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

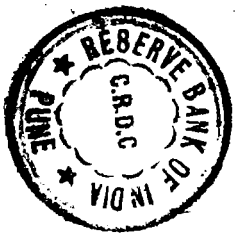
(Rakesh Mohan)
Deputy Governor
Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India

REPORT

ON

CURRENCY AND FINANCE



FOR THE YEAR

1961-62

٠٠ ٢٣٤٦٠٢٤

Price { Inland Rs. 6.00 (Postage extra)
Foreign $ 1.60 or 11s. 3d. (Post-free)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
C.R.O.C
PUNE

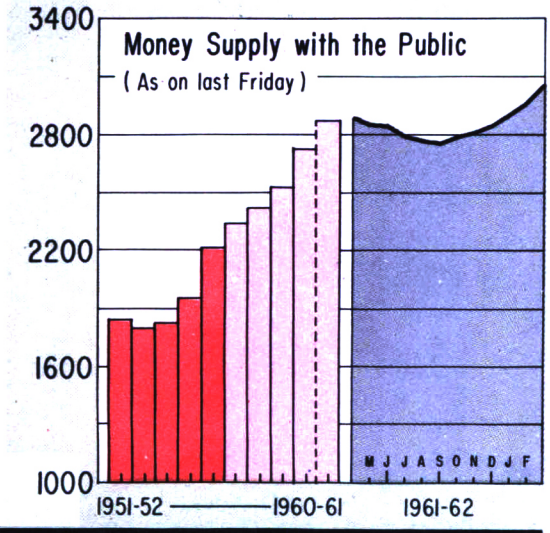
339.5 B84/RBI
488

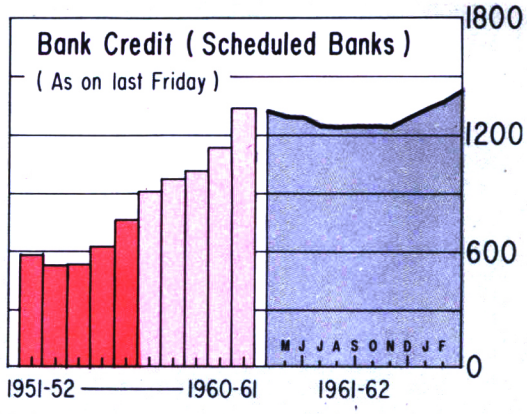
Printed by S. Ramu at The Commercial Printing Press Ltd., 34-38, Bank Street, Bombay and Published by P. V. Ranganathan, Director of Monetary Economics for the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

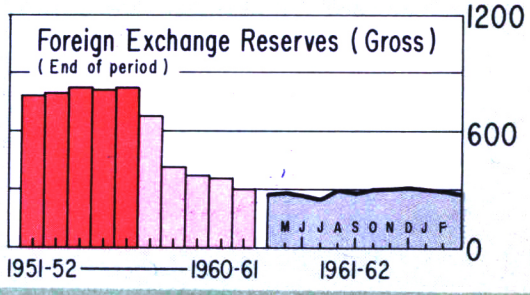
GRAPH 1

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

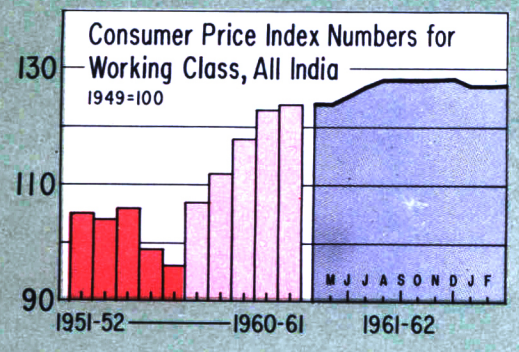
CRORES OF RUPEES

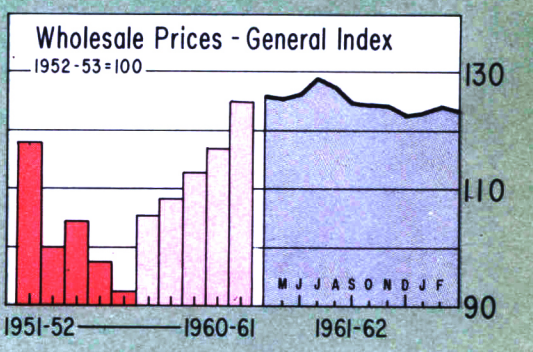


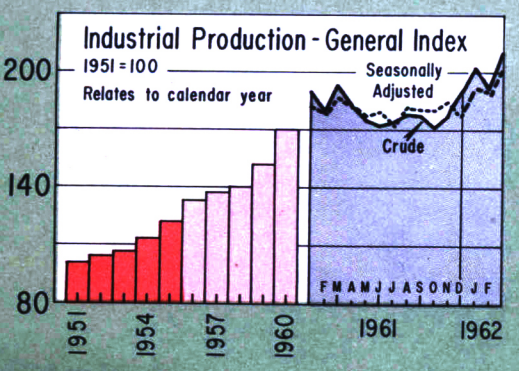


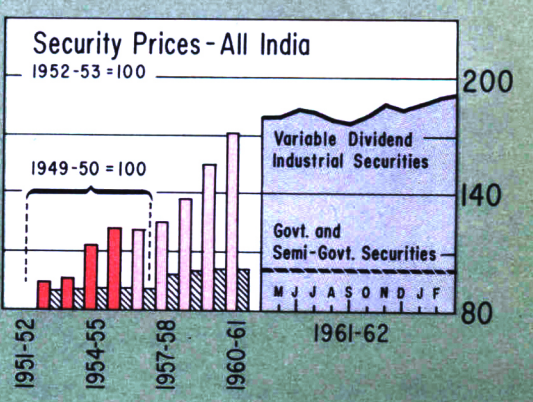


INDEX NUMBERS AVERAGES









First Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56
Second Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61

CONTENTS

Page

PART I

I. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY IN 1961-62 .. 1–24

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1961 .. 25–32

PART II

III. PRODUCTION 33–41

Agricultural Production 33–35
Industrial Production 35–40
Trends in National Income 40–41

IV. PRICES 42–48

General 42–44
Price Policy 44–48
Consumer Price Index 48

V. MONEY AND BANKING 49–61

General 49
Money Market Trends 49–50
Slack Season of 1961 50–51
Busy Season of 1961-62 51–52
Money Rates 52
General Credit Control 52–53
Selective Credit Controls 53–54
Other Banking Developments 54–55
Co-operative Credit 55–61

VI. CAPITAL MARKET 62–75

General 62
Government Securities Market 62–63

	Page
Industrial Securities Market	63–67
New Margin System	67–68
Capital Issues	68–69
Working of Finance Corporations	69–73
Financing of Small-Scale Industries	73–75
VII. BULLION MARKET	76–80
General	76–78
Gold Prices	78–79
Silver Prices	79
Futures Trading in Bullion	79–80
VIII. PUBLIC FINANCE	81–104
General	81
A. BUDGETS	81–99
UNION GOVERNMENT	
Revenue Account	81–91
1960-61 (Accounts)	81
1961-62 (Revised Estimates)	82
1962-63 (Budget Estimates)	82–91
Capital Account	91–92
STATE GOVERNMENTS	
General	92
Revenue Account	92–97
1961-62 (Revised Estimates)	92–93
1962-63 (Budget Estimates)	93–97
Capital Account	98
Railway Budget	98–99
B. PUBLIC DEBT	99–104
UNION GOVERNMENT	
General	99–101
Composition of Debt	101–102

Page

Small Savings 102–103
Government Balances and Ways and Means Advances 103–104
State Governments 104
Debt Position 104
State Loans 104
Balances and Ways and Means Advances 104

IX. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 105–119

General 105
Overall and Quarterly Position 105–106
Regional Trends 106–108
Exports 108
Imports 108–109
Private Imports 109
Government Imports 109
Invisibles Excluding Official Donations 109–110
Official Donations 110
Capital Transactions 110
Foreign Investment Policy 110–111
External Assistance 111–114
Developments in Exchange Control 114–115
Developments in Trade Policy 115–117
Tariff Commission 117–118
Trade Agreements 118–119

X. CURRENCY AND COINAGE 120–122

Circulation of Notes 120
Circulation of Rupee Coin 120–121
Circulation of Small Coin 121
Escudo Notes and Coins 121
Old Notes 121–122
Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes 122
Note Forgeries 122
Coinage 122
Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-Nickel and Copper Coins 122
Counterfeit Coins 122

Page

APPENDIX I Report of the Finance Commission, 1961 (A Summary).. 123–129

APPENDIX II Summary of the More Important Conclusions and Recommendations of the Import and Export Policy Committee 130–132

APPENDIX III Important Export Promotion Announcements, 1961-62.. 133–139

APPENDIX IV Important Changes in Import Control Policy, 1961-62 .. 140–143

APPENDIX V Tariff Commission, 1961-62 144–147

APPENDIX VI India's Trade Agreements, 1961-62 148–152

GRAPHS

1. Selected Economic Indicators .. .. *Frontispiece*
Facing Page
2. Production of Principal Agricultural Commodities in India 34
3. Industrial Production in India 38
4. National Income by Industrial Origin 40
5. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices 42
6. Money Supply with the Public 48
7. Trends in Selected Items of Liabilities and Assets of Scheduled Banks 50
8. Liabilities and Assets of the Reserve Bank of India (Issue and Banking Departments combined) 52
9. Index Numbers of Security Prices 64
10. Index Numbers of Bullion (Spot) Prices and Wholesale Prices .. 76
11. Finances of the Government of India 82
12. Budgetary Position of State Governments 92
13. Debt Position of the Government of India 100
14. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves 106

STATEMENTS

I FOREIGN

1. Index Numbers of Money Supply, Industrial Production and Wholesale Prices in Selected Countries .. ..
2. Balance of International Transactions of the United States (1958-61)
3. Sterling Area's Balance of Payments (1959-61)

4. Changes in Central Bank Discount Rates
5. Money Market Rates in Selected Countries
6. World Gold Production
7. World Silver Production
8. Prices (Spot) of Silver in London and New York

II INDIAN

National Income, Production, Stocks, etc.

9. Selected Economic Indicators—India
10. National Income by Industrial Origin
    A. At current Prices
    B. At 1948-49 Prices
11. Index Numbers of Agricultural Production
12. Area and Production of Agricultural Commodities
13. Industrial Production
    A. Industrial Production
    B. Index Numbers of Industrial Production
14. Stocks of Principal Commodities with Industry
15. Employment Exchange Statistics
    A. Employment Exchange Statistics
    B. Occupational Distribution of Applicants on Live Registers

Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living

16. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—By Groups (Annual and Monthly)
17. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Groups and Sub-Groups), (1961-62)
18. Movements in Price Indices of Selected Commodities
19. Consumer Price Index Numbers (Working Class)

Money and Banking

20. Seasonal Trends in Selected Items of Scheduled Banks' Liabilities and Assets
21. Scheduled Banks—Business in India (Annual and Weekly)
22. Savings Deposits with Scheduled Banks
23. Debits to Current Deposit Accounts with Scheduled Banks
24. Debits to Current Deposit Accounts with Scheduled Banks (State-wise Distribution)

25. Cheque Clearances (Annual and Monthly)
26. Non-Scheduled Banks—Liabilities and Assets in India
27. State Co-operative Banks maintaining Accounts with the Reserve Bank of India
28. Reserves of Scheduled Banks and State Co-operative Banks with the Reserve Bank of India
29. Money Rates
30. Money Supply with the Public
31. Seasonal Variations in Money Supply with the Public
32. Variations in Money Supply with the Public
33. Advances of the Reserve Bank of India to Scheduled Banks and State Co-operative Banks
34. Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Finance
35. Reserve Bank of India and Co-operative Credit
36. Liabilities and Assets (Annual and Weekly) of the Reserve Bank of India (Issue and Banking Departments Combined)
37. Liabilities and Assets (Annual and Weekly) of the Reserve Bank of India—Issue Department
38. Liabilities and Assets (Annual and Weekly) of the Reserve Bank of India—Banking Department
39. Remittance Statistics
    A. Remittances through the Reserve Bank of India
    B. Remittances between the offices of the State Bank of India

Capital Market

40. Consents for Capital Issues, 1956-61
    A. Non-Government Companies
    B. Government Companies
41. Capital Raised by Non-Government and Government Companies
42. Liabilities and Assets of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India
43. Operations of State Financial Corporations
44. Prices (in Bombay) of Government of India Securities, 1961-62
45. Average Yields on Government of India Securities (Annual and Monthly)
46. All-India and Regional Indices (Annual and Weekly) of Security Prices
47. Index Numbers of Security Prices—All-India (Annual and Monthly)
48. Yields on Industrial Securities—All-India and Regional (By Groups and Sub-Groups)
49. Prices of Representative Industrial Shares

Bullion

50. Assaying and Refining of Gold and Silver at the India Government Mints
51. Prices of Silver in Bombay (Annual and Monthly)
52. Prices of Gold and Sovereign in Bombay (Annual and Monthly)
53. Prices (Weekly) of Gold and Silver and Estimated Stocks in Bombay, 1961-62

Public Finance

54. Budgetary Position of the Government of India
55. Consolidated Budgetary Position of States
56. Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India (on Revenue Account)
57. Revenue from Union Excise Duties
58. Capital Budget of the Government of India
59. Budgetary Position of Individual State Governments (on Revenue Account)
60. Revenue and Expenditure of States (on Revenue Account)
61. Capital Budget of States
62. Railway Finances
63. Interest-Bearing Obligations and Interest-Yielding Assets of the Government of India
64. Debt Position of the Government of India
65. Maturity Pattern of the Government of India Rupee Loans
66. Debt Position of States
67. Government of India Treasury Bills (Annual and Monthly)
68. Government of India Treasury Bills (Weekly), 1961-62
69. Small Savings (Annual and Monthly)
70. Market Borrowings of the Government of India and State Governments, 1961-62
71. Central and State Government Loans (Outstandings as on March 31, 1962)
72. Government Balances in India with the Reserve Bank of India and at Government Treasuries

Trade and Balance of Payments

73. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves
74. India's Overall Balance of Payments, 1961-62 (Preliminary)
    A. Current Account
    B. Capital Account

75. India's Balance of Payments—Current Account, Region-wise Summary
76. India's Balance of Payments, 1961-62 (Preliminary)—Current Account, Region-wise
77. Index Numbers of Exports (Unit Value Index)
78. Index Numbers of Imports (Unit Value Index)
79. India's Foreign Trade
80. Direction of India's Foreign Trade
81. India's Imports of Principal Commodities
82. India's Exports of Principal Commodities
83. Exports of Tea (Black) to Principal Countries
84. Exports of Jute Goods (Bags and Cloth) to Principal Countries
85. Exports of Cotton Piecegoods to Principal Countries
86. Current Rates of Export Duties
87. Sterling Transactions of the Reserve Bank of India (Excluding Government Transactions)
88. External Assistance: Authorised and Utilised
89. Purpose-wise Distribution of Foreign Loans/Credits

Currency and Coinage

90. India Currency in Circulation
91. Total Notes Issued (Denomination-wise)
92. Movements in Circulation of India Small Coin (Denomination-wise)
93. Movements in Circulation of India Small Coin (Metal-wise)
94. Movements in Circulation of India Small Coin (Circle-wise)
95. Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated notes, 1961-62
96. Note Forgeries
97. Prosecutions on account of Note Forgeries
98. Mintage of India Rupees and Small Coin
99. Mintage of India Coins by Denominations, 1961-62
100. Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-nickel and Copper Coins, 1961-62
101. Number of Counterfeit Coins cut at Treasuries and Railway Stations
102. Description of Coins in Active Circulation at the end of March 1962.

Index

PART I

I. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY IN 1961-62

In 1961-62 there was a slackening in the pace of growth of the Indian economy towards the targets envisaged in the Third Five-Year Plan. This was due largely to adverse natural factors and partly to growing pressures and bottlenecks associated with rapid development. National income during the year has been roughly estimated to have risen by 3 per cent; this compares with an increase of 7·1 per cent in the previous year and an annual average of 4 per cent for the Second Plan period. While the growth in national income was modest, the imbalance between aggregate supply and aggregate demand narrowed down somewhat as indicated by the course of prices during the year. Earnings from exports showed an encouraging, though inadequate performance, while the overall balance of payments position worsened further with the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank dropping close to the level of Rs. 100 crores. Thus, in a nutshell, slower growth with somewhat better balance internally as well as larger imbalance externally, characterise the developments in the Indian economy in 1961-62.

This chapter deals with the major developments in the Indian economy during the financial year 1961-62 and the following chapter with some leading developments in the international economy during the calendar year 1961. These two chapters form Part I of the Report. The subsequent eight chapters forming Part II of the Report provide further detailed reviews of the topics covered in Chapter I.

Agricultural Production

The main reason for the slow growth in national income in 1961-62 was the small rise in agricultural production, owing to a swing of agricultural cycle following the exceptionally high rate of increase of output in the previous year. The rise in agricultural output is provisionally estimated at 1·6 per cent as against 8·1 per cent in 1960-61; in 1959-60 again, output had fallen by 2·5 per cent. The record rise during 1960-61 was, in the main, due to exceptionally favourable weather conditions, but in part it also reflected the cumulative impact of various official measures adopted for several years to step up agricultural output.

Foodgrains production in 1960-61 touched a new record of 80·5 million tonnes exceeding the previous year's output by 4·6 million tonnes (or 6 per cent) and that of the year before that, which marked a previous record, by 3·8 million tonnes (or 5 per cent). The output of the three principal cereals, namely, rice, wheat and jowar touched record levels of 34·2 million tonnes, 11·0 million tonnes and 9·4 million tonnes, respectively. For 1961-62, the output of foodgrains is expected to be nearly the same as in 1960-61, with wheat output establishing a fresh record at 11·8 million tonnes. The production of rice, however, is expected to be marginally lower by about 50,000 tonnes and that of jowar by 1·6 million tonnes.

The significance of foodgrains output in 1961-62 lies, on the one hand, in the fact that there was a near-bumper harvest for the second year in succession, which

TABLE 1. TARGETS AND PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	PRODUCTION		Variation of (2) over (1)	II Plan Production Target	III Plan Production Target	Variation of (5) over (2)
	1959-60	1960-61	%			%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains (Million tonnes)	75.9	80.5	+ 6.1	81.8	101.6	+26.2
Rice (,,)	31.5	34.2	+ 8.6	32.5	45.7	+33.6
Wheat (,,)	10.3	11.0	+ 6.8	11.7	15.2	+38.2
Sugar (Raw) (,,)	7.8	10.6	+35.9	7.9	10.2	− 3.8
Oilseeds (,,)	6.0	6.6	+10.8	7.7	10.0	+51.5
Cotton (Lakh bales)*	36.3	53.3	+46.6	64.2‡	69.1	+29.6
Jute (,,)*	46.4	40.1	−13.6	55.4	62.5	+55.9
Tea (Million kgs.)†	320.4	349.8	+ 9.2	317.5	408.2	+16.7
Coffee (Thousand tonnes)	49.7	67.9	+36.6	N.A.	81.3	+19.7
Tobacco (,,)	286.0	299.0	+ 4.5	300.0	325.0	+ 8.7

* Production in bales of 180 kgs. each.

† Production refers to calendar year.

‡ Subsequently revised to 53.3 lakh bales.

facilitated larger supplies of foodgrains to the market and eased the pressure on foodgrains prices. On the other hand, however, with a normal annual growth in population of 2 per cent there was no increase in production over the previous year, although the target to be attained by 1965-66 requires an increase of about 26 per cent over 1960-61 to 101·6 million tonnes. Assisted by supplies out of P.L. 480 stocks, the food situation was kept under control during 1961-62, though P.L. 480 imports were considerably smaller than in the previous year. In this context the further measures to be adopted to step up output to assist phased attainment of virtual self-sufficiency assume special importance.

Among the major *commercial crops*, cotton and sugarcane showed a record output in 1960-61, the former at 53·3 lakh bales and the latter at 10·6 million tonnes. Production of oilseeds at 6·6 million tonnes showed a rise of 10·8 per cent over the previous year, but the level was lower than the peak of 7 million tonnes touched in 1958-59. Tea and coffee were up by 9·2 per cent and 36·6 per cent over 1959-60. The output of raw jute, however, at 40·1 lakh bales recorded a decline for the second year in succession, the output in 1959-60 and 1958-59 being 46·4 lakh bales and 52.0 lakh bales, respectively.

In 1961-62, raw jute and raw cotton reversed their earlier performance. On the one hand, jute output attained an all-time record of 63·2 lakh bales, and, along with 17·2 lakh bales of mesta, made an impressive total of 80·4 lakh bales for the two fibres together; the output of raw jute even exceeded the target of 62·5 lakh bales set for

it in the Third Plan. The bumper crop relieved the shortage of raw jute which had considerably hampered the production of jute manufactures for two years, but it was largely due to diversion of land from paddy cultivation in view of the phenomenal rise in raw jute prices occasioned by the earlier crop failures. The increase in the yield per acre was small. The cotton crop, on the other hand, was a bad one, output being only 44.5 lakh bales or about 9 lakh bales less than in the previous year. The record output of 1960-61 had been the result of exceptionally favourable weather conditions in the major producing areas and a continuation of measures introduced under the cotton extension schemes; in 1961-62, however, some of the major cotton producing areas were in fact the worst affected by both floods and excessive rains at sowing time. The production of oilseeds during 1961-62 showed a further improvement over 1960-61, particularly output of groundnuts which, at 48 lakh tonnes, registered an increase of 6·6 per cent over the previous year. Sugarcane output declined in 1961-62 in spite of an increase in acreage, owing to adverse weather conditions; in the previous five years it had risen continuously.

The absence of any rise in foodgrains production and wide fluctuations in the output of commercial crops in 1961-62 in relation to Plan targets re-stressed the need (i) for further and sustained efforts to improve yields and at the same time (ii) to move towards a price policy which would ensure an appropriate allocation of land according to Plan priorities and observed needs. An increase in total agricultural output is essential for it is the base on which industrial production and exports have to be built up and the means by which cost of essentials like food, clothing, etc., can be kept within bounds. It has to be sought mainly by substantially stepping up all-round productivity in agriculture. During the year, the swing in raw jute from shortage to abundance gave rise to the problem of a proper price for raw jute to protect the income of the jute producer and thereby sustain a desired level of output. Towards this end, the Jute Buffer Stock Association was set up to purchase raw jute so as to maintain its price at a certain minimum. The surplus in sugar provides an instance where the targets stipulated in the Plan have been achieved, but not without deliberate price incentives to increase the output of sugarcane and some diversion of land from other uses. In the case of cotton, the question of growing long staple varieties once again came to the fore during 1961-62 because the failure of the cotton crop here coincided with a shortfall in production of that commodity in the U.S., and necessitated arranging for considerable imports from abroad during the latter part of that year and the earlier months of 1962-63. In the case of oilseeds, too, the question of larger agricultural output assumes special importance in view of export possibilities for oilseed products.

With the final data for 1960-61 now available, overall *agricultural production during the Second Plan quinquennium* is shown to have increased by 19·1 per cent, foodgrains by 17·1 per cent and commercial crops by 22·9 per cent. Of leading cereals, rice output exceeded the Plan target by 5·2 per cent and that of wheat was below it by 6 per cent. Total foodgrains production during the last year of the Second Plan fell short of the target of 81·8 million tonnes by 1·6 per cent. In 1960-61, output of raw cotton (53·3 lakh bales) and of raw jute (40.1 lakh bales) were appreciably lower (by 17 per cent and 27·6 per cent) than the targets envisaged

(64·2 lakh and 55·4 lakh bales, respectively). Sugar (raw) production at 10·6 million tonnes, however, was higher than the Plan target by 2·7 million tonnes or 34·2 per cent. Thus though agricultural production increased, the rate of growth was uneven and was generally one of the main limiting factors in the progress of the economy. Agriculture has, therefore, been given a higher priority in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The programme for agriculture, irrigation and community development in the Third Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 1718 crores or 80 per cent more than in the Second Plan (Rs. 950 crores). Agricultural output is expected to increase during the Third Plan at an average rate of 5·3 per cent per year as compared to an annual increase of 3·8 per cent during the Second Plan. Production of foodgrains is expected to be stepped up by as much as 26.2 per cent (as compared to 17.1 per cent in the Second Plan) and of other crops by 31 per cent (as compared to about 22.9 per cent in the Second Plan). With this end in view, it is proposed, among other things, to bring additional 25·6 million acres of land under irrigation, to introduce dry farming techniques in 22 million acres and to step up consumption of fertilizers about five-fold.

Industrial Output

The rate of growth of industrial output in 1961-62 too was smaller (4·6 per cent) than in the previous year (11·1 per cent) as well as in relation to the target (annual average) for the first year of the Third Plan (14 per cent) and the average rate of growth over the Second Plan (8 per cent). The output of cotton textiles was only

TABLE 2. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(Base : *1951=100*)

Item	Weight	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Percentage Variation of (2) over (1)	Percentage Variation of (3) over (2)
		1	2	3	4	5
General Index ...	100.00	157.1	174.6	182.7	+11.1	+ 4.6
Coal ...	6.69	139.4	159.3	158.4	+14.3	− 0.6
Sugar ...	4.27	203.9	238.5	251.9	+17.0	+ 5.6
Cotton Textiles ...	36.10	112.3	115.9	117.2	+ 3.2	+ 1.1
(*a*) Cotton Yarn ...	12.03	129.2	136.6	147.1	+ 5.7	+ 7.7
(*b*) Cotton Cloth (mill-made)	24.07	103.9	105.5	102.2	+ 1.5	− 3.1
Jute Textiles ...	11.91	125.9	125.5	119.2	− 0.3	− 5.0
Cement ...	1.85	224.6	244.8	255.1	+ 9.0	+ 4.2
Iron and Steel ...	5.92	178.9	225.2	273.4	+25.9	+21.4
(*a*) Pig Iron and Ferro-alloys	1.69	190.3	235.7	275.0	+23.9	+16.7
(*b*) Finished Steel ...	4.23	174.4	221.0	272.9	+26.7	+23.5

nominally higher (1 per cent) than in the previous year while that of jute manufactures was 5 per cent lower. The shortfall in jute manufactures was due to low output in the earlier months of the year which suffered from an acute shortage of raw material following the second crop failure. Cotton *cloth* (mill-made) showed a decline because the scaling down in the output in the latter months of the year following shortage of cotton and difficulties in coal supplies offset the rise in the earlier months. Coal output was also lower (0·6 per cent) but sugar showed some increase (5·6 per cent). Pig iron (16·7 per cent) and steel (23·5 per cent) did well during the year and along with cement (4·2 per cent) and sugar accounted for the larger part of the increase for the year.

One of the main reasons for the smaller rate of growth in output in 1961-62 was the shortage of raw materials in the two leading industries contributing to the index of industrial output, namely, cotton and jute textiles. Some industries suffered from shortages of imported raw materials like dyes and chemicals owing to a tightening of import restrictions consequent upon the decline in foreign exchange reserves. In addition, there were the growing bottlenecks in the basic sectors of power and transport. The bottleneck in transport particularly affected output of the coal industry, and the shortage of coal in turn affected output in several other industries.

The slowing down of industrial production is further emphasised by the fact that during 1961-62, there was a distinct improvement in the labour situation, as evidenced by the substantial decline in the number of man-days lost on account of industrial disputes; the number fell from 36 lakhs in 1960-61 to 27 lakhs in 1961-62 (April-February).

The record rate of growth in industrial output in 1960-61 was, in large measure, the result of substantial additions to installed capacity made during the latter part of 1959-60 and in 1960-61. For the calendar year 1961 the addition to industrial capacity was less than in 1960 and in some industries even existing capacity was under-utilised. Better utilisation of existing capacity would help reduce costs and thereby facilitate exports. The need to foster research in and production of domestic raw materials as substitutes for imported raw materials has been emphasised by the growing shortage of foreign exchange.

Despite the slackening in the rate of growth, the process of diversification of industry and the establishment of new lines of production, which has been a feature of industrial growth in recent years, continued during 1961–62, as indicated by the commencement of production for the first time of several new items.* Further progress was also made in the manufacture of various types of industrial machinery; for example, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery, constructional machinery, tea machinery, agricultural machinery and sugar machinery showed marked increase in output during the year.

* For example, hydraulic presses, gear cutting machines, watches, field cameras, reduction gear units, potassium permanganate, argon gas, ammonium phosphate, butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, plasticizers, polyvinyl chloride, methyl violet, vitamin B6 and C and carboxy methyl cellulose.

Prices

The year under review began with a continuation of the rise in prices of the previous year and the index of wholesale prices touched a peak of 130.1 (base: 1952-53 = 100) by the end of July 1961. For the next five months it declined by roughly 5 per cent but in the last quarter of 1961-62 it fluctuated narrowly and ended with a slightly higher figure (122·9) than at the low point in December. Over the year (March 1962 as compared to March 1961) the wholesale price index declined by 3·1 per cent. This decline was in contrast to the sharp rises of the previous three years (7·2 per cent in 1960-61, 5·8 per cent in 1959-60 and 6·6 per cent in 1958-59) and to an increase of 30 per cent over the Second Plan period. The fall in wholesale prices was thus a partial corrective to the earlier rise. The annual average of weekly indices for the year shows a nominal rise of only 0·2 per cent as compared to one of 6·7 per cent in 1960-61, indicating that the rise in the earlier part of the year was neutralised by the decline or narrow fluctuations in the remainder of the year. It would seem that for the year 1961-62 as a whole, there was a measure of overall price stability in the economy as compared with the three preceding years**.

TABLE 3. INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(**Base** : *1952-53=100*)

	Groups	Weights	March 1960	March 1961	March 1962	Percentage Variation of (2) over (1)	Percentage Variation of (3) over (2)
			1	2	3	4	5
I.	All Commodities ...	1,000	118.9	127.5	123.6	+ 7.2	− 3.1
	(*a*) Agricultural Commodities @ ...	461	117.0	126.2	119.2	+ 7.9	− 5.5
II.	Food Articles ...	504	117.0	117.5	119.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
	(*a*) Foodgrains @ ...	235	101.0	99.0	101.0	− 2.0	+ 2.0
III.	Liquor and Tobacco ...	21	96.4	113.4	99.8	+17.6	−12.0
IV.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants ...	30	117.8	121.9	122.6	+ 3.5	+ 0.6
V.	Industrial Raw Materials	155	131.9	159.1	136.1	+20.6	−14.5
VI.	Manufactures ...	290	116.9	129.7	126.4	+10.9	− 2.5
	(*a*) Intermediate Products ...	41	121.3	137.3	135.6	+13.2	− 1.2
	(*b*) Finished Products	249	116.1	128.4	124.9	+10.6	− 2.7
	All-India Cost of Living Index. (Base : 1949=100) ...		121	124	127*	+ 2.5	+ 2.4

@ Derived series.

* Provisional.

** From April 1962, however, the uptrend of prices has been resumed.

Groupwise, the groups chiefly contributing to the decline in the general price level were industrial raw materials and manufactures—the two groups which had been principally responsible for the increase in wholesale prices in the preceding two years. The price decline in *industrial raw materials* was a reaction to the earlier sharp rise of 13·5 and 20·6 per cent in 1959-60 and 1960-61, respectively, and reflected the improved output of raw jute and groundnuts. The decline in the *manufactures* group was small and in fact reflected the impact of lower raw jute prices principally—for raw jute prices fell sharply over 1961-62 by no less than 45 per cent from the high level of the previous year. Industrial raw materials as a whole declined by 14·5 per cent. *Food Articles* which had risen by a nominal 0·4 per cent in 1960-61 went up by 1·4 per cent in 1961-62. Cereals too rose by 2 per cent in 1961-62 as against a decline in the previous year. Prices of food articles other than foodgrains, e.g., fruits and vegetables, milk and ghee also went up. While the price of sugar went down, that of gur went up. There has, however, on the whole, been an encouraging trend in the prices of food articles in recent years in that the magnitude of the annual rise has fallen considerably. The increase in the annual average of weekly index of food articles narrowed down from 8·3 per cent in 1958-59 to 3·3 per cent in 1959-60, to 0·8 per cent in 1960-61 and to a bare 0·1 per cent in 1961-62. Food articles have, therefore, shown a fair measure of stability in the past three years consequent on the large availability of foodgrains, including P.L. 480 imports.

The decline in the price level over the year was mainly accounted for by two commodities, raw jute and groundnuts. On the basis of annual average of weekly indices, the wholesale price level was in fact slightly higher than in the previous year, indicating that the decline in prices over the year was entirely due to the temporary fall in prices during August-December 1961. The fall in raw jute prices not only reduced the index of raw materials, as a whole, but was also associated with a 28 per cent decline in the prices of jute manufactures. Prices of groundnuts in the oilseeds group declined by 6 per cent and this decline in turn affected the edible oil group which also showed a decline. All in all, price developments during the year serve to bring out in bold relief the special role played by a record bumper harvest in raw jute and a good harvest in groundnuts, and to indicate that the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply had only temporarily lessened.

Price Policy

In line with the change in the price situation, the price policy regarding individual commodities also underwent a revision. With the slump in *raw jute* prices, for the reasons given earlier, Government initiated a buffer stock scheme for maintaining the price of raw jute above a certain minimum. A Jute Buffer Stock Association was set up in January 1962 and a price of Rs. 30 per maund (Assam Bottoms) became effective as the peak of the slack season in raw jute approached. In the case of *cotton*, unlike in the case of jute, the problem was one of preventing an undue rise in prices resulting from a poor crop. This necessitated (i) a tightening of the existing control on prices and distribution, and (ii) efforts to secure additional

supplies of cotton from various sources. In *sugar*, the control on the movement and prices was withdrawn because of excessive accumulation of stocks with the industry. Measures taken concerning *oilseeds* related mainly to regulation of forward trading and for a time the forward contract was withdrawn altogether, namely, from October 28 to November 5; thereafter until the end of January, only hedge trading and contracts for transferable specific deliveries subject to a maximum price were permitted. In the case of *foodgrains*, imports were smaller than in the previous year and internal purchases by Government were also on a reduced scale, but owing to two successive good crops and adequate stocks of foodgrains previously built up through imports, the food situation was not unsatisfactory. The policy in respect of foodgrains was to remove further restrictions on their movement: for instance, in May 1961 Government withdrew the ban on roller flour mills making purchases of indigenous wheat in the open market, and since June 1961 the free movement of rice and paddy within the State of West Bengal was allowed. Later, exports of rice and paddy and their products from States comprising the Southern Zone were freely permitted into Goa as also from the Western Zone States of Gujarat and Maharashtra except Bombay City.

Public Sector—Plan Outlay and Resources

The actual *Plan outlay* of the Centre and the States in the first year of the Third Plan at Rs. 1,148 crores is likely to be some Rs. 77 crores more than in 1960-61, but less than the budgeted outlay of Rs. 1,214 crores and only about 15 per cent of the Third Plan target of Rs. 7,500 crores. Although a detailed breakdown of the Plan outlay for both the Centre and the State Governments is not available, it would appear that the rise in expenditure during 1961-62 was more than explained by the increased outlay of the Central Government. There has thus been a considerable shortfall for all the States taken together and this has been responsible for the slow progress towards the Plan targets.

The Central Government's expenditure on *net capital formation*, that is, direct expenditure as well as financial assistance to the rest of the economy including State Governments for capital formation, went up by Rs. 164 crores or by 21 per cent over the previous year to Rs. 931 crores. *Non-developmental expenditures* also showed a rise, the increase for the Central Government taking place mainly under defence (Rs. 46 crores) and interest charges (Rs. 18 crores). Details in respect of State Governments are not readily available.*

The *combined* revenues of the Centre and the States rose by Rs. 175 crores (10 per cent) to Rs. 1,909 crores in 1961-62. Tax revenues accounted for a substantial part of the increase, the yield going up by 9 per cent to Rs. 1,472 crores in 1961-62. As a proportion of total national income, tax revenues have risen gradually in the past few years; the proportion was a little higher at around 10 per cent in 1961-62 as compared to 9·5 per cent in 1960-61 and around 8 per cent in 1955-56. The main contribution to this increase was by the Centre, whose tax revenue went up by 13 per cent over the year to Rs. 823 crores, for the combined tax revenues of the States went up by only 5 per cent.

---

* Figures based on the Economic Classification of the Central Government budget issued in May 1962.

The combined total of net market borrowings, net collections of small savings and net issues of prize bonds was somewhat lower in 1961-62 (Rs. 230 crores)* than in 1960-61 (Rs. 256 crores), while net receipts from external loans (excluding P.L. 480 assistance) increased from Rs. 247 crores to Rs. 312 crores. Net receipts from investments of P.L. 480 counterpart funds in special securities were lower in 1961-62 (R.E.) at Rs. 60 crores than in 1960-61 (Rs. 132 crores, after adjusting for the transfer of Rs. 108 crores of P.L. 480 deposits from the State Bank of India to the Reserve Bank and their investment in special securities).

The inadequacy of Government resources to match total outlays was reflected in increased *deficit financing*. As measured by the change in Government's floating debt held by the Reserve Bank and ways and means advances by the Bank to Government (now only to State Governments), adjusted for variations in Governments' cash balances, the combined deficit of the Centre and States aggregated Rs. 87 crores in 1961-62 in contrast to a surplus of Rs. 32 crores in 1960-61. Of the combined deficit of Rs. 87 crores, that on account of the Centre is Rs. 71 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 60 crores in 1960-61 and that on account of the States is estimated at Rs. 16 crores as compared to Rs. 28 crores in 1960-61. A part of the Centre's deficit arose from *ad hoc* loans to some States to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank.

For 1962-63 *the Plan outlay* for the Centre and the States has been stepped up substantially to Rs. 1,446 crores and the overall deficit, after taking account of additional taxation by the Centre and the States, has been estimated at Rs. 121 crores (Rs. 89 crores for the Centre and Rs. 32 crores for the States). Tax proposals of the Centre are expected to bring in Rs. 68 crores during 1962-63 and Rs. 72 crores in a full year. As regards the States, ten of them have so far proposed additional taxation in their budgets estimated to yield Rs. 33 crores during the current year. Taking into account the proposals contemplated by some more States, the figure is likely to go up to Rs. 47 crores for the current year and Rs. 71 crores in a full year. The additional taxation imposed by the Centre during the first two years of the Third Plan, together with the increases in railway fares and freights, are expected to bring in some Rs. 850 crores over the Plan period, which is a little over three-fourths of the Plan target of Rs. 1,100 crores. If the present proposals go through, the States will have covered about three-fifths of the Plan target of additional taxation of Rs. 610 crores.

Central Budget

The Central Budget for 1961-62 (revised estimates) showed a surplus of nearly Rs. 34 crores on revenue account as against a larger surplus of Rs. 51 crores in the previous year. The deficit on capital account (including miscellaneous transactions) was roughly Rs. 155 crores which was in contrast with the surplus, similarly calculated, of Rs. 66 crores in 1960-61. A point of interest in the 1961-62 budget is that as between the budget and the revised estimates for the year there was a change on revenue account

*The average annual target for the Third Plan is Rs. 160 crores under market borrowings and Rs. 120 crores under small savings.

from a deficit of Rs. 6 crores to a surplus of Rs. 34 crores, while on capital account (inclusive of miscellaneous transactions) there was an increase in the deficit from Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 155 crores.

TABLE 4. BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Crores of Rupees)

		1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Budget)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
I.	Revenue Account—				
	A. Revenue (*a*) ...	877.46	920.35	978.33	1,236.11(*b*)
	B. Expenditure (*c*) ...	826.21	925.92	944.37	1,236.09
	C. Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ...	+ 51.25	− 5.57	+ 33.96	+ 0.02
II.	Capital Account—				
	A. Receipts (*d*) ...	1,127.00(*f*)	1,150.12	1,100.35(*g*)	1,313.02
	B. Disbursements ...	1,000.53	1,213.93	1,257.30	1,402.83
	C. Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ...	+126.47	− 63.81	−156.95	− 89.81
III.	Miscellaneous (net) (*e*) ...	− 60.87	− 0.78	+ 1.69	+ 0.95
IV.	Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (IC+IIC+III) ...	+116.85	− 70.16	−121.30	− 88.84

Note : Figures as given in the budget documents ; the deficit is measured by the increase in total Treasury bills outstanding and the drawal of cash balances.

(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes.
(*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals.
(*c*) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties.
(*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts.
(*e*) Remittances and transfer of cash between England and India.
(*f*) Excluding *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in January 1961.
(*g*) Excluding *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in February 1962.

Total revenues in 1961-62 increased by Rs. 101 crores, of which nearly Rs. 93 crores were derived from taxes and the balance from other sources of revenue. Of the increase in tax revenue, about Rs. 17 crores were from taxes on income and Rs. 49 crores from excise taxes, indicating the increasing reliance on excise duties to mobilise tax resources for the Plan. Net contribution of public undertakings and interest receipts were larger than in the previous year by Rs. 11 crores, and Rs. 8 crores, respectively.

Despite the growth in revenue, there was a substantial overall budget deficit. In the first place, expenditure from revenue went up mainly on account of defence and partly under interest charges. Secondly, capital outlays and loans to States increased

appreciably. Thirdly, the discharge of internal and external debt was considerably larger than in the previous year. Fourthly, despite substantially larger loans from abroad and larger repayments of loans by States, total capital receipts were slightly lower owing to a sharp drop in P. L. 480 counterpart funds and declines in net receipts from prize bonds and small savings.

Final outlays (revised estimates) of the Central Government in 1961-62, representing the contribution of the Central Government to aggregate demand, amounted to Rs. 915 crores as against Rs. 767 crores in 1960-61. Of this total, Rs 525 crores related to Government consumption expenditure in 1961-62 (as against Rs. 456 crores in 1960-61) and Rs. 390 crores gross capital formation (against Rs. 311 crores in the previous year). Gross fixed capital formation of Government administration and departmental commercial undertakings rose by Rs. 61 crores between 1960-61 and 1961-62, of which about two-thirds was on buildings and other construction and about one-third on machinery and equipment; inventories went up by Rs. 18 crores.

As regards the budget for 1962-63, mention may be made at the outset of two important developments which have a bearing on the budgets of the Central and State Governments for that year. The first relates to the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission (a brief summary of which appears as an Appendix to this Report) on the devolution of revenues from the Centre to the States during the period 1962-66 involving an additional payment to the States of Rs. 35 crores during 1962-63 over and above what they would have secured under the existing arrangement. The second development relates to some further changes in the classification and arrangement of Government accounts, effective April 1, 1962, which have resulted in inflating the figures of receipts as well as of expenditure for 1962-63. The more important changes in so far as they pertain to the Central Government are: (i) recoveries of interest from State Governments and commercial departments hitherto adjusted in the accounts in reduction of interest charges have been shown as interest receipts; this change has been made since the existing arrangement does not reflect the interest burden of the Government correctly, and (ii) the receipts and expenditure of commercial departments like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Irrigation, Electricity, etc., which were hitherto booked in the accounts on a net basis, have now been classified on a gross basis under the appropriate major heads. In view of the step-up of Government investments in autonomous undertakings and the magnitude of returns likely therefrom, profits, dividends, etc., earned by Government from these investments, which were hitherto shown under the appropriate major and minor heads, have now been segregated under a single major head so as to bring together the entire receipts from this source. Similar changes have been introduced in the budgets of State Governments also.

The budget estimates of the Central Government for 1962-63 envisage (i) a more or less balanced position on revenue account as against a surplus of Rs. 34 crores in 1961-62 and (ii) a substantially smaller deficit on capital account (including miscellaneous transactions) at Rs. 89 crores against Rs. 155 crores in 1961-62.

On revenue account, although both revenue and expenditure show increases, the rise in the latter is larger than in the former. Not taking into account the effect of changes in accounting classifications, referred to above, the increases in revenue and expenditure will be Rs. 108 crores and Rs. 141 crores, respectively. A larger part of the increase in revenues is under tax revenue (Rs. 66 crores) as a sequel to the imposition of additional taxation in the budget. The increase of Rs. 42 crores in non-tax revenue is mainly accounted for by P. L. 480 grants and net contributions of public undertakings. The main items contributing to the increase in expenditure are defence (Rs. 42 crores), social and developmental services (Rs. 16 crores), grants to States (Rs. 14 crores) and debt services (Rs. 12 crores).

The tax proposals for 1962-63 are estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 71·7 crores in a *full* year, of which Rs. 44·5 crores will come from indirect taxation and Rs. 27·2 crores from direct taxation. The additional yield anticipated under the major heads of direct and indirect taxation are set out in the table below:

(In crores of Rupees)

	Tax proposals	Estimated additional yield
I.	Direct :—	
	Corporation Tax	10.25
	Personal Income-Tax	15.15
	Wealth Tax	2.00
	Capital Gains Tax	0.50
	Expenditure Tax (abolition)	−0.70
	Total of I	27.20
II.	Indirect :—	
	Union Excise—	
	(i) New Duties	15.42
	(ii) Enhancement of existing rates	20.74
	Customs—	
	(i) Increase in import duties (including countervailing duties) ...	12.42
	(ii) Reduction in export duty on tea	− 4.10
	Total of II	44.48
III.	GRAND TOTAL (I AND II)	71.68

Taking into account subsequent modifications in the tax proposals estimated to cost Rs. 77 lakhs, the additional yield from the new proposals during the *current* financial year is estimated at Rs. 68·2 crores, of which Rs. 60·8 crores will accrue to the Centre.

In the capital account, receipts show a larger rise (Rs. 213 crores) than expenditure (Rs. 146 crores). The increase in receipts is shared by almost all the major items, namely, gross domestic market borrowings (Rs. 53 crores), external loans (Rs. 76 crores), P. L. 480 counterpart funds (Rs. 30 crores), railway funds (Rs. 35 crores) and small savings (Rs. 10 crores). On the disbursements side, capital outlay records an increase of as much as Rs. 162 crores which is in keeping with the stepping up of the Plan outlay in the public sector. Repayment of internal permanent debt is also larger by Rs. 44 crores. These increases are partly offset by declines of Rs. 23 crores under repayment of external loans and Rs. 37 crores under loans to States and others.

State Budgets

As revealed by the budget documents, the consolidated position of 14 states (excluding Jammu and Kashmir for which details are not available) on revenue account during 1961-62 (revised estimates) shows a considerable deterioration as indicated by the substantial deficit of Rs. 53 crores as against a *surplus* of Rs. 22 crores in 1960-61 (Accounts). Revenue receipts showed an improvement of Rs. 63 crores, although there was a reduction of Rs. 11 crores in the resources transferred by the Centre to the States in the form of shared taxes and revenue grants. This improvement was, however, more than offset by the increase of Rs. 138 crores in revenue expenditure. As measured by the change in cash balances of the State Governments and the net sales of securities in the cash balances investment account, the *overall deficit*, which was Rs. 48 crores in 1960-61, widened by Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 74 crores in 1961-62. Since there would be a deterioration of Rs. 75 crores on revenue account, the capital account (for which data are not yet available) would thus show an improvement over 1960-61.

In 1961-62, ten States imposed *additional taxation* estimated to bring in a total of Rs. 14 crores during the year. The tax effort of the States during the first year of the Third Plan was thus very modest, the additional taxation being estimated to bring in some Rs. 80-85 crores during the Plan period. During 1962-63, the tax effort has been stepped up considerably. As already stated, ten States* have imposed additional taxation estimated to yield Rs. 33 crores in the current year and some more are expected to come forward with proposals for additional taxation, raising the estimated additional yield to Rs. 47 crores. A feature of the taxes imposed in 1962-63 is that some States (Andhra, Assam, M. P. and Madras) have made proposals for putting up land revenue rates. Maharashtra has introduced a special education cess to be collected through (i) a tax of 2 per cent on the annual rateable value of the urban immovable property in all the municipal and corporation areas of the State and (ii) a cash levy on irrigated land on which cash crops are cultivated. Agricultural income-tax in Jammu and Kashmir, tax on passengers and goods carried by road transport in Assam and a tax on carriage of goods by road in Maharashtra are among the other fresh levies proposed by State Governments. As regards enhancement of existing rates of duty, some States have proposed increases in sales tax rates; some have enhanced the excise duties, stamp duties, motor vehicles tax, electricity and entertainment duties.

* The ten States are Andhra, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The budget estimates for 1962-63 for the States show a *smaller* revenue deficit, on the basis of existing taxation, of Rs. 46 crores than in 1961-62. The improvement in 1962-63 is partly a sequel to the increase in the amount of resources transferred from the Centre to the States following the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission. Total revenue is expected to rise from Rs. 1,129 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 1,296 crores in 1962-63 or by Rs. 167 crores, of which an increase of Rs. 44 crores is on account of resources transferred by the Centre. It may be mentioned that the share of Central taxes and revenue grants transferred to the States at Rs. 420 crores in 1962-63 forms about 32 per cent of the total estimated revenue of States as compared to 33 per cent in 1961-62 and 36 per cent in 1960-61. As against this improvement in the revenue account, the capital account would seem to show a deterioration, since the overall deficit is estimated to have widened from Rs. 74 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 80 crores.

Money Supply

Budgetary policy, as would be evident from the above, became an important factor in 1961-62 contributing to the expansion in money supply, which increased during the year by 7·3 per cent or Rs. 209 crores (after adjusting for the withdrawal of special currency from Kuwait to the extent of Rs. 34 crores) to Rs. 3049 crores. The Third Plan has, therefore, started with an increase in money supply during the first year which is relatively larger than the rise at the commencement of the Second Plan (Rs. 125 crores or 5·6 per cent). Component-wise, currency with the public accounted for only 66 per cent of the expansion in money supply in

TABLE 5. MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(Rupees Crores)

	Outstanding as on March 30, 1962	Variations during 1960-61	Variations during 1961-62
1. Currency with the public	2201.8	+ 167.2	+ 103.7
2. Deposit Money	847.7	+ 32.7	+ 71.6
3. Money Supply with the Public ...	3049.5	+ 199.9	+ 175.4
Factors Affecting Money Supply—			
(i) Net Bank Credit to Government Sector†	2784.4	+ 113.7	+ 279.0
(ii) Net Bank Credit to Private Sector†	580.6	+ 131.8	— 17.1
(iii) Net Foreign Exchange Assets ...	43.7	— 63.7	— 55.9
(iv) Others		+ 18.1	— 30.6

† Adjusted for P. L. 480 and P. L. 665 Funds.

1961-62, unlike in the preceding year when it had accounted for as much as 84 per cent* of the expansion. Seasonally, both the contraction in the slack season and the expansion in the busy season were larger than last year, the main factor contributing to the contraction in the slack season being bank credit to the private sector and that contributing to the expansion in the busy season being bank credit to the Government.

For purpose of analysis of money supply with the public, the transactions of the banking sector may be grouped under three broad categories, namely, (i) the net changes in the foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank and banks, (ii) credit extension by the Reserve Bank and banks † to the public (including holdings of shares and bonds), adjusted for changes in the time deposits of banks and (iii) net bank credit to Government (including Government's net currency liabilities to the public); this includes purchases by the Reserve Bank of Government securities (including *ad hoc* Treasury bills), rediscount of Treasury bills and grants of loans and advances to Government as well as investments by banks in Government securities net of changes in Government balances with the Reserve Bank.

Net bank credit to Government, after adjusting for P. L. 480 and P. L. 665 deposits, increased sharply by Rs. 279 crores in 1961-62; in the previous year, it had risen by only Rs. 114 crores. At the same time, net bank credit to the private sector (viz., bank credit adjusted for time deposits), which had risen by Rs. 132 crores in 1960-61, declined by Rs. 17 crores in 1961-62 owing to a smaller increase in bank credit and a much larger rise in banks' time liabilities to the public. During 1961-62, therefore, net bank credit to the private sector and that to Government reversed the roles they had played in 1960-61. This happened both during the slack and the busy seasons. There was thus a sharper reduction of Rs. 106 crores in net bank credit to the private sector as compared with a fall of Rs. 15 crores in the 1960 slack season. Net bank credit to the Government, on the other hand, went down by only Rs. 31 crores as against Rs. 62 crores in the previous slack season. During the 1961-62 busy season, net bank credit to the Government rose sharply while net bank credit to the private sector showed a smaller rise (Rs. 93 crores) than in the 1960-61 busy season (Rs. 115 crores). As against these two factors explaining the expansion in money supply, the balance of payments deficit, as reflected in the drawing down of the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank, continued to provide a partial offset. The net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank and banks went down by Rs. 56 crores during 1961-62.

---

* If account is taken of quasi-money i.e., banks' time deposits also, it would appear that deposit money as a proportion of total monetary resources has been rising as compared to currency in recent years owing to the sizeable increase in banks' time deposits. The ratio went up marginally from 40 to 41 per cent in the First Plan, and further to about 44 per cent (after excluding P.L. 480 and P. L. 665 deposits) by the end of the Second Plan and to about 46 per cent by end-March 1962.

† Covers scheduled, non-scheduled and State Co-operative banks.

Banking

The banking system had a relatively comfortable position in 1961-62, mainly because it was able to mobilise more resources. The slackening in the rate of growth of deposits witnessed towards the latter half of 1960, following the developments connected with the Palai Bank affair was reversed, and banks increased their deposits (adjusted for P.L. 480 and 665 funds) by Rs. 220 crores or 13 per cent in 1961-62 as against Rs. 110 crores or 6 per cent in 1960-61. Increased confidence in the banking system was in part due to the introduction of the deposit insurance scheme, official measures towards compulsory amalgamation of banks and efforts to widen the capital base so as to increase the shareholders' stake in the banking system. In addition, higher rates of interest on deposits also contributed to the increase in deposits. Savings deposits, in fact, went up considerably following a revision in the interest rate on these in April 1961 from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 per cent. After considerable discussion, an Inter-Bank Agreement on deposit rates was reached, in which concessions were made to medium-sized banks. This agreement by restricting the scope for competitive offers of rates for deposits induced banks to mobilise their resources by offering more and better services to their clients; several schemes for free remittance were introduced by a number of banks.

TABLE 6. VARIATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(Rupees crores)

		First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	Second Five Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	Financial Year		Outstanding as on April 27, 1962
				1960-61	1961-62	
1.	Aggregate Liabilities @ ...	+ 162.5	+ 658.0	+ 109.6	+ 220.2	1973.2
2.	Borrowings from R.B.I. ...	+ 52.7	+ 29.5	+ 15.1	− 41.5	12.7
3.	Borrowings from S.B.I. ...	..	− 1.2	+ 1.7	− 0.9	21.3
4.	Bank Credit	+ 214.3	+ 575.1	+ 208.4	+ 83.0	1433.6 (72.7)
5.	Investments in Government Securities @	+ 43.8†	+ 9.2	− 35.1	+ 97.5	466.4 (23.6)
6.	Cash Reserves	− 8.6	+ 31.9	− 36.3	+ 6.9	131.2 (6.6)
7.	Inflow (+) or Outflow(−) of funds from/to London	..	− 9.2	+ 11.8	− 10.5	

@ Figures are exclusive of P.L. 480 and 665 Funds.

† Based on Form XIII returns.

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to aggregate liabilities.

While, on the one hand, the resources of banks expanded, the demand for credit grew at a smaller pace than in the previous year. Scheduled bank credit, in fact, went up by only Rs. 83 crores in 1961-62 as against Rs. 208 crores in 1960-61. The smaller demand for bank credit is in part attributable to the comparative slackness in industrial

growth during the year, lower level of raw cotton stocks with the cotton textile industry owing to the shortfall in the output of cotton, the decline in the prices of manufactures and some fall in the prices of certain raw materials. Reflecting the trends in deposits and advances, the liquidity position of banks improved and there was sizeable reduction in banks' recourse to the Reserve Bank. Although the role of bank credit to the private sector in the expansion in money supply was smaller and the liquidity position was better than last year, bank credit to the private sector was fully extended, the ratio of advances to deposits continuing at over 70 per cent and being higher than this for several individual banks. The high ratio of credit to deposits is evidence of the strain which the demand for funds by industry has continued to place on the liquidity of the banking system. The ratio of banks' investments to deposits has declined over the past decade from 36 per cent to 24 per cent; the ratio of credit to deposits has risen over the same period from 71 per cent to 74 per cent. Proposals are, therefore, on the anvil designed to strengthen the liquidity of banks which should also make for more effective mobilisation of deposit resources by the banking system.

The accretion to banks' resources made conditions in the short-term market generally less stringent during the year and banks were able to build up their Government securities portfolio (adjusted for P. L. 480 and 665 securities) by Rs. 98 crores; in the previous year, it had been reduced by Rs. 35 crores. Money rates were somewhat easier than in the previous year; not only was the peak rate slightly lower, but also the period for which the peak rate was operative was shorter in 1961-62 than in 1960-61.

In the context of the continued need to restrict credit, the three-tier system of lending by the Reserve Bank was maintained during the year. Selective credit controls, in continuation of the trend which began last year, were further eased in conformity with changing economic conditions. Thus, margin requirements in respect of sugar were withdrawn in April 1961 following the improvement in the supply position, and regulatory provisions relating to advances against wheat were withdrawn in May 1961 owing to a comfortable supply position. The restriction on the maintenance of a minimum margin on advances against jute goods was withdrawn in June 1961 in view of the easing of prices of jute goods. With the improvement in the supply of raw jute, the margin restriction against raw jute and the ceiling limits against jute goods were withdrawn in August 1961. The Reserve Bank also accorded a more liberal treatment to sugar bills and jute bills under the Bill Market Scheme.

In recent years banks have been called upon to cater to the requirements of industries for term credit; the performance of the Refinance Corporation in providing re-lending facilities to banks has enabled banks to take greater interest in extending formal term loans.

Co-operative Credit

In the field of co-operative credit, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operative Credit (referred to in last year's Report), the Reserve Bank initiated action during the year on several matters such as (i) the provision

of loans by the Bank to Governments for enabling State participation in small size agricultural credit societies, (ii) the liberalization of short-term credit limits to central co-operative banks and (iii) the relaxation of security requirements for medium-term loans disbursed out of funds obtained from the Reserve Bank.

The Reserve Bank continued to play an active part in providing funds to the co-operative sector. The total short-term advances to State co-operative banks during the year amounted to Rs. 187·13 crores or Rs. 44·75 crores more than in 1960-61. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 111·88 crores as compared to Rs. 81·77 crores a year ago. Medium-term loans granted during the year amounted to Rs. 7·21 crores as compared to Rs. 4·68 crores in the preceding year, the outstanding amount rising from Rs. 7·63 crores at the end of 1960-61 to Rs. 10·92 crores at the end of 1961-62.

Capital Market

The behaviour of the capital market during the year was in tune with the prevailing economic conditions. Equities continued to be buoyant during the year, although they had shed off some of their earlier ebullience. The main reason for the continued, if somewhat subdued, buoyancy has been the growth in industrial production, albeit at a reduced rate and the prospects of growth of industries, particularly engineering and chemicals. The broadening of investment in shares in the context of prevailing paucity of stocks of first-class scrips and possibly also incentive schemes for export promotion have contributed to it to some extent. The index of variable dividend industrial securities registered a net rise of 6 per cent as compared to an increase of 13 per cent in 1960-61. Preference shares, however, displayed an easy tendency in continuation of the trend noticed since the change introduced in the system of taxation of company dividends which tended to reduce dividend receipts for preference shareholders.

The Government securities market remained on the whole steady, with a tendency towards a gradual decline in prices and a gradual edging up of yields. During 1961-62 the index of government security prices declined by 0·4 per cent as compared to 0·2 per cent in the previous year. New issues by the Government during the year were well received. The yields on Government securities continued to rise though unevenly. The yield on medium-dateds Central loans moved up by 0·11 per cent and on long-dateds by 0·04 per cent. In contrast, the yields on industrial securities showed a slight decline over the year, the decline being larger for the trading companies, jute textiles and construction industries.

An event of importance during the year was the clarification on September 9, 1961 that the main objective of official policy concerning stock market regulation was to avoid direct interference to the maximum possible extent and to encourage a spirit of self-discipline among members of the stock exchanges as well as to create an effective autonomous administrative machinery. A standing committee consisting of the presidents of all stock exchanges was formed that month. Following the recommendations of this committee, in order to check excessive speculative activity as well as to develop sound share market practices, a uniform scheme of margins

TABLE 7. SECURITY PRICES AND YIELDS

Security	March			Percentage Variation of	
	1960	1961	1962	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Variable Dividend Industrial Securities—					
(a) Index†	161.7	182.6	192.7	+ 12.9	+ 6.0
(b) Yield	5.06	4.71	4.64	— 0.35	— 0.07
2. Preference Shares—					
(a) Index†	90.7	85.7	82.6	— 5.5	— 3.5
(b) Yield	5.43	5.32	5.76	— 0.11	+ 0.44
3. Debentures—					
(a) Index†	101.4	100.7	100.9	— 0.7	+ 0.2
(b) Yield	4.02	4.16	4.18	+ 0.14	+ 0.02
4. Government of India Securities—					
(a) Index†	101.1	100.9	100.5	— 0.2	— 0.4

† End of the period : Base 1952-53=100

was introduced on all the stock exchanges. These margins are applicable to purchases and sales and to open positions. The system is now an automatic one and has already had a sobering effect on the stock market in general.

The new issue market continued to be active. The total consents granted by the Controller of Capital Issues for the issue of shares (other than bonus shares) and debentures provide a rough indicator of investment intentions in the economy ; these were sizeably higher (about Rs. 133 crores) in 1961 than in the previous year

TABLE 8. CAPITAL ISSUES * BY NON-GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

(Rs. in crores)

	1960	1961
1. Consents granted for capital issues	113.9	132.7
2. Capital floatations†	55.4	61.6
3. Capital raised	87.6	88.7‡

* Represent shares (other than bonus) and debentures.

