**2,82,03**	38,89	48,40	64,08	1,19,86	**2,82,13**	**— 10**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	—	18,88	15,32	3,80	—	1,76	**39,76**	**2,56,56**	**2,96,32**	43,03	50,58	53,70	1,35,48	**2,96,21**	**+ 11**
Vindhya Pradesh ..															
1953-54 (Revised) ..	1,00	83,87	28,00	7,10	17,96(*f*)	6,58	**1,44,51**	**2,90,62**	**4,35,13**	64,37	1,04,40	76,89	1,49,70	**4,46,14**	**—11,01**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	3,00	99,49	30,63	6,00	18,00	7,09	**1,64,21**	**3,12,81**	**4,77,02**	74,04	91,62	88,71	1,81,82	**4,76,88**	**+ 14**
Total															
1953-54 (Revised) ..	**15,50**	**1,58,64**	**1,71,65**	**57,97**	**1,27,94**	**73,47**	**6,05,17**	**9,12,33**	**15,17,50**	**1,71,03**	**2,67,94**	**2,35,77**	**7,01,98**	**15,51,38**	**—33,88**
1954-55 (Budget) ..	**15,45**	**1,79,49**	**1,86,38**	**57,29**	**1,30,48**	**76,60**	**6,45,69**	**10,26,58**	**16,72,27**	**2,41,37**	**2,62,18**	**2,28,50**	**8,57,18**	**17,48,57**	**—76,3**

(*a*) Excluding Ajmer whose budget papers are not available.
(*b*) Receipts from agricultural income-tax.
(*c*) Includes grants-in-aid, etc.
(*d*) Including General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements and Miscellaneous (excluding Development) Departments.
(*e*) Including Education, Medical and Public Health, Veterinary, Co-operation, and Industries and Supplies.
(*f*) Represents budget estimates as revised figures are not available.

STATEMENT 55

RAILWAY FINANCES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

		1938-39	1946-47	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 Budget	1953-54 Revised	1954-55 Budget
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Capital-at-charge	7,55,26	8,07,76	7,01,89	7,36,14	8,27,04	8,50,11	8,57,38	8,83,21	8,75,16	9,09,09
2	Gross Traffic Receipts	99,62	2,03,35	2,13,10	2,36,35	2,63,01	2,90,82(*a*)	2,70,56	2,72,28	2,72,00	2,73,25
3	Operating Expenses	54,01	1,56,67	1,60,41	1,81,53	1,80,23	1,94,04(*a*)	1,87,96	1,90,99	1,97,62	1,96,27
4	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	12,56	13,21	11,29	11,58	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00	30,00
5	Payments to Worked Lines as Share of Earnings	2,61	1,82	1,62	1,80	25	31	21	21	24	22
6	Net Traffic Receipts	30,44	31,65	39,78	41,44	52,53	66,47	52,39	51,08	44,14	48,73
7	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	23	3,39	2,56	— 3,67	— 4,97	— 4,72	— 5,21	— 7,01	— 6,49	— 8,09
8	Net Revenue	30,67	35,04	42,34	37,77	47,56	61,75	47,18	44,08	37,65	40.64
9	Interest Charges (*b*)	29,30	26,52	22,36	23,18	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	**Contribution to General Revenues** (*b*)	**1,37**	**5,40**	**7,34**	**7,00**	**32,51**	**33,41**	**33,99**	**34,77**	**34,46**	**35,50**
11	**Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)**	**+ 1,37**	**+ 8,52**	**+ 19,98**	**+ 14,59**	**+ 15,05**	**+ 28,34**	**+ 13,19**	**+ 9,31**	**+ 3,18**	**+ 5,14**
12	Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund(*c*)	—	12	—	—	5,05	18,34	1.19	—	—	—
13	Transfer to Development Fund(*d*)	—	3,00	84	—	10,00	10,00	12,00	9,31	3,18	5,14
14	Repayment to Depreciation Reserve Fund(*e*)	—	—	11,80	7,59	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	*Ratio of Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts*	*69·3*	*82·8*	*80·1*	*84·0*	*81·9*	*78·8*	*82·6*	*83·8*	*86·2*	*85·8*
16	*Ratio of Net Profit (Item 11) to Capital-at-charge*	*0·2*	*1·1*	*2·8*	*2·0*	*1·8*	*3·3*	*1·5*	*1·0*	*0·4*	*0·6*
17	*Percentage of Net Traffic Receipts (Item 6) to Capital-at-charge*	*4·0*	*3·9*	*5·7*	*5·6*	*6·4*	*7·8*	*6·1*	*5·8*	*5·0*	*5·4*

Note.—Figures for 1938-39 and 1946-47 relate to undivided India, while those from 1948-49 relate to the Indian Union. From 1950-51, data for ex-India State Railways have been included.

(*a*) The figures of actuals, both of earnings and ordinary working expenses for 1951-52 are inclusive of the freight charges on railway materials including coal and other fuel of Rs. 16·31 crores and Rs. 15·01 crores, respectively. Figures from 1952-53 do not include these freight charges. (*b*) From 1950-51 Dividend to General Revenues at 4 per cent on Capital-at-charge is paid in lieu of interest charges and the *ad hoc* contribution to General Revenues. (*c*) Known as Railway Reserve Fund till the end of 1949-50. (*d*) As from 1950-51, a Railway Development Fund was set up, in which was merged the Betterment Fund. (*e*) According to the Revised Convention, an amount of Rs. 30 crores is paid in to the Depreciation Reserve Fund each year from 1950-51 and is shown under item 4.

STATEMENT 56

Railways : Receipts and Working Expenses

(Crores of Rupees)

	1952-53		1953-54		1954-55
	Revised	Accounts	Budget	Revised	Budget
GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS					
Passenger Earnings	102·05	100·38	101·78	101·26	101·51
Other Coaching Traffic Earnings	18·54	18·17	18·50	18·00	17·50
Goods Earnings	144·56	146·12	147·60	147·13	148·60
Other Earnings	4·70	5·12	4·64	5·03	5·07
Suspense	−0·30	0·77	−0·24	0·58	0·57
Total	**269·55**	**270·56**	**272·28**	**272·00**	**273·25**
WORKING EXPENSES					
Administration	26·17	26·18	26·70	27·41	28·20
Repairs and Maintenance	64·53	64·21	65·46	67·26	66·73
Operating Staff	41·06	41·16	42·33	42·93	44·02
Operation (Fuel)	22·56	22·20	21·58	23·19	22·17
Operation (other than Staff and Fuel)	13·50	13·48	13·56	13·76	10·02
Miscellaneous	17·91	17·12	17·53	18·97	19·94
Labour Welfare	3·96	3·64	4·11	4·10	4·21
Suspense	−0·84	−0·03	−0·28	—	−0·98
Depreciation	30·00	30·00	30·00	30·00	30·00
Payments to Worked Lines	0·25	0·21	0·21	0·24	0·22
Total	**219·10**	**218·17**	**221·20**	**227·86**	**224·53**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	6·86	5·21	7·00	6·49	8·09

Note.—Figures do not include freight charges on railway material.

STATEMENT 57

Railway Reserve Funds

(Crores of Rupees)

	DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND				REVENUE RESERVE FUND				DEVELOPMENT FUND				TOTAL			
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
	Accounts	Accounts	Revised	Budget	Accounts	Accounts	Revised	Budget	Accounts	Accounts	Revised	Budget	Accounts	Accounts	Revised	Budget
Appropriations	33·79	34·42	33·83	33·60	19·12	2·26	1·13	1·18	10·65	12·76	3·89	5·64	63·56	49·44	38·85	40·42
Withdrawals	35·87	40·89	42·33	43·30	−0·18	−0·04	—	—	7·70	8·10	12·41	10·59	43·39	48·95	54·74	53·89
Net Accretion	−2·08	−6·47	−8·50	−9·70	19·30	2·30	1·13	1·18	2·95	4·66	−8·52	−4·95	20·17	0·49	−15·89	−13·47
Closing Balance*	122·02	116·36	107·86	98·16	33·72	36·05	37·18	38·36	22·48	27·14	18·62	13·67	178·22	179·55	163·66	150·19

*Figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

STATEMENT 58

Interest-Bearing Obligations and Interest-Yielding Assets of the Government of India

(Lakhs of Rupees)

		1938-39	1946-47 Revised	1948-49 Revised	1949-50 Revised	1950-51 Revised	1951-52 Revised	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Revised	1954-55 Budget
I. Interest-Bearing Obligations										
In India										
1	Loans	437,87	1,529,75	1,478,39	1,452,15	1,438,46	1,402,10	1,405.58	1,366,05	1,391,29
2	Treasury Bills, Ways and Means Advances and Treasury Deposit Receipts	46,30	79,20	373,33	361,48	373,20	335,01	319,19	405,29	655,29
3	Small Savings	141,45	73,20	271,73	293,80	326,25	372,57	417,64	454,87	500,10
4	Depreciation and Reserve Funds	27,34	143,97	116,77	126,15	155,56	171,47	170,18	171,96	157,86
5	Others	83,68	297,03	172,74	222,75	207,26	193,02	189,14	155,68	168.44
6	**Total**	**736,64**	**2,323,15**	**2,412,96**	**2,456,33**	**2,500,73**	**2,474,17**	**2,501,73**	**2,553,85**	**2,872,98**
In England										
7	Loans	396,50	12,22	3,39	2,73	1,35	1,24	1,20	1,13	75
8	Others	72,62	46,52	39,45	37,10	34.82	32,24	29,03	27,84	26,62
9	**Total**	**469,12**	**58,74**	**42,84**	**39,83**	**36,17**	**33,48**	**30,23**	**28,97**	**27,37**
10	*Dollar Loans*	..	..	..	16,77	24,60	112,04	113,74	111,80	113,36
11	**Total Interest-Bearing Obligations**	**1,205,76**	**2,381,89**	**2,455,80**	**2,512,93**	**2,561,50**	**2,619,69**	**2,645,70**	**2,694,62**	**3,013,71**
II. Interest-Yielding Assets										
12	Capital advanced to Railways	725,24	808,16	692,47	723,80	814,13	833,63	864,23	875,16	909,14
13	Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments	27,42	48,63	48,85	68,97	90,11	112,95	81,25	88,24	105,24
14	Investments in Commercial Concerns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,14	48,15
15	Capital advanced to States and other Interest-bearing Loans	143,99	73,78	110,44	158,92	216,97	284,32	377,47	482,78	667,00
16	Debt due from Burma and Pakistan	49,73	48,15	348,15	348,15	348,15	348,15	348,15	348,15	348,15
17	Deposits with U. K. Govt. for redemption of Railway Annuities	—	22,44	15,53	13,29	10,96	8,53	5,44	4,33	3,18
18	Purchase of Annuities for Sterling Pensions	—	—	215,68	208,26	200,89	193.58	186,32	178,03	170,98
19	**Total Interest-Yielding Assets**	**946,38**	**1,001,16**	**1,431,12**	**1,521,39**	**1,681,21**	**1,781,16**	**1,862,86**	**2,003,83**	**2,251,84**
20	Cash and Securities held on Treasury Account	30,30	513,76	235,81	172,99	141,97	198,70	136,18	70,44	70,71
21	Balance of total Interest-bearing Obligations not covered by above Assets	229,08	866,97	788,87	818,55	738,32	639,83	644,66	620,35	691,16

STATEMENT 59

Debt Position of the Government of India

(Crores of Rupees)

End of March	Rupee Debt																External Debt§§
	Undated	*Percentage to Total*	Over 10 years	*Percentage to Total*	Between 5 and 10 years	*Percentage to Total*	Under 5 years	*Percentage to Total*	Treasury Bills	*Percentage to Total*	Small Savings*	*Percentage to Total*	Other obligations**	*Percentage to Total*	**Total**	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−)*	
1939	128·46	*18·1*	113·80	*16·0*	124·71	*17·6*	70·89	*9·9*	46·30	*6·5*	141·46	*19·8*	84·34	*11·8*	**709·96**	+ *2·4*	**469·10**
1945	284·03	*18·1*	396·17	*25·2*	282·44	*18·0*	249·50	*15·9*	86·71	*5·5*	159·18	*10·1*	113·39	*7·2*	**1,571·42**	+ *17·0*	**38·13**
1946	284·04	*14·7*	663·80	*34·3*	222·75	*11·5*	321·59	*16·6*	83·33	*4·3*	221·52	*11·4*	139·92	*7·2*	**1,936·95**	+ *23·3*	**37·69**
1947	257·47	*12·1*	752·62	*35·5*	171·09	*8·1*	343·18	*16·2*	77·59	*3·6*	268·30	*12·6*	251·68	*11·9*	**2,121·93**	+ *9·6*	**36·52**
1948§	257·74	*12·3*	682·42	*32·7*	285·62	*13·7*	287·23	*13·7*	98·68	*4·7*	233·10	*11·2*	244·42	*11·7*	**2,089·21**	− *1·5*	**29·83**
1949§	257·85	*11·0*	711·59	*30·5*	196·90	*8·4*	309·80	*13·3*	354·36†	*15·2*	271·73	*11·6*	234·34	*10·0*	**2,336·57**	+ *11·8*	**27·36**
1950§	257·86	*10·7*	597·93	*24·7*	303·08	*12·5*	291·08	*12·0*	355·70†	*14·7*	293·80	*12·2*	317·91	*13·2*	**2,417·36**	+ *3·1*	**43·38¶**
1951§	257·85	*10·4*	519·33	*21·0*	342·51	*13·9*	318·77	*12·9*	364·72†	*14·8*	326·25	*13·2*	342·81	*13·9*	**2,472·24**	+ *2·3*	**49·81¶**
1952§	257·85	*10·5*	463·47	*18·8*	450·14	*18·3*	232·05	*9·4*	332·51†	*13·5*	372·57	*15·2*	351·24	*14·3*	**2,459·83**	− *0·9*	**136·99¶**
1953§	257·85	*10·3*	387·60	*15·6*	411·67	*16·5*	346·46	*13·9*	315·44†	*12·7*	412·61	*16·5*	361·82	*14·5*	**2,493·45**	+ *1·4*	**138·53¶**
1954§	257·85	*10·3*	271·43	*10·8*	546·93	*21·8*	288·06	*11·5*	334·95	*13·4*	448·51	*18·0*	355·44	*14·2*	**2,503·17**	+ *0·4*	**136·44¶**

*Including Ten-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates since 1950-51. ** Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balance of special loans, (3) balances of State Provident Funds, Pension Funds, and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund, etc., and (4) the amount of Three-year Interest-Free Bonds and Five-year Interest Free Prize Bonds. §§ Consisting of only Sterling Debt till the end of March 1949 and excluding Railway Annuities since 1942-43, but including dollar loans thereafter. § Preliminary. † Including Treasury Deposit Receipts. ¶ Including Dollar loans of Rs. 16·77 crores, Rs. 24·60 crores, Rs. 112·04 crores, Rs. 113·74 crores and Rs. 111·80 crores at the end of March 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954, respectively.

STATEMENT 60

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Year			Amount offered for tender	Amount tendered	Amount sold	*Average yield per cent per annum*	Amount sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India†	Amount outstanding at the end of period ††
1938-39	..	..	83,50	1,28,90	97,49**	*1·63*	1,00,12	46,30
1945-46	..	..	1,60,00	2,04,78	1,17,91	*0·40*	1,61,99	83,33
1946-47	..	..	80,00	1,04,97	51,27	*0·42*	2,20,30	77,59
1947-48	..	..	1,09,00	1,40,31	84,56	*0·45*	2,71,33	98,68
1948-49	..	..	63,00	75,71	46,01	*0·49*	11,17,85	3,50,47
1949-50*	..	..	44,00	61,39	38,76	*0·51*	13,81,12	3,41,86
1950-51*	..	..					13,94,35	3,58,02
1951-52*	..	..					13,35,50	3,14,34
1952-53*	..	..	42,00	65,61	42,00	*2·22*	12,33,11	3,15,29
1953-54	..	..	56,50	91,41	56,51	*2·46*	12,89,68	3,34,95
April	1953	..	4,00	4,86	4,00	*2·44*	23,40	3,27,54
May	,,	..	5,00	8,48	5,00	*2·43*	2,67,18	3,31,53
June	,,	..	4,00	9,24	4,00	*2·41*	27,34	3,31,49
July	,,	..	5,00	15,11	5,00	*2·39*	29,26	3,36,63
August	,,	..	6,00	8,49	6,00	*2·40*	2,73,96	3,46,07
September	,,	..	4,50	5,56	4,50	*2·42*	26,67	3,41,38
October	,,	..	7,50	13,02	7,35	*2·42*	33,17	3,48,30
November	,,	..	5,50	7,76	5,19	*2·43*	2,71,69	3,48,53
December	,,	..	3,00	3,82	3,47	*2·44*	25,78	3,45,57
January	1954	..	4,00	4,87	4,00	*2·49*	24,58	3,39,67
February	,,	..	4,00	4,51	3,84	*2·58*	2,67,75	3,29,61
March	,,	..	4,00	5,69	4,16	*2·69*	37,71	3,34,95

† Including renewals of *ad hoc* bills from 1948-49.

†† Including amount outstanding on account of the Reserve Bank of India, States and others and also from 1948-49 outstandings on account of *ad hoc* bills created to replace sterling securities transferred to the U. K. Government, in terms of the Sterling Balances Agreement of July 1948. The outstanding of *ad hoc* bills amounted to Rs. 292·84 crores at the end of 1948-49, Rs. 281·54 crores at the end of 1949-50, Rs. 274·51 crores at the end of 1950-51, Rs. 267·51 crores at the end of 1951-52, Rs. 260·51 crores at the end of 1952-53 and Rs. 253·52 crores at the end of 1953-54.

** Including Rs. 15,36 lakhs of intermediates sold.

* Sales of Treasury bills to the public were suspended from December 20, 1949 upto September 9, 1952.