† Data relate to non-Government public limited companies and are based on the reports in the financial papers.

‡ Revised.

(Rs. 114 crores). A significant feature of the consents granted in the year was the spurt in consents to bonus issues attributable to the reduction of tax on such issues announced at budget time in 1961. Another important feature was the substantial

increase in foreign participations in new issues. These formed nearly one-fifth of the total consents in 1961 as compared to about one-eighth in each of the previous two years. Three-fourths of the allotments to non-residents went to those of the U.K. and the U.S.A., the former continuing to have the larger share (47 per cent of the total).

The working of finance corporations showed a further growth in the quantum of financial assistance provided to industry by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the State Financial Corporations and the Refinance Corporation for Industry. To cope up with the growing demands, the IFC, the ICICI and State Financial Corporations have also been lending in participation with other and foreign institutions. During the year, the State Financial Corporations Act was amended to enable the State Financial Corporations to lend to new industries like the hotel and transport industries and concerns engaged in the development of contiguous area of land as an industrial estate. The Corporations have been empowered to borrow for a period upto 18 months from the Reserve Bank as also to borrow from the State Governments and any notified financial institution. In the field of finance for small-scale industries, the Credit Guarantee Scheme as also the liberalised scheme of assistance of the State Bank of India to small industrial units made good progress. Furthermore, with a view to encouraging banks to lend increasingly to the small industries sector, the scheduled banks were permitted an additional quota of borrowings from the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate.

Bullion Market

With the continuing ban on imports and exports of gold and silver, the Indian bullion market continued to be influenced mainly by domestic factors. Domestic production of gold in 1961 amounted to 4868 kilograms and of silver 5941 kilograms, the entire domestic output of gold being acquired by the Government. During 1961-62, the price of silver recorded a sharp rise of Rs. 16 to Rs. 220 per kilogram mainly because of an increase in demand for industrial uses. The suspension of sales of free silver by the U.S. Treasury towards the end of November 1961 also aided the bullish sentiment. The price of gold which has been rising since June 1958 continued to move up till September 1961 when it touched a new peak of Rs. 126 per ten grams; since then there was a decline because of large arrivals to the market. At the end of the year the price had fallen to Rs. 120.

Balance of Payments

Perhaps the most serious problem during 1961-62 was the further deterioration in the country's overall balance of payments. The foreign exchange reserves, which had fallen by Rs. 59 crores in 1960-61, fell further by some Rs. 6 crores, after using up a net drawing on the Fund of Rs. 58 crores; in the previous year there had been a repayment of Rs. 10·7 crores to the I.M.F. Since drawings on the I.M.F. may be regarded as drafts on the second line of reserves, the total utilisation of reserves in 1961-62 was

larger at Rs. 64·7 crores as against Rs. 48·6 crores in 1960-61. With the onset of the slack season, the strain on the external payments position was intensified and there was a rapid decline in foreign exchange reserves in April 1962, which continued through May and June; the total draft on the reserves during the quarter April-June 1962 amounted to as much as Rs. 56 crores as compared to one of Rs. 22 crores in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The heavier loss in reserves during April-June 1962 is partly explained by the fact that there were no large reimbursements of aid during the quarter in contrast to April-June 1961 when the two lump sum drawings on the ECGD and West German credits had strengthened the reserves to the extent of Rs. 25 crores. At the end of June 1962, the reserves had declined to Rs. 241·2 crores.

The outstanding features of the payments position during the year under review as compared to the previous year were (i) a marked contraction in the trade deficit of Rs. 159 crores brought about mainly by reduced import payments and partly by moderately higher export earnings; (ii) a sharp deterioration of Rs. 48 crores on current invisible transactions; (iii) a larger than usual outflow of short-term capital and (iv) smaller utilisation of external assistance. The substantial improvement in the merchandise account was scaled down appreciably by the unfavourable movement in invisible items on current account. The deficit on current account, including errors and omissions, was Rs. 274 crores, as against Rs. 398 crores last year. This was financed to the extent of Rs. 6·3 crores by the draft on the reserves, Rs. 58 crores by net drawing on the International Monetary Fund and the balance by net receipts of Rs. 209 crores on capital account in respect of the private, banking and official sectors taken

TABLE 9. INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Rs. Crores)

	1959-60 (Final)	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Preliminary)
Imports, c.i.f.	928.3	1100.2	978.0
Exports, f.o.b.	623.7	630.5	667.5
Trade balance	−304.6	−469.7	−310.5
Non-monetary gold movement (net) ...	+ 5.9	—	—
Official donations	+ 38.3	+ 46.4	+ 44.4
Other invisibles (net)	+ 75.3	+ 36.2	− 12.1
Current Account (net)	−185.1	−387.1	−278.2
Errors and Omissions (net)	− 22.6	− 10.7	+ 4.5
Private Capital (net)	− 6.9	+ 15.6	− 5.2
Banking Capital (net)	+ 12.5	+ 13.5	− 13.3
Official Capital (net)	+186.1	+309.4	+285.9
Movement in Reserves (Increase +, decrease−)	− 16.0	− 59.3	− 6.3

together. The current deficit, although large, was smaller than in the previous year; but the factors contributing to it were significant. The trade deficit fell by Rs. 159 crores from Rs. 470 crores to Rs. 311 crores, but the invisibles on current account offset this partially by a changeover from a surplus of Rs. 36 crores to a deficit of Rs. 12 crores due partly to a large deficit on investment income account reflecting the growing burden of servicing the external debt.

Throughout the Second Plan period export earnings ranged from Rs. 635 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 576 crores in 1958-59 and averaged about Rs. 612 crores for the quinquennium. In 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan, they were at Rs. 630 crores. In the first year of the Third Plan there was a distinct improvement, export earnings moving up to Rs. 668 crores. The export target for the first year of the Third Plan has been reached, but there has to be a substantial stepping up of exports if the Third Plan targets are to be reached. There have been two main reasons for the fair rise in exports during 1961-62. The high prices realised for jute manufactures during the greater part of the year and the large purchases of items like sugar by the U.S.A. and coffee, cashew kernels and oilcakes by some of the East European countries. The high level of earnings in the case of jute manufactures and sugar in 1961-62 was largely assisted by fortuitous factors. With lower prices for jute manufactures, a sluggish rate of growth in world demand for tea and a slackening in the world demand for textiles, attainment of the average annual target of exports of Rs. 740 crores envisaged in the Third Plan will present considerable difficulty, unless new markets are found for the traditional commodities, and newer commodities like coffee, oilcakes, iron ore, pig iron and engineering goods gain a firmer footing in world markets. It is also necessary to consolidate and expand the exports to the East European countries. Government on their part are relentlessly pursuing the export drive and are already implementing a broad-based export programme.

The reduced trade deficit balance was due to a decline in imports combined with a rise in exports. The value of imports fell by nearly 11 per cent from 1960-61 to 1961-62 principally due to a 40 per cent reduction in food imports, which had, during the preceding year, risen to a rather high level. Imports on private account showed only a marginal decrease over 1960-61 but were 16 per cent higher than in 1959-60. Imports on Government account fell sharply from Rs. 478 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 378 crores, but a large part of this fall was due to smaller imports under P.L. 480 so that imports on Government account for investment continued to remain at a high level. Imports on private account were only slightly lower than last year indicating the continuing high tempo of investment in the private sector.

Under invisibles, on current account, the deterioration noticed in the past several years continued, and for the first time, as mentioned earlier, showed an excess of payments over receipts. In 1960-61, there had been net receipts of Rs. 36 crores and in the year before that of Rs. 75 crores. Interest, dividends and profit remittances which amounted to Rs. 46 crores in 1960-61 rose sharply to Rs. 58 crores. Inward remittances on private account were also smaller.

Another factor influencing the payments position during the year under review was the sudden and sharp outflow of short-term funds. The outflow (Rs. 23 crores) was

concentrated in the first half of the year ended September and was apparently induced by the tight money conditions prevailing in the U.K. where, for the greater part of that period, a penal Bank rate of 7 per cent ruled. Borrowing in London was thus a costly operation during the first half of 1961. On the other hand, within the country, owing to their easier resources position, following the lower demand for credit during the slack season of 1961, banks were induced not only to repay their past borrowings but to increase their foreign exchange holdings abroad. With the onset of the busy season, the short-term outflow was reversed and the second half of the year witnessed an inflow of some Rs. 10 crores. For the year as a whole, there has been an outflow of Rs. 13 crores in contrast to an inflow of more or less the same magnitude in the previous year.

The official sector's transactions were characterised by heavy repayments of capital on foreign loans which nearly doubled from Rs. 32 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 57 crores in 1961-62. Net official capital receipts (besides I.M.F. transactions) during the year was smaller by as much as Rs. 93 crores compared to 1960-61; for, though loan drawings were slightly larger, miscellaneous capital receipts were much lower due to the reduced inflow of P.L. 480 assistance. The set-back in current and capital transactions other than merchandise trade made a larger dent on the country's reserves during the year inevitable.

The trade policy during the year was marked by a growing accent on export promotion. In order to organise the export trade on sound lines and place a check on malpractices a system of enrolment of exporters by the various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards was introduced. After the formation of the new Government at the Centre following the general elections, a new Department of International Trade was created and the Minister for International Trade announced the constitution of a Board of Trade for the country replacing the former Foreign Trade Board.

Several commodities were freed from export restrictions during the year. In the export incentive schemes, imports continued to be linked to export performance. Fiscal incentives were extended to a number of commodities. The export duty on tea was reduced from 44 naye paise to 25 naye paise, per kilogram, while a rebate of 15 naye paise was allowed on the hitherto non-refundable excise duty on tea.

Import control policies during the year were directed towards achieving a balance between ' maintenance ' and ' development ' imports within the limitations of foreign exchange resources, keeping in view at the same time the priority needs of export industries. As in the previous year, quotas for imports of commodities were varied taking into account the progress and stock position of the indigenous industries. Several items were banned and import quotas of a large number of items were reduced. Quotas were liberalised over the year in the case of a small number of items including drugs and medicines.

The decision of the U. K. to seek admission as a member in the European Economic Community has led to a reconsideration of India's export prospects, since the membership would create a new preference against Indian goods and remove

simultaneously the preference which India has enjoyed in what remains the most important market for her exports, viz., the U. K. While it is for India to take all steps to promote exports at a rising rate through appropriate adjustments in her domestic and external policies, it is encumbent on the industrialised countries not merely to remove existing handicaps on exports from under-developed countries but to enlarge their imports from these countries. On the other hand, under present proposals regarding the terms of U. K.'s entry into E. E. C. Indian exports, e.g., of textiles, which are already under pressure, would further be discriminated when, in the U. K. market, textiles from other E. E. C. countries are eventually allowed duty free. This would mean in effect that the high cost textiles from the E.E.C. countries would be encouraged at the expense of relatively cheap Indian and other textiles. It is, therefore, imperative that vigorous efforts are made to impress upon industrialised countries the desirability of removing impediments in the way of exports from the under-developed countries including India. Emphasis has also to be laid on the fact that possibilities of greater trade are also likely to mean lower requirement of aid from under-developed countries.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1961

The year 1961 witnessed, in general, less buoyant expansion in world industrial production and in world trade than in 1960. The rate of increase in the production of raw materials which had slowed down in 1960, also declined further during 1961. The overall increase in raw material output during the year was only about 2½ per cent, the output of industrial raw materials rising by 4½ per cent and the output of the principal food stuffs actually falling by 1½ per cent. Aggregate world industrial production (excluding the Soviet bloc countries) went up by only about 3 per cent in 1961, as compared to an increase of 7 per cent in 1960, and the value of world trade rose by only 4 per cent compared to an increase of 12 per cent in the previous year.

Trade and Payments —The bulk of the increase in trade was limited to trade between industrial countries, while the primary producing countries once again failed, as in 1960, to gain appreciably from the expansion. Thus, whereas the value of the exports of the manufacturing countries increased by about 7 per cent, the exports of primary producers increased by only about 2 per cent. The slackened pace of growth in the industrial countries and the consequent cautious inventory policies adopted in many of them, as well as the long-term trend towards an increasing use of substitutes seem to be the main explanations for the slowing down in the rate of increase in world trade in primary products. With the resultant weak payments position, the primary producers had to resort to the I.M.F. on a larger scale than at any time in the past. Since such assistance could offer only temporary relief, the developments during the year have shown up once again the need for long-term measures to augment and strengthen the avenues of trade available to the primary producing countries.

The payments position of the major industrial countries showed some improvement in 1961 as compared to the previous year. The U.S. balance of payments showed a smaller deficit ($ 3·1 billion) in 1961 than in 1960 ($ 4·3 billion), and U.S.A's loss of gold and convertible currencies was also considerably lower ($ 742 million as compared to $ 1·7 billion). U.S. exports in 1961 rose by $ 500 million while imports declined by $ 200 million. On capital account the outflow of long-term capital continued to be at a high rate ($ 2·5 billion), while the recorded outflow of short-term funds during the year ($ 1,472 million) was slightly higher than in 1960, although, as the year advanced, it abated somewhat. The United Kingdom's balance of payments on current account also showed an improvement during the year. The current deficit narrowed from £ 288 million in 1960 to only £ 70 million in 1961. The whole of this improvement was on account of visible trade, the invisible account showing a small decline. Germany's payments position showed a tendency to move closer to a balanced situation; the current surplus fell from DM 4·5 billion in 1960 to DM 3 billion in 1961. Other industrial countries, however, generally continued to earn large current surpluses with the notable exception of Japan which suffered a deterioration in its trade during 1961 as compared to 1960.

Despite the tendency for the balance of payments in the major industrial countries to move towards a less unbalanced position, the foreign exchange markets were subjected during the year to large-scale speculative movements of funds. This was particularly true of the first half of the year. Exceptionally large movements of funds took place in the wake of the revaluations of the deutschemark and the Dutch guilder in March 1961 on the expectation that a general realignment of the external value of currencies was impending. This precipitated an exchange crisis for the U.K. and huge amounts moved out of sterling into deutschemarks and Swiss francs. The outflow from the U.K. during this speculative phase is estimated at over £ 400 million. To meet this situation, seven central banks of continental Europe meeting at Basle decided to extend substantial short-term credit to the Bank of England by holding agreed amounts of sterling; the credits extended under the arrangement totalled £ 323 million. Later, the U.K. also made a very large drawing of $ 1500 million on the I.M.F. in various currencies and concluded a stand-by arrangement for an additional $ 500 million as well for a period of one year. The speculative movements of funds during the year had their impact on the U.S. dollar too, and the American authorities adopted a number of steps to counter that impact. In particular, they intervened to narrow the wide premium on the deutschemark and on some other Western European currencies *vis-a-vis* the dollar in the forward exchange market. The first such intervention was in the market for deutschemarks in the spring of 1961. Subsequently, arrangements were made for similar interventions in the market for Swiss francs, Italian lire and Dutch guilders. In February 1962, the New York Federal Reserve Bank concluded a "swap" arrangement with the Bank of France whereby the Federal Reserve acquired French francs worth $ 50 million for the purpose of official intervention in the exchange market. Subsequently, in May and June, similar arrangements were made with the Bank of England and the Netherlands Bank, respectively, for $ 50 million each of pounds sterling and Dutch guilders.

But, against the background of the continued weakness in the overall balance of payments position of the United States and in the basic payments position of the world's other key currency country, namely, the United Kingdom, there were renewed fears that the world was suffering from inadequate international liquidity. The fears have tended to grow because the industrial countries of continental Western Europe have, for some time now, been continuously running large current surpluses and using these surpluses mostly for further building up their already large reserves rather than for lending or investing abroad on an adequate scale.

Production and Prices—The growth in world industrial production during the year was, as already noticed, much less impressive than in 1960. In the United States, the business recession, which had set in in mid-1960, continued through the first quarter of 1961. Thereafter, a recovery began and production rose sharply in the next two quarters and moderately thereafter. Still, for the year as a whole, the increase in production was only about 1 per cent as against a rise of 3·5 per cent in 1960. In Canada, however, under the impact of expansionary monetary and fiscal policies and better export demand, the increase in industrial output was higher than in 1960 (2·3 per cent as compared to 1 per cent). In the United Kingdom,

industrial production registered a moderate increase in the first half of the year assisted by rising investment in plant and equipment, increased private consumption and, in the first quarter, a moderate increase in exports. But, after the middle of the year, the various official restraints imposed on the economy for balance of payments reasons had the effect of curtailing inventory accumulation and private consumption, and hence output, while exports failed to improve. The U.K.'s growth in industrial production for the year was only about 2 per cent as against a growth of 7·5 per cent in 1960. In the industrial countries of continental Europe too the rates of growth were lower in 1961 than in 1960, reflecting mainly shortages in capacity and in labour supply. Japan continued to show a higher rate of growth in industrial output than other countries, although the growth of manufacturing production at 22·5 per cent was lower than that recorded in 1960 (27·3 per cent).

Price trends during the year generally reflected the underlying conditions which governed the course of industrial production in the various countries. In the United States, reflecting partly a weakening of overall demand, wholesale prices registered a decline, while consumer prices were almost steady with an increase of only 0·9 per cent. In Canada, wholesale prices, which had remained stable during 1960, recorded a rise of 1·9 per cent while consumer prices remained steady. In the U.K., both prices of industrial products and consumer goods rose more than in 1960. And in Western continental Europe also, prices generally edged upwards, broadly reflecting the strains of near-capacity working of the economies. In Japan, a high rate of growth in production went hand in hand with a sharp increase in prices; wholesale prices increased by 4 per cent compared with 2 per cent in 1960 and consumer prices by 5·2 per cent as compared with 4·5 per cent in 1960.

Despite the fall in the prices of a number of primary commodities of importance to poorer countries, such as copra, coconut oil, coffee, sugar and rubber, the prices of internationally-traded commodities in general, which had witnessed an almost continuous fall in the last three or four years, recorded a net rise during 1961. The recovery in prices was aided in no small measure by the upturn in the U.S. economy during the year after the recession in the previous year. However, in 1962 commodity prices have again registered a fall.

Monetary and Fiscal Policies—In the field of monetary and fiscal policies the most striking feature of the developments during the year was the difficulty which most industrial countries experienced in reconciling the needs of their internal economies with the dictates of their external payments situations. The underlying reason for this was the divergence in economic trends in North America and continental Europe. In the United States, which was just recovering from a recession, national policies aimed at stimulating domestic economic expansion without increasing the balance of payments deficits. In Canada also the problem was one of stimulating economic expansion and simultaneously achieving an improvement in current payments. In most of the countries of continental Europe, however, which were running sizeable balance of payments surpluses and working at near-capacity levels, the problem was one of checking excessive demand in order to hold down

prices and costs without at the same time attracting further embarrassing inflows of foreign funds. As the year advanced, the difficulties of reconciling divergent needs emphasised the inadequacy of interest rate policies by themselves to meet the requirements of the economies.

In the United States, while the Federal Reserve System was fully aware that further reductions in short-term interest rates might touch off a large-scale outflow of short-term funds, the recessionary conditions in the economy called for lower interest rates and easy monetary conditions. In its pursuit of an easy money policy the Federal Reserve System, therefore, turned to operations in long-term securities so as to leave short-term rates unaffected by the System's operations. The U.S. Treasury also had the same object in view when it made substantial purchases of long-term securities on behalf of the various government and trust accounts which it administers. Fiscal policy in general also began to assume a larger share in stimulating the economy. The budget for the fiscal year 1961-62 showed a deficit of $ 7·0 billion as against the original estimate of a surplus of $ 1·5 billion. For the fiscal year 1962-63 too a large budget deficit has been forecast.

In Canada, the keynote of fiscal and monetary policies in 1961 was one of economic expansion. The cash reserves of the Canadian chartered banks rose by about $ 100 million in the second half of the year and the Treasury bill rate fell from 3·1 per cent in the first half of the year to about 2·5 per cent in the second half. The revised budget estimates for the year 1961-62 provided for a deficit of $ 791 million as compared to the $ 650 million originally anticipated and the actuals of $ 340 million for 1960-61. For 1962-63 a deficit of $ 745 million was estimated. The Canadian authorities also adopted a new exchange rate policy with the same objective of stimulating the national economy. Thus in July 1961 the authorities declared that they would allow the floating Canadian dollar to fall to a substantial discount in the exchange markets, and this announcement was followed by a depreciation in the floating exchange rate of the currency. In May 1962 the Canadian authorities followed up this policy by fixing a par value for their currency at the rate of 92·5 U.S. cents per Canadian dollar—a devaluation of about 10 per cent compared to the value of the Canadian dollar a year ago.

In the United Kingdom, increasing balance of payments difficulties and rising costs dictated a policy of restraint. In July 1961 the Bank Rate was raised from 5 per cent to 7 per cent in order to check speculative outflows of funds. The measure was accompanied by other steps such as the drawing of $ 1500 million from the International Monetary Fund, referred to earlier, the stipulation that the London Clearing Banks and the Scottish Banks should keep with the Bank of England as additional special deposits one per cent and half per cent, respectively, of their deposit liabilities, an increase of 10 per cent in most indirect tax rates (under the powers assumed by the Chancellor in the previous budget), a temporary wage pause, certain restrictions on private investments outside the sterling area, and a call to United Kingdom firms operating abroad to repatriate a higher proportion of their foreign earnings. By October 1961 the short-term situation had sufficiently improved for the Bank Rate to be reduced to 6½ per cent. It was later reduced to 6 per cent

in November, by two steps to 5 per cent in March this year and further to 4½ per cent in April. Generally speaking, budgetary policies in the U.K. have in addition to reinforcing monetary policies tended to take over a larger role in adjusting the economy. The use of the power to raise indirect taxes by 10 per cent was a pointer in this respect. Moreover the budget for the fiscal year 1961-62 showed a smaller overall deficit than in previous years, and the budget for 1962-63 is even more restrictive.

On the European continent, West Germany had to grapple with the twin problems of growing pressures on domestic resources and large external surpluses. In this situation the Bundesbank continued its policy of lower interest rates, initiated in November 1960 in order to check the inflow of foreign funds, and in May 1961 lowered the discount rate to 3 per cent. To enhance the liquidity of the money market and thus assist the down-trend in interest rates, the Bundesbank reduced by stages the minimum reserve ratios to be maintained by banks against domestic liabilities and by the end of the year these were brought down to the level prevailing in October 1959. The Bank also adopted a number of other measures to discourage the inflow and to encourage an outflow of funds. Thus, in the first place, the reserve requirements against foreign liabilities of German banks were raised to the legal maximum. Secondly, the foreign liquid assets of these banks were made deductible from their foreign liabilities for the purpose of determining the reserve requirements. Thirdly, the Bundesbank provided forward exchange facilities to encourage short-term investments abroad by German banks. But the most significant step was the revaluation of the deutschemark by 5 per cent in March 1961. This measure was intended to bring about some equilibrium in Germany's balance of payments. In 1962, however, with a slowing down in the rate of accumulation of foreign exchange reserves, there has been a partial reversal of some of the policies mentioned above. Thus in February this year the Bundesbank relaxed the reserve requirements against the foreign liabilities of the German banks and in May the ban on the payment of interest on foreign deposits was lifted.

The Netherlands and Switzerland also experienced the same type of conflict as Germany in reconciling the requirements of booming domestic economies and large external surpluses and they too pursued policies broadly similar to those of Germany. France and Italy which had large external surpluses, however, followed mildly expansionary monetary and fiscal policies.

In Japan. the main factors governing monetary policy were pressures of internal demand and depletion of international reserves. In order to meet the situation the Bank of Japan raised its discount rate from 6·57 per cent to 6·94 per cent in July 1961 and further to 7·3 per cent in September. The penalty rates on borrowings in excess of discount ceilings were doubled in September. The banks' reserve requirements and the advance deposit requirements against imports were also increased during the year.

Turning to the less industrialised countries, credit expansion in these countries as a group was generally higher during 1961 than in 1960. In some of them falling export

prices and the consequent lags in national incomes and in governmental revenues were associated with the adoption of expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. Thus in Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Chile, Ghana, Indonesia and the United Arab Republic, policies were generally expansionary, and these countries on the whole experienced sharp declines in their foreign exchange reserves. In Iran, Peru, Spain and Thailand, on the other hand, relative monetary stability went hand in hand with rising external reserves. In the Philippines and Israel a period of monetary expansion in 1961 was followed by corrective measures early in 1962. The United Arab Republic also adopted a stabilisation programme and exchange rate reforms in May 1962.

A general feature of monetary policy in the less industrialised countries in 1961, as in previous years, was that in countries pursuing a policy of restraint the aim was to limit the supply of credit without raising its cost.

International Economic Co-operation—A reference has already been made to the problems that the U. K. authorities had to face during the year as a result of the large-scale outflow of funds from London and to the assistance that the Bank of England received from some of the central banks of Western Europe. With a view to meeting future contingencies of this type the International Monetary Fund finalised in 1962 a borrowing scheme under Article VII of the Fund's Articles of Agreement. The scheme covers 10 industrial countries—Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, U. K. and U. S. A.—and would enable the Fund to obtain a total of $6 billion in the currencies of these 10 participating countries. The specified amounts would be made available by the countries concerned whenever these resources are considered necessary in order to meet the special credit requirements of the participating countries. Another instance of international co-operation to check pressures arising from movements of short-term funds was the assistance which the U. S. authorities obtained from certain Western European central banks through 'swap transactions', already referred to, for the purpose of intervention in the forward market for the dollar. Such intervention by the U. S. authorities in the forward market for the deutschemark and the Swiss franc met with considerable success and helped to moderate the outflows of short-term funds during the year. Yet another measure initiated in March 1962 to the same end was the agreement reached by certain central banks of the Western world for creating a gold pool for intervention in the leading gold markets, such as London, in order to keep the price of gold within specified limits.

There have also been attempts to meet the payments problem on a limited regional basis. One noteworthy instance of this approach has been the arrangement recently concluded between five Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland) to form what has been termed a "little Basle" arrangement. Under the arrangement, the central banks of these countries would give each other credits upto specified amounts under certain conditions. Although the amounts of credit available to countries under the scheme are small in absolute terms, they are an important third line of reserves for the Scandinavian countries as they compare very favourably with the automatic drawing rights of these countries in the International Monetary Fund.

An institutional refinement in the field of international economic co-operation was the emergence of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which came into being on September 30, 1961 as a successor body to the former Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC). The OECD has an enlarged membership of twenty, including the U. S. A. and Canada as full members. The Economic Policy Committee of the OECD has set up two working parties, one to deal with problems of growth and the other with monetary, financial and balance of payments problems. The Organisation has already adopted the objective of attaining a 50 per cent growth in the real national products of its member countries during the 10 years 1960-1970.

Further progress was made during the year by the regional trading groups in Europe and elsewhere mentioned in last year's Report. Thus the 'Six' of the European Economic Community (EEC) moved further towards a gradual elimination of trade barriers within the Community as envisaged by the Treaty of Rome. The progress made during 1961 enabled the Community to decide, early in 1962 on the passage to the second stage of the implementation of the Treaty of Rome. The decision was made effective from January 1, 1962. The passage to stage two was made possible by the agreement reached by the "Six" on their common agricultural policy which is to be implemented from July 1, 1962. Under this policy, a common market for agricultural products is to be fully achieved by the end of 1969. The 'Six' also decided that by July 1, 1962 internal tariffs on industrial products were to be lowered by 50 per cent of their level on January 1, 1957—two and a half years ahead of the original schedule for internal tariff cuts. On agricultural products—excluding products governed by the Regulations of the Common Agricultural Policy— the tariff reduction will be 35 per cent of the 1957 level.

The U. K.'s application for full membership of the EEC on August 10, 1961 was a major development during the year. While this raised hopes of a unified European trading bloc, it also involved important questions concerning the future of the Commonwealth preferential trading arrangements. It remains to be seen what concessions the U. K. can obtain from the 'Six' for its partners, developed and under-developed, in the Commonwealth. Like the U. K., most other members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the parallel European trading organisation set up in 1960, have also sought EEC membership. Denmark and Norway have applied for full membership while Austria, Sweden and Switzerland have sought an associate status. The EFTA which, however, still remains a separate entity made further progress in reducing intra-regional tariffs and increasing internal import quotas. Under their accelerated tariff cut programme internal tariffs on industrial goods were cut by 30 per cent by July 1, 1961 instead of by January 1, 1962 as originally scheduled.

Further progress was also made in the regional arrangements for Latin America. The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) came into formal existence on June 1, 1961 when seven countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) ratified the arrangement. Colombia and Ecuador have subsequently joined the LAFTA. The first tariff reductions under the LAFTA, which amounted to over 12 per cent, became effective on January 1, 1962. The signatories

to the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) also initiated action for establishing a common market among themselves. In August 1961 yet another regional arrangement, a Preferential Trade Agreement, was signed by Costa Rica, Panama and Nicaragua under which free or preferential trade is to be inaugurated among the signatories. In Africa too, plans for regional co-operation have been mooted and some progress in establishing regional trading groups has already been made.

These regional arrangements, welcome as they are in promoting intra-regional trade, are likely, it is feared, to discriminate against the rest of the world. It is with a view to alleviating at least partially, the discriminatory effects of such arrangements that the GATT has been trying to achieve reciprocal tariff reductions under its frame-work. In March 1962 the United States announced the conclusion of successful tariff negotiations with the EEC, the U. K. and 24 other countries. Under the agreement 20 per cent cuts in tariffs on a reciprocal basis are reported to have been negotiated. There has also been an attempt to regulate on a world-wide basis trade in a particular commodity viz., textiles, through the 19 nation Geneva Agreement under the auspices of the GATT. Although the agreement does not go far in providing markets for producers of the under-developed countries, it forbids the imposition of new restrictions by the signatory countries and formally recognises the principle that increased export markets should be provided for the developing countries.

Notable developments in respect of two of the international financial institutions viz., the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA) took place last year which would enable them to increase their usefulness. As regards the International Finance Corporation, Sections 2 and 3(iv) of Article III of its Charter were amended in September 1961, as a result of which the IFC can now invest in equity capital of private enterprises which it was prohibited from doing under its original Articles. As regards the IDA, its resources have been augmented by a voluntary contribution by Sweden amounting to $5·8 million made in freely convertible Swedish Kroners. During its two years of operations the IDA has already made loans for over $200 million to various underdeveloped countries including India and in the context of its expanding operations the augmenting of its resources is a highly welcome development.

PART II

III. PRODUCTION

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production, which had declined moderately by 2.5 per cent in 1959-60, recorded a substantial rise of 8.1 per cent in 1960-61, the latest year for which complete data are available. During this year, well distributed rains over large parts of the country and generally favourable weather conditions contributed to the substantial advance in the output of foodgrains as well as commercial crops. In 1961-62, agricultural output is tentatively estimated to have increased by 1.6 per cent.

Foodgrains.—Foodgrains production during 1960-61 touched a new high at 80.5 million tonnes though the area under foodgrains showed a slight fall of 0.8 per cent as compared to 1959-60. This represented an increase of 6.1 per cent over the preceding year and of 5 per cent over the previous peak touched in 1958-59. The production of cereals rose by 3.7 million tonnes to 67.9 million tonnes (final estimates), the output of rice, wheat and jowar at 34.2 million tonnes, 11.0 million tonnes and 9.4 million tonnes, respectively, reaching new high levels. The area under cereals increased slightly by 0.1 per cent. While the area under rice and jowar showed rises of 0.1 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively, that under wheat showed a fall of 1.5 per cent. The rise in production in the case of pulses was of the order of 0.9 million tonnes despite a fall of 4.1 per cent in the area.

During 1961-62, the output of wheat at 11.8 million tonnes touched a new record, showing a rise of 7.4 per cent over the level of 1960-61, though the increase in the area under it was only 3.7 per cent. On the other hand, despite an increase of 0.9 per cent in the area under both rice and jowar, production of rice at 34.1 million tonnes was marginally lower by 0.1 per cent, while that of jowar at 7.8 million tonnes showed a sharp fall of 16.8 per cent. Production of bajra at 3.6 million tonnes was higher by 10.2 per cent in spite of a decline of 4.3 per cent in the area under it.

Cotton.—Production of cotton during 1960-61 registered a sizeable increase of 46.6 per cent from 36.33 lakh bales in 1959-60 to 53.25 lakh bales in 1960-61, owing to exceptionally favourable weather conditions in the major producing areas and continuation of the measures introduced by Government under the Cotton Extension Schemes of 1950-51 (referred to in the Report for 1960-61).

The area sown under cotton during 1961-62 decreased by about 1 per cent over the previous year. The cotton crop was adversely affected mainly by unfavourable weather conditions in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Consequently production is placed at 44.45 lakh bales, which is substantially lower than the record output of 53.25 lakh bales in 1960-61. The Third Plan target has been fixed at 69.1 lakh bales or about 30 per cent higher than the actual production in 1960-61.

Aggregate mill consumption of cotton (both Indian and foreign) in the 1960-61 season was higher (53.73 lakh bales) than in 1959-60 (50.43 lakh bales). Consumption

of Indian cotton, which had declined from 45.60 lakh bales in 1958-59 to 43.65 lakh bales in 1959-60, declined by a further 1.19 lakh bales in 1960-61. In contrast, the consumption of foreign cotton, which had risen from 4.50 lakh bales in 1958-59 to 6.78 lakh bales in 1959-60, increased further to 11.27 lakh bales in 1960-61. Mainly reflecting the higher domestic production of raw cotton in the 1960-61 season, consumption of Indian cotton during the first eight months of the 1961-62 season (September 1961-April 1962), for which data are available, was higher at 30.93 lakh bales as compared to 27.17 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. During the same period, consumption of foreign cotton at 7.01 lakh bales showed a reduction of about 11 per cent over the previous year. The overall consumption of Indian cotton during 1961-62 season is expected to be higher at 46 lakh bales but that of foreign cotton is likely to be slightly lower at 11 lakh bales.

Jute.—Output of raw jute, which had registered a fall for two years in succession (46.41 lakh bales in 1959-60 and 40.14 lakh bales in 1960-61 as compared to 51.99 lakh bales in 1958-59), is estimated to have recorded a substantial increase to 63.19 lakh bales during 1961-62, exceeding the target fixed for the Third Plan (62.50 lakh bales) during the very first year of the Plan. The acreage under this crop recorded a rise of about 50 per cent over 1960-61 mainly on account of the relatively high prices of jute fibre, and this increase in acreage coupled with favourable weather conditions and a slight rise in yields brought about the record production of jute. Efforts to increase the production of raw jute through measures for intensive cultivation, viz., multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers and adoption of improved agricultural practices, etc., continued during the year under review. Consumption of raw jute during 1961-62 season (July 1961-June 1962) was about 61 lakh bales as against 59 lakh bales during 1960-61 season. The increase in consumption was attributed to the removal since September 1961 of the restrictions imposed in the earlier part of 1961 on the working of the mills consequent on the ample supply of raw jute.

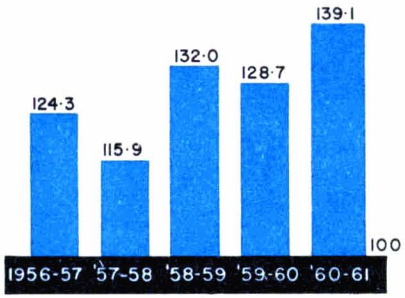
Oilseeds.—The total acreage under the major oilseeds (groundnut, rape and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed) declined marginally by 0.1 per cent in 1960-61 but the total production increased by 10·8 per cent from 6.0 million tonnes in 1959-60 to 6.6 million tonnes in 1960-61. Even so, the output was 1.1 million tonnes below the Second Five Year Plan target and 0.4 million tonnes below the peak production attained in 1958-59. As a result of favourable weather conditions and increase in acreage, the production of groundnut showed a rise of 11.4 per cent and rapeseed and mustard 27.4 per cent. The production of sesamum, linseed and castorseed during 1960-61, however, declined by 12.1, 9.8 and 16.7 per cent, respectively. In 1961-62 (according to the final estimates), while the acreage under major oilseeds rose by 2.8 per cent, the production at 6.9 million tonnes showed a larger increase of 4.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding adjusted estimates for 1960-61. The increase in production was brought about mainly by groundnut (6.6 per cent), sesamum (15.8 per cent) and castorseed (13.5 per cent). Production of rape and mustard, however, registered a decline of 3.7 per cent despite an increase of 7.1 per cent in acreage.

GRAPH 2

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN INDIA

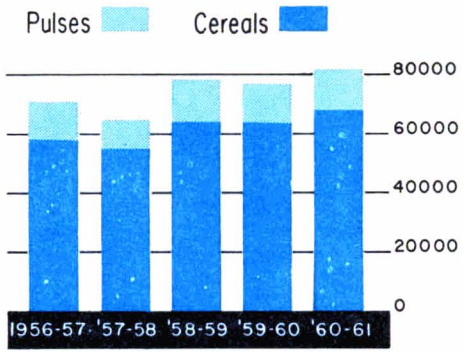
All Agricultural Commodities*

Index Numbers



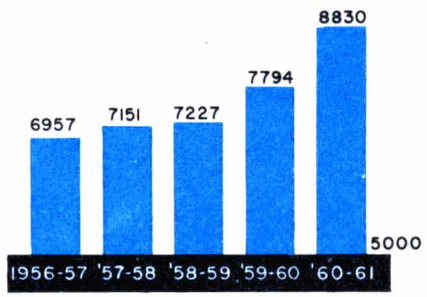
Foodgrains

Thousand Metric Tons



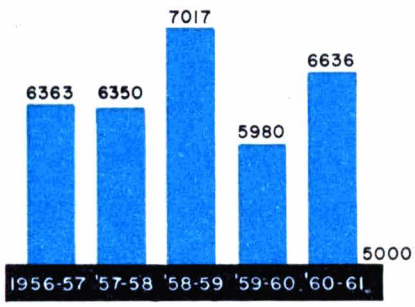
Sugar (Raw)

Thousand Metric Tons



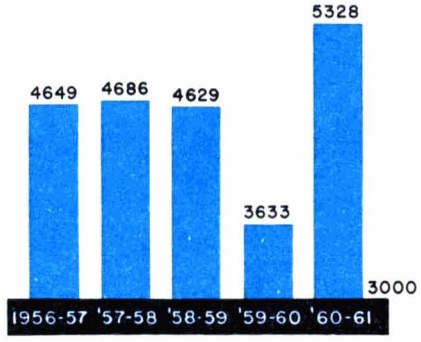
Oilseeds

Thousand Metric Tons



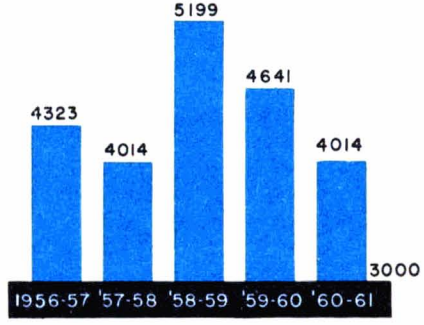
Cotton (Lint)

Thousand Bales
(1 Bale = 180 Kgs.)



Jute

Thousand Bales
(1 Bale = 180 Kgs.)



*Base: Agricultural year 1949-50 = 100. The indices for 1958-59 and 1959-60 are generally based on 'partially revised' estimates while those for 1960-61 are generally based on 'final' estimates. The indices for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

Sugarcane.—Sugarcane production (in terms of gur) increased by 35.9 per cent from 7.8 million tonnes in 1959-60 to 10.6 million tonnes in 1960-61, exceeding by 2.7 million tonnes the target set for it in the Second Five Year Plan. The improvement was attributed to an increase in area as well as to favourable weather conditions during the growing period. According to final estimates, the area under sugarcane in 1961-62 shows an increase of 2.6 per cent while the production shows a decline of 6.8 per cent over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1960-61.

Tea. @—The output of tea during 1961 rose to 349·8 million kgs., recording an increase of 9·2 per cent over the previous year's production of 320·4 million kgs. Almost the entire rise in production (8·5 per cent) was accounted for by the plantations in North India. The production of tea is expected to increase to 408·2 million kgs. by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. With a view to providing long-term finance for tea gardens for the purpose of replanting, replacement and/or extension of old tea areas, the Government of India have recently decided to place a sum of Rs. 5 crores at the disposal of the Tea Board under a new scheme called the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme. As regards exports, though there was a decline in tea exports to as many as eight countries during the year, prominent among them being Canada and Australia, total exports of tea rose from 195·1 million kgs. in 1960 to 205·2 million kgs. in 1961; the increase was mainly accounted for by Sudan, U.S.A., Turkey and U.S.S.R.

Coffee. @—Coffee production during 1961-62 estimated provisionally at 41,000 tonnes recorded a fall of 39·6 per cent over the corresponding estimate of 67,925 tonnes in 1960-61. The tentative export allocation out of the 1961-62 crop was 15,000 tonnes as compared to 34,250 tonnes allocated for export out of the 1960-61 crop. Coffee production is proposed to be raised to 81,284 tonnes by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

Tobacco.—In 1960-61, production of tobacco at 2·99 lakh tonnes was 4·5 per cent higher than in 1959-60 (2·86 lakh tonnes).

Industrial Production

The general index of industrial production (base: 1951=100) for *1961* worked out to 180·9 as compared to 169·7 in 1960, representing a rate of growth of 6·6 per cent as compared to 11·6 per cent in 1960 and 8·9 per cent in 1959. The decline in the rate of industrial growth during 1961 was mainly accounted for by two major industries, namely, jute textiles and cotton cloth which together have a weightage of over one-third in the general index. The indices of most other industries recorded overall increases, but even here the rate of increase was smaller than in 1960.

Among capital goods industries, those which recorded smaller rises in output than in 1960 included automobiles (4·2 per cent against 42·9 per cent), diesel engines (5·3 per cent against 39·1 per cent), dry cells (1·5 per cent against 11·1 per cent) and machine tools (26·5 per cent against 37·2 per cent). However, a higher rate of

@ Based on the data supplied by the Tea and Coffee Boards.

increase in output than in 1960 was recorded by power transformers (38·5 per cent against 26·1 per cent).

Among intermediate goods, the index for jute textiles declined by 9·4 per cent as against a rise of 1·2 per cent in 1960. The index for paints and varnishes, which had declined by 6·0 per cent in 1960, rose by 11·7 per cent in 1961. The index for finished steel also showed a higher rate of growth (28·2 per cent against 26·1 per cent) but the rise in the index for pig iron and ferro-alloys was smaller than in 1960 (19·1 per cent against 34·9 per cent). The rise in the indices for coal and cement was also smaller, being 6·6 per cent and 4·9 per cent, respectively, as against 10 per cent and 13 per cent in 1960. Other important industries which recorded smaller increases in output than in 1960 included caustic soda, paper and paper-boards, soda ash, sulphuric acid, tanned hides and tyres and tubes.

Among consumer industries, the index for cotton cloth (mill-made) recorded a decline of 2·6 per cent* in contrast to a rise of 2·7 per cent in 1960. Substantial declines in the rates of growth were recorded by electric fans (6·1 per cent against 39·5 per cent), hurricane lanterns (6·2 per cent against 13·9 per cent), sewing machines (6·7 per cent against 17·7 per cent), *vanaspati* (0·5 per cent against 4·9 per cent) and cigarettes (11·1 per cent against 14·9 per cent); as against these, a few industries e.g. matches, leather footwear and razor blades showed larger increases in output as compared to 1960.

The position of some of the important industries is noticed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Coal.—In the *coal* industry, the output in 1961 showed a rise of 6·6 per cent (56·1 million tonnes) as compared to 10·0 per cent in 1960 (52·6 million tonnes). Of the total output, the private sector accounted for 45·8 million tonnes and the public sector for 10·3 million tonnes. Production during the period January-March 1962 also, at 15·0 million tonnes, was 0·9 million tonnes below that in the corresponding period of 1961. The main factors responsible for the diminution in the rate of increase during 1961 were the transport bottleneck which impeded the movement of coal to industrial consumers as well as shortage of power and explosives for mining operations. The pithead stocks at the coal mines rose from 3·5 million tonnes at the end of December 1960 to 5·6 million tonnes at the end of March 1961 and, after declining to 3·2 million tonnes by November 1961, rose again to 3·8 million tonnes in March 1962, notwithstanding the small decline in production in the first three months of 1962. Various measures have been taken to overcome the difficulties in transport and to step up coal production, which included (i) subsidised movement of coal by the rail-cum-sea route, (ii) stepping up by the railways of the coal loading target from 6,535 wagons per day during 1961 to 7,271 wagons during 1962 inclusive of a

* Actual production of cotton cloth showed a small rise during 1961. This rise was, however, almost wholly accounted for by coarse cloth which has a weightage of 1.4 per cent only in the general index. Medium cloth with a weightage of 8.6 per cent showed a nominal rise, but as against this, fine and superfine cloth with a weightage of 8.9 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively, showed declines in output.

cushion of 5 per cent, and (iii) an increase ranging from 38 nP. to Rs. 1·50 per tonne in coal prices by the Government of India, effective June 14, 1962.

Cement.—The output of *cement* which had risen by 13 per cent in 1960 (to 7·8 million tonnes) rose by 5 per cent (to 8·2 million tonnes) in 1961. The slower rate of growth was attributable to shortages of coal and wagons. Reflecting this and the continued strong demand, stocks of cement with producers declined over the year from 196,000 tonnes to 169,000 tonnes. With the increasing tempo of developmental activity, the demand for cement has been far in excess of supply. Effective November 1, 1961, therefore, the Government of India raised the selling price of packed cement by Rs. 13 per tonne (to Rs. 135·60), as an incentive to higher production. Mention may also be made here of the appointment by the Union Government of a panel, comprising representatives of cement producers, cement machinery manufacturers, the State Trading Corporation and the Central Building Research Institute, to examine the various problems relating to the cement industry and to make suitable recommendations to Government from time to time.

Jute Manufactures.—The declining trend in *jute goods* production, noticed since September 1960, continued upto August 1961, and although there was a brisk recovery in the subsequent months, the output for the year as a whole (970,300 tonnes) was 10·5 per cent below that for 1960 (10,84,200 tonnes). Exports of jute goods, which had declined from 867,000 tonnes in 1959 to 808,000 tonnes in 1960, dropped further to 770,000 tonnes in 1961. The decline in output in 1961 resulted from the adoption by the industry of further measures to curtail production on account of the continued shortage of raw jute. It will be recalled that, as a result of the measures adopted by the Indian Jute Mills Association to restrict output in 1960, most of the jute mills were working only 42½ hours a week at the end of 1960, with 12 per cent of the looms compulsorily sealed. In view of the worsening of the raw jute supply position, the Indian Jute Mills Association resorted to a block closure of mills for a week each in June and July 1961, and during August the Association advised member mills to curtail production consistently with their raw jute supply position which, in effect, resulted in an additional sealing of 9 per cent of the loomage. From September, following a distinct improvement in the supply situation of raw jute in the 1961-62 season, the various restrictions on production in force were progressively withdrawn. Thus, the working hours were increased, in two stages, to 45 per week, effective September 25 and to 48 per week, effective October 16. The I.J.M.A. unsealed 2½ per cent of the sealed looms with effect from November 13 and another 2½ per cent with effect from January 1, 1962, thus reducing the percentage of looms compulsorily sealed to 7. In addition, from January 15, 1962, mills have been permitted to operate as many additional looms as possible out of the sealed complement of 7 per cent, with a view to maximising output. Following these measures, the production of jute goods has been distinctly on the upgrade, the aggregate output in the first six months of 1962 at 581,200 tonnes being 20·5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1961. Exports were also higher at 356,000 tonnes in the first five months of 1962 as compared to 320,000 tonnes in the same period of 1961. With a view to stabilising the jute industry on a long-term basis, the

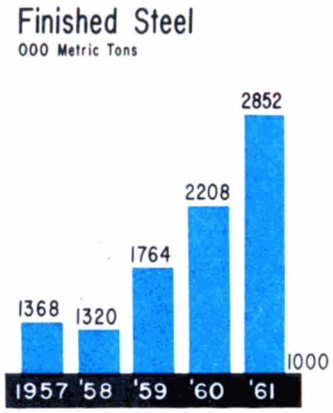
Government of India appointed in March 1962, an official Committee to examine the various problems confronting the industry and to recommend measures, among other things, to improve the competitiveness of Indian jute goods in foreign markets. A technical committee has also been appointed to investigate into the cost of cultivation of raw jute. As regards modernization and expansion, the spinning sector of the jute industry has been completely modernized and the modernization of equipment of the post-spinning stages is expected to be completed by the end of the Third Plan. Government also propose to permit the industry to expand the spinning capacity by about 15 per cent to match the weaving capacity, and to install broad looms for the manufacture of carpet-backing cloth with a view to enabling the industry to diversify production.

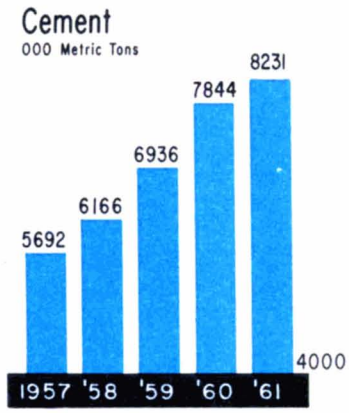
Cotton Cloth.—The output of *cotton cloth* (mill-made), which had shown only a modest increase of 2·5 per cent (to 4,616 million metres) in 1960 recorded a still smaller rise in 1961 of 1·7 per cent (4,694 million metres). While the output of *coarse* and *medium* cloth rose by 146 million metres and 20 million metres, that of fine and super-fine cloth declined by 30 million metres and 58 million metres, respectively. The production of handloom cloth is estimated to be around 1,920 million metres or about 229 million metres more than in 1960. The output of mill cloth during the first six months of 1962, at 2,290 million metres, was below that in the corresponding period of 1961 by 44 million metres. Inadequate supplies of raw cotton, arising partly from a short crop in the 1961-62 season, as well as shortage of coal have affected output in recent months. With a view to preventing a further fall in the industry's output, which will entail serious repercussions on the availability of cloth both for domestic consumption and exports, attempts are being made by Government to secure adequate imports of raw cotton to meet the shortfall in domestic output. Reflecting an increase in domestic offtake, stocks of unsold cloth with mills declined by 59 million metres in 1961, as against a rise of 121 million metres in 1960. Exports, on the other hand, declined further from 635 million metres in 1960 to 526 million metres in 1961. In view of the continued decline in exports, the export incentive scheme, introduced in 1958, was further modified during the year so as to encourage the exports of processed goods for which there is a growing demand in foreign markets. The scope of the scheme was widened to cover the export of mixed hosiery and the import entitlement against exports of cotton hosiery and ready-made garments was raised from 10 per cent of the export value to 15 per cent. As an export promotion measure and as part of their policy of assisting the industry in its modernization and rehabilitation programmes, the Government of India decided, in December 1961, to permit the installation of 10,000 automatic looms, subject to the condition that 75 per cent of the cloth manufactured on these looms will be exported for a period of five years; failure to carry out this obligation will entail a penalty related to the shortfall in the export performance, which will be calculated at the rate of 10 nP. per yard.

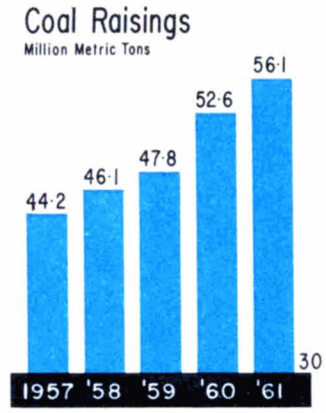
Pig Iron and Ferro-alloys.—Production of *pig iron* and *ferro-alloys*, which had shown a marked rise of 35 per cent in 1960, recorded an increase of only 19 per cent to 50 lakh tonnes in 1961. Of the total production (50 lakh tonnes), pig iron for sale

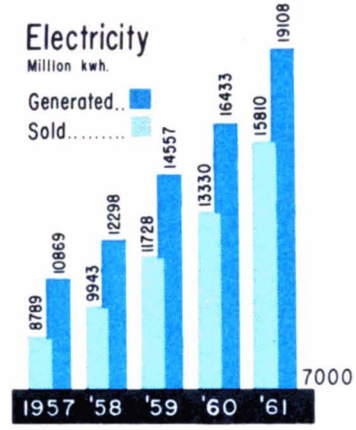
GRAPH 3

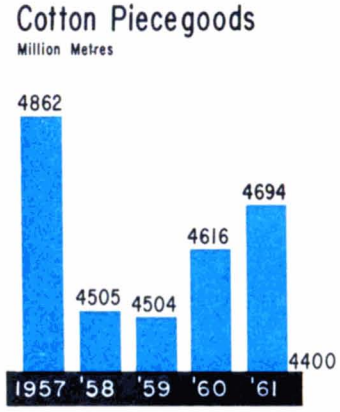
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

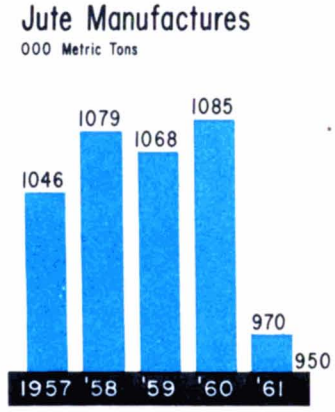


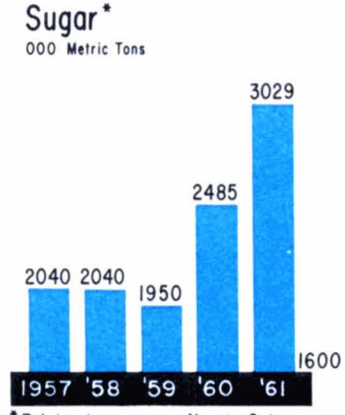




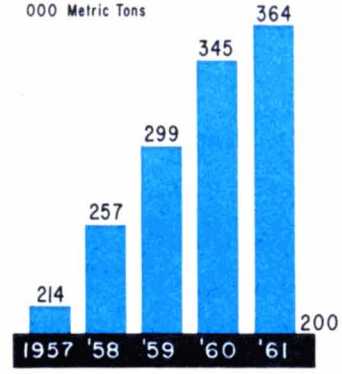








*Relates to crop year Nov. to Oct.



accounted for 11·4 lakh tonnes as compared to 11·0 lakh tonnes in 1960; the public sector projects contributed 8·1 lakh tonnes—the same as in 1960.

Finished Steel.—Production of *finished steel* rose from 2·2 million tonnes to 2·9 million tonnes or by 29 per cent as compared to a rise of 25 per cent in 1960. Over two-thirds of the increase in output during the year was accounted for by the three public sector projects, their output rising from just 19,000 tonnes in 1960 to 451,000 tonnes in 1961. Among the public sector projects, the Bhilai Plant, which had attained full production by 1961, recorded the largest increase (249,000 tonnes). The increase in the output of the two major units in the private sector, namely, the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company was 59,000 tonnes and 147,000 tonnes, respectively.

Sugar.—Production of *sugar*, which had risen sharply by 27 per cent to 24·9 lakh tonnes in the 1959-60 season (November-October), recorded a further rise of 22 per cent to 30·3 lakh tonnes in the 1960-61 season. The increase was a sequel to (1) a record sugarcane crop coupled with some improvement in the recovery of sugar, (2) addition to capacity through establishment of new units as well as expansion of existing units and (3) extension by Government of the integrated incentive scheme*, introduced in October 1959 to production in the 1960-61 season also. As domestic offtake remained virtually stagnant around 21 lakh tonnes and as exports amounted to only around 3 lakh tonnes, the problem of excessive stocks with the industry became more acute during the year. Stocks of sugar with mills, which had risen from 1·8 lakh tonnes at the end of October 1959 to 6·0 lakh tonnes at the end of October 1960, rose further to 16·7 lakh tonnes at the end of August 1961 (as compared to 9.0 million tonnes in August 1960). It was against this background of mounting stocks that the Government of India decided on September 27 to remove, with immediate effect, the control on movement, distribution and prices of sugar; the system of controlled releases from factories was, however, retained for regulating sugar prices in the interest of cane growers and consumers. The Government also simultaneously announced measures to restrict production in the 1961-62 season, which included (1) discontinuance of the tax concession granted to the industry for stepping up output, (2) fixation of production targets for individual factories (excepting the new ones which had not achieved full production in 1960-61), the quota for each factory being 10 per cent below the 1960-61 output and (3) levy of additional excise duty on production in excess of the quota fixed. Efforts for stepping up exports were also intensified. Reflecting the impact of the production curbs, output during the first nine months of the 1961-62 season was lower at 27·1 lakh tonnes as against 30·1 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the 1960-61 season. Total despatches (including exports) in the same period were also higher being 20·3 lakh tonnes as against 16·4 lakh tonnes. Exports in the 1961-62 season upto July amounted to 2·09 lakh tonnes as against 1·32 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Stocks of sugar at

* Comprising (i) a rebate in the basic excise duty on all sugar produced in the 1959-60 season in excess of the average for the preceding two seasons, (ii) an increase in the controlled ex-factory price of sugar in respect of factories in U. P., North Bihar and the Punjab and (iii) an increase in the minimum price of sugarcane.

the end of July 1962 stood lower at 18·2 lakh tonnes as compared to 19·0 lakh tonnes a year before.

Engineering Goods.—A number of industries in the *light mechanical engineering group* recorded further increases in output during 1961, mainly under the stimulus of rising internal demand, although in most cases the rate of growth was smaller than in 1960. The output of sewing machines, which had risen from 253,000 numbers in 1959 to 297,000 in 1960, went up further to 317,000 in 1961. The number of typewriters and crown corks produced in 1961 was 31,140 and 6·1 million gross as compared with 23,556 and 5·3 million gross, respectively, in 1960. Other items in this group which recorded significant increases in output were ball-bearings, machine screws, razor blades, umbrella ribs, incandescent lamps, stoves, zip fasteners, etc. The output of bicycles, however, which had risen from 991,000 (in numbers) in 1959 to 10,50,000 in 1960, remained virtually stagnant at that level, due mainly to consumer resistance to the higher prices of bicycles. In the *electrical engineering group*, several industries recorded increases in production, the more important among them being electric lamps, electric fans, radio receivers, air conditioners and power transformers.

Chemicals.—In the *chemicals and allied group of industries*, production of several items, including aluminium sulphate, ammonium and copper sulphate, soda ash, penicillin, sulpha drugs, ammonium chloride, hydrochloric acid, industrial alcohol and aromatic chemicals rose further during 1961. However, almost all the industries showed a fall in the rate of growth. For instance, the output of superphosphates, which had risen by 28 per cent from 248,000 tonnes in 1959 to 318,000 tonnes in 1960, went up by only 17 per cent to 372,000 tonnes in 1961.

Trends in National Income

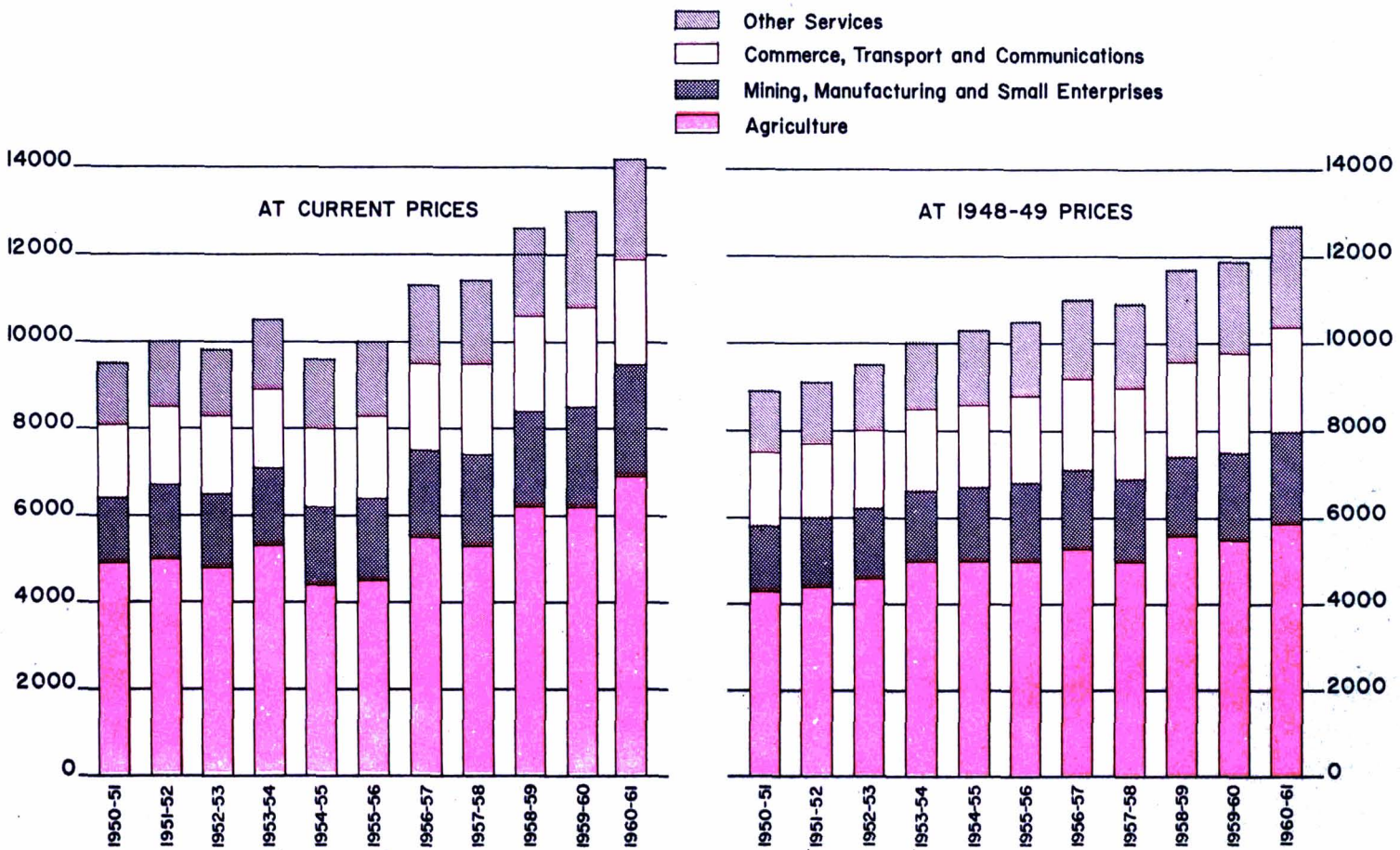
According to preliminary estimates, national income, i.e., net national output at factor cost, at 1948-49 prices, for 1960-61 is placed at Rs. 12,690 crores, as compared to Rs. 11,850 crores (revised) for 1959-60. The rise of 7·1 per cent during 1960-61, which followed an increase of only 1·7 per cent in 1959-60, was the highest in any year of the Second Plan period and was attributable to record output both agricultural and industrial. The *per capita* national income (at constant prices) registered a rise of 4·8 per cent from Rs. 279·0 in 1959-60 to Rs. 292·5 in 1960-61; in 1959-60, it had recorded a small decline of 0·4 per cent. The 1960-61 level of national income represented a rise of about 20·2 per cent* over the 1955-56 level, and worked out to an annual average rate of increase of a little over 4 per cent during the Second Plan period. The *per capita* national income recorded a rise of 8·4 per cent over the Second Plan period. During the First Plan period, national income had risen by 18·4 per cent and the *per capita* income by 8·2 per cent.

* Based on figures adjusted for the purely statistical differences between crop production estimates for 1955-56 and 1960-61. It may be mentioned that, in respect of national income in the agricultural sector for 1959-60 and 1960-61, the method of estimation has been revised by the adoption *for the first time*, of the random crop cutting survey results in respect of rice in Orissa and maize in Bihar; for this reason, the figures for these years are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier years.

GRAPH 4

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(CRORES OF RUPEES)



The increase of Rs. 840 crores in national income during 1960-61 was contributed by both the agricultural and the non-agricultural sectors which recorded increases of 6·5 per cent and 7·7 per cent, respectively. In 1959-60, the agricultural sector had recorded a small decline of 1·1 per cent. In the non-agricultural sector, all the three sub-groups, viz., 'mining, manufactures and small enterprises', 'commerce, transport and communications' and 'other services' (comprising professions, Government services, domestic services, etc.) recorded a more or less uniform increase of about 7-8 per cent each during 1960-61.

Expressed at current prices, national income in 1960-61 worked out at Rs. 14,200 crores or Rs. 1,260 crores higher than in 1959-60 (revised). *Per capita* income, at current prices, also showed a sizeable increase from Rs. 304·7 in 1959-60 to Rs. 327·3 in 1960-61.

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*	1960-61@
Net output in Rs. abja †										
1. At current prices	99.7	98.2 (−1.5)	104.8 (+6.7)	96.1 (−8.3)	99.8 (+3.9)	113.1 (+13.3)	113.9 (+0.7)	126.0 (+10.6)	129.4 (+2.7)	142.0 (+9.7)
2. At 1948-49 prices	91.0	94.6 (+4.0)	100.3 (+6.0)	102.8 (+2.5)	104.8 (+1.9)	110.0 (+5.0)	108.9 (−1.0)	116.5 (+7.0)	118.5 (+1.7)	126.9 (+7.1)
Per capita net output in Rs.										
3. At current prices	274.2	265.4 (−3.2)	278.1 (+4.8)	250.3 (−10.0)	255.0 (+1.9)	283.4 (+11.1)	279.6 (−1.3)	303.0 (+8.4)	304.7 (+0.6)	327.3 (+7.4)
4. At 1948-49 prices	250.3	255.7 (+2.2)	266.2 (+4.1)	267.8 (+0.6)	267.8 (—)	275.6 (+2.9)	267.4 (−3.0)	280.2 (+4.8)	279.0 (−0.4)	292.5 (+4.8)

Note : Figures in brackets relate to percentage variation over the previous year.
† abja = 100 crores. * Revised. @ Preliminary.

IV. PRICES

General.—In 1961-62 the general price situation showed some improvement after the continuous deterioration noticed in the preceding three years. Although the general index (weekly) of wholesale prices (1952-53 = 100), rose from 126.2 for the week ended April 1, 1961, to a new all-time high of 130.1 for the week ended July 22, 1961, it declined thereafter, more or less continuously, touching a low of 122.6 in the week ended December 30, 1961. In the subsequent three months, prices appeared to be on a plateau, the index moving narrowly between 124.7 and 122.5; it stood at 122.9 at the end of March 31, 1962. Over the year, the general index of wholesale prices recorded a net fall of 3·1 per cent to 123.6 (monthly average of weekly prices) in contrast to a rise of 7.2 per cent in 1960-61, of 5.8 per cent in 1959-60 and of 6.6 per cent in 1958-59. The annual average of weekly indices for 1961-62 at 125.1, showed virtually no net change over the year; the average index had registered a rise of 6.7 per cent in 1960-61, 3.7 per cent in 1959-60 and 4.2 per cent in 1958-59.

The major groups contributing to the decline in the general price level over the year were "Industrial Raw Materials" and "Manufactures", which had been primarily responsible for the significant increase in wholesale prices in the preceding two years. "Industrial Raw Materials" which had recorded successive increases of 13·5 per cent and 20·6 per cent, respectively, in 1959-60 and 1960-61, showed a substantial decline of 14·5 per cent. The decline in the "Manufactures" group was somewhat small, being 2·5 per cent, as against an increase of 10·9 per cent in 1960-61 and of 7·6 per cent in 1959-60.

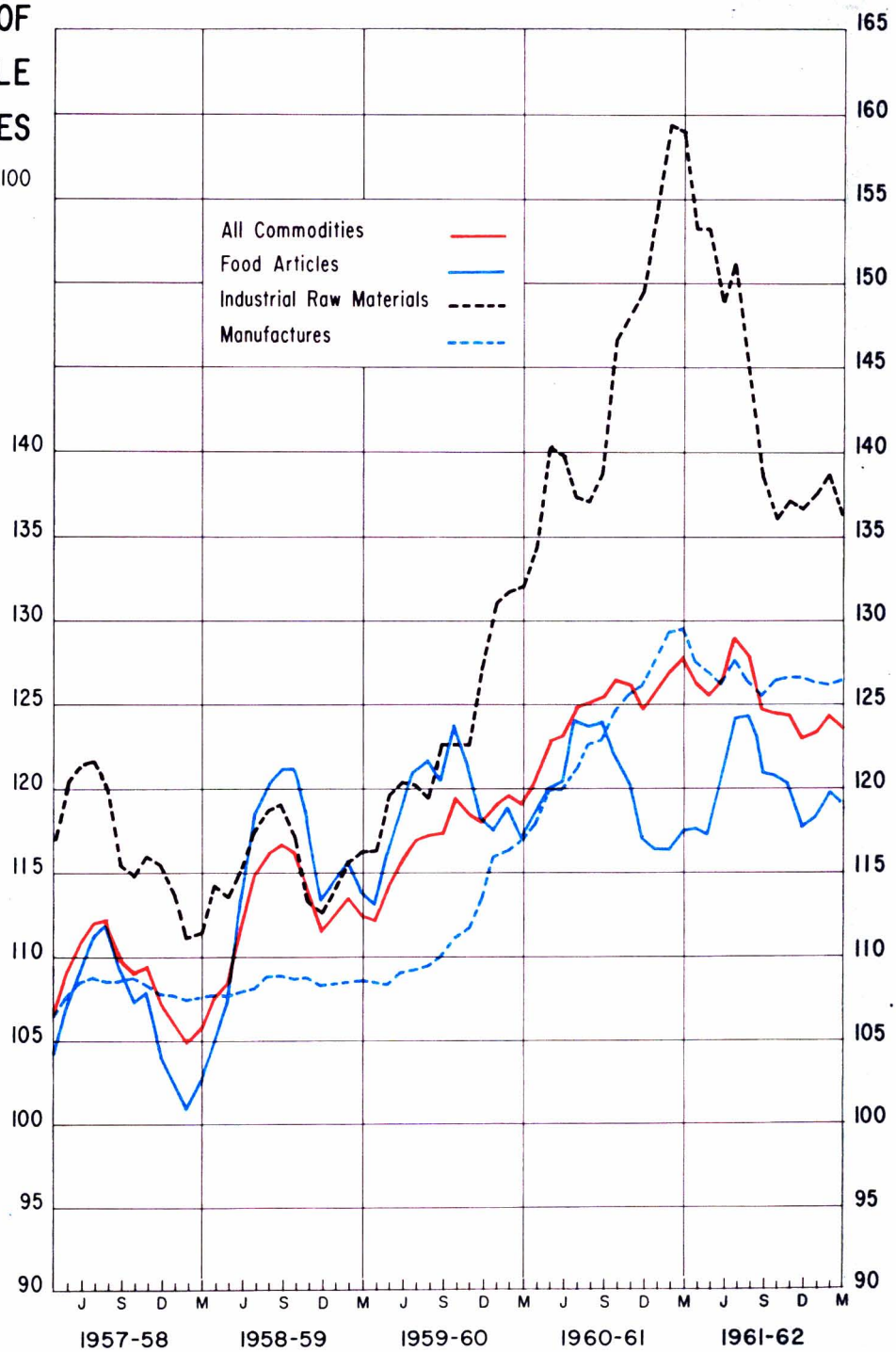
Food Articles, which had risen fractionally in 1960-61, rose by 1·4 per cent. This rise stemmed from increases, among others, in the sub-groups cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables, and milk and ghee, partly offset by declines in edible oils, tea and sugar. The index for cereals which has a weightage of 38·2 per cent in the 'Food Articles' group, rose from 99·7 for the week ended April 1, 1961 to 105·1 for the week ended August 12, 1961, and though it receded to 100·4 for the week ended December 16, it rose again to 103·7 for the week ended February 10, 1962 and stood at 101·6 at the end of the year.

Over the year, the index for cereals showed an increase of 2·0 per cent as against a decline of 2·9 per cent in the preceding year. Under cereals, prices of both wheat and rice recorded increases of 3·3 per cent and 2·0 per cent, whereas in the preceding year they had declined by 3·2 per cent and 4·7 per cent, respectively. Among coarse grains, jowar rose by 9·1 per cent, but bajra declined by 1·6 per cent; in 1960-61, the former had declined by 6·0 per cent and the latter risen by 4·1 per cent. The seasonal decline in the cereals index this year was also less pronounced (4·5 per cent) as compared to that in the previous year (10·5 per cent). It may, however, be noted that though the cereals index showed a net rise over the year, cereals prices during the greater part of 1961-62 were generally at lower levels than the corresponding levels in 1960-61, and the *annual average* for the year showed a *decline* of 2·0 per cent

GRAPH 5

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

BASE: 1952-53 = 100



as against a nominal rise in 1960-61. In the case of pulses also, although the index recorded a *rise* of 1·1 per cent over the year on top of a rise of 3·3 per cent in 1960-61, the *annual average* index showed a decline of 1·1 per cent. The generally satisfactory behaviour of foodgrains prices in 1961-62 was attributable to two successive good crops and large Government stocks.

Among non-foodgrains, the index for fruits and vegetables recorded a rise of 23·1 per cent in contrast to a fall of 14·3 per cent in 1960-61. The indices for 'fish, eggs and meat' and 'milk and ghee' also moved up by 12·9 per cent and 2·6 per cent, respectively, on top of increases of 7·8 per cent and 4·5 per cent in the preceding year. As against these increases, edible oils, sugar and tea recorded declines. Edible oils, which had soared by 19·7 per cent in 1960-61, declined by 6·7 per cent in line with the fall in groundnut prices. The index for sugar, which had remained unchanged at 127 between March and mid-September 1961 i.e. prior to the removal of the price and distribution controls, declined thereafter to 121·3 by mid-January 1962 before recovering to 124·8 by end-March 1962—a net fall of 2·4 per cent over the year, which reflected the effect of the larger production and excessive accumulation of stocks with the industry in the 1960-61 season. The index for tea, which had risen by 14·6 per cent in 1959-60 and 15·6 per cent in 1960-61, declined sharply by 21·6 per cent in 1961-62, aided chiefly by the substantial increase in output which occurred during the year.

The fall of 14·5 per cent in the index of *Industrial Raw Materials* over the year was mainly in the nature of a correction to the sharp increases of 13·5 per cent in 1959-60 and 20·6 per cent in 1960-61. The fall occurred chiefly under the sub-groups fibres and oilseeds, which declined by 27·7 per cent and 6·9 per cent, respectively; these sub-groups had recorded sharp increases of 15·7 per cent and 10·2 per cent in 1959-60 and of 41·6 per cent and 13·5 per cent in 1960-61. Among fibres, the decline took place entirely under raw jute, raw cotton recording a small net rise.

The index for raw jute, which had risen almost uninterruptedly from 149·1 for the week ended July 23, 1960 to a high of 289·5 for the week ended February 11, 1961, dropped to 141·2 for the week ended August 26, mainly as a sequel to the bumper crop in the 1961-62 season following two successive poor harvests. The various corrective measures taken by the authorities to prevent a further fall (referred to later) imparted a measure of steadiness, the index recovering to 160·0 by the week ended September 23. The recovery, however, proved short-lived and despite further measures to stabilise prices, the index fell back again to 148 in March, showing a decline of 45·4 per cent over the year, as against an aggregate rise of 137·7 per cent in the preceding two years.

Raw cotton, which had turned easy following a good crop in the 1960-61 season, remained generally so upto end-August, the index falling from 110·9 for the week ended March 25, 1961 to 103·0 for the week ended August 26, 1961. A firm trend, however, emerged thereafter following apprehensions (since materialised) of a drop

in the 1961-62 output; as a result, the index rose to 113 in March, thus recording a rise of 1·8 per cent, in contrast to a fall of a like magnitude in the preceding year.

The index for oilseeds, which had risen by a total of 25·0 per cent in the two years 1959-60 and 1960-61, declined by 6·9 per cent during 1961-62, the fall being shared by almost all the major oilseeds. In groundnuts, the swings in prices were wide; the index advanced from 160·7 for the week ended March 25, 1961 to 176·3 for the week ended July 22, reflecting the short-fall in supply in the 1960-61 season. Expectations of a bumper crop in the 1961-62 season led to a heavy decline thereafter to 134·2 for the week ended October 21. Mainly owing to fears current at that time that the new crop might not turn out to be as large as expected, the index rose to 151·6 by end-February 1962 and stood at 148 in March. For the year as a whole, there was a net fall in the index of 6·3 per cent, as against a rise of 12·8 per cent in 1960-61.

The fall of 2·5 per cent in the index of *Manufactures*, though relatively small, reflected, in the main, the decline in the prices of Industrial Raw Materials. Both the sub-groups of the Manufactures group, viz., Intermediate Products and Finished Products recorded declines, the former of 1·2 per cent and the latter of 2·7 per cent. The decline in the prices of jute manufactures of 27·8 per cent during the year was entirely responsible for the decline in finished products; in 1959-60, jute manufactures had risen by 19·5 per cent and in 1960-61 by as much as 65·3 per cent. The index under this head declined from a high of 171·9 for the week ended February 11, 1961 to 110·2 for the week ended August 26, and, after rising to 121·4 by December 30, receded again to 116·8 by the close of March 1962. The decline in jute manufactures was partly offset by increases in other items, notably cotton manufactures (0·8 per cent), iron and steel manufactures (3·4 per cent) and chemicals (7·6 per cent).

Price Policy.—In the context of the favourable turn in the price situation, official price policies were readjusted consistently with the need for maintaining over-all stability in the economy. On the monetary front, while the main emphasis of Reserve Bank's credit policy continued to be on general credit controls, there was a measure of relaxation in the field of selective credit controls, in line with the trends in the supply position and prices of the commodities concerned (for details see Chapter V). On the non-monetary front, the action taken varied in accordance with the changed conditions of supply and demand in respect of individual commodities. For instance, on the one hand, in the case of raw jute, the prices of which recorded a sharp fall following a bumper harvest, the main problem was one of preventing prices from falling to uneconomic levels, and with this end in view a series of measures including institution of machinery for maintaining prices above a certain minimum were adopted. In cotton, on the other hand, while some controls were relaxed in the first half of the year, the problem in the second half was one of checking an undue rise in prices resulting from a shortfall in the estimated output for 1961-62, which called for a tightening of the existing distribution controls, besides efforts to import adequate quantities of foreign cotton. In the case of foodgrains, in view of the improved supply position, some of the restrictions imposed earlier were eased;

the ban on forward trading in foodgrains was, however, continued. In sugar also, the controls on the movement and prices of sugar were withdrawn in view of excessive accumulation of stocks with the industry (see Chapter III). The details of the various measures adopted in respect of individual commodities are noticed in the following paragraphs.

As regards *raw jute* and *jute goods*, the action taken comprised not only the removal of most of the restrictions introduced in the previous year when the opposite trend of an undue rise in prices was witnessed, but also the initiation of positive measures to check a precipitate fall in prices. Thus, the Forward Markets Commission withdrew, on June 13, the special margins in respect of transferable specific delivery contracts which it had imposed on November 11, 1960. The Commission also permitted resumption, with effect from June 15, 1961, of futures trading in raw jute and jute goods which had remained suspended since October 10, 1960. The maximum price of Rs. 62 per maund for raw jute (Assam Bottoms), which had been fixed by the Indian Jute Mills Association under a scheme for the voluntary fixation of prices introduced by the Association on March 1, 1961, was reduced to Rs. 56 effective May 22 and further to Rs. 52 effective July 29. The Reserve Bank also withdrew in two stages, during June and August, the selective credit contol in respect of advances against jute goods and raw jute, first imposed in December 1960. These measures, however, had only a temporary steadying effect on prices and had therefore to be reinforced by more drastic measures. Accordingly, the Indian Jute Mills Association decided, on September 1, to discontinue, with immediate effect, the scheme for voluntary fixation of maximum prices, referred to above, as well as the system of weekly *maximum* quotas for the purchase of raw jute by mills introduced on October 24, 1960. Instead, the Association introduced on November 27, 1961, a system of weekly *minimum* quota for the purchase of raw jute by the member mills. Further, in order to enable mills to increase their offtake of raw jute in the context of the surplus supply situation, the Association adopted, beginning from September 1961, measures to unseal looms and to restore normal working hours and permitted mills to work to full capacity from mid-January 1962 (see Chapter III).

On November 23, 1961, the Forward Markets Commission fixed *minimum* prices in respect of hedge as well as transferable specific delivery contracts in raw jute at levels corresponding to Rs. 30 per maund for Assam Bottoms. Another important development was the decision taken by the Indian Jute Mills Association, in consultation with the Government, to build up buffer stocks of raw jute, with a view to maintaining price stability and preventing unhealthy price fluctuations in raw jute. In pursuance of this decision, the Jute Buffer Stock Association was set up on January 19, 1962. The Association commenced operations on March 31, 1962, the total quantity purchased since that date upto the end of May 1962 aggregating 10 lakh maunds.

In *cotton*, the generally easy trend in prices noticed during the first half of the year under review permitted the relaxation of some controls which had been introduced at the commencement of the 1960-61 cotton season. The system of compulsory surveys of cotton meant for internal sale, introduced in the 1960-61 season, was abolished,

although the quota system in regard to the distribution of raw cotton which was in operation during the preceding two seasons was retained. On June 17, 1961, Government also enhanced the "floor" prices of raw cotton from Rs. 139 to Rs. 168·57 per quintal for basic Jarilla variety, with corresponding increases in the other varieties. However, with the commencement of the 1961-62 season in September 1961, following apprehensions of a poor crop, prices tended to firm up and it became necessary to tighten the control on prices and distribution of cotton. The action taken included (1) the reintroduction on November 18 of compulsory surveys, (2) the initiation, on January 8, 1962, of a new scheme of distribution of cotton to mills on a 'variety' basis, in terms of which the consumption by mills of each variety of cotton of the 1961-62 season was related to the consumption of the same variety in the 1960-61 season and (3) requisition of cotton stocks.

With a view to checking the rise in prices, the Forward Markets Commission permitted futures trading in the 1961-62 season only in one contract (March 1962) as against two (April and August 1961) in the 1960-61 season. Further, although initially no margin was stipulated when the March 1962 contract opened for trading in July 1961, the Commission imposed on November 13, 1961, special margins on hedge contracts without any free limits, the margins being applicable to the members' entire long open position; in the Bombay market, the margin was fixed at Rs. 60 per bale whenever the price rose above Rs. 645·50 per 3 quintals and at Rs. 120 when the price rose above Rs. 665·50.

Efforts were also made to augment domestic supplies by imports through a variety of arrangements including barter agreements, the total quantity of imports arranged upto the end of May 1962 exceeding 9 lakh bales. Mention may be made in this connection of the agreements entered into (1) with the U.S.A. for the import of 44,000 bales in exchange for 50,000 tons of sugar and of 2·2 lakh bales under the P.L. 480 arrangements and (ii) with Pakistan for the import of 1 lakh bales. At the same time, as a long-term measure to step up the domestic output, Government also raised the ceiling prices of cotton. Thus, on May 1, 1962, the Government announced an increase in the ceiling price of the basic Jarilla variety 25/32" for the 1962-63 season from Rs. 231 to Rs. 266 per quintal with corresponding increases in the prices of other varieties.

In *oilseeds*, control over prices of groundnuts was exercised by the Forward Markets Commission through appropriate modifications in the regulations governing futures trading. On June 26, 1961, the Commission permitted forward trading in the 1961-62 groundnut contracts (January and April 1962) without any restrictions regarding special margins or maximum prices which were applicable to the contracts for the previous season, but a limit was placed on the daily price rise, the limit being Rs. 4 when the price rose above Rs. 225 per 250 Kgs. and Rs. 3 when it rose above Rs. 250. However, following a resurgence of speculative activity during October, the Commission ordered the closure of the recognised forward markets in groundnut between October 28 and November 5, and permitted trading in hedge and transferable specific delivery contracts on November 6 subject to a maximum price of Rs. 215 per 250 Kgs. in Bombay, with similar maxima at parity prices in the other

recognised centres. Outward payments to "longs" were also required to be withheld. Subsequently, in January 1962, the stipulation regarding withholding of outward payments was withdrawn. Trading in the May 1962 hedge contract was permitted on January 30, but instead of maximum prices, limits were prescribed for the weekly price rise (Rs. 5·50 per 250 Kgs.) and for each member's net long or short open position (5,000 metric tons). The Reserve Bank's selective credit control on groundnut was continued throughout the year, although in view of the increased output of groundnut in the 1961-62 season, the ceiling limits on advances against groundnuts were raised.

In the case of *foodgrains*, though imports from abroad were smaller than in 1960-61 and internal purchases by Government were on a reduced scale, the food situation during 1961-62 was, on the whole, satisfactory due mainly to a succession of two good crops and sizeable stocks of foodgrains with Government, built up in the previous years. The general improvement in the supply and prices of foodgrains, which was in evidence since the turn of the year 1960, enabled some relaxation in controls. Imports of foodgrains during 1961-62 amounted to 32 lakh tonnes (comprising 27·9 lakh tonnes of wheat and 4·1 lakh tonnes of rice), as compared to 51·2 lakh tonnes in 1960-61. As in the preceding years, the bulk of the imports (namely 22·8 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2·0 lakh tonnes of rice) were received from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 Programme, while an additional 4·3 lakh tonnes of wheat were imported under the Manganese-Wheat Barter Agreement concluded with that country in March 1959. Total imports of foodgrains in terms of the fifth agreement with the U.S.A., entered into in May 1960 under the P.L. 480 Programme, for the import, over a four-year period, of 16 million tonnes of wheat and 1 million tonnes of rice amounted to 31·9 lakh tonnes of wheat and 4·0 lakh tonnes of rice upto the end of March 1962. During the year, an agreement was concluded with Canada on October 18, 1961 which provided for an aid of $ 7 million under the Colombo Plan Programme for 1961-62 for the purchase of 96,400 tonnes of wheat.

As regards internal procurement, purchase of rice in the 1960-61 season (November-October) was undertaken on behalf of the Central Government only in the surplus States of the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. State Governments also made purchases of rice and paddy on their own account in the States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura. In Uttar Pradesh, where a system of levy is in force, the rate of levy was reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent in the case of superior rice and to 35 per cent in the case of common rice, from November 1961. The total quantity of rice and paddy purchased by the Central and State Governments out of the 1960-61 crop amounted to 5·5 lakh tonnes (in terms of rice) as compared to 9·9 lakh tonnes purchased during 1959-60. As regards wheat, open market purchases out of the 1960-61 crop amounted to only 20,000 tonnes (by the Punjab Government) as against 3·6 lakh tonnes in the 1959-60 season. Mention may be made here of the fixation, by the Government of India, of a minimum support price of Rs. 13 per maund for fair average quality of common varieties of white wheat delivered at specified markets for the 1961-62 wheat crop. The necessary arrangements are being made, in consultation with the State Governments, to under-

take purchase operations in case prices tended to fall below the minimum level. In view of the generally comfortable supply position of foodgrains in the open market, the issue of foodgrains from the Central Government's stocks was smaller (3·38 million tonnes) as compared to the previous year (4·47 million tonnes). However, as both imports and internal procurement were smaller than in 1960-61, stocks of foodgrains with Central and State Governments declined from 2·9 million tonnes at the end of March 1961 to 2·4 million tonnes at the end of March 1962.

As regards the action taken during the year to relax controls on foodgrains, last year's Report had already referred to the withdrawal by the Government of India on April 5, 1961 of all the restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products throughout the country. On May 27, the Government withdrew the ban on roller flour mills from making purchases of indigenous wheat in the open market; the Reserve Bank also removed wheat from the ambit of its selective credit controls. In the case of rice, while the general pattern of zonal arrangements and other movement restrictions in force were continued, the movement of rice and paddy within the State of West Bengal (including Greater Calcutta) was made free with effect from June 12, 1961. Further, on January 23, 1962, exports of rice and paddy and their products from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry comprising the Southern rice zone were permitted into Goa. Unrestricted movement of foodgrains was also permitted to places within Goa and Daman from the Gujarat and Maharashtra States (excepting Bombay City). On February 28, 1962, the Reserve Bank's selective credit control on rice and paddy was also relaxed by raising the ceiling limits on advances against these commodities during 1962-63.

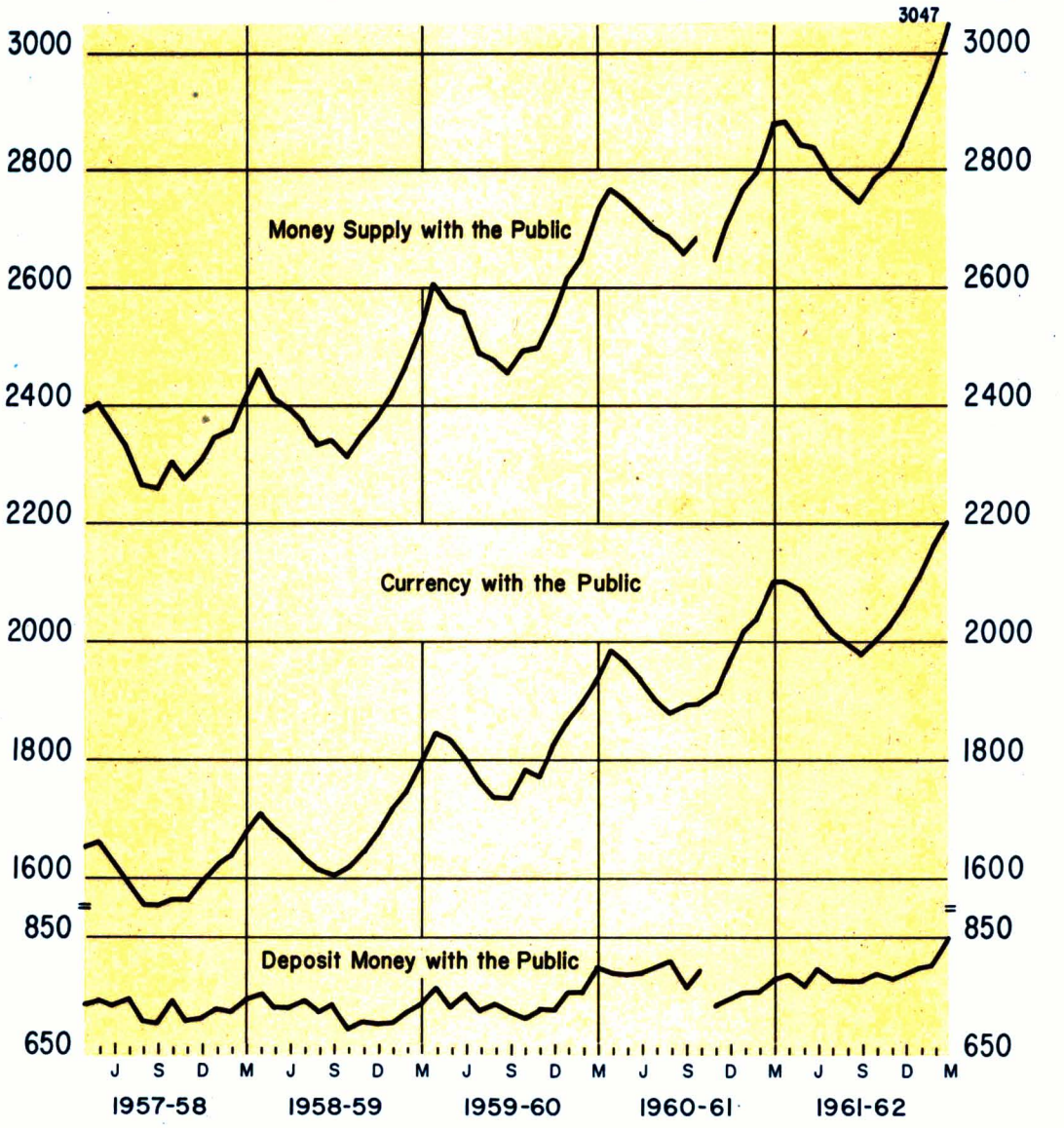
Consumer Price Index —As against a net decline in the general index of wholesale prices over the year, the cost of living index recorded a net rise during 1961-62. The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (base: 1949=100) rose from 124 in March 1961 to 128 in August and, after remaining stationary at that level upto December 1961, declined slightly to 127 in January 1962 at which level it continued till March 1962. Over the year, the index thus recorded a net rise of 2·4 per cent, as compared to a rise of 2·5 per cent in 1960-61 and 3·4 per cent in 1959-60. The annual average for 1961-62 at 127 also showed a rise of 2·4 per cent as compared to only 0·8 per cent in 1960-61. Regionwise, almost all the important centres recorded increases, the extent of the increase varying from centre to centre. The largest rise occurred in the case of Cuttack (7.1 per cent). Other important centres showing notable increases included Jamshedpur (5·0 per cent), Delhi (4·0 per cent), Bombay (3·6 per cent), Calcutta (2·7 per cent), Bangalore (2·0 per cent) and Ahmedabad (1·7 per cent). In the case of Madras city, the rise was the smallest (0·7 per cent); this followed an increase of as much as 7·2 per cent in 1960-61. Other centres where the increase during 1961-62 was smaller than in 1960-61 were Delhi, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. As against this, the rise in 1961-62 was larger than in 1960-61 in the case of Cuttack, Jamshedpur and Bombay. In Calcutta, the rise of 2·7 per cent during 1961-62 was in marked contrast to the relative stability of the index noticed in the preceding year.

GRAPH 6

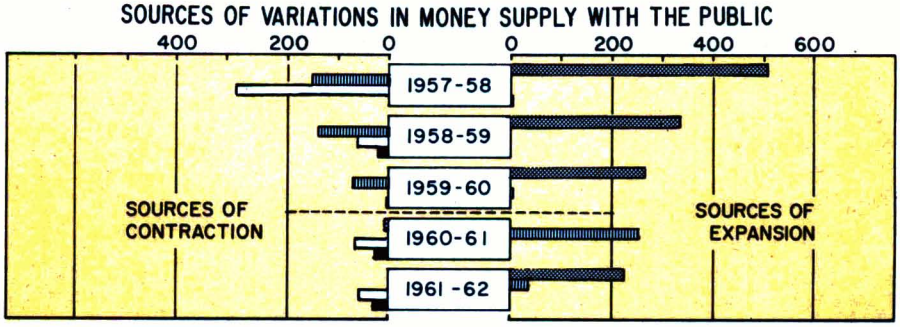
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)

Crores of Rupees



SOURCES OF VARIATIONS IN MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC



Net Bank Credit to Govt. Sector

Net Bank Credit to Private Sector

Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector

Non-identifiable Net Non-Monetary Liabilities of Banking Sector

V. MONEY AND BANKING

General.—During 1961-62, bank credit recorded a further increase, although the rate of increase declined sharply; the rise in scheduled bank credit was less than half that in 1960-61. At the same time, scheduled bank deposits, excluding P.L.480 and P.L.665 funds, rose twice as much as in 1960-61. Because of the much larger increase in deposits than in credit, the liquidity position of banks improved sizeably and they were able to effect a reduction in their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank, build up their investment portfolio and replenish their cash reserves.

The Reserve Bank's credit policy during the year continued to be one of general restraint in consonance with the general objective of regulated expansion but operated in a flexible manner so as to meet the needs of sections requiring special treatment. The year also witnessed the initiation of further measures for the consolidation and strengthening of the banking system.

Money Market Trends*.—Aggregate liabilities of scheduled banks registered a rise of Rs. 220 crores as against a rise of Rs. 110 crores in 1960-61. More than two-thirds of the rise in aggregate liabilities was on account of time liabilities. Several factors contributed to the recovery in deposit growth, which had been temporarily interrupted in 1960. Restoration of confidence was brought about by (1) the speeding up of the process of mergers following the assumption of powers by the Government in February 1961 to bring about compulsory mergers of sub-standard banks with sound institutions and (2) the setting up of the Deposit Insurance Corporation in January 1962. The mobilisation of deposits was also assisted by the withdrawal by the Reserve Bank of the ceiling of 2 per cent on the call deposit rate in February 1961 and the raising of interest rates on deposits by banks under the revised Inter-Bank Agreement on Deposits effective March 15, 1961. Deficit financing during the year also contributed to a more rapid rate of deposit growth.

Scheduled bank credit rose only by Rs. 83 crores (6 per cent) as compared to Rs. 208 crores (18 per cent) in 1960-61. As a result of the relatively smaller rise in bank credit during the year, the credit-deposit ratio, which had shown a sharp rise from 71 per cent at the end of March 1960 to 79 per cent at the end of March 1961, dropped to 74 per cent at the end of March 1962. The level of scheduled bank credit at Rs. 1419 crores as of end-March 1962 was about 6 per cent higher than the level a year earlier (Rs. 1336 crores). The smaller rise in bank credit may be attributed to some fall in the prices of certain industrial raw materials as also of manufactured articles, accompanied by relative stability in the prices of foodgrains and the slower rate of growth of industrial production.

* The data are based on returns submitted under Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. The analysis of money market trends is based on figures exclusive of P. L. 480 and P. L. 665 funds, both in respect of deposits and investments in Government securities.

Variations in the Principal Items of Assets and Liabilities of Scheduled Banks

(Exclusive of P.L.480 & 665 funds)

(Rs. crores)

	Financial Year		Slack Season of 1960 (May-Oct.)	Busy Season of 1960-61 (Nov.-Apr.)	Slack Season of 1961 (May-Oct.)	Busy Season of 1961-62 (Nov.-Apr.)
	1960-61	1961-62				
1. Aggregate Liabilities ...	+109.6	+220.2	+ 35.7	+ 91.5	+ 75.7	+158.6
(*a*) Demand ...	+ 46.2	+ 68.8	+ 7.4	+ 52.7	+ 2.4	+ 69.2
(*b*) Time ...	+ 63.5	+151.4	+ 28.3	+ 38.8	+ 73.3	+ 89.4
2. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India ...	+ 15.1	- 41.5	- 27.0	+ 21.5	- 31.7	+ 6.2
3. Borrowings from the State Bank of India ...	+ 1.7	- 0.9	- 4.0	+ 5.0	+ 3.6	+ 2.5
4. Bank Credit ...	+208.4	- 83.0	- 20.3	+198.5	- 74.6	+199.5
5. Investments in Government Securities ...	- 35.1	+ 97.5	+ 6.6	- 44.2	+ 99.8	- 19.5
6. Cash Reserves ...	- 36.3	+ 6.9	+ 4.2	- 23.2	+ 10.3	- 0.4
7. Inflow (+) or Outflow (-) of funds from/to London...	+ 11.8	- 10.5	+ 6.3	+ 2.6	- 12.2	+ 7.5

Figures in this Table do not tally with those in Statements 20 and 21 which include P.L.480 and 665 funds.

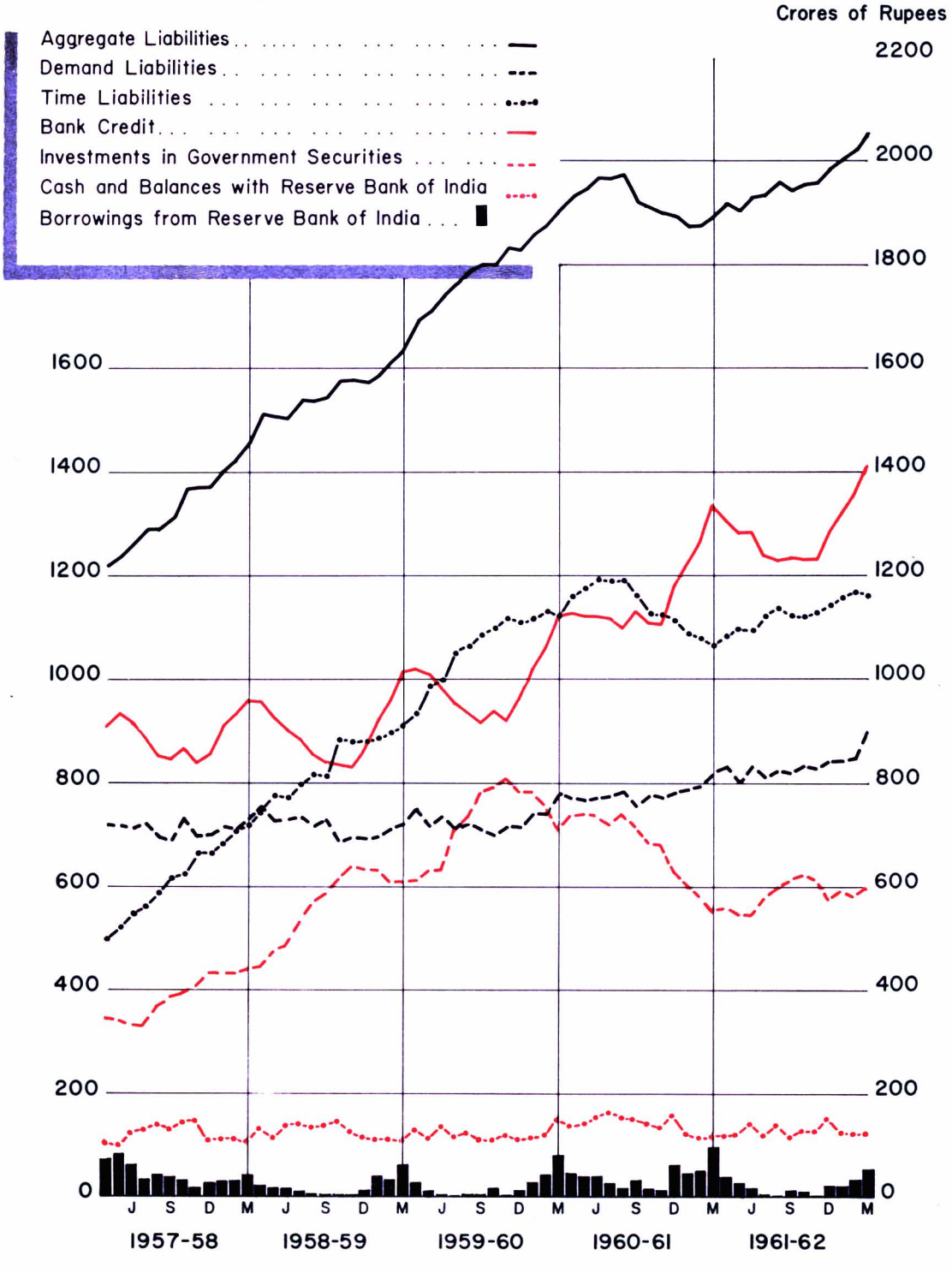
Scheduled banks' investments in Government securities rose by Rs. 98 crores in contrast to a reduction of Rs. 35 crores in 1960-61. Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank showed a rise of Rs. 7 crores as against a decline of Rs. 36 crores in the preceding year. The reduced recourse of scheduled banks to Reserve Bank credit was reflected both in the level of outstanding borrowings, which at Rs. 53 crores as of end-March 1962 was much lower than Rs. 95 crores as of end-March 1961, as well as in the net repayment of Rs. 41 crores during the year as against a net addition to borrowings of Rs. 15 crores in 1960-61. During the year there was a net outflow of short term funds to London through the banking system of the order of Rs. 10·5 crores in contrast to a net inflow from London of Rs. 11·8 crores in 1960-61.

Slack Season of 1961.—The trends in the slack season of 1961 showed a closer approximation to the normal seasonal trends than in the slack season of 1960. The contraction of credit amounted to Rs. 75 crores, as compared to only Rs. 20 crores in the preceding slack season and of Rs. 79 crores in the 1959 slack season. The larger decline in credit in the slack season of 1961 resulted from an appreciably smaller

GRAPH 7

TRENDS IN SELECTED ITEMS OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)



expansion (Rs. 36 crores as compared to Rs. 86 crores in the slack season of 1960) in credit against non-seasonal commodities and a larger contraction (Rs. 118 crores as against Rs. 108 crores in 1960) in credit against seasonal commodities. The rise in aggregate liabilities of banks during the 1961 slack season (Rs. 76 crores) was higher than in the slack season of 1960 (Rs. 36 crores). These trends in deposits as well as credit enabled scheduled banks to make a substantial addition to their gilt-edged portfolio which rose during the season by about Rs. 100 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 7 crores in the slack season of 1960. The banks also reduced their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs. 32 crores as against Rs. 27 crores in the preceding slack season.

Busy Season of 1961-62 (November-April).—The improvement in the resources position of banks during the slack season of 1961 enabled them to meet the rising credit demands of industry and trade during the busy season of 1961-62 without much strain. The seasonal expansion in bank credit amounted to Rs. 200 crores which was of about the same magnitude as in the busy season of 1960-61.

The expansion in credit* against seasonal commodities (Rs. 127 crores) was lower than in the previous year (Rs. 168 crores). The rise in advances against sugar and gur and raw cotton amounted to Rs. 36 crores and Rs. 33 crores, respectively, but in each case the amount was substantially lower than in the previous year. Restricted production of sugar and larger releases both for domestic consumption and exports explain the smaller rise in advances against sugar and gur. In the case of raw cotton, the bulk of the expansion in credit accrued to trade (Rs. 24 crores) as in the previous year. Advances against paddy and rice and raw jute increased by Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 12 crores, respectively, as compared to Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 8 crores, respectively, in the 1960-61 busy season. There was a significant expansion in advances against non-seasonal items of Rs. 53 crores as compared to Rs. 31 crores in the previous year. The rise in advances against manufacturers (Rs. 21 crores) was much larger than that (Rs. 6 crores) in the earlier busy season. Advances against shares of joint stock companies rose by Rs. 9 crores, the rise being slightly larger than last year. Clean or unsecured advances increased by about Rs. 13 crores as against a nominal fall last year.

The busy season expansion in credit was accompanied by a much higher rate of deposit expansion than in the preceding busy season. Aggregate liabilities of scheduled banks showed a rise of Rs. 159 crores as compared with Rs. 91 crores in the 1960-61 busy season. As a result, scheduled banks' liquidation of their holdings of Government securities was smaller at Rs. 20 crores during the busy season of 1961-62 as against Rs. 44 crores in the preceding busy season. The level of borrowings of banks from the Reserve Bank was also much lower, the season's peak of Rs. 66 crores touched on March 16 comparing with Rs. 95 crores for the earlier busy season. The net seasonal increase in borrowings was also smaller at Rs. 6 crores as against

* Data used in this paragraph are based on the Fortnightly Survey of Advances.

Rs. 22 crores a year earlier. Cash reserves of scheduled banks showed no net change over the period, whereas in the preceding busy season they had declined by Rs. 23 crores.

Money Rates.—Money rates ruled firm during the early part of the year which marked the closing phase of the busy season of 1960-61 in response to unusually large seasonal credit demands and a relatively slower rate of deposit growth. The call rate of selected major scheduled banks in Bombay touched a high of 5·26 per cent in February 1961 and continued at about that level through April. With the close of the busy season and the tapering off in credit demand, credit conditions turned comfortable and led to the easing of money rates. The call rate in Bombay touched a low of 2·24 per cent in August 1961. Subsequently, money rates firmed up with the onset of the 1961-62 busy season. However, the conditions in the short-term money market continued to be less stringent during the major part of the 1961-62 busy season than in the corresponding period of 1960-61, reflecting the improvement in the resources position of banks. The inter-bank call money rate in Bombay generally ruled at lower levels than in the preceding busy season and the seasonal high at 5·05 per cent reached in March 1962 was lower than 5·26 per cent in the corresponding month a year ago. The inter-bank call rate in Calcutta followed more or less the same trend. The average discount rate on Central Government Treasury Bills which was 2·75 per cent at the end of March 1961 continued around that level till the end of May, but declined to 2·40 per cent in August and remained at about that level through September, before rising by stages to 2·64 per cent by the end of March 1962. The rate on call deposits from the public had, since October 1960, remained at 2 per cent - the ceiling fixed by the Reserve Bank on the rate of interest payable on notice deposits or term money not exceeding 21 days. Following the withdrawal of the restriction in February 1961, the Inter-Bank Agreement on Maximum Rates of Interest on Deposits (March 1961)* fixed the maximum rate of interest on such deposits at 3 per cent, at which level it remained throughout the year. The rates of interest on term deposits also generally continued to be at the ceiling limits fixed under the Inter-Bank Agreement of March 1961.

General Credit Control.—The Bank relied, for purposes of general credit control, mainly on the three-tier system of rates on scheduled banks' borrowings and the

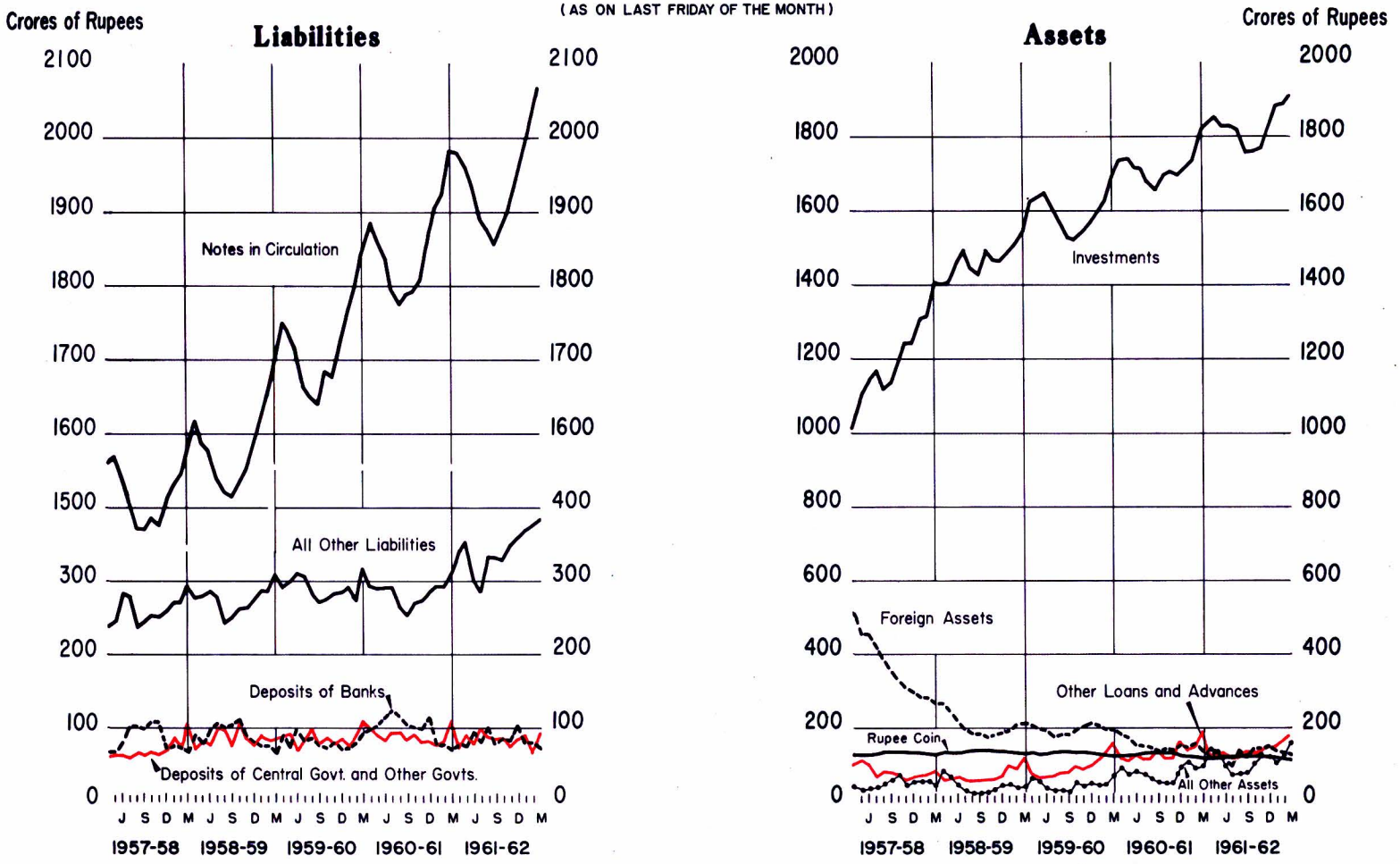
* The Inter-Bank Agreement has been further revised effective June 1, 1962. The standard rates fixed in the original Agreement as revised upto March 1961 continue unchanged. In terms of the latest revision, banks have been classified into four categories. Foreign banks and Indian banks with deposits exceeding Rs. 50 crores continue to be subject to the standard rates. Indian banks with deposits of over Rs. 25 crores but not exceeding Rs. 50 crores are allowed to quote 1/8 per cent in excess of the standard rates; hitherto they were allowed to quote only the standard rates. Indian banks with deposits of over Rs. 10 crores up to and including Rs. 25 crores are allowed to pay 1/4 per cent more than the standard rates. Subsidiary banks of the State Bank falling in this category (over Rs. 10 crores but not exceeding Rs. 25 crores) are, however, allowed to pay only 1/8 per cent in excess of the standard rates, but they may at their discretion pay an additional 1/8 per cent if there is another bank coming under the same category operating in their area of operation or in order to prevent or counteract a decline in their deposits. Indian Banks with deposits of Rs. 10 crores and below are allowed to pay any interest they choose. The revised Agreement will be binding on the signatory banks upto March 31, 1964, after which they may withdraw from it by giving six months' notice in writing to the Executive Committee of the Indian Banks Association. The Agreement, however, provides that the higher rates quoted for term deposits by banks with deposits of Rs. 50 crores and less shall be subject to immediate revision, if it is found to affect adversely the interests of the larger banks.

GRAPH 8

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE AND BANKING DEPARTMENTS COMBINED

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)



higher rates enforced on lendings by banks in October 1960. These measures sought to induce caution among banks in resorting to central bank credit, as also to curb non-essential borrowing from banks. From such evidence as is available, these measures appeared to have had a generally salutary effect. The Bank operated its general credit control in a flexible manner with adjustments so as to meet the credit needs of specific sectors. Thus the Bank expressed its willingness to sanction larger limits to banks under the Bill Market Scheme on bills by sugar and jute mills so as to enable them to meet the special difficulties of sugar and jute mills. Similarly, with a view to encouraging banks to afford increased assistance to small scale industries and the co-operative sector, the basic quota allowed to each bank for borrowings at the Bank rate was enhanced by an amount equivalent to the increase in the average of their loans to small scale industries and co-operative institutions in the first half of 1961 over the corresponding period of 1960. The scheme came into force from January 1, 1962 and the aggregate *additional* limits thus sanctioned amounted to Rs. 9 crores for the first half of 1962.

Selective Credit Controls.—As regards selective credit controls, in view of the improvement in the supply and price situation of the commodities concerned, the controls in the case of advances against paddy and rice, groundnuts and shares were relaxed while those in respect of sugar, wheat, raw jute and jute goods and clean advances were withdrawn. The permissible limits on advances against paddy and rice for each two-month period commencing from March 1, 1962 during the period March 1962—February 1963 were raised to 105 per cent of the levels permitted to be maintained in the period March 1961—February 1962 separately in respect of Andhra Pradesh and 'Other States'. The revised directive issued on February 28, 1962 on advances against paddy and rice also provided for the continuation of the concessional facilities regarding credit limits enjoyed earlier by banks operating in Kerala and the Punjab. On May 10, 1962 the Bank amended the directive on advances against paddy and rice to make provision for an *ad hoc* increase in the permissible levels of banks operating in Orissa State so as to enable them to meet the increased credit needs of rice millers and traders in the State.

In the case of groundnuts, under a revised directive on advances against oilseeds issued on February 28, 1962, the credit ceilings for individual banks for each two-month period during 1962-63 (March—February) commencing from March 1962 were fixed at 105 per cent of the levels permitted in the corresponding period of 1961-62 (March—February). Subsequently on April 19, to enable integral oil expeller mills to purchase and store groundnuts for extracting de-oiled groundnut cake for export, banks were permitted to extend additional credit facilities to such mills in excess of the ceiling limits upto 25 per cent of the f.o.b. value of their actual exports of de-oiled or defatted groundnut cake in the corresponding period of 1961-62 (March—February). In view of the relative stability in scheduled banks' advances against shares since the imposition of controls in March 1960, the introduction from December 1961 of a system of uniform and automatic margins in all stock exchanges ensuring a greater measure of internal discipline in their operations and

the operation of the Bank's general credit controls, a reduction in the minimum margin requirement on advances against ordinary shares of joint-stock companies from 50 per cent to 40 per cent was made effective in January 1962.

Mention has already been made in last year's Report of the withdrawal of all controls on advances against sugar and wheat in April and May, 1961 respectively. In June 1961, in the context of the decline in respect of both advances against and prices of jute goods, the restriction on minimum margin in respect of advances against jute goods was withdrawn. With the improvement in the supply of raw jute and a further fall in the prices of raw jute and jute goods, the remaining restrictions against raw jute and jute goods were also withdrawn in August 1961.

It may be recalled that control on clean advances of banks was imposed in March 1960 to prevent possible circumvention of selective controls through the extension of clean loans. With the removal of controls on advances against sugar, wheat, raw jute and jute goods and in view of the operation of general credit controls, it was no longer considered necessary to maintain the control on clean advances and accordingly the regulatory provision relating to clean advances was rescinded, effective October 23, 1961.

Other Banking Developments.—The other important developments in the banking sphere during the year comprised (i) the setting up of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, (ii) the efforts made by the Bank to strengthen the capital funds of banks, (iii) the acceptance by the Bank of the recommendations made by the Study Group on Export Credit Facilities and (iv) a further measure of liberalisation in remittance facilities.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established on January 1, 1962, as an autonomous statutory body with the objective of giving a measure of protection to depositors to a specified extent (at present fixed at Rs. 1500 per depositor), from the risk of loss in the event of a bank's failure. The Act covers all functioning banks. The Corporation has fixed the rate of premium to be paid by insured banks at 5 nP. per annum for every Rs. 100/- of their total deposits. The maximum premium permissible under the Act is 15 nP. per Rs. 100 of deposits. The Corporation is required to maintain two funds, viz., the Deposit Insurance Fund and the General Fund separately and invest the moneys in both the funds, as are not required immediately, in Central Government Securities. The amount of insurance premia received is credited to the Deposit Insurance Fund. The capital sum of Rs. 1 crore received from the Reserve Bank was credited to the General Fund on January 1, 1962. All the expenditure of the Corporation is met out of the General Fund and the Deposit Insurance Fund has to be applied only to make payments in respect of insured deposits and for repaying the advances that may be obtained for this purpose.

The enormous growth in bank deposits in recent years has brought into bold relief the urgent need to strengthen the capital base of banks. The Reserve Bank

framed certain proposals in this regard which were circulated to banks for their comments. The matter was discussed with the representatives of banks and subsequently, in a letter addressed to scheduled banks on December 27, 1961, the Governor of the Reserve Bank requested banks to observe the following conventions in respect of transfers to published reserves. Banks whose reserves were less than their paid-up capital were to continue to transfer 20 per cent of their declared profits to published reserves even after reaching parity between reserves and paid-up capital, till the two together formed 6 per cent of total deposits. Banks which had reserves equal to or exceeding their paid-up capital were also to transfer at least 20 per cent of their declared profits after making the usual and necessary provisions including the provision for taxation till the 6 per cent ratio was achieved. Besides, the need for augmenting the paid-up capital of banks either through new issues on the market and/or calls on unpaid capital was impressed upon banks.

A reference may also be made to the recommendations of the Study Group on Credit to Exporters. The Group recommended the amendment of Section 17(3)(*b*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act so as to permit the discounting or granting of advances against export bills upto 180 days as against 90 days at present. It further recommended that the Bank might examine the desirability of extending loans against usance export bills on the security of *only* the promissory note of a scheduled bank. Both these recommendations were accepted by the Bank and the necessary amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, were under consideration at the end of the year. The Group also recommended that the Bank might consider the possibility of exempting or giving concessions in respect of usance export bills and packing credit from the purview of credit control measures. The Bank accepted these recommendations in principle, but wanted to provide for certain safeguards to ensure that the benefits of the concession were passed on to the exporter.

Mention may also be made of the liberalisation of the Reserve Bank remittance facilities available to Scheduled and State co-operative banks. These banks are allowed by the Reserve Bank to effect three remittances a week, free of charge, in amounts of Rs. 5,000 or multiple thereof from each of their upcountry branches at centres where there are agency banks to their accounts with the offices of the Reserve Bank. As a further measure of liberalisation, the Reserve Bank decided in November 1961 to grant to the scheduled banks and State co-operative banks similar facility in the reverse direction, i.e. from the accounts maintained by them with the offices of the Reserve Bank to their branches at upcountry centres where there are branches of the State Bank of India or any of its subsidiaries performing agency functions.

Co-operative Credit.—During the year 1961-62, there was an all-round progress in the co-operative field. Total advances (short-term and medium-term) of primary agricultural credit societies are estimated to have increased from Rs. 208 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 240 crores in 1961-62. The number of primary agricultural credit societies and service co-operatives are estimated at 2·21 *lakhs* in June 1962, as against 2·13 *lakhs* in June 1961 and 2·03 *lakhs* at the end of June 1960. Their

membership is estimated to have increased from 14·4 million in June 1960 to 17·3 million in June 1961 and is estimated to have reached to 21·0 million in June 1962 as against the revised target of 20 million set for the last year of the Second Plan.

The *outstanding* amount of advances and bills purchased and discounted by the State co-operative banks as on March 30, 1962* showed a sharp rise of Rs. 36·5 crores to Rs. 161 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 27 crores in the previous year. Their net demand and time liabilities (i.e. exclusive of borrowings from the Reserve Bank and other banks), however, showed a rise of only Rs. 2·3 crores in 1961-62 as compared to Rs. 14·9 crores in 1960-61. The larger demand for credit was met by the State co-operative banks by increased borrowings from the Reserve Bank. The total financial accommodation provided by the Bank to the State co-operative banks shot up by Rs. 34·5 crores during the year (to Rs. 123 crores) or 39·1 per cent as compared to a rise of Rs. 13·1 crores in 1960-61 or 17·5 per cent. During 1961-62, in the sphere of *short-term* finance, the Reserve Bank sanctioned credit limits aggregating Rs. 135·98 crores to 17 State co-operative banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops as compared to Rs. 115·04 crores sanctioned to the same number of banks in 1960-61. The *gross* amount drawn by them was about 14 per cent higher at Rs. 150·72 crores as compared to Rs. 131·66 crores in 1960-61. The amount *outstanding* from these banks was also appreciably higher at Rs. 106·71 crores, showing an increase of about 35 per cent over the year.