STATEMENT 61

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA THREE MONTHS TREASURY BILLS (WEEKLY), 1953-54

(Thousands of Rupees)

1953-54 Week ended	SALES TO PUBLIC					*Average rate of discount of accepted tenders*	Amount sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India†	Total Amount outstanding*
	Amount offered	Amount tendered	Amount sold	Amount discharged	Amount outstanding			
April 1 to 3	1,00,00	1,01,00	1,00,00	—	13,00,00	2·44	7,59,75	322,95,75
,, 10	1,00,00	1,35,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·44	9,20,75	328,49,75
,, 17	1,00,00	1,20,50	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·44	2,59,25	329,59,00
,, 24	1,00,00	1,29,50	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·44	4,00,00	328,59,00
May 1	1,00,00	1,00,50	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·44	1,45,00	328,84,00
,, 8	1,00,00	1,63,25	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·44	255,62,00	330,18,00
,, 15	1,00,00	1,63,25	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·43	3,37,00	330,27,50
,, 22	1,00,00	1,94,50	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·42	3,49,00	330,28,75
,, 29	1,00,00	2,26,25	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·41	3,25,00	331,53,75
June 5	1,00,00	2,01,50	99,25	—	13,99,25	2·41	1,82,25	334,29,25
,, 12	1,00,00	2,09,50	91,25	1,00,00	13,90,50	2·40	11,26,75	334,71,75
,, 19	1,00,00	2,22,50	1,08,25	1,00,00	13,98,75	2·41	5,87,25	333,97,75
,, 26	1,00,00	2,90,25	1,01,25	1,00,00	14,00,00	2·41	8,38,00	331,99,00
July 3	1,00,00	2,70,50	1,00,00	2,00,00	13,00,00	2·41	6,30,75	329,63,00
,, 10	1,00,00	3,03,25	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·39	3,93,00	324,35,25
,, 17	1,00,00	2,81,25	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·39	93,00	322,69,00
,, 24	1,00,00	2,79,50	1,00,00	1,00,00	13,00,00	2·39	7,47,25	326,16,25
,, 31	1,00,00	3,76,25	1,00,00	—	14,00,00	2·39	10,62,00	336,63,25
August 7	1,50,00	2,60,50	1,49,50	1,02,00	14,47,50	2·39	258,53,00	340,81,75
,, 14	1,50,00	2,01,75	1,50,50	1,97,25	14,00,75	2·39	6,47,50	342,35,25
,, 21	1,50,00	1,85,00	1,50,00	34,75	15,16,00	2·40	6,47,75	346,49,50
,, 28	1,50,00	2,02,00	1,50,00	67,25	15,98,75	2·42	2,48,00	347,05,25
September 4	—	—	—	98,75	15,00,00	—	1,67,00	345,91,25
,, 11	1,50,00	1,77,00	1,50,00	1,36,50	15,13,50	2·41	11,71,50	345,99,50
,, 18	1,50,00	1,83,50	1,50,00	98,25	15,75,25	2·41	2,89,75	343,46,50
,, 25	1,50,00	1,95,50	1,50,00	65,25	16,50,00	2·42	10,38,50	342,89,00
October 2	1,50,00	2,51,00	—	1,00,00	15,50,00	2·42	4,66,00	340,38,25
,, 9	1,50,00	2,01,50	2,67,00	1,00,00	17,17,00	2·42	1,52,00	342,41,00
,, 16	1,50,00	1,81,00	64,00	1,99,25	15,81,75	2·42	11,34,75	347,56,75
,, 23	1,50,00	2,57,75	1,75,25	75	17,56,25	2·42	4,00,00	349,24,25
,, 30	1,50,00	4,10,25	2,28,50	1,00,00	18,84,75	2·41	11,64,25	349,14,75
November 6	1,50,00	2,71,00	1,39,75	1,50,00	18,74,50	2·43	1,65,00	346,10,50
,, 13	1,50,00	1,50,50	1,75,50	1,00,00	19,50,00	2·44	252,49,00	345,71,00
,, 20	1,50,00	1,98,50	1,49,00	2,99,00	18,00,00	2·44	10,75,25	345,21,00
,, 27	1,00,00	1,56,00	54,50	1,00	18,53,50	2·43	6,80,00	350,06,50
December 4	1,00,00	1,10,00	1,46,50	1,50,00	18,50,00	2·44	3,62,25	351,98,25
,, 11	1,00,00	1,71,50	1,00,00	1,50,00	18,00,00	2·45	11,12,50	350,89,25
,, 18	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,50,00	17,50,00	2·44	1,14,50	348,64,00
,, 25	—	—	—	1,49,50	16,00,50	—	9,88,75	346,64,75
January 1	—	—	—	50	16,00,00	—	3,58,25	345,56,50
,, 8	1,00,00	1,32,50	88,50	1,50,00	15,38,50	2·48	15,25	343,58,25
,, 15	1,00,00	1,21,50	1,11,50	1,50,00	15,00,00	2·50	8,76,75	340,61,75
,, 22	1,00,00	1,01,00	1,00,00	2,42,50	13,57,50	2·50	10,00,25	341,67,25
,, 29	1,00,00	1,31,50	1,00,00	57,50	14,00,00	2·50	2,07,25	341,17,00
February 5	1,00,00	1,13,75	1,00,00	1,52,50	13,47,50	2·50	6,05,00	339,92,50
,, 12	1,00,00	1,01,00	1,00,00	1,47,50	13,00,00	2·56	250,44,50	337,50,50
,, 19	1,00,00	1,08,50	1,00,00	1,57,50	12,42,50	2·62	3,27,75	334,33,25
,, 26	1,00,00	1,27,50	84,00	1,42,50	11,84,00	2·66	7,97,75	330,44,75
March 5	1,00,00	1,51,00	1,16,00	2,00,00	11,00,00	2·69	9,71,25	328,17,75
,, 12	1,00,00	1,89,50	1,00,00	1,00,00	11,00,00	2·68	6,09,00	329,01,75
,, 19	1,00,00	1,27,00	—	1,00,00	10,00,00	2·69	10,01,00	330,02,00
,, 26	1,00,00	1,01,00	2,00,00	—	12,00,00	2·69	8,19,50	333,83,50
,, 27 to 31	—	—	—	—	12,00,00	—	3,69,75	334,95,00

† Including renewals of *ad hoc* bills.

* Including amount outstanding on account of the Reserve Bank of India, States and others and also outstandings on account of *ad hoc* bills created to replace sterling securities transferred to the U. K. Government, in terms of the Sterling Balances Agreement of July 1948. The outstandings of *ad hoc* bills amounted to Rs. 253·52 crores at the end of 1953-54.

STATEMENT 62

Amount of Sterling Debt Repatriated since 1937-38

Year	Face Value (Millions of Pounds Sterling)	Purchase Value (Millions of Pounds Sterling)	Purchase Value (Crores of Rupees)	Rupee counterparts created (Crores of Rupees)
1937-38	2·99	3·04	4·05	1·12
War Years (1939-40—1944-45)	**319·85**	**317·88**	**424·86**	**272·44**
1945-46	0·28	0·29	0·37	0·01
1946-47	0·76	0·80	1·06	0·01
1947-48	4·65	5·12	6·83	0·45
1948-49	0·18	0·19	0·25	0·02
1949-50	0·08	0·08	0·11	—
1950-51	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·01
1951-52	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·01
1952-53	0·08	0·07	0·10	0·07
Total	**328·97**	**327·56**	**437·75**	**274·14**
1953-54				
1. First Compulsory Scheme of February 8, 1941 (including special arrangements)	0·019	0·019	0·025	0·006
2. Second Compulsory Scheme of December 24, 1941 (including special arrangements)	0·004	0·003	0·003	..
3. Redemption of 3½ per cent Sterling Stock, 1931 or after	—	—	—	—
4. Repatriation of Railway Debenture Stocks	0·002	0·002	0·002	..
Total	**0·025**	**0·024**	**0·030**	**0·006**
Grand Total	**329·00**	**327·58**	**437·78**	**274·15**

STATEMENT 63

(A) Post Office Cash Certificates†

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Receipts	Repay-ments	Net receipts	Amount outstanding**
1938-39	14,71	15,35	−64	**59,57**
1945-46	6,67	3,72	2,95	**38,76**
1946-47	4,97	4,51	46	**39,22**
1947-48				
April 1 to August 14	1,06	2,59	−1,53	**37,69**
August 15 to March 31	—	3,07	−3,07	**— 3,07§**
1948-49	—	4,42	−4,42	**— 7,49§**
1949-50	1	3,88	−3,87	**−11,36§**
1950-51	—	4,54	−4,54	**−15,90§**
1951-52	—	4,39	−4,39	**−20,29§**
1952-53	—	2,93	−2,93	**−23,22§**
1953-54	—	2,51	−2,51	**−25,73§**

† The series was closed for further deposits from June 16, 1947. § Since August 15, 1947 figures represent only progressive net repayments.

(B) Post Office Defence Savings Certificates*

	Receipts	Repay-ments	Net receipts	Amount outstanding**
1945-46	—	50	−50	**5,92**
1946-47	—	74	−74	**5,18**
1947-48				
April 1 to August 14	—	39	−39	**4,79**
August 15 to March 31	—1	39	−40	**— 40§**
1948-49	—	35	−35	**— 75§**
1949-50	—	27	−27	**— 1,02§**
1950-51	—	77	−77	**— 1,79§**
1951-52	—	77	−77	**— 2,56§**
1952-53	—	55	−55	**— 3,11§**
1953-54	—	59	−59	**— 3,70§**

* Replaced by the Twelve-year National Savings Certificates from October 1, 1943.
§ Since August 15, 1947 figures represent only progressive net repayments.

(C) Post Office National Savings Certificates

	Receipts	Repay-ments	Net receipts	Amount outstanding**
1945-46‡	23,21	10	23,11	**51,30**
1946-47‡	21,76	2,44	19,32	**70,62**
1947-48‡				
April 1 to August 14 ‡	7,18	2,82	4,36	**74,98**
August 15 to March 31	13,22	4,01	9,21	**9,21**
1948-49	22,70	6,85	15,85	**25,06**
1949-50	23,79	8,26	15,53	**40,59**
1950-51	23,71	6,37	17,34	**57,93**
1951-52	24,60	6,73	17,87	**75,80**
1952-53	25,93	7,44	18,49	**94,29**
1953-54	28,39	8,09	20,30	**114,59**

‡ Including Hyderabad State National Savings Certificates.

Note.—Figures from August 15, 1947 relate to the Indian Union only; outstandings since March 31, 1948 do not include the Indian Union's share of the pre-partition liabilities. **At the end of the period.

STATEMENT 64

(A) Post Office Savings Bank

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Deposits	Interest	With-drawals	Net increase in Deposits	**Amount out-standing †**
1938-39	44,61	1,42	41,65	4,38	**81,88**
1945-46	74,42	1,70	41,30	34,82	**1,15,04**
1946-47	89,45	2,23	64,37	27,31	**1,42,35**
1947-48					
April 1 to August 14 ..	37,68	1,00	34,21	4,47	**1,46,82**
August 15 to March 31 ..	45,79	1,22	36,89	10,12	**10,12**
1948-49	83,26	2,41	65,88	19,79	**29,91**
1949-50	86,01	2,95	73,78	15,18	**45,09**
1950-51	97,80	3,27	84,80	16,27	**61,36**
1951-52	1,03,98	3,57	94,73	12,82	**74,18**
1952-53	1,09,41	3,94	95,53	17,82	**92,00**
1953-54	1,13,15*	..	1,00,90	12,25	**1,04,25**

* Includes interest of Rs. 7·5 lakhs paid so far.

(B) Post Office Defence Savings Bank**

	Deposits‡	With-drawals	Net increase in Deposits	**Amount outstanding†**
1945-46	1,99	2	1,97	**10,50**
1946-47	49	6	43	**10,93**
1947-48				
April 1 to August 14	—	4,91	— 4,91	**6,02**
August 15 to March 31	—	3,16	— 3,16	**—3,16§**
1948-49	—	91	— 91	**—4,07§**
1949-50	—	39	— 39	**—4,46§**
1950-51	—	17	— 17	**—4,63§**
1951-52	—	7	— 7	**—4,70§**
1952-53	—	4	— 4	**—4,74§**
1953-54	—	2	— 2	**—4,76§**

** Closed for further deposits from July 1, 1946. ‡ Including interest. § Since August 15, 1947 figures represent only progressive net repayments.

(C) Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates*

	Receipts	Repay-ments	Net Receipts	**Amount outstanding†**
1950-51	5,31	—	5,31	**5,31**
1951-52	13,10	2	13,08	**18,39**
1952-53	7,55	30	7,25	**25,64**
1953-54	6,94	47	6,47	**32,11**

* Issued from February 1, 1961.

Note.—Figures from August 15, 1947 relate to the Indian Union ; outstandings since March 31, 1948 do not include the Indian Union's share of the pre-partition liabilities. † At the end of the period.

STATEMENT 65

Principal Items of Small Savings (Monthly)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Post Office Cash Certificates		Defence Savings Certificates		National Savings Certificates						Post Office Savings Bank Deposits		Defence Savings Bank Deposits	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates			
			12 years		7 years		5 years**										
	Month-end Outstandings*	Month-end Outstandings*	Receipts	Month-end Outstandings	Receipts	Month-end Outstandings	Receipts	Month-end Outstandings	Total Receipts	Total Month-end Outstandings	Receipts	Month-end Outstandings	Month-end Outstandings*	Receipts	Month-end Outstandings	Total Receipts	Total Month-end Outstandings
1952-53§																	
April ..	−20,60	−2,61	2,28	68,56	4	2,93	14	6,17	**2,46**	**77,66**	10,01	76,52	−4,70	95	19,33	**13,42**	**1,45,60**
May ..	−20,90	−2,65	2,12	70,22	8	2,99	12	6,22	**2,32**	**79,43**	9,95	77,85	−4,70	56	19,86	**12,83**	**1,48,89**
June ..	−21,18	−2,69	1,81	71,64	6	3,02	12	6,28	**1,99**	**80,94**	9,38	80,03	−4,70	69	20,53	**12,06**	**1,52,93**
July ..	−21,46	−2,74	2,03	73,14	10	3,09	15	6,34	**2,28**	**82,57**	10,29	82,54	−4,71	75	21,25	**13,32**	**1,57,45**
August ..	−21,66	−2,78	1,76	74,45	6	3,12	15	6,40	**1,97**	**83,97**	8,61	83,75	−4,71	65	21,89	**11,23**	**1,60,46**
September ..	−21,88	−2,81	1,84	75,73	3	3,12	10	6,44	**1,97**	**85,29**	8,79	84,89	−4,71	52	22,38	**11,28**	**1,63,16**
October ..	−22,11	−2,85	1,71	76,77	5	3,14	11	6,48	**1,87**	**86,39**	8,36	85,24	−4,72	56	22,92	**10,79**	**1,64,87**
November ..	−22,36	−2,89	1,71	77,99	3	3,16	10	6,50	**1,84**	**87,65**	8,03	85,51	−4,73	58	22,48	**10,45**	**1,65,66**
December ..	−22,54	−2,95	1,86	79,34	3	3,16	8	6,51	**1,97**	**89,01**	8,45	85,95	−4,74	48	23,94	**10,90**	**1,68,67**
January ..	−22,77	−3,00	2,02	80,77	4	3,19	10	6,54	**2,16**	**90,50**	8,38	86,09	−4,74	59	24,48	**11,13**	**1,70,56**
February ..	−22,97	−3,05	1,86	82,14	5	3,22	14	6,61	**2,05**	**91,97**	8,36	86,36	−4,74	62	25,08	**11,03**	**1,72,65**
March ..	−23,22	−3,11	2,64	84,17	8	3,27	30	6,83	**3,02**	**94,29**	14,59	92,00	−4,74	60	25,64	**18,21**	**1,80,86**
Total ..	**−23,22**	**−3,11**	**23,64**	**84,17**	**65**	**3,27**	**1,61**	**6,83**	**25,93**	**94,29**	**1,13,35†**	**92,00**	**−4,74**	**7,55**	**25,64**	**1,46,80**	**1,80,86**
1953-54																	
April ..	−23,41	−3,16	2,24	85,95	5	3,27	11	6,80	**2,40**	**96,02**	9,66	94,00	−4,74	80	26,38	**12,86**	**1,85,09**
May ..	−23,57	−3,22	2,08	87,58	4	3,29	12	6,83	**2,24**	**97,70**	9,55	94,79	−4,74	66	27,00	**12,45**	**1,87,96**
June ..	−23,77	−3,28	2,25	89,34	4	3,31	11	6,82	**2,40**	**99,47**	9,43	94,79	−4,74	59	27,56	**12,42**	**1,90,03**
July ..	−23,99	−3,36	2,23	91,03	11	3,38	1	6,73	**2,35**	**1,01,14**	10,26	96,22	−4,74	66	28,20	**13,27**	**1,93,47**
August ..	−24,19	−3,43	2,23	92,84	9	3,44	1	6,67	**2,33**	**1,02,95**	8,76	97,66	−4,75	69	28,87	**11,78**	**1,97,11**
September ..	−24,44	−3,53	2,04	94,39	12	3,52	—	6,59	**2,16**	**1,04,50**	9,20	98,71	−4,75	59	29,41	**11,95**	**1,99,90**
October ..	−24,67	−3,58	1,97	95,84	11	3,58	—	6,51	**2,08**	**1,05,93**	8,58	98,71	−4,75	56	29,93	**11,22**	**2,01,57**
November ..	−24,88	−3,61	2,02	97,37	9	3,65	1	6,38	**2,12**	**1,07,40**	7,89	98,54	−4,75	46	30,34	**10,47**	**2,03,04**
December ..	−25,14	−3,65	2,33	98,95	14	3,74	—	6,27	**2,37**	**1,08,96**	9,35	99,30	−4,75	45	30,75	**12,17**	**2,05,47**
January ..	−25,35	−3,67	2,08	1,00,47	12	3,81	—	6,16	**2,20**	**1,10,44**	8,91	1,00,22	−4,76	50	31,23	**11,51**	**2,08,11**
February ..	−25,53	−3,68	2,12	1,02,11	12	3,88	—	6,04	**2,24**	**1,12,03**	9,49	1,01,87	−4,76	54	31,73	**12,27**	**2,11,66**
March§§ ..	−25,73	−3,70	3,06	1,04,42	44	4,23	—	5,94	**3,50**	**1,14,59**	12,07†	1,04,25	−4,76	44	32,11	**16,01**	**2,16,76**
Total ..	**−25,73**	**−3,70**	**26,55**	**1,04,42**	**1,47**	**4,23**	**37**	**5,94**	**26,39**	**1,14,59**	**1,13,15**	**1,04,25**	**−4,76**	**6,94**	**32,11**	**1,48,48**	**2,16,76**

Note.—Figures relate to Indian Union; the outstandings do not include the Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities.

* Represent progressive net repayments since August 15, 1947. Receipts are nil.

** Five-year National Savings Certificates were discontinued with effect from July 1, 1953.

§ Monthly figures are provisional and therefore do not add up to the figures of total receipts and outstandings for the year which are revised.

† Includes outstanding interest also. §§ Provisional.

STATEMENT 66

GOVERNMENT BALANCES IN INDIA WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND AT GOVERNMENT TREASURIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Reserve Bank of India						End of	Government Treasuries				
Central Government		Part A States		Part B States			Central Government		Part A States		Part B States(c)
1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53(a)	1953-54(b)		1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1953-54
1,40,48	99,76	11,05	17,18	—	4,77	April	1,38	1,93	3,52	1,82	4,31
1,13,91	107,50	11,08	12,74	—	5,09	May	1,42	1,79	3,49	1,73	3,25
1,23,54	127,11	3,19	13,60	—	4,86	June	1,51	1,90	3,18	2,06	2,62
1,05,80	112,19	9,25	25,61	81	10,39	July	1,77	1,75	3,88	1,81	2,77
1,28,09	132,70	8,83	18,68	1,79	5,30	August	1,93	2,04	4,12	1,89	2,79
1,48,29	128,31	5,68	25,65	1,33	3,85	September	1,58	2,38	3,41	1,41	2,98
1,50,51	111,29	14,70	27,58	36	4,45	October	1,87	2,61	3,77	1,77	2,73
1,70,01	96,66	11,03	24,45	40	6,61	November	1,58	2,48	2,83	1,34	2,49
1,90,11	116,74	4,40	15,62	66	3,86	December	1,32	2,31	1,95	1,46	2,38
1,68,96	104,78	10,41	17,71	2,26	4,77	January	1,38	2,40	2,08	1,87	2,43
1,49,71	85,26	7,71	22,06	4,06	6,88	February	1,20	2,28	1,71	1,93	2,70
92,05	40,26	49,73	53,59	6,63	12,13	March	27	58	2,65	1,06	2,58

Note.—Data relating to cash balances of Part B States held with Government Treasuries are not available for the year 1952-53. (*a*) Data relate to Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore. The first two States started keeping cash balances with the Reserve Bank with effect from July 1, 1952 and the last one from January 1, 1953. (*b*) Data relate to Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad (from April 1, 1953) and Saurashtra (from January 1, 1954). (*c*) Data relate to Travancore-Cochin and Mysore.

STATEMENT 67

CONSOLIDATED DEBT POSITION OF PART A STATES†

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	AT THE END OF								
	1939-40	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53§
I. Public Debt—									
(*a*) Permanent Debt ..	19,60	59,28	63,57	44,17	45,94	50,41	58,07	69,11	80,44
(*b*) Floating Debt ..	11,80	20,51	10,84	2,56	3,83	1,47	2,26	2,62	19,10*
(*c*) Loans from Central Government	121,77	52,21	52,57	49,98	67,38	106,71	155,12	217,23	281,69
II. Unfunded Debt	24,44	30,97	30,81	21,43	25,77	27,65	30,41	33,92	37,52
III. Gross Total Debt (Total of I and II) ..	**167,61**	**162,97**	**157,79**	**118,14**	**142,92**	**186,24**	**245,86**	**322,88**	**418,75**
IV. Appropriation for Reducation or Avoidance of Debt ..	87	4,94	4,51	4,99	4,25	2,84	2,84	6,58	8,14

Note.—Data for 1953-54 are not available. Figures for 1939-40, 1945-46 and 1946-47 relate to Provinces in undivided India ; later figures relate to Part A States in the Indian Union only. † Based on actual returns furnished by the States excepting in the case of Assam, where the information for 1951-52 is taken from budget papers. * The abnormal increase is on account of substantial ways and means advance (Rs. 18 crores) taken by the Madras Government. § Revised.