The accommodation granted by the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate to State co-operative banks for general banking purposes, under Section 17(4)(*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, aggregated Rs. 9·83 crores (for 3 banks) as compared to only Rs. 3·19 crores (for 4 banks) in 1960-61. The Bank continued to play an important role in financing handloom weavers' co-operatives. During the year, 13 State co-operative banks were granted credit limits totalling Rs. 3·69 crores under Section 17(2)(*bb*) or (4)(*c*), at 1½ per cent below the Bank rate, for financing production and marketing activities of handloom weavers' co-operatives as against Rs. 2·95 crores sanctioned to 12 State co-operative banks during the previous year. The amount *outstanding* at the end of March 1962 was higher by Rs. 94·93 *lakhs* at Rs. 3·36 crores. Financial accommodation provided for the purchase and sale of yarn at the Bank rate under Section 17(2)(*a*) or (4)(*c*) at Rs. 66·75 *lakhs* was also higher by Rs. 21·75 *lakhs*, the amount *outstanding* at the end of March 1962 being Rs. 65·00 *lakhs*, as compared to Rs. 12·50 *lakhs* a year earlier. As in the previous year, short- term accommodation was granted by the Reserve Bank to a State co-operative bank under Section 17(4)(*c*) read with 17(2)(*b*) for financing the working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories. *Gross* drawals during the year totalled Rs. 20·32 crores as compared to Rs. 4·70 crores, in the preceding year. The *outstanding* amount at the end of the year stood at Rs. 18·00 *lakhs* only.

*As on last Friday; the data relate to the State co-operative banks maintaining accounts with the Reserve Bank of India.

State Aid and Reserve Bank Credit to Co-operatives, 1961-62

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees).

Purpose	Amount outstanding at the end of March 1961	Amount advanced during the year April 1961 to March 1962	Amount outstanding at the end of March 1962
	1	2	3
RESERVE BANK CREDIT			
A. Loans to State co-operative banks — Short term :—			
I. Seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops (at 2% below Bank rate)	79,14.42	151,69.42	107,51.22
II. Production and marketing of handloom products (at 1½% below Bank rate)	2,40.70	3,54.30	3,35.63
III. Purchase and sale of yarn (at Bank rate) ...	12.50	1,73.90	65.00
IV. Meeting working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories (at Bank rate) ...	—	20,32.00	18.00
V. General banking purposes (at Bank rate) ...	9.00	9,83.00	18.50
Medium-term—			
1. Agricultural purposes (at 1½% below Bank rate)	7,63.19	7,11.33	10,81.50
II. Financing agriculturists for purchase of shares in co-operative sugar factories (at Bank rate) ...	—	10.00	10.00
B. Loans to State Governments for contribution to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions*	19,95.17	5,42.65	24,36.80
C. Investments in debentures—			
I. Rural debentures	1,07.15	70.81†	1,77.96
II. Ordinary debentures	66.81	72.20†	1,39.02
STATE AID (National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board—Loan Assistance)			
A. National Co-operative Development Fund—			
I. Loans for share capital contribution of co-operative institutions	5,04.64	2,66.84	7,26.50
II. Loans for other purposes			
B. National Warehousing Development Fund—			
I. Loans to Central Warehousing Corporation ...		2.20	
II. Loans for share capital contribution of State Warehousing Corporations	2,87.95	14.75	4,36.66
III. Loans for other purposes		1,49.40	

* Rate of interest charged to State Governments in respect of these loans is *nil* per cent for the first two years, 2% during the next 3 years, 2½% for the next 4 years and 3% during the next 3 years.

† Purchased during the year.

Medium-term financial accommodation sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to 13 State co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 9·67 crores in 1961-62 as compared to Rs. 5·78 crores to 11 banks in 1960-61. Similarly, the *gross* amount drawn also rose from Rs. 4·68 crores during 1960-61 to Rs. 7·21 crores during the year under reference. The *outstanding* amount at the end of March 1962 at Rs. 10·92 crores was higher by 43 per cent as compared to a year ago. During the year, the Reserve Bank accepted in principle the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operative Credit that the Reserve Bank should sanction an additional credit limit to a central co-operative bank upto twice the increase in its fixed deposits and share capital (other than State contribution) during the year prior to that for which the limit applies, provided the aggregate of 'normal' and 'additional' limits do not together exceed twice the owned funds of the bank. The Bank has also agreed to the giving of loans between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 by co-operatives against the creation of a charge on the borrower's land in favour of the lending institution, if (i) legal provisions for the purpose exist in the State concerned, (ii) the administrative arrangements for the registration and enforcement of the charge are adequate, and (iii) the co-operative credit institutions concerned consider such security sufficient for loans of this magnitude.

In the sphere of *long-term* credit, an important development was the consideration by the Central Government of a proposal for setting up a Statutory Corporation for financing agricultural development in the country by the provision of medium and long-term funds. The Corporation when set up, is expected, *inter alia*, to purchase debentures floated by central land mortgage banks in the normal course and also to provide funds for schemes for increasing agricultural production which are remunerative in character, but involve considerable investment or long-periods of waiting, such as development of plantations and of orchards and fruit gardens. In anticipation of the establishment of the Corporation, State Governments have been requested to draw up such schemes and forward them to the Bank for necessary action. While two such schemes, *viz.*, Rubber Plantation Scheme in Kerala and the Musi Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh have made considerable progress, the schemes formulated by the other State Governments have yet to be finalized. The Reserve Bank has agreed, as a purely experimental measure, to provide financial assistance in respect of the two schemes referred to above, to the central land mortgage banks, to the extent of 75 per cent of the funds required by purchasing from out of the resources of its National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund, the special development debentures to be floated by them for this purpose.

The number of central land mortgage banks floating rural as well as *ordinary* debentures during 1961-62 and the total amount issued showed a substantial increase over the previous year. Seven central land mortgage banks—Andhra, Bombay, Gujarat, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab—issued rural debentures for a total sum of Rs. 165·09 *lakhs* in 1961-62 as against four central land mortgage banks for a sum of Rs. 62·50 *lakhs* in 1960-61. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 133·18 *lakhs* or 80·7 per cent of the total amount issued. The Reserve Bank's contribution

to these issues at Rs. 70·81 *lakhs* formed about 42·9 per cent of the total issues as compared to Rs. 33·17 *lakhs* or about 53.1 per cent of the total amount issued in 1960-61. Besides, during the year, 10 central land mortgage banks successfully floated *ordinary* debentures (as distinct from rural debentures) for a total sum of Rs. 13·92 crores (as against Rs. 6·20 crores issued by eight central land mortgage banks in the previous year). Almost the entire amount was subscribed by institutions, the co-operatives contributing a large share at Rs. 6·43 crores (or 46·2 per cent), followed by the Life Insurance Corporation at Rs. 3·51 crores (or 25·2 per cent), the State Bank of India at Rs. 1·25 crores (or 8·9 per cent), other commercial banks at Rs. 89 *lakhs* (or 6·4 per cent), the Reserve Bank of India at Rs. 72 *lakhs* (or 5·2 per cent) and other institutions at Rs. 1·1 crores (or 7·9 per cent). The share of individuals was negligible at Rs. 1·5 *lakhs* (or 0·1 per cent). The Reserve Bank's holdings of both rural and *ordinary* debentures rose from Rs. 1·74 crores as on March 31, 1961 to Rs. 3·17 crores as on March 31, 1962.

The Reserve Bank made a further contribution of Rs. 10 crores to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund during the year, raising the amount to the credit of the Fund as on June 30, 1961 to Rs. 50 crores. From this Fund, the Bank sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 5·60 crores to 12 State Governments for contribution towards the share capital of various co-operative credit institutions as compared to Rs. 3·23 crores to 12 State Governments in the previous year. Out of this sum, Rs. 79 *lakhs* represented the amount sanctioned to 10 State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of small size primary agricultural credit societies. The amount outstanding at the end of the year stood at Rs. 24·37 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 4·42 crores over the year. The Reserve Bank made a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore during the year to the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund, raising the amount to the credit of the Fund to Rs. 6 crores as on June 30, 1961. No occasion has so far arisen for drawing upon this Fund.

A reference was made in the last year's Report to the introduction of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in seven districts. During 1961-62, the programme was extended to four more districts, viz., Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Mandya (Mysore) and Surat (Gujarat). The Reserve Bank has been actively associated with the programme and has endeavoured to keep in view three main objectives, viz., (i) strengthening the financial position and operational efficiency of the co-operative credit structure at the primary and district levels, (ii) rationalization of the loan policy and procedures of central banks to fit in with a production-based credit programme and (iii) making co-operatives the most active participants in the agricultural improvement programme. In fulfilment of these objectives, a series of steps were taken during the year such as equipping the central financing agencies with adequate field staff for ensuring effective supervision over loans, adjustment of credit limit sanctioned so as to be in tune with the seasonal cropping patterns, etc. During the year, limits for a sum of Rs. 1·10 crores under Section 17(4) (*c*) at 2 per cent below Bank rate were sanctioned by the Reserve Bank under the scheme to 5 central co-operative banks in 3 districts as compared to Rs. 65·00 *lakhs* to 3 central

co-operative banks in 2 districts in 1960-61. Although, no amount was drawn during 1960-61, *gross* drawals in 1961-62 aggregated Rs. 97·00 *lakhs* in respect of 4 central co-operative banks. The total amount outstanding at the end of March 1962 stood at Rs. 80·00 *lakhs.*

The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board continued to extend loans and subsidies for the development of marketing and processing co-operatives. Loans were also advanced by the Board to the State Governments and Central Warehousing Corporation for promoting warehousing development. The programme of financial assistance in this regard for 1961-62 was estimated at Rs. 10·44 crores (inclusive of loans and subsidies) of which the Board's share of assistance was placed at Rs. 6·98 crores made up of Rs. 4·83 crores as loans and Rs. 2·15 crores as subsidies. The total loans actually disbursed by the Board during the year totalled Rs. 4·33 crores as compared to Rs. 2·72 crores in 1960-61. Of this, Rs. 2·67 crores were advanced from the National Co-operative Development Fund for share capital contribution of co-operatives and the balance of Rs. 1·66 crores from the National Warehousing Development Fund, a major portion of which was utilised for godown construction, etc. The total loans outstanding as at the end of March 1962 amounted to Rs. 11·63 crores as against Rs. 7·93 crores a year earlier.

Co-operative sugar factories registered further progress during 1960-61 accounting for nearly 15 per cent of the national sugar output. The total share capital of the 53 sugar factories, for which data are available, amounted to Rs. 16·45 crores as on March 31, 1961 of which the Government's contribution was Rs. 6·49 crores. With a view to avoiding concentration of share capital in the hands of non-producer members, the new co-operative sugar factories are required to raise 75 per cent of their total share capital (excluding the share capital contributed by the Government) from grower-members within their area of operation. The total loans sanctioned by the Government (including the Board) and the Industrial Finance Corporation to co-operative sugar factories and outstanding as at the end of 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 3·02 crores and Rs. 21·65 crores, respectively. With the increase in the cost of machinery and the consequent rise in the block capital requirements, the Industrial Finance Corporation decided to grant loans upto 65 per cent of the value of the fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 0·90 crore. The State Bank of India also continued to provide assistance by way of clean loans pending disbursement of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation, loans for working capital and pledge loan facilities. As at the end of March 1961, the outstandings under each of these heads were Rs. 0·63 crore, Rs. 0·38 crore and Rs. 2·53 crores, respectively.

Regarding the processing of other agricultural commodities, there were 824 co-operative units engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, rice milling and oil pressing. But except for cotton processing units, which accounted for 11 per cent of the total cotton processed, the progress made by the other units was negligible.

The programme for development of warehousing continued to be carried out through the agencies of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations. During 1960-61, the Central Warehousing Corporation set up 13 additional warehouses, bringing the total number of warehouses to 40 with an aggregate storage capacity of 80,600 metric tons. The State Warehousing Corporations set up 122 new warehouses, raising the total number of warehouses to 266 with a storage capacity of 2,83,435 metric tons.

Besides subscribing to the share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation, the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board granted loans to various State Governments to enable them to take shares of the State Warehousing Corporations. During 1960-61, share subscription paid to the Central Warehousing Corporation and the loans advanced to State Governments amounted to Rs. 0·40 crore and Rs. 0·10 crore, bringing the total share capital and loan assistance made available during the Second Five Year Plan period to Rs. 1·60 crores and Rs. 0·70 crore, respectively.

VI. CAPITAL MARKET

General.—The capital market continued to be very active during 1961-62. Gilt-edged was steady in the first half of the year, but subsequently evinced an easy tendency. The share markets, despite occasional mild reactions, were generally bullish, although the net rise in the price index of securities was much smaller than in the previous year. The market for new issues continued to be responsive as in last year. Profits of companies were high, profits before tax of 1001 large and medium sized companies closing their accounts during July 1960-June 1961 rising to Rs. 188 crores from Rs. 163 crores in the previous year and corporate savings at Rs. 44 crores were 13·6 per cent higher than in the previous year. Several measures were taken during the year to widen the scope of operations of institutions supplying industrial finance.

Government Securities Market.—The gilt-edged market, which had remained quiet in 1960-61, ruled generally steady till about October 1961 but turned easy thereafter, with the commencement of the busy season. The Reserve Bank's average index number of prices of Government of India Securities (Base: 1952-53=100) remained steady around 101·0 till end-October 1961, but later slipped by stages to 100·5 by end-March 1962. Over the year, the index showed a decline of 0·4 per cent as compared to a decline of 0.2 per cent during 1960-61. The index of State Government Securities, however, moved up fractionally from 101·8 to 102·0.

The generally steady conditions till October 1961 were mainly attributed to the large return of funds to banks during the slack season of 1961 coupled with continued growth in deposits and the consequent revival of investment enquiries. In this context, the Governmental borrowing operations during May and July were fairly successful as the terms offered conformed to market's expectations. The 3½ per cent 1969 Bonds offered in July, for example, gave a slightly higher yield of 3·73 per cent as against 3·70 per cent on the existing tranche of that loan while the yield on the new 4 per cent 1981 Loan worked out to 4·11 per cent as against 4·01 per cent on the existing 4 per cent 1980 Loan. The new State loans offered in August also gave a higher yield of 4·25—4·31 per cent as against 4·12 per cent available on the existing loans of comparable maturity. (For details, see Chapter VIII).

With the commencement of the 1961-62 busy season and the re-emergence of stringency, the market turned easy and some selling pressure was in evidence. The resultant decline was more pronounced in the Central issues than that in the State Loans.

During the year, the Reserve Bank's open market operations (excluding purchases from the State Bank of India in connection with P.L. 480) resulted in net purchases of only Rs. 81 *lakhs* as compared to Rs. 6·52 crores during 1960-61. The investments in Government securities by scheduled banks increased by Rs. 43 crores as against a net reduction of Rs. 156 crores during 1960-61; it may, however, be noted that the large reduction in the preceding year was partly explained by the change in arrangements since May 1960 in regard to the holding of P.L. 480 funds.

Over the year, most of the medium-dated and long-dated loans registered net declines, a part of which was attributable to the higher yields offered on the new Central and State loans floated in July/August 1961. Some of the short-dated issues, however, recorded moderate net gains. In the short-dated section, the 2¾ per cent 1962 Loan showed the largest net rise of 90 nP. partly reflecting the approach of the date of maturity, followed by the 3 per cent 1963-65 Loan which registered a net rise of 35 nP. Gains in other short-dated loans ranged from 5 nP. to 25 nP. Among the medium-dated issues the 3 per cent 1970-75 Loan showed the largest fall of Rs. 1·15. The 3¾ per cent 1967, the 3¾ per cent 1968, and the 3½ per cent 1969 Loans also declined by 65 nP., 50 nP., and 45 nP., respectively. In the long-dated section, the largest fall of 70 nP. was recorded by the 4 per cent 1979 Loan, while the 4 per cent 1980 Loan declined by 65 nP. Of the two new issues, namely, the 3½ per cent 1969 and the 4 per cent 1981, floated in July 1961, while the former showed a discount of 10 nP. over its issue price, the latter was quoting at its issue price. In the non-terminable section, the 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1946, which had risen by 65 nP. in 1960-61, declined sharply by Rs. 3·05 to Rs. 70·80. The 3 per cent Government Paper also eased by Re. 1 to Rs. 70·90. Among State loans also, while the short-dated loans showed handsome gains, the medium-dateds registered net declines. The largest rise was recorded by the 3 per cent 1962 Maharashtra Loan, which advanced by 85 nP. The 3½ per cent 1962, the 4 per cent 1963 and the 4 per cent 1964 Loans of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Madras registered increases ranging from 10 nP. to 75 nP. The 4 per cent 1967 and 1968 issues of some States and the 4 per cent 1969 and 1970 Loans of all the States eased, the declines ranging from 10 nP. to Rs. 1·10. All the thirteen 4¼ per cent 1972 State Loans, floated in September 1961, were quoting below their issue prices, at the end of March 1962, the discounts ranging from 10 nP. to Rs. 1·70.

The yield on Government securities generally continued to rise. In the Central Loans section, the yield on medium-dateds moved up by 0·11 per cent and on long-dateds by 0·04 per cent. Among short-dateds also, the yield on loans with proximity of maturities rose further, although the yield on other issues showed a fractional decline.

The maximum rise in yield of 0·29 per cent was recorded by the 3 per cent 1970-75 Loan. The yield on the 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1946 also moved up by 0·18 per cent (to 4·23 per cent) as against a fractional fall of 0·02 per cent during 1960-61. As regards State Loans, while the yield on short-dated issues declined on an average by 0·05 per cent, the yield on medium-dateds rose by 0·08 per cent. During 1960-61, the yield on State Loans had recorded an appreciable rise of 0·30 per cent on an average.

Industrial Securities Market.—The stock market ruled generally firm during 1961-62. There were occasional reactions, e.g., once between mid-June and mid-September and again in mid-November to mid-December but they were largely of a technical character and the underlying trend was bullish. The Reserve Bank's index number of prices of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (base: 1952-53=100),

which had risen from 119·7 in early 1958 to 182·6 by the end of March 1961, rose further to 183·1 by April 8 and, after reacting to 178·1 by the third week of April, moved up to 184·2 by mid-June 1961. The index declined to 175·8 by early September but rose to 189·1 by mid-November and, after a short break to 182·4 by mid-December, rose more or less continuously, to a peak of 192·8 by the end of February; it stood at 192·7 for the week ended March 31, 1962. Over the year, share prices, as measured by the Reserve Bank's index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities showed a net rise of 6 per cent on top of a rise of 13 per cent in 1960-61, 10 per cent during 1959-60 and 16 per cent during 1958-59. As compared to the low of 119·7 reached in early January 1958, the level at end-March 1962 represents a rise of 61 per cent, as against a net fall of about 26 per cent in the earlier bearish phase from September 1956 to December 1957.

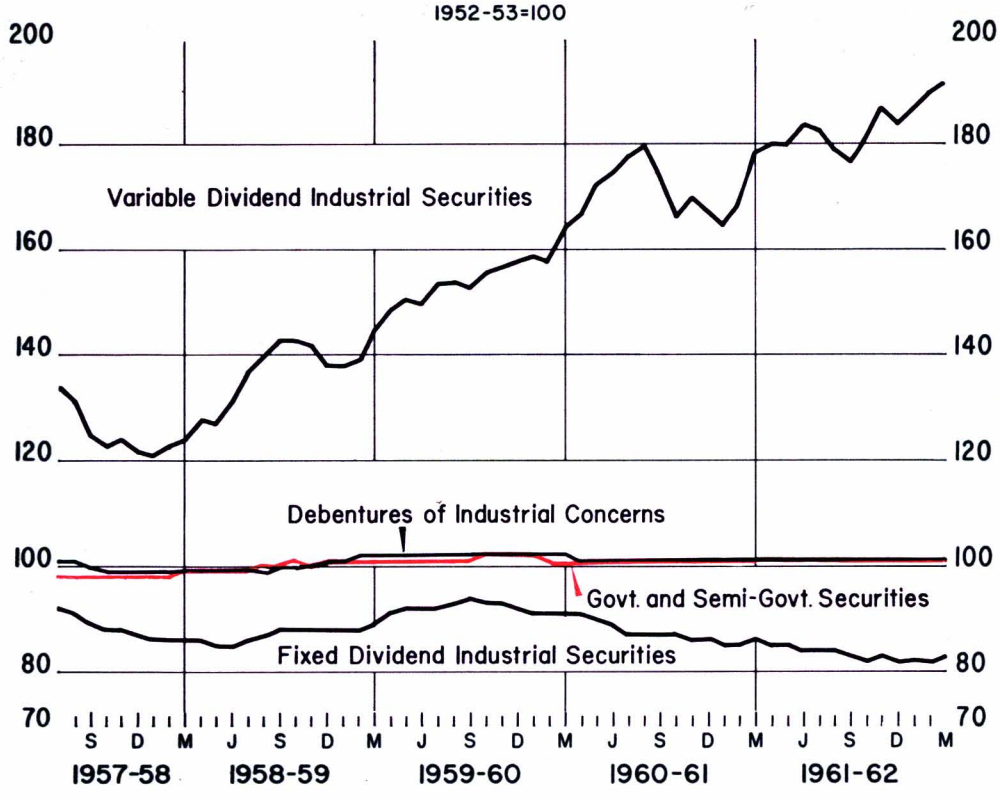
As in the previous three years, the major underlying factors contributing to the rise in equity prices during 1961-62 were (i) the continued uptrend in industrial production, (ii) growth prospects for industries, particularly engineering and chemicals, under the protectionist impact of continuing import curbs, (iii) various incentive schemes for export promotion announced by the Government, (iv) broadening of investment interest in shares in the context of the prevailing paucity of stocks, particularly of first class scrips and (v) encouraging corporate news including prospects for issue of bonus shares following the reduction in the tax on bonus issues announced in the budget for 1961-62.

The recovery in equities noticed since mid-January 1961 continued upto about the first week of April ; thereafter, a mild reaction set in lasting upto the third week of April which was mainly attributed to (*i*) uncertainty arising from the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament that the entire investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation should be taken over by the Government as an unfunded debt and (*ii*) reports of power shortage in parts of the country. From the last week of April, however, equities resumed their uptrend, inspired by renewed optimism regarding substantial foreign aid for the Third Plan and encouraging corporate news. In Bombay, an additional stimulant was provided by reports that the sub-committee appointed by the Bombay Stock Exchange Authorities to go into the working of the margin system had, in effect, recommended the *status quo*, thus obviating the need for Government intervention.

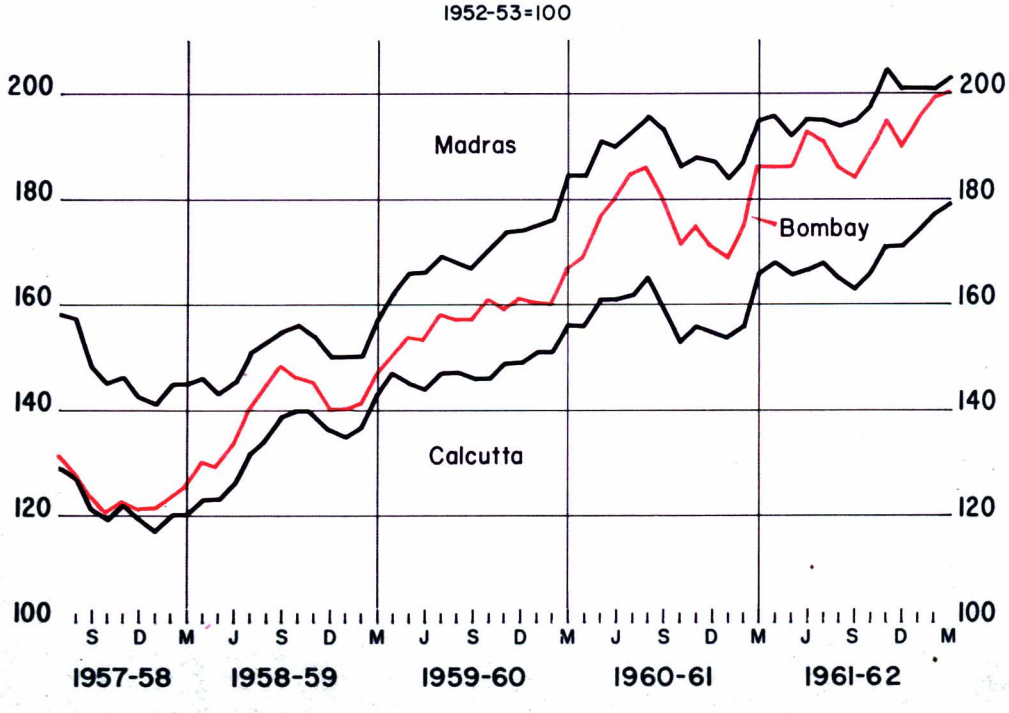
The buoyancy was followed by a reaction from mid-June lasting upto about mid-September attributable mainly to (*i*) renewed fears of stringent Governmental measures to curb excessive speculation and (*ii*) growing concern about the deterioration in foreign exchange reserves. The decline in prices was partly attributed to bear pressure in some leading scrips both in Calcutta and Bombay, and the Stock Exchange Authorities took appropriate corrective steps. The Calcutta Stock Exchange Authorities imposed, effective August 17, special daily margins on sellers at Rs. 2 per share in Indian Iron and Rs. 1·50 per share in Hindustan Motors, Rohtas Industries and Burrakur Coal. Further, on August 24, the authorities imposed an interim

GRAPH 9

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES, ALL-INDIA



VARIABLE DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES - REGIONAL



clearing in Dunlop Rubber and Rohtas Industries and also imposed a margin of Rs. 4 per share on fresh sales of Dunlop Rubber and raised the margin on fresh sales of Rohtas Industries from Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 3·50 per share. With the abatement of selling pressure, these margins were withdrawn on September 4. The authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange removed on August 18, 1961 Tata Locomotives and National Rayon from the list of shares which had till then been subject to special deposit making-up margins payable by bulls. Further, in view of the heavy sales in Khatau and Standard, the authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange introduced on September 8, special deposit making-up margins payable by bears in these scrips. *

From mid-September to mid-November, equities again experienced a bullish trend which reflected, in the main, the market's favourable reaction to the statement made by the Finance Minister at the meeting of Stock Exchange Presidents, on September 9, indicating that the Government had no intention of interfering with the day-to-day working of the Exchanges. Sentiment was also favourably influenced by (*i*) the rejection by the Government of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee of Parliament for taking over by the Government of the investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation as an unfunded debt and (*ii*) a stream of encouraging corporate news.

Share prices reacted again from mid-November to mid-December as a sequel to (*i*) the reported statement by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on November 27 that the proposed new system of automatic margins would be enforced shortly (which was introduced on the various Exchanges in December-details given later), (*ii*) reports of fresh incursions by the Chinese into Indian territory and (*iii*) anxiety over the Goa situation. In the context of the steep decline in prices early in December, the authorities of the Calcutta Stock Exchange imposed, effective December 5, special margins on fresh sales in all the 12 cleared scrips, the rate of margin varying from 50 nP. to Rs. 3 †. The Bombay Stock Exchange authorities also reimposed on December 8, 1961 special deposit making-up prices against *bears* in respect of some of the cleared scrips. Partly as a result of these corrective measures, the declining trend in share prices was arrested towards mid-December. From about the end of December, the market turned bullish, taking share prices to yet another peak towards the end of February. The general ebullience in share prices during this period was mainly attributed to (*i*) the relaxation by the Reserve Bank on January 13 of the minimum margin on banks' advances against shares from 50 per cent to 40 per cent, (*ii*) the passing off, without mishap, of the " Ashtagrahi " (a rare alignment of planets) and (*iii*) the announcement of rights and bonus issues by a number of companies. During March, the market turned somewhat cautious pending the formation of the new Union Cabinet and on apprehensions of heavy taxation in the final Budget in view of the large deficit disclosed by the ' lame-duck ' budget presented on March 14, but the undertone was distinctly firm. It may be noted that, in this bullish phase, the price rise was not merely confined to scrips in the forward list but many of the cash scrips recorded even more appreciable rises.

* These margins were withdrawn on October 6, 1961.

† These margins were withdrawn on December 21, 1961.

Over the year, as stated earlier, the all-India index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities recorded a rise of 6 per cent. Region-wise, the Calcutta market showed the largest rise (6·2 per cent), followed by the Bombay market (5·9 per cent) and the Madras market (2·7 per cent). In 1960-61, the rises were more marked ; the Bombay market had registered a rise of 17·1 per cent, the Calcutta market of 9·6 per cent and the Madras market of 8·5 per cent.

While the general index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities showed a rise, the trends in the indices of the constituent sub-groups revealed wide divergences, reflecting the operation of special factors affecting individual industries. Thus, while the sub-groups cotton textiles, jute textiles, banks, cement, electrical machinery, silk and woollen, electricity generation and supply, machinery other than transport and electrical and paper registered rises over the year, the sub-groups coffee, tea and rubber plantations, sugar, coal, shipping and other transport, iron and steel and transport equipment recorded net declines. The sub-group cotton textiles registered the maximum rise of 23·7 per cent due mainly to reports of better working of a number of units and the announcement of rights and bonus issues by some of them. The sub-groups banks and cement rose by 17·0 per cent and 13·2 per cent, respectively, the former on expectations of higher profits and prospects of rights issues and the latter because of the grant of an increase in retention prices. The jute textile sub-group moved up by 10·3 per cent reflecting mainly the improved outlook for the industry. The sub-groups silk and woollen, electrical machinery, and machinery other than transport and electrical recorded rises of 7·6 per cent, 7·0 per cent and 5·7 per cent, respectively, mainly on continued growth prospects for these industries. Among the important sub-groups that suffered declines, sugar was the worst to suffer and dropped by 19·5 per cent; sentiment in this sub-group was adversely affected because of the enactment of the Maharashtra Land Ceilings Bill and fears of a decline in profits owing mainly to accumulation of stocks with the industry and the cut in production for the 1961-62 season. The sub-group coal recorded a fall of 10·3 per cent, following accumulation of stocks at pit-heads owing to continued wagon shortage; even the upward revision of coal prices early in February 1962 failed to stimulate interest in these shares, as the new prices were expected to benefit only better quality coal producers. The sub-group shipping fell further by 10·3 per cent on continued stiffer competition for Indian companies. The iron and steel sub-group eased by 8·3 per cent mainly due to the difficulties experienced by companies in attaining the rated capacity. Coffee plantations and tea plantations also declined by 20·7 per cent and 9·0 per cent, respectively, owing to difficulties faced in the export markets and falling profit margins in the context of higher costs of production.

In contrast to the trend noticed in the variable dividend industrial securities, prices of preference shares tended to sag. The index of preference shares, which had dropped by 5·5 per cent in 1960-61, declined further by 3·6 per cent during 1961-62 due partly to the change, introduced in the 1959-60 budget, in the system of taxation of company dividends which, despite subsequent amendments, tended to reduce dividend receipts for the preference shareholders. Moreover, this type of investment

also seems to have become less attractive for the investors as there are no chances of any substantial capital appreciation as in the case of equity shares. The index for debentures, however, kept relatively steady, registering a rise of 0·3 per cent during 1961-62 as against a fractional decline of 0·9 per cent in the preceding year.

As regards the pattern of yields*, the average yield on variable dividend industrial securities recorded a net decline of 0·07 per cent as compared to 0·35 per cent in the preceding year and of 1·00 per cent over the level of 5·64 per cent reached in August 1956 when the market was on the crest of a boom. Region-wise, the rise in average yield in 1961-62 was significant in Madras (0·58 per cent) as against a fall (0·51 per cent) in 1960-61; the average yield in Bombay also moved up fractionally by 0·08 per cent as against a drop of 0·39 per cent in the preceding year. In Calcutta, however, the average yield slipped down further by 0·37 per cent during the year on top of a fall of 0·28 per cent last year.

The average yield on preference shares moved up from 5·32 per cent in March 1961 to 5·76 per cent in March 1962. The average yield on debentures, on the other hand, showed no significant change over the year; it stood at 4·18 per cent in March 1962 as compared to 4·16 per cent a year ago.

New Margin System.—An event during the year was the introduction by the various Stock Exchanges, early in December, of a new uniform margin system applicable to business in forward scrips. It may be mentioned that, at the meeting of the Stock Exchange Presidents held on September 9, 1961, the Finance Minister had indicated that the Government had no intention to interfere with the day-to-day working of the Exchanges and wanted to encourage a spirit of self-discipline among members as well as to create an effective, autonomous administrative machinery. As a first step in this direction, a Standing Committee of the Presidents of all the Stock Exchanges was constituted with a view to discussing various "problems relating to unhealthy speculation in the share markets and to evolve solutions for the development of sound share market operation". At the first meeting of the Standing Committee held on October 4, it was decided to introduce a new margin system on all the Stock Exchanges.

The main features of the new margin scheme, as distinguished from the schemes which were in force till then, are that (i) the new system is applicable uniformly on all the stock exchanges and (ii) the margins are automatic (that is, the margins would come into force automatically as soon as prices vary by a certain percentage during any settlement period or according to the aggregate business carried over from one settlement to the other) and are not left to the discretion of the Stock Exchange authorities. The new scheme consists of (1) carry-over margins and (2) interim margins. *Carry-over* margins are levied on a slab basis on the aggregate value of purchases or sales carried over in respect of each cleared scrip, the margin payable varying from 2 per cent for carryover business on the first Rs. 5 lakhs to 30 per cent on business in excess of Rs. 40 lakhs. *Interim* margins come into operation whenever

* The yields referred to here are free of income-tax.

(i) the market price touches or crosses a level of 10 per cent above or below the making-up price fixed for the previous clearing, (ii) the market price touches a level of 15 per cent above or below the making-up price fixed for the clearing preceding the previous clearing and (iii) the market price touches a level of 5 per cent above or below the last interim margin making-up price when such interim making-up price has been fixed. These margins are payable on the net outstanding purchases or sales as the case may be at the close of the day on which the margins become effective. The rate of interim margin is fixed at 50 per cent of the difference between the interim making-up prices fixed for such scrip in the current clearing and the last interim making-up price or failing that the making-up price for the previous settlement.

Under the new system of margins, there is no free limit as such, but members are allowed a set-off in the amount of margin on the basis of the security deposit provided by a member and the value of his right of membership.

Capital Issues.—During 1961, the new issue market continued to be active, judged from the magnitude of fresh capital raised and public response to new issues in general, as well as the volume of sanctions for capital issues. A number of new issues with growth prospects, particularly those with foreign collaboration, attracted sizeable oversubscriptions.

According to official data, the total fresh capital *raised* by non-Government companies through shares (other than bonus) and debentures was slightly higher at Rs. 88·7 crores (preliminary) in 1961 as compared to Rs. 87·6 crores (revised) raised in 1960, but substantially higher as compared to Rs. 71·6 crores raised in 1959. Total *consents* granted by the Controller of Capital Issues to the companies in the private sector for issue of shares (other than bonus) and debentures which provide a rough indicator of investment intentions were significantly higher by 16 per cent during 1961 (around Rs. 133 crores) as compared to 1960 (Rs. 114 crores). Security-wise, ordinary shares accounted for as much as Rs. 102·8 crores (77·5 per cent), debentures for Rs. 21·2 crores (16·0 per cent) and preference shares for Rs. 8·7 crores (6·5 per cent).

A noticeable feature of the consents granted during the year was the spurt in consents for bonus issues. Consents for bonus issues which had steadily fallen from Rs. 15 crores in 1957 to less than one crore of rupees in 1960, mainly as a sequel to the enhancement of the tax on bonus issues in May 1957, recorded a significant rise to Rs. 10·3 crores in 1961, favourably influenced by the reduction in the tax on such issues from 30 per cent to 12-1/2 per cent announced in the 1961-62 budget. Another highlight of the data on consents to the private sector companies was the substantial increase in the amount consented for foreign participation in new issues (Rs. 33·8 crores including bonus and miscellaneous issues) which formed 18 per cent of the total consents in 1961 as compared to about 13 per cent each (or about Rs. 19 crores) in the preceding two years. A country-wise break-up of the amounts consented to non-residents during 1961 revealed that allotments to the U.K. and U.S.A. residents together

accounted for three-fourths of the total amount consented to non-residents, the share of the U.K. residents alone being 47 per cent.

Working of Finance Corporations.—During 1961-62, loans sanctioned by the *Industrial Finance Corporation of India* in respect of 46 industrial concerns, aggregated Rs. 25·99 crores, of which Rs. 2·22 crores were in foreign currency. The amount sanctioned, although slightly lower than the record figure of Rs. 27·48 crores sanctioned in 1960-61, was substantially higher in comparison with figures for any other preceding year. Disbursements during the year were larger at Rs. 8·12 crores, as compared to Rs. 7·42 crores in 1960-61. Since its inception in July 1948 and upto the end of March 1962, the Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 125·66 crores, in respect of 418 applications, of which Rs. 63·02 crores or 50 per cent have been disbursed.

During the year, the Corporation underwrote jointly with other institutions and/or brokers, two equity issues and five preference issues for a total of Rs. 41 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs equity and Rs. 31 lakhs preference) against which Rs. 9·14 lakhs of equity and Rs. 18·89 lakhs of preference shares were taken up by the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation also approved proposals for underwriting of shares to the extent of Rs. 47·50 lakhs. The Corporation approved four fresh applications† for guarantee of deferred payments for a sum of Rs. 63 lakhs in respect of machinery and equipment to be imported from abroad as against Rs. 13·12 crores guaranteed during 1960-61. Letters of guarantee were issued by the Corporation during the year to the extent of Rs. 5·58 crores, as against Rs. 2·95 crores during 1960-61.

The Corporation's resources both of rupee and of foreign currency were further augmented during the year. The Corporation strengthened its capital base through the issue, in March 1962, of additional share capital of Rs. 2 crores, carrying the guarantee of Central Government for the repayment of principal and the payment of a minimum dividend of 4 per cent (subject to tax at source)*. As regards foreign exchange resources, a further loan of U.S. $ 20 million was granted by the Agency for International Development of the U.S.A. (formerly the Development Loan Fund) in March 1962 for being advanced to industrial concerns in the private sector which apply for foreign exchange loans. The Reconstruction Loan Corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany also agreed to sanction to the Corporation a loan of DM 15 million.

The Corporation's outstanding borrowings from the Central Government in terms of Section 21(4) of the IFC Act were higher at Rs. 17·75 crores, as against Rs. 15·25 crores a year ago. The Corporation did not have any outstanding borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India at the end of March 1962; these had amounted to Rs. 51 lakhs at the end of March 1961.

The year under review witnessed a further expansion in the activities of the *State Financial Corporations.* Loans sanctioned by the 15 State Financial

† Inclusive of one application for the enhancement of the amount of guarantee previously sanctioned.

* The rate of guaranteed dividend on shares issued prior to this issue was 2¼ per cent (subject to tax at source).

Corporations (including the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.) rose from Rs. 9·16 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 12·91 crores or by about 40 per cent. The increase in disbursements was even more significant, these rising from Rs. 4·75 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 8·07 crores in 1961-62 or by as much as 70 per cent. Since their inception upto end-March 1962, the State Financial Corporations have sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 49·10 crores, of which Rs. 30·22 crores or 62 per cent were disbursed. Outstanding loans and advances increased over the year by Rs. 6·18 crores to Rs. 23·28 crores. The ratio of loans and advances to total assets remained virtually unchanged around 57 per cent.

To meet the increased demand for assistance from industrial concerns, all the State Financial Corporations excepting Orissa, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir State Financial Corporations issued bonds for an aggregate amount of Rs. 7·50 crores, the details of which are given below.

Bonds issued by State Financial Corporations

Name of the Corporation	Date of Issue	Details of Issue	Issue Price (%) Rs.	Amount offered (Rs. crores)	Amount retained (Rs. crores)
Assam	April 1961	4½% 1971	99.50	0.50	0.50
	Feb. 1962	4¾% 1974	100.00	0.50	0.55
Punjab	May 1961	4½% 1971	99.00	0.50	0.55
Andhra Pradesh	May 1961	4½% 1971	100.00	0.50	0.55
Bihar	Oct. 1961	4½% 1971	98.00	0.50	0.50
Uttar Pradesh	Jan. 1962	4½% 1972	99.00	0.50	0.53
Rajasthan	-do-	4½% 1972	99.50	0.50	0.50
Bombay	-do-	4½% 1972	100.00	1.00	1.10
Kerala	-do-	4¾% 1974	100.00	0.50	0.55
Mysore	-do-	4½% 1972	99.50	0.50	0.55
West Bengal	-do-	4¾% 1974	100.00	0.50	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	March 1962	4¾% 1974	100.00	0.50	0.55
Madras	-do-	4¾% 1974	100.00	1.00	1.00

This brings the total amount of bonds issued by the State Financial Corporations and outstanding at the end of March 1962 to Rs. 14·34 crores* as against Rs. 7·17 crores at the end of March 1961.

In September 1961, the Central Government issued under Section 46** of the State Financial Corporations Act, a notification in terms of which Section 37A relating to inspection by Reserve Bank and Section 38 of the Act regarding submission of returns were made applicable to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.

* Excluding the bonds issued by the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation which entered the market on March 29, 1962.

**Section 46 of the Act provides that all or any of the provisions of the above Act can be made applicable to a financial institution in existence at the commencement of the Act which has for its object the financing of industrial concerns.

With a view to enlarging the scope of assistance provided by these corporations, the State Financial Corporations Act 1951 was further amended in March 1962. The Amendment Act which came into force on April 16, 1962 empowers the corporations to guarantee (*a*) loans raised by industrial concerns from scheduled banks or state co-operative banks and (*b*) deferred payments due from any industrial concern in connection with the purchase of capital goods within India. The Amendment Act also enhances the limit of accommodation in respect of public limited companies and co-operative societies from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. The scope of the definition of an industrial concern has also been enlarged, so as to include hotel and transport industries, and also concerns engaged in the development of contiguous area of land as an industrial estate.

Another important amendment seeks to strengthen the financial resources of the corporations. Prior to the amendment, a corporation could borrow from the Reserve Bank for periods upto 90 days only. The Amendment Act empowers a corporation to borrow from the Reserve Bank in addition for periods upto eighteen months against certain specified securities, provided such amount borrowed does not at any time exceed 60 per cent of the paid-up share capital of the corporation. The corporations are also empowered to borrow from the State Governments, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, and also from any notified financial institution @ with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. Provision has also been made for enabling the corporations to act as agents of any financial institution notified by the Central Government in respect of loans or advances granted or debentures subscribed by such institution †. The corporations can also accept from the State Governments or with the prior approval of the State Government and the Reserve Bank, from a local authority or any other person, deposits repayable after a period of twelve months, instead of five years hitherto. The aggregate borrowing limit ‡ of a corporation has also been enhanced from *five* times to *ten* times its paid-up share capital and reserve fund.

The magnitude of financial assistance provided by the *Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.* during 1961 in terms of both loans sanctioned and amount disbursed was larger than in any preceding year. The *net** amount of assistance approved during 1961 aggregated Rs. 11·30 crores in respect of 38 companies, of which Rs. 6·79 crores was accounted for by foreign currency loans while the balance represented rupee loans (Rs. 3·66 crores), underwriting of shares (Rs. 55 lakhs) and direct subscriptions to shares and debentures (Rs. 30 lakhs). The amount disbursed (including amount in respect of foreign currency loans)

@ The Central Government has notified Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. as an institution from whom State Financial Corporations can borrow.

† The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. has been notified by the Central Government for this purpose.

‡ Including contingent liability in the form of guarantees given or underwriting agreements entered into by it.

* i.e. excluding the amount of assistance sanctioned but subsequently withdrawn, reduced or not proceeded with by the applicant companies. Including these, *gross* assistance approved of by the Corporation during 1961 aggregated Rs. 13.76 crores in respect of 42 companies, as against Rs. 13.43 crores sanctioned in respect of 44 companies during 1960.

nearly doubled from Rs. 3·11 crores in 1960 to Rs. 5·95 crores in 1961. The total net sanctions of the Corporation since its inception in 1955 and upto 1961 amounted to Rs. 42·71 crores of which Rs. 18·41 crores or 43 per cent were disbursed by the end of 1961.

The Corporation completed during the year, five underwriting operations for a total of Rs. 78 lakhs, against which it was called upon to take up Rs. 41 lakhs.

In keeping with its expanding operations, the Corporation strengthened its foreign exchange resources by obtaining during the third quarter of 1960 a West German credit of DM 5 million (about Rs. 60 lakhs) from the Kreditanstalt of the Federal Republic of Germany and negotiated for an additional credit of DM 5 million. The Corporation also secured a fourth line of credit of U. S.$ 20 million (Rs. 9·52 crores) from the World Bank raising the total credit sanctioned to it to $ 60 million (Rs. 28·56 crores).

The *Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd.* registered an impressive growth in its volume of business, mainly facilitated by the changes effected by the Corporation in its scheme of refinance (*vide* last Report). The Corporation received during 1961-62, 74 applications for Rs. 12·20 crores, as against 34 applications for Rs. 5·63 crores in 1960-61 and sanctioned 60 applications for Rs. 10·61 crores, as against 24 applications for Rs. 3·53 crores sanctioned during 1960-61. The amount disbursed during the year was also substantially larger at Rs. 5·75 crores, as against Rs. 1·86 crores during 1960-61. Since its inception in June 1958 and upto the end of March 1962, the Corporation received 128 applications for Rs. 22·04 crores*, of which 104 applications for Rs. 18·30 crores** were sanctioned. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 8·97 crores.

As part of its programme to reorient and enlarge the scope of its operations, the Corporation took further steps during the year. These included, *inter alia*, (1) the decision to entertain applications for refinance of loans given jointly by two or more banks or by a bank and a term lending institution, provided such loans satisfied the other criteria for refinance, (2) the proposal to refinance the medium-term part (namely, instalments falling due within 7-10 years) of longer-term loans and (3) the decision to refinance medium-term export credits (i.e. for periods ranging from over 6 months to 5 years) granted to exporters of engineering and capital goods. The Corporation has offered to provide refinancing facilities to banks which provide term finance to mining units for implementing their expansion programme for which the I.B.R.D. has sanctioned a loan of $ 35 million.

To meet its increased requirements, the Corporation borrowed during the year further two instalments of Rs. 1 crore each from the Government of India out of the

* 6 applications for Rs. 1.14 crores were rejected and 3 applications for Rs. 44 lakhs were withdrawn.

**Out of the sanctioned amount, 2 sanctions for Rs. 60 lakhs were treated as lapsed and an amount of Rs. 1.05 crores was not to be availed of.

P.L.480 funds allotted to it, raising the outstanding borrowings from Government to Rs. 7 crores. The rate of interest payable by the Corporation on its borrowings from Government was fixed higher at 2-1/2 per cent as against 1-3/4 per cent in the preceding year.

Financing of Small-Scale Industries.—The promotion and development of small-scale industries continued to receive the special attention of the Central and State Governments. The Small-Scale Industries Board which helps the Central Government in formulating policies and programmes relating to their development was reconstituted for a period of two years effective July 1961. Some State Governments have, in recent years, been establishing Small Industries Corporations, broadly on the lines of the National Small Industries Corporation, for promoting the development of small-scale industries in their respective States. The first such Corporation was set up in U.P. in 1958, followed by Mysore in 1960, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal in 1961 and Gujarat and Punjab in early 1962. The Governments of Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are also contemplating to set up similar corporations. In Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the State Governments have also set up Industrial Development Corporations on the lines of the National Industrial Development Corporation.

The financial assistance granted by the Central Government to States, in the form of loans and grants, for purposes of making loans to small-scale industries, has been steadily rising, the amount of assistance thus provided rising from Rs. 4·95 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 5·60 crores in 1961-62 (revised) and to Rs. 6·28 crores in 1962-63 (Budget). For the Second Five-Year Plan period as a whole, the Centre's assistance to States and Union Territories for this purpose totalled Rs. 23·01 crores (Rs. 17·28 crores by way of loans and Rs. 5·73 crores by way of grants). The assistance of the States for this purpose was Rs. 12·43 crores.

The Government of India's Scheme for the guarantee of advances granted by specified banks and other financial institutions to small-scale industries, which is in operation since July 1960, made striking progress during the year. By end-March 1962, the Guarantee Organisation had received 2523 applications for Rs. 8·93 crores, as against only 610 applications for Rs. 2·08 crores received upto end-March 1961. The bulk of the applications was from the State Bank of India, which has been operating, since 1956, a scheme of liberalised credit for small-scale industries and has decided to bring all advances to such industries under the guarantee cover. Applications accepted for guarantee upto end-March 1962 numbered 2285 for a total amount of Rs. 7·63 crores as against 523 applications for Rs. 1·75 crores at the end of March 1961.

Further steps were taken during the year to facilitate the operation of the Scheme and to encourage credit institutions to enlarge their advances to small-scale industries. Thus, it was decided (i) to accept certificates of the credit institutions in *lieu* of affidavits as evidence of the size of small-scale units, (ii) to permit credit institutions to make temporary alterations in the limits and the margins in guaranteed accounts in urgent cases on condition that in all such cases the variations are reported

to the Guarantee Organisation immediately for confirmation and the additional risks are assumed by the credit institutions, if the relaxations are not approved, (iii) to consider applications from industrial units whose accounts have been guaranteed under the Guarantee Scheme, for import of essential raw materials, spare parts, etc. on a priority basis, if they are backed by the recommendations of the lending institutions and (iv) to allow scheduled banks to borrow additional funds at the Bank rate from the Reserve Bank on the basis of the increase in their advances to such industries.

The experimental period of two years for which the Scheme was originally introduced ended in June 1962, but it has been decided to keep it in operation, pending the completion of the review of its working.

The State Bank of India's liberalised credit scheme for financing small-scale industries recorded further progress during 1961-62. The number of units assisted and the aggregate credit limits sanctioned to them increased from 2633 and Rs. 8·85 crores as at the end of March 1961 to 2917 and Rs. 10·38 crores, respectively, as at the end of March 1962. The outstanding loans under the scheme also stood higher at Rs. 4·93 crores at the end of March 1962, as against Rs. 4·21 crores a year earlier. Similar advances sanctioned by the eight subsidiaries of the State Bank of India amounted to Rs. 3·72 crores in respect of 509 units at the end of March 1962 as compared to Rs. 3·64 crores sanctioned in respect of 469 units upto end-March, 1961. The amount outstanding at the end of March 1962 was Rs. 1·61 crores.

Mention was made in the previous Reports of the agency arrangements entered into by the State Bank of India with five State Financial Corporations, viz. Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporations, under which the State Bank acts as an agent of these corporations for furnishing credit reports, scrutinising loan applications, disbursing loans, etc. During 1961-62, two more Corporations, viz. Rajasthan and Orissa entered into similar agreements with the Bank.

In some of the States, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan, Assam and Gujarat, the State Financial Corporations have been functioning as agents of their respective State Governments, for channeling concessional finance to small-scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Acts/Rules. During the year, the West Bengal Financial Corporation was appointed as agent of the State Government for the purpose. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also agreed in principle to appoint their respective Corporations as agents for routing Government funds to small-scale industries.

The *National Small Industries Corporation* made considerable progress during 1961 in its assistance to small-scale industries, both in securing orders for small-scale industries from Government departments and supplying machinery to industrial units under its hire-purchase scheme. By end-1961, the Corporation had secured 4585 orders valued at Rs. 15·01 crores as against 2774 orders valued at Rs. 8·3 crores at end-1960. The applications accepted under its hire-purchase scheme numbered 7117

for 29,385 machines valued at Rs. 28·75 crores, against which 5711 machines valued at Rs. 5·58 crores were delivered. At the end of December 1960, 3990 applications for 14,992 machines valued at Rs. 15·98 crores had been accepted, against which 4225 machines valued at Rs. 3·9 crores had been delivered. With a view to streamlining the working procedure so as to ensure expeditious delivery of machines, the Corporation reduced during the year the percentage of earnest money for purchase of machinery valued at less than Rs. 50,000 from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. For machines valued above Rs. 50,000, the buyers have been given a choice to pay 5 per cent in cash and give a bank guarantee for the remaining 15 or 25 per cent, as the case may be, encashable at the time of delivery of the machines. More favourable terms are offered to applications sponsored by State Governments and industrial co-operatives and for machines costing upto Rs. 2,000. Following the decision of the Government of India to extend certain facilities to ancillary units for selected industries upto a capital ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs, the Corporation has decided to supply machinery on hire-purchase basis to ancillary units in these industries at concessional rates of earnest money and a flat rate of interest at 4-1/2 per cent.

A reference was made in the last Report to the loan of $ 10 million obtained by the Corporation from the Development Loan Fund, to be used for the supply of imported machines to small-scale units on hire-purchase basis. For the utilisation of this credit, the Corporation introduced during the year two special schemes, viz. Bank Guarantee Scheme and Special Hire Purchase Scheme. According to the former scheme, only 20 per cent of the c.i.f. cost of machines is required to be deposited with application as earnest money and the balance of 80 per cent, which is covered by a bank guarantee is to be paid in four equal annual instalments. Under the latter scheme, 20 per cent of the value of the machines is required to be paid as earnest money against offer and another 20 per cent before the handing over of shipping documents. The balance of 60 per cent is to be paid in five equal annual instalments. The Corporation also obtained three lines of foreign credit viz. a yen credit of Rs. 30 lakhs, U.K. credit of Rs. 10 lakhs and West German credit of Rs. 119 lakhs, to be utilised for importing machines.

Mention may be made here of the Government of India's decision to place a revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores at the disposal of the Tea Board to enable it to grant long-term loans to tea estates for replanting, replacement and/or extension of old tea areas. The loan is to be at the rate of Rs. 7,400 per hectare to gardens in the plains and Rs. 9,900 per hectare to gardens in hilly areas, carrying interest at 7 per cent per annum with 1/2 per cent rebate for prompt payment of interest and principal on due dates. The repayment is to be in eight equal annual instalments commencing from the seventh anniversary of the disbursement of the first instalment of the loan. The primary security prescribed for the advance is the mortgage of property of the borrower which will rank *pari passu* with the equitable mortgage created in favour of a commercial bank by the deposit of title deeds of the property for obtaining crop hypothecation loans. As on April 24, 1962, the Tea Board had received under this scheme 36 applications for loans involving a total sum of Rs. 2·16 crores.

VII. BULLION MARKET

General.—In bullion, silver evinced a further sharp rise during 1961-62, ready silver soaring to a new all-time peak of Rs. 219·65 (per kilogram) on March 29, 1962. In gold also, the prices showed a further sizeable rise in the first half of the year, but this was followed by a more or less equivalent decline in the latter half.@ Ready gold touched an all-time peak of Rs. 126·00 (per 10 grams) on September 27, 1961 but declined to Rs. 119·75 by March 31, 1962. Over the year, silver recorded a net rise of Rs. 17·45 (or 8·6 per cent) from Rs. 202·10 to Rs. 219·55 per kilogram on top of a rise of Rs. 16·43 (or 8·8 per cent) in 1960-61 and Rs. 14·25 (or 8·3 per cent) in 1959-60. In gold, the ready rate showed a net rise of only 40 nP. (or 0·3 per cent) from Rs. 119·35 to Rs. 119·75 per 10 grams as compared to a rise of Rs. 7·60 (or 6·8 per cent) in 1960-61 and Rs. 8·63 (or 8·4 per cent) in 1959-60. In silver, the average price for 1961-62 was higher than that for 1960-61 by 6·6 per cent and in gold by 5·5 per cent. The range of price variations during the year, however, narrowed from Rs. 28·30 in silver and Rs. 17·28 in gold in 1960-61 to Rs. 22·70 in silver and Rs. 10·15 in gold in 1961-62.

As regards the broad trends in bullion prices during 1961-62, the decline noticed towards the close of 1960-61 continued generally during April and May 1961 in both gold and silver. During June, however, the earlier uptrend reasserted itself, which, in the case of silver persisted almost through the rest of the year; in gold, on the other hand, a rise upto September was virtually wiped out by a subsequent sharp decline. In silver, the rise occurred in the wake of continued high demand for ready, particularly for industrial uses against paucity of supplies; the import of Tibetan silver coins which had been a major source of supply in 1956-57 and 1957-58 has virtually ceased since 1959-60. The firmness was also partly aided by the sharp rise in silver prices following the announcement (referred to below) of President Kennedy to halt the sales of 'free' silver. In gold, on the other hand, demand for ready slackened alongside heavy arrivals after September which caused a sharp break in prices. An interesting feature of the movement in prices in gold was that, in the busy season of 1961-62, prices showed a contra-seasonal fall of Rs. 1.85 per 10 grams as against rises of Rs. 5·60 and Rs. 9·86, respectively, in 1960-61 and 1959-60. The price trends in gold and silver during 1961-62 are noticed below separately in some detail.

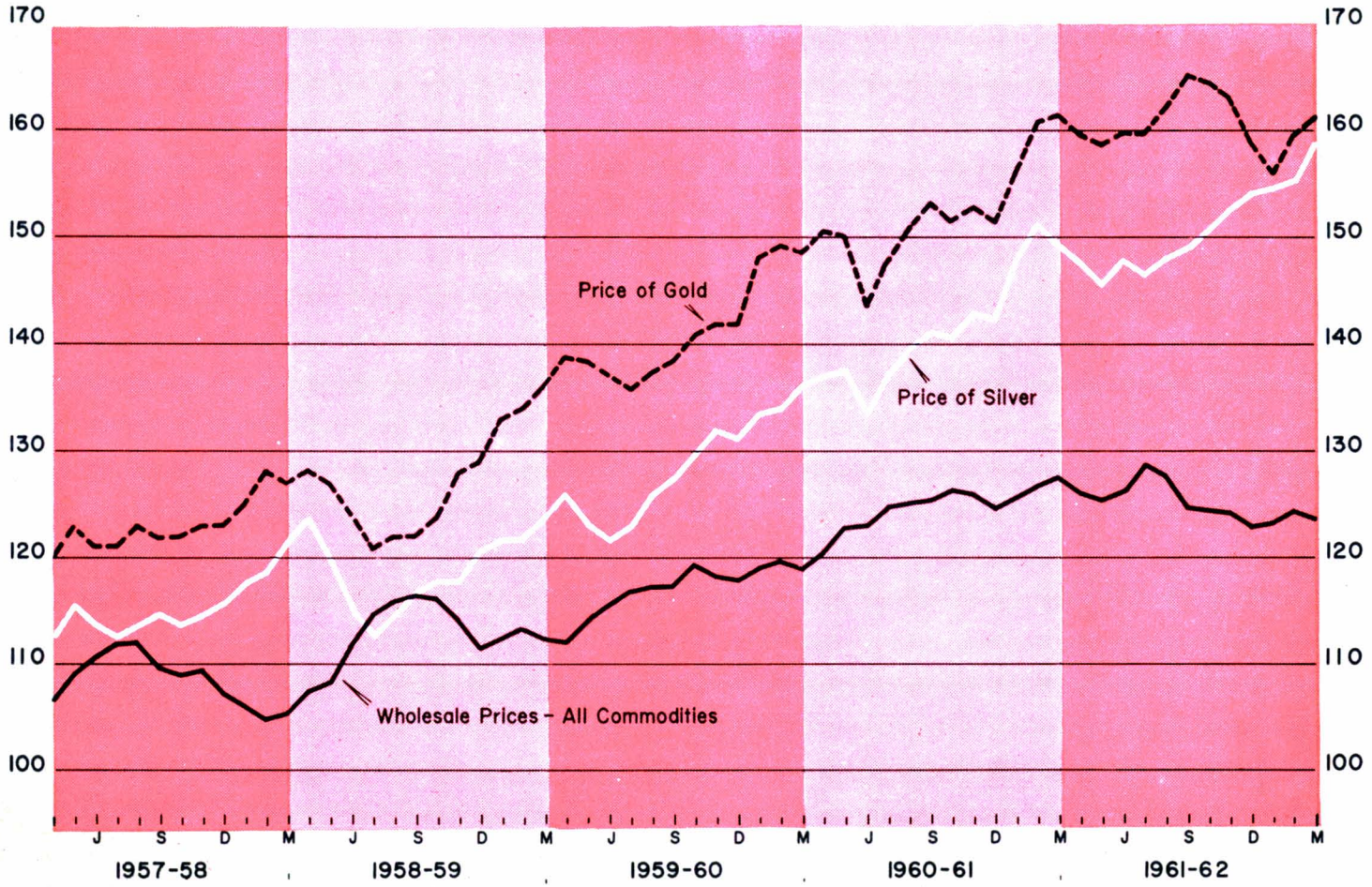
Abroad, a development of major importance for the international silver markets was the decision by the U.S. Government on November 28, 1961 to suspend sales of 'free' silver (i.e. silver which is not part of the currency guarantee fund) to domestic industry. The sales of U.S. Treasury 'free' silver had been an important source of supply for both industrial and coinage purposes and the decision to stop the sales followed a sharp decline in the stocks with the U.S. Treasury from a peak of 222

@ Since the close of the year, however, prices of silver have tended to decline while those of gold have firmed up. Ready silver, after rising to a further new peak of Rs. 223.65 (per kg.) by May 3, 1962, declined to Rs. 214.70 by August 13, 1962. Gold scaled a new peak of Rs. 127.55 (per 10 grams) by May 22, 1962 and stood at Rs. 126.00 on August 13, 1962.

GRAPH 10

INDEX NUMBERS OF BULLION (SPOT) PRICES AND WHOLESALE PRICES

BASE: 1952-53=100



million ounces in April 1959 to 22 million ounces in November 1961. Simultaneously, the President ordered the Treasury not to draw upon the stocks of 'free' silver for coinage purposes, the future requirements of silver for 'subsidiary' coinage being proposed to be met by retiring from circulation a sufficient number of five-dollar and ten-dollar silver certificates. Authority was also being sought from the Congress to enable the Federal Reserve to issue notes of $ 1 and $ 2 denominations in replacement of the existing silver certificates of the same denominations. All these measures were expected to permit the establishment of a broad market for trading in silver, and also to provide eventually for the demonetization of silver except for its use in subsidiary coinage.

The suspension of sales of 'free' silver ended a period of stability which had characterised the New York and London silver markets during the past three years. Immediately following the announcement of the suspension of sales by the U.S. Treasury of 'free' silver, the silver price in New York and London markets recorded the biggest jump in one day for several years. In New York, the price of silver shot up from 91·37 cents per ounce on November 28 to 100·75 cents by November 29 and further to 104·75 cents by December 15 and remained at that level during the rest of the year. In London also, the price of silver jumped from 80 *d* per ounce on November 28 to 84-1/2 *d* on November 29 and further to 88-3/4 *d* by December 20 and stood at 88 *d* at the end of 1961. The average price of silver for 1961 in New York worked out to 92·45 cents as compared to 91·38 cents in 1960 and 91·20 cents in 1959; the average price in London was 80·28 *d* as compared to 78·82 *d* in 1959 and 79·38 *d* in 1960. Total world production of silver, which had increased by 11·5 per cent (to 210 million ounces) during 1960 showed virtually no increase in 1961 (211 million ounces). On the other hand, world consumption of silver was estimated to have risen during 1961 by 7·8 per cent to 350·7 million ounces on top of an increase of 8·0 per cent in 1960 and 11·6 per cent in 1959, thus further widening the gap between production and consumption. Consumption for industrial uses was estimated to have gone up from 226 million ounces in 1960 to 238 million ounces in 1961 and for coinage from 99 million ounces to 113 million ounces. The increase in coinage consumption resulted from larger demand from France and the U.S.A.

In the international gold markets, after the short-lived 'gold rush' in the London market in October 1960, which carried the 'daily fixing'* to a peak of $ 40·50 per ounce, prices were generally stable in 1961 due mainly to the informal agreement between European Central Banks to withdraw from purchasing gold in the London market at a price above the 'import-point' from New York—about $ 35·20 per fine ounce. Although the offtake of the Central Banks from the London market was lower as compared to 1960, there was a substantial non-monetary demand and the aggregate turnover at the 'daily fixing' was some five per cent above that in 1960. Sales from the Bank of England, which, as usual, was the largest seller, were also higher than in 1960.

* Every working day, the representatives of the five member firms of the London bullion market meet to ' fix ' a price for gold. Earlier in the day, each of the firms match as many as possible of the buying and selling orders received from its clients. Later, at a meeting, the firms ' fix ' a price at which their net offerings or demands may be met.

In 1961, world gold output (excluding that in Russia for which figures are not available) rose for the eighth year in succession reaching a new post-war peak of 35·0 million fine ounces. As in the earlier years, the rise in the world gold output was attributable to the increase in production in South Africa which accounted for about 66 per cent of total world production. The total world supplies during 1961 amounted to 42-1/2 million ounces (including sales of 7-1/2 million ounces by Russia); of this, Central Banks and other similar official institutions, including the I.M.F., were estimated to have taken up 23 million ounces and industry and the arts, about 8-1/2 million ounces. The net offtake by hoarding and investment buyers was about 11 million ounces.

In India, the domestic production of gold declined further—for the seventh year in succession—during 1961. The output amounted to 4868 kilograms (1,56,507 ounces) in 1961* as compared to 4995 kilograms (1,60,578 ounces) in 1960; it was 7440 kilograms (2,39,168 ounces) in 1954. The decline in output was attributed mainly to an overall fall in the grade of ore mined and rock-bursts. Silver production, on the other hand, recorded a further rise from 4128 kilograms (1,32,704 ounces) in 1960 to 5941 kilograms (1,91,013 ounces) in 1961.

Gold Prices.—The price of gold, which had reacted from a peak of Rs. 124·40 on March 6, 1961 to Rs. 119·35 by March 31, 1961 was marked down further to Rs. 117·65 by April, 5, but stood at Rs. 118·80 on May 31. Sentiment was adversely affected partly by the decision (referred to in the last Report) of the Forward Markets Commission to drop the *vaisakh* settlement—with a view to eliminating a possible bull squeeze in that settlement which would have matured at the peak of the busy season—and partly by a fall in the demand for ready coupled with large arrivals. From June, however, despite the progress of the slack season, bullish conditions were in evidence lasting upto about September-end. The bullish trend stemmed from (1) an increase in the demand for ready, (2) occasional reports of seizure of contraband gold, (3) political developments in West Asia, which were expected to affect the inflow of smuggled gold and (4) reports that the Supreme Court had set aside (on September 25) the judgement of the Madras High Court declaring Section 178-A of the Sea Customs Act unconstitutional and void; Section 178-A of the Act lays down that where any goods were seized, the onus of proving that they are not smuggled goods shall be on the person in possession of the goods seized. In this context, reports of sales of gold by the State Bank during September had only marginal effect on the price of gold. The ready rate rose from Rs. 118·80 on May 31 to Rs. 122·50 by June 15 and, after a reaction to Rs. 119·30 by July 19, moved up again to touch an all-time peak of Rs. 126·00 on September 27 as compared to the earlier peak of Rs. 124·40 reached on March 6, 1961. Since then, the market took a welcome downward turn following an increase in arrivals relative to offtake and developments in Goa which led to expectations (since materialized) that a part of the gold hoarded in Goa might ultimately find its way to India. Even the onset of the busy season in November did not have any upward pressure on prices. The ready rate

* Provisional.

dropped from an all-time peak of Rs. 126·00 on September 27 to a low of Rs. 115·85 by January 16. Thereafter, a partial recovery set in on some pick-up in the demand for ready aided by reports that the Sea Customs Act was being amended so as to make selling of smuggled gold an offence. The ready rate moved up to Rs. 119·75 by March 31. This level represented a fall of Rs. 6·25 relatively to the all-time peak of Rs. 126·00 touched on September 27, 1961 and a rise of only 40 nP. as compared to the level a year before.

Silver Prices.—In silver also, the setback noticed towards the close of 1960-61 continued during April and May. The ready rate, which had declined from the peak of Rs. 209·30 on February 10 to Rs. 202·10 on March 31, moved down further to Rs. 196.95 by May 5 and stood at Rs. 198·50 on May 31. Thereafter, a recovery ensued which developed into a boom from November; at first the rise was mainly in sympathy with gold but this was sustained by a marked rise in the demand for ready stemming mainly from industrial sources and, despite occasional reactions, such as in September 1961 on reports of sales of silver by the Reserve Bank, the market ruled firm right upto March 1962. Sentiment was also bullishly influenced by the unusual spurt (referred to earlier) in the London and New York silver markets following the decision on November 28 by President Kennedy to halt the sales of 'free' silver from the Treasury. Although the Indian bullion market is virtually isolated from world markets owing to the continuing ban on the imports and exports of gold and silver, the spurt in prices abroad had a psychological impact of a bullish kind on the market in India. The ready rate rose from Rs. 198·50 on May 31 to Rs. 204·00 by June 15 and, after a temporary reaction to Rs. 199·75 on July 10, 1961, moved up more or less continuously to touch an all-time peak of Rs. 219·65 on March 29, 1962; the rate stood at Rs. 219·55 on March 31. This level was higher by Rs. 17·45 as compared to that a year ago.

Futures Trading in Bullion.—The excessive bull activity, which had characterised trading in the Bombay bullion market in the preceding two years, seemed to have abated somewhat in 1961-62, particularly in gold. The abatement of bull pressure was attributed partly to large arrivals of gold and partly to the introduction (referred to in the Report for 1960-61) from June 26, 1961 of three-monthly settlements in place of monthly settlements, and was reflected in a relatively more smooth working of the automatic margin system as well as the special margins, the latter operating on less stringent terms than in the preceding year. Automatic margins under bye-law 33C (which are based on price variations) and under bye-law 33D (based on changes in *budla* rates) came into operation less frequently during 1961-62 than in the preceding year. Also, the bye-law 104(2), which provides for special clearings with a view to ensuring prompt payment of differences when price fluctuations become excessive, came into operation only once during the year as against four times in 1960-61. Special margins were payable under bye-law 33A in *all* the settlements as in the preceding year, but the terms thereof were relaxed once in June 1961 and again towards the close of the year. The relaxations made in June included (1) a lowering of the rates of margins from Rs. 35 (per 10 grams) to Rs. 20 in gold and from Rs. 600 (per bar of 10 kilograms) to Rs. 300 in silver and (2) a raising of the level at which

margins would become payable from Rs. 111 per 10 grams to Rs. 115 in gold, and from Rs. 187 per kilogram to Rs. 195 in silver. The exemption limit was also raised from 30 kilograms to 60 kilograms in gold and from 160 bars to 320 bars in silver, subject, however, to the condition that these exemption limits can be availed of only by those members who hold an open position not exceeding 90 kilograms in gold and 480 bars in silver. Further changes in the direction of relaxation of special margins made in March 1962 included the raising (1) of the levels at which margins would become payable from Rs. 115 (per 10 grams) to Rs. 120 in gold and from Rs. 195 (per kilogram) to Rs. 215 in silver and (2) of the exemption limit from 60 kilograms to 120 kilograms in gold and from 320 bars to 650 bars in silver. Partly due to the relaxation of special margins, the falling trend in the turnover, which was in evidence in the Bombay bullion market during the last few years, appeared to have been arrested during the year under review. The turnover in gold, which had declined from 0·62 million kilograms in 1956-57 to 0·20 million kilograms by 1960-61, stood at 0·21 million kilograms in 1961-62. In silver, the turnover, which had recorded a sharp decline from 7·5 million bars of 10 kilograms each in 1956-57 to 1·1 million bars in 1960-61, showed only a nominal decline to 0·9 million bars during 1961-62.

VIII. PUBLIC FINANCE

General.—During 1961-62, the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, there was a substantial increase in the expenditure of the public sector, particularly on development. To meet the increased disbursements, an appreciable effort was made for enlarging domestic resources through additional taxation. Nevertheless, because of the much larger increase in expenditure and shortfalls in borrowings, recourse to deficit finance became unavoidable. For 1962-63, the Plan outlay in the public sector has been further stepped up substantially, and additional taxation has been imposed by the Centre and the States. A substantial improvement in borrowings, both internal and external, is also expected.

A. BUDGETS

Union Government

Revenue Account

General.—The recent trends in revenue and expenditure of the Central Government are given in the table below:

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	1951-56 Total	1960-61	1956-61 Total	1961-62 (Budget)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
Revenue (*a*) ..	405.8	481.2	2232.6	877.5	3562.9	920.3	978.3	1236.11(*b*)
Expenditure ..	346.6	440.7	1983.0	826.2	3342.9	925.9	944.3	1236.09
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	+59.2	+40.5	+249.6	+51.3	+220.0	−5.6	+34.0	+0.02

(*a*) Excluding the States' share of Central taxes and duties.

(*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals ; subsequent modifications in the tax proposals estimated to cost Rs. 77 lakhs have not been taken into account.

1960-61 (Accounts).—The actuals for 1960-61 disclosed a substantial *surplus* of Rs. 51 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 34 crores envisaged in the revised estimates. This pronounced swing from a deficit to a surplus was the result of a rise in receipts of Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 877 crores, coupled with a fall in expenditure of Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 826 crores. Tax revenue accounted for all but Rs. 4·3 crores of the increase in receipts; the fall in expenditure took place mainly under defence (Rs. 19 crores) and social and developmental services (Rs. 7 crores).

1961-62 (Revised Estimates).—The revised estimates for 1961-62 also show a substantial improvement over the budget estimates, the deficit of Rs. 6 crores originally anticipated having been converted into a surplus of Rs. 34 crores. The improvement was brought about by a sizeable rise of Rs. 58 crores to Rs. 978 crores in revenue, partly offset by an increase of Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 944 crores in expenditure. On the receipts side, tax revenue is higher by as much as Rs. 61 crores. Net receipts from Union excise duties show the largest increase of Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 390 crores as a sequel to the general improvement in production and clearances, increases in the duty on mineral oils made during the course of the year (referred to below) and better realisations than anticipated from the new excises. Revenue from customs is up by Rs. 10 crores due to larger imports of machinery and mineral oils and the imposition of countervailing import duties on the latter during the course of the year. Receipts on account of corporation tax and taxes on income (including States' share) are higher by Rs. 19 crores and Rs. 9 crores, respectively, reflecting the rapid growth of business and industry and the substantial increase in profits during 1960, particularly of the corporate sector, as compared to 1959. At the same time, the share of income-tax payable to States went up by Rs. 13 crores, attributable partly to the payment of arrears in respect of 1960-61; in the result, taxes on income *retained by the Centre* are lower by Rs. 4 crores. Under non-tax revenue, which shows a decline of Rs. 3 crores, the more important variations are (1) a decline of Rs. 8 crores in net contributions from public undertakings and (2) an increase of Rs. 3 crores in grants under P.L.480 transferred to the Special Development Fund. On the expenditure side, defence services account for a rise of Rs. 19 crores due to the increase in provision for stores, equipment and transportation. Civil expenditure shows a nominal decline of about Rs. 1 crore.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the tax proposals made in the 1960-61 budget and the subsequent changes made in these proposals. During the course of the year, the duty on mineral oils was increased thrice, in April, August and September. The first two increases followed the readjustment of the cost and freight of imported crude oil, and the last increase in September 1961 was the result of the Damle Committee Report on the fair pricing of petroleum products of the Refineries. During the course of the year, as an export promotion measure, the scheme of granting rebates in respect of customs and drawback of customs and excise duties paid on raw materials used in the manufacture of export products was extended to a number of additional items (vide Chapter IX).

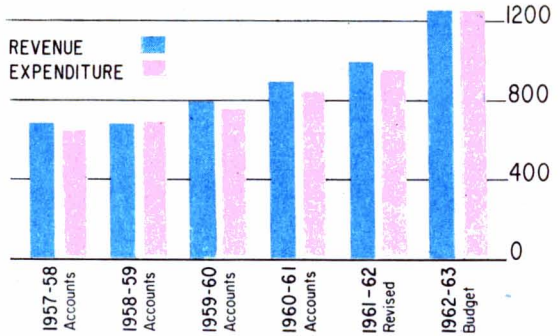
1962-63 (Budget Estimates).—In the budget for 1962-63, revenue (at the existing levels of taxation) is placed at Rs. 1175 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 1236 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 60·78 crores. The Finance Minister announced proposals for additional taxation estimated to yield to the Centre Rs. 60·80 crores in the budget year, thus converting the deficit into a *nominal* surplus of Rs.2 *lakhs*. However, *as a result of* subsequent modifications in the taxation proposals costing Rs. 77 *lakhs* the budget would show a small deficit of Rs. 75 *lakhs* as against a surplus of Rs. 34 crores in 1961-62 (R.E.).

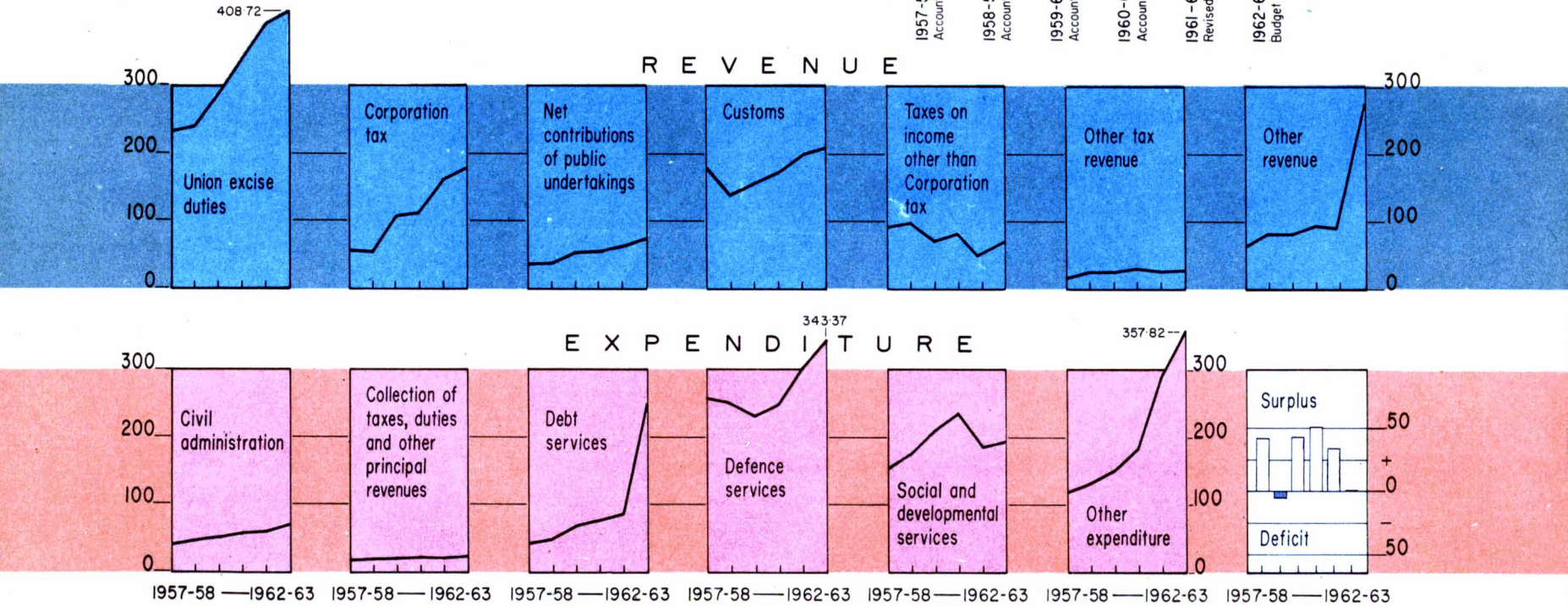
As compared to 1961-62 (R.E.), both revenue (including the effect of budget proposals but excluding the effect of subsequent modifications) and expenditure

GRAPH 11

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNT

(CRORES OF RUPEES)





in 1962-63 (B.E.) show substantial increases of Rs. 258 crores and Rs. 292 crores, respectively. Of these, an increase of Rs. 150 crores under revenue and of Rs. 151 crores under expenditure are attributable to changes in the accounting classification of interest recoveries from States and Commercial Departments and working expenses of Commercial Departments, referred to earlier (see Chapter I). Not taking into account the effect of these changes, revenue would show a rise of Rs. 108 crores and expenditure of Rs. 141 crores.

Of the increase of Rs. 108 crores in revenue, tax revenue accruing to the Centre (Rs. 889 crores) accounts for an increase of Rs. 66 crores. Corporation tax and taxes on income (excluding States' share) together account for an increase of Rs. 39 crores or nearly 60 per cent of the increase in total tax revenue. Union excise duties *collected* by the Centre at Rs. 526 crores show a substantial rise of Rs. 55 crores. The States' share of Union excise duties would also rise sizeably by Rs. 36 crores, as a sequel to the widening of the divisible pool of excise duties as recommended by the Third Finance Commission; consequently, Union excise duties *retained* by the Centre will show a rise of Rs. 19 crores. The yield from customs will go up by Rs. 8 crores. The increase of Rs. 42 crores under non-tax revenue is mainly accounted for by grants under P.L.480 (Rs. 27 crores) and net contribution of public undertakings (Rs. 9 crores).

Of the estimated increase of Rs. 141 crores in revenue expenditure over 1961-62 (R.E.), civil expenditure accounts for a rise of Rs. 99 crores and defence expenditure for a rise of Rs. 42 crores. The increase in defence expenditure has stemmed mainly from measures taken to strengthen the Armed Forces for safeguarding the territorial integrity and security of the country. Under civil expenditure, over one-fourth of the increase is accounted for by the transfer of P.L.480 Funds to the Special Development Fund. In keeping with the stepping up of the outlays in the second year of the Third Plan, the provision for social and developmental services has been stepped up by Rs. 16 crores, while grants to States also show a rise of Rs. 14 crores. Among other items, debt services show an increase of Rs. 12 crores (excluding interest recovered from Railways and States), reflecting the growing volume of public debt, both internal and external.

Taxation Proposals:—The Union Government's tax proposals for 1962-63 are estimated to bring in Rs. 71.7 crores in a full year, of which Rs. 27.2 crores will be from direct taxes and Rs. 44.5 crores from indirect taxes. The details of the proposals are set out below.

DIRECT TAXES

A. Corporation Tax :—It is proposed to raise the rate of tax on Indian Companies from 45 per cent to 50 per cent while the rate of tax on foreign Companies will continue at 63 per cent. For this purpose, the rate of income-tax applicable to all Companies is being raised from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, the rates of super-tax being suitably adjusted. As an incentive to export promotion, it is proposed to allow a rebate of one-tenth of income-tax and super-tax attributable to income, of all assessees

other than foreign Companies (which have not made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India), from exports out of India.

Following the increase in the level of corporation tax, some reduction is proposed in inter-corporate taxation since when one Company pays dividend to another, the same profit is liable to corporation tax twice. In the case of Indian Companies, the rate including super-tax applicable to dividends received from Indian subsidiary Companies registered before April 1, 1961 will continue at 30 per cent while that on dividends received from all other Indian Companies will be reduced to 35 per cent. Indian Companies in which the public are substantially interested and whose income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 will continue to get a further concession of 5 per cent. In the case of foreign Companies, the rate applicable to dividends received from Indian subsidiary Companies registered before April 1, 1961 will continue at 30 per cent; on dividends received from a non-subsidiary Company registered before April 1, 1959 it will be reduced from 63 per cent to 50 per cent while on dividends received from other Indian Companies it will be reduced from 40 per cent to 35 per cent.

At present, a Company in which the public are not substantially interested is required to distribute at least 50 per cent of the distributable income, if it is an industrial Company, and 65 per cent if it is any other type of Company (other than an investment Company). The said percentages of 50 and 65 are proposed to be reduced to 45 and 60, respectively, as a sequel to the raising of the general rate of tax on Indian Companies from 45 per cent to 50 per cent.

With a view to restraining conspicuous entertainment at company expense, the schedule of admissible expenses introduced last year is proposed to be tightened; thus, the maximum amount admissible will be reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 60,000.

B. Personal Income Taxation :—1. It is proposed to revise the schedule of rates of income-tax and super-tax on individuals, Hindu undivided families and unregistered firms. In the revised rate structure of income-tax and super-tax, the rate on the highest slab will be 72.5 per cent exclusive of the surcharges while the rate on incomes below Rs. 5,000 will remain unchanged. The intermediate slabs will be suitably adjusted to secure an even increase in the rate. At the same time, the rate of surcharge on income-tax on salaries, which also include pensions, is proposed to be reduced from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent leaving other surcharges unchanged; the rate at the highest slab inclusive of surcharges will be 87 per cent.

2. In the case of registered firms the rate schedule has been recast. The slabs of income have been revised (the exemption limit being reduced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 25,000). The rates of tax have been slightly increased, different rates being prescribed for firms with 4 or less partners (5 per cent—10 per cent) and for firms with 5 or more partners (7 per cent—12 per cent).

3. The maximum limit upto which income-tax rebate is available in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident funds, etc., is proposed to be raised

from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the case of individuals and from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families.

4. Similarly, the exemption limit in respect of donations for charitable purposes is proposed to be raised from 7½ per cent of the total income (as reduced by any portion thereof which is exempt from tax) or Rs. 1,50,000 whichever is less to 10 per cent or Rs. 2,00,000 whichever is less.

5. As an incentive to savings, the Finance Minister, announced the decision to introduce a 15-Year Account under the Cumulative Deposit Scheme, in addition to the existing 5-Year and 10-Year Accounts. At the same time, the contributions made to the 10-Year and 15-Year Accounts will be allowed to earn a rebate of income-tax as in the case of life insurance premia and provident fund contributions; this measure is being adopted for the benefit of self-employed and uninsurable persons.

C. Capital Gains Tax :—For levying the tax on capital gains, it is proposed to divide them into two categories, namely, gains arising on transfer of a short-term capital asset (which is defined as an asset held by an assessee for not more than 12 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer) and gains arising on transfer of other capital assets. Capital gains arising on transfer of short-term capital assets will be taxed in the same manner as income other than capital gains. Those arising on transfer of capital assets other than short-term assets will be taxed at a flat rate of 25 per cent or as if they were gains arising on transfer of short-term capital assets, whichever is more favourable to the assessee. The basic tax-free limit of Rs. 5,000 will continue only in the case of capital gains arising on transfer of capital assets other than short-term capital assets. In the case of companies, capital gains arising on transfer of long-term capital assets will be subjected to a super-tax of 5 per cent and on capital gains arising on transfer of short-term capital assets, super-tax will be calculated as if they were income other than capital gains. The losses arising in respect of short-term capital assets can be set off against the capital gains relating to short-term capital assets as well as other capital assets and any such loss as is not fully so set off can be carried forward to the succeeding assessment year or years to be set off against the capital gains relating to short-term capital assets for those years. The carry-forward will be restricted to eight assessment years. The losses arising in respect of capital assets other than short-term capital assets can be set off only against capital gains relating to any other similar capital asset. The net losses, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets are not to be carried forward to any subsequent year.

D. Wealth Tax :—It is proposed to increase the wealth tax rates by 0.25 per cent and 0.5 per cent on the two highest slabs and to revise the slab structure a little. It is also proposed to discontinue the exemption in respect of shares held in new industrial companies during the first five years now allowed under the Wealth Tax Act.

E. Expenditure Tax :—It is proposed to abolish the five-year old Expenditure Tax.

INDIRECT TAXES

Items		*Additional Yield in a full year (In crores of Rupees)*
I Union Excise Duties		
A. New Levies		
1. Jute Manufactures	Rs. 250 per metric tonne on hessian and Rs. 125 per metric tonne on all others	3.12
2. Iron and Steel Products	7½ per cent *ad valorem* on plates and sheets, hoops and strips and 5 per cent *ad valorem* on other products, *plus* the excise duty leviable on steel ingot/pig iron ; exemption in respect of wastages arising in the manufacture of these products	6.00
3. Electric Cables and Wires	15 per cent *ad valorem* on insulated wires and cables conforming to certain specifications and 5 per cent *ad valorem* on all others	2.10
4. Asbestos—Cement products	10 per cent *ad valorem*	0.75
5. Acids and Gases	(*i*) *Acids :* Nitric, hydrochloric and sulphuric acids and their anhydrides, all sorts, 10 per cent *ad valorem* ...	0.79
	(*ii*) *Gases :* Oxygen, chlorine and ammonia 10 per cent *ad valorem*, refrigerant gases not otherwise specified 20 per cent *ad valorem* and carbonic acid 50 per cent *ad valorem*	0.85
6. Tread rubber and latex foam sponge	20 per cent *ad valorem*	0.63
7. Plywood	Plywood for tea-chests 10 per cent *ad valorem* and all others 15 per cent *ad valorem*	0.63
8. Gramophones and record players and parts and accessories	20 per cent *ad valorem* on gramophones and record players, 30 per cent *ad valorem* on their accessories, 15 per cent *ad valorem* on records, 30 per cent *ad valorem* on matrices for records and 20—25 per cent *ad valorem* on gramophone needles	0.29
9. Mineral Oils and Mineral Oil products not otherwise specified (e.g. lubricating oils, waxes, coke and refinery gas)	5 per cent *ad valorem*	0.26
	TOTAL OF A ...	15.42
B. Enhancement of Existing Rates		
1. Tobacco— Unmanufactured tobacco	Increase in the rate of duty on all unmanufactured tobacco, except stalks, from Rs. 1.14—Rs. 16.50 per kg. at present to Rs. 1.20—Rs. 16.90 ; rates on granules of tobacco also increased	2.29
Cigarettes	Reclassification of cigarette price slabs for the purpose of assessment of duty into five groups as against eight at present, and revision of rates of duty	2.99

Items		*Additional Yield in a full year (In crores of Rupees)*
2. Cotton yarn and cloth—(*a*) Yarn	Increase in rates in order to achieve a slight progression in the incidence of the tax ; the proposed rates are 13.5 nP. per kg. on yarn of counts between 17 and 35, 18 nP. on yarn of counts 35-48 and 27 nP. on yarn of 48 counts or more, as against the existing rates of 10 nP., 15 nP. and 15 nP., respectively ; the duty on yarn of less than 17 counts remains unchanged at 10 nP. The relief given to yarn cleared in hanks generally used on handlooms is being continued at 10 nP. per kg. for each group ; "Coarse" yarn issued in hanks will be duty free ...	2.90
(*b*) Cloth	The tariff rates on cotton fabrics raised from 45 nP. per metre to 60 nP. for superfine and fine, and 30 nP. to 40 nP. for Medium A and B and coarse cloth. Effective rate of duty on grey unbleached fabrics reduced from the present levels ranging from 4.8 nP.—29.3 nP. per sq. metre to 3 nP.—27.5 nP. Levies on processed fabrics stepped up. At present processed fabrics are divided into three groups, the rate of duty in each of these groups increasing by 1 nP., 3 nP. and 6 nP. per sq. metre. Under the proposed scheme, processing will be reclassified into two groups and the rates will be revised to 5 nP. per sq. metre on account of bleaching, dyeing and printing and 25 nP. per sq. metre if the fabric undergoes any other process, such as mercerising, shrink, or waterproofing or sanforization ; all processed fabric as such will be subject to this surcharge. It is also proposed to place units with 50 or more powerlooms on the same footing as composite mills ; rates of compounded levy on power loom units with looms from 5—49 are increased ; exemption to units employing 4 looms or less	9.20
3. Rayon and Synthetic fibres and yarn	Rationalisation and simplification of existing tariff ; unprocessed artificial silk fabrics are being exempted from duty as a result of which only processed fabrics falling under this item will be required to pay duty and that too at half the existing rate. The effect of this is that power looms producing unprocessed fabrics will be released from excise control. To make up for the loss in revenue, the tariff rate on rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn is being stepped up from Rs. 3.35 per kg. to Rs. 4.50 and the effective rates from Re. 0.75—Rs. 3.00 per kg. to Re. 1—Rs. 4	1·71
4. Woollen yarn	Unprocessed woollen fabrics are being exempted from duty. In the case of processed fabrics the basic duty is being reduced from 6¼ per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The tariff rate on woollen yarn stepped up by 50 per cent —from 10 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem* for worsted yarn and from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent *ad valorem* for others	0.65
5. Woollen and artificial silk fabrics	As stated above, there will be no duty on unprocessed woollen and artificial silk fabrics but processed fabrics will be subject to duty	—2.86
6. Patent and Proprietary Medicines	(*i*) Widening of the definition of patent and proprietary medicines so as to bring within its scope some of the items now excluded, (*ii*) reduction in the incidence of the tax from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent *ad valorem* and (*iii*) complete exemption to certain highly essential drugs (sera and vaccine)	1.00

Items		*Additional Yield in a full year (In crores of Rupees)*
7. Matches	The maximum effective rate for boxes of 50 sticks, fixed by notification, increased from Rs. 4.10 per gross boxes to Rs. 4.60	1.99
8. Coal tar	This item is being brought within the scope of the existing tariff item asphalt, bitumen and tar ; coal tar used as fuel in the same factory in which it is produced will be exempted from duty	0.50
9. Copper and Copper alloys	Duty of Rs. 100 per ton on copper in crude form including ingots. Simplification of the procedure for duty on copper and copper alloys for convenience of small manufacturers ; net effect is a loss in revenue	—0.43
10. Aluminium foils	Duty raised from Rs. 500 per tonne to Rs. 600 ...	0.03
11. Tea	As a measure of export promotion, the excise duty on tea is raised from 10 nP.—35 nP. to 15 nP.—45 nP. per kg. but a rebate of excise duty at a flat rate of 15 nP. per kg. on all tea exported will be allowed ...	—0.19
12. Other changes	Proposal to withdraw completely or modify certain exemptions which have outlived their utility or have been found to be open to abuse ; the items affected include vegetable products, soap, paper etc.	0.96
	TOTAL OF B ...	20.74*
	GRAND TOTAL (A and B)	36.16*

In order that excise duties may not impinge on export costs, it is proposed to give a consolidated refund of excise duties paid on materials and intermediates used in the process of manufacture of goods for export.

II. Customs Duties

A. Import Duties (Basic)

1. Iron and steel articles	An increase of 5 per cent over the existing rates in general. For tin-plates, the increase will be 2 per cent ; stainless steel added to the list and a duty of 25 per cent levied	2.28
2. (*i*) Art silk yarn and thread	Increase from Rs. 6.60 per kg. or 50 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher *plus* excise duty (statutory) to Rs. 7.50 per kg. or 55 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher *plus* excise duty (statutory)	0.68
(*ii*) Rayon yarn	Increase from Rs. 2.75—4.45 per kg. *plus* excise duty (by notification) to Rs. 3—Rs. 4.85 per kg. *plus* excise duty (by notification)	

* Of which Rs. 3.29 crores will accrue to the States.

Items		*Additional Yield in a full year (In crores of Rupees)*
3. Copra	The statutory rate remains unchanged at 40 per cent *ad valorem* (standard) and 30 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential); the notified rates are raised from 15 per cent *ad valorem* (standard) and 5 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential) to 25 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.	1.26
4. Tools	Increase from 35 per cent to 50 per cent (machine tools and agricultural implements excluded from the increase)	0.63
5. Motor cars (including taxi cabs)	Increase from 100 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6,000 per car *plus* excise duty to 150 per cent *ad valorem plus* excise duty only; the specific duty of Rs. 6,000 is being done away with so as not to discourage imports of small or used cars	0.25
6. Rationalisation of duties on a few items	... ...	0.07
	Total yield from basic import duties...	5.17
B. Countervailing Import Duties		
1. Certain petroleum products ...	... ...	0.70
2. Rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn	... ...	1.66
3. Iron and steel articles ...	... ...	3.73
4. Copper unwrought	... ...	0.57
5. Electric wires and cables	... ...	0.38
6. Gramophones and parts	... ...	0.06
7. Plastics	... ...	0.15
	Total yield from countervailing duties...	7.25
C. Export Duty		
Tea ...	Reduction in the duty from 44 nP. per Kg. to 25 nP.	— 4.10
	TOTAL YIELD FROM CUSTOMS (A+B+C)	8.32
	TOTAL YIELD FROM INDIRECT TAXES (I+II)	44.48

Subsequent Changes in the Tax Proposals.—The Finance Minister announced on June 12, 1962 some concessions in indirect taxes, entirely under excise, and one important concession in direct taxes, which would result in an estimated loss in revenue, in a full year, of Rs. 116 lakhs (Rs. 106 lakhs under indirect taxes and Rs. 10 lakhs under direct taxes) and Rs. 109 lakhs during the current financial year. At the same time, he also proposed to levy a countervailing duty on imported newsprint, as a result of which the loss in revenue from the concessions would be reduced to Rs. 77 lakhs. The concession in direct taxes pertains to future losses on long-term capital assets which have now been allowed

to be carried forward, like losses on short-term capital assets, but for a period of four years only, as against eight years in the case of short-term capital losses. Under excise, a number of concessions were allowed in respect of the duties on cotton yarn and cloth but these would not affect the figure for revenue as the yield of Rs. 12·1 crores originally anticipated from these duties has, on a fresh appraisal, proved to be an under-estimate. The concessions in cotton yarn and cloth which are designed to provide substantial relief to the handloom and powerloom sectors, are as follows: With regard to cotton yarn, total exemption from payment of duty has been given to single cotton yarn whether bleached or grey, as well as unprocessed (grey) folded cotton yarns, if issued in hanks, upto 40 counts. In respect of powerloom units having between 50 and 300 looms, following representations that the budget proposal to subject fabrics produced by these units at standard rates, instead of at compounded rates, would result in a steep increase in the duties which the units cannot bear in one jump, it was decided to spread the increase in duty over a period of two years, as a result of which these units would pay duty at half of the standard rates for the period upto February 28, 1963 and at three-fourths of the standard rates during the year ending February 29, 1964; corresponding reliefs in the rates of compounding for units having 5 to 49 looms have also been proposed. As regards the duty on processed fabrics, it was decided to reduce the rates for mercerising and water-proofing (including rubberisation) from 25 nP. per sq. metre to 10 nP. in respect of coarse and medium B fabrics, and to 15 nP. in respect of medium A, fine and superfine fabrics. Further, in the case of handloom and powerloom fabrics processed by units not in any way connected with spinning or weaving, the effective rates have been further reduced to four-fifths of the standard rates. Also, independent processing units which were in existence on April 24, 1962 but were not required to take out a Central excise licence have now been given the benefit of exemption for the first 20,000 sq. metres of cloth bleached, dyed or printed by them in any month. Finally, in keeping with the general principle of encouraging the use of *khadi*, exemption from the processing duty has been given to cloth certified to be genuine *khadi* by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, even where such processing is done by power. In the case of woollen fabrics also, it has been decided to levy the processing duty on fabrics produced on handlooms or powerlooms at two-thirds of the standard rate, if such fabric is processed in a unit which is not in any way connected with a spinning or weaving mill.

Even though newsprint was not covered by the original tax proposals, the Minister announced a reduction in the excise duty on this item from 22 nP. per Kg. to 5 nP. with a view to affording relief to the newspaper industry using indigenous newsprint; simultaneously, he also proposed, as already mentioned, to levy a countervailing import duty at 5 per cent on imported newsprint. Other concessions announced by the Finance Minister included (1) reduction of the duty on certain drugs including penicillin, streptomycin, quinine and insulin from 7-1/2 per cent *ad valorem* to 2-1/2 per cent *ad valorem*, (2) a reduction in the excise duty on ammonia and carbon-dioxide used in the manufacture of fertilisers in one and the same factory to Rs. 25 per tonne as against the standard rates of Rs. 125 and Rs. 500 per tonne, respectively, and exemption of nitric acid used in such a factory for production of fertilisers, provided

duty is paid at the above-mentioned concessional rate on the ammonia content of this acid, (3) withdrawal of the excise duty on coal tar, (4) reduction in the duty on tele-communication cables and winding wires from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 5 per cent *ad valorem* and (5) exemption from payment of excise duty to certain units in the small-scale sector engaged in the manufacture of hydrochloric and nitric acids, coarse plywood and re-rollers. The Finance Minister announced that the concessions in excise duties would be given effect to retrospectively from April 24, 1962.

Capital Account.—The main feature of the capital budget during the first two years of the Third Plan has been the emergence of deficits in plaee of a sizable surplus in 1960-61—the final year of the Second Plan. The magnitude of the deficit was Rs. 157 crores in 1961-62 (R.E.) and Rs. 90 crores in 1962-63 (B.E.).

The capital deficit of Rs. 157 crores for 1961-62 (R.E.) was higher by Rs. 93 crores than the budgeted deficit. This widening of the deficit was the result of a shortfall of Rs. 50 crores under capital receipts as well as a rise of Rs. 43 crores under capital disbursements. The shortfall in receipts took place mainly under borrowings (both internal and external), small savings and investments of P.L. 480 counterpart funds in special securities. On the disbursements side, capital outlay* was less by Rs. 27 crores, but as against this, loans and advances to States showed a steep increase of Rs. 60 crores over the budget provision, mainly as a result of (1) grant of special loans amounting to Rs. 30 crores to four States to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank at the end of the Second Plan period and (2) an increase of Rs. 22 crores in Ways and Means advances to cover the temporary lag in the resources of the State Governments.

The decline of Rs. 67 crores in the capital deficit in 1962-63 (B.E.) as compared to 1961-62 (R.E.) is the result of an increase of Rs. 213 crores in receipts to Rs. 1,313 crores, offset, in part, by an increase of Rs. 146 crores in disbursements to Rs. 1,403 crores. On the receipts side, external loans at Rs. 455 crores show the largest increase of Rs. 76 crores. Gross market borrowings (internal) at Rs. 255 crores will go up by Rs. 53 crores; net receipts under this head will, however, show an increase of only Rs. 9 crores in view of the increase (Rs. 44 crores) in the amount due for repayment. Receipts from investments in special securities of P.L. 480 funds are placed at Rs. 90 crores or higher by Rs. 30 crores than in 1961-62 (R.E.). Small savings are estimated to bring in Rs. 105 crores (net) or Rs. 10 crores more than in 1961-62 (R.E.).

Reflecting the stepping up of Plan outlays in the second year of the Third Plan, capital outlay* at Rs. 589 crores shows an increase of as much as Rs. 162 crores. The provision for industrial development has been raised by Rs. 67 crores to Rs. 177 crores, the increase being largely on account of additional investments in industrial

* Excluding the transfer of capital assistance from the U.S. to the Special Development Fund.

undertakings in the public sector. The capital expenditure on Railways is also placed higher by Rs. 27 crores at Rs. 197 crores. Other developmental heads showing sizeable increases are (1) Civil works (Rs. 19 crores) as a sequel to larger provision for construction of border roads and national highways, and (ii) irrigation and multi-purpose schemes (Rs. 7 crores). Under non-developmental heads, expenditure on State Trading Schemes will go up by Rs. 17 crores, mainly owing to larger outlay on purchase of foodgrains, while defence capital outlay has been stepped up by Rs. 7 crores. Loans to States at Rs. 453 crores, show a fall of Rs. 16 crores as compared to 1961-62 (R.E.). If, however, the special loans to four States, referred to earlier, are excluded from the figure of loans for 1961-62, loans to States during 1962-63 would actually show a rise of Rs. 14 crores, the increase representing larger provision for assistance towards Plan Schemes.

State Governments

General.—The table below shows the consolidated budgetary position of 14 States* during 1960-61 (accounts), 1961-62 (budget and revised) and 1962-63 (budget).

(In crores of Rupees).

		1960-61	1961-62		1962-63
		(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	(Budget)
I.	*Revenue Account :—*				
	Revenue	1065.7	1077.8	1128.8	1295.8 (*a*)
	Expenditure	1044.1	1117.2	1182.1	1341.5
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	+21.6	−39.4	−53.3	−45.7
II.	*Capital Account :—*				
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)(*b*)	−69.4	−41.9	−21.1	−34.2
III.	Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	−47.8	−81.3	−74.4	−79.9
	Financed by :				
	Withdrawal from Cash Balances (−)	+ 3.5	−46.6	−29.5	−55.4
	Net sales of securities from Cash Balance Investment Account (−) ...	−51.3	−34.7	−44.9	−24.5

Note :—Figures are as given in the budget documents of State Governments and no adjustments have been made for transfer of funds from/to revenue account etc.

(*a*) On the basis of existing taxation. (*b*) Derived figures.

Revenue Account

1961-62 (Revised Estimates).—The revised estimates for 1961-62 place revenue and expenditure at Rs. 1129 crores and Rs. 1182 crores, respectively, leaving a sizeable

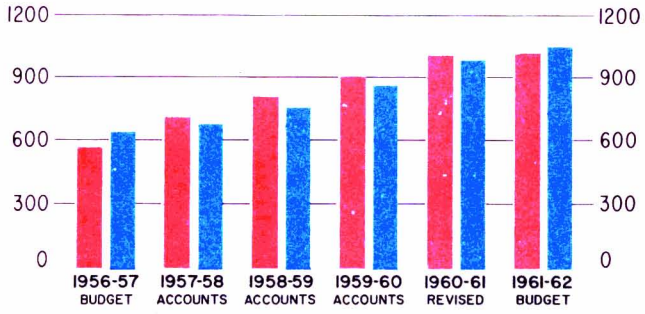
* Data for one State (viz., Jammu and Kashmir) are not included as details were not available.

GRAPH 12

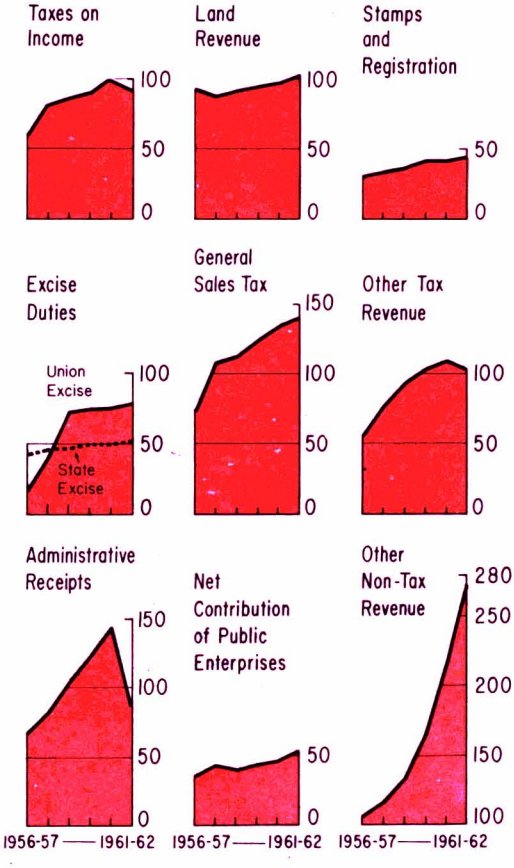
BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

REVENUE ACCOUNT

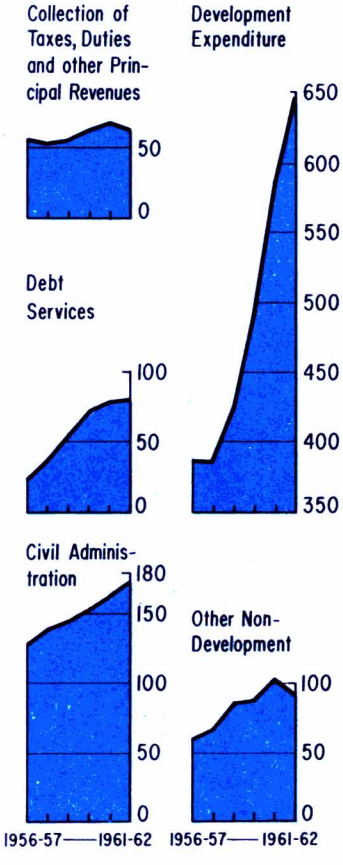
(CRORES OF RUPEES)



REVENUE



EXPENDITURE



deficit of Rs. 53 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 39 crores in the budget estimates, and a surplus of Rs. 22 crores in the accounts for 1960-61. The widening of the deficit, as compared to the budget estimates, which, it may be noted, is an unusual feature, was due to a larger rise in expenditure (Rs. 65 crores) than in revenue (Rs. 51 crores). A part of the increase in expenditure resulted from unforseen expenditure on famine and flood relief measures which some of the States, such as Maharashtra and Orissa, had to incur during the course of the year. Statewise, with the exception of Bihar and Punjab which show a surplus and Uttar Pradesh, where the revenue account is balanced (as a result of transfer of funds from the Revenue Reserve Fund), all the remaining States show a deficit, the magnitude being as high as Rs. 13 crores in the case of Orissa and Rs. 11 crores in the case of Maharashtra; the budget estimates for these two States had envisaged a much smaller deficit of Rs. 4 crores and of Rs. 7 *lakhs*, respectively.

1962-63 (Budget Estimates).—With revenue (on the basis of existing taxation) at Rs. 1296 crores and expenditure at Rs. 1342 crores, the budget estimates for 1962-63 envisage a smaller deficit of Rs. 46 crores than in 1961-62 (revised estimates). This improvement in the revenue account is due, in part, to the devolution of larger resources from the Centre in the form of shared taxes and grants in implementation of the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission. Statewise, three States, viz., Assam, Bihar and Kerala show surpluses of Rs. 82 *lakhs*, Rs. 59 *lakhs* and Rs. 9 *lakhs*, respectively, while the remaining States show deficits ranging from Rs. 13·3 crores in the case of Uttar Pradesh to Rs. 14 *lakhs* in the case of the Punjab. Ten States* have proposed additional tax measures estimated to yield during 1962-63 Rs. 33 crores (after taking into account the subsequent modifications in the case of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras). The details of the tax proposals are set out below:

Tax Proposals

	Estimated yield during 1962-63 (Rs. lakhs)
(1) **Andhra Pradesh**	
(i) Increase in assessment on land (ii) Introduction of uniform rates of motor vehicles tax in place of the existing system of different rates for different areas	5,00
(2) **Assam**	
I. **New levies** Introduction of a tax on passenger fares and goods carried by public motor vehicles or boats at 10 nP. per rupee of fare or freight	
II. **Enhancement of existing rates** (i) Increase in land revenue rate from 25 nP. in the rupee to 50 nP. in all plains districts (ii) Upward revision of motor vehicles tax (iii) Revision of the tax on agricultural income so as to subject incomes over Rs. 20,000 per annum to higher rates; the increase in this income group will range from 5 nP. to 12 nP. in the rupee, bringing the total incidence to 35 — 50 nP. in the rupee	1,58

* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Orissa and Rajasthan.

		Estimated yield during 1962-63 (Rs. lakhs)
(3)	**Gujarat**	
	I. New levies	
(i)	Tax on cash crops	70
(ii)	A surcharge on non-agricultural lands	7
(iii)	Withdrawal of the exemption from land revenue granted to gaothan sites within limits of cities and towns with population exceeding 10,000	8
(iv)	A tax on goods carried by motor vehicles at the rate of 3 per cent of the gross freight	40
	II. Enhancement of existing rates	
(i)	Increase in duty on electricity consumed in non-residential and office premises	57
(ii)	Increase in sales tax rates on certain goods and imposition of tax on some consumption articles, e.g. certain edibles and handloom fabrics, excluding khadi and pillows, etc.	20
(iii)	Increase in the rates of tax on sale of motor spirit, diesel oil, aviation spirit and vaporising oil	16
(iv)	Increase in the rates of stamp duty	5
	Total	2,23
(4)	**Jammu and Kashmir †**	
	I. New levies	
(i)	Tax on property of commercial establishments at 10 per cent of the annual rental value above Rs. 1,200	
(ii)	A show tax at the rate of Rs. 15 per show	
(iii)	Imposition of Agricultural Income-Tax on incomes over Rs. 3,000 per annum at the same rate as under the Central Income-Tax Act	
	II. Enhancement of existing rates	
(i)	Sales tax—enhancement of the rates on sales in hotels by 7 per cent, on bullion by ½ per cent to 1 per cent, and imposition of sales tax at 7 per cent on component parts of motor vehicles and on Indian made foreign liquor, and at 2 per cent on cigarettes, pipe tobacco and cigars	1,10
(ii)	Increase in the rate of tax on sale of diesel oil	
(iii)	Enhancement of the tax on motor vehicles of various categories to the maximum permissible level under the Motor Vehicles Act	
(iv)	Stepping up of the tax on the transfer of immovable property by Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000	
(5)	**Madhya Pradesh**	
	I. New levies	
	A surcharge on goods freight	1,60
	II. Enhancement of existing rates	
(i)	Increase in sales tax on certain goods from 4 per cent to 5 per cent	1,00
(ii)	Rationalisation of land revenue	1,50
(iii)	Increase in tax on passenger fares	25
(iv)	Increase in rates of stamp duty	40
(v)	Increase in revenue from minerals consequent on declaration of sand etc. as minerals	25
	Total	5,00

† Based on Press Reports.

		Estimated yield during 1962-63 (Rs. lakhs)
(6)	**Madras**	
	I. **New levies**	
(i)	Introduction of tax on consumption of electricity; the rate will be 10 percent on consumption of low tension power and 20 percent generally on consumption of high tension power. Suitable adjustments in the rates for specified industries so as not to cause any perceptible rise in the cost of production ; e.g. the rate will be 10 percent for cement industry and 5 percent for electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries ; however, for the textile industry the levy will be 30 percent since electricity charges constitute only a small portion of the total cost of production. Exemption to new industrial units for a period of 3 years from the date of commencement of production.	2,15
(ii)	Imposition of a tax on urban land, the necessary legislation for which will be introduced in due course	25
	II. **Enhancement of existing rates**	
(i)	Taxation on passenger buses—Introduction of a slab system for the levy of the tax according to the mileage done by the buses and enhancement of rates. The proposed rates will vary (depending upon the mileage done) from Rs. 28 to Rs. 38 per seat per quarter in Madras city and municipal towns and from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 in other areas, in place of the existing rates of Rs. 23 and Rs. 30, respectively	
(ii)	Tax on passenger fares on bus transport—increase in the rate from 5 nP. per rupee on fares payable to 10 nP. Revision of the present rates of compounding (Rs. 12.50 per seat per quarter or 38 nP. per seat per mile). The new rates will be Rs. 25 per seat per quarter for buses doing a mileage upto 210 kilometres, and 48 nP. per seat per year per kilometre, subject to a maximum of Rs. 35 per seat per quarter, for buses doing a higher mileage.	2,00
(iii)	Taxation on goods vehicles—Adjustments in the existing rates of taxation and enhancement in the rates for vehicles with higher laden weight e.g. the increase in the rates for vehicles weighing from 110 to 150 cwts. and from 150 to 180 cwts. will be from Rs. 360 and Rs. 427 per quarter, respectively, to Rs. 500 and Rs. 615.	
(iv)	Tax on goods freight—Doubling of the present tax on goods freight from 3 nP. in the rupee of freight payable. The compounding rate will be increased from Rs. 22.50 per vehicle per month to Rs. 45.	
(v)	Stamp Duty—Increase in the rates of duty by 50 percent...	1,00
(vi)	Land Revenue—Increase in the assessment of wet lands by 40-50 percent and in the water rate payable on dry lands by 50-100 percent	1,00
(vii)	Betting Tax—Doubling of the totalisator tax and the tax on bets with book makers	24
(viii)	Sugar cane Cess—Increase in the cess from Rs. 2 per ton to Rs. 5 ...	50
	Total ...	7,14
(7)	**Maharashtra**	
	I. **New levies**	
(i)	Introduction of special education cess in both rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, the cess will be collected in the form of a cash levy per acre principally from irrigated land on which cash crops of higher value such as sugar cane, cotton, bananas, oranges etc. are grown. In the urban areas, the cess will be collected by way of a 2 percent tax on the annual rateable value of urban immovable property in all the municipal and corporation areas of the State.	1,50
(ii)	Introduction of a tax on carriage of goods by road. The maximum levy under the Act to be introduced for the purpose will be fixed at 5 per cent of the freight actually charged ; at present it is proposed to confine the levy to 3 percent; compounding facilities to operators upto a ceiling of Rs. 120 per vehicle per month.	60

		Estimated yield during 1962-63 (Rs. lakhs)
II.	**Enhancement of existing rates**	
(i)	Sales Tax-(*a*) imposition of sales tax on hand made bidis and gur, (*b*) increase in the rates on raw cotton, cotton yarn, paints and varnishes, lacquers, floor and Mangalore tiles, foam rubber articles, vacuum flasks, certain classes of confectionery, tinned provisions, toilet articles, ladies' handbags, suitcases, domestic electrical appliances, perfumes and cosmetics, articles of ivory, sandal wood and marble, coal gas (the present exemption in respect of gas used for street lighting will, however, continue), bicycles and their spare parts, aerated waters and non-alcoholic beverages, and more expensive varieties of foot wear, (*c*) withdrawal of exemption from tax enjoyed by electrical undertakings in regard to purchases of certain classes of goods, (*d*) Inclusion of Central Government within the scope of the definition of " Dealer " for the purpose of the levy of sales tax.	1,27
(ii)	Tax on sale of motor spirits—Increase in the rate of tax from 4 nP. to 5 nP. per litre in the tax on aviation motor spirit, from 1 to 3 nP. per litre on vaporising oil, from 2 to 5 nP. per litre on high-speed diesel oil and from 9 to 11 nP. per litre on other motor spirit including ordinary petrol.	89
(iii)	Stamp Duty—Increase in rates on certain important class of documents and a flat surcharge of 10 percent on the duty payable at present on all other documents.	30
(iv)	Entertainment Duty—(*a*) Increase in the rate of duty on admission to race course from 37½ percent to 50 percent of the net value of the ticket and (*b*) in the case of other entertainments, replacement of the present "step" system by a "slab" system so as to bring about a progressive increase in the price of tickets of higher values.	57
(v)	Motor Vehicles Tax on Passenger Vehicles—Increase in the tax on stage carriages by Rs. 12 per seat in excess of four seats.	16
(vi)	Electricity Duty—Changes in the structure of the duty.	42
	Total	5,71

(8) **Orissa**

(1)	State trading in kendu leaves	40
(2)	Increase in the rates of non-judicial stamps	10
(3)	Tax on transfer of immovable property	30
(4)	Inter-state sales tax on rice	15
(5)	Tax on passenger fares and freights	26
(6)	Purchase tax	36
	Total	1,57

(9) **Punjab**

(i)	Increase of 1 percent in the rate of general sales tax ; abolition of sales tax on periodicals like newspapers, reduction of the rate on raw hides and on certain other transactions.	3,80
(ii)	Enhancement of the rates of tax on fares and freights under the Passenger and Goods Taxation Act.	

(10) **Rajasthan**

New levies

	Imposition of electricity duty at 3 nP. per unit of power consumed ; energy consumed by Government of India, Railways, and energy consumed in any industry or mining or agricultural operations exempted.	15

		Estimated yield during 1962-63 (Rs. lakhs)
Enhancement of existing rates		
(i)	Sales tax—(*a*) increase in the rates on certain commodities, from ½ percent to 2 percent on ornaments and jewellery, and from 1 percent to 2 percent on other articles made of gold, and on cotton, and replacement of the two different rates of 1 percent and 2 percent on oilseeds by a uniform rate of 2 percent, (*b*) withdrawal of tax exemption in respect of sales of pulses including gram (within the state), and certain categories of animals, and (*c*) some concessions such as, enhancement of the turnover limit, from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 for ordinary trader and Rs. 25,000 for manufacturing co-operative societies, for sales tax assessments, abolition of tax on sale of packing material by cloth dealers and on sale of newsprint, assessments for assessees with an annual turnover of Rs. 50,000 to be made once in three years, instead of annually.	66
(ii)	Increase in excise duties on country liquor	15
(iii)	Increase in the rate of tax on passengers carried by motor vehicles by 5 percent	25
(iv)	Increase in the rates of entertainment tax by 5 percent	7
	Total ...	1,28
	Grand Total ...	**34,41**

Subsequently, according to press reports the Finance Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras announced some modifications in their tax proposals as a result of which the additional yield from the Budget proposals will be reduced by Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of Gujarat, Rs. 63 lakhs in the case of Maharashtra and Rs. 85 lakhs in the case of Madras. The Finance Minister for Gujarat proposed the withdrawal of the new tax on lands under cash crops and on gaothan lands and the *substitution* of the former by a surcharge on land revenue at 20 nP. per rupee and by a special property tax on lands and buildings in cities and towns having a population of not less than 10,000. He also proposed a reduction by one-half of the surcharge on non-agricultural lands in the case of residential buildings in areas where the rates of assessments were fixed not more than three years ago. Other modifications were: (1) withdrawal of the proposal for levying sales tax on certain edibles and for increasing the tax on sale of high-speed diesel oil, (2) grant of compounding facilities to small operators in respect of the proposed tax on goods carried by motor vehicles and (3) reduction in the rates of electricity duty in the case of certain consumers. The concessions announced by the Finance Minister of Maharashtra were: (1) withdrawal of the proposal to levy sales tax on hand-made *bidis* and on *gur* and also of the proposal to increase the tax on bicycles and spare parts, (2) exemption of urban immovable property with a rateable value of Rs. 75 and below from the purview of educational cess and (3) revision of the basis of the levy on sugar cane as a result of which the rate will be lower for cane grown on lift-irrigated land (Rs. 15 per acre) than for cane grown on flow-irrigated land (Rs. 25 per acre). The concessions proposed by Madras pertained to a reduction in the rates of additional taxation on buses and public carriers originally proposed. As a result of the concessions proposed by the three States, the aggregate yield from the tax proposals in the States' sphere will be reduced from Rs. 34·4 crores to Rs. 32·8 crores.

Capital Account

The revised estimates for 1961-62 reveal an improvement in the capital account with a much smaller deficit of Rs. 21 crores than in the budget estimates (Rs. 42 crores). The improvement is mainly due to a sizeable increase of Rs. 60 crores in loans from the Centre, the main constituent of receipts. This increase, as noticed earlier, is mainly a sequel to the grant of special loans to four States to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank at the end of 1960-61. On the disbursements side, loans and advances by States are higher by Rs. 20 crores, while capital outlay is lower by Rs. 7 crores. For 1962-63, however, a larger deficit of Rs. 34 crores is envisaged owing to a decline in loans from the Centre as well as an increase in capital outlay and in loans by the States.

Railway Budget.—The financial results on the working of the Railways during 1961-62 (Revised Estimates)—the first year of the Third Plan—revealed a sharp fall in the net surplus, in marked contrast to the increases during the preceding two years. The decline in the surplus, despite a relatively larger rise in receipts than in expenditure, was a sequel to the stepping up, in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960*, of Railways' contribution to General Revenues, partly on account of the payment of Rs. 12·5 crores in lieu of the tax on Railway passenger fares and partly on account of the increase in the rate of dividend payable on the capital-at-charge. In 1962-63 (Budget), however, the net surplus is expected to show a rise owing to an appreciably larger increase in receipts than in expenditure, partly as a result of the enhancement of Railway passenger fares and freight rates (referred to below) which were proposed in the budget.

Gross traffic receipts which amounted to Rs. 457 crores in 1960-61 rose to Rs. 501 crores in 1961-62 and are expected to go up further to Rs. 545 crores in 1962-63 (after taking into account the additional yield from the proposed increase in passenger fares and freight rates). Total expenses increased from Rs. 369 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 409 crores in 1961-62 and are estimated to rise further to Rs. 440 crores in 1962-63. Dividend to General Revenues rose from Rs. 56 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 63 crores in 1961-62, and would rise still further to Rs. 69 crores in 1962-63. After payment to General Revenues of Rs. 12·5 crores each in 1961-62 and 1962-63 in lieu of the tax on Railway passenger fares, the net surplus of Railways is placed at Rs. 16 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 23 crores in 1962-63 as compared to Rs. 32 crores in 1960-61, Rs. 20 crores in 1959-60 and Rs. 9 crores in 1958-59.