STATEMENT 68

CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS

(OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1954)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Central Government Loans	Amount Outstanding
2¼% Loan, 1954	35,06·06
3½% ,, 1954-59	12,95·89
2½% ,, 1955	60,45·01
4½% ,, 1955-60	9,05·64
3 % Victory Loan, 1957	1,14,06·89
3 % Loan, 1958	50,35·63
4½% ,, 1958-68	5,85·20
3 % Second Victory Loan, 1959-61	1,13,65·64
2¾% Loan, 1960	45,63·07
4 % ,, 1960-70	63,30·26
2½% ,, 1961	57,00·69
2¾% ,, 1962	75,86·72
3 % ,, 1963-65	1,16,17·46
3 % ,, 1964	30,33·10
3 % Funding Loan 1966-68	1,10,11·78
3 % First Development Loan, 1970-75	1,15,05·83
2¾% Loan, 1976	14,77·48
2½% Bhopal War Bonds, 1957	26·25
3 % Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	1,14·73
3½% National Plan Bonds, 1961	75,29·00
3 % Loan, 1986 or later (Conversion Loan of 1946)	2,48,91·66
3 % Non-terminable Loan, 1896-97	8,93·35
Total	**13,64,27·34**
Loans not bearing interest	4,04·79
Grand Total	**13,68,32·13**

State Government Loans	Amount Outstanding
(A) Part A States	
3 % Bombay Loan, 1955	3,28·27
3 % ,, ,, 1956	3,29·35
3 % ,, ,, 1958	3,28·69
3 % Bombay Development Loan, 1960	2,97·28
3 % Bombay Tapi Irrigation and Development Loan, 1961	68·23
3 % Bombay Development Loan, 1962	5,82·58
3½% Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	2,99·44
4 % ,, ,, ,, ,, 1963	5,50·11
4 % ,, ,, ,, ,, 1964	3,66·73
	31,50·68
4 % Bihar State Development Loan, 1963	**1,31·24**
3 % Madras Loan, 1955	1,23·25
3 % ,, ,, 1956	1,25·10
3 % ,, ,, 1958	1,07·95
3 % ,, ,, 1959	1,23·96
3 % Development Loan, 1960	2,78·44
3 % Madras Development Bonds, 1960	4,38·25
2¾% ,, Loan, 1961	3,81·77
3½% ,, ,, 1962	3,01·49
4 % Madras Development Loan, 1963	10,20·22
4 % ,, ,, ,, 1964	5,24·81
	34,25 24
3 % Madhya Pradesh Loan, 1955	50·00
3 % ,, ,, ,, 1956	50·54
3 % ,, ,, ,, 1958	52·70
3 % ,, ,, ,, 1960	1,01·45
3½% ,, ,, ,, 1962	1,02·18
4 % Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1963	99·43
4 % ,, ,, ,, ,, 1964	2,03·29
	6,59·59
3 % Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1958	3,02·62
3 % ,, ,, ,, 1960	2,21·15
2¾% ,, ,, ,, 1961	2,24·94
3 % ,, ,, ,, 1961-66	1,59·09
3½% ,, ,, ,, 1962	1,97·19
4 % Development Loan, 1963	5,65·16
4 % ,, ,, 1964	6,11·45
3½% U. P. E. E. Act Bonds	2,06·42
	24,88·02
3½% West Bengal Loan, 1962	1,75·00
4 % ,, ,, ,, 1963	3,60·23
4 % ,, ,, ,, 1964	2,00 [illegible]
	7,35·23
Total (Part A States)	**1,05,90·00**
(B) Part B States	
4 % Hyderabad State Development Loan 1963	**3,20·97**
4 % Madhya Bharat State Development Loan, 1963	**1,04·72**
4 % Mysore State Development Loan, 1963	3,19·68
5 % Mysore Loan, 1955	1,63·44
4 % ,, ,, 1953-63	2,95·85
3 % ,, ,, 1956-61	5,99·73
3 % ,, ,, 1958	5,08·06
	18,86·76
4 % Saurashtra State Development Loan, 1963	**1,12·66**
4 % Travancore-Cochin State Development Loan, 1963	**3,09·40**
Total (Part B States)	**27,34·51**
Total of Part A and Part B States	**1,33,24·51**

STATEMENT 69

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Reserve Bank of India Series. *Base* : 1948-49 = 100)

Period			Exports				Imports				Net terms of Trade†
			Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles	General	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles	General	
Quantity Index											
1949-50		..	108	91	109	105	86	81	108	94	
1950-51		..	111	80	122	110	62	101	83	83	
1951-52		..	115	63	89	89	141	107	89	108	
1952-53		..	107	83	93	94	79	79	67	74	
1953-54		..	111	47	105	94	46	79	63	64	
April	1953	..	68	79	88	81	104	89	62	81	
May	,,	..	77	60	99	85	100	72	65	76	
June	,,	..	75	61	98	85	82	96	60	77	
July	,,	..	108	36	98	87	76	94	71	79	
August	,,	..	110	32	92	83	70	90	63	73	
September	,,	..	151	39	117	108	29	90	65	63	
October	,,	..	149	38	108	102	44	66	65	60	
November	,,	..	166	39	108	106	16	53	63	48	
December	,,	..	160	46	115	110	8	59	59	46	
January	1954	..	114	43	114	99	11	65	66	52	
February	,,	..	83	43	104	86	9	63	57	46	
March	,,	..	63	56	120	93	5	106	68	63	
Price Index*											
1949-50		..	113	106	100	105	96	103	95	98	107
1950-51		..	130	143	122	129	97	106	113	106	122
1951-52		..	151	191	185	178	118	173	145	147	121
1952-53		..	134	120	108	116	132	116	137	128	91
1953-54		..	139	124	89	107	126	103	126	118	91
April	1953	..	133	121	89	105	122	94	143	118	89
May	,,	..	142	121	86	106	124	100	144	121	88
June	,,	..	138	127	92	109	125	102	124	116	94
July	,,	..	141	125	91	109	127	102	128	118	92
August	,,	..	141	131	93	111	123	104	121	115	97
September	,,	..	139	136	91	110	120	99	122	113	97
October	,,	..	136	124	87	105	109	102	126	112	94
November	,,	..	131	135	89	107	105	103	123	110	97
December	,,	..	132	121	91	106	132	110	130	120	88
January	1954	..	140	126	88	107	106	106	123	112	95
February	,,	..	142	121	88	106	102	109	130	116	91
March	,,	..	155	130	90	112	134	103	127	115	97

† Ratio of Export Price Index to Import Price Index. * Export Price Indices inclusive of duty.

STATEMENT 70

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—1953

A. CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			**Year: 1953 (Preliminary)**		
	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	**Receipts**	**Payments**	*Net*
1. Merchandise (Exports *f. o. b.* Imports *c. i. f.*)															
(*a*) Private	127·5	97·8	*+29·8*	120·6	114·8	*+ 5·8*	128·1	108·9	*+19·2*	151·7	104·5	*+47·1*	**527·9**	**425·9**	*+102·0*
(*b*) Government, Food and Stores(1)	1·9	37·1	*—35·2*	1·9	42·5	*—40·6*	0·9	38·4	*—37·5*	0·3	22·5	*—22·2*	**5·0**	**140·4**	*—135·4*
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign travel	0·3	2·0	*— 1·7*	0·2	3·4	*— 3·2*	0·2	3·0	*— 2·8*	0·2	2·0	*— 1·8*	**0·9**	**10·4**	*— 9·5*
4. Transportation(2)	7·4	4·1	*+ 3·3*	7·0	4·2	*+ 2·8*	7·7	2·9	*+ 4·8*	8·6	2·2	*+ 6·4*	**30·8**	**13·5**	*+17·3*
5. Insurance(2)	1·4	1·0	*+ 0·4*	1·3	1·0	*+ 0·3*	1·5	0·9	*+ 0·6*	1·5	1·0	*+ 0·5*	**5·7**	**3·9**	*+ 1·8*
6 Investment income(3) ..	4·6	7·3	*— 2·7*	4·3	8·3	*— 3·9*	5·3	6·2	*— 0·9*	4·0	8·2	*— 4·2*	**18·3**	**30·0**	*—11·7*
7 Government, not included elsewhere(4)	7·4	5·7	*+ 1·6*	8·8	3·7	*+ 5·2*	6·4	4·0	*+ 2·4*	5·7	3·2	*+ 2·5*	**28·2**	**16·5**	*+11·7*
8. Miscellaneous(5)	6·6	2·8	*+ 3·8*	6·7	1·9	*+ 4·9*	6·0	2·0	*+ 4·1*	6·2	2·3	*+ 3·9*	**25·6**	**8·9**	*+16·6*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official(6)	2·4	—	*+ 2·4*	5·7	—	*+ 5·7*	6·1	—	*+ 6·1*	3·7	—	*+ 3·7*	**17·8**	—	*+17·8*
(*ii*) Private(7)	5·2	1·4	*+ 3·8*	4·6	1·2	*+ 3·4*	4·8	1·2	*+ 3·6*	4·5	1·3	*+ 3·3*	**19·2**	**5·0**	*+14·2*
9*a*. Unclassified	10·7	1·9	*+ 8·8*	11·0	1·6	*+ 9·5*	9·5	1·9	*+ 7·7*	10·0	1·7	*+ 8·3*	**41·3**	**7·0**	*+34·3*
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**175·4**	**161·1**	*+14·3*	**172·2**	**182·3**	*—10·1*	**176·5**	**169·2**	*+ 7·3*	**196·6**	**148·9**	*+47·6*	**720·7**	**661·6**	*+59·1*
Errors and Omissions ..			*+ 5·9*			*+ 6·9*			*+ 0·6*			*—13·4*			*+ 0·1*

(1) Transactions under Government barter deals have not been included. (2) As regards Transportation, receipts cover estimated amounts for re-imbursement of freight paid in advance by exporters and disbursements of foreign ships in Indian ports etc., and payments, operating expenses abroad of Indian steam-ship companies and some freight payments. It may, however, be noted that the data given for this and the subsequent item Insurance give only a partial idea of the transactions on the two accounts. The two items are more or less complete on the receipts side but in regard to payments only a portion of the expenditure is entered here. Payments for imports shown under item 1 are mostly on a *c. i. f.* basis and therefore incorporate all but a small portion of the expenditure incurred by the country on "Transportation" and "Insurance". (3) Receipts include interest on investments of the Reserve Bank of India. The payments figures are estimates. (4) The payments figures represent disbursements of the Government, such as those for the upkeep of its organisations abroad and contributions to international organisations. (5) Covers mainly receipts and payments for services such as those for film rentals, technicians and agency services. (6) Represents aid received under the Colombo Plan, Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement and from the Ford Foundation. (7) Comprises unilateral transfers like maintenance remittances and receipts of missionaries.

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Net movement increasing (+) or decreasing (−)

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			**Year : 1953 Preliminary**		
	Assets	Liabilities	*Net Assets*	Assets	Liabilities	*Net Assets*	Assets	Liabilities	*Net Assets*	Assets	Liabilities	*Net Assets*	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	*Net Assets*
Private (excluding banking institutions)															
11. Long-term capital ..	− 2·6	− 4·7	+ *2·1*	− 2·4	− 3·6	+ *1·2*	− 2·5	− 1·8	− *0·7*	− 2·7	− 2·1	− *0·6*	**−10·2**	**−12·2**	+ *2·0*
12. Short-term capital ..	− 0·1	+ 5·2	− *5·3*	—	− 0·5	+ *0·5*	—	−11·7	+*11·7*	..	− 0·8	+ *0·8*	**− 0·1**	**− 7·8**	+ *7·7*
Official and Banking Institutions															
13. Long-term capital															
13·1 Official loans(8) ..	—	+ 0·4	− *0·4*	—	+ 0·2	− *0·2*	—	+ 0·4	− *0·4*	—	+ 0·7	− *0·7*	—	**+ 1·7**	− *1·7*
13·2 Bank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13·3 Portfolio securities(9)	—	+ 0·4	− *0·4*	—	+ 0·2	− *0·2*	—	+ 0·2	− *0·2*	—	..	..	—	**+ 0·8**	− *0·8*
13·4 Amortization(10) ..	− 2·6	− 3·3	+ *0·7*	− 2·1	− 2·9	+ *0·7*	− 2·0	− 2·7	+ *0·7*	− 2·2	− 3·0	+ *0·8*	**− 9·0**	**−12·0**	+ *3·0*
13·5 Other contractual repayments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13·6 Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Short-term capital															
14·1 Payments and clearing agreements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·2 Liabilities to IMF and IBRD ..		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—
14·3 Other liabilities to official and banking institutions(11) ..		+ 5·5	− *5·5*		+ 3·3	− *3·3*		− 9·9	+ *9·9*		− 3·3	+ *3·3*		**− 4·4**	+ *4·4*
14·4 Other(12)	−24·1	− 5·0	+*29·1*	− 6·1	− 4·1	− *2·0*	−15·6	− 2·5	−*13·1*	+25·8	− 4·7	+*30·6*	**+28·2**	**−16·3**	+*44·6*
15. Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. **Total movement of capital and monetary gold** ..	**+18·7**	**− 1·5**	+*20·2*	**−10·5**	**− 7·4**	− *3·2*	**−20·1**	**−28·0**	+ *7·9*	**+20·9**	**−13·2**	+*34·2*	**+ 9·0**	**−50·2**	+*59·2*

(8) Represents drawings on the IBRD loans. (9) Includes on the assets side changes in holdings of foreigns ecurities by the commercial banks and on the liabilities side movement in rupee securities held on account of foreigners and small amounts of sterling stock repatriated during the year. (10) Principal repayment of IBRD loans is entered on the liabilities side in addition to payments to Railway Annuity holders and disbursements under Pensions Annuities. The entry on the assets side relates to withdrawals from Pensions and Railway Annuities. (11) Includes movement in the rupee balances held by non-resident banks and official institutions, foreign exchange liabilities of authorised dealers and Treasury Bills held by foreign official institutions in India. (12) Includes on the assets side mainly the changes in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India, the balances of India Supply Mission, Washington and foreign exchange assets of authorised dealers. Liabilities cover movement in the rupee balances of non-resident individuals, net inflow of Indian currency in circulation from abroad and small releases of blocked assets by the Custodian of ex-enemy property.

STATEMENT 71

CHANGES IN EXPORT DUTIES, 1953-54

Item	From	To	Effective from
1. *Jute goods*			
Hessian	Rs. 275/- per ton	Rs. 120/- per ton	September 15, 1953
Jute specialities and manufactures other than cloth and bags.	Rs. 80/- per ton	Nil	July 16, 1953
2. *Cotton textiles*			
Medium cloth	10% *ad valorem*	Nil	October 25, 1953
3. *Oils and Oilseeds*			
Linseed oil	Rs. 200/- per ton	Rs. 50/- per ton	May 12, 1953
Linseed	Rs. 100/- per ton	Rs. 25/- per ton	May 12, 1953
Tobacco seed oil	Rs. 300/- per ton	Nil	July 8, 1953
4. *Iron and Steel Manufactures*			
Heavy structurals, iron and steel bars, tin plate etc.	45% *ad valorem*	Nil	October 7, 1953
5. *Robusta Coffee*		Levied at Rs. 62/8/-per cwt.	October 9, 1953.

STATEMENT 72

MAJOR EXPORT LIBERALISATION MEASURES, 1953-54

Item	Date of announcement	Details
1. Raw Cotton	June 27, 1953	Extension of free licensing of Assam/Comillas, Zoda and Yellow Pickings upto September 30, 1953.
	September 28, 1953	Free licensing of the above categories extended upto the end of October 1953.
	October 6, 1953	Quota of 1·75 lakh bales released for export from the 1953-54 crops comprising 0·75 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi, 0·5 lakh bales of Mathias, Kalagins and Dholleras and 0·5 lakh bales of C.P.I and II, etc.—valid for shipment upto August 31, 1954.
	November 26, 1953	Decision to give a drawback of import duty on such of the foreign cotton as was used in cloth for export.
	December 31, 1953	Decision to extend free licensing of Zoda Cotton and Yellow Pickings upto the end of August 1954.
2. Cotton waste	January 13, 1954	Free licensing of hard cotton waste within an overall ceiling to continue upto June 30, 1954.
	February 1, 1954	Soft cotton waste other than sliver waste, Roving ends and bondas to be licensed freely within an overall ceiling upto June 30, 1954,. For sliver waste, roving ends and bondas a quota of 10,000 bales or 35,700 cwts. set apart for the licensing period January-June 1954.

STATEMENT 72 (*Contd.*)

Item	Date of Announcement	Details
3. Cotton yarn	October 21, 1953	Decision to permit export of cotton yarn for the period July-December 1953 on a quota basis.
4. Cotton textiles	June 10, 1953	Free licensing of all permissible varieties of cotton piecegoods and manufactures for shipment upto December 31, 1953.
	September 16, 1953	Extension of free licensing for shipment upto June 30,1954.
	October 12, 1953	Decision to allow export of cloth packed for domestic consumption but excluding price marked cloth for shipment till the end of December 1953.
5. Raw Wool	April 2, 1953	Free licensing of export of raw wool upto a ceiling of 9 million lbs. extended beyond March 31, 1953.
	September 12, 1953	Decision to permit additional quotas to actual shippers upto the extent of 20 per cent of the shipments effected during January-June 1953.
	November 17, 1953	Quota to actual shippers raised from 20 to 60 per cent of the shipments made during January-June 1953 or January-June 1952 valid till February 1954 (later extended to March 1954) with provision for further quotas.
	March 30, 1954	Decision to release a further quantity for export for the period ending September 1954. A quota of 50 per cent of the best half year's exports for established shippers.
6. Black pepper	July 3, 1953	Exports of black pepper to be licensed freely for export to all permissible destinations in the soft currency area (including Holland, Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, Syria, Lebanon, Tangier that were hitherto subject to quotas but excluding French settlements in India).
7. Oils and oilseeds		
a) Groundnuts	March 6, 1954	Decision to allow a small quantity of H. P. S. groundnuts for export to dollar area by established shippers.
b) Linseed oil	April 7, 1953	Decision to continue free licensing of exports of linseed oil subject to a maximum of 500 tons at a time by a shipper upto the end of June 30, 1953.
	July 1, 1953	Free licensing to continue upto the end of December 1953.
	January 6, 1954	Announcement regarding continuation of free licensing upto the end of June 1954.
c) Castor oil	May 1, 1953	Decision to continue free licensing of exports of castor oil upto the end of July 1953.
	August 20, 1953	Decision to permit exports during the period August-December 1953 upto 25 per cent of the exports during January-June 1953.
	March 1, 1954	Decision to permit established shippers to export upto a ceiling of 6,000 tons during the period ending April 1954.
d) Mustard and rape seed oils	July 17, 1953	Decision to license freely exports of mustard oil and rape seed oil to all permissible destinations upto the end of December 1953.
	January 6, 1954	Free licensing of exports extended upto the end of June 1954.
e) Niger and Kardi seeds and their oils	July 22,1953	Free licensing upto the end of September 1953.
	October 7, 1953	Free licensing of exports extended upto the end of December 1953.
	January 7, 1954	Free licensing further extended upto the end of June 1954.
8. Iron and Manganese Ores	September 2 and 25, 1953	Exports restricted temporarily were again permitted to be licensed freely from Bombay and other minor ports in Madras, while exports from Madras and Calcutta were subjected to quota restrictions.
	October 27, 1953	Licensing of exports from Madras to be permitted freely upto the end of December 1953.

STATEMENT 72 (*Contd.*)

Item	Date of Announcement	Details
	November 12, 1953	Quota of 20 per cent of production in any of the three financial years ending March 1953 allotted to mine owners of iron and manganese ores.
	January 2, 1954	Decision to continue exports from Calcutta during January-March 1954 on the same basis as the previous quarter.
9. Copper and brass manufactures	September 25, 1953	Decision to license freely the export of copper and brass manufactures including utensils but excluding sheets and other semi-manufactures to all permissible destinations during the period July-December 1953.
10. Wheat flour	September 13, 1953	Exports of wheat flour by mills permitted.
11. Raw Coffee	October 9, 1953	Decision to allow an export quota of 2,000 tons of Robusta coffee out of the 1952-53 crop.
12. Drawback of Import duty	November 1953	An amendment in the Sea Customs Act allowing drawback of import duty paid on the raw materials contained in the manufactured goods exported abroad.
13. Tea	August 1953	Quota for the export of tea raised to 122 per cent of India's standard export figure or 425 mill.on lbs.
	November 1953	Export allotment raised again to 125·5 per cent or 437 million lbs.