In view, among other things, of the need to meet the increase in working costs of the Railways as well as to maintain a satisfactory return on the heavy additional capital outlay which the Railways will have to incur, at present-day high costs, for executing the Plan programmes, it was considered necessary to raise the resources of Railways. Accordingly, the Railway Minister introduced in the *Lok Sabha*

* The main recommendations of the Committee were noticed in last year's Report.

on April 19, 1962 proposals for enhancement of passenger fares and freight rates, effective July 1, 1962. The proposals which would bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 21 crores during 1962-63 are set out below:

Freight Rates.—The basic rate charged for goods traffic has been enhanced by 50 nP. per tonne, for traffic including coal, carried upto 40 kilometres and by a rupee per tonne in the case of traffic carried beyond 80 kilometres, marginal adjustments being made over distances 41-80 kilometres. In the case of foodgrains, however, the increase of Re. 1 per tonne would apply only to movement over distances in excess of 160 kilometres, with marginal adjustment between 41-160 kilometres. The existing supplementary charge of 5 per cent (introduced in April 1960) would be levied in addition, as hitherto. The proposed increases do not apply to railway material, postal traffic, military traffic and manganese ore meant for export. The estimated yield from these proposals for the period July 1962 to March 1963 will be Rs. 9·8 crores, and in a full year approximately four per cent over the existing goods earnings.

Passenger fares.—It has been proposed to increase first class fares by an average of 15 per cent and the fares for second class and third class by a little under 10 per cent. For air-conditioned third class in *de luxe* trains, the present surcharge over third class fares has been correspondingly increased, but keeping the fares for this class still below the proposed second class mail fares. The fares for the air-conditioned class have also been raised while maintaining a reasonable relationship with the fares of corresponding journeys by air. In the case of season tickets, the increase has been limited to 5 per cent, having regard to the desirability of keeping down, as far as possible, the incidence of burden on a large number of office and industrial workers. The additional yield from the proposed increases in passenger fares for the period July 1962 to March 1963 will be Rs. 11·5 crores. The additional yield in a full year will be approximately 10 per cent of the passenger earnings at the existing level of fares.

As regards the Railway's Third Plan, it will be recalled that the tentative allocation made in the Draft Outline was Rs. 1,255 crores, corresponding to an estimated increase in originating goods traffic of 235 million tons. In the Third Plan as finalised, the target of freight movement is placed at 245 million tons at an estimated *cost* of Rs. 1,325 crores. The Railway Minister indicated in his budget speech that even this target of freight movement will be materially exceeded and that the question of increasing the Railways' Capital Programme is under consideration. Meanwhile, the Plan expenditure of the Railways during the first two years is placed substantially higher at Rs. 265 crores (1961-62) and Rs. 295 crores (1962-63), as compared to Rs. 183 crores in 1960-61—the last year of the Second Plan.

B. PUBLIC DEBT

Union Government

General.—The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India rose by Rs. 513 crores from Rs. 6,281 crores* at the end of 1960-61 to Rs. 6,794 crores

* The figures given here are based on revised estimates for 1960-61 and 1961-62. Actuals in respect of certain items are given later.

at the end of 1961-62; these are expected to rise further by Rs. 887 crores to Rs. 7,681 crores at the end of 1962-63. Internal obligations aggregated Rs. 5,455 crores at the end of 1960-61 and Rs. 5,704 crores at the end of 1961-62, showing a rise of Rs. 249 crores over the year; they are estimated to rise further by Rs. 476 crores to Rs. 6,180 crores at the end of March 1963. External obligations stood at Rs. 1,090 crores at the end of 1961-62, representing a rise of Rs. 264 crores over 1960-61 and of Rs. 949 crores over 1955-56. Of the external obligations at the end of 1961-62, dollar loans accounted for Rs. 651 crores, loans from West Germany for Rs. 141 crores, loans from U.K. for Rs. 150 crores, loans from U.S.S.R. for Rs. 73 crores and loans from other sources for Rs. 75 crores.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the issue by the Union Government (1) in May 1961, of a further tranche of the 3-1/2 per cent National Plan Bonds (Third Series), 1967 at an issue price of Rs. 98·90 (yielding to redemption 3·71 per cent) for conversion against the three maturing loans, namely, the 3-1/2 per cent National Plan Bonds (First Series), 1961, the 2-1/2 per cent Loan, 1961 and the 3 per cent Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61 and (2) in July 1961, of two cash-cum-conversion loans for a total amount of Rs. 100 crores, viz. a further tranche of the 3-1/2 per cent Bonds 1969 at an issue price of Rs. 98·40 per cent (yielding to redemption 3·74 per cent) and the 4 per cent Loan 1981 at an issue price of Rs. 98·50 per cent (yielding to redemption 4·11 per cent) with conversion facilities to holders of 2-1/2 per cent Loan 1961 and 3 per cent Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61. Total subscriptions to these issues amounted to Rs. 202·5 crores, of which Rs. 93·6 crores were in respect of the May (conversion) issue and Rs. 108·9 crores in respect of the July issue (Rs. 42·9 crores for the 3-1/2 per cent Bonds 1969 and Rs. 66·0 crores for the 4 per cent Loan 1981). Of the latter, Rs. 105·2 crores represented cash subscriptions—Rs. 41·6 crores for the 3-1/2 per cent Bonds 1969 and Rs. 63·6 crores for the 4 per cent Loan 1981, while conversions accounted for the balance of Rs. 3·7 crores. Taking into account an amount of Rs. 42·6 crores on account of cash repayments in respect of maturing loans (comprising Rs. 18·6 crores on account of 3-1/2 per cent National Plan Bonds (First Series) 1961, Rs. 18·5 crores on account of 2-1/2 per cent Loan, 1961 and Rs. 5·5 crores on account of 3 per cent Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61), the net market borrowings of the Union Government during the year 1961-62 would work out to Rs. 62·6 crores as compared to Rs. 67·3 crores in 1960-61.

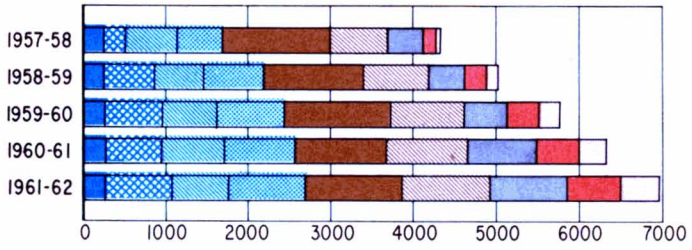
In February 1962, Treasury bills of the value of Rs. 50 crores held by the Reserve Bank in the Issue Department were funded into further issues of 4 per cent Loan 1972 and 4 per cent Loan 1973 for Rs. 25 crores each. Including Rs. 300 crores of Treasury bills funded in July 1958, Rs. 150 crores in December 1959 and Rs. 50 crores in January 1961, the total amount of Treasury bills funded so far aggregated Rs. 550 crores.

The budget for 1962-63 provides for gross market borrowing of Rs. 255 crores (excluding receipts from Prize Bonds estimated at Rs. 5 crores). The net market borrowing, after taking into account repayments of Rs. 183 crores, would amount to Rs. 72 crores. On July 12, 1962, the Union Government floated three cash-cum-

GRAPH 13

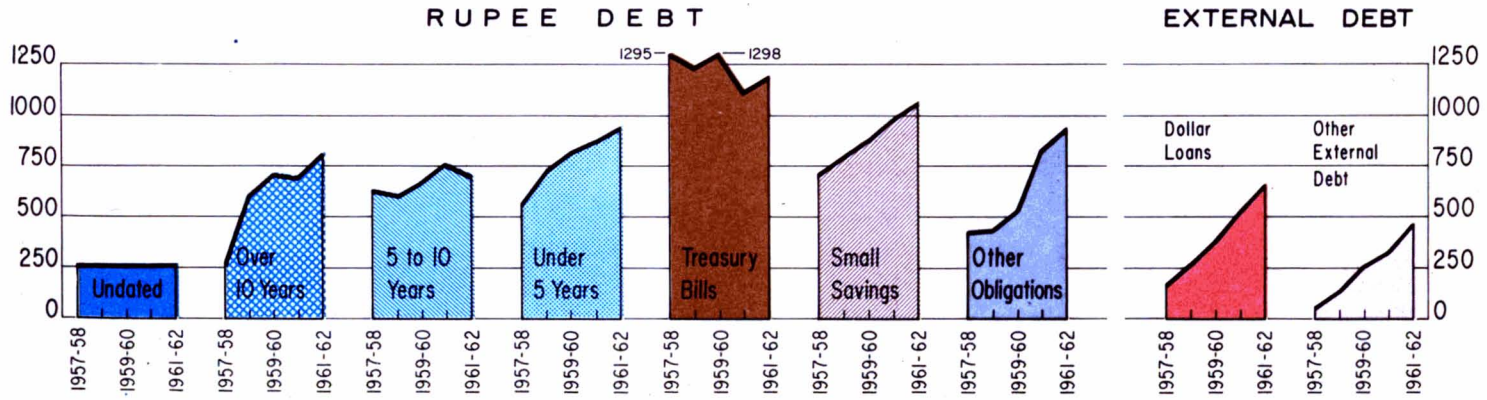
DEBT POSITION (PRELIMINARY) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(CRORES OF RUPEES)



RUPEE DEBT
- Undated
- Over 10 Years
- 5 to 10 Years
- Under 5 Years (Including Prize Bonds)
- Treasury Bills
- Small Savings
- Other Obligations

EXTERNAL DEBT
- Dollar Loans
- Other External Debt



conversion loans for a total amount of Rs. 250 crores viz., (1) a further tranche of the 3-3/4 per cent National Plan Bonds—Fifth Series—1968 at an issue price of Rs. 99·20 per cent, (2) a further tranche of the 4 per cent Loan 1972 at an issue price of Rs. 99·20 per cent and (3) the 4-1/2 per cent Loan 1985 at an issue price of Rs. 100 per cent, yielding to redemption 3·90 per cent, 4·10 per cent and 4·50 per cent, respectively. The maturing 3-1/4 per cent Bonds 1962 and 2-3/4 per cent Loan 1962, with a total outstanding amount of Rs. 183 crores, were accepted for conversion, respectively, at Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (nominal) and at Rs. 99·50 per Rs. 100 (nominal). Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 256·9 crores, of which Rs. 103·2 crores were in cash and Rs. 153·7 crores in conversions.

Interest-yielding assets of the Union Government amounted to Rs. 5,697 crores at the end of March 1962, representing an increase of Rs. 607 crores over the year, and constituted four-fifths of the total interest-bearing obligations. The increase of Rs. 607 crores in interest-yielding assets was made up of increases of Rs. 379 crores in loans to States, Rs. 135 crores in capital advanced to Railways, Rs. 72 crores in investments in commercial concerns and Rs. 21 crores in capital advanced to other commercial departments.

Composition of Debt.—At the end of March 1962, the total rupee debt, comprising total interest-bearing obligations excluding deposits and external debt, but including balances of special floating and expired loans, amounted to Rs. 5,848 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 370 crores over the figure of Rs. 5,478 crores at the end of March 1961. Of the total rupee debt of Rs. 5,848 crores, debt in the form of rupee loans accounted for Rs. 2,688 crores (46 per cent), Treasury bills for Rs. 1,175 crores (20 per cent) and small savings for Rs. 1,053 crores (18 per cent). The maturity pattern of rupee loans* in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61 showed some minor variations. The proportion of loans maturing within 5 years, which had risen continuously from 26·1 per cent at the end of March 1956 to 33·7 per cent at the end of March 1961, rose further to 34·4 per cent at the end of March 1962. At the other end, the proportion of undated loans to the total, which had declined from 17·1 per cent at the end of March 1956 to 10·0 per cent at the end of March 1961, came down further to 9·6 per cent at the end of March 1962. Loans maturing between 5 and 10 years and those maturing after 10 years also showed opposite trends. The proportion of the former to total rupee debt, which had risen from 27·2 per cent at the end of March 1960 to 29·4 per cent at the end of March 1961, declined to 26·0 per cent at the end of March 1962; as against this, the proportion of loans maturing after ten years, which had declined from 29·0 per cent to 26·9 per cent, rose to 30·0 per cent.

During the year 1961-62, the outstanding Treasury bills rose by Rs. 69 crores to Rs. 1,175 crores† as against a decline of Rs. 191 crores in 1960-61. If the funding of Rs. 50 crores of Treasury bills in February 1962 is ignored, there would be a rise of Rs. 119 crores as compared to a fall of Rs. 141 crores in 1960-61 (ignoring the funding of Rs. 50 crores of Treasury bills in January 1961). The rise in the outstanding of

* Classified on the basis of earlier date of maturity.

† Actual rise based on Reserve Bank data.

Treasury bills was accounted for by the Reserve Bank and State Governments and other approved bodies, the outstanding amount with the public showing a decline. Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank at Rs. 912 crores at the end of March 1962 showed a rise of Rs. 26 crores; excluding the funding of Rs. 50 crores mentioned above, the Reserve Bank's holdings would show a larger rise of Rs. 76 crores in contrast to a fall of Rs. 84 crores in 1960-61. The investment of State Governments and other approved bodies also rose by Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 234 crores as against a decline of Rs. 60 crores in the preceding year. Sales of Treasury bills (including intermediates) to the public during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 131·6 crores. As redemption of Treasury bills, at Rs. 131·9 crores, slightly exceeded sales, the outstanding amount declined over the year by Rs. 36 *lakhs*; in 1960-61, it had shown an increase of Rs. 3 crores.

Small Savings.—According to provisional data, net receipts from small savings in 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 90 crores*, showing a substantial decline of Rs. 16 crores over the net receipts in 1960-61 (Rs. 106 crores); net receipts also fell short of the annual (average) target of Rs. 120 crores fixed for the Third Plan period. Of the decline of Rs. 16 crores in net receipts during the year, a fall of as much as Rs. 11 crores is attributable to discharges in respect of the 3-1/2 per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates (first issued in February 1951 and discontinued from June 1957). Net receipts from Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, which had shown successive increases of Rs. 2 crores in 1958-59, Rs. 8 crores in 1959-60 and as much as Rs. 17 crores in 1960-61, declined by Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 38 crores in 1961-62. It will be recalled that the sharp rise under this item during 1960-61 was mainly due to some diversion of deposits from commercial banks following the failure of two scheduled banks. The decline during the year under review reflected the reversal, to some extent, of this trend, as a sequel to the revival of confidence in the banking system; a further contributory factor was the stepping up by commercial banks of their deposit rates, effective April 1, 1961. Net receipts from 12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates also declined by Rs. 2 crores. As against these declines, net receipts from the 4 per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and from Cumulative Time Deposits showed increases of Rs. 43 *lakhs* and Rs. 1 crore, respectively.

In the context of the decline in receipts, further measures were taken during the year to popularise the small savings movement and to maximise collections through this source; the more important of the measures are briefly set out below. The facilities for the use of the cheque system in Post Office Savings Banks were liberalised by reducing the minimum balances required for (1) issue of cheque books and (2) for making withdrawals by cheques, from Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 to Rs. 200 and Rs. 50, respectively. With a view to attracting savings in the rural sector to post office savings banks, it was decided to introduce savings bank facilities at post offices at all headquarters of the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks and Panchayats. It is proposed to cover over 22,000 post offices under this

* Including accrued interest.

programme during the Third Plan period and during the nine months ended December 1961, 1,800 post offices have been provided with such facilities. Further, a scheme of incentive bonus was introduced in selected Head Post Offices, on an experimental basis, in order to improve the efficiency of the staff responsible for the savings bank work. With a view to enabling municipalities, port trusts and local authorities to invest more in Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, the maximum limit for investment by these institutions in the Certificates was doubled from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. In order to encourage authorised agents to step up sales of Annuity Certificates, it was decided to allow, with effect from August 1, 1961, a commission of 1/2 per cent on sales made through the agents. This rate, as also the existing rate of commission (1/2 per cent) on sales of Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates through authorised agents was further stepped up to 1 per cent with effect from June 1, 1962; the increased rate would also apply to the collections made through the Pay Roll Savings Scheme including deposits into the Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts secured through the Scheme. Steps were also taken to popularise the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. The rules relating to the Scheme were amended as a result of which (1) withdrawals from the Cumulative Time Deposit Account can now be refunded, at the option of the depositors, during the currency of the account instead of being left over for adjustment on maturity and (2) defaults in the payment of monthly deposits which have the effect of extending the period of maturity of the account can now be made good with interest without affecting the date of maturity of the account. Further, on June 1, 1962, a new 15-year account was introduced, in addition to the existing 5-year and 10-year accounts. The maximum limit for deposit in the 15-year account was fixed at Rs. 300 per month. Simultaneously, the maximum limit in respect of the 10-year account was also raised from Rs. 100 per month to Rs. 200. Further, it was also decided to grant a rebate of income-tax on contributions made to the 10-year and 15-year accounts, as in the case of life insurance premia and provident fund contributions so that self-employed and uninsurable persons can take advantage of the Scheme. Lastly, mention may be made of the decision to extend the scope of the Pay Roll Savings Scheme (now applicable to public and private sector industrial undertakings) to Government Offices also, with appropriate modifications, so as to facilitate deductions from the salaries of Government employees with their consent, for investment in small savings schemes.

During 1961-62, the States were granted Rs. 66 crores as loans from the total collection of small savings as against Rs. 72 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 53 crores in 1959-60.

Receipts from the Five-Year-Interest-Free Prize Bonds (introduced on April 1, 1960) amounted to only Rs. 3.3 crores during 1961-62 as compared to Rs. 15·8 crores during 1960-61; further sales of the Bonds were discontinued with effect from July 1, 1962.

Government Balances and Ways and Means Advances.—During 1961-62, the cash balances of the Government of India with the Reserve Bank and at Government Treasuries showed a nominal rise of Rs. 11 *lakhs* to Rs. 48·50 crores in contrast to a sharp decline of Rs. 20·43 crores to Rs. 48·39 crores in 1960-61.

The Central Government has not resorted to ways and means advances since 1943-44.

State Governments

Debt Position.—During 1961-62, the gross debt of the States increased further by Rs. 410 crores to Rs. 3,073 crores as compared to a rise of Rs. 278 crores in 1960-61. The rise was mainly on account of loans from the Central Government, the outstanding of which went up by Rs. 328 crores to Rs. 2,276 crores. Permanent debt (comprising market loans and certain other categories of debt like Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds and Encumbered Estate Act Bonds) recorded a rise of Rs. 77 crores (or by the same magnitude as in the preceding year) to Rs. 570 crores. Other debt, including loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc., showed an increase of Rs. 13 crores. The outstanding of unfunded debt also rose by Rs. 14 crores. Floating debt which had risen by Rs. 16 crores during 1960-61, however, declined by Rs. 22 crores.

State Loans.—During 1961-62, thirteen State Governments, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal entered the market for loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 80 crores. All the loans were of the maturity period of 11 years and carried a coupon rate of interest of 4-1/4 per cent. Also, all the loans were cash loans, excepting the Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh loans, which were cash-cum-conversion loans, the maturing 3-1/2 per cent Cochin Loan, 1956-61, 2-3/4 per cent Madras Loan 1961, 3 per cent Tapi Irrigation Development Loan, 1961, 3 per cent Mysore Loan, 1956-61 and 2-3/4 per cent U.P. Loan, 1961 (with an aggregate outstanding of Rs. 12·9 crores) having been offered for conversion at par into the new loans of the respective State Governments. Excepting the Maharashtra and Gujarat loans which were issued at par, the other loans were offered at discounts ranging from 25 nP. to 50 nP. The redemption yield ranged from 4·25 per cent to 4·31 per cent. Total subscriptions against an offer of Rs. 80 crores amounted to Rs. 92·2 crores, of which Rs. 87·1 crores (including conversion of Rs. 5 crores) were accepted. *Net* borrowing of States, after allowing for cash repayments on account of the maturing loans at Rs. 7·9 crores, amounted to Rs. 74·2 crores.

Balances and Ways and Means Advances.—During 1961-62, the cash balances position of the State Governments showed a further deterioration. The *debit* balances which had increased from Rs. 14·2 crores at the end of March 1960 to Rs. 23·1 crores at the end of March 1961, rose further to Rs. 28·3 crores at the end of March 1962. The rise in the debit balances during the year was the combined result of an increase in the *debit* balances with the Reserve Bank from Rs. 29·3 crores to Rs. 33·9 crores and a nominal decline in the balances with Treasuries from Rs. 6·2 crores to Rs. 5·6 crores. The amount of outstanding ways and means advances also rose from Rs. 10·7 crores at the end of March 1961 to Rs. 21·8 crores at the end of March 1962.

IX. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

General.—India's overall balance of payments worsened further during 1961-62. The trade gap was reduced by as much as Rs. 159 crores, but this advantage was wiped out by the deterioration in the invisible account, by the larger than usual outflow of short-term capital and by the rise in capital repayments as compared to the previous year. Over the year, the foreign exchange reserves fell further by Rs. 6.3 crores from Rs. 303.6 crores to Rs. 297.3 crores, notwithstanding a net drawing from the I.M.F. of Rs. 58.4 crores. The real pressure on reserves during 1961-62 was thus of the order of Rs. 65 crores or about Rs. 16 crores larger than in 1960-61.

Overall and Quarterly Position.—Overall payments data for the four quarters of 1961-62 are presented in Table I along with the annual data for 1961-62 and the preceding two years. The figures show that the deficit on current account, in 1961-62, though large, was appreciably smaller than in the previous year. While merchandise transactions, despite net earnings from invisibles, accounted for the whole of the deficit, in 1960-61, the current transactions in the year under review were characterised by a marked contraction of Rs. 159 crores in the trade gap, however, partially offset by the sharp deterioration in the invisible account by Rs. 48 crores.

Table I—India's Balance of Payments

(Rupees Crores)

	April-June 1961	July-September 1961	October-December 1961	January-March 1962	1961-62 (Preliminary)	1960-61 (Revised)	1959-60
A. Current Account							
Imports, c.i.f.							
(*a*) Private ...	156.5	152.1	137.0	154.4	600.0	621.7	515.9
(*b*) Government ...	93.2	90.2	80.4	114.2	378.0	478.5	412.4
Total Imports (*a* + *b*) ...	249.7	242.3	217.4	268.6	978.0	1100.2	928.3
Exports, f.o.b. ...	160.0	160.3	179.7	167.5	667.5	630.5	623.7
Trade balance ...	−89.7	−82.0	−37.7	−101.1	−310.5	−469.7	− 304.6
Non-monetary gold movement (net) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 5.9
Official donations ...	+ 11.8	+ 7.8	+ 8.1	+ 16.7	+ 44.4	+ 46.4	+ 38.3
Other invisibles (net) ...	− 0.6	− 6.0	+ 0.1*	− 5.6	− 12.1*	+ 36.2*	+ 75.3
Current Account (net) ...	− 78.5	− 80.2	− 29.5	− 90.0	−278.2	−387.1	− 185.1
B. Errors and Omissions ...	− 3.4	+ 11.0	− 18.2	+ 15.1	+ 4.5	− 10.7	− 22.6
C. Capital Account (net)							
Private Capital (net)							
(*a*) Long-term ...	− 5.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	− 1.5	+ 18.6	− 7.1
(*b*) Short-term ...	− 0.5	− 0.8	− 3.4	+ 1.0	− 3.7	− 3.0	+ 0.2
Banking Capital (net) ...	− 5.7	− 17.1	+ 4.7	+ 4.8	− 13.3	+ 13.5	+ 12.5
Official Capital (net)							
(*a*) Loans ...	+ 69.0	+ 64.5	+ 70.1	+ 61.4	+265.0	+249.6	+ 187.7
(*b*) I.M.F. drawings ...	− 30.6	+ 89.0	—	—	+ 58.4	− 10.7	− 23.8
(*c*) Amortisation ...	− 13.5	− 18.1	− 8.5	− 16.4	− 56.5	− 32.4	− 9.8
(*d*) Miscellaneous ...	+ 46.8	− 38.6	+ 7.6	+ 3.2	+ 19.0	+102.9	+ 32.0
D. Movement in Reserves (A+B+C) (Increase+, decrease−) ...	− 21.8	+ 10.7	+ 24.2	− 19.4	− 6.3	− 59.3	− 16.0

*Includes Rs. 8.3 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as our contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

Compared to the corresponding quarters of 1960-61, the current account deficit in each of the quarters of 1961-62 was smaller especially in the third and the fourth quarters of the year. In all the quarters of 1961-62, except the third quarter, despite the emergence of deficits on invisible transactions, the current account deficits were lower because of a substantially lower level of imports accompanied by a somewhat higher level of exports. The downtrend in imports noticed in the first quarter of 1961-62 persisted through the second and the third quarters, but was interrupted in the final quarter when the basic trend towards increasing import payments reasserted itself. Thus, the value of imports which in the first quarter was around Rs. 250 crores dropped to Rs. 242 crores in the second quarter and further to Rs. 217 crores in the third quarter but rose in the last quarter to Rs. 269 crores. In contrast, the quarterly movement of exports revealed a gradually rising trend from Rs. 160 crores in the first quarter to Rs. 180 crores in third quarter, with a fall in the last quarter to Rs. 168 crores. Taking the first and the second quarters together, this was the first time in the last six years that exports reached the level of Rs. 320 crores during the seasonally weak period of April-September; the highest half yearly earnings during the Second Plan were around Rs. 300 crores in 1960-61.

Regional Trends.—Region-wise, the dollar area accounted for the entire substantial reduction in the current account deficit. The payments position with all the remaining areas showed a worsening of varying magnitudes as compared to 1960-61. With the dollar area the deficit narrowed appreciably from Rs. 205 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 78 crores during the year under review. During the second Plan period, large deficits had become a feature of our transactions with this area—the deficit incurred in 1961-62 was, however, smaller than in any year of the second Plan except 1956-57 and 1959-60. The improvement resulted wholly from a better trade balance, the benefit of which was partially lost on account of the unfavourable movement of Rs. 26 crores in invisible transactions excluding official donations. Exports to this area (principally jute manufactures and sugar) rose by Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 137 crores. There was a fall of as much as Rs. 140 crores (to Rs. 251 crores) in import payments, lower P.L.480 food and raw cotton imports accounting for the bulk of the decline. The deterioration in invisible transactions was the combined result of larger investment income payments and a much lower level of receipts under 'Government, not included elsewhere'.

Table II—Regional Current Account

Surplus (+) Deficit (−)

(Rupees Crores)

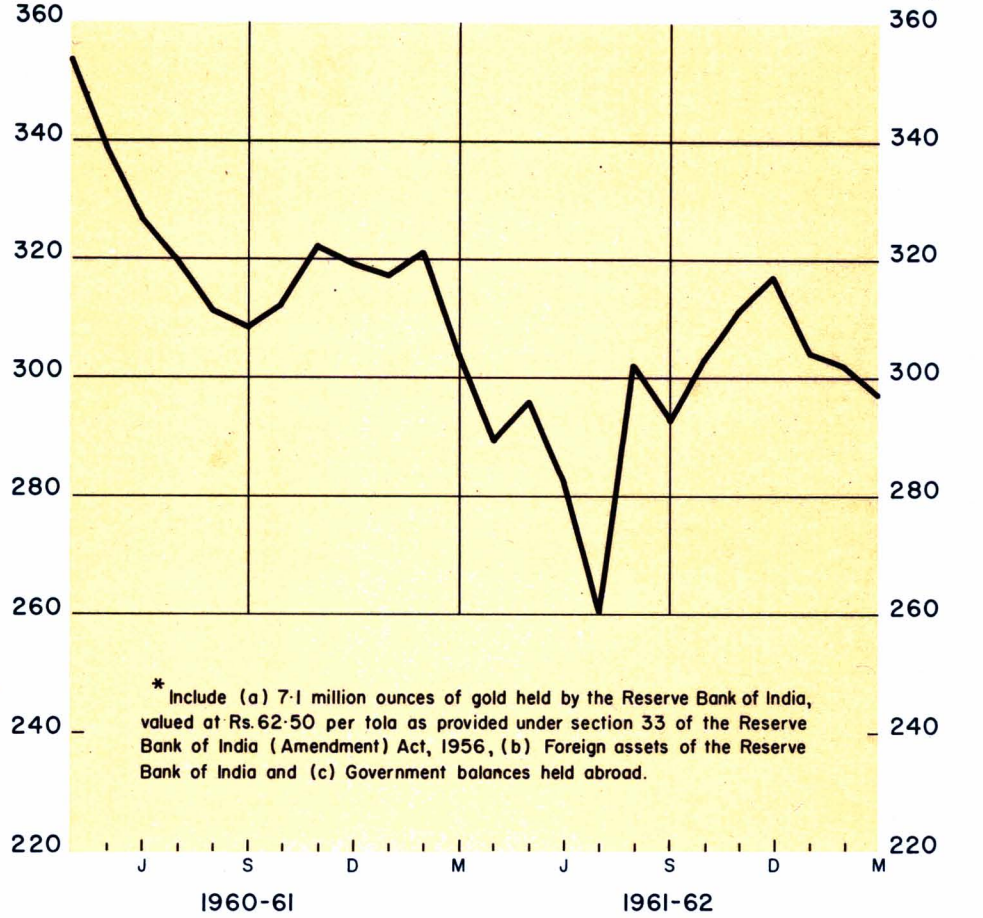
	April-June 1961	July September 1961	October December 1961	January March 1962	1961-62 (Preliminary)	1960-61 (Revised)	1959-60
Sterling Area ...	−16.6	−19.9	+ 10.8	− 19.0	− 44.7	− 41.5	− 45.7
Dollar Area ...	−23.5	−20.9	− 6.4	− 27.5	− 78.3	−205.4	− 61.5
O.E.E.C. Countries ...	−38.0	−36.1	− 30.1	− 42.2	−146.4	−141.7	−104.8
Rest of Non-Sterling Area ...	− 0.4	− 3.3	− 3.8	− 1.3	− 8.8	+ 1.3	+ 26.9
Total ...	**−78.5**	**−80.2**	**− 29.5**	**− 90.0**	**−278.2**	**−387.1**	**−185.1**

GRAPH 14

INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES*

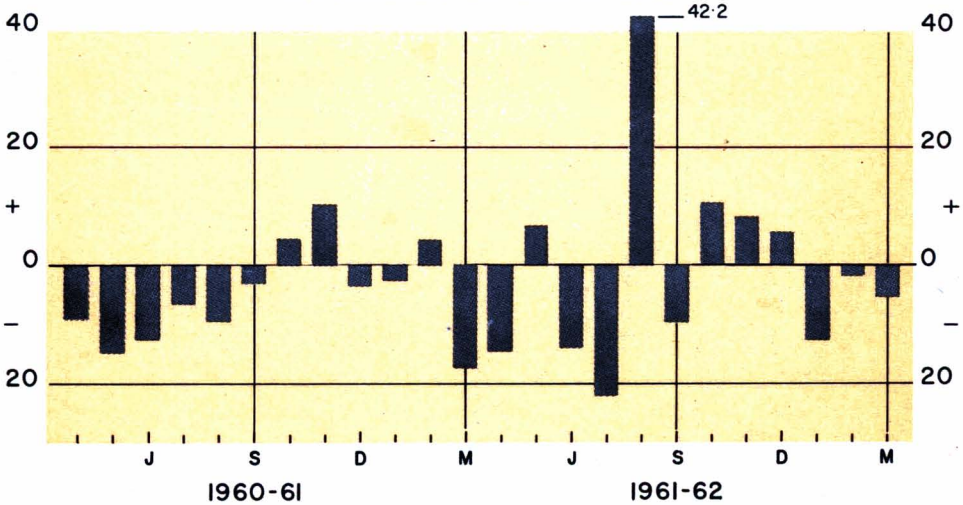
AS AT THE END OF THE MONTH

Crores of Rupees



*Include (a) 7·1 million ounces of gold held by the Reserve Bank of India, valued at Rs. 62·50 per tola as provided under section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956, (b) Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (c) Government balances held abroad.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES



Although import payments to the sterling area were markedly lower, smaller invisible earnings coupled with diminished exports contributed to a slight worsening in our payments position with this area. While exports to all the other three areas attained higher levels as compared to the preceding two years, the sterling area's intake at Rs. 292 crores was 3 per cent less than in the previous year, cotton manufactures, jute manufactures and tea recording declines of Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 3 crores, respectively. Invisible receipts excluding official donations fell sharply from Rs. 21 crores in 1960-61 to barely Rs. 5 crores during the year under review. This decline is mainly explained by the higher service payments on the E.C.G.D. loans and by reduced receipts under private donations.

The payments position with the O.E.E.C. countries showed further deterioration, the current deficit moving up from Rs. 105 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 142 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 146 crores during the year under review. A higher level of imports as compared to 1959-60 and a sharp rise in the outgo on invisible account were primarily responsible for the large deficit. The rise in imports was concentrated on purchases of machinery and capital equipment from West Germany and Italy. The unfavourable movement in invisible transactions stemmed from rising investment income payments on various West German credits. Offsetting a part of this was the rise in exports to these countries of Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 63 crores—tea, coffee, tanned hides and skins between them accounting for the enlarged export earnings.

The small current account surplus of Rs. 1.3 crores earned in transactions with the R.N.S.A. group of countries in 1960-61 was transformed into a deficit of Rs. 9 crores during the year under review. On commodity account, the trade deficit expanded from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 13 crores wholly on account of the higher import bills which rose by Rs. 30 crores as compared to 1960-61 and by as much as Rs. 53 crores as compared to 1959-60. Larger purchases of capital equipment and iron and steel from East European countries, particularly the U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia, were responsible for the larger outlay on imports. Exports fared better than in either of the preceding two years, larger purchases of raw wool and tea by the U.S.S.R., oilcakes by Hungary and East Germany and increased offtake of jute manufactures by Sudan and the U.S.S.R. accounting for a rise of nearly Rs. 23 crores.

A development of some significance during the year under review was the further expansion of trade with the East European countries. The severe shortage of foreign exchange had forced the country to increase its trade with the rupee payment area and trade with the East European countries had, in consequence, continuously increased over the last few years; the total value of trade went up from Rs. 97 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 106 crores in 1960-61 and further to Rs. 164 crores in 1961-62. Imports from these countries rose during the year under review by Rs. 41 crores to Rs. 100 crores while exports increased at a slower rate to Rs. 64 crores. In the result, the trade deficit widened from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 36 crores. Imports which increased most conspicuously in comparison with the previous year were machinery, iron and steel and chemicals

and were drawn principally from the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Of the total import bill of Rs. 100 crores, aid-financed imports were of the order of Rs. 22 crores. Exports of jute manufactures again made the largest contribution to the increase in total exports in 1961-62. Exports of coffee, oilcakes and cashew kernels also increased markedly.

India's total trade with Common Market countries, in 1961-62, was only marginally higher as compared to 1960-61. Imports rose slightly by Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 156 crores, while the export earnings increased by Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 50 crores. In consequence, the trade deficit narrowed by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 106 crores.

Exports.—During the Second Plan period there were small variations in export earnings which had averaged about Rs. 612 crores annually. But in the first year of the Third Plan, there was a distinct but inadequate improvement in export earnings which moved up from Rs. 630 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 668 crores during the year under review. High prices realised in the first nine months of 1961-62 for jute manufactures took the year's earnings to Rs. 143 crores or Rs. 7 crores higher than in 1960-61 to record the highest level since 1951-52. Among the other export commodities, impressive gains were recorded in the earnings from sugar, raw cotton, coffee, oilcakes and hides and skins tanned. The Indo-U.S. sugar deal for the supply of 2.2 lakh tons of sugar to that country helped to raise the total earnings from this commodity by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 14 crores in 1961-62. Raw cotton also brought in Rs. 9 crores more than in 1960-61 because of the larger export quotas for short-staple cotton in 1961, Japan being the principal customer followed by the U.K. and Hongkong. The performance of coffee was unusually good owing to increased offtake by East European countries, West Germany and Italy. There was some expansion in sales of cashew kernels to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. which raised the total earnings from this commodity to Rs. 21 crores—the highest level attained so far. Exports of oilcakes too were higher by Rs. 5 crores, Hungary and East Germany accounting for a large part of the increase. In addition, new products for export like iron ore and engineering goods showed small increases. However, the gains realised in these commodities were partially wiped off by lower earnings from cotton textiles (Rs. 12 crores), vegetable oils (Rs. 3 crores), and hides and skins raw (Rs. 2 crores). Throughout 1961-62, foreign demand for Indian cotton textiles weakened as restrictions and competition abroad impeded sales of Indian textiles particularly to the sterling area markets of the U.K., Australia, Malaya and Burma. On the supply side, inadequate raw material supplies and increasing costs affected the Indian textile industry's competitive position. In the case of vegetable oils, high prices impaired the ability to export substantial quantities of either linseed or groundnut oil. Even castor oil exports, which were around Rs. 7 crores in 1960-61, dropped to Rs. 4 crores owing to lower offtake by the U.K. and negligible purchases by the U.S.A.

Imports.—Aggregate import payments in 1961-62 at Rs. 978 crores represented a fall of Rs. 122 crores over 1960-61. This was in contrast to a rise of Rs. 172 crores witnessed in the previous year when the import bill was some Rs. 1100 crores. The

deteriorating reserves position, the lag in reimbursements and slow utilisation of aid had resulted in a temporary slackening in the rate of imports which were held down to a minimum through a tightening of the import policy. Both private and Government imports contributed to the decline, but in unequal measure, the former accounting for a fall of Rs. 22 crores and the latter of Rs. 100 crores.

Private Imports.—The reduction in private imports was spread over a number of commodities. Purchases of almost all the imported raw materials and manufactures declined in 1961-62. Especially marked were the decreases in raw cotton (Rs. 21 crores), non-ferrous metals (Rs. 5 crores), mineral oils and rayon textiles (Rs. 4 crores each) and vehicles (Rs. 3 crores). Miscellaneous items too recorded a fall of Rs. 7 crores. On the other hand, in response to the growing needs of industrialisation, imports of machinery on private account increased substantially from Rs. 114 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 138 crores in 1961-62. The increased imports of machinery were drawn mostly from the O.E.E.C. and rupee payment area countries of East Europe. It may be noted, however, that the sharp fall in imports of raw cotton is due to the exclusion of P.L. 480 cotton in the 1961-62 statistics.

Government Imports.—In order to help the payments position, Government purchases were pruned down in 1961-62 by Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 378 crores—the lowest as compared to any year of the Second Plan except 1956-57. Both development and non-development imports recorded a decline but, while the fall in development imports was only Rs. 5 crores, there was a marked reduction of Rs. 95 crores in non-development imports. As the industrial expansion in the public sector has centred around heavy industry, imports belonging to the development category, viz., machinery and iron and steel and communication stores maintained their upward trend; however, railway stores was the only item in the development category which showed a marked decline of Rs. 10 crores. The effort to limit non-development imports to a minimum is seen in the sharp reduction of 30 per cent in the expenditure on imports coming under this head. In view of good crops in 1961, imports of food-grains were slashed considerably, the P.L.480 imports being lower by as much as Rs. 80 crores as compared to the previous year. Foodgrain imports financed out of the country's own resources were also smaller than in the previous year. Outlay on non-food items too was somewhat lower as compared to the previous year.

Invisibles excluding Official Donations.—The most disturbing feature in the payments position during 1961-62 was the emergence, for the first time, of a deficit in the net invisible account. In the previous year, non-trade items had yielded a net receipt of Rs. 36 crores but in the current year the underlying position was reversed, and there was a net payment of Rs. 12 crores. Significant changes in the sub-heads in this account over the year were the larger net payments on investment income account and a sharp marking-down of receipts under the head GNIE. The deficit on investment account again rose sharply in 1961-62 to a new peak of Rs. 58 crores from Rs. 46 crores in 1960-61. This is in marked contrast to a net surplus of Rs. 9 crores in the first year of the Second Plan. While many factors have been at work for increasing payments rapidly, receipts of interest and dividends have dwindled

from Rs. 33 crores in the first year of the Second Plan to Rs. 12 crores in the first year of the Third Plan.

Another marked change in the invisible account was the sharp reduction of Rs. 24 crores in net receipts under the item 'Government, not included elsewhere'. This was due to the lower U.S. Embassy expenditure in India and the reduced level of P.L. 480 freight recoveries. These two transactions together brought in Rs. 22 crores less than in the previous year. Private invisible receipts too continued their downward trend, the recorded net receipts being lower by Rs. 13 crores as compared to the previous year.

Official Donations.—The inflow of foreign assistance in the shape of donations at Rs. 44 crores was Rs. 2 crores lower than in the previous year. While rupee donations from P.L.480 and 665 counterpart funds increased by Rs. 2 crores, grants in foreign currencies under the TCA programme, Colombo Plan and other cash grants etc., declined by as much as Rs. 4 crores.

Capital Transactions.—During the year under review, the net capital inflow, despite IMF assistance of Rs. 58 crores, recorded a sizeable fall of Rs. 71 crores to Rs. 267 crores. In 1960-61, the inflow was of the order of Rs. 338 crores. With a much smaller current deficit of Rs. 274 crores (including a net receipt of Rs. 4 crores under errors and omissions), the inflow during the year under review took care of the major part of the deficit, the recorded draft on reserves amounting to barely Rs. 6 crores. Transactions in all the three sectors viz., private, banking and official were responsible for the reduction in the year's receipts. In the private sector, there was an outflow of Rs. 5 crores as against an inflow of Rs. 16 crores in the previous year. It might, however, be pointed out that in respect of private capital, which excludes retained earnings and most of the non-cash investment, 1960-61 figures being revised ones are more complete in their coverage. In the preliminary compilations some of the details are not available, and hence a strict comparison between the figures for the two years is not possible. Another factor influencing the reduced capital inflow during the year under review was the sudden and sharp outflow of banking funds. The outflow of Rs. 23 crores was concentrated in the first half of the year. In the second half, there was an inflow of Rs. 10 crores, so that the net outflow for the year was Rs. 13 crores.

In the official sector, despite net drawings of Rs. 58 crores from the I.M.F., net receipts were considerably lower than in 1960-61 mainly due to heavy amortisation payments and reduced utilisation of P.L.480 and 665 assistance included under miscellaneous capital. Ignoring IMF transactions, official loan receipts were higher by about Rs. 15 crores following larger drawings on the Eximbank loans, the U.S.S.R and West German credits and the P.L.480 rupee loans.

Foreign Investment Policy.—During the year under review, the Government of India, in pursuance of its policy of promoting foreign investment in the country, signed double taxation avoidance agreements with two more countries, namely,

Finland and France. The agreement with France as also the one signed with the U.S.A. in 1959, await ratification. Similar agreements exist already with Pakistan, Ceylon, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Japan and West Germany. The Indian Investment Centre, set up in June 1960 with a view to encouraging actively the flow of foreign capital into the country, has made an encouraging beginning. A branch of the Centre was opened in New York in October 1961. The services of the Centre are being increasingly made use of by both Indian and foreign entrepreneurs. A large number of specific proposals for investment in India were received by the Centre from industrial firms of the various capital exporting countries. The improving climate for foreign investment is reflected in the large number of foreign collaboration agreements approved by the Government of India. Sanctions given to Indian entrepreneurs for collaboration including financial participation with foreign firms totalled 402 in 1961 as against 388 in 1960 and 162 in 1959. During the first quarter of 1962, the number of such approvals was reported at 123.

External Assistance.—During the year 1961-62, members of the Aid India Consortium authorised assistance of Rs. 382 crores, out of the amount of Rs. 617 crores ($1,295 million) they promised for the year at the consortium meeting held in May 1961. Other countries made new authorisations of Rs. 54 crores. Thus, the total external assistance authorised during the year under review aggregated Rs. 436 crores, of which Rs. 404 crores were in loans and Rs. 32 crores in grants. Loans authorised in 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 315 crores and grants to Rs. 32 crores; there was also an authorisation of P.L.480 assistance to the tune of Rs. 652 crores. Taking into account the carryover of Rs. 1295 crores from the Second Plan, total foreign assistance available for use during 1961-62 amounted

(Rupees Crores)

	Amount undisbursed as at the end of the Second Plan	Amount authorised during 1961-62	Total (1 + 2)	Estimated utilisation during 1961-62	Amount undisbursed as at the end of March 31, 1962 (3 − 4)
	1	2	3	4	5
I. Loans					
(*a*) Repayable in foreign currencies...	538.0	356.0	894.0	187.6	706.4
(*b*) Repayable in Rupees ...	129.5	47.6	177.1	39.4	137.7
Total ...	**667.5**	**403.6**	**1071.1**	**227.0**	**844.1**
II. Grants ...	**29.8**	**32.0**	**61.8**	**30.8**	**31.0**
III. P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 aid and Third Country Currency Assistance (gross)	**597.8**	—	**597.8**	**86.6**	**511.2**
TOTAL (I + II + III) ...	**1295.1**	**435.6**	**1730.7**	**344.4**	**1386.3**

to Rs. 1731 crores, of which, Rs. 1071 crores or 62 per cent was in the form of loans, Rs. 598 crores or 34 per cent in the form of assistance under P.L. 480/665 and Third Country Currency programmes and the balance of Rs. 62 crores or 4 per cent in the form of grants. It is estimated that the utilisation of foreign assistance

during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 344 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 1386 crores for use in the remaining period of the Third Plan.

Country-wise, the U.S.A. accounted for 64 per cent of the total external assistance of Rs. 2984 crores (exclusive of the assistance from the I.B.R.D. and I.D.A.) authorised by the end of March 1962 followed by the U.S.S.R. which accounted for 13 per cent of the total. Other countries making sizeable authorisations were West Germany, the U.K., Canada and Japan in that order. As in the previous year, the West German and U.K. credits were utilised more speedily in 1961-62 than those authorised by other countries, since, in the main, they were not tied to specific projects and financed imports of capital goods. Thus, the undisbursed portions of the West German and U.K. credits as at the end of March 1962 amounted, respectively, to Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 38 crores only. On the other hand, the unutilised amounts under credits from the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Japan were Rs. 284 crores, Rs. 213 crores and Rs. 42 crores, respectively, as most of the credits from these countries are tied to specific projects. Apart from arranging a substantial amount of assistance from friendly countries, the I.B.R.D. itself extended loans of Rs. 70 crores during 1961-62, raising the total of its loans granted to India so far to Rs. 390 crores. Of this, the amount of Rs. 293 crores was utilised by the end of 1961-62. During the year, India also secured six credits aggregating Rs. 51 crores from the International Development Association, the newly established affiliate of the World Bank. The I.D.A. loans are extended on very favourable terms and conditions: they are repayable in 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years, and carry only a small service charge of 3/4th of a per cent per annum.

Of the total aid authorised by the end of March 31, 1962, Rs. 990 crores or about 53 per cent is allocated to various industrial development projects. Loans for (i) transportation and (ii) steel plants and steel imports, respectively, account for Rs. 320 crores or 17 per cent and Rs. 300 crores or 16 per cent of the total.

(Rupees Crores)

Purpose of Loans		Total Aid authorised upto March 31, 1962	Total Aid utilised upto March 31, 1962	Amount undisbursed as at the end of March 31, 1962
1. Industrial Development	...	990.4	377.8	612.6
2. Transport				
(*a*) Railway Development	...	234.7	194.5	40.2
(*b*) Ports Development	...	30.5	9.3	21.2
(*c*) Airways and Road Transport	...	54.7	21.3	33.4
Total	...	**319.9**	**225.1**	**94.8**
3. Steel and Steel Projects	...	299.9	275.6	24.3
4. Power Projects	...	136.6	47.0	89.6
5. Iron Ore Project	...	13.3	4.2	9.1
6. Wheat Loans	...	106.0	106.0	—
7. Agricultural Development	...	17.0	3.4	13.6
Total	...	**1883.1**	**1039.1**	**844.0**

Additional external assistance of Rs. 236 crores has been authorised since April 1962. The U.S.A. agreed to supply over a period of one and a half years, 1·8 lakh bales of long staple cotton and some quantities of tobacco and corn, of the total value of Rs. 19 crores, bringing the total P.L.480 assistance granted to India so far to Rs. 1132 crores. Country-wise and purpose-wise authorisations between April 1 and June 30, 1962 are shown below:

(Rupees Crores)

1. **I.D.A.**	
Loan for Sone Irrigation Project	7.1
2. **U.S.A.**	
(*a*) D.L.F. loan for non-project imports	95.2
(*b*) A.I.D. loan for Bandel Thermal Power Project	18.1
(*c*) A.I.D. loan for Coal Washery	2.0
(*d*) A.I.D. loan for Pamba—Kkaki Hydro-electric Project	9.6
(*e*) A.I.D. loan for purchase of locomotives	20.5
3. **U.K.**	
(*a*) E.C.G.D. Credit—IX for import of capital goods	13.3
(*b*) E.C.G.D. Credit—X for Durgapur extension	29.3
4. **West Germany**	
(*a*) D.M. 85 million credit for Refinancing of Rourkela Credit	10.1
(*b*) D.M. 100 million credit for import of capital goods	11.9
5. **U.S. P.L. 480 Assistance**	
May 1962 agreement for supply of cotton, tobacco, etc.	18.7
Total	**235.8**

The I.B.R.D. convened a meeting of the Aid-India Consortium in May 1962 and again in July 1962 at which Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy joined the Consortium as members raising the total membership to ten. At the July meeting, in addition to promises of assistance by the new members, some of the older members and the I.D.A. too offered increases in their assistance for the second year of the Third Plan, so that the total aid for 1962-63 from the Aid-India Consortium would be as follows:

($ million)

1. I.B.R.D./I.D.A.	200
2. U.S.A.	435
3. West Germany	139
4. United Kingdom	84
5. Japan	55
6. Canada	33
7. France	45
8. Austria	5
9. Belgium	10
10. Netherlands	11
11. Italy	53
Total	**1070**

With this, the total commitment of external assistance for the first two years of the Third Plan by the Consortium members amounts to Rs. 1126 crores ($2365 million), or only Rs. 38 crores short of the requirement of Rs. 1164 crores for the first two years of the Third Plan.

Developments in Exchange Control.—During 1961-62, although the already severe restrictions on imports were further intensified, the exchange control system and restrictions applied to payments for certain invisible transactions remained generally unchanged. Some changes in the Control were, however, necessitated as a result of the withdrawal of Indian currency from Kuwait and the integration of Goa, Daman and Diu with India.

As a sequel to the withdrawal of Indian currency from Kuwait, agreement was reached between the two Governments to the effect that from April 1, 1961, individuals, banks or institutions in Kuwait are prohibited from tendering Special Gulf notes to the Reserve Bank for conversion or from bringing or sending of Special Gulf notes into India from Kuwait.

With a view to encouraging non-resident Indians to transfer their savings to India for investment in Government securities, some changes were made in the regulations relating to purchase/sale of Government securities. Under the existing regulations, general permission had been given to banks to purchase Government securities on behalf of non-residents without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank. In the case of sales of Government securities, however, the proceeds were required to be credited to non-resident accounts and when the amounts exceeded Rs. 750/- prior permission of the Reserve Bank was necessary. This regulation was amended in May 1961, and banks were advised that if Indian Government securities were purchased out of balances in the non-resident account of the holder, such securities could be sold and the sale proceeds credited to the non-resident account of the holder without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank.

On August 8, 1961, the Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea) was added to the list of Bilateral Account Countries, and it was announced that trade with that country would now be conducted in non-convertible Indian rupees.

With a view to collecting information regarding the accounts maintained abroad (except in the currencies of Burma, Ceylon and Malaya) by residents in India, the Government of India issued a notification in September 1961, directing all persons resident in India to submit returns to the Reserve Bank of India giving particulars of foreign currency accounts held by them as on the date of opening of the account and as on June 30, 1961 or any later date before November 12, 1961. Accounts maintained prior to July 8, 1947, as also accounts whose maintenance abroad has been authorised for special reasons would continue to enjoy the existing position after the information is furnished. But in the case of accounts opened after July 8, 1947, without the necessary permission from the Reserve Bank, the account holders were advised to close the accounts and have the amounts repatriated to India or to apply to the Bank for permission to maintain them.

On the termination on November 19, 1961 of the bilateral payments arrangements with the U.A.R., payments between India and the United Arab Republic were placed on a convertible currency basis with the following exceptions: (i) imports of rice and cotton from Egypt and (ii) exports of tea and jute goods from India which would continue to be made in non-convertible Indian rupees; Egypt was therefore transferred from the Bilateral Account group of countries to the Convertible Account group.

A notification was issued by the Reserve Bank on January 22, 1962 fixing a uniform limit of Rs. 75/- for export of Indian currency notes and import of Pakistan currency notes, replacing the earlier ceiling of Rs. 50/- for Indian currency notes and Rs. 100/- for Pakistan notes.

Consequent on the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, the restrictions on maintenance and operation of accounts with banks in India of persons of Goan and Indian nationality resident in those territories were removed. Simultaneously, the restrictions on remittances and movement of currency notes either way between India, and Goa, Daman and Diu have also been removed. On the other hand, the accounts with banks in India of persons (including banks, firms and institutions) resident in Goa, Daman and Diu and who are of Portuguese or other foreign nationality were for the present frozen and all operations on such accounts were made subject to the prior approval of the Reserve Bank.

General permission was given to authorised dealers to execute performance bonds/guarantees in favour of foreign buyers of Indian goods, on behalf of Indian exporters and also to effect remittances upto Rs. 200/- for obtaining tender documents from abroad.

General permission was also given to the authorised dealers in foreign exchange to export foreign currency notes acquired by them in the normal course of business to their overseas correspondents for realisation.

Since the end of the financial year, with the intensification of the pressure on reserves, further cuts were imposed on all imports—both Government and private—not covered by free foreign exchange. Simultaneously with the restriction on imports, further stringent curbs were placed on certain invisible transactions like foreign travel, emigration allowances and current remittances by foreign nationals. At the same time more intensive measures to counter smuggling of all kinds have been taken to reduce the leakages of foreign exchange.

Developments in Trade Policy

Trade policy during the year became almost synonymous with export promotion policy. A Cabinet sub-committee on exports was constituted to take prompt decisions on problems in this field. A beginning was made to enlist the co-operation of State Governments for export promotion. A system of enrolment of exporters by the various Export Promotion Councils and the Commodity Boards was introduced with a view to organising the export trade on sound lines and to

placing a check on malpractices. Following the general elections, a new Department of International Trade, with a Minister at the head, was created, and this was followed by the constitution of a high level Board of Trade (on the lines of the British Board of Trade) which replaced the former Foreign Trade Board.

Amongst specific measures, a number of commodities were freed from export restrictions during the year. Further, the linking of imports of raw materials and components to export performance continued to be the king-pin of the export incentive schemes (Appendix III). Special Export Promotion Schemes for (1) books, (2) agarbatties, (3) polythene products and (4) paper products such as magazines, writing pads, greeting cards. etc., were the more important of the schemes introduced during the year.

Fiscal incentives were extended to a number of commodities during the year. Exports of some more items such as paper products, low tension switch gears, motor starters, jute bags, etc., were brought under the scheme of drawback duties. The Central Government budget for 1962-63 presented to Parliament on April 23, 1962 contained several proposals directed to export promotion. The export duty on tea was reduced from 44 nP. to 25 nP. per kilogram, while a rebate of 15 nP. was allowed on the hitherto non-refundable excise duty on tea. Also, the new Central Budget which contained several fresh imposts was directed towards restricting internal consumption and encouraging exports. Among the fiscal incentives, a rebate of 10 per cent was offered on income earned from exports. The budget proposals contained a specific allocation for the first time of Rs. 1 crore for Government aid for export promotion.

Government also took significant measures towards the stabilisation of the prices of two of the export commodities, viz., lac and jute. A buffer-stock scheme for lac was introduced under the aegis of the S.T.C. and a similar scheme for jute was organised by the I.J.M.A.

The Export Risks Insurance Corporation recorded a further expansion in its activities during 1961-62. The Corporation issued 440 policies during the year as against 332 in the preceding year; the maximum risk covered during the year amounted to Rs. 12.95 crores as against Rs. 8.67 crores. The Corporation decided to issue, as an agent of the Government of India, market development policies to cover 50 per cent of any possible losses arising from initial export promotion efforts undertaken by a manufacturer or an exporter.

During the year, the State Trading Corporation continued its efforts towards diversification and expansion of the country's exports. During 1961, the Corporation's exports amounted to Rs. 36.1 crores involving in all 38 different commodities. The Corporation sponsored a pilot scheme to help the small and medium scale manufacturers to establish business contacts with foreign importers.

Import control policies during the year continued to be directed towards the promotion of exports (Appendix IV). Simultaneously, consistent with the limits set by available foreign exchange resources, quotas for imports of commodities were varied taking into account the progress and stock position of the

indigenous industries. Thus, for the period April-September 1961, imports of twenty items including leather belting, transformers etc. were banned, while import quotas of about one hundered and twenty-five items like iron and steel fittings, boot and shoe grindery, coal tar dyes, etc., were reduced. For the period October 1961-March 1962 quotas were reduced for a number of items like iron and steel valves, machine-screws, etc., and imports of parts and accessories of cycles were banned. Quotas were liberalised over the year in the case of a small number of items including drugs and medicines, dyes, machinery, spare parts and film studio equipment. The list of items for which actual users are granted licences was expanded by the addition of some more items during the year. The formal distinction between soft currency and dollar areas for purposes of import licensing was removed in April 1961. Only licences issued under C.G. and H.E.P. schemes were restricted to a specified country or countries.*

During the year under review, three of the Committees entrusted with the examination of questions of export promotion and trade policy submitted their reports. They were: (1) the Report by the Import and Export Policy Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, (2) the Report by the Study Group on Export Finance set up under the Chairmanship of the Managing Director of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation and (3) the Report by the *Ad hoc* Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of the Indian Standards Institution (Varman Committee) to suggest measures towards the improvement of quality of export goods. Government accepted many of the recommendations of the Varman Committee and also those of the Study Group on Export Finance. In regard to the Mudaliar Committee Report Government accepted their recommendation that provision of necessary raw materials and balancing equipment should be provided to export industries, and in a modified form, the suggestion that import licensing should be on an annual basis; other recommendations of this Committee were under the examination of the Government at the close of the year. The recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee are summarised in Appendix II.

Tariff Commission—In 1961-62, the Commission submitted five reports on tariff inquiries and a similar number of price inquiries (for details see Appendix V). Reports on tariff inquiries submitted during the year were in respect of titanium dioxide, electric motors, calcium carbide, soda ash and caustic soda, protection to which industries was to expire on December 31, 1961. All the major recommendations of the Commission in respect of these industries were accepted by the Government of India. Accordingly, tariff protection to the electric motor industry was extended for a further period of two years and that for titanium dioxide, calcium carbide, soda ash and caustic soda for three years.

The five Reports on price inquiries submitted by the Commission, related to the refixation of prices of (1) cement, (2) calcium carbide, (3) soda ash, (4) caustic

*The new import policy announced on March 31, 1962 adopted, *inter alia*, the annual licensing system in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee.

soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder and (5) zinc. In regard to cement, the Commission recommended individual retention prices for the producers ranging from Rs. 67·50 per tonne to Rs. 103·00 per tonne of naked cement. The Government, on the other hand, fixed a price of Rs. 69·50 per tonne of naked cement for the whole industry, allowing, however, nine of the high cost units an extra element of price ranging between Rs. 3·00 and Rs. 25·50 per tonne. Similarly, the Commission's revised schedule of prices in the case of soda ash and calcium carbide were not accepted by the Government who fixed them at a somewhat lower level than suggested by the Commission. As regards industries belonging to group (4) above, Government accepted all the recommendations of the Commission excepting for a modification in the price structure for bleaching powder. The price inquiry in the case of zinc was concerned with an aspect of existing price fixation arrangement under which the market price of lead (which is derived from the same ore as that for zinc) is linked to the controlled price of zinc. Under this arrangement the price of zinc fixed at Rs. 1538/- per ton was to be reduced by Rs. 0·92 for every rupee in excess of Rs. 1123/- per ton realised by the industry from the sale of lead. Following an enquiry into this question, the Commission recommended that the existing linking arrangement may be abolished but suggested that the extra profits thus accruing to the industry be credited to a separate fund to be utilised by the industry for the development of its mines. Both these recommendations were accepted by the Government.

During the year, the Government also announced their decision accepting the major recommendation made by the Commission in their Reports for 1959 and 1960 regarding the fair price payable to the Sindri Fertilizer unit by the Central Fertiliser Pool.

Trade Agreements.—During the year fresh trade agreements were concluded with five countries, namely, Afghanistan, Iran, North Korea, Jordan and Ceylon. Among the existing agreements, three of them (Egypt, Morocco and Greece) were renewed or extended for further periods while four of them (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, East Germany and Pakistan) were modified. The total number of trade and payments agreements in force at the end of 1961-62 was 30.* On 18th October, 1961, the Government of India and the Government of the United Arab Republic (Egypt) signed a new protocol to be effective from November 18, providing for certain changes in the bilateral payments arrangements between the two countries. In terms of the protocol, payments between the two countries may be effected in convertible currency; but as a temporary arrangement it has been agreed that in the course of one year from the signing of the agreement India will purchase agreed amounts of raw cotton and rice, payments for which would be made in inconvertible rupee currency. In return it was agreed that the United Arab Republic would purchase from India tea and jute goods upto the same value.

*These are (1) Afghanistan, (2) Bulgaria, (3) Burma, (4) Ceylon, (5) Chile, (6) Czechoslovakia, (7) Egypt, (8) France, (9) Germany (East), (10) Germany (West), (11) Greece, (12) Hungary, (13) Indonesia, (14) Iraq, (15) Iran, (16) Italy, (17) Japan, (18) Jordan, (19) Korea (North), (20) Morocco, (21) Nepal, (22) Pakistan, (23) Poland, (24) Rumania, (25) Sweden, (26) Switzerland, (27) Tunisia, (28) U.S.S.R., (29) Viet Nam North and (30) Yugoslavia.

In June 1962, some modifications were made in the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (which is due to expire in March 1963) under which the Government of India have entered into 'Limited Payments Arrangement' with Pakistan. According to the new arrangement India will import one lakh bales of cotton from Pakistan and will supply her 1·3 lakh tons of coal per month. Pakistan will pay in sterling for the coal. India will pay for the cotton in rupees to the extent of Rs. 2·1 crores and the balance in sterling. Arrangements were also negotiated by the Government of India with Bulgaria, East Germany and Yugoslavia modifying the commodity schedules of the existing agreements with a view to diversifying trade with these three countries.

X. CURRENCY AND COINAGE

During 1961-62, currency in circulation showed a smaller expansion of Rs. 102.0 crores* as compared to Rs. 153.2 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 154.7 crores in 1959-60. Notes in circulation and circulation of rupee coin showed a much smaller rise than in the preceding two years; the circulation of small coin, however, rose sharply.

Circulation of Notes.—Notes in circulation recorded a rise of Rs. 85·6 crores (4·4 per cent) during the year to Rs. 2027 crores† as compared to Rs. 139·8 crores (7·8 per cent) in the previous year. Denominationwise, the circulation of Rs. 10, Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 notes showed increases while the circulation of Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10,000 notes suffered declines. It may be mentioned that the percentage of Rs. 2 notes to total notes in circulation has steadily declined from 2·2 per cent in March 1956 to 1·8 per cent in March 1962. Rs. 100 notes continued to be the most popular, their share in total notes in circulation rising from 43·2 per cent in 1960-61 to 44·3 per cent in 1961-62. Rs. 10 notes continued to be next in importance, their share in circulation being 39·9 per cent. The share of high denomination notes (issued from April 1954), taken together, to aggregate notes in circulation rose from 4·1 per cent in 1960-61 to 4·5 per cent in 1961-62. While the share of both Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 notes moved up from 2·7 per cent to 3 per cent and 0·8 per cent to 1 per cent, respectively, that of Rs. 10,000 notes showed a fractional fall from 0·6 to 0·5 per cent. The *amount* of high denomination notes in circulation showed a sizable increase of Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 95 crores.

Circulation of Rupee Coin.—The circulation of rupee coin (the bulk of which represents one rupee notes issued by the Government of India), which has been steadily on the increase since 1958-59, expanded further by Rs. 8·5 crores during 1961-62 as compared to Rs. 10·5 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 9·8 crores in 1959-60. There was a rise of Rs. 5·8 crores during the first two months, which was more than wiped out in the following four months, when there was a return of one rupee coins to the extent of Rs. 9·5 crores ; the remaining six months of the year witnessed steady increases in circulation aggregating Rs. 12·2 crores. The circulation of rupee coin at the end of March 1962 at Rs. 150·2 crores‡ represents a rise of 28·4 per cent over 1957-58 when the figure stood at a low of Rs. 117 crores. On April 4, 1962, 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

* The expansion would have been Rs. 136·2 crores if the return of Indian currency from Kuwait during the period April—June 1961 (Rs. 34·2 crores) is ignored.

† Net of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from circulation in Pakistan.

‡ Since June 7, 1947, by which date all standard silver rupee coins had ceased to be legal tender, rupee coin circulation in India has comprised (i) Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940, (ii) quaternary silver rupees issued between December 1940 and June 1946 and (iii) nickel rupees issued from June 1947. Since June 1946, quaternary silver rupee coins are in the process of being withdrawn. Out of these coins amounting to Rs. 94 crores outstanding on the date of discontinuance of their issue, coins of the value of Rs. 62 crores had been retired upto March 31, 1962.

§ 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 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.

of legal tender value. At the end of the year, rupee coin holdings of the Reserve Bank the bulk of which is held in the form of one rupee notes, were Rs. 117 crores.

Circulation of Small Coin.—Circulation of small coins showed a sharp increase of Rs. 7·9 crores as compared to Rs. 2·9 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 1·5 crores in 1959-60. The rise in circulation during 1961-62 was the net result, as in the previous year, of a sharp rise in the circulation of decimal coins and a fall in the circulation of old coins. It may, however, be mentioned that the fall in circulation of old coins has been relatively small in 1961-62 as compared to the previous four years. The circulation of decimal coins in 1961-62 increased by Rs. 8. 50 crores as compared to Rs. 7·94 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 3·75 crores in 1959-60. The circulation of 50 nP. coins, which were introduced in 1960-61, increased by Rs. 2·03 crores; 25 naye Paise coins, 10 naye Paise coins and 5 naye Paise coins showed increases of Rs. 2·47 crores, Rs. 1·85 crores and Rs. 1·06 crores, respectively. The circulation of 2 nP. and 1 nP. coins increased by Rs. 0·52 crore and Rs. 0·57 crore, respectively. During 1961-62, the withdrawal of old anna-pie coins was noticeably small at Rs.1·13 crores as compared to Rs. 5·05 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 2·31 crores in 1959-60. The circulation of old half rupees declined by Rs. 10 *lakhs* but that of old four anna pieces moved up by Rs. 5 *lakhs*. Among the old coins that returned from circulation, two anna pieces accounted for Rs. 54 *lakhs*, one anna pieces for Rs. 43 *lakhs* and half-anna pieces for Rs. 10 *lakhs*.

There was a further return from circulation of quaternary silver small coins of the value of Rs. 1.12 crores during 1961-62, bringing the total value of these coins withdrawn from circulation since 1947-48 to Rs. 25 crores.

Position of Escudo notes and coins consequent on the liberation of the former Portuguese territories in India.—Soon after the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu in December 1961, the Military Governor appointed by the Government of India for these territories issued a proclamation on December 29, 1961 whereby both the Indian currency and the Portuguese Indian Escudos were declared legal tender in Goa, Daman and Diu.* The proclamation fixed the rate of exchange of escudo currency into Indian currency at six escudos to the rupee. Escudo notes and coins exchanged for Indian currency upto the 31st March 1962 amounted to Rs. 6·10 crores.

Old Notes.—The value of old notes written off in 1961-62 under Section 34(2)(*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act† amounted to Rs. 2,48,500 as compared to

* With the promulgation by the President, of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Currency and coinage) Regulation, 1962, escudo notes and coins circulating in the former Portuguese territories were demonetised with effect from May 15, 1962.

† Section 34(2) as amended provides that : (*a*) any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from 1st day of April following the date of its issue and (*b*) any bank note referred to in Section 26A shall be deemed not to be in circulation and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of Section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Central Government or the Banking Department as the case may be : Provided that any note referred to in clause (*a*) if subsequently presented for payment and any note referred to in clause (*b*) if directed to be paid by the Central Government, shall be paid by the Banking Department and any such payment in the case of currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Central Government.

Rs. 2,36,900 in 1960-61. Notes, which had been written off under this Section but which were subsequently presented for payment and paid by the Banking Department of the Bank, amounted to Rs. 910 as compared to Rs. 2,730 in 1960-61.

Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes.—Claims in respect of lost, destroyed and mutilated notes admitted at Bank's offices during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 122 lakhs and payments made against them amounted to Rs. 119 lakhs (including Rs. 1 lakh, the claims in respect of which were admitted in the previous years) as compared to Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 69 lakhs, respectively, during 1960-61.

Note Forgeries.—During 1961-62, the total number of forged notes (including Government of India one rupee notes) received by the Bank was 3,115 for Rs. 36,801 as against 2,394 in 1960-61 for Rs. 39,290.

Coinage.—During 1961-62, 1443 million pieces of decimal coins (valued at Rs. 8.8 crores) were minted as compared to 793 million in 1960-61 and 751 million in 1959-60. Of the total number of pieces minted during the year, 45.7 per cent was accounted for by 1 nP. pieces. The total mintage of decimal coins since 1956-57 adds up to 5822 million pieces (valued at Rs. 27.9 crores). For the first time after six years, whole rupee coins were minted during the year to the extent of Rs. 2.4 lakhs.

No coinage was undertaken for foreign countries during 1961-62.

Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-nickel and Copper Coins.—During 1961-62, the aggregate value of *uncurrent* coins withdrawn from circulation amounted to Rs. 2.64 crores and *current* coins to Rs. 3.16 crores as compared to Rs. 2.97 crores and Rs. 2.46 crores, respectively, during 1960-61.

Counterfeit Coins.—The number of counterfeit coins cut at treasuries and railway stations showed a progressive decline from 11.3 lakhs in 1958-59 to 2.6 lakhs in 1960-61 and further to 0.8 lakh in 1961-62.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMISSION, 1961

(SUMMARY)

General.—The Third Finance Commission, which was set up in December 1960 in terms of Article 280 of the Constitution, submitted its Report to Government in December 1961. In addition to the allocation of income-tax, sharing of basic Union excise duties and payments of grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, the Commission was also required to make recommendations regarding (*i*) the changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution among the States of estate duty on property other than agricultural land as well as of the additional excise duties levied on certain commodities and (*ii*) the distribution of the *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 12.5 crores payable to States in lieu of the loss arising from the abolition of the tax on Railway passenger fares. The recommendations of the Commission were to cover the period of four years commencing from April 1, 1962, except in regard to the payment of the grant in lieu of the tax on Railway fares, which would be effective for five years from April 1, 1961, the date on which the tax was abolished.

The Report of the Commission is unanimous, except on two recommendations on which there is a minute of dissent from a Member; these are (*a*) that a special purpose grant be made to certain States for improvement of communications and (*b*) that 75 per cent of the revenue component of the State Plans be included in the scheme of devolution recommended by the Commission. While all the unanimous recommendations of the Commission have been accepted, only one out of the two majority recommendations, namely, the one regarding the special purpose grant for improvement of communications has been accepted. Government, however, do not consider it either necessary or desirable to accept the other recommendation, namely, the one for including a part of the Plan assistance in the Commission's scheme of devolution.

The Table on page 124 summarises the recommendations of the Commission accepted by Government. These recommendations involve an additional payment of the order of Rs. 35 crores to the States during 1962-63 as compared to the amount which they would have got under the existing arrangements. As a result of the increase in the States' share of income-tax and the widening of the number of shareable excises, the States' share in future years would be much larger.

The recommendations of the Commission are summarised in some detail below:—

Income-tax.—Under Article 270 of the Constitution, the Commission was required to make recommendations in regard to (*a*) the percentage of net proceeds of income-tax to be assigned to the States, (*b*) the distribution among them of the States' share and (*c*) the percentage of the net proceeds which shall represent proceeds

	Share of Income-tax*	Share of Union Excise Duties†	Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) (Substantive portion)	Special Purpose Grant for improvement of communications	Share of Estate Duty	Grants in lieu of tax on Railway fares	Additional Duties of Excise	
							Income to be assured	Distribution of balance
States' Shares	66⅔%	20%			99%			97.50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Distribution	Per cent	Per cent	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.	Per cent ‡	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.	Per cent
Andhra Pradesh ...	7.71	8.23	9,00	50	8.34	1,11	2,35.24	7.75
Assam	2.44	4.73	5,25	75	2.75	34	85.08	2.50
Bihar	9.33	11.56	—	75	10.78	1,17	1,30.16	10.00
Gujarat	4.78	6.45	4,25	1,00	4.78	68	3,23.45	5.40
Jammu & Kashmir ...	0.70	2.02	1,50	50	0.83	—	—	§
Kerala	3.55	5.46	5,50	75	3.92	23	95.08	4.25
Madhya Pradesh	6.41	8.46	1,25	1,75	7.51	1,04	1,55.17	7.00
Madras	8.13	6.08	3,00	—	7.80	81	2,85.34	9.00
Maharashtra	13.41	5.73	—	—	9.16	1,35	6,37.77	10.60
Mysore	5.13	5.82	6,25	50	5.46	56	1,00.10	5.25
Orissa	3.44	7.07	11,50	1,75	4.08	22	85.10	4.50
Punjab	4.49	6.71	—	—	4.71	1,01	1,75.19	5.25
Rajasthan	3.97	5.93	4,50	75	4.67	85	90.10	4.00
Uttar Pradesh	14.42	10.68	—	—	17.10	2,34	5,75.81	15.50
West Bengal	12.09	5.07	—	—	8.11	79	2,80.41	9.00
TOTAL ...			52,00	9,00		12,50	32,54.00	

* The net proceeds of Income-tax, except those attributable to Central emoluments and Union territories are divisible between the Centre and the States. The Commission has increased the share attributable to Union territories from 1 per cent to 2½ per cent of the net proceeds.

† Representing net proceeds of Union Excise Duties on 35 articles recommended by the Commission.

‡ Applies only to tax allocated to other than immovable property.

§ Jammu and Kashmir will receive no compensation but 1¼ per cent of net proceeds.

attributable to Union territories. As regards the percentage of net proceeds of taxes on income other than agricultural income-tax, the State Governments had suggested to the Commission a substantial increase from the existing level of 60 per cent, having regard to the shrinkage of the divisible pool as a result of the exclusion from this pool from 1960-61 of the income-tax paid by companies. The Commission has, however, recommended that it should be adequate if 66-2/3 per cent of the net proceeds of the tax is assigned for distribution to the States. The Commission has also recommended an increase in the net proceeds of income-tax attributable to Union territories from 1 per cent to 2½ per cent.

With regard to the distribution of the share assigned to the States, the First Finance Commission had recommended that the distribution should be on the basis of 20 per cent for collection and 80 per cent for population, while the Second Finance Commission had reduced the element of collection to 10 per cent. The Third Finance Commission was of the view that, while population should remain the main factor for the distribution of the net proceeds of income-tax among the States, a higher weightage should be given to the factor of contribution than that recommended by the Second Commission, in view of (*i*) the fact that with the exclusion from the divisible pool of taxes on income paid by companies, the bulk of which accrued from income of all-India origin, a higher percentage than before of the total yield of income-tax now represented tax derived from incomes of local origin and (*ii*) the higher expenditure on administrative and social services of industrial States having larger collections. Accordingly, the Commission has recommended the distribution on the basis of 80 per cent for population and 20 per cent for collection, thus restoring the formula recommended by the First Commission (see column 2 of the Table on page 124 for percentage share of each State).

Union Excise Duties.—The First Finance Commission had recommended that 40 per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties on three commodities, namely, tobacco (including manufactured tobacco), matches and vegetable products be distributed among the States on the basis of population. The Second Finance Commission reduced the States' share of the net proceeds of Union excise duties to 25 per cent but expanded the list of duties to eight commodities (by adding sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils); the Commission had further recommended the distribution of 90 per cent of the States' share on the basis of population, the balance to be used for adjustments. The Third Finance Commission considered an extension of the list of excisable commodities in the divisible pool as not only justified but even necessary, in view of the shrinkage of the divisible pool of income-tax and the need for assistance to the States for filling the larger revenue gaps caused by the impact of the committed expenditure of two successive Plans. In the Commission's view, "the inadequacy of resources that has developed in the States is attributable mainly to the planning process and this inadequacy may become more pronounced with the completion of each successive Plan for some years to come. The viability of the States could best be secured by a larger devolution of the Union excise duties and this should be effected by providing for the participation of the States, by convention, in the proceeds of all Union excises". The Commission has, therefore, increased the number of excisable commodities in the divisible pool from 8 to 35 by including all commodities on which duties were collected in 1960-61 excluding (except silk fabrics) those on which the yield was below Rs. 50 lakhs a year; the Commission has also excluded the duty on motor spirit, since it has recommended the distribution of a part of the proceeds of this duty as a special purpose grant (referred to later). The Commission has simultaneously reduced the States' share of the divisible pool from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. In determining the share of each State, the Commission, while continuing population as the major factor of distribution, has also taken into account the relative financial weaknesses of the States, the disparity in the levels of development reached, the percentage of scheduled castes and tribes

and backward classes in the population etc. (for percentage shares for each State see column 3 of the Table on page 124).

Additional Duties of Excise.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission, the entire net proceeds (other than those attributable to the Union territories) of the additional excise duties on mill-made textiles, sugar and tobacco,* which were first levied in 1957-58 in replacement of the sales tax levied by State Governments, accrue to the States. The States had also been guaranteed the income derived by them from the sales tax on these commodities in the financial year 1956-57. The Third Finance Commission, while retaining the share of Union territories at 1 per cent of the net proceeds, as recommended by the Second Finance Commission, has increased the share of Jammu and Kashmir from 1¼ per cent to 1½ per cent. In respect of other States, the Commission has recommended a small increase in the annual guaranteed amount from the existing level of Rs. 32.50 crores to Rs. 32.54 crores to account for the yield from silk fabrics which were subjected to the additional excise duty in lieu of States' sales tax with effect from April 1, 1961. As regards the distribution of the balance of net collections after meeting the guaranteed amount, the Commission has recommended that, since the additional excise duties are levied in lieu of sales tax, it would be equitable to distribute the excess collections partly on the basis of the percentage increase in the collection of sales tax in each State since 1957-58 when the additional excise duties were imposed and partly on the basis of population (columns 8 and 9 of the Table on page 124 show the State-wise distribution of the guaranteed amount and the percentage share of the balance of net proceeds).

Estate Duty.—The Commission has not suggested any change in the principles governing the distribution of Estate Duty as recommended by the Second Finance Commission†. The percentage shares assigned to each State have, however, been revised on the basis of the 1961 census (see column 6 of the Table on page 124).

Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.—The Commission has recommended the distribution of the annual grant of Rs. 12.5 crores payable to the States in lieu of their share of the Tax on Railway Passenger Fares on the principle of compensation so as to place the States broadly on the same footing as they were before the tax was abolished on April 1, 1961 (see column 7 of the Table on page 124).

Grants-in-Aid.—In terms of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission, eleven States were receiving grants-in-aid of revenue amounting to Rs. 39.5 crores per annum. The Third Commission has recommended an annual payment of a total grants-in-aid of Rs. 110.25 crores to all the States except Maharashtra. Of this amount, Rs. 52 crores are for filling the revenue gap in the budgets of the State

* Since the appointment of the Third Commission, an additional excise duty on silk fabrics, in lieu of sales tax, was introduced in the Central budget for 1961-62 and accordingly the Commission was asked to provide for its distribution as in the case of the other three commodities.

† The Second Finance Commission had recommended 1 per cent as the share attributable to Union territories; the balance is apportioned between movable and immovable property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment. The sum apportioned to immovable property is distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of immovable property located in each State; the remainder is distributed among the States in proportion to their population.

Governments. The balance of Rs. 58.25 crores has been recommended by the Commission as grants-in-aid towards 75 per cent of the revenue component of the States' Plans and included in its scheme of devolution and grants-in-aid. In making this recommendation, the Commission took an integrated view of the entire revenue budget of a State whether Plan or non-Plan in view of the fact that the Plans contained repetitive schemes of a continuing character, the expenditure on which was unavoidable and was in the nature of committed expenditure. The Commission also felt that the grants, being statutory, would assure to the States the necessary funds to cover part of the revenue component of the Plan and also give them a greater measure of autonomy and flexibility in their administration.

The assistance to each State in each of the four years 1962-66 to cover budgetary gaps where needed and 75 per cent of the revenue component of the Plan is shown in the Table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Grants-in-aid	Assistance towards Plan included in devolution and grants-in-aid in column 2.
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1200	300
Assam	900	375
Bihar	800	800
Gujarat	950	525
Jammu and Kashmir	325	175
Kerala	850	300
Madhya Pradesh	625	500
Madras	800	500
Maharashtra	...	675
Mysore	775	150
Orissa	1600	450
Punjab	275	275
Rajasthan	875	425
Uttar Pradesh	200	800
West Bengal	850	850

Further, the Commission has recommended that, during the four years 1962-66, a sum of Rs. 36 crores (or Rs. 9 crores a year), being approximately 20 per cent of the proceeds of the duty on motor spirit, should be distributed to ten States as a special purpose grant for improvement of communications (for distribution of the grant among the States, see column 5 of the Table on page 124).

General Observations made by the Commission.—In its Report, the Commission has raised certain issues of a general nature not directly related to its terms of reference. The Commission is of the opinion that the role and functions of the Finance

Commission, as provided in the Constitution, can no longer be fully realised because of the emergence of the Planning Commission as an apparatus of national planning. At best, the role of the Finance Commission comes to be that of an agency to review the forecasts of revenue and expenditure of the States and the acceptance of the revenue element of the Plan as indicated by the Planning Commission for determining the quantum of devolution and grants-in-aid to be made; and at worst, its function is merely to undertake an arithmetical exercise of devolution, based on amounts of assistance to be made under different heads on the basis of certain principles to be prescribed. The Second Commission had also referred to the overlap of functions of the Planning and Finance Commissions and had urged that there was a real need for effectively co-ordinating the work of the two Commissions. According to the Third Finance Commission, the acceptance of one of two alternatives alone would remove the anomalous position; the first alternative is to enlarge the functions of the Finance Commission to embrace total financial assistance to be afforded to the States, whether by way of loans or devolution of revenues, to enable them both to balance their normal budgets and to fulfil the prescribed targets of the Plan; the second alternative is to transform the Planning Commission into a Finance Commission at the appropriate time.

The Commission has drawn attention to some important inter-related questions of Union-State financial relations such as the increasing dependence of the States on Central assistance as well as to the need for economy and efficiency in administration, arrangements for zonal economic co-ordination both of expenditure programmes and tax levies etc. In this connection, the Commission has recommended that a comprehensive examination should be undertaken to assess the tax potential of each State, to review its tax structure and to recommend rates under different heads of levies in the State list, and that this examination should be entrusted to an independent Commission which would naturally take note of the widening gap between resources and functions of the States brought about mainly by the planning process and consider what adjustments, if any, should be made in Union-State financial relations which would add strength both to the Union and the States.

The Commission has also referred to the mounting interest liability which is devolving on States both on loans raised by themselves and loans granted by the Union Government. In most cases, this liability alone absorbs a substantial portion of the current revenues of the States.

Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations.—As already mentioned, the Government of India have accepted all the unanimous recommendations of the Commission as also the majority recommendation regarding the special purpose grant for the improvement of communications. As regards the majority recommendation for including a part of the Plan assistance in the Commission's scheme of devolution, the Union Government, in consultation with the Planning Commission, have come to the conclusion that there would be no real advantage to the States in receiving assistance towards their Plan, partly by way of statutory grants-in-aid on the basis of Finance Commission's recommendations and partly on the basis of annual reviews made by the Planning Commission. The Central assistance is determined after

a careful assessment of the overall financial and economic situation and after making such adjustments which changing situations would demand from year to year. It is, therefore, necessary not only to review the financial position of the Centre and the States annually but also to take an integrated view of the entire financial picture of each State, both on revenue and capital accounts, in relation to the State Plans as a whole. The non-acceptance of this recommendation of the Commission will not affect the total amount of Central assistance to the States. The Central assistance to the States, as envisaged in the Plan, will continue to be made available on the basis of annual reviews of the overall financial position and other relevant factors. The Government also consider that annual planning and reviews are an essential means of improving performance in all sectors, ensuring the fullest effort to raise resources, maintaining a satisfactory balance between different types of projects and of observing priorities. These purposes will be better served through suitable changes in the existing procedures rather than by converting any portion of Central assistance for the State Plans into statutory grants which, by their very nature, would lack flexibility. The States already enjoy sufficient degree of freedom in the utilisation of the Central assistance made available to them. Steps will, however, be taken to further simplify the procedures for the release of Central assistance and to make them more flexible.

The Commission's recommendations fall into three categories, those to be implemented by an order of the President, those to be implemented by law of Parliament and those to be implemented by executive orders. The recommendations under Articles 270 (regarding allocation of income-tax) and 275 (1) (regarding grants-in-aid of the revenues of States) of the Constitution fall in the first category and the necessary orders were passed by the President on March 19, 1962. The recommendations relating to the distribution of Union excise duties, including the additional duties, and estate duty on property other than agricultural land fall in the second category. The necessary measures of legislation, namely, the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1962, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1962 and the Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill, 1962, giving effect to the Commission's recommendations falling in this category, were introduced in the *Lok Sabha* on March 15, 1962 and, after they were passed by both the Houses, received the President's assent on March 30, 1962. The recommendation regarding the distribution of the *ad hoc* grants to States in lieu of their shares of tax on Railway fares will be implemented by executive orders. As regards the general observations made by the Commission, these, according to the Government of India, do not require any immediate decision and will be considered in due course in consultation with the State Governments, where necessary.

APPENDIX (II)

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY COMMITTEE

Import Control Policy:

The Committee has endorsed the principal policy objectives of import control as enunciated by official spokesmen, namely that the import control must serve as an instrument of industrial development, as a conservator of foreign exchange and as a vehicle of export promotion. But the question is, however, one of translating these objectives into practical terms, of making a judicious use of available resources for the maintenance and development of the economy, and setting the right kind of priorities for the different imports. While 'maintenance' and 'development' of the economy are two facets of the same phenomenon, the policy, in brief, should be to give facilities for the import of raw materials and components etc. to all existing industries, subject to a higher priority being given to the development of power and transport facilities and 'export-oriented' industries.

(2) The Committee has called attention to the need for collecting precise information on the extent of under-utilisation of industrial capacity in the country and has suggested that the Development Wing (in the Commerce & Industry Ministry) be charged with the responsibility of constantly reviewing the problem and of recommending remedial measures.

(3) The question of substitution of imported materials in its widest connotation should also be studied properly so as to see in what manner indigenous products can effectively replace the imported store and how they can be commercially developed and used.

(4) The solution to the problem of bringing the balance of payments lies not in further import restrictions the scope of which is severely limited, but within limits, in augmenting specific imports to remove the bottleneck on exports. The present stringent import restrictions may continue in respect of production meant for domestic market but where exports can be assured, Government should have no hesitation in making available such raw materials and balancing equipment as are essentially required. (*See para 9 below.*)

(5) As it is cardinally important that commercial crops have to advance for industrial development and export promotion, a serious attempt should be made to review the role which Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture and Forestry can play in our economic progress.

(6) All important licensing should in future be done on an annual basis. If on grounds of foreign exchange, it becomes necessary to follow a more stringent policy for the second part of the licensing year, a general percentage reduction could

APPENDIX (II)—(*Contd.*)

be applied by one single public notice to all import licences. Annual licences should be issued on the basis of one single application, duly accompanied by twice the normal fee.

Export Promotion Policy:

(7) An annual export plan should be drawn up, with industry-wise and commodity-wise targets properly dovetailed with the plans and projects of development in the public and private sectors. The Committee lays equal stress on both assistance to export industries and a rigorous enforcement of all promises to export. In the case of new industries, production should be firmly established and quality and price assured before exports can be expected to materialise. It should be the responsibility of a special section to be created in the Directorate of Export Promotion to maintain a running register of the export performance of the assisted industries, to watch their progress and to ensure that export obligations are duly respected. More detailed and organised study must be made both industry-wise and commodity-wise of the items that could be or should be released for exports and the extent to which this could be done.

(8) In the opinion of the Committee the incentives so far given have been only moderate and indeed often ineffective and a bolder policy of aids and incentives is needed. One of the main difficulties facing our export-oriented industries is the inadequacy of raw materials. If an immediate improvement is to be secured in the level of exports, the existing export-oriented industries should be assured prompt and adequate supplies of essential raw materials through additional imports. If internal allocations of foreign exchange do not allow of any significant importation of marginally needed raw materials, components and replacement equipment, case studies should be put to the friendly countries to secure further assistance.

(9) To finance the import of these additional raw materials, a revolving fund to be called Import-Export Stabilisation Fund, administered by an autonomous body should be set up to finance such additional imports.

(10) A three-fold system of income-tax remission should be introduced viz., (*a*) a tax remission of 7½ per cent on profits on 'basic' exports, (b) a tax rebate of 5 per cent on all export earnings to enable the exporter to build an 'Export Development Reserve' and (*c*) a special tax remission of 10 per cent on earnings on additional exports.

(11) In the opinion of the Committee it is not necessary to resort to currency retention. Instead the scope of the present 'Export Promotion Schemes' should be widened to cover all exports. The exporter/manufacturer should be permitted to use the incentive licence to import a much wider range of raw materials, component and equipment for the manufacture of export product and if the imported commodities are not required for a particular industry they may be allowed to be sold to a sister industry.

APPENDIX (II)—(*Concld.*)

(12) The Railways should grant a general rebate of 25 per cent on all goods put on board and meant for export.

(13) The procedure for securing drawbacks of import and excise duties should be simplified. The incidence of duty on typical representative commodities eligible for drawbacks should be worked out in consultation with the industry concerned. On the basis of such a study, a tariff drawback should be drawn up for all or at least the most important items of export and the exporter claiming the drawback should be required merely to produce evidence of export and receipt of the right amount of foreign exchange. The Central Government should assume the responsibility for the remission of the sales-tax entering into export costs; a uniform rebate of say 2 per cent should be granted. The drawback of import duties, excise duties and sales-tax should be given at one central point most convenient to the exporter e.g. the Collector of Customs.

(14) As regards trading with rupee payment countries, fullest care should be taken to ensure that imports from these countries are limited to such goods as are essentially required for the economy and there should not be any easing of the import restrictions just because the goods are coming under a rupee arrangement. To safeguard against undue price mark-up of import goods, a study unit should be instituted in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to constantly enquire, review and compare the prices of products imported from the rupee sources as well as other centres of supply. All export contracts with the rupee payment countries should be registered so that the flow of our trade could be adequately studied and, if necessary, rearranged.

APPENDIX III

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
A. Changes in Control		
Raw cotton	April 1961	Release of an export quota of 60,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton valid for shipment upto August 31, 1961.
,,	May 1961	Release of a quota of 50,000 bales of Indian cotton 23/32" and below, other than Bengal Deshi valid for shipment upto August 31, 1961.
,,	July 1961	Release of a further quota of 30,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton valid upto August 31, 1961.
		Release of a quota of 30,000 bales of Indian cotton 3/4" and below other than Bengal Deshi valid upto August 31, 1961.
,,	September 1961	Release of a further quota of 1,25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton valid for the period October 1961-March 1962.
,,	January 1962	Release of a further quota of 75,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton valid upto August 31, 1962.
,,	March 1962	Release of a further quota of 70,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton valid upto August 31, 1962.
Cotton textiles	October 1961	With effect from January 1, 1962, all cotton textiles exported to the U.K. require an export licence issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on the basis of quota certificates issued by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council. Export quotas to the U.K. in the year commencing from December 1, 1961 would be 195 million square yards (as against 175 million sq. yds. in the preceding year).
Tea	November 1961	Decision to suspend export quota system first introduced in 1933.
H.P.S. Groundnuts kernels	August 1961	Release of an export quota of 10,000 tons of H.P.S. Groundnuts kernels to all permissible destinations during the period ending June 1962 on first-come-first-served basis. Exporters required to furnish a 10% bank guarantee on the *f.o.b* value of contracts, to prevent registration of bogus contracts and cornering of quotas; the guarantee amount to be released on fulfilment of the shipment.
,,	January 1962	Release of a further export quota of 20,000 tons of H.P.S. Groundnuts kernels to all permissible destinations during the year 1962 on earlier terms.
,,	February 1962	Release of a further quota of 18,500 tons of H.P.S. Groundnuts kernels to all permissible destinations during the year 1962 on earlier terms.
H.P.S. Groundnuts in shell	April 1961	Validity period of the quota of 2,000 tons for shipment (released in October 1959) further extended till the end of March 1962.
,,	June 1961	Decision to allow exports of H.P.S. Groundnuts in shell to East European Countries in addition to the U.K. and the Netherlands against the quota of 2,000 tons released in October 1959.

APPENDIX III—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
A. Changes in Control—(*Contd.*)		
Groundnut oilcake (Expeller variety)	June 1961	Validity period for the quota of 2,000 tons released in January 1961 extended upto December 31, 1961.
,,	,,	Release of an additional quota of 7,645 tons of groundnut oilcake for shipment upto June 30, 1961 to cover the commitments of shippers upto 95 per cent of their contracts registered at Bombay, Calcutta and Rajkot.
,,	January 1962	Validity period of the quota of 7,645 tons released in June 1961 extended upto January 31, 1962.
Linseed and coconut oilcake	April 1961	Decision to release a quota of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake and 15,000 tons of coconut oilcake for export during the half year April-September 1961.
,,	September 1961	Release of further quotas of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake and 15,000 tons of coconut oilcake for export during the period October 1961—March 1962. Unutilised balance of the prevailing quota treated as cancelled.
,,	February 1962	Validity of the quota released in September 1961 was extended upto September 30, 1962.
Sugar	April 1961	Validity of shipment period of two quotas for 50,000 tons each of sugar released to the Indian Sugar Mills Association in October 1960 and in January 1961 extended upto April 30, 1961 and May 31, 1961 respectively.
,,	May 1961	Validity period of shipment of the first export quota of sugar released in October 1960 was extended upto June 30, 1961.
,,	June 1961	Validity period of the second export quota of sugar released in January 1961 was extended upto September 30, 1961.
,,	,,	Release of a quota of 2 lakh tons of sugar for export for the period June 3 to September 30, 1961.
,,	July 1961	Decision to issue licences for export of sugar against the quota released, to the State Trading Corporation in addition to the Indian Sugar Mills Association.
Bauxite	October 1961	As a short term measure, annual exports of bauxite were restricted from the ports of Saurashtra, Bombay and Calcutta to 1,50 000 tons, 1,00,000 tons and 1,00,000 tons respectively, irrespective of the origin of bauxite.
Tassar silk waste	June 1961	Exports banned from June 3, 1961.
Vanadiferrous iron ore	July 1961	Exports banned from July 14, 1961.
Barbed wire	April 1961	Licensed freely.
Arrowroot starch	,,	
Sheep and goats	,,	
Cement (excluding white cement)	,,	
Manganese dioxide sludge	July 1961	
Handloom cloth (Bleeding Madras variety)	,,	

APPENDIX III—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
B. Import Entitlement Schemes		
Cotton textiles		
(*a*) Raw cotton entitlements		
1. Tents & mosquito nets	July 1961	Entitlements fixed at 50 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports.
2. Handloom fabrics	,,	Entitlements fixed at 40 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports or Rs. 2/- per square meter whichever is less. Licences would be granted to the manufacturer-exporters of handloom fabrics including co-operative societies and other registered organisations.
(*b*) Other entitlements (for coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals & gum, embellishments, sewing, knitting machines etc.)		
1. Grey, bleached and dyed, printed or processed cloth	,,	Entitlements for dyes, and chemicals were fixed between 2 and 5 per cent of *f.o.b.* value of exports ; upto 35 per cent of the entitlement could be used for imports of dyes-intermediates which could be sold to indigenous manufacturers.
2. Hosiery fabrics made out of cotton yarn	,,	Entitlements upto 15 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports. Imported coal-tar dyes etc. could be sold to the needy units of the textile industry only.
3. Hand-printed cotton cloth	,,	Entitlements upto 15 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports. Imported material could be sold to the needy units of the textile industry only.
4. Mixed hosiery fabrics made out of cotton and wool	,,	Entitlements upto 15 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports.
5. Ready-made garments made out of cotton cloth	,,	Entitlements upto 15 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports.
Art silk goods	May 1961	Decision to qualify exports of art silk fabrics including handloom products to Afghanistan for the grant of import licences for art silk yarn from Rupee payment countries upto 100 per cent of the value. These import licences will not be revalidated for import from general currency area.
,,	June 1961	Decision to surrender compulsorily 30% of the import entitlement for art silk yarn by each manufacturer/exporter for the import of rayon grade wood pulp by spinners of indigenous art silk yarn. The surrender of entitlement shall apply to art silk yarn only and not to the import entitlement for dyes and chemicals and machinery and spare parts. The manufacturer/exporter would be entitled to receive 0.75 lb. of indigenous art silk yarn for every rupee of entitlement surrendered. The entitlement ceiling (for manufacturer) was enhanced from Rs. 6,000 per loom per annum or Rs. 1,500 per loom per quarter to Rs. 7,500 per loom per annum or Rs. 1,875 per loom per quarter.
,,	August 1961	Import entitlements granted for the import of art silk yarn for exports of art silk fabrics may be used by the manufacturer/exporter for the import of synthetic fibre/staple fibre also.

APPENDIX III—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
B. Import Entitlement Schemes—(*Contd.*)		
Art silk goods—(*Contd.*)		
	October 1961	Decision to grant actual manufacturers of art silk fabrics, including handloom fabrics, import licences for art silk yarn upto 100 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports or the international prices, whichever was lower. The Textile Commissioner would work out a schedule of international prices.
,,	November 1961	Decision to grant import entitlement for the art silk yarn under the scheme only upto Rs. 10/- per loom-shift as against Rs. 7,500 per loom per annum or Rs. 1,875 per loom per quarter granted under the policy announced in June 1961.
,,	February 1962	It was further decided that the total number of loom-shifts which would be taken into consideration for determination of maximum import entitlement, under the scheme for the current licensing period would be the number of loom-shifts worked by a manufacturer/exporter in the art silk powerloom sector during April-September 1961 period.
Vanaspati	June 1961	Exports to Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, Portuguese possessions in India and Afghanistan not taken for the grant of import licences. Exports against rupee-payments to countries with special arrangements taken into account provided the imports were made from those countries against payment in rupees.
		Validity of the Special Export Promotion Scheme for Vanaspati introduced in March 1961 extended upto December 31, 1961.
,,	January 1962	A new Export Promotion Scheme for export of Vanaspati was announced in 1962. Under the new scheme, import licences would be issued to the manufacturers-cum-exporters of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated oil for (i) 1.5 tonne of copra against export of each tonne of vanaspati exported as branded products in 18 kgs. or smaller tins and (ii) 1 tonne of copra against each tonne of Vanaspati/-Hydrogenated oil exported otherwise.
		Import licences for chemicals, spare parts, components, machinery required for replacement would also be granted upto 5% of the *f.o.b.* value, of oil exported. In addition manufacturer-cum-exporter would continue to receive quotas for tin-plates as before.
		Exports of Vanaspati/Hydrogenated oil would be allowed at a minimum price fixed on a quarterly basis ; the minimum export price was Rs. 1,593/- per tonne *c.i.f.* for the quarter ending March 1962.
Woollen goods	July 1961	A revised scheme from July 1, 1961 was introduced under which registered exporters would be granted import-entitlements for import of raw wool, dyes and chemicals, embellishments, machinery and industrial power sewing machines.
		Total import entitlements under the scheme for all the above mentioned items will be 85% of the *f.o.b.* value of goods exported in the case of woollen textiles, yarn and hosiery and 50% of *f.o.b.* value in case of export of woollen garments and woollen shawls. The entitlements for various items may be availed of, subject to the maximum limits indicated below.

APPENDIX III—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

B. Import Entitlement Schemes—(*Contd.*)

Woollen goods—(*Contd.*)

Item	Month of Announcement	Details

Item — Maximum Value (% of *f.o.b.* value) for which import licence for the item may be availed of out of total entitlement

	Raw Materials	Embellish-ments	Dyes & chemicals	Machinery
Woollen textiles, hosiery and yarn	85	1	10	20
Woollen garments	50	1/2	—	10
Woollen shawls	50	—	—	—
Woollen carpets, rugs and druggets	*10 or 20	—	5	—

*Depending upon the knots per square inch.

,,	September 1961	Decision to grant with effect from July 1961, import entitlements for wool tops for mixed hosiery upto 25% of the *f.o.b.* value of exports in addition to 15 per cent already allowed for coal-tar dyes etc. with effect from April 1961.
Books	October 1961	A new scheme known as Special Export Promotion Scheme for Books was announced. Under the scheme exporters would get import entitlements as under:

Category of books exported	% of *f.o.b.* value	Import entitlement—material that can be imported
General books	25%	Printing paper
Art & illustrated books	33-1/3%	Art paper and/or offset paper
Paper backs printed on newsprint	25%	Glazed newsprint 65 gm. to 75 gm. per square metre.

The scheme came into operation from October 1, 1961 and only such exports made on or after October 1, 1961 are considered for import entitlements.

Paper and allied products	February 1962	A new scheme to promote exports of paper and allied products was formulated. The scheme came into force from January 1, 1962. Under the Scheme entitlements for imports of writing/printing paper, art paper/art board against exports of paper goods including containers would be granted upto 75% of the *f.o.b.* value of goods exported. Entitlements of imports against export of goods shipped in paper containers would be upto 25% of *f.o.b.* value of goods exported provided total entitlement under any other scheme together with this does not exceed 75% of the *f.o.b.* value of exports.

APPENDIX III—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
B. Import Entitlement Schemes—(*Contd.*)		
Groundnut oil	January 1962	Decision to allow soap manufacturers to export groundnut oil and permit them to import equal quantity of less costly oils such as palm oil and mutton tallow for their consumption.
Manganese ore	June 1961	Decision to grant exporters of manganese ore import entitlements for mining equipment and machinery to the extent of 5 per cent of the foreign exchange earned through straigtht sales against cash. An additional entitlement of 5 per cent would be considered on merits in individual cases. In the case of exports of manganese ore under barter, import of machinery would be allowed to the extent of 5 per cent on the condition that the value of the imports under the barter agreement is reduced to the extent of the machinery entitlements.
,,	January 1962	Concession granted in railway freight on all grades of manganese ore booked to ports for export with effect from January 1, 1962 instead of the earlier rebate on freight on export of only medium and low grade manganese ore.
,,	March 1962	Exports of manganese ore canalised through the State Trading Corporation would also be entitled to the incentive imports permissible to exporter-mine-owners under the scheme announced in June 1961.
Agarbatties	June 1961	Decision to grant licences for import of perfumery compounds to the extent of 10 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports to manufacturer/exporter against exports of agarbatties. Licences would be granted only once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter.
,,	October 1961	A new scheme was announced in October 1961 known as Special Export Promotion Scheme, which provided import licences to Registered Co-operative Societies of agarbatti manufacturers for materials like essential oils to the extent of 10 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports. Only such Societies will be registered under this Scheme which provide for (i) enrolment of only such manufacturers who have been manufacturing agarbatties for not less than 1 year at the time of enrolment and (ii) spending 25 per cent of their profit for export promotion.
Non-ferrous metals and their alloys	March 1962	A revised scheme was put into force from January 1, 1962. The Export promotion Scheme for products of non-ferrous metals and their alloys which was announced in December 1959 was revised. Under the new scheme exporters of copper and brass sheets, strips, plates, circles and semies and fully processed manufactures of copper brass and bronze and soft alloys of tin, lead and antimony, were granted various import entitlements ranging from 57 to 85 per cent of the *f.o.b.* value of exports for imports of copper, zinc, brass etc.

APPENDIX III—(*Concld.*)

IMPORTANT EXPORT PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1961-62

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
B. Import Entitlement Schemes—(*Contd.*)		
Sports goods	January 1962	The Export Promotion Scheme introduced in 1960 and in force till December 1961 was replaced in January 1962 by Special Export Promotion Scheme for sports goods, 1962. The import entitlement under the Scheme would be twice the import content in the goods exported or 75% of the value of goods exported whichever is lower subject to a minimum of 20% of the value of goods exported. The import entitlements are raw materials, packing materials, tools, spare parts of machinery and machinery for replacement purposes which are not indigenously available. Import licences under this Scheme will normally be granted on the basis of past exports but the Council may, where there is sufficient justification, recommend issue of advance licences upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- on loan basis which will be set off against future entitlement.
Motion pictures	February 1962	Decision to permit import of cinematograph films not exposed under the Export Promotion Scheme. Individual established exporters to import cinematograph films not exposed against their prospective export earnings. The undertaking for export would be in the proportion of 1:4. If any individual exporter is in a position to earn more foreign exchange than the proportion of 1 : 4 an additional import of films not exposed will be permitted to him on an *ad hoc* basis on the extra foreign exchange earned by him.

C. Other Export Promotion Measures

1. Grant of Rebate of central excise duties in respect of material used in the manufacture of finished products for export was extended to plastic goods.

2. Drawbacks of customs and/or Central Excise duty were allowed on exports of thermit portions, cinema films, electrodes since August 1961, and oil machinery, railway wagons, glycerine, tooth powder, gas plants, thermocolls vacuum flasks, valve type foot ball bladders, room coolers, incandescent lamps, pencils, canvas and tarpaulins since November 1961.

APPENDIX IV

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN IMPORT CONTROL POLICY, 1961-62

	Item	Month of Announcement	Details
1.	Raw cotton	April 1961	Decision permitting the import of three lakh bales of cotton stapling 13/16″ to 1″ from the United States under P.L. 480.
	,,	May 1961	Release of a quota of two lakh bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above from any area, valid for shipment during July 1961 to December 1961; of this (*a*) 50,000 bales would be allocated to mills against their retention quota under the cotton textiles export incentive scheme, (*b*) 1 lakh bales would be allotted to consumers of foreign cotton of stapling 1-3/16″ and above and (*c*) the balance would be allotted to mills consuming cotton, stapling between 1-1/16″ and 1-3/16″. Mills applying for a licence would be required to pay a premia of Rs. 170 and Rs. 130 per bale of cotton, stapling 1-3/16″ and above and 1-1/16″ and above but below 1-3/16″ respectively.
	,,	September 1961	Decision to permit import of Pakistani cotton stapling 1″ and below subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.5 crores in accordance with the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of March 1961.
	,,	October 1961	Decision to permit the import of 25,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above from any area valid for shipment during January 1962—June 1962. The quantity would be allotted to mills against their retention quota under the export incentive scheme.
	,,	November 1961	Decision to permit the import of 1,75,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above from any area ; of this quantity, 45,000 bales would be allotted to mills against their retention quota under the export incentive scheme.
	,,	January 1962	Grant of permission to import 2.3 lakh bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above from any area ; of this 0.7 lakh bales are to be allotted to mills against their retention quota under the export incentive scheme.
	,,	,,	Decision to allow the import of Pakistani cotton stapling 1″ and below, upto the value of Rs. 1.5 crores under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (1960-62).
	,,	March 1962	Decision to allow the import from any area of 43,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above but below 1-3/16″.
2.	Raw wool	August 1961	Decision to grant advance licences to actual users to import raw wool and wool tops on an annual basis for the period October 1961-September 1962.
3.	Copra and coconut kernel	June 1961	Decision to grant licences to actual users for the import of copra and coconut kernels on an *ad hoc* basis.
	,,	December 1961	Decision to allow imports of copra on an *ad hoc* basis.
4.	Betelnuts	April 1961	Grant of permission for the import of betelnuts from Goa following the decision to relax the curbs on trade with that region.
5.	Capital goods and heavy electrical plant	August 1961	Announcement of the extension of the authority granted earlier to Port Officers to revalidate capital goods/heavy electrical plants licences issued on cash payment terms to cover also licences against deferred payments agreements.

APPENDIX IV—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN IMPORT CONTROL POLICY, 1961-62

	Item	Month of Announcement	Details
6.	Garage equipment and agricultural tractors.	April 1961	Decision to grant licences for the import of garage equipment and agricultural tractors from the U.S.A. against the Development Loan Fund credit.
7.	Textile machinery	,,	Decision to license the import of textile machinery from France under the French credit scheme.
	,,	May 1961	Grant of licences for the import of textile machinery from the U.S.A., under the Exim-Bank loan programme, valid for shipment upto June 30, 1962. Applications for import of machinery against entitlements under the cotton textiles export incentive scheme would be given preference while others would be licensed in accordance with the priorities laid down by the Textile Commissioner.
8.	Polystyrene and polyethylene	April 1961	Decision to grant licences on an *ad hoc* basis for the import of polystyrene and polyethylene (low density) by units in the small scale sector.
9.	Fruits (dried and fresh), asafoetida, cummin seeds and medicinal herbs, red oxide etc.	May 1961	Decision to grant *ad hoc* licences for the import of dry fruits, asafoetida and red oxide from Iran to established importers during the period April 1961—September 1961 who have imported these items from Iran during any financial year within the period from 1951-52 to 1960-61.
	,,	July 1961	Decision to grant repeat advance licences valid for a period of one year instead of six months to established importers for the import of dry fruits from Iran during the licensing period October 1961—March 1962.
	,,	August 1961	Grant of permission to registered importers for the import of fresh fruits from Afghanistan upto October 31, 1961 on the understanding that they would effect exports of an equivalent value to Afghanistan within a year.
	,,	November 1961	Decision to permit imports of fruits, dried and fresh, asafoetida, cummin seeds, and medicinal herbs on an *ad hoc* basis from Afghanistan during the current trade agreement period (October 1961—September 30, 1962) through approved importers who have participated in Indo-Afghanistan trade in the past four years.
10.	Specific dyeing and tanning materials, crude drugs, red oxide	August 1961	Decision to permit imports from Iran without licensing restrictions of specified items such as red oxide, specific dyeing and tanning materials, crude drugs, if effected through overland routes, the concession being valid upto February 28, 1962.
11.	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, betelnuts	April 1961	Grant of *ad hoc* licences to established importers of each of these items for a value of Rs. 500 during the period April 1961—September 1961. The *ad hoc* licence of an equal value of Rs. 500 would be granted to each established importer irrespective of the quantum of his past imports of the item concerned.
12.	Copper and alloys	June 1961	Decision to restore quotas for copper and alloys like brass and bronze at 12½ per cent to established importers subject to certain conditions.
13.	Non-ferrous metals	December 1961	Decision to allow established importers of non-ferrous metals and manufacturers to import copper unwrought and/or zinc or spelter unwrought in the form of ingots, cakes etc.

APPENDIX IV—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN IMPORT CONTROL POLICY, 1961-62

	Item	Month of Announcement	Details
14.	Tissue, coloured and glassine paper	May 1961	Decision to withdraw the concession relating to the import of tissue, coloured and glassine paper by exporters of handloom goods consequent on the availability of these items from indigenous sources.
15.	Newspapers/ periodicals	June 1961	The publishers and/or printers of newspapers and periodicals who wish to start new publications should get a clearance in advance from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports regarding the availability of newsprint for their publications. Import licences would be issued for the requirements of universities, educational institutions, research organisations etc. with a validity period of twelve months from the date of issue.
16.	Post parcels	June 1961	Decision to extend for another six months upto September 30, 1961, the concession in respect of the release of post parcels of books from abroad without an import licence.
17.	Newsprint	July 1961	Decision to permit actual users of newsprint with entitlements of 100 tons and above to import from rupee account countries, and to encash these licences to the extent of 50 per cent of the face value of entitlements for importing white printing paper from U.S.A. and Canada.
18.	Commercial samples and advertising material	August 1961	Grant of permission to import commercial samples and advertising material free of duty and without import control restrictions in accordance with the international convention.
19.	Doubled stretched nylon yarn	April 1961	Decision to license on an *ad hoc* basis imports of doubled stretched/ crimped nylon yarn by the manufacturers of art silk hosiery against actual users licences issued to them for art silk yarn for the period April 1961—September 1961, provided such manufacturers have consumed this type of yarn in the past.
20.	Quotas for State Trading Corporation	June 1961	Decision to grant quotas to the State Trading Corporation for import of copra, spices and betelnuts in additions to those granted to actual users and established importers respectively.
21.	Lubricants	January 1962	Grant of quota licences during the licensing period October 1961—March 1962 to established importers for import of permissible types of lubricants from the U.S.A. under the Development Loan Fund loan to the extent of 50 per cent of half of their best year's imports of these lubricants ; these licences would be in addition to the normal quota of licences for import of these lubricants from free sources during the same licensing period.
22.	Imports under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of March 1961		
	(*a*) Fresh fruits, eggs, poultry, books, films etc.	April 1961	Decision to license the import of about 18 items (e.g. fresh fruits, eggs, poultry, books and films etc.) from Pakistan during the current half year against payment in non-convertible Indian rupees in terms of the trade agreement with that country.
	(*b*) Horses	June 1961	Decision to permit imports of horses on an *ad hoc* basis from Pakistan being subject to the provisions of the protocol to the trade agreement with that country.
	(*c*) Fruit plants and fresh vegetables	July 1961	Decision to grant *ad hoc* licences for the import of specified types of fruit plants and fresh vegetables from Pakistan under the terms of the trade agreement with that country.

APPENDIX IV—(*Concld.*)

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN IMPORT CONTROL POLICY, 1961-62

	Item	Month of Announcement	Details
23.	Open General Licences for Pakistan	June 1961	The Open General Licence (1955) was issued for the import from Pakistan of fish, salted, wet, fish not otherwise specified, hides and skins raw or salted, kapok and live tortoise. The OGL would be valid upto September 30, 1961 subject to payment for the last two items (viz., kapok and live tortoise) being made in non-convertible Indian rupees.
	,,	October 1961	Decision to continue the OGL on the same terms till March 1962.
	,,	March 1962	Decision to continue the Open General Licence for a further period till May 20, 1962.
24.	Imports from Afghanistan	May 1961	Permission to approved importers of goods from Afghanistan who have to match exports and imports to carry forward their excess exports effected during the 1957-58 and 1959-60 agreement periods to the subsequent year.
25.	Import Policy October 1961—March 1962	September 1961	The policy which continues to be restrictive is broadly designed to ensure adequate utilisation of the country's industrial potential within the limitations of foreign exchange resources available. The requirements of export promotion have been given special attention. Import quotas were reduced for certain items like iron and steel valves, machine screws, machine worked saws, electrical appliances, motor vehicle parts, some chemicals and raw films on account of increased domestic availability. Other features of the policy were : (i) the reintroduction of the scheme of repeat licensing with a view to curtailing procedural delays, (ii) the extension of the validity period in respect of items like milling cutters, gear cutters etc., (iii) the extension of the basic period for a number of items like ball bearings, dental and surgical instruments and (iv) the decentralisation of the licensing of a few items like brass, bronze and similar alloys, essential basic drugs, etc.
26.	Import Policy April 1962—March 1963	March 1962	One of the features of this policy is the acceptance with certain modifications of the Mudaliar Committee's recommendation regarding issue of licences on an annual basis. The licences would be issued on an annual basis to the extent possible, with the provision that only 50 per cent of the face value of licences will be utilised during the first half of the year and the balance of the value would be utilised only upon endorsement by the licensing authority. The policy continues to be restrictive as before. The list of items for which import quotas have been reduced includes chemicals like hydrosulphate of soda, textile preservatives, drugs and medicines and some items of electrical equipment. Imports of items like yeast, cartridges, argon gas, polyvinol acetate, resin powder etc. have been banned.

APPENDIX V

TARIFF COMMISSION, 1961-62

Industry	Purpose	Main Observations of the Commission	Government's Action on the Recommendations
1	2	3	4
		A. Tariff Inquiries	
1. Titanium dioxide	Continuance of protection	Protection granted to the titanium dioxide industry should be continued at the existing rates of protective duty for a further period of three years ending 31st December 1964.	Accepted.
2. Electric motors	,,	(1) Protection granted to the electric motor industry should be continued for a further period of two years ending 31st December 1963, in respect of (i) squirrel-cage and slip-ring motors of 1 to 500 H.P. (excluding variable speed commutator motors), (ii) single phase motors of 1 to 3 H.P., (iii) fractional H.P. motors and (iv) component parts of above-mentioned motors.	Accepted.
		(2) Protective duty applicable to the electric motors of the following types viz.—(1) squirrel-cage and slip-ring motors of 1 to 500 H.P. (excluding variable speed commutator motors), (ii) single phase motors of 1 to 3 H.P., and (iii) fractional H.P. motors of not less than 1/4 H.P., should be 15 per cent *ad valorem*.	Accepted.
		(3) Protective duty applicable to the component parts of electric motors mentioned in recommendation (2) above should be 20 per cent *ad valorem*.	Accepted.
		(4) The existing revenue duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* on fractional H.P. motors of less than 1/4 H.P. and component parts of such motors should be converted into an equivalent protective duty.	Accepted.
3. Calcium carbide	,,	Protection granted to the calcium carbide industry should be continued at the existing rate of protective duty for a further period of three years ending 31st December 1964.	Accepted.
4. Soda ash	,,	Protection granted to the soda ash industry should be continued at the existing rates of protective duty (apart from the countervailing duty equal to the usual excise duty leviable on this item) for a further period of three years ending 31st December 1964.	Accepted.

APPENDIX (v)—(*Contd.*)

TARIFF COMMISSION, 1961-62

Industry	Purpose	Main Observations of the Commission	Government's Action on the Recommendations
1	2	3	4
5. Caustic soda	Continuance of protection.	Protection granted to the caustic soda industry should be continued at the existing rates of protective duty (apart from the counter-vailing duty equal to the usual excise duty leviable on this item) for a further period of three years ending 31st December, 1964.	Accepted.
		B. Price Inquiries	
1. Cement	To determine the prices of cement based on the cost of production of the industry.	(1) The final ex-works prices of naked cement inclusive of selling agent's commission and incidental charges on packing recommended by the Commission, for 21 different units, varied from Rs. 67.50 to Rs. 103.00 per tonne.	Not accepted. Government fixed the ex-works price of naked cement, *exclusive* of selling agent's commission and incidental charges on packing, at Rs. 69.50 per tonne for the industry. However, in the case of nine high cost units Government allowed higher margins ranging from Rs. 3·00 to Rs. 25.50 per tonne.
		(2) Suitable adjustment should be made in the retention prices of cement for the unit concerned, whenever there is a rise or fall in the delivered prices of coal (used for kiln and for generation of power only) or in the tariffs of purchased power.	The Government have agreed to make adjustments in prices whenever called for by variations in costs consequent on Governmental action, including escalation for fuel and power.
		(3) No changes in the present distribution system of cement should be made, as the State Trading Corporation has well acquitted itself in the internal trade of cement.	Accepted.
2. Calcium carbide	To determine the selling price for calcium carbide.	(1) The ex-works selling price of calcium carbide should be controlled.	Accepted.
		(2) The prices should be fixed, as shown below, till the end of 1963.	Not accepted. Government decided to fix the ex-works selling price of calcium carbide as shown below, till the end of 1962.

Size	50 Kg. packing Rs.	*Size*	50 Kg. packing Rs.
4/80 mm.	45·50	4/80 mm.	44·00
25/80 mm.	47·50	25/80 mm.	46·00
50/80 mm.		50/80 mm.	

		15/25 mm. } 4/15 mm. } 7/15 mm. }	40·50 37·50	15/25 mm. } 4/15 mm. } 7/15 mm. } 39·00 36·00
				The selling commission on the above prices shall not exceed Rs. 4/- per 50 Kgs, and is not leviable on bulk consumers having a consumption of 10 tonnes and above.
3. Soda ash	The fixation of ceiling price of soda ash.	The ceiling price (ex-works) should be fixed at Rs. 20/- per 50 Kgs. exclusive of excise duty which is at present Rs. 20/- per tonne.		Not accepted. Government fixed the ceiling price (ex-works) of light soda ash at Rs. 19/- per 50 Kgs.—exclusive of excise duty.
4. Zinc	Re-fixation of the price of zinc payable to the Metal Corporation of India.	(1) The Metal Corporation of India should be exempted from the obligation to reduce the price of zinc, for every increase in the price of lead above Rs. 1,123/- per ton, retrospectively from August 10, 1958.		Accepted.
		(2) The extra profits accruing to the Metal Corporation of Inda due to the exemption granted from the obligation to reduce the zinc price for every increase in the price of lead above Rs. 1,123/- per ton should be credited to a separate fund to be utilised only for the development of the Corporation's Mines.		Accepted.
5. Caustic soda, Chlorine, Hydrochloric acid and Bleaching powder.	To fix the selling price.	(1) The ex-works selling price of caustic soda should be as follows :—		Accepted.
		(i) Fused solid (technical grade) Rs. 36·00 per 50 Kgs.		
		(ii) Lye (100% NaOH content) Rs. 31·00 per 50 Kgs. (inclusive of filling charges but exclusive of rentals of containers).		
		(iii) Flakes (technical grade) Rs. 41·00 per 50 Kgs.		
		(2) There should be no price control on the sale of chlorine gas.		Accepted.
		(3) The ex-works selling price inclusive of filling charges of liquid chlorine in returnable containers should be maintained at the existing level of Rs. 21·85 per 50 Kgs.		Accepted.

APPENDIX V—(*Concld.*)

TARIFF COMMISSION, 1961-62

Industry	Purpose	Main Observations of the Commission	Government's Action on the Recommendations
1	2	3	4
Caustic soda, etc.	To fix the selling price.	(4) The ex-works selling price of hydrochloric acid (Commercial grade) should be fixed at Rs. 9·70 per 50 Kgs.	Accepted.
		(5) The ex-works selling price of bleaching powder (stable) should be maintained at the existing level of Rs. 30·15 per 50 Kgs.	Not accepted. Government decided to fix a lower price of Rs.28·50 per 50 Kgs.
		(6) The ex-works prices recommended above should be notified as ceiling prices for purchases ex-factory and should be in force till the end of December 1962.	Accepted.
6. Ammonium sulphate	To fix the fair price of ammonium sulphate produced at the Sindri Fertilizer Unit.	(1) The Company should adopt norms for proper process costing at each stage and a suitable system of management accounting.	Accepted.
		(2) The fair price of ammonium sulphate produced by the Sindri Fertilizer Unit may be fixed at Rs. 300/- per ton for the period April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1962.	Accepted.