STATEMENT 73

Changes in Import Controls and Import Policy, 1953-54

Item	Date of Announcement	Details
1. July-December 1953	June 24, 1953	Cotton imports of stapling 1-1/16″ and above from soft currency area to be freely licensed. Imports of machinery and industrial raw materials such as silk yarn and cotton yarn above 80 counts, consumer goods like spices, fruits etc. liberalised ; Licensing further decentralised ; period of validity of over 50 items extended from six to twelve months.
2. Open General Licence XXVI	July 1953	O.G.L. XXVI applicable to imports from Pakistan extended by 3 months upto September 1953.
3. Sugar	July 1953	Government's decision to import on their account 30,000 tons of sugar for shipment before September 30, 1953.
4. Foodgrains	September 1953	Imports of rice from soft currency area and self raising flour, barley and maize from all areas permitted on private account. Permission also granted to private importers to import wheat for exporting wheat flour.
5. Open General Licences XXVI, XXVII, XXXI and XXXII	September 21, 1953	O.G.L. XXVI applicable to Pakistan extended upto the end of December 1953; O.G.L. XXVII reissued and made valid till September 30, 1954. O.G.L. XXIX replaced by O.G.L, XXXI. About seventeen items including, among others, copper wrought, brass, bronze and other similar alloys unwrought, certain parts of diesel engines etc., were removed from the O.G.L. ; O.G.Ls. XXVIII and XXX merged into O.G.L. XXXII. Few items such as seed lac, certain chemicals, sulphate of Potash etc., added to the list of O.G.L. and items such as iron and steel chains, buffers for locomotives, electrodes etc. removed from the O.G.L. New licences valid upto September 30, 1954.
6. Open General Licence XXXIV	December 29, 1953	Issue of O.G.L. XXXIV permitting imports of certain commodities from Pakistan.
7. January-June 1954	December 30, 1953	Policy for the second half of 1953 given a fresh lease of life subject to certain variations. Imports of goods available from indigenous sources or through utilisation of idle engineering capacity in the country restricted; import quotas of 34 items such as table fans, lead pencils, iron and steel screws, certain types of ball bearings, etc. reduced ; liberalisation of import quotas for a number of items including betelnuts, safety razor blades, etc.
8. Raw Cotton	February 4, 1954	Free licensing of imports of raw cotton of staple length not less than from 1-1/16″ from U.S.A. for the period January/June 1954.

STATEMENT 74

India's Balance of Trade in Merchandise

(Sea, Air and Land)

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

IMPORTS				Month	EXPORTS*				
Sea & Air	Land	Trade in transit	**Total (1+2—3)**		Sea & Air	Land	Trade in transit	**Total (5+6—7)**	**Balance of Trade**
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
635,49	25,16	19	**660,46**	1952-53	559,52	18,84	70	**577,66**	— **82,80**
542,29	22,96	12	**565,13**	1953-54	520,52	7,46	4	**527,94**	— **37,19**
79,41	1,70	3	**81,08**	April 1952	42,38	2,72	19	**44,91**	— **36,17**
78,38	1,35	2	**79,71**	May ,,	48,14	3,00	9	**51,05**	— **28,66**
61,82	1,47	—	**63,29**	June ,,	48,50	3,55	5	**52 00**	— **11,29**
58,04	1,18	1	**59,21**	July ,,	51,91	2,39	6	**54,24**	— **4,97**
57,5€	1,77	1	**59,32**	August ,,	53,22	2,06	4	**55,24**	— **4,08**
47,73	1,39	2	**49,10**	September ,,	46,74	97	5	**47,66**	— **1,44**
43,65	3,45	3	**47,07**	October ,,	52,96	60	5	**53,51**	+ **6,44**
40,08	3,65	1	**43,62**	November ,,	40,40	71	4	**41,07**	— **2,65**
43,70	3,73	1	**47,42**	December ,,	44,34	1,24	4	**45,54**	— **1,88**
40,92	2,58	3	**43,47**	January ,,	43,75	70	3	**44,42**	+ **95**
38,67	1,32	1	**39,98**	February ,,	38,73	51	4	**39,20**	— **78**
45,51	1,58	—	**47,09**	March ,,	48,45	39	3	**48,81**	+ **1,72**
55,78	71	2	**56,47**	April 1953	38,50	37	2	**38,85**	— **17,62**
55,41	66	1	**56,06**	May ,,	40,58	41	1	**40,98**	— **15,08**
49,70	1,70	1	**51,39**	June ,,	39,65	38	1	**40,02**	— **11,37**
48,96	2,81	3	**51,74**	July ,,	40,57	41	..	**40,98**	— **10,76**
47,25	2,70	—	**49,95**	August ,,	39,14	91	..	**40,05**	— **9,90**
43,44	3,20	1	**46,63**	September ,,	48,62	73	..	**49,35**	+ **2,71**
43,48	2,04	2	**45 50**	October ,,	47,34	68	..	**48,02**	+ **2,52**
37,23	1,72	1	**38,94**	November ,,	47,93	74	..	**48,67**	+ **9,73**
37,67	1,76	1	**39,42**	December ,,	51,16	94	..	**52,10**	+ **12,68**
37,60	2,30	—	**39,90**	January 1954	43,89	56	..	**44,45**	+ **4,55**
38,26	1,82	—	**40,08**	February ,,	40,20	56	..	**40,76**	+ **68**
47,52	1,54	1	**49,05**	March ,,	42,95	78	..	**43,73**	— **5,32**

Note.—(1) Land Frontier trade figures relate to Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran & Burma. Figures for the period April 1952 to August 1952 are subject to revision. (2) Exports are on f.o.b. basis. *Including re-exports.

Source : Accounts relating to Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF

Commodities	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953		
	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**
Class I									
Fruits and vegetables	—	4,16	**4,16**	—	2,30	**2,30**	—	1,71	**1,71**
Grain, pulse and flour	14,95	3,44	**18,39**	14,18	22,89	**37,07**	10,16	9,79	**19,95**
Provisions and oilman's stores ..	2	1,10	**1,12**	3	1,94	**1,97**	6	2,21	**2,27**
Spices	—	83	**83**	1	1,37	**1,38**	—	1,47	**1,47**
Tobacco	29	17	**46**	18	3	**21**	7	5	**12**
Others	—	42	**42**	1	56	**57**	1	41	**42**
Total for the Group	**15,26**	**10,12**	**25,38**	**14,41**	**29,09**	**43,50**	**10,30**	**15,64**	**25,94**
Class II									
Other non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like ..	11	1,51	**1,62**	8	59	**67**	13	72	**85**
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	4,41	13,15	**17,56**	6,40	16,70	**23,10**	4,87	19,34	**24,21**
Cotton, raw and waste	84	9,86	**10,70**	86	18,39	**19,25**	55	13,33	**13,88**
Wool, raw and waste	—	23	**23**	—	48	**48**	—	56	**56**
Others	20	2,57	**2,77**	27	3,97	**4,24**	16	5,43	**5,59**
Total for the Group	**5,56**	**27,32**	**32,88**	**7,61**	**40,13**	**47,74**	**5,71**	**39,38**	**45,09**
Class III									
Chemicals, drugs and medicines ..	1,52	3,58	**5,10**	1,47	4,76	**6,23**	1,09	4,58	**5,67**
Cutlery, hardware etc.	56	3,06	**3,62**	53	3,19	**3,72**	51	3,05	**3,56**
Dyes and colours	16	1,48	**1,64**	27	3,10	**3,37**	33	4,25	**4,58**
Electrical goods and apparatus ..	29	3,77	**4,05**	34	3,66	**4,00**	22	3,52	**3,74**
Machinery of all kinds	3,65	18,73	**22,38**	4,76	17,69	**22,45**	3,62	17,19	**20,81**
Metals iron and steel and manufactures thereof	59	4,26	**4,85**	80	4,60	**5,40**	60	5,70	**6,30**
Metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof ..	1,92	4,41	**6,33**	34	3,17	**3,51**	66	3,43	**4,09**
Paper, pasteboard and stationery ..	13	3,13	**3,26**	10	2,68	**2,78**	14	3,35	**3,49**
Vehicles	1,79	5,98	**7,77**	1,16	3,62	**4,78**	1,87	3,33	**5,20**
Cotton yarns and manufactures ..	—	1,12	**1,12**	—	70	**70**	—	70	**70**
Woollen „ „ „	—	1,52	**1,52**	—	2,63	**2,63**	—	3,02	**3,02**
Other Yarns and textile fabrics ..	2	2,36	**2,38**	—	4,59	**4,59**	1	2,74	**2,75**
Others	56	3,33	**3,89**	45	3,79	**4,24**	40	3,20	**3,60**
Total for the Group	**11,18**	**56,73**	**67,91**	**10,22**	**58,18**	**68,40**	**9,45**	**58,06**	**67,51**
TOTAL FOR ALL GROUPS ..	**32,13**	**95,11**	**1,27,24**	**32,36**	**1,28,30**	**1,60,66**	**25,48**	**1,13,88**	**1,39,36**

Note.—Imports from Pakistan have been excluded.

* Provisional. Source : Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*

(Lakhs of Rupees)

October-December 1953			January-March 1954@			January-December 1953			April-March 1954		
Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**
—	2,82	**2,82**	—	3,06	**3,06**	—	10,99	**10,99**	—	9,89	**9,89**
4,42	1,25	**5,67**	31	65	**96**	43,71	37,37	**81,08**	29,07	34,58	**63,65**
26	2,85	**3,11**	6	2,01	**2,07**	37	8,10	**8,47**	41	9,01	**9,42**
—	1,64	**1,64**	—	1,11	**1,11**	1	5,31	**5,32**	1	5,59	**5,60**
8	5	**13**	15	18	**33**	62	30	**92**	48	31	**79**
—	71	**71**	68	93	**1,61**	2	2,10	**2,12**	70	2,61	**3,31**
4,76	**9,32**	**14,08**	**1,20**	**7,94**	**9,14**	**44,73**	**64,17**	**1,08,90**	**30,67**	**61,99**	**92,66**
3	72	**75**	18	99	**1,17**	35	3,54	**3,89**	42	3,02	**3,44**
3,28	18,13	**21,41**	4,24	19,35	**23,59**	18,96	67,32	**86,28**	18,79	73,52	**92,31**
63	5,39	**6,02**	1,07	12,49	**13,56**	2,88	46,97	**49,85**	3,11	49,60	**52,71**
—	27	**27**	—	32	**32**	—	1,54	**1,54**	—	1,64	**1,64**
21	4,37	**4,58**	30	4,62	**4,92**	84	16,34	**17,18**	94	18,39	**19,33**
4,15	**28,88**	**33,03**	**5,79**	**37,77**	**43,56**	**23,03**	**1,35,71**	**1,58,74**	**23,26**	**1,46,17**	**1,69,43**
2,24	5,14	**7,38**	1,29	5,21	**6,50**	6,32	18,06	**24,38**	6,09	19,69	**25,78**
43	3,51	**3,94**	49	3,29	**3,78**	2,03	12,81	**14,84**	1,97	13,03	**15,00**
37	5,87	**6,24**	30	4,38	**4,68**	1,13	14,70	**15,83**	1,27	17,60	**18,87**
25	2,20	**2,45**	34	2,51	**2,85**	1,09	13,15	**14,24**	1,15	11,89	**13,04**
3,76	17,66	**21,42**	3,27	17,89	**21,16**	15,79	71,27	**87,06**	15,41	70,43	**85,84**
1,00	5,51	**6,51**	48	4,88	**5,36**	2,99	20,07	**23,06**	2,88	20,69	**23,57**
58	2,50	**3,08**	59	3,24	**3,83**	3,50	13,51	**17,01**	2,17	12,34	**14,51**
16	2,94	**3,10**	22	3,15	**3,37**	53	12,10	**12,63**	62	12,12	**12,74**
1,75	4,15	**5,90**	1,96	5,83	**7,79**	6,57	17,08	**23,65**	6,74	16,93	**23,67**
—	82	**82**	—	94	**94**	—	3,34	**3,34**	—	3,16	**3,16**
—	2,06	**2,06**	—	2,19	**2,19**	—	9,23	**9,23**	—	9,89	**9,89**
—	3,09	**3,09**	1	3,40	**3,41**	3	12,78	**12,81**	2	13,82	**13,84**
57	3,60	**4,16**	48	3,56	**4,05**	1,98	13,92	**15,89**	1,89	14,17	**16,06**
11,10	**59,05**	**70,15**	**9,44**	**60,47**	**69,91**	**41,95**	**2,32,02**	**2,73,97**	**40,21**	**2,35,76**	**2,75,97**
20,20	**98,20**	**1,18,40**	**16,55**	**1,07,06**	**1,23,61**	**1,10,17**	**4,35,49**	**5,45,66**	**94,59**	**4,47,44**	**5,42,03**

@ Owing to non-availability of quarterwise breakdown of some of the recent adjustments the relevant figures have been included in this quarter.

INDIA'S EXPORTS* OF

Commodities	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953		
	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar Area	Others	**Total**	Dollar	Others	**Total**
Class I									
Fruits and vegetables	1,85	1,08	**2,93**	2,82	1,34	**4,16**	2,72	1,01	**3,73**
Spices	3,64	2,76	**6,40**	2,81	1,66	**4,47**	1,32	1,09	**2,41**
Tea	2,97	19,23	**22,20**	1,70	10,45	**12,15**	3,12	26,10	**29,22**
Tobacco	—	1,91	**1,91**	—	4,51	**4,51**	—	3,24	**3,24**
Others	2	1,76	**1,78**	1	93	**94**	2	1,76	**1,78**
Total for the Group	**8,48**	**26,74**	**35,22**	**7,34**	**18,89**	**26,23**	**7,18**	**33,20**	**40,38**
Class II ..									
Other non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like ..	1,08	1,34	**2,42**	1,49	1,22	**2,71**	1,31	1,11	**2,42**
Gums, Resins and Lac	1,15	80	**1,95**	99	58	**1,57**	83	90	**1,73**
Hides and Skins, raw	56	89	**1,45**	78	77	**1,55**	65	78	**1,43**
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,50	7,51	**11,01**	4,96	5,53	**10,49**	3,54	4,35	**7,89**
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	1,41	3,72	**5,13**	1,86	1,53	**3,39**	17	91	**1,08**
Seeds	59	75	**1,34**	18	59	**77**	12	22	**34**
Cotton raw and waste	96	5,35	**6,31**	83	5,53	**6,36**	44	2,33	**2,77**
Wool raw and waste	52	1,45	**1,97**	18	1,26	**1,44**	31	78	**1,09**
Others	46	3,36	**3,82**	42	3,26	**3,68**	46	2,79	**3,25**
Total for the Group	**10,23**	**25,17**	**35,40**	**11,69**	**20,27**	**3,196**	**7,83**	**14,17**	**22,00**
Class III									
Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and leather	52	6,96	**7,48**	45	6,04	**6,49**	40	4,89	**5,29**
Cotton yarns and manufactures ..	29	12,17	**12,46**	34	16,78	**17,12**	17	15,85	**16,02**
Jute yarns and manufactures ..	11,10	12,51	**23,61**	6,76	17,87	**24,63**	11,05	20,10	**31,15**
Woollen yarns and manufactures ..	22	81	**1,03**	22	77	**99**	27	78	**1,05**
Others	76	8,63	**9,39**	87	8,53	**9,40**	93	8,35	**9,28**
Total for the Group	**12,89**	**41,08**	**53,97**	**8,64**	**49,99**	**58,63**	**12,82**	**49,97**	**62,79**
TOTAL FOR ALL GROUPS ..	**31,64**	**94,09**	**1,25,73**	**27,62**	**90,16**	**1,17,78**	**27,84**	**98,26**	**1,26,10**

Note.—Exports to Pakistan have been excluded. * Indian Merchandise.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ‡

(Lakhs of Rupees)

October-December 1953			January-March 1954†			January-December 1953			April 1953-March 1954		
Dollar	Others	**Total**	Dollar	Others	**Total**	Dollar	Others	**Total**	Dollar	Others	**Total**
1,85	1,65	**3,50**	1,49	86	**2,35**	9,24	5,08	**14,32**	8,88	4,86	**13,74**
1,34	1,98	**3,32**	2,66	3,69	**6,35**	9,11	7,49	**16,60**	8,13	8,42	**16,55**
3,64	35,43	**39,07**	3,51	17,59	**21,10**	11,43	91,21	**1,02,64**	11,97	89,57	**1,01,54**
—	2,32	**2,32**	—	1,12	**1,12**	—	11,98	**11,98**	—	11,19	**11,19**
1	2,44	**2,45**	2	2,72	**2,74**	6	6,89	**6,95**	5	7,85	**7,90**
6,84	**43,82**	**50,66**	**7,68**	**25,98**	**33,66**	**29,84**	**1,22,65**	**1,52,49**	**29,03**	**1,21,89**	**1,50,92**
1,10	1,45	**2,55**	83	1,46	**2,29**	4,98	5,12	**10,10**	4,73	5,24	**9,97**
76	1,45	**2,21**	71	1,23	**1,94**	3,73	3,73	**7,46**	3,29	4,16	**7,45**
62	80	**1,42**	53	1,15	**1,68**	2,31	3,24	**5,85**	2,58	3,50	**6,08**
5,70	4,74	**10,44**	2,72	4,03	**6,75**	17,70	22,13	**39,83**	16,92	18,65	**35,57**
15	60	**75**	10	75	**85**	3,59	6,76	**10,35**	2,28	3,79	**6,07**
3	16	**19**	21	74	**95**	92	1,72	**2,64**	54	1,71	**2,25**
53	3,99	**4,52**	18	5,12	**5,60**	2,76	17,20	**19,96**	2,28	16,97	**19,25**
38	1,66	**2,04**	30	1,00	**1,30**	1,39	5,15	**6,54**	1,17	4,70	**5,87**
41	2,72	**3,13**	38	3,54	**3,92**	1,75	12,13	**13,88**	1,67	12,31	**13,98**
9,68	**17,57**	**27,25**	**6,26**	**19,02**	**25,28**	**39,43**	**77,18**	**1,16,61**	**35,46**	**71,03**	**1,06,49**
22	5,83	**6,05**	42	6,57	**6,99**	1,59	23,72	**25,31**	1,49	23,33	**24,82**
23	17,35	**17,58**	24	20,45	**20,69**	1,03	62,15	**63,18**	98	70,43	**71,41**
11,41	19,40	**30,81**	10,72	16,50	**27,22**	40,32	69,88	**1,10,20**	39,94	73,87	**1,13,81**
23	97	**1,20**	20	91	**1,11**	94	3,33	**4,27**	92	3,43	**4,35**
96	8,62	**9,57**	60	8,81	**9,41**	3,52	34,13	**37,64**	3,36	34,30	**37,66**
13,05	**52,16**	**65,21**	**12,17**	**53,24**	**65,41**	**47,40**	**1,93,20**	**2,40,60**	**46,68**	**2,05,36**	**2,52,04**
29,58	**1,14,78**	**1,44,36**	**26,21**	**99,43**	**1,25,64**	**1,16,68**	**3,97,29**	**5,13,97**	**1,11,25**	**4,02,63**	**5,13,88**

‡ Provisional.

† Owing to non-availability of quarter-wise breakdown of some of the recent adjustments the relevant figures have been included in this quarter.

Source : Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 77

EXPORTS OF GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Principal Countries	Jan.-Mar. 1953		April-June 1953		July-Sept. 1953		Oct.-Dec. 1953		Jan.-Mar. 1954		Jan.-Dec. 1953		April 1953-March 1954	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
GUNNY CLOTH													(Millions of Yards) (Lakhs of Rupees)	
Sterling Area Countries :														
U.K.	34·2	1,80	31·0	1,58	40·3	2,14	71·4	3,63	62·0	3,28	**176·9**	**9,15**	**204·7**	**10,63**
Australia	9·0	57	7·5	45	10·1	61	8·6	51	10·7	66	**35·2**	**2,14**	**36·8**	**2,23**
New Zealand ..	1·1	7	2·3	14	1·4	8	0·8	4	1·3	7	**5·6**	**33**	**5·7**	**34**
Other Soft Currency Countries :														
Egypt	1·1	6	1·8	9	1·0	5	2·0	11	1·0	6	**5·9**	**31**	**5·7**	**31**
Uruguay	6·3	37	8·0	39	6·6	35	6·4	30	3·1	15	**27·3**	**1,41**	**24·1**	**1,19**
Argentina	47·2	2,65	88·4	4,55	141·2	7,23	127·7	6,08	25·0	1,14	**404·5**	**20,51**	**382·4**	**18,99**
Dollar Countries :														
U.S.A.	173·4	7,39	110·5	4,70	138·1	6,05	177·0	7,33	171·0	7,55	**599·0**	**25,47**	**596·5**	**25,63**
Canada	25·2	1,06	23·3	97	39·3	1,68	16·5	65	26·6	1,09	**104·3**	**4,36**	**105·7**	**4,39**
Philippines	6·2	33	1·7	8	3·9	25	3·1	15	2·6	13	**14·9**	**81**	**11·3**	**61**
Total (all countries excluding Pakistan)	**318·8**	**15,06**	**307·5**	**14,87**	**406·0**	**19,74**	**436·4**	**19,99**	**317·5**	**14,88**	**1468·8**	**69,66**	**1,467·5**	**69,48**
GUNNY BAGS													(Millions of bags) (Lakhs of Rupees)	
Sterling Area Countries :														
U.K.	7·4	86	5·3	58	5·5	56	4·9	50	8·0	78	**23·1**	**2,50**	**23·7**	**2,43**
Australia	9·4	1,02	20·2	2,36	10·9	1,21	5·2	75	10·7	1,65	**45·7**	**5,34**	**47·0**	**5,97**
Burma	0·1	1	0·1	1	7·5	72	5·5	57	6·2	67	**13·2**	**1,31**	**19·3**	**1,97**
Nigeria	3·4	36	6·0	62	4·7	52	1·4	15	2·1	24	**15·5**	**1,65**	**14·2**	**1,53**
Other Soft Currency Countries :														
Egypt	1·1	9	0·3	1	0·1	2	0·6	5	1·9	15	**2·1**	**17**	**2·8**	**23**
Peru..	2·3	27	5·7	56	2·2	22	3·2	31	2·0	19	**13·4**	**1,36**	**13·1**	**1,28**
Thailand	2·5	29	4·0	47	2·1	27	3·6	50	8·7	95	**12·2**	**1,53**	**18·4**	**2,19**
Dollar Countries :														
U.S.A.	0·9	6	0·3	2	0·3	2	—	—	0·6	4	**1·5**	**10**	**1·1**	**8**
Cuba	4·5	51	0·5	4	15·7	1,81	17·1	2,01	1·7	19	**37·8**	**4,37**	**34·9**	**4,05**
Total (all countries excluding Pakistan)	**65·5**	**7,31**	**80·1**	**8,82**	**94·8**	**10,42**	**89·6**	**9,93**	**107·0**	**11,07**	**330·0**	**36,48**	**371·5**	**40,23**

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.
Q=Quantity. V=Value.

STATEMENT 78

EXPORTS OF TEA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Millions of lbs.)
(Lakhs of Rupees)

Principal Countries	Jan.-Mar. 1953		April-June 1953		July-Sept. 1953		Oct.-Dec. 1953		Jan.-Mar. 1954		Jan.-Dec. 1953		April 1953-March 1954	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Sterling Area Countries														
U. K.	73·0	13,87	40·4	8.19	105·4	22,18	136·4	28,90	59·1	13,61	**355·2**	**73,14**	**341·3**	**72,88**
Irish Republic ..	3·1	58	0·6	12	3·7	83	13·5	2,94	3·3	86	**20·9**	**4,47**	**21·1**	**4,75**
Australia ..	3·6	59	0·7	12	0·2	6	1·8	41	0·8	19	**6·3**	**1,18**	**3·5**	**78**
Kuwait	2·2	34	0·6	11	1·0	18	1·3	28	0·7	16	**5·1**	**91**	**3·6**	**73**
Other Soft Currency Countries														
Netherlands ..	1·9	36	0·8	18	1·6	37	2·0	45	1·3	32	**6·3**	**1,36**	**5·7**	**1,32**
A. E. Sudan ..	1·0	11	0·8	10	1·8	26	1·9	29	1·7	35	**5·5**	**76**	**6·2**	**1,00**
Chile	0·1	3	0·3	5	0·7	12	0·4	6	0·1	2	**1·5**	**26**	**1·5**	**25**
Egypt	9·5	1,69	3·8	81	2·8	58	2·1	44	1·3	33	**18·2**	**3,52**	**10·0**	**2,16**
Dollar Countries														
U.S.A.	8·7	1,72	5·0	1,10	6·9	1,61	8·7	2,01	9·6	2,49	**29·3**	**6,44**	**30·2**	**7,21**
Canada	6·1	1,18	3·2	70	6·3	1,47	6·8	1,53	3·9	1,03	**22·4**	**4,88**	**20·2**	**4,73**
Total (all countries excluding Pakistan)	**117·7**	**21,98**	**59·7**	**12,15**	**137·0**	**29,22**	**182·2**	**39,07**	**87·9**	**21,11**	**496·6**	**102,41**	**466·8**	**101,54**

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.
Q=Quantity. V=Value.

STATEMENT 79

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS* TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Millions of yards)
(Lakhs of Rupees)

Principal Countries	Jan.-Mar. 1953		April-June 1953		July-Sept. 1953		Oct-Dec. 1953		Jan.-Mar. 1954		Jan-Dec. 1953		April 1953-March 1954	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Sterling Area Countries														
U. K.	1·1	10	1·1	9	3·3	27	13·7	94	26·3	1,81	**19·2**	**1,40**	**44·4**	**3,11**
Malaya (including Singapore) ..	17·2	1,45	16·9	1,37	10·9	88	10·5	88	11·3	89	**55·5**	**4,58**	**49·6**	**4,02**
Aden & Dependencies	19·7	1,37	24·3	1,65	11·0	79	18·4	1,19	26·5	1,65	**73·4**	**5,00**	**80·1**	**5,28**
Ceylon	3·2	29	4·7	45	5·2	52	4·1	37	6·4	49	**17·2**	**1,63**	**20·4**	**1,83**
Nigeria	6·3	46	8·3	63	9·6	71	14·3	99	14·2	97	**38·5**	**2,78**	**46·4**	**3,29**
Tanganyika Territory	2·8	23	5·6	44	4·4	37	5·0	39	7·3	56	**17·9**	**1,43**	**22·4**	**1,76**
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba ..	5·1	41	6·5	54	6·5	52	14·0	1,07	8·1	60	**32·1**	**2,54**	**35·1**	**2,73**
Australia ..	2·8	29	7·7	77	8·0	83	12·1	1,25	15·7	1,54	**30·5**	**3,14**	**43·5**	**4,39**
Burma	15·8	1,32	25·9	2,01	31·9	2,64	4·5	36	12·6	98	**78·1**	**6,33**	**74·9**	**5,99**
Other Soft Currency Countries														
A. E. Sudan ..	13·0	72	14·7	78	8·5	39	6·4	36	17·8	98	**42·6**	**2,25**	**47·4**	**2,51**
Afghanistan ..	5·9	58	8·6	80	5·2	48	4·4	39	4·8	40	**24·2**	**2,25**	**23·1**	**2,07**
Total all Countries (excluding Pakistan)	**114·8**	**9,03**	**157·1**	**12,23**	**146·1**	**11,76**	**174·2**	**13,09**	**221·0**	**15,87**	**592·2**	**46,11**	**698·4**	**51,94**

* Mill-made cotton piecegoods.

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

Q=Quantity. V=Value.

STATEMENT 80

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

CURRENT ACCOUNT: REGION-WISE SUMMARY

(Crores of Rupees)

	1952	1953
Sterling Area (Excluding Pakistan)		
Imports c.i.f.	270·2	295·7
Exports f.o.b.	285·9	274·7
Trade Balance	+15·7	−21·0
Official Donations (Net)	+ 2·8	+ 0·1
Other Invisibles (Net)	+66·0	+63·9
Current Account (Net)	+84·5	+43·0
Pakistan		
Imports c.i.f.	27·3	14·1
Exports f.o.b.	57·5	7·4
Trade Balance	+30·2	− 6·7
Official Donations (Net)	—	—
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 9·1	+ 4·5
Current Account (Net)	+39·3	− 2·2
Dollar Area		
Imports c.i.f.	279·6	108·2
Exports f.o.b.	154·7	120·3
Trade Balance	−124·9	+12·1
Official Donations (Net)	+ 7·6	+17·6
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 6·1*	+ 1·3
Current Account (Net)	−111·2	+31·0
OEEC Countries		
Imports c.i.f.	86·7	97·8
Exports f.o.b.	65·6	45·1
Trade Balance	−21·1	−52·7
Official Donations (Net)	+ 1·1	+ 0·1
Other Invisibles (Net)	− 1·0	− 2·9
Current Account (Net)	−21·0	−55·5
Rest of Non-Sterling Area		
Imports c. i. f.	78·8	50·6
Exports f.o.b.	85·4	85·3
Trade Balance	+ 6·6	+34·7
Official Donations (Net)	+ 0·4	—
Other Invisibles (Net)	+ 3·0	+ 8·0
Current Account (Net)	+10·0	+42·7

*Includes Non-Monetary Gold Movement (Net)—Rs. 1·0 crore.

STATEMENT 81

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—1953

CURRENT ACCOUNT—REGION-WISE

STERLING AREA (Excluding Pakistan)

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			Year : 1953 (Preliminary)		
	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*
1. Merchandise															
(*a*) Private	60·9	53·4	*+ 7·5*	60·5	63·2	*— 2·7*	66·7	58·8	*+ 8·0*	85·0	57·5	*+27·5*	273·0	232·8	*+40·3*
(*b*) Government, Food and Stores	0·7	11·8	*—11·1*	0·7	26·1	*—25·4*	0·3	15·5	*—15·2*	—	9·6	*— 9·6*	1·7	62·9	*—61·2*
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign travel	..	1·0	*— 1·0*	..	1·4	*— 1·4*	..	1·3	*— 1·3*	..	1·0	*— 1·0*	..	4·7	*— 4·7*
4. Transportation	4·3	1·9	*+ 2·4*	3·9	1·9	*+ 1·9*	4·1	1·7	*+ 2·5*	5·3	1·1	*+ 4·2*	17·6	6·5	*+11·1*
5. Insurance	1·0	0·8	*+ 0·2*	0·9	0·8	*+ 0·1*	1·0	0·7	*+ 0·3*	1·1	0·8	*+ 0·3*	3·9	3·1	*+ 0·8*
6. Investment income ..	4·5	5·7	*— 1·2*	4·1	5·9	*— 1·8*	4·9	4·7	*+ 0·2*	3·7	5·4	*— 1·7*	17·1	21·7	*— 4·6*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	5·7	3·8	*+ 1·9*	6·4	2·2	*+ 4·1*	5·1	2·8	*+ 2·2*	4·5	1·5	*+ 3·0*	21·6	10·4	*+11·3*
8. Miscellaneous	5·8	1·9	*+ 3·9*	5·8	1·1	*+ 4·7*	5·2	1·3	*+ 3·9*	5·5	1·5	*+ 4·0*	22·2	5·7	*+16·5*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	*+ 0·1*	0·1	—	*+ 0·1*
(*ii*) Private	3·8	1·0	*+ 2·8*	3·1	0·9	*+ 2·2*	3·4	0·9	*+ 2·5*	3·2	1·0	*+ 2·2*	13·4	3·8	*+ 9·7*
9*a*. Unclassified	7·3	0·9	*+ 6·4*	7·2	0·8	*+ 6·4*	5·6	0·9	*+ 4·7*	6·8	0·6	*+ 6·2*	27·0	3·2	*+23·8*
Total ..	**93·9**	**82·1**	*+11·8*	**92·4**	**104·3**	*—11·9*	**96·4**	**88·5**	*+ 7·8*	**115·1**	**79·8**	*+35·3*	**397·7**	**354·7**	*+43·0*

STATEMENT 81—(*Contd.*)

PAKISTAN

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			Year : 1953 (Preliminary)		
	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*
1. Merchandise															
(*a*) Private	1·7	3·2	*−1·5*	0·7	2·3	*−1·6*	1·5	5·5	*−4·0*	1·7	3·0	*−1·3*	5·6	14·1	*−8·4*
(*b*) Government, Food and Stores	0·5	—	*+0·5*	0·6	—	*+0·6*	0·5	—	*+0·5*	0·2	—	*+0·2*	1·8	—	*+1·8*
2. Non-monentary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign travel	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
4. Transportation	0·2	—	*+0·2*	0·4	—	*+0·4*	0·6	—	*+0·6*	0·3	—	*+0·3*	1·5	—	*+1·5*
5. Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Investment income ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	—	*+0·2*	0·1	—	*+0·1*	0·4	0·1	*+0·2*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	0·1	—	*+0·1*	0·2	—	*+0·2*	0·2	—	*+0·2*	0·1	—	*+0·1*	0·7	—	*+0·7*
8. Miscellaneous	0·1	—	*+0·1*	0·1	—	*+0·1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·3	—	*+0·3*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9*a*. Unclassified	0·7	0·3	*+0·4*	0·6	0·2	*+0·3*	0·7	0·1	*+0·6*	0·6	0·1	*+0·5*	2·5	0·7	*+1·8*
Total ..	**3·3**	**3·5**	*−0·2*	**2·6**	**2·6**	—	**3·8**	**5·7**	*−1·9*	**3·1**	**3·2**	*−0·1*	**12·8**	**15·0**	*−2·2*

DOLLAR AREA*

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			Year : 1953 (Preliminary)		
	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*
1. Merchandise															
(*a*) Private	32·8	12·3	*+20·5*	28·8	13·3	*+15·5*	28·5	11·5	*+17·0*	30·1	13·1	*+17·0*	120·2	50·2	*+70·0*
(*b*) Government, Food and Stores	—	20·9	*−20·9*	—	13·1	*−13·1*	—	16·0	*−16·0*	0·1	8·0	*− 8·0*	0·1	58·1	*−58·0*
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign travel	0·2	0·2	—	0·1	0·3	*− 0·1*	0·1	0·4	*− 0·3*	0·1	0·3	*− 0·1*	0·6	1·1	*− 0·6*
4. Transportation	1·0	0·5	*+ 0·5*	0·8	0·5	*+ 0·3*	0·9	0·4	*+ 0·6*	0·9	0·4	*+ 0·5*	3·6	1·7	*+ 1·9*
5. Insurance	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	—	*+ 0·1*	0·1	—	*+ 0·1*	0·4	0·2	*+ 0·2*
6. Investment income ..	0·1	1·5	*− 1·4*	0·2	2·2	*− 2·0*	0·2	1·5	*− 1·2*	0·2	2·8	*− 2·6*	0·8	7·9	*− 7·1*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	1·0	1·0	—	1·0	1·0	—	0·5	0·7	*− 0·3*	0·6	1·0	*− 0·4*	3·0	3·7	*− 0·7*
8. Miscellaneous	0·2	0·6	*− 0·4*	0·2	0·5	*− 0·3*	0·3	0·4	*− 0·2*	0·2	0·5	*− 0·3*	0·8	2·1	*− 1·3*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official	2·3	—	*+ 2·3*	5·7	—	*+ 5·7*	6·0	—	*+ 6·0*	3·6	—	*+ 3·6*	17·6	—	*+17·6*
(*ii*) Private	1·4	0·2	*+ 1·2*	1·5	0·1	*+ 1·4*	1·2	0·1	*+ 1·1*	1·1	0·1	*+ 1·1*	5·3	0·4	*+ 4·9*
9*a*. Unclassified	0·7	0·4	*+ 0·3*	1·3	0·2	*+ 1·1*	1·4	0·2	*+ 1·1*	1·5	0·2	*+ 1·3*	4·9	1·1	*+ 3·9*
Total ..	**39·8**	**37·5**	*+ 2·3*	**39·7**	**31·2**	*+ 8·5*	**39·2**	**31·2**	*+ 8·0*	**38·5**	**26·4**	*+12·2*	**157·3**	**126·3**	*+31·0*

* Comprises the United States, other American Account countries and Canada.

STATEMENT 81—(*Contd.*)

OEEC COUNTRIES*

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			Year : 1953 (Preliminary		
	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*
1. Merchandise															
(*a*) Private	12·6	17·0	*−4·4*	10·2	20·1	*− 9·9*	9·8	20·4	*−10·6*	12·5	21·0	*− 8·5*	45·1	78·5	*−33·4*
(*b*) Government, Food and Stores	—	4·4	*−4·4*	—	3·2	*− 3·2*	—	6·8	*− 6·8*	—	4·9	*− 4·9*	—	19·3	*−19·3*
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign travel	—	0·6	*−0·6*	—	1·4	*− 1·4*	—	0·7	*− 0·7*	—	0·4	*− 0·4*	0·1	3·2	*− 3·1*
4. Transportation	0·8	0·7	*+0·1*	0·8	1·0	*− 0·2*	0·7	0·5	*+ 0·2*	0·7	0·5	*+ 0·3*	2·9	2·6	*+ 0·3*
5. Insurance	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	*+ 0·1*	0·1	0·2	*− 0·1*	0·5	0·4	*+ 0·1*
6. Investment income ..	—	—	—	—	0·2	*− 0·2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	*− 0·2*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	0·1	0·9	*−0·8*	0·1	0·3	*− 0·2*	0·2	0·3	*− 0·2*	0·1	0·5	*− 0·4*	0·5	2·0	*− 1·5*
8. Miscellaneous	0·4	0·3	*+0·1*	0·6	0·2	*+ 0·4*	0·4	0·2	*+ 0·3*	0·4	0·2	*+ 0·2*	1·9	0·8	*+ 1·1*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	*+ 0·1*
(*ii*) Private	0·1	0·2	*−0·1*	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·2	—	0·5	0·6	*− 0·1*
9a. Unclassified	0·7	0·2	*+0·5*	0·4	0·1	*+ 0·3*	0·4	0·3	*+ 0·1*	0·2	0·6	*− 0·3*	1·8	1·2	*+ 0·5*
Total	**14·8**	**24·2**	*−9·4*	**12·4**	**26·7**	*−14·4*	**11·8**	**29·5**	*−17·6*	**14·4**	**28·5**	*−14·1*	**53·4**	**108·9**	*−55·5*

* Including their associated territories.

REST OF NON-STERLING AREA

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	January-March 1953			April-June 1953			July-September 1953			October-December 1953			Year: 1953 (Preliminary)		
	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*	Receipts	Payments	*Net*
1. Merchandise															
(*a*) Private	19·6	11·9	+ *7·7*	20·4	15·8	+ *4·6*	21·6	12·7	+ *8·9*	22·4	10·0	+ *12·3*	83·8	50·4	+ *33·4*
(*b*) Government, Food and Stores	0·7	—	+ *0·7*	0·6	0·2	+ *0·4*	0·1	—	+ *0·1*	0·1	—	+ *0·1*	1·4	0·2	+ *1·2*
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign travel ..	—	0·2	— *0·2*	—	0·3	— *0·3*	0·1	0·6	— *0·6*	0·1	0·3	— *0·2*	0·2	1·4	— *1·2*
4. Transportation	1·1	1·2	— *0·1*	1·1	0·7	+ *0·4*	1·3	0·4	+ *0·9*	1·4	0·3	+ *1·1*	5·0	2·6	+ *2·4*
5. Insurance	0·2	—	+ *0·2*	0·2	—	+ *0·2*	0·2	0·1	+ *0·1*	0·2	—	+ *0·2*	0·8	0·2	+ *0·7*
6. Investment income ..	—	0·1	— *0·1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	— *0·1*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	0·4	0·1	+ *0·3*	1·2	0·1	+ *1·0*	0·4	0·1	+ *0·3*	0·4	0·1	+ *0·3*	2·4	0·4	+ *2·0*
8. Miscellaneous	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	+ *0·1*	0·5	0·3	+ *0·1*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Private	—	0·1	— *0·1*	—	0·1	— *0·1*	—	—	—	—	0·1	— *0·1*	—	0·2	— *0·2*
9*a*. Unclassified	1·4	0·2	+ *1·2*	1·5	0·2	+ *1·4*	1·4	0·3	+ *1·1*	0·8	0·2	+ *0·6*	5·1	0·8	+ *4·3*
Total ..	**23·6**	**13·7**	+ *9·8*	**25·1**	**17·4**	+ *7·7*	**25·2**	**14·3**	+ *10·9*	**25·5**	**11·1**	+ *14·3*	**99·3**	**56·6**	+ *42·7*

STATEMENT 82

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE*

(SEA, AIR AND LAND)

(Thousands of Rupees)

Item	Unit	January-March 1953		April-June 1953		June-September 1953		October-December 1953		January-March 1954		**January-December 1953**		**April 1953-March 1954**	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	**Quantity**	**Value**	**Quantity**	**Value**
Exports†															
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	—	13	—	47	—	1,44	..	78	..	1,36	..	**2,82**	..	**4,05**
Spices	000 cwts.	1·0	42	0·5	25	2·4	2,25	1·2	89	12·6	8,57	**5·1**	**3,81**	**16·7**	**11,96**
Tobacco Unmanufactured	million lbs.	—	—	0·3	2,95	—	—	0·2	92	0·1	42	**0·5**	**3,87**	**0·6**	**4,29**
Tobacco Manufactured	000 lbs.	35	1,52	44	1,57	25	78	14	62	7	18	**1,18**	**4,49**	**90**	**3,15**
Coal	000 tons	1,94	79,64	2,11	72,01	1,90	69,14	1,59	63,52	1,78	69,65	**7,54**	**2,84,31**	**7,38**	**2,74,32**
Mustard oil	000 cwts	..	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	**66**	—	—
Hides and skins tanned	Value	..	423	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	..	**4,48**	..	**25**
Cotton twist and yarn	000 lbs.	—	—	16	26	3,05	8,94	1,62	4,70	1,93	5,40	**4,83**	**13,90**	**6,76**	**19,30**
Cotton piecegoods	000 yards	5,16	5,91	1,23	1,08	—	—	13	18	66,17	46,44	**6,52**	**7,17**	**67,53**	**47,70**
Gunny Bags	Tons	15,53	24,76	75	2,16	—	—	—	—	—	—	**16,28**	**26,92**	**75**	**2,16**
Gunny cloth	Tons	66	1,20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,47	2,01	**66**	**1,20**	**1,47**	**2,01**
Others			65,49		37,25		1,35,83		1,65,39		93,67		**4,03,96**		**4,32,41**
TOTAL			**1,83,96**		**1,18,00**		**2,18,38**		**2,37,25**		**2,27,70**		**7,57,59**		**8,01,33**
Imports															
Grain, Pulse and Flour	Value	—	38,11	—	22	—	21	—	38	—	**12**	—	**38,92**	—	**93**
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	—	2,70	—	9,27	—	39,61	—	8,87	—	2,87	—	**60,45**	—	**60,62**
Hides and Skins, Raw	000 cwts.	15	13,11	12	12,82	22	23,06	14	13,21	8	7,02	**63**	**62,20**	**56**	**56,11**
Oilseeds	Tons	—	—	1,83	74	7,31	2,67	79	29	—	—	**9,93**	**3,70**	**9,93**	**3,70**
Raw jute	000 bales	3,02	3,70,68	1,58	1,56,51	5,74	6,08,18	2,77	2,76,31	3,66	3,90,86	**13,11**	**14,11,68**	**13,75**	**14,31,86**
Others			81,56		92,01		97,13		92,21		95,77		**3,62,91**		**3,77,12**
TOTAL			**5,06,16**		**2,71,57**		**7,70,86**		**3,91,27**		**4,96,64**		**19,39,86**		**19,30,34**

* Data shown are provisional and do not necessarily represent the latest figures as revisions are carried out from time to time.
† Indian merchandise only.
Source : Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 83

India's Trade Agreements, 1953-54

Countries	Date of Agreement	Duration	Important Imports into India	Important Exports from India
1. Iraq	May 6, 1953	June 14, 1953 to December 31, 1954 and such successive periods as may be mutually agreed upon.	Live animals, Long staple cotton, Dates, Foodgrains, Hides and skins etc.	Spices, Tea Vegetable oils, Wood and Timber, Cotton, Jute and Woollen goods, Wool raw, Cotton raw, etc.
2. Poland	June 1, 1953	January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1954. Schedules A & B will cease to have effect after Dec. 31, 1953 unless extended by mutual agreement.	Water metres, optical glasses and Instruments, Textile machineries and parts thereof, Wood working machineries and parts the eof, Electric metres, Transformers, Sheet and plate glass, Dyes, Chemicals, Newsprint, Woollen fabrics etc.	Manganese ore, Iron ore, Mica, Tea, Shellac, Spices including Pepper, Tobacco, Cashewnuts, Vegetable oils, Coir and Coir manufactures, Sports goods, etc.
	March 30, 1954	For the year 1954 (One year)	Plants for sugar,cement and concrete factories, Refrigerating plants, Chemicals, Coal Tar Dyes, Agricultural machinery, Polish films exposed. Cottage industry products and Handicrafts etc.	Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Mica, Shellac, Tea, Spices, Tobacco, Cashewnuts, Hides and skins, Sports goods, Raw Cotton, Raw Coffee, Waste wool, Handicrafts and Cottage industry products, etc.
3. Turkey	June 4, 1953	For one year and thereafter for such periods as may be mutually agreed upon three months before expiry.	Dried fruits, Coarse Grains and pulses, Raw Cotton, Quick silver, Silk yarn and Cocoons, Wax, Olive oil in bottles, Cheese, etc.	Tea, Jute goods, Henna leaves, Coir Yarn, Motor tyres and tubes, Spices, Cotton piecegoods, etc.
4. Bulgaria	June 17, 1953	June 1, 1953 to December 31, 1954	Fruits, Tiles, Electrometres (fractional) H. P. Motors D. C. and others of over 50 H. P., Thrashing machines, Milling machines, Planing machines and Concrete Mixers, etc.	Spices, Lac, Essential oils, Castor oil, Raw Wool, Raw Cotton, Coir Yarn, Drugs and medicines, Electric Wire and Cables, Electric lamps, etc.

STATEMENT 83—(*Contd.*)

Countries	Date of Agreement	Duration	Important Imports into India	Important Exports from India
5. Norway	..June 26, 1953 ..	Revision of Schedules A & B of the previous agreement for the year 1953.	Fish (frozen, herring and canned) Planed wood and box board, Mechanical and Chemical Pulp, Newsprint and paper of all sorts (permissible types) Staple fibre, Motor locomotives upto 15 tons, certain types of machinery, Art Silk yarn and thread etc.	Cotton Textiles, Silk and Rayon fabrics, Jute goods. Wool and Woollen manufactures, Coir, Hides and Skins, Oils, Spices, Tea, Tobacco, Shellac, Cottage industry products etc.
	February 20, 1954 ..	Extended for a further period of one year from January 1, 1954.	....	....
6. Pakistan	..June 29, 1953 ..	August 1952 agreement due to expire on June 30, 1953 extended upto September 30, 1953.	....	....
7. Sweden	..June 30, 1953 ..	January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1954	Newsprint, Paper and its products, Staple fibre, Machinery and millwork, Hardware, Metals and Ores, Wood pulp, chemical and Chemical preparations etc.	Spices, Jute manufactures, Coir manufactures, Lac, Mica, Tobacco, Vegetable oils, Hides and Skins, etc.
8. Burma	..July 3, 1953 ..	Modification of the current trade agreement between India and Burma	....	....
9. Egypt ..	..July 8, 1953 ..	Effective from the date of signature and will remain in force till it is modified or terminated by either party on giving 3 months notice.	Raw Cotton, Cotton yarn, Gypsum, Rock phosphates, Flax, Dry dates, Goat skins raw, Essential oils, Perfumes and essence of Geranium etc.	Unmanufactured Tobacco, Jute goods, Coal, Oils and Oilseeds, Cotton piecegoods, Iron and Steel manufactures, certain types of machinery, Indian handicrafts etc.
10. Ceylon ..	..July 15, 1953 ..	Will be in force from September 1, 1953 to August 31, 1957.	Imports of Jaffna tobacco would be permitted through Alleppey, at special rates of import duty.	Larger imports of Indian grown tobacco into ceylon would be facilitated ; bidis from India would be allowed under O.G.L. into Ceylon. Import duty on Indian handloom towels and towellings to be reduced to the lowest rate applicable to mill made towels and towellings.
11. Yugoslavia	..July 24, 1953 ..	Subject to ratification and will remain in force for one year after that date.	Dried fruits and vegetables, Tea-chests, Dyes and Colours, certain types of Chemicals, Wood pulp, certain types of Metals and Metal Manufactures and Machinery etc.	Cotton yarn and textiles, Cotton raw and waste, Wool and woollen manufactures, Mica, Tea, Manganese Ore, Shellac, Cottage industry and Handicraft products etc.

12.	Western Germany	November 11, 1953 ..	Current agreement extended for a further period of three months upto January 31, 1954.	....	....
		February 16, 1954 ..	For the period February, 1, 1954 to January 31, 1955.	....	Wild Animals, Bristles, crushed bones, Raw Coffee, Pepper and other spices, Tea (except in packings) Vegetable Oils, Shellac, Mica, Manganese ore, Cotton raw and waste, Hides and skins etc.
13.	Czechoslovakia	..November 17, 1953 ..	Shall come into effect from the date of signature and remain in force till December 31, 1954 and may be extended by mutual agreement.	Certain types of machinery, Sheet glass, certain types of Dyes and colours, Agricultural tractors and parts, Leather and Rubber belting, Sewing Machines, Refrigerators etc.	Tea, Spices, Tobacco, Cashewnuts, Vegetable Oils, Raw Cotton, and Cotton Waste, Shellac, Mica, Manganese ore, Crushed bones, Raw Wool, Indian handicrafts etc.
14.	Austria ..	..November 30, 1953 ..	Validity of Schedules A & B of the 1952 agreement previously extended upto November 30, 1953 extended further to June 30, 1954.	Revised schedule includes rubber threads (admissible types), Chemicals chiefly, Bichromates, chromic acid and Magnesium chloride, admissible types of textile machines etc.	Coffee, Groundnut oil, Carpets and rugs, Coir and coir products etc.
15.	U. S. S. R.	..December 2, 1953 ..	For a period of five years.	Foodgrains (wheat and barley) Crude petroleum and petroleum products, Iron and Steel manufactures, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Tractors and Agricultural machinery etc.	Jute manufactures, Tea, Spices, Hides and skins, Wool, Coffee, Shellac, Tobacco, Vegetable and essential oils etc.
16.	Rumania	..March 23, 1954 ..	Will be in force from the date of signature valid upto December 31, 1954.	Foodgrains (Wheat and Rye), Petroleum products, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Boring and mining equipment, certain types of machinery, etc.	Jute Manufactures, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Cottage industry products, Handicrafts, Hides and skins, Wool etc.

STATEMENT 84

TARIFF COMMISSION, 1953-54

Industry	Purpose	Main Observations of the Commission	Government's action on the recommendations
1	2	3	4
A Tariff and other miscellaneous inquiries			
Power and distribution transformers	Fresh case for protection	Recommended an increase from 5 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* exclusive of surcharge in the import duty of power and distribution transformers excluding furnace rectifier and flame proof transformers and the duty to be converted into a protective duty to remain in force upto December 31, 1955.	Accepted.
Titanium dioxide	Do.	Protection granted upto December 31, 1954. Protective duty at existing preferential rate of 25·2 per cent *ad valorem* to be levied on titanium dioxide.	Accepted
Automobile	Do.	Demand for vehicles to be concentrated on firms with a manufacturing programme. No scope for pure assembling work being conducted on an economic scale. Abolition of the present customs classification of components under the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule and recommended that all component parts be assessed at a standard rate of 40 per cent *ad valorem* inclusive of surcharge.	Accepted
Flax Goods	Do.	Claim for protection not recommended on the ground that existing revenue duty was adequate to enable the indigenous industry to complete with foreign goods.	Accepted.
Dry Battery	Extension of protection due to expire on December 31, 1953.	Measure of protection needed by the industry was less than that afforded by normal revenue duty and since the domestic industry was not exposed to any threat of foreign competition under the present import policy, the claim of the industry for extension of protection beyond December 31, 1953 was not recommended.	Accepted. In case the assumptions on which the Commission's recommendations were based changed, it would be open to the industry to apply afresh for protection.
Ferro-silicon	Continuance of protection	As the landed costs of imported ferro-silicon exceeded by a substantial margin the fair selling prices of the indigenous variety, extension to the industry beyond December 31, 1953 was not recommended.	Accepted the recommendations and deprotected the industry.

Industry	Purpose	Main Observations of the Commission	Government's action on the recommendations
Pencil	Continuance of protection	No case for continuance of protection as the rate of import duty afforded ample protection and therefore protection was to lapse on December 31, 1953. However, steps were to be taken to restrict imports effectively.	(1) Accepted. (2) Qualitative and quantitative restrictions on imports would be decided at the time of the half yearly import policy announcements.
Fountain Pen Ink	Extension of protection due to expire on December 31, 1953.	As the existing revenue duty afforded ample protection, the claim of the industry for extension of protection beyond December 31, 1953 was not recommended.	Accepted.
Hydroquinone	Continuance of protection.	Extension recommended till December 31, 1955. The preferential rate of duty on hydroquinone imported from U. K. to be increased from 27·3 per cent to 50 per cent *ad valorem* and the standard rate of duty to be fixed in accordance with the terms of the Indo-U. K. Trade Agreement.	Accepted.
Calcium Lactate	Continuance of protection beyond December 31, 1953.	Extension recommended at the existing rate of 27·3 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential) and 37·8 per cent *ad valorem* (standard) for another 3 years ending December 31, 1956. The scheme to be reviewed if there was any adverse development for the industry during this period.	Accepted.
Sericulture	Continuance of protection and also an increase in the quantum of protection.	Extension of protection recommended for 5 years from January 1, 1954. As the existing rate of duty inhibited demand by creating a rise in the price of indigenous silk, the duties on silk raw and cocoons, silk yarn, yarn spun from silk waste, silk fabrics like pargee fugi, boseki and corded and other sorts should be reduced to 30 per cent *ad valorem* exclusive of surcharge, while the existing rates of duty on silk waste and noils, yarn spun from silk noils and silk sewing thread should be continued.	Extension of protection accepted. Government decided that the existing rates of duties should not be reduced but however, stated that the position would be kept under watch and suitable action would be taken when necessary.
Wood Screws	Continuance of protection and also increase in the quantum of protection.	Extension recommended at the existing rate of duty of 31 per cent *ad valorem* for a period of four years upto December 31, 1957.	Government accepted the recommendations subject to the following modification. The protective duty will be fixed at 31½ per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per gross whichever is higher.
Ply Wood and Tea Chests	Continuance of protection	Protection recommended for a period of four years from January 1, 1954 with the existing protective duty of 31½ per cent *ad valorem*.	Accepted.

STATEMENT 84—(*Contd.*)

Industry	Purpose	Main Observations of the Commission	Government's action on the recommendations
Button	Continuance of protection	The plastic buttons section of the industry alone was recommended extension of protection upto December 31, 1955. The protective duty was recommended at 66⅔ per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per gross whichever is higher. Protection to other sections of the industry namely dumnut buttons, mother-of-pearl buttons or metal buttons were to be discontinued from January 1, 1954.	Accepted.
Glucose	Continuance of protection	An increase in the rate of protective duty on non-medicinal glucose from 31¼ per cent to 50 per cent *ad valorem* inclusive of surcharge was recommended and the enhanced rate was to remain in force until December 31, 1954.	Accepted. Government, however, have cautioned the industry, that unless a substantial increase in the industry's output over the next 18 months was not achieved, it may not be possible to grant any kind of protection to this industry.
B. Price Inquires			
Retention prices of steel for the Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Increase in their retention prices of steel from July 1951.	(1) July 1951—March 1952—No revision in the existing retention prices. (2) April 1952 to March 1953—Increase of Rs. 32·31 per ton over the existing prices. (3) April 1953—March 1955—Increase of 66·98 per ton. The Commission recommended the inclusion of collieries in the calculation of depreciation and an increase in the rate of return on gross block from 8 to 10 per cent.	While accepting the recommendations regarding the retention prices in the first and second periods, the following modifications were effected by Government for the third period namely, (*a*) the increase in prices would be only about Rs. 47 per ton on an average ; (*b*) Rejected the proposal for an increase in the present rate of return on block ; (*c*) The inclusion of collieries block to be considered for 1952-53 only and the position to be reviewed for later years.
Fixation of a fair conversion rate for Registered re-rollers.	Revision of the conversion rate payable to the Registered re-rollers and revision of fair retention prices for electric furnace billets.	Recommended conversion charges payable to Registered re-rollers for untested bars and rods 5/8″ and above at Rs. 130 per ton. Recommended the fair retention price of untested electric furnace billets at Rs. 310 per ton. The conversion charges and fair retention price specified above were to remain in force upto December 31, 1955.	Accepted. The increased conversion charges and retention price would be from January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1955.
Cement	Revision of existing prices	Recommended (1) an increase in the basic price of naked cement to Rs. 72 per ton f. o. r. destination for all companies excluding high cost units, (2) An extra price of Rs. 8 per ton was allowed for Shri Digvijay Cement Co., India Cement Ltd., Orissa Cement Ltd., and Travancore Cements Ltd., and Rs. 5 per ton for Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The prices determined by the Commission to remain in force for a period of 3 years, (3) Uniform all India selling price of Rs. 73 per ton f.o.r. destination.	While agreeing in general with the Commission's decision, the Government, however, decided to treat Rs. 67 per ton f.o.r. destination as the standard ceiling price with a view to maintaining a stable price for a reasonable period. In the case of high cost units f.o.r. destination ceiling prices were adjusted upwards from Rs. 5/- Rs. 12/- per ton over the standng ceiling prices.

STATEMENT 85

Purchases and Sales of Sterling by the Reserve Bank of India*

		Purchases†		Sales‡		Net purchases (+) Sales (−)	
		£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs
1945-46	.. ..	104,599	1,39,47	47,509	63,40	+ 57,090	+ 76,07
1946-47	.. ..	74,181	98,91	93,405	1,24,65	— 19,224	— 25,74
1947-48	.. ..	94,561	1,26,08	59,185	78,98	+ 35,376	+ 47,10
1948-49	.. ..	83,617	1,11,49	77,825	1,03,86	+ 5,792	+ 7,63
1949-50	.. ..	121,245	1,61,66	61,560	82,16	+ 59,685	+ 79,50
1950-51	.. ..	218,049	2,90,73	88,822	1,18,56	+ 1,29,227	+ 1,72,17
1951-52	.. ..	263,387	3,51,18	224,386	2,99,45	+ 39,001	+ 51,73
1952-53	.. ..	141,300	1,88,41	67,318	89,84	+ 73,982	+ 98,57
1953-54	.. ..	109,753	1,46,34	17,460	23,29	+ 92,293	+ 1,23,05
April	1952	9,155	12,21	14,510	19,36	— 5,355	— 7,15
May	,, ...	9,865	13,15	9,160	12,23	+ 705	+ 92
June	,, ...	7,545	10,06	7,200	9,61	+ 345	+ 45
July	,, ...	4,805	6,41	13,280	17,72	— 8,475	— 11,31
August	,, ...	12,410	16,55	4,375	5,84	+ 8,035	+ 10,71
September	,, ...	15,075	20,10	3,960	5,28	+ 11,115	+ 14,82
October	,, ...	11,040	14,72	4,752	6,34	+ 6,288	+ 8,38
November	,, ...	10,005	13,34	5,470	7,30	+ 4,535	+ 6,04
December	,, ...	20,145	26,86	1,136	1,52	+ 19,009	+ 25,34
January	1953	15,005	20,01	320	43	+ 14,685	+ 19,58
February	,, ...	11,660	15,55	1,335	1,78	+ 10,325	+ 13,77
March	,, ...	14,590	19,45	1,820	2,43	+ 12,770	+ 17,02
April	,, ...	6,510	8,68	2,280	3,04	+ 4,230	+ 5,64
May	,, ...	7,120	9,49	2,830	3,78	+ 4,290	+ 5,71
June	,, ...	9,375	12,50	1,685	2,25	+ 7,690	+ 10,25
July	,, ...	3,780	5,04	5,660	7,55	— 1,880	— 2,51
August	,, ...	5,720	7,63	2,230	2,98	+ 3,490	+ 4,65
September	,, ...	9,015	12,02	265	35	+ 8,750	+ 11,67
October	,, ...	6,335	8,45	675	90	+ 5,660	+ 7,55
November	,, ...	10,635	14,18	235	31	+ 10,400	+ 13,87
December	,, ...	16,623	22,16	660	88	+ 15,963	+ 21,28
January	1954	10,430	13,91	250	33	+ 10,180	+ 13,58
February	,, ...	11,680	15,57	280	37	+ 11,400	+ 15,20
March	,, ...	12,530	16,71	410	55	+ 12,120	+ 16,16

* Excluding Government Transactions.
† Figures in respect of purchases include deliveries against forward contracts.
‡ Similarly, sales include deliveries against forward contracts.

STATEMENT 86

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Circulation (*a*)			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Circulation (*b*)							
	Notes(*c*)	Rupee Coin(*d*)	**Total (1+2)**	Notes(*e*)		Rupee Coin		Small Coin		**Total (4+5+6)**	
	1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
UNDIVIDED INDIA											
1938-39	178,36	..	..	+	7	−	13,39	+	7	−	**13,25**
1945-46 ..	1,218,77	165,73	**1,384,50**	+	133,89	+	18,35	+	9,98	+	**162,22**
1946-47 ..	1,242,03	167,67	**1,409,70**	+	23,26	+	1,94	+	5,91	+	**31,11**
1947-48 ..	1,304,36	155,33	**1,459,69**	+	62,33	−	12,34	+	3,98	+	**53,97**
INDIAN UNION											
1948-49 ..	..	..	..	−	7,84	−	4,31	+	24	−	**11,91**
1949-50 ..	1,120,35	132,61	**1,252,96**	−	5,84	+	1,78	−	2,16	−	**6,22**
1950-51 ..	1,204,24	138,45	**1,342,69**	+	83,89	+	5,84	−	3,20	+	**86,53**
1951-52 ..	1,097,94	125,45	**1,223,39**	−	100,21	−	13,00	−	3,05	−	**116,26**
1952-53 ..	1,089,95	119,71	**1,209,66**	−	7,99	−	5,74	−	4,09	−	**17,82**
1953-54 ..	1,142,75	117,92	**1,260,67**	+	52,81	−	1,79	−	3,17	+	**47,85**
April 1952 ..	1,102,61	126,56	**1,229,17**	+	4,67	+	1,11	−	12	+	**5,66**
May ,, ..	1,093,48	125,17	**1,218,65**	−	9,13	−	1,39	−	2	−	**10,54**
June ,, ..	1,085,59	124,26	**1,209,85**	−	7,89	−	91	−	45	−	**9,25**
July ,, ..	1,060,91	121,11	**1,182,02**	−	24,68	−	3,15	−	79	−	**28,62**
August ,, ..	1,042,59	118,35	**1,160,94**	−	18,32	−	2,76	−	61	−	**21,69**
September ,, ..	1,044,35	118,14	**1,162,49**	+	1,76	−	21	−	65	+	**90**
October ,, ..	1,029,31	116,21	**1,145,52**	−	15,04	−	1,93	−	73	−	**17,70**
November ,, ..	1,030,49	115,14	**1,145,63**	+	1,18	−	1,07	−	61	−	**50**
December ,, ..	1,048,95	116,47	**1,165,42**	+	18,46	+	1,33	−	41	+	**19,38**
January 1953 ..	1,063,21	116,73	**1,179,94**	+	14,26	+	26	−	29	+	**14,23**
February ,, ..	1,076,65	118,07	**1,194,72**	+	13,44	+	1,34	−	12	+	**14,66**
March ,, ..	1,089,95	119,71	**1,209,66**	+	13,29	+	1,64	+	71	+	**15,64**
April ,,	1,116,58	120,36	**1,236,94**	+	26,64	+	65	+	17	+	**27,46**
May ,, ..	1,115,71	119,64	**1,235,35**	−	87	−	72	+	19	−	**1,40**
June ,, ..	1,094,93	116,79	**1,211,72**	−	20,78	−	2,85	−	24	−	**23,87**
July ,, ..	1,050,97	116,41	**1,167,38**	−	43,96	−	38	−	63	−	**44,97**
August ,, ..	1,039,76	114,34	**1,154,10**	−	11,21	−	2,07	−	41	−	**13,69**
September ,, ..	1,028,31	112,94	**1,141,25**	−	11,45	−	1,40	−	67	−	**13,52**
October ,, ..	1,034,62	111,35	**1,145,97**	+	6,31	−	1,59	−	52	+	**4,20**
November ,, ..	1,053,68	111,64	**1,165,32**	+	19,06	+	30	−	35	+	**19,01**
December ,, ..	1,082,35	113,50	**1,195,85**	+	28,67	+	1,86	−	33	+	**30,20**
January 1954 ..	1,112,84	115,31	**1,228,15**	+	30,49	+	1,82	−	15	+	**32,16**
February ,, ..	1,128,26	116,18	**1,244,44**	+	15,42	+	87	−	11	+	**16,18**
March ,, ..	1,142,75	117,92	**1,260,67**	+	14,50	+	1,73	−	11	+	**16,12**

(*a*) At the end of period. (*b*) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue, from January 26, 1950, of Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of *Hali Sicca* currency, data regarding which are incomplete. (*c*) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from circulation in Pakistan, awaiting adjustment. (*d*) Estimated circulation of rupee coin in the Indian Union at the end of March 1948 (since when India rupee coin started being withdrawn from Pakistan circulation) has been assumed to be Rs. 135·14 crores, being, as in the case of notes, 87 per cent of the total circulation of rupee coin in undivided India at the end of March 1948. This assumption has to be made, as not all India coin in circulation in Pakistan were returnable by the State Bank of Pakistan in terms of Section 3 of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947 (as amended). Subsequent figures have been based on the data regarding net issues or returns in the Indian Union. (*e*) Figures from October 1951 to February 1952 are net of adjustments made in respect of India notes returned from circulation in Aden.

STATEMENT 87

Circulation of India Notes by Denominations

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year ended December	Rs. 2	*Percentage of (1) to (9)*	Rs. 5	*Percentage of (3) to (9)*	Rs. 10	*Percentage of (5) to (9)*	Rs. 100	*Percentage of (7) to (9)*	**Total (1+3+5+7)**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1938‡ ..			33,84	*19·4*	77,89	*44·6*	62,81	*36·0*	**174,54**
1945	14,45	*1·3*	153,87	*14·1*	425,37	*39·1*	495,84	*45·5*	**1,089,53**
1946	25,42	*2·0*	197,09	*15·7*	545,40	*43·4*	488,71	*38·9*	**1,256,62**
1947	33,09	*2·5*	195,10	*14·7*	557,70	*42·1*	540,11	*40·7*	**1,326,00**
1948	29,21	*2·4*	180,53	*15·1*	533,23	*44·5*	454,29	*38·0*	**1,197,26**
1949	26,62	*2·4*	179,91	*16·1*	486,42	*43·4*	425,91	*38·1*	**1,118,86**
1950	25,15	*2·2*	166,03	*14·1*	483,87	*41·1*	500,98	*42·6*	**1,176,03**
1951	25,43	*2·2*	157,41	*13·6*	477,42	*41·1*	500,90	*43·1*	**1,161,16**
1952	23,43	*2·1*	141,20	*12·7*	461,64	*41·4*	487,49	*43·8*	**1,113,76**
1953	24,85	*2·2*	144,72	*12·6*	484,41	*42·2*	494,21	*43·0*	**1,148,19**

Note.—Figures from 1948 are net of India notes returned from circulation in Pakistan and Aden, but are inclusive of the balance of India notes retired from circulation in Pakistan and awaiting adjustment. ‡ Including Burma notes.

STATEMENT 88

Movements in Circulation of Small Coin (Denomination-wise)

ABSORPTION (+) OR RETURN(−)

(Thousands of Rupees)

	Half rupees†	Four anna pieces‡	Two anna pieces§	One anna pieces	Half anna pieces*	Single pice**	Half pice	Pie pieces	**Total**
1938-39	+ 2,40	− 9,55	+ 3,55	+ 6,34		+ 14,80	+84	+77	+ **19,15**
1945-46	+ 2,95,54	+ 2,99,29	+ 1,35,65	+ 1,54,94	+ 61,18	+ 51,16	+ 3	+ 4	+ **9,97,83**
1946-47	+ 2,07,92	+ 1,75,80	+ 68,96	+ 61,18	+ 39,22	+ 37,60	—	+ 4	+ **5,90,72**
1947-48	+ 1,76,71	+ 1,28,23	+ 28,25	+ 24,51	+ 16,79	+ 24,03	—	+ 3	+ **3,98,55**
1948-49	+ 18,94	+ 6,71	− 12,60	− 13,55	+ 9,24	+ 15,45	—	—	+ **24,19**
1949-50	− 67,01	− 56,24	− 47,47	− 57,79	+ 1,40	+ 11,52	—	—	− **2,15,59**
1950-51	− 1,00,54	− 97,53	− 60,09	− 65,54	− 3,78	+ 7,73	− 7	+ 3	− **3,19,79**
1951-52	− 1,06,57	− 84,04	− 61,78	− 62,55	− 1,73	+ 11,28	+ 6	+ 1	− **3,05,32**
1952-53	− 1,52,06	− 1,02,46	− 75,89	− 75,47	− 9,54	+ 6,04	− 2	—	− **4,09,40**
1953-54	− 1,16,18	− 80,12	− 56,04	− 60,18	− 4,88	+ 95	−10	− 7	− **3,16,62**

Note.—Figures for 1938-39 include those for Burma. Figures from 1948-49 relate to the Indian Union ; those for 1945-46 to 1947-48 relate to undivided India. † Since the inauguration of the Reserve Bank in 1935, silver half rupees have been included in statistics relating to small coin ; including pure nickel half rupees introduced in May 1946. ‡ Including pure nickel four anna pieces introduced in May 1946. § Including nickel two anna pieces introduced in 1917-18. * Nickel half anna pieces introduced in January 1942. **Including single pice pieces with a circular hole issued from February 1943.

STATEMENT 89

Movements in Circulation of Small Coin (Metal-wise)

ABSORPTION (+) OR RETURN (−)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
I. Standard Silver										
8 annas	+ 2	− 1	− 2	—	−	− 1	—	—	—	—
4 annas	− 5	− 1	− 1	—	− 1	− 3	—	—	—	—
Total Standard Silver Coin	**− 3**	**− 2**	**− 3**	**—**	**− 1**	**− 4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
II. Quaternary Silver										
8 annas		+2,96	+ 92	− 57	− 95	−1,42	−1,51	−1,23	−1,64	−1,31
4 annas		+3,03	+ 81	− 57	− 88	−1,24	−1,34	− 99	−1,33	−1,07
Total Quaternary Silver Coin		**+5,99**	**+1,73**	**−1,14**	**−1,83**	**−2,66**	**−2,85**	**−2,22**	**−2,97**	**−2,38**
III. Pure Nickel										
8 annas			+1,18	+2,34	+ 1,14	+ 77	+ 50	+ 17	+ 13	+ 15
4 annas			+ 99	+1,89	+ 97	+ 73	+ 41	+ 19	+ 35	+ 29
Total Pure Nickel Coin			**+2,16**	**+4,23**	**+2,11**	**+1,50**	**+ 91**	**+ 36**	**+ 48**	**+ 44**
IV. Nickel-Alloy*										
4 annas	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 3	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 1
2 annas	+ 4	+1,36	+ 69	+ 28	− 13	− 47	− 60	− 62	− 76	− 56
1 anna	+ 6	+1,55	+ 61	+ 25	− 14	− 58	− 66	− 63	− 75	− 60
½ anna		+ 61	+ 39	+ 17	+ 9	+ 1	− 4	− 2	− 10	− 5
Total Nickel-Alloy Coin ..	**+ 6**	**+3,49**	**+1,67**	**+ 67**	**− 20**	**−1,06**	**−1,34**	**−1,31**	**− 1,65**	**−1,22**
Total Nickel Coin (III+IV)..	**+ 6**	**+3,49**	**+3,83**	**+4,90**	**+1,91**	**+ 44**	**− 43**	**− 95**	**− 1,17**	**− 78**
V. Copper**										
Single Piece	+15	+ 51	+ 38	+ 24	+ 15	+ 12	+ 8	+ 11	+ 6	+ 1
Half Piece	+ 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pie Pieces	+ 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Copper Coin	**+17**	**+ 51**	**+ 38**	**+ 24**	**+ 15**	**+ 12**	**+ 8**	**+ 11**	**+ 6**	**+ 1**
VI. Total Small Coin	**+19**	**+9,98**	**+5,91**	**+3,93**	**+ 24**	**−2,16**	**− 3,20**	**−3,05**	**−4,09**	**−3,17**

Note.—Figures for 1938-39 include those for Burma. Figures from 1948-49 relate to the Indian Union only, while those for 1945-46 to 1947-48 relate to undivided India. *Cupro-nickel and nickel-brass coins. **Including bronze coins.

STATEMENT 90

Movements in Circulation of Small Coin (Circle-wise)

ABSORPTION(+) OR RETURN(−)

(Thousands of Rupees)

	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Kanpur	Madras	**Total**
1948-49 ..	+ 47,33	+ 67,21	− 32,97	− 8,58	− 48,80	+ **24,19**
1949-50 ..	− 30,67	− 16,13	− 30,10	− 81,28	− 57,41	− **2,15,59**
1950-51 ..	− 32,43	−1,51,36	− 22,78	−1,14,13	+ 91	− **3,19,79**
1951-52 ..	− 16,89	−1,79,93	− 8,77	− 90,07	− 9,66	− **3,05,32**
1952-53 ..	+ 23,96	−2,15,28	− 9,84	−1,51,58	− 56,66	− **4,09,40**
1953-54 ..	− 32,01	− 93,07	− 10,22	−1,19,91	− 61,41	− **3,16,62**

STATEMENT 91

Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes, 1953-54

	No. of claims admitted	No. of pieces	Amount of claims admitted	Amount paid against claims
			Rs.	Rs.
Lost or wholly destroyed notes	542	1,035	1,03,500	70,150*
Half notes	1,099	1,912	2,10,900	69,520
Mutilated Notes :—				
Registered (Denominations of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100)	7,000**	17,167	17,16,290	15,91,020
Unregistered (Denominations of Re. 1 to Rs. 10)	52,878**	3,55,401	22,43,275	23,80,433
Government of India one rupee notes		2,69,918	2,69,918	

* Includes amount paid during 1953-54 in respect of claims admitted in previous years.

** Excludes figures for soiled notes in respect of the Bombay circle.

STATEMENT 92

NOTE FORGERIES

Year	Re. 1 (Government of India Notes)	Rs. 2	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Total	
						Number	Value
							Rs.
1945-46*	12,306	584	494	10,389	17	**23,790**	**1,21,534**
1946-47	1,537	250	831	7,229	13	**9,860**	**79,782**
1947-48	1,574	159	1,667	10,238	19	**13,657**	**1,14,507**
1948-49	2,469	175	1,884	6,499	15	**11,042**	**78,729**
1949-50	4,464	117	1,703	4,726	35	**11,045**	**63,973**
1950-51	2,400	84	1,676	2,783	182	**7,125**	**56,978**
1951-52	3,334	35	1,669	1,901	148	**7,087**	**45,559**
1952-53	4,257	74	966	1,060	238	**6,595**	**43,635**
1953-54	6,250	63	1,071	1,603	46	**9,033**	**32,361**

Note.— Figures from 1948-49 relate to the Indian Union only. *Including Rangoon.

STATEMENT 92(A)

PROSECUTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NOTE FORGERIES

Year	Fresh Prosecutions	Pending at the end of the previous year	**Total Trials**	Discharges	Convictions	Pending
1945-46*	39	36	**75**	18	18	39
1946-47	41	39	**80**	13	10	57
1947-48	33	57	**90**	15	19	56
1948-49	34	47	**81**	24	24	33
1949-50	42	33	**75**	22	10	43
1950-51	48	43	**91**	38	28	25
1951-52	36	25	**61**	19	23	19
1952-53	39	19	**58**	17	12	29
1953-54	15	29	**44**	13	8	23

Note.—Figures from 1948-49 relate to the Indian Union only. *Including Rangoon.

STATEMENT 93

MINTAGE OF RUPEES AND SMALL COIN

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Coined in Bombay		Coined in Calcutta		Coined in Lahore		Total Coined		Grand Total
	Whole Rupees*	Small Coin	Whole Rupees*	Small Coin	Whole Rupees*	Small Coin	**Whole Rupees*** (1+3+5)	**Small Coin** (2+4+6)	(7+8)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1945-46 ..	8,95	6,70	—	2,54	7,79	3,46	**16,74**	**12,70**	**29,44**
1946-47 ..	79	5,59	—	1,69	92	76	**1,71**	**8,03**	**9,74**
1947-48 ..	7,32	4,23	—	93	4,19	26	**11,51**	**5,42**	**16,94**
1948-49 ..	5,43	2,80	—	90	—	—	**5,43**	**3,70**	**9,13**
1949-50 ..	3,57	2,16	—	17	—	—	**3,57**	**2,33**	**5,89**
1950-51 ..	2,80	1,08	—	5	—	—	**2,80**	**1,12**	**3,92**
1951-52 ..	—	1,38	—	61†	—	—	—	**1,99**	**1,99**
1952-53 ..	—	21	—	18	—	—	—	**39**	**39**
1953-54 ..	—	35	—	20	—	—	—	**55**	**55**

Note.—From July 1951, the old Calcutta Mint was closed for coinage with the opening of the new Mint at Alipore (Calcutta).

* Quaternary rupees in 1945-46 and 1946-47 and India nickel rupees thereafter. † Including coins of the value of Rs. 13,000 minted at the old Calcutta Mint.

STATEMENT 93(A)

MINTAGE OF INDIA COINS BY DENOMINATIONS, 1953-54

Denomination	Bombay Mint Rs. as.	Alipore Mint Rs. as.	**Total Rs. as.**
Nickel Rupees	—	—	—
„ Half Rupees	—	—	—
„ Quarter Rupees	—	—	—
Cupro-nickel Two annas	8,86,500—0	—	**8,86,500—0**
„ One anna	6,76,500—0	—	**6,76,500—0**
„ Half anna	3,14,500—0	—	**3,14,500—0**
Bronze Single Pice	15,78,500—0	20,24,500—0	**36,03,000—0**
Total	**34,56,000—0**	**20,24,500—0**	**54,80,500—0**

STATEMENT 94

Description of Coins in Active Circulation at the end of March 1954

Denomination	Gross Weight (Grains)	Composition (Proportion of Metals)	Diameter	Edge	Remarks
Standard Silver Quarter Rupee ..	45	Silver 916·6 per mille and the rest base metal	0·75″ Round Coin	Milled	
,, ,, One-eighth Rupee ..	22·5	,,	0·60″ ,,	Plain	
Quaternary Alloy Rupee ..	180	Silver 50 per cent and rest base metal	1·2″ ,,	Milled and security edged	
,, ,, Half Rupee ..	90	,,	0·95″ ,,	,,	
,, ,, Quarter Rupee ..	45	,,	0·75″ ,,	,,	
Pure Nickel Rupee ..	180	Nickel 100 per cent	1·1″ ,,	,,	
,, ,, Half Rupee ..	90	,,	0·95″ ,,	Milled	
,, ,, Quarter Rupee ..	45	,,	0·75″ ,,	,,	
Cupro-Nickel Four anna ..	105	75 per cent Copper and 25 per cent Nickel	0·925″ Across Flats 1·000″ ,, Corners	Plain	Scalloped Coin
,, ,, Two anna ..	90	,,	0·88″ ,, Flats 1·00″ ,, Corners	,,	Square Coin with round corners
,, ,, Two anna (George V)	90	,,	0·827″ ,, Flats 1·000″ ,, Corners	,,	Square Coin with round corners
,, ,, One anna ..	60	,,	0·827″ Maximum 0·7795″ Minimum	,,	Scalloped Coin
,, ,, Half anna ..	45	,,	0·778″ Across Diagonal 0·684″ ,, Sides	,,	Square coin with round corners
Nickel-Brass Two anna ..	90	79 per cent Copper, 1 per cent Nickel and 20 per cent Zinc	Same as Cupro-Nickel Coins above	,,	Same as Cupro-Nickel Coins above
,, ,, One anna ..	60	,,			
,, ,, Half anna ..	45	,,			
Copper Single Pice ..	100	100 per cent Copper	1·00″ Round Coin	,,	
,, Half Pice ..	50	,,	0·84″ ,,	,,	
,, Pie Pieces ..	33·3	,,	0·68″ ,,	,,	
Bronze* Single Pice ..	75	97 per cent Copper, 2½ per cent Zinc and ½ per cent Tin	1·00″ ,,	,,	
,, ,, ,, ..	30	,,	0·84″ ,,	(with a circular hole)	
,, ,, ,, ..	60	,,	0·84″ ,,	Plain	
,, ,, ,, ..	45	,,	0·84″ ,,	,,	
,, Half Pice ..	37·5	,,	0·84″ ,,	,,	
,, Pie Pieces ..	25	,,	0·68″ ,,	,,	

* The alloy for bronze coin had to be changed during the period of war due to the scarcity of tin. The proportion of this alloy upto February 1936 was 95% copper, 4% tin and 1% zinc ; from February 1936 to end of 1942, it was 95·5% copper, 3% tin and 1·5% zinc ; from 1943 to date, it is in the proportion of copper 97%, tin 0·5% and zinc 2·5%.

STATEMENT 95

WITHDRAWAL OF SILVER, CUPRO-NICKEL AND COPPER COINS, 1953-54

	Rs.	a.	p.
I. Uncurrent coin			
Silver Rupees†			
William IV 1835	3	0	0
Standard Silver Rupees	453	0	0
Defective Quaternary Rupees	8,121	0	0
Other uncurrent coin (shroff marked, soldered, etc.)	5,867	0	0
Total Silver coin	**14,444**	**0**	**0**
Cupro-nickel* eight anna	11,440	0	0
Copper Double Pice	226	7	0
Total of Uncurrent coin	**11,666**	**7**	**0**
II. Badly worn and defaced coins			
Nickel and Nickel-Alloy Coins			
Nickel Rupees	72,885	0	0
Cupro-nickel*-/4/- pieces	4,56,950	8	0
Cupro-nickel‡-/2/- „	64,39,357	6	0
Curpro-nickel‡-/1/- „	65,45,311	3	0
Cupro-nickel‡-/½/- „	10,83,876	12	6
Copper and Bronze Coins			
Single Pice	11,49,673	13	6
Half Pice	294	10	9
Pie Pieces	80	3	11
Total of Badly worn and defaced coins	**157,48,429**	**9**	**8**

* Including worn-out pure nickel coins † Provisional.

‡ Including nickel-brass coins.

STATEMENT 96

Number of Counterfeit Coins Cut at Treasuries and Railway Stations

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Silver Coins									
Rupees ..	8,056	7,846	9,159	9,742	12,825	9,200	12,176	9,658	8,575
Half Rupees	9,293	9,323	13,361	10,817	9,249	8,252	7,248	6,279	7,620
Quarter Rupees	9,795	10,783	12,052	11,321	13,524	13,642	9,615	8,382	9,540
Eighth Rupees	142	81	301	1,393	3	4	16	18	15
Total	**27,286**	**28,033**	**34,873**	**33,273**	**35,601**	**31,098**	**29,055**	**24,337**	**25,750**
Nickel Coins									
Rupees ..			79	1,291	5,896	4,429	6,317	4,841	5,535
Half Rupees ..	10	366	1,856	4,198	7,447	12,886	8,686	8,103	8,784
Quarter Rupees	3,170	3,787	4,220	7,762	13,231	23,073	13,956	12,942	10,482
Two Annas ..	40,530	69,621	76,774	1,03,969	1,35,784	1,70,327	1,29,644	1,56,190	1,12,915
One Anna ..	4,509	8,795	7,536	10,995	14,452	23,820	13,420	22,126	18,794
Half Anna ..	3	91	55	29	226	1,771	967	2,000	1,175
Total ..	**48,222**	**82,660**	**90,520**	**1,28,244**	**1,77,036**	**2,36,306**	**1,72,990**	**2,06,202**	**1,57,685**

Note.—Figures from 1948-49 relate to the Indian Union ; earlier figures relate to undivided India.

INDEX

A

	Page
Advances against usance bills	29-30
Agricultural production, India ..	18-20
All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), appeal against Award of	33-34
Analysis of variations, money supply, India	27-29
Australia, Capital Issues Control, discontinuance of	9
,, gilt-edged prices in ..	8

B

Balance of Payments, foreign countries	10
,, ,, India	16, 65-70
Balances and ways and means advances, State Governments ..	64
,, ,, Union Government, ..	63
Bank credit, India	29-30
,, of Mysore, appointment as agent of Reserve Bank of India	33
,, rate, foreign countries	5-7
Banking Companies Act, amendment to	32
,, legislation, India	32
Banks' Liquidation Proceedings Committee, implementation of recommendations	32
Bill Market Scheme, central bank credit under.. ..	29, 30
,, ,, ,, extension of ..	33
Bombay Bullion Association, operation of bye-laws ..	41
,, ,, Market	41-44
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation	39
,, from the Reserve Bank, Scheduled banks ..	29, 30
Budget, foreign countries	9-10
,, Union Government	46-50
,, ,, ,, 1952-53 accounts	46-47
,, ,, ,, capital account	48-49
,, ,, ,, 1954-55 budget estimates ..	47-48
,, ,, ,, 1953-54 revised estimates ..	47
Budget, Railways	59-61
,, ,, 1952-53, accounts ..	59
,, ,, capital expenditure	60
,, ,, 1954-55, budget estimates ..	60
,, ,, 1953-54, revised estimates	60
Budgetary policy abroad	9-10
,, position, India	46-59
Budgets, Part A States	50-54
,, ,, ,, 1952-53 accounts	50
,, ,, ,, capital expenditure ..	53-54
,, ,, ,, changes in taxes	52
,, ,, ,, 1954-55 budget estimates ..	51-52
,, ,, ,, 1953-54 revised	50-51

B—*Contd.*

	Page
Budgets, Part B States	54-58
,, ,, ,, 1952-53 accounts	55
,, ,, ,, capital expenditure ..	57-58
,, ,, ,, changes in taxes	56
,, ,, ,, 1954-55 budget estimates ..	55-56
,, ,, ,, 1953-54 revised	55
,, Part C ,, ..	58-59
Bullion market, India	41-44
,, production, India	42
,, trading in, automatic interim clearing ..	41
,, ,, ,, payment of margins	41, 43

C

Canada, capital market	8
,, price trends	4
Capital issues, control in foreign countries	9
,, ,, India ..	38
,, ,, ,, in respect of non-residents ..	38
,, markets, foreign countries ..	7-9
,, ,, ,, ,, freeing of	9
,, ,, India	15, 35-40
,, movements, balance of payments, India	65
Cash balances, Union Government ..	49-50
Central Advisory Committee on small savings	62
,, Banks, discount rates of, changes in	6
,, Government, advances to State Governments for cotton cultivation	19
Ceylon, budget	10
,, monetary and credit policy in	7
,, trade agreement with India	70, 202
Chile, monetary and credit policy in ..	7
Circulation of currency	73-74
,, of notes	73
,, ,, ,, by denominations..	73
,, ,, rupee coin ..	73
,, ,, small coin ..	73-74
Coins, counterfeit	75
,, , silver, cupro-nickel and copper, withdrawal of	75
Coinage	75
Colombia, monetary and credit policy in	7
Colombo Plan, foreign aid under ..	67
Committee on Finance for the Private Sector	17, 32, 76-84
Commodity prices in India	23-25
Commonwealth countries, monetary and credit policy in ..	7
,, Finance Ministers' Conference	12

I

	Page
IBRD, loans by	11
Imperial Bank of India, opening of branches by	33
Import policy, India	66
India, general economic situation	15-17
,, borrowings from I.M.F., liquidation of	69
Indo-Ceylonese Trade Agreement	70,202
Industrial Development Corporation	16
,, ,, Finance Corporation	16
,, Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, ordinance to amend	34
,, Finance Corporation,	39
,, ,, ,, rates charged by	39
,, ,, ,, Report of the Committee of Enquiry	39
,, production, India	20-22
,, share markets, foreign	8-9
,, ,, ,, India	15, 37-38
Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, amendment to	25
Integrated Production Programme, progress of	18
Interest-bearing obligations, Government of India	61
,, -yielding assets, Government of India	61
,, rates, short-term, India	29-30
International Monetary Fund, decision on use of resources	12
,, ,, ,, liquidation of India's borrowings from	69
,, payments position	10-12
Italy, capital markets	8
,, price trends	4

J

	Page
Japan, credit policy in	7
,, ,, ,, of National Federation of Bankers' Associations	7
,, price trends	4
,, trends in equity prices	8-9
Jute Enquiry Commission Report	22
,, manufactures, exports of, India	67
,, ,, reduction in export duty on	22, 67
,, production in India	19

K

	Page
Kharif crop estimates	18
Krupps and Demag, India's agreement with	17

L

	Page
Labour Appellate Tribunal (Special Bench), findings of	33-34
Latin America, disinflationary policies in	7
Loan floatation, Government of India	36, 61
,, ,, State Governments	63-64
Loans and grants to States by Central Government	45
,, Government of India	36, 61
,, I.B.R.D.	11
,, new, foreign countries	9
,, State	63-64
Lost, destroyed and multilated notes	74

M

	Page
Monetary and credit policies, foreign countries	5-7
,, situation, India	15, 29-30
Money markets, India	29-30
,, supply, foreign countries	5,94-95
,, supply, India	27-29

N

	Page
National Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, adoption of voluntary control on bank lending	7
,, Plan Bonds	36, 61
,, Savings Certificates, Five-Year discontinuance of	62
Netherlands, capital markets	8
,, curbs on repatriation of capital, easing of	12
,, price trends	4
New issues, foreign countries	9
,, ,, India	38
New Zealand, monetary and credit policy in	7
,, ,, price trends	4
Norway, monetary and credit policy in	6-7
,, price trends	4
Note circulation	73
,, ,, by denominations	73
,, forgeries	74-75
Notes, changes in the form of	74
Notes, high denomination, reintroduction of	74
,, lost, destroyed and mutilated	74
,, old	74

O

	Page
Oilseeds, production	20
Old notes	74
Open market operations, Reserve Bank	36
Overall deficit, Government of India	45
,, ,, State Governments	45

C—*Contd.*

	Page
Companies Bill	35
Control of capital issues, India	38
Controls on cotton cloth and yarn, abolition of	22, 25
,, on food-grains, relaxation of	22, 25
Corporation, Industrial Development	16
,, ,, ,, Finance	16
,, ,, Finance	39
Corporations, State Financial	39-40
Cost of living, India	26
Cotton, production in India	19
,, textiles, exports of	67
,, ,, changes in excise and export duties	22, 67
,, relaxation of export restrictions on	67
Counterfeit coin	75
Credit policy, foreign countries	5-7
Currency, circulation of	73-74

D

Debt, composition of	62
,, distribution by maturity, of	62
,, position, Union Government	61-63
,, sterling, repatriation of	62
Decontrol of cloth	25
,, ,, food-grains	25
Development and Planning, India	16-17
,, ,, ,, resources for	46
,, expenditure under the Five-Year Plan	16, 37, 46
,, finance, underdeveloped countries	9
,, policy, India	16-17
Discount rates of foreign central banks	6
Disinflationary policies, Latin America	7
Dollar and gold reserves, foreign countries	10
,, ,, ,, ,, sterling area	10-11
,, surplus and sterling area	10-11
,, ,, India's	68

E

Economic developments in foreign countries	3-12
,, situation in India	15-17
Employment ,, ,,	16
Equity markets, India	37-38
Estate Duty Act	46, 84-88
European Payments Union, Sterling Area's surplus with	10
Exchange control developments, India	71-72
,, ,, regulations, amendments of	72
Excise duty on sugar, additional, abolition of	26
,, ,, ,, superfine cloth, reduction in	22
Excess Profits Tax, abolition of, in U.S.A.	9

E—*Contd.*

	Page
Export duties, India, reduction or abolition of	22, 67
,, , Government measures for encouragement of	66-67
,, policy, India	66-67
Export-Import Bank, loans from	10

F

Fifteen-Year Annuity Certificates	63
Finance for Private Sector, Committee on	17, 32, 76-84
Financing of development, resources for	46
Five-Year National Savings Certificates, discontinuance of	62
,, ,, Plan, India, increase in of expenditure under	16, 37, 46
Food and agricultural policy, India	19
Food-grains, production of	18-19
,, relaxation of controls on	25
,, situation, India	18-19
Foreign aid and Five Year Plan	46
,, ,, under Colombo Plan	67
,, trade, India	65-70
France, capital issues in, liberalisation of control on	9

G

General economic developments, foreign countries	3-12
,, ,, situation, India	15-17
Germany (Western) discount rate in	6
,, ,, new issues	9
,, ,, relaxation in payments and trade controls	11-12
Gilt-edged markets, foreign countries	8
,, ,, India	35-36
Gold and dollar reserves, foreign countries	10
,, ,, ,, , sterling area	10-11
,, price, India	42-43
,, production, foreign countries	11
,, ,, India	42
,, smuggling	42
,, world production	11
Government balances and ways and means advances	63
,, loans, Central	36, 61
,, securities market, India	35-36
Grants and loans to States by Central Government	45
Grants-in-aid under Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee's recommendations	56
Greece, monetary and credit policy in	7

H

High Denomination notes, reintroduction of	74
Hyderabad State Bank, appointment as agent of Reserve Bank of India	33

P

	Page
Pakistan, India's balance of payments with	69
Paraguay, monetary and credit policy in	7
Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee	56
,, C ,, (Amendment) Act, 1954	58
Planning and development policy, India	16-17
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Receipts from	62
Price controls in India, relaxation of	25-26
,, policy	25-26
,, trends, bullion	42-44
,, ,, foreign countries	3-5
,, ,, India	15, 23-26
Prices, commodity, in India	23-26
,, of internationally traded commodities	4
Production, gold and silver, India	42
,, foreign countries, agricultural and industrial	3
,, India, agricultural	18-20
,, ,, industrial	20-22
Public debt, India	61-64
,, ,, ,, composition of	62
,, finance, foreign countries	9-10
,, ,, India	45-64
,, issues in foreign countries,	9
Punjab Financial Corporation, loans by	40

R

	Page
Railways, budget	59-61
,, ,, capital expenditure	60
,, dividend to general revenues	60
,, reserve funds	60-61
Randall Commission Report	12
Regional pattern of balance of payments, India	68-70
Repatriation of sterling debt, India	62
Reserve Bank of India	30-32
,, ,, ,, ,, (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	32-33
,, ,, ,, ,, banker to Part B States	33
,, ,, ,, ,, borrowings from, by Industrial Finance Corporation	39
,, ,, ,, ,, borrowings from, by scheduled banks	39
,, ,, ,, ,, office in Bangalore	33
,, ,, ,, ,, purchase and discounts of Treasury bills	31
,, Funds, Railways	60-61
,, requirements, changes in Ceylon	7
,, ,, ,, New Zealand	7
,, ,, ,, U.S.A.	5
Revenue account, Union Government budget	46-48

R—*Contd.*

	Page
Rupee coin, circulation	73
,, debt, distribution of	62
Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, Implementation of recommendations	33

S

	Page
Saurashtra, Reserve Bank's Agreement with the State of	33
Savings Bank Advisory Committee Report	33
Scheduled banks, exclusion from and inclusion in the second schedule	32
,, ,, operations	29-30
Sea Customs Act, amendment of	67
Seasonal pattern of balance of payments	67-68
,, ,, ,, money supply	28-29
Silver, cupro-nickel and copper coins, withdrawal	75
,, price trends, India	43-44
,, production, India	42
Small coin, circulation	73-74
,, savings	62-63
,, ,, organisational changes in	62-63
Standard Vacuum Refining Company, Debentures of	35, 38
States, balances and ways and means advances	64
,, budgetary position	50-59
,, capital transactions of	53-54, 57-58
,, Financial Corporations	39-40
,, Loans	63-64
,, Part A, balances and ways and means advances	64
,, ,, finances of	50-54
,, Part B, balances and ways and means advances	64
,, ,, finances of	54-58
,, ,, special assistance to	56
,, ,, C finances of	58-59
States, grants, subventions and loans from the Centre	45
Sterling area and dollar position	10-11
,, ,, gold and dollar reserves	10-11
,, ,, overall payments position	10
,, balances, India	71
,, convertibility, views of Commonwealth Finance Ministers	12
,, ,, ,, views of Randall Commission	12
,, debt, India, repatriation of	62
,, non-resident, unification of	11
,, purchase from IMF. by Brazil	11
,, ,, ,, ,, Japan	11
,, ,, ,, ,, Turkey	11
,, transactions, India	71
,, transferable account, extension of	11
Subventions, grants and loans from the Centre to States	45

S—*Contd.*

	Page
Sugar policy	26
,, production, India	20
,, cane, minimum prices for	26
Supply and Prices of Goods Act, lapse of	25
Switzerland, new issues in	9
,, outflow of long-term capital	11
,, price trends	4

T

	Page
Tariff Commission	70-71
Tata Electric Group, issue of ordinary shares	35, 38
,, Iron and Steel Company, conversion of shares	37
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, increase in retention price	26,71
Taxation policy, foreign countries	9-10
,, proposals, India, Central Government	47-48
,, ,, Part A States	52
,, ,, ,, B ,,	56
Tea exports, India	67
,, production ,,	20
Ten-Year Savings Certificates	63
Trade agreements	70, 201-203
,, policy, developments in	66-67
Treasury bills, Union Government	62
,, ,, ,, ,, yield on	29,30

U

	Page
Underdeveloped countries, budgetary policy in	9-10
United Kingdom, balance of payments position	10-11
,, ,, bank rate in	5
,, ,, capital issues control in	9
,, ,, capital markets	8
,, ,, credit control	5
,, ,, dollar surplus	10
,, ,, Government bond prices	8
,, ,, increase in sterling liabilities	11
,, ,, industrial share market	8
,, ,, monetary and credit policy in	5

U—*Contd.*

	Page
United Kingdom, new issues in public sector	9
,, ,, overseas investments by	11
,, ,, price trends	4
,, ,, private trading in commodities, restoration of	11
,, ,, Relaxation of restrictions on sterling transactions	11
,, ,, reopening of London markets for cereals, copper and cotton	11
United States, budget proposals	9
,, ,, capital markets	8
,, ,, credit policy	5
,, ,, discount rate in	5
,, ,, economic and military aid by	11
,, ,, Export-Import Bank, lending by	10
,, ,, Government bond prices	8
,, ,, industrial share prices	8
,, ,, member bank reserve position	6
,, ,, monetary and credit policy in	5
,, ,, new issues in the public sector	9
,, ,, outflow of Government capital	11
,, ,, ,, ,, private capital	11
,, ,, price trends	4
U. S. S. R., India's Trade Agreement with	70
,, sales of gold	11

W

Ways and means position, States Part A	64
,, ,, ,, ,, Part B	64
,, ,, ,, Union Government	63
Western Europe, gold and dollar reserves	10
,, ,, monetary and credit policies in	6
,, ,, relaxation in payments and trade controls	11-12
Women's Savings Campaign	62
World prices	3-5
,, production of gold	11

222

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