APPENDIX VI

INDIA'S TRADE AGREEMENTS, 1961-62

Country	Date of Agreement	Duration	Commodity Details	Remarks
		(A) Agreements concluded by the Government of India		
1. Afghanistan	November 10, 1961	Valid for a period of one year from October 1, 1961 upto September 30, 1962 can be automatically extended for another year	*Imports :* Dry and fresh fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds, hides and skins, certain medicinal herbs, etc. *Exports :* Textiles, tea, coffee, spices, confectionery, fish, vegetable oils, tobacco, chemicals, drugs and medicines, engineering goods, rubber manufactures, leather manufactures, handicrafts, etc.	
2. Bulgaria	February 1, 1962		*Imports :* Machinery items, steel materials, chemicals, fertilizers, machine tools, cables, bleached wood pulp, etc. *Exports :* Jute manufactures, tea, coffee, spices, cashew kernels, vegetable oils, mica, rolled steel products, textiles, tinned fish and prawns, leather footwears, wood screws, diesel engines, rubber goods, tinned fruits and juices, coir products, linoleum, sports goods, handicrafts, hides and skins, etc.	Within the framework of the principal agreement concluded in March 1960, the two countries agreed on modified list of commodities to be exchanged during the year 1962.
3. Ceylon	October 28, 1961	Valid from the date of agreement and will remain in force until modified or terminated by either party.	*Imports :* Coconut oil, copra, rubber, chewing tobacco, etc. *Exports :* Dried fish, bidis, tamarind, textiles, cement, motor vehicles, railway and telephone equipments, exposed cinematographic films, etc.	This agreement is aimed at maintaining the traditional patterns of trade and to explore possibilities of expanding trade in new goods. Remittances due to the exports of exposed cinematographic films from India would be freely allowed. In order to facilitate the import of capital goods into Ceylon the Indian Government will consider favourably proposals from Indian parties for such supplies being made on deferred payment basis.

4. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	June 2, 1961	Valid for a period of one year from June 1, 1961.	*Imports :* Electrolytic zinc, lead, ammonium sulphate, machinery and equipment, finished steel, mining machinery, equipment for caustic soda factories, etc. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, tobacco manufactures, spices, cashew kernels, vegetable oils, iron ore, manganese ore, textiles, mica, jute manufactures, hides and skins, leather cloth, some chemical products, sports goods, plastic manufactures and semi-manufactures, books and periodicals, films (exposed), etc.	In respect of exports from India, the export contracts will have to be registered with the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Payments relating to commercial and non-commercial nature would be effected in non-convertible Indian Rupees through special accounts opened for the purpose by the Central Bank of Korea with the Reserve Bank of India styled as 'Central Account' and an Indian Commercial bank authorised to deal in foreign exchange. On the expiry of the agreement, the outstanding balances on this account would be used to import or export goods within twelve months from the date of expiry of the agreement.
5. Greece	March 29, 1962	Validity of the agreement of February 14, 1958 extended upto December 31, 1962.	*Imports :* Preserved fruits, olives, olive oil, honey, wines, saffron, canned vegetables, sulphur, soap, tanning extracts, activated carbons, marbles, cement, agricultural machinery and tools, electric motors, cotton and rayon yarns, aluminium and copper sheets, copper wires, exposed cinematographic films, etc. *Exports :* Jute goods, cotton textiles, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cashew kernels, spices, vegetable oils, linen, hides and skins, leather, wool, hemp, shellac, mica, handicrafts, etc.	Aluminium and copper sheets, copper wires, exposed cinematographic films were newly added to the list of imports.
6. German Democratic Republic (Germany, East)	January 1, 1962		*Imports :* Capital goods, machinery for power generation, printing paper, industrial raw materials, cinematographic films (raw), fertilizers, machine and precision tools, etc. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, spices, cashew kernels, vegetable oils, iron ore, rolled steel products, cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, leather footwear, coir manufactures, jute manufactures, tinned fruits and juices, wood screws, linoleum, sports goods, handicrafts, chemicals, de-oiled cakes, drugs and medicines, hides and skins, etc.	Within the framework of the principal agreement concluded in December 1959, an amended schedule of goods for trade between the two countries during 1962 was agreed upon.

APPENDIX VI—(*Contd.*)

INDIA'S TRADE AGREEMENTS, 1961-62

Country	Date of Agreement	Duration	Commodity Details	Other Particulars
7. Iran	May 2, 1961	Valid for a period of one year from the date of agreement.	*Imports :* Dry fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds, medicinal herbs and plants for dyeing and tanning purposes, carpets and rugs, wool, gums, sulphur, red oxide, etc. *Exports :* Cotton textiles, handloom fabrics, woollen piecegoods, artsilk cloth, jute manufactures, tea, coffee, spices cashew kernels, sugar, vanaspati, tobacco, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, cement, leather manufactures, electrical equipments, hardware, rubber manufactures, cottage industry products, etc.	
8. Jordan	July 3, 1961	Valid for a period of one year extendable for a further period by mutual consultation.	*Imports :* Rock phosphate, potash and bromine, gypsum, goat skins, wool, olive oil, etc. *Exports :* Textiles, cotton, woollen, silk and rayon, jute manufactures, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, vanaspati, chemical products and soaps, light engineering goods, machine tools, electrical equipments, coir and coir products, leather manufactures, etc.	
9. Morocco	July 19, 1961	Effective provisionally from August 1, 1961 for a period of one year.	*Imports :* Rock phosphate, lead, cork, asbestos fibre, etc. *Exports :* Tea, spices, cotton textiles, diesel engines and pumps, engineering equipment, etc.	The Trade Agreement of September 26, 1960 envisaged a Payments Agreement and provided for the institution of quotas for export and import commodities. Pending the conclusion of the Payments Agreement, this agreement validates the earlier Agreement with the exclusion of provisions relating to special payments arrangement and quotas.

10. Pakistan	June 2, 1962		*Imports :* Cotton, fruits, jute cuttings, etc. *Exports :* Coal, fruits, iron and steel products, bidi leaves, railway materials, cement, etc.	Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement concluded in March 1960, for three years was modified. India would import one lakh bales of cotton worth Rs. 5 crores and would pay for it in rupees to the extent of Rs. 2·1 crores; the balance would be payable in sterling. India would export per month 1·3 lakh tons of coal for which she would receive payments in sterling.
11. United Arab Republic	October 18, 1961	Effective from November 18, 1961, initially valid for one year from the date of protocol and automatically extended for another year, unless otherwise notified.	*Imports :* Silk knitted fabrics, cotton raw, flax yarn, rice, fresh fruits and vegetables, potatoes, gum, rock phosphate and gypsum, cement, zinc and lead ore, glycerine, natural sponges, organic fertilizers, etc. *Exports :* Textiles, jute manufactures, tea, coffee, spices, sugar, cashewnuts, tobacco, vegetable oils, oilseeds, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, diesel engines, sewing machines, bicycles, machine tools, agricultural implements, electrical goods, coal and coke, coir products, etc.	Earlier schedules of exports and imports have been revised and replaced by new schedules. All payments on current transactions between the two shall in future be effected in convertible currency unless otherwise agreed to between the two parties.
12. Yugoslavia	February 6, 1962	Validity of the agreement extended upto January 21, 1964.	*Imports :* Lead, zinc, aluminium wire, rods, mercury, raw asbestos, refractories, bismuth, railway equipments, e.g. rails, axle boxes etc. textile machinery, cranes, marine engines, domestic electric meters, etc. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, vegetable oils, iron and manganese ores, cotton raw, jute manufactures, cashew kernels, shellac, mica, ferro-manganese, coir manufactures, oil-cakes, etc.	Within the framework of the principal Trade and Payments Agreement of January 21, 1960, the revised schedule of imports and exports for the year 1962 was agreed upon between two countries.

APPENDIX VI—(*Concld.*)

INDIA'S TRADE AGREEMENTS, 1961-62

Country	Date of Agreement	Duration	Commodity Details	Remarks
(B) Agreements concluded by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.				
1. Jordan (Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.)	March 24, 1961	One year	*Imports :* Rock phosphate *Exports :* Tea, jute goods and various consumer goods.	Renewed upto December 31, 1962
2. Belgium (Inter Ocean SA. Brussels, Belgium)	February 23, 1962	Upto December 31, 1962	*Imports :* Iron and steel including tool and alloy steel, non-ferrous metals, nitrogenous fertilizers, artificial rayon and synthetic yarn. *Exports :* Coffee (robusta), shoes and leather manufactured goods, cotton textiles (other than grey), handloom textiles including furnishing mattings, ferro-manganese, tea, cotton seed oil, cottonseed cakes, chutneys, prawns, sports goods, light engineering stores.	
3. Finland (Kankomarkkiant Oy. Helsinki, Finland)	March 1, 1962	One year	*Imports :* Cellulose, newsprint, other paper items. *Exports :* Coffee (robusta), food cakes (de-oiled meal only), cotton textiles, tea, canned goods, spices, woollen piece goods, carpets and carpetings (made of wool), cotton, jute and coir, leather manufactures and shoes, bristles, miscellaneous products such as animal by-products, cassings, sports goods, light engineering goods, etc.	
4. Sweden (AB Sukab, Stockholm, Sweden)	February 21, 1961	One year	*Imports :* Wood pulp, newsprint, electrical machinery, ball-bearings, special steel. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, de-oiled cakes, jute manufactures, cotton textiles, woollen and worsted goods, leather manufactures, handloom furnishings, manganese ore, animal hair, carpet and floor coverings.	Extended upto August 31, 1962.
5. Switzerland (Andre & Cie, Switzerland)	March 7, 1961	One year	*Imports :* Machine tools (Standard), printing machinery, dye and pharmaceutical intermediates. *Exports :* Shellac, mica, tinned food including frozen food, marine food, fresh fruits, walnuts and hazelnuts, handloom fabrics, coir mats and mattings, essential oil, crude herbs and henna leaves, light engineering goods, woollen textiles, jute goods required for use of Swiss Government Department only. Tea, finished leather and leather manufactures.	
6. Italy (Compaigna General Interscambi, Milan, Italy.)	May 24, 1961	One year	*Imports :* Fertilizers, art silk yarn. *Exports :* All items other than the following : pepper, coir fibres, coir yarn, raw cotton, wood and timber, tanned leather, jute manufactures.	

STATEMENTS

The following points may be borne in mind while using this Report.

(1) The Indian financial year is from April 1 to March 31. Thus, 1961-62 means the year from April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962.

(2) The Currency Unit of the Indian Union is the Rupee. With effect from April 1, 1957 India adopted the decimal coinage, the Rupee being divided into 100 equal parts, called "naya Paisa". The abbreviations for 'Rupees' and 'naye Paise' are 'Rs.' and 'nP.' respectively. A Rupee is equivalent to 21 U.S. cents or 1 sh. 6 d. sterling.

(3) From November 1, 1956 (on which date the States Reorganization Act, 1956 became effective) to April 30, 1960 the Indian Union consisted of fourteen States. Of these, one State namely, the Bombay State was bifurcated on May 1, 1960 into (*i*) Maharashtra and (*ii*) Gujarat, thus bringing the total number of States to fifteen. The Federal Government is the Government of India, also called the Central or Union Government.

(4) From October 1, 1960 India adopted the metric system of units and measures. Data in some of the Statements in the Indian Section of the Report are presented in metric units. The conversion factors used for the compilation are given below :

1 Fine Ounce	=	0.0311035	Kilogram
1 Tola	=	0.0116638	Kilogram
1 Pound	=	0.4535924	Kilogram
1 Maund	=	37.3242	Kilograms
1 Ton	=	1.01605	Metric tons or 10.1605 Quintals
1 Yard	=	0.9144	Metre
1 Sq. ft.	=	0.0929	Sq. Metre
1 Acre	=	0.404686	Hectares

(5) A crore = 10 million (Rs. 1 crore is equal to U.S. $ 2.1 million or £ 750,000 sterling).

A lakh = One tenth of one million.

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

(7) The following symbols have been used :

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

(8) A line drawn between the figures of two consecutive rows/columns indicates that the figures given after the line are not comparable with the preceding figures. In each case, a footnote is added to explain the non-comparability.

STATEMENT I

INDEX NUMBERS OF MONEY SUPPLY, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Year/ Month	AUSTRALIA		CANADA			FRANCE			WEST GERMANY			INDIA			JAPAN		
	M	P(*a*)	M	I	P	M	I	P(*a*)	M (*b*)	I	P(*c*)	M(*f*)	I(*d*)	P	M	I	P
1950	82	69	95	83	96	67	87	78	73	72	85	108	78	105	41	..	70
1955	105	102	115	110	99	128	120	98	125	129	101	119	116	88	120	116	98
1956	104	106	114	120	102	141	133	102	134	139	103	127	126	99	140	144	102
1957	109	107	118	120	103	154	144	108	150	147	105	132	130	104	146	167	105
1958	106	105	133	120	103	163	150	121	170	151	106	136	132	107	164	168	98
1959	115	106	129	129	104	182	156	126	190	162	105	146	144	111	192	208	99
1960	115	112	136	130	104	205	174	130	203	180	107	155	161	118	228	261	101
1961	112	108	153	133	106	238	184	132	232	191	108	163	171	121	271	317	105
January 1960	114	108	123	129	104	179	174	131	182	164	106	150	161	114	..	224	101
February „	117	108	121	131	104	176	175	131	184	168	106	152	160	115	..	250	101
March „	118	109	123	132	104	180	172	129	185	176	106	156	167	114	182	268	101
April „	117	111	124	127	105	182	178	130	188	178	106	159	159	116	..	252	100
May „	115	112	125	131	105	183	179	132	191	183	106	157	153	118	..	253	100
June „	114	115	127	134	105	186	183	129	191	185	106	156	152	118	181	257	100
July „	113	116	128	125	105	190	168	128	193	168	106	154	155	120	..	260	100
August „	112	117	128	126	104	191	119	128	193	168	107	154	162	120	..	259	101
September „	113	116	132	132	104	194	178	129	194	186	107	152	157	120	190	268	101
October „	114	114	134	133	104	195	183	130	196	189	107	154	158	121	..	272	102
November „	115	112	132	132	104	196	194	131	199	203	108	151	168	121	..	278	102
December „	115	111	136	124	104	205	190	132	203	189	108	155	183	120	228	289	102
January 1961	113	110	130	124	105	204	183	133	193	181	108	158	180	121	..	271	103
February „	113	111	129	128	105	205	187	132	195	185	108	160	172	122	..	294	103
March „	113	112	133	127	105	209	185	131	198	193	108	165	184	122	220	325	104
April „	112	112	134	128	105	211	188	131	201	189	108	165	172	121	..	299	104
May „	108	111	135	132	105	211	195	131	203	196	108	163	167	120	..	310	105
June „	107	110	138	139	105	217	192	129	208	198	108	162	164	121	230	317	105
July „	105	108	140	130	106	222	169	131	212	174	108	160	165	124	..	320	105
August „	105	107	145	133	106	222	128	132	213	177	108	159	170	122	..	317	106
September „	105	106	144	140	107	223	182	133	215	190	108	157	169	120	235	326	106
October „	107	104	149	142	107	226	192	134	218	201	108	159	163	119	..	338	106
November „	109	103	151	143	107	227	205	136	224	210	109	160	169	119	..	338	106
December „	112	104	153	135	107	238	202	137	232	194	109	163	179	118	271	352	105

[For footnotes, please see next page.]

STATEMENT I — (*Contd.*)

Year/ Month	NETHERLANDS			NEW ZEALAND		SOUTH AFRICA		UNITED KINGDOM			UNITED STATES		
	M(*e*)	I	P(*a*)	M	P(*a*)	M	P(*a*)	M	I(*f*)	P(*g*)	M	I	P
1950	83	88	87	84	78	92	76	..	94	85	90	81	94
1955	116	118	102	107	100	99	104	103	111	103	105	106	100
1956	112	123	105	108	104	101	105	105	112	107	106	109	104
1957	110	126	107	108	105	103	107	103	114	110	106	110	107
1958	123	127	105	103	108	101	107	105	113	111	110	102	108
1959	128	139	106	115	110	106	107	111	118	112	110	116	109
1960	137	157	104	131	110	103	108	112	127	113	110	119	109
1961	147	159	103	128	110	106	110	110	128	116	113	120	108
January 1960	126	141	106	113		101	109	111	126	112	109	122	108
February ,, ...	126	145	105	120	109	103	108	107	130	112	106	122	108
March ,, ...	127	163	104	118		102	107	106	133	112	104	122	109
April ,, ...	129	155	104	124		100	107	108	126	112	107	121	109
May ,, ...	133	162	104	122	110	100	107	107	131	113	104	120	109
June ,, ...	135	163	104	122		104	108	108	126	113	104	120	109
July ,, ...	134	151	103	121		101	108	110	126	114	106	114	109
August ,, ...	135	151	102	122	110	102	109	109	128	114	105	118	108
September ,, ...	135	161	102	119		105	109	109	131	114	105	119	108
October ,, ...	134	166	102	120		101	110	108	134	114	107	120	109
November ,, ...	135	166	102	122	111	104	110	108	133	114	107	116	109
December ,, ...	137	163	103	131		103	110	112	126	114	110	112	109
January 1961	136	158	103	126		97	110	109	126	114	109	112	109
February ,, ...	138	146	103	129	110	98	110	107	132	114	106	114	109
March ,, ...	140	172	102	123		101	110	107	133	115	105	114	109
April ,, ...	141	155	102	123		98	110	109	130	115	108	117	108
May ,, ...	145	161	102	123	110	99	110	109	129	116	106	119	108
June ,, ...	146	167	102	123		101	110	111	133	116	106	122	107
July ,, ...	147	150	104	119		99	110	112	124	116	108	116	108
August ,, ...	146	152	103	119	110	100	111	110	108	117	107	122	108
September ,, ...	145	157	102	115		103	111	109	131	117	108	124	108
October ,, ...	142	171	103	116		102	111	109	133	117	110	128	108
November ,, ...	144	168	103	117	110	105	111	108	134	117	111	126	108
December ,, ...	147	150	103	128		106	111	110	126	118	113	124	108

Note : Index numbers of industrial production are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

M = Money supply; figures as at the end of period except in the case of Australia where monthly figures are averages of weeks and annual figures relate to last month of the year; base : end of 1953=100. I = Industrial production, base : 1953=100. P=Wholesale prices, base : 1953=100.

(*a*) Home and import goods ; in respect of New Zealand, the series have been revised from 1959. (*b*) Prior to 1953, the note circulation in West Berlin is excluded. (*c*) Industrial goods. (*d*) Compiled from the data available in *Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.* (*e*) Revised to include, since 1957, deposit liabilities of credit institutions making loans against securities. (*f*) Revised series; for details, please see Statement 30. (*g*) Relates to wholesale prices of industrial output.

Source: United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, *International Financial Statistics* and Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

STATEMENT 2

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES (1958-61)

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Item	All Areas				Western Europe		Sterling Area	
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1961	1960	1961 (*p*)	1960 (*p*)
Exports of goods ..	19,915	19,459	16,282	16,263	6,821	6,696	3,250	3,697
Exports of services ..	8,151	7,554	7,427	7,062	2,541	2,245	1,839	1,762
Total ..	**28,066**	**27,013**	**23,709**	**23,325**	**9,362**	**8,941**	**5,089**	**5,459**
Imports of goods ..	14,514	14,723	15,294	12,951	4,054	4,174	2,477	2,428
Imports of services ..	8,409	8,465	8,243	8,102	3,994	4,207	1,706	1,759
Total ..	**22,923**	**23,188**	**23,537**	**21,053**	**8,048**	**8,381**	**4,183**	**4,187**
Balance of goods and services ..	**+5,143**	**+3,825**	**+ 172**	**+2,272**	**+1,314**	**+ 560**	(*a*)	(*a*)
Military transfers under grants (Net)	+1,465	+1,765	+1,974	+2,281	+ 611	+ 913	(*a*)	(*a*)
Balance of goods and services including military transfers ..	**+6,608**	**+5,590**	**+2,146**	**+4,553**	**+1,925**	**+1,473**	**+ 906**	**+1,272**
Unilateral transfers (Net)								
Private	− 643	− 628	− 575	− 540	− 310	− 300	− 133	− 127
Government								
Economic aid ..	−1,851	−1,664	−1,633	− 1,616	− 261	− 240	− 351	− 292
Military aid ..	−1,465	−1,765	−1,974	− 2,281	− 611	− 913	(*a*)	(*a*)
Other ..	− 235	− 214	− 216	− 182	− 104	− 91	− 22	− 21
United States Capital (Net)								
Private	−3,953	−3,882	−2,375	− 2,844	− 1,110	−1,519	− 509	− 1,091
Government	− 926	−1,105	− 353	− 971	+ 684	+ 137	− 343	− 526
Foreign Capital (Net)								
Long-term	+ 466	+ 430	+ 1,241	+ 55	+ 348	+ 348	+ 46	− 18
Short-term	+1,859	+2,128	+ 2,480	+ 1,171	+ 1,334	+ 601	+ 635	+ 696
Gold [Purchases (−)/ or Sales (+)]	+ 742	+1,702	+ 731	+ 2,275	+ 637	+1,718	+ 342	+ 574
Errors and omissions and transfers of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (−)], (Net)	− 602	− 592	+ 528	+ 380	− 2,532	−1,214	− 571	− 467

Note : Western Europe includes dependencies of the metropolitan countries. Figures of U.K. and its dependencies are also included in the total for Western Europe. Since sterling area as defined includes U.K. and its dependencies, the figures for sterling area overlap with those for Western Europe to that extent.

(*a*) Not shown separately. (*p*) Provisional.

STATEMENT 3

STERLING AREA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, (1959-1961)

(£ million)

	1961 (*1*)	1960	1959
A. Current Transactions			
Imports	5,320	5,447	4,472
Of which the U.K.	2,602	2,691	2,260
Exports	4,773	4,422	4,176
Of which the U.K.	2,452	2,261	2,143
Trade Balance	− 547	− 1,025	− 296
Of which the U.K.	− 150	− 430	− 117
Invisibles (Net)	− 351	− 296	− 93
Of which the U.K.	− 230	− 217	− 61
R. S. A. Gold Production	+ 318	+ 297	+ 284
Current Transactions (Net)	**− 580**	**− 1,024**	**− 105**
Of which the U.K.	**− 380**	**− 647**	**− 178**
B. Capital Transactions (*2*)			
(*i*) *On U.K's Account*			
(*a*) Long-term Capital	+ 268	+ 28	− 294
(*b*) Monetary Movements	− 145	+ 404	+ 200
(Of which movements in gold & convertible currencies) ..	(− 31)	(− 177)	(+ 119)
(*ii*) *On Rest of Sterling Area's Account* ..	+ 361	+ 334	+ 215
(*iii*) *Balancing Item*	+ 96	+ 258	− 16
Capital Transactions (Net)	**+ 580**	**+ 1,024**	**+ 105**

(*1*) Provisional. (*2*) Assets : Increase(−) Decrease (+)
Liabilities : Increase (+) Decrease (−).

STATEMENT 4

CHANGES IN CENTRAL BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Date of change	Discount rate		Difference
		Before change	After change	
	1961			
Belgium	August	5.00	4.75	−0.25
	December 28	4.75	4.50	−0.25
Denmark	May 23	5.50	6.50	+1.00
El Salvador	June	5.50	6.00	+0.50
West Germany	January 20	4.00	3.50	−0.50
	May 5	3.50	3.00	−0.50
Ireland	February 3	4.62	4.38	−0.24
	March	4.38	4.75	+0.37
	May 5	4.75	4.62	−0.13
	July 1	4.62	4.78	+0.16
	August	4.78	6.88	+2.10
	September	6.88	6.75	−0.13
	November 3	6.75	5.94	−0.81
	December 1	5.94	5.56	−0.38
Japan	January 26	6.94	6.57	−0.37
	July 22	6.57	6.94	+0.37
	September 29	6.94	7.30	+0.36
New Zealand	March 23	6.00	7.00	+1.00
Philippine Republic	May	5.00	3.00	−2.00
South Africa	May 5	4.50	5.00	+0.50
	December 7	5.00	4.50	−0.50
Spain	June	4.60	4.00	−0.60
Turkey	May	9.00	7.50	−1.50
United Kingdom	July 26	5.00	7.00	+2.00
	October 5	7.00	6.50	−0.50
	November 2	6.50	6.00	−0.50
	1962			
Belgium	January 18	4.50	4.25	−0.25
	March	4.25	4.00	−0.25
Burma	February	3.00	4.00	+1.00
Finland	March	6.75	8.00	+1.25
Ireland	February	5.56	5.44	−0.12
	March	5.44	5.75	+0.31
Philippine Republic	January 9	3.00	6.00	+3.00
United Kingdom	March 8	6.00	5.50	−0.50
	March 22	5.50	5.00	−0.50

Source : Federal Reserve Bulletin, International Financial Statistics and Reuter.

STATE

MONEY MARKET RATES IN

(*Per cent*

	Country	Description	Average of months							
			1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
		Treasury Bill Rates								
1	Canada(*a*)	Tender 3 months	0·55	1·56	2·90	3·78	2·29	4·80	3·32	2·82
2	India (*b*)	Tender 3 months		2·52	2·52		2·46	2·58	2·64	2·59
3	Netherlands	Tender 3 months	1·40	0·96	2·38	4·07	3·01	1·85	2·14	1·12
4	South Africa (*c*)	Tender 3 months	1·00	3·00	3·25	3·25	3·63	3·45	3·60	4·25
5	United Kingdom	Tender 3 months	0·51	3·73	4·93	4·80	4·56	3·37	4·88	5·13
6	United States of America	Tender 3 months	1·22	1·74	2·66	3·26	1·84	3·42	2·94	2·38
		Other Rates								
7	Belgium (*d*)	Call money rate	1·25	1·35	1·58	1·78	1·41	1·47	2·79	2·56
8	France (*e*)	Call money rate	2·43	3·16	3·19	5·35	6·49	4·07	4·08	3·65
9	India (*f*)	Call money rate	0·58	2·67	3·18	2·25–4·75	1·12–4·44	0·75–3·75	4·29	4·46
10	Japan (*g*)	Call money rate	6·41	7·36	6·57	10·94	9·69	8·36	8.40	8.31
11	Netherlands	Call money rate	1·07	0·62	1·34	3·29	2·48	1·42	1·53	0·93
12	Switzerland (*h*)	Call money rate	0·96	1·38	1·45	1·80	1·19	1·01	1·10	1·03
13	South Africa	Commercial overdraft rate	5·00	5·63	6·00	6·00	6·29	6.11	6.18	6·81
14	United Kingdom	3-month bankers' acceptances	0·69	3·75	5·05	4·98	4·75	3·49	5·05	5·29
15	„	Call money rate	0·62	2·99	4·01	4·17	4·05	2·75	4·13	4·41
16	United States of America	Prime 90-day bankers' acceptances	1·15	1·72	2·64	3·45	2·04	3·49	3·51	2·81
17	West Germany (*i*)	Call money rate	4·20	3·13	4·70	4·09	2·93	2·67	4·54	2·96

(*a*) Beginning 1955, new series. (*b*) Sales of Treasury bills to the public remained suspended during the periods (1) December 20, 1949 to September 9, 1952 and (2) April 6, 1956 to July 28, 1958. (*c*) 6 month bills prior to June 1953. Prior to June 1958, tap rates. (*d*) Since December 1959, the rate is the weighted average of daily quotations in the recently reorganised Call Money Market. (*e*) Beginning January 1957, rate shown is on private securities. Previous figures are averages of rates on Government and private securities. (*f*) Inter-bank call money rate in Bombay; prior to 1957, data are averages of Friday quotations; subsequent data provide ranges during the period upto April 1960 and weighted averages thereafter. The average for 1960 is based on monthly figures from May 1960 to March 1961. (*g*) In Tokyo. (*h*) Period averages of the highest and lowest quotations of each week in Zurich. (*i*) In Frankfurt.

MENT 5

SELECTED COUNTRIES

per annum)

1961												
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
3·20	3·05	3·21	3·30	3·18	2·69	2·61	2·48	2·42	2·53	2·42	2·82	*1*
2·57	2·60	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·71	2·60	2·40	2·47	2·50	2·51	2·50	*2*
1·32	1·14	1·03	0·77	0·83	0·88	0·88	0·84	1·00	1·68	1·74	1·32	*3*
3·99	4·12	4·08	4·11	4·62	4·70	4·62	4·30	4·24	4·09	4·07	4·05	*4*
4·25	4·32	4·48	4·45	4·39	4·50	5·12	6·71	6·60	5·95	5·41	5·35	*5*
2·30	2·41	2·42	2·33	2·29	2·36	2·27	2·40	2·30	2·35	2·46	2·62	*6*
2·68	2·47	2·38	2·33	2·79	2·85	2·90	2·53	2·50	2·54	2·44	2·25	*7*
3·65	3·59	3·70	3·70	3·91	3·76	3·61	3·52	3·57	3·60	3·52	3·58	*8*
5·18	5·26	5·26	5·21	4·92	4·46	3·46	2·24	3·87	4·23	4·03	4·07	*9*
8·40	8·03	8·03	8·03	8·03	8·03	8·03	8·40	8·40	8·76	8·76	8.76	*10*
1·00	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·95	1·50	1·33	1·11	*11*
1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·13	1·25	*12*
6·50	6·50	6·50	6·50	6·77	7·00	7·00	7·00	7·00	7.00	7·00	7·00	*13*
4·45	4·48	4·61	4·63	4·55	4·64	4·72	6·91	6·84	6·31	5·67	5·61	*14*
3·77	3·76	3·74	3·65	3·81	3·67	3·98	5·64	5·71	5·42	4·89	4·83	*15*
2·86	2·78	2·94	2·84	2·68	2·75	2·75	2·81	2·84	2·75	2·75	2·87	*16*
4·11	3·50	3·25	3·05	2·91	2·60	2·85	2·35	2·84	2·39	2·74	2·96	*17*

Source: United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, International Financial Statistics, Japanese Economic Statistics* (Japanese Government), *Federal Reserve Bulletin* and *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics* of South African Reserve Bank.

STATEMENT 6

WORLD GOLD PRODUCTION

(Thousands of fine ounces)

Country	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 (a)	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of 1961 over 1960*
South Africa	11,664	14,601	15,897	17,031	17,656	20,066	21,383	22,946	*+ 7·3*
Canada	4,441	4,542	4,384	4,434	4,571	4,483	4,629	4,438	*— 4·1*
United States of America	2,289	1,877	1,865	1,800	1,759	1,635	1,680	1,517	*— 9·7*
Australia	870	1,049	1,030	1,084	1,104	1,085	1,083	1,060	*— 2·1*
Ghana	689	687	638	790	853	913	893	850	*— 4·8*
Southern Rhodesia	511	525	535	537	555	567	563	570	*+ 1·2*
Philippines	334	419	406	380	423	403	411	400	*— 2·7*
Colombia	379	381	438	325	372	398	434	400	*— 7·8*
Japan	155	289	295	303	309	328	337	340	*+ 0·9*
Mexico	408	383	350	346	332	314	299	300	*+ 0·3*
Nicaragua	..	237	217	204	215	218	210(a)	200	*— 4·8*
Brazil	163	145	162	150	186	180	180(a)	180	—
India	197	211	209	179	170	165	161	157	*— 2·5*
Peru	148	171	167	162	159	150	141	140	*— 0·7*
Chile	192	136	94	104	111	79	110	110	—
Tanganyika	67	75	70	63	68	97	107	100	*— 6·5*
Sweden	79	99	96	97	127	103	91	90	*— 1·1*
Elsewhere	1,995	1,373	1,447	1,411	1,330	1,316	1,188(a)	1,199	*+ 0·9*
World total excluding U.S.S.R.	**24,581**	**27,200**	**28,300**	**29,400**	**30,300**	**32,500**	**33,900(a)**	**34,997**	**+ 3·2**
British Commonwealth *Percentage*	*76·4*	*80·6*	*81·3*	*82·8*	*83·1*	*84·8*	*85·5*	*20·9 (b)*	
South Africa *Percentage*	*47·5*	*53·7*	*56·2*	*57·9*	*58·3*	*61·7*	*63·1*	*65·6*	

(a) Estimated or provisional. (b) Excluding South Africa.

Source : Union Corporation Ltd., South Africa and Geological Survey of India.

STATEMENT 7

WORLD SILVER PRODUCTION (a)

(Millions of ounces)

Country	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of 1961 over 1960*
Mexico	49·1	48·0	43·1	47·1	47·6	44·1	44·5	42·0	*— 5·6*
United States of America	42·3	36·5	38·7	38·7	36·8	23·0	40·1	41·0	*+ 2·2*
Canada	23·2	28·0	28·4	28·8	31·2	31·9	33·8	32·0	*— 5·3*
Peru	13·4	22·9	23·0	24·8	25·9	27·2	30·3	33·0	*+ 8·9*
Bolivia	6·6	5·9	7·5	5·4	6·1	4·5	4·9	5·0	*+ 2·0*
Other South and Central American countries	7·0	6·2	7.1	6·9	7·2	7·7	8·2	8·0	*— 2·4*
Total Western Hemisphere	**141·6**	**147·5**	**147·8**	**151·7**	**154·8**	**138·4**	**161·8**	**161·0**	**— 0·5**
Outside the Western Hemisphere	57·0	50·9	45·2	46·3	50·9	50·0	48·2	50·0	*+ 3·7*
World Production	**198·6**	**198·4**	**193·0**	**198·0**	**205·7**	**188·4**	**210·0**	**211·0**	**+ 0·5**
India	0·016(b)	0·132	0·105	0·126	0·110	0·125	0·133	0.191	*+43.6*

(a) Excluding Communist dominated areas. (b) Excludes figures for Rajasthan.

Source: Handy and Harman and Geological Survey of India.

STATEMENT 8

PRICES (*a*) (SPOT) OF SILVER IN LONDON AND NEW YORK

(Per fine ounce)

Year/Month	London				New York			
	Highest	Lowest	Average(*b*)		Highest	Lowest	Average(*b*)	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	Rs.	*cents*	*cents*	*cents*	Rs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950	70.00	63.00	64.80	3.60	80.00	71.75	74.17	3.53
1955	80.25	73.75	77.51	4.31	92.00	85.25	89.10	4.24
1956	81.38	76.63	79.13	4.40	91.63	90.00	90.83	4.33
1957	80.50	77.13	78.93	4.39	91.38	89.63	90.82	4.32
1958	78.75	74.75	76.21	4.23	90.38	88.63	89.04	4.24
1959	80.25	75.88	78.82	4.38	91.63	89.88	91.20	4.34
1960	80.25	79.00	79.38	4.41	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
1961	88.75	79.38	80.28	4.46	104.75	91.37	92.45	4.40
January 1961 ..	79.63	79.38	79.45	4.41	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
February „	79.63	79.63	79.63	4.42	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
March „	79.63	79.63	79.63	4.42	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
April „	79.63	79.38	79.56	4.42	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
May „	79.38	79.38	79.38	4.41	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
June „	79.38	79.38	79.38	4.41	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
July „	79.75	79.38	79.52	4.42	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
August „	79.75	79.75	79.75	4.43	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
September „	79.75	79.75	79.75	4.43	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
October „	80.00	79.75	79.86	4.44	91.37	91.37	91.37	4.35
November „	85.50	80.00	80.45	4.47	100.75	91.37	92.31	4.40
December „	88.75	84.00	87.06	4.84	104.75	100.75	103.33	4.92

Note: The rupee equivalent of average prices shown in columns 4 and 8 have been computed on the basis of the official exchange rates of 1*sh.* 6*d.* and 21 U.S. *cents* per rupee.

(*a*) Closing prices. (*b*) Average of working days.

Source: *Handy and Harman* for annual data; monthly figures are based on the quotations supplied by the Press Trust of India Ltd.

STATEMENT 9

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS—INDIA

Item	Unit/Base	1961 March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1962 Jan.	Feb.	March
I. Production and Prices														
1. Industrial Production Index														
(i) Seasonally adjusted	1951=100	187.2	183.0	178.0	180.0	172.8	181.8	181.2	180.9	184.7	176.6	192.9	189.4	202.9
(ii) Unadjusted	,,	193.8	181.5	176.1	173.3	173.9	179.3	178.1	172.0	178.3	189.1	201.9	191.6	210.1
2. Wholesale Price Index														
(i) All commodities	1952-53=100	127.5	126.0	125.4	126.2	128.8	127.5	124.6	124.4	124.3	122.9	123.3	124.3	123.6
(ii) Food articles	,,	117.5	117.6	117.2	120.6	124.2	124.3	121.1	120.9	120.3	117.8	118.3	119.9	119.1
3. Consumer Price Index (All-India)	1949=100	124	124	124	125	127	128	128	128	128	128	127	127	127
4. Security Price Index														
(i) Government and semi-Government securities	1952-53=100	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.7
(ii) Variable dividend industrial securities	,,	179.4	180.4	179.6	183.5	182.8	178.9	177.3	180.9	186.9	184.3	187.4	190.3	192.2
5. Bullion prices (Bombay:Spot)														
(i) Gold	Rs. per 10 gms.	121.80	120.40	119.75	120.60	120.54	122.33	124.62	124.36	123.06	119.80	117.80	120.50	121.68
(ii) Silver	Rs. per Kilogram	204.31	202.04	199.07	202.36	200.48	202.75	203.82	205.93	208.68	210.96	211.44	212.53	217.19
II. Labour Statistics														
6. Number of man-days lost through industrial disputes	000's	279	278	386	222	239	203	111	342	248	127	261	295	..
7. Number of applicants														
(i) Placed in employment	,,	28	33	38	38	40	38	34	32	34	34	36	29	31
(ii) On live registers	,,	1,561	1,627	1,705	1,755	1,844	1,881	1,908	1,878	1,848	1,833	1,866	1,861	1,854
III. Money and Banking														
8. Money supply with the public(*a*)	Crores of Rs.	2,874	2,879	2,846	2,836	2,786	2,769	2,748	2,781	2,800	2,840	2,900	2,955	3,049
9. Reserve Bank of India														
(i) Central Government's deposits	,,	76.5	51.6	68.8	59.7	77.1	64.6	59.5	64.8	49.4	49.8	68.7	52.7	71.3
(ii) State Governments' deposits	,,	29.0	18.3	20.4	15.2	20.6	19.9	22.5	20.3	22.3	32.6	18.8	11.2	15.9

(iii) Investments	,,	1,813.2	1,834.9	1,855.4	1,826.4	1,828.3	1,818.1	1,760.0	1,759.7	1,764.0	1,828.4	1,881.8	1,886.1	1,910.6
(iv) Other loans and advances	,,	185.5	125.5	116.8	130.4	114.8	115.7	133.3	129.5	129.6	148.2	149.0	160.8	177.7
10. Foreign exchange reserves	,,	303.6	289.0	295.7	281.8	260.0	302.2	292.5	302.9	311.0	316.7	304.0	302.4	297.3
11. A. Scheduled banks														
(i) Demand liabilities (*b*)	,,	827.5 (771.8)	831.1 (778.8)	801.9 (755.3)	834.9 (779.8)	811.4 (766.0)	820.5 (770.0)	819.6 (773.1)	833.5 (786.7)	829.1 (778.8)	839.8 (782.5)	843.1 (795.7)	848.3 (799.5)	896.3 (842.8)
(ii) Time liabilities (*b*)	,,	1,063.1 (1,048.8)	1,084.6 (1,067.1)	1,100.2 (1,082.7)	1,094.9 (1,074.1)	1,122.8 (1,096.8)	1,137.9 (1,114.7)	1,123.2 (1,102.8)	1,120.7 (1,102.2)	1,128.7 (1,109.9)	1,142.9 (1,122.5)	1,156.0 (1,136.2)	1,167.4 (1,152.3)	1,159.8 (1,145.0)
(iii) Bank credit (*c*)	,,	1,336.3 (1,319.5)	1,308.6 (1,300.5)	1,286.1 (1,279.3)	1,287.2 (1,282.8)	1,240.3 (1,235.1)	1,231.3 (1,223.7)	1,236.0 (1,224.3)	1,234.0 (1,224.0)	1,234.7 (1,223.6)	1,285.8 (1,276.2)	1,324.1 (1,317.0)	1,363.5 (1,355.8)	1,419.3 (1,407.6)
(iv) Investments in Government securities	,,	558.6	563.0	549.6	548.8	578.9	600.3	617.8	625.6	618.9	579.7	596.0	587.4	601.4
(v) Cash reserves	,,	116.6	121.3	120.6	144.6	119.9	142.7	116.0	131.6	128.8	155.5	125.9	123.9	123.5
B. Cheque clearances	,,	1,221.9	1,164.8	1,063.5	1,061.7	1,120.1	1,062.2	1,129.9	1,047.0	1,095.6	1,173.9	1,244.8	1,107.2	1,331.7
12. Inter-bank call money rate (Bombay) (*d*)	Per cent per annum	5.26	5.21	4.92	4.46	3.46	2.24	3.87	4.23	4.03	4.07	4.49	4.62	5.05
13. Yield on 3 per cent conversion loan of 1986 or later (*e*)	,,	4.05	4.07	4.09	4.15	4.14	4.14	4.12	4.13	4.19	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23
IV. Government Debt														
14. Rupee debt of the Government of India														
(i) Rupee loans (*f*)	Crores of Rs.	2,571.5	2,571.8	2,572.0	2,554.5	2,644.5	2,635.3	2,636.3	2,636.6	2,636.9	2,637.5	2,637.8	2,688.0	2,688.5
(ii) Treasury bills outstandings	,,	1,106.3	1,102.9	1,107.2	1,105.8	1,059.4	1,064.6	1,024.2	1,020.8	1,014.2	1,026.7	1,123.3	1,076.9	1,175.0
V. Trade														
15. Imports (value)	Crores of Rs.	81.4	85.9	85.6	87.3	69.0	71.5	76.6	79.6	85.3	78.8	70.7	69.0	98.3
16. Exports (value)	,,	57.4	53.8	57.1	49.9	50.7	61.4	59.3	57.0	60.1	61.1	58.7	47.8	59.9
17. Net balance of trade	,,	−24.0	−32.1	−28.5	−37.4	−18.3	−10.1	−17.3	−22.6	−25.2	−17.7	−12.0	−21.2	−38.4
18. Import Price Index	1958=100	104	97	103	103	101	89	90	101	97	98	96	93	93
19. Export Price Index	,,	115	120	115	112	111	112	109	101	107	106	107	105	110
20. Terms of trade (*g*)	,,	111	124	112	109	110	126	121	100	110	108	113	113	118
21. Import Volume Index	,,	106	121	114	117	94	110	116	108	121	110	100	104	145
22. Export Volume Index	,,	103	93	103	92	94	113	113	117	116	119	113	93	110
23. Number of wagons loaded														
(i) Broad gauge	000's	569	534	529	496	507	523	504	511	520	535	551	536	586
(ii) Metre gauge	,,	348	323	315	278	269	280	274	264	267	298	321	312	334

Note: Figures for all the items relate to the month except those of items 7(ii), 10 and 14 which relate to end of period and those of items 8, 9 and 11A which relate to last Friday.

(*a*) Revised series ; for details, please see Statement 30. (*b*) Excludes inter-bank borrowings. Figures in brackets exclude inter-bank deposits also. (*c*) Comprising advances and bills purchased and discounted. Figures in brackets are exclusive of due from banks. (*d*) Data relate to local head offices of the banks and are exclusive of brokerage. (*e*) Running yield. (*f*) Includes the Hyderabad loans taken over by the Government of India under the States Reorganization Act 1956 and prize bonds issued from April 1960. (*g*) Ratio of Export Price Index to Import Price Index.

STATEMENT 10

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(In Rs. abja) (*a*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61(*b*)
A. AT CURRENT PRICES							
Agriculture							
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	47.8	43.9	53.8	51.3	60.8	60.6	66.4
2. Forestry	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
3. Fishery	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0
4. **Total of agriculture**	**48.9**	**45.2**	**55.2**	**52.8**	**62.4**	**62.1**	**68.6**
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises							
5. Mining	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
6. Factory establishments	5.5	7.8	9.0	9.8	10.0	11.1	13.4
7. Small enterprises	9.1	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.4
8. **Total of mining, manufacturing and small enterprises**	**15.3**	**18.5**	**20.0**	**21.2**	**21.7**	**23.3**	**26.4**
Commerce, transport and communications							
9. Communication (post, telegraph and telephone)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
10. Railways	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6
11. Organised banking and insurance	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
12. Other commerce and transport	14.0	14.9	15.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	17.9
13. **Total of commerce, transport and communications**	**16.9**	**18.8**	**19.6**	**20.7**	**21.5**	**22.4**	**23.6**
Other services							
14. Professions and liberal arts	4.7	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.5
15. Government services (administration)	4.3	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.9	9.0
16. Domestic service	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0
17. House property	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5·3
18. **Total of other services**	**14.4**	**17.3**	**18.2**	**19.3**	**20.6**	**21.9**	**23.8**
19. **Net domestic product at factor cost**	**95.5**	**99.8**	**113.0**	**114.0**	**126.2**	**129.7**	**142.4**
20. Net earned income from abroad	—0.2	0.0	0.1	—0.1	—0.2	—0.3	—0.4
21. **Net national output at factor cost=National income**	**95.3**	**99.8**	**113.1**	**113.9**	**126.0**	**129.4**	**142.0**
B. AT 1948-49 PRICES							
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities (*c*)	43.4	50.2	52.5	50.1	55.6	55.0	58.6
2. Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	14.8	17.6	18.4	18.6	18.8	19.7	21.1
3. Commerce, transport and communications	16.6	19.7	20.8	21.1	21.9	22.7	24.5
4. Other services (*d*)	13.9	17.3	18.2	19.2	20.4	21.4	23.1
5. **Net domestic product at factor cost**	**88.7**	**104.8**	**109.9**	**109.0**	**116.7**	**118.8**	**127.3**
6. Net earned income from abroad	—0.2	0.0	0.1	—0.1	—0.2	—0.3	—0.4
7. **Net national output at factor cost=National income**	**88.5**	**104.8**	**110.0**	**108.9**	**116.5**	**118.5**	**126.9**

(*a*) Abja=100 crores=10^9. (*b*) Preliminary. (*c*) Including forestry and fishery. (*d*) Comprising professions and liberal arts, Government services (administration), domestic service and house property.

Source : *Estimates of National Income* issued by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

STATEMENT II

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Agricultural year ended June 1950=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rice	**35.3**	87.9	114.2	120.4	105.6	127.5	125.2	136.3
Wheat	**8.5**	101.1	131.3	140.7	118.5	147.0	151.8	160.2
Jowar	**5.0**	89.8	96.7	105.3	124.1	127.3	116.9	132.7
Bajra	**2.7**	83.8	108.3	90.1	113.5	120.7	112.1	99.8
Maize	**2.1**	84.4	112.3	132.8	135.9	134.3	145.1	141·8
Total Cereals	**58.3**	**90.3**	**114.9**	**120.5**	**109.9**	**129.3**	**127.6**	**135.9**
Gram	**3.7**	98.0	138.9	159.8	129.1	179.4	143.4	161.8
Total Pulses	**8.6**	**91.7**	**118.4**	**122.9**	**104.4**	**135.1**	**119.9**	**128.7**
Total Foodgrains ..	**66.9**	**90.5**	**115.3**	**120.8**	**109.2**	**130.0**	**126.6**	**135.0**
Groundnut	**5.7**	101.4	112.4	127.2	137.5	142.7	128.9	142.4
Total Oilseeds ..	**9.9**	**98.5**	**108.6**	**120.3**	**118.9**	**133.4**	**122.0**	**135.4**
Cotton	**2.8**	110.7	153.9	181.2	178.8	176.6	138.5	203.1
Jute	**1.4**	106.3	135.8	138.7	128.8	158.7	140.7	123.1
Mesta	**0.3**	100.0	174.7	221.5	196.2	224.2	168.4	172.8
Total Fibres	**4.5**	**108.6**	**149.7**	**170.7**	**164.4**	**174.2**	**141.2**	**176.2**
Tea	**3.3**	103.8	107.2	117.2	115.7	119.4	119.6(*a*)	116.7(*a*)
Coffee	**0.2**	112.3	196.1	204.1	229.8	240.8	255.2(*a*)	341.3(*a*)
Rubber	**0.1**	93.8	146.1	152.9	140.1	160.2	154.6(*a*)	163.8(*a*)
Total Plantation Crops	**3.6**	**104.0**	**113.2**	**123.0**	**122.7**	**127.3**	**128.1**	**130.5**
Sugarcane	**8.7**	113.7	119.8	137.2	138.1	138.7	149.6	169.5
Tobacco	**1.9**	97.3	112.9	113.7	89.4	98.9	105.0	100.8(*a*)
Total Miscellaneous ..	**15.1**	**110.3**	**120.1**	**129.2**	**127.5**	**128.6**	**138.5**	**150.5**
Total Non-Foodgrains	**33.1**	**105.9**	**119.9**	**131.5**	**129.4**	**136.1**	**132.8**	**147.3**
All Commodities	**100.0**	**95.6**	**116.8**	**124.3**	**115.9**	**132.0**	**128.7**	**139.1**

Note : The indices for 1958-59 and 1959-60 are generally based on partially revised estimates while those for 1960-61 are generally based on final estimates. The indices for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

(*a*) Based on provisional estimates.

Source : Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

STATE

AREA AND PRODUCTION

Commodity	1950-51(*a*)		1955-56		1956-57	
	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)
FOODGRAINS						
Cereals						
1. Rice	30,519	23,542	31,522	27,557	32,278	29,037
2. Wheat	9,759	6,391	12,367	8,760	13,525	9,402
3. Jowar	15,514	5,870	17,363	6,725	16,238	7,326
4. Bajra	9,260	2,835	11,339	3,428	11,251	2,873
5. Maize	3,262	2,046	3,696	2,602	3,758	3,078
6. Ragi	2,206	1,544	2,307	1,846	2,279	1,793
7. Barley	3,181	2,251	3,418	2,815	3,518	2,863
8. Small millets	5,416	2,278	5,333	2,070	4,976	1,931
Total Cereals	**79,117**	**46,757**	**87,345**	**55,803**	**87,823**	**58,303**
Pulses						
9. Gram	8,295	3,726	9,780	5,418	9,674	6,231
10. Other pulses	11,872	4,433	13,437	5,627	13,643	5,319
Total Pulses	**20,167**	**8,159**	**23,217**	**11,045**	**23,317**	**11,550**
Total Foodgrains (Cereals and Pulses)	**99,284**	**54,916**	**110,562**	**66,848**	**111,140**	**69,853**
NON-FOODGRAINS						
11. Sugar(Raw)	1,707	5,705	1,847	6,075	2,050	6,957
12. Oilseeds	10,727	5,158	12,086	5,734	12,494	6,363
(*i*) Groundnut (Nuts in shell)	4,494	3,481	5,134	3,862	5,532	4,369
(*ii*) Rape and mustard	2,071	762	2,556	860	2,539	1,042
(*iii*) Sesamum	2,204	445	2,293	467	2,172	438
(*iv*) Linseed	1,403	367	1,529	420	1,682	390
(*v*) Castorseed	555	103	574	125	569	124
13. Cotton (Lint) (*b*)	5,883	2,874	8,086	3,949	8,019	4,649
14. Jute (*b*)	571	3,309	704	4,231	772	4,323
15. Mesta (*b*)	..	..	231	1,162	297	1,482
16. Silk (Raw) (*c*) (*d*)	..	1,211	..	1,421	..	1,373
17. Tea	314	275	316	285	316	311
18. Coffee	91	25	101	34	94	36
19. Rubber	58	14	70	22	77	24
20. Tobacco	357	261	410	303	419	305
21. Lac (*e*)	..	400	..	466	..	491

Note : (1) Figures relate to the agricultural year ending June. Items 16, 17 and 19 refer to the Calendar year i.e. figures for 1950-51 relate to 1950 and so on. Item 21 refers to the financial year. (2) Data in respect of rubber for 1950, 1955 and 1956 are based on data collected by the State authorities from rubber planters while those from 1957 onwards include data supplied by the Indian Rubber Board also. (3) Figures for 1958-59 and 1959-60 are partially revised estimates while those for 1960-61 are final estimates. The available partially revised estimates for 1960-61 are shown in brackets. These figures are subject to revisions.

MENT 12

OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(000's omitted)

1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61			
Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric tons)	Area (Hectares)		Production (Metric tons)	
32,287	25,513	32,957	30,840	33,519	31,460	33,724	(33,567)	34,241	(34,198)
11,729	7,997	12,603	9,928	13,169	10,251	12,849	(12,969)	10,819	(10,992)
17,310	8,633	17,234	8,853	17,061	8,133	17,040	(17,273)	9,231	(9,363)
11,168	3,620	11,331	3,850	10,825	3,576	11,357	(11,424)	3,184	(3,228)
4,079	3,150	4,232	3,435	4,333	4,070	4,354	(4,360)	3,978	(4,015)
2,351	1,728	2,506	1,907	2,414	1,935	2,331	(2,322)	1,666	(1,681)
3,069	2,292	3,336	2,715	3,377	2,717	3,204	(3,223)	2,778	(2,866)
4,864	1,730	5,025	2,105	5,026	2,062	4,955		1,980	
86,857	**54,663**	**89,224**	**63,633**	**89,724**	**64,204**	**89,814**		**67,877**	
9,091	4,890	10,063	6,991	10,268	5,590	9,503		6,307	
13,429	4,665	13,970	6,087	14,070	6,129	13,834		6,360	
22,520	**9,555**	**24,033**	**13,078**	**24,338**	**11,719**	**23,337**		**12,667**	
109,377	**64,218**	**113,257**	**76,711**	**114,062**	**75,923**	**113,151**		**80,544**	
2,073	7,151	1,944	7,227	2,112	7,794	2,320	(2,343)	8,830	(10,615)
12,655	6,350	12,653	7,017	13,521	5,980	13,332	(13,511)	6,636	(6,624)
6,420	4,710	5,898	4,889	6,015	4,005	6,254	(6,257)	4,424	(4,462)
2,411	933	2,437	1,041	2,894	1,064	2,940	(2,871)	1,402	(1,356)
2,094	359	2,226	519	2,195	365	1,966	(2,169)	293	(321)
1,283	259	1,605	454	1,944	438	1,713	(1,794)	417	(395)
447	89	487	114	473	108	459	(420)	100	(90)
8,014	4,686	8,064	4,629	7,610	3,633	7,677	(7,637)	5,328	(5,325)
705	4,014	733	5,199	682	4,641	619	(612)	4,062	(4,014)
310	1,312	334	1,500	285	1,127	281	(279)	1,156	(1,140)
..	1,470	..	1,528	..	1,515	..		1,499	
321	307	322	317	..	..	..		..	
99	40	108	42	111	46	..		..	
89	22	115	25	123	24	..		..	
359	240	363	265	370	286	392		299	
..	426	..	..	..	..	..		..	

(*a*) Data regarding foodgrains relate to 1949-50 which was the base year in respect of foodgrains for the First Five Year Plan. (*b*) Production in thousand bales of 180 Kilograms each. (*c*) Revised. Figures supplied by the Central Silk Board. (*d*) Production in thousand Kilograms. (*e*) Production in Quintals.

Source : Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

STATE

A. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industry	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Target for the Third Five Year Plan (1965-66)
1. Coal	000 Metric tons	3,88,21	4,00,65	4,41,98	4,60,64	4,77,83	5,26,20	5,61,00	9,86,00
2. Iron ore	,,	43,28	43,16	46,94	58,04	78,52	1,06,80	1,21,32	3,05,00
3. Sugar (*a*)	,,	16,20	18,86	20,40	20,40	19,50	24,85	30,29	35,56
4. Tea	00,000 Kgs.	30,32	30,26	30,54	32,39	32,39	31,63	34,79	40,92
5. Salt	00,000 Quintals	3,03	3,32	3,68	4,20	3,18	3,44	3,47	5,50
6. Vegetable oil products (Vanaspati)	000 Quintals	26,50	25,97	30,62	29,99	32,19	33,77	33,91	50,90
7. Cigarettes	00,00,000's	22,83	26,30	28,89	29,84	32,17	36,97	41,06	..
8. Cotton textiles									
(*i*) Yarn	00,000 Kgs.	73,95	75,80	80,74	76,45	78,15	78,79	86,23	1,02,05
(*ii*) Cloth	00,000 Metres	4,65,84	4,85,23	4,86,22	4,50,52	4,50,38	4,61,62	4,69,44	5,30,35
9. Jute textiles (*b*)									
(*i*) Hessian(*c*)	000 Metric tons	4,08	4,22	4,21	4,13	4,66	4,30	3,55	13,00
(*ii*) Sacking	,,	5,84	6,16	5,57	5,93	5,12	5,50	4,84	..
10. Footwear (Leather)	00,000 Pairs	55	65	74	76	82	92	1,06	14,00
11. Paper and paper boards	000 Metric tons	1,88	1,97	2,14	2,57	2,99	3,45	3,64	7,11
12. Footwear (Rubber)	00,000 Pairs	3,49	3,61	3,70	3,67	3,92	4,46	4,51	..
13. Tyres(*d*)	000's	8,82	9,38	9,90	10,06	11,39	13,61	15,62	30,00
14. Sulphuric acid	000 Metric tons	1,69	1,68	1,99	2,30	2,97	3,60	4,14	15,24
15. Caustic soda	,,	35	40	43	58	70	98	1,20	3,46
16. Bleaching powder	Metric tons	2,743	4,731	5,426	6,608	5,184	5,928	7,128	..
17. Ammonium sulphate	000 Metric tons	3,99	3,95	3,86	3,90	3,85	3,90	3,95	8,13(*k*)
18. Paints and varnishes	,,	40	42	43	49	55	52	58	1,42
19. Matches(*e*)	000 Cases	6,16	6,16	5,78	6,26	6,49	6,61	7,58	8,40
20. Soap (*f*)	000 Metric tons	1,01	1,12	1,13	1,25	1,32	1,43	1,47	2,20
21. Rayon (*g*)	,,	14	18	21	31	39	45	52	64(*l*)
22. Glass and glassware (*h*)	000 Sq. metres	36,12	44,25	50,38	68,61	74,84	75,42	67,80	..
23. Cement	000 Metric tons	45,59	50,08	56,92	61,66	69,36	78,44	82,31	1,32,00
24. Ceramics(*i*)	,,	2,79	3,23	3,73	4,41	5,07	5,51	5,98	..
25. Iron and steel									
(*i*) Pig iron & ferro-alloys	,,	19,25	19,90	19,42	21,34	31,09	41,93	50,05	..
(*ii*) Finished steel	,,	12,80	13,59	13,68	13,20	17,64	22,08	28,52	69,00
26. Non-ferrous metals (*j*)									
(*i*) Aluminium	Metric tons	9,825	10,655	11,099	13,556	16,058	16,418	18,655	81,300
(*ii*) Copper	,,	1,585	1,780	2,378	3,207	2,719	3,252	4,644	20,300(*m*)
(*iii*) Brass	,,	13,253	13,802	18,069	20,727	21,300	26,988	25,692	..
27. Gold	Kilograms	6,577	6,509	5,574	5,291	5,142	4,992	4,860	..
28. Hurricane lanterns	000's	54,88	51,79	43,45	33,82	45,60	51,96	55,20	..
29. Enamel-ware	000 Pieces	1,57,16	1,52,12	1,41,16	1,62,17	1,45,13	1,41,49	2,25,06	..
30. Diesel engines	Nos.	14,100	15,396	19,980	30,024	39,048	52,752	54,240	66,000
31. Sewing machines	000's	1,01	1,30	1,67	2,05	2,53	2,97	3,17	7,00
32. Dry cells	00,000's	16,10	18,14	16,66	16,82	18,73	20,81	21,11	35,00
33. Storage batteries	000's	2,35	3,14	3,24	3,55	4,43	5,08	5,28	8,00
34. Electric lamps	,,	2,42,34	3,07,28	3,31,49	3,04,76	3,48,41	4,13,95	4,68,90	6,80,00
35. Electric fans	,,	2,82	3,38	5,24	6,36	7,26	10,13	10,74	25,00
36. Domestic refrigerators	Nos.	528	756	948	2,916	3,960	11,388	9,720	50,000
37. Automobiles	,,	23,088	32,136	31,932	26,796	36,468	52,116	54,312	1,00,000
38. Bicycles	000's	4,91	6,64	7,91	9,13	9,91	10,50	10,47	20,00

(*a*) Figures relate to crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only. (*b*) Relating to the production by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association and to one non-member mill. (*c*) Includes canvas. (*d*) Relates to automobiles only. (*e*) Includes figures for Jammu and Kashmir. (*f*) Figures relate to production of organised factories. (*g*) Total of viscose yarn, staple fibre, acetate yarn and cellophane. (*h*) Production figures relate to sheet glass only. (*i*) Relates to refractories only. (*j*) Production figures relate to sheets and circles only. (*k*) In terms of fixed nitrogen. (*l*) Relates to filament. (*m*) Relates to fire refined and electrolytic.

MENT 13

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1951=100)

Industry	Weight	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Coal	6·69	111·4	114·9	126·8	132·2	137·2	150·9	160.9
2. Iron ore	0·47	116·7	116·1	126·3	156·3	214·9	287·7	326·6
3. Sugar	4·27	143·0	166·5	185·5	175·6	186·8	228·7	250.8
4. Tea	5·94	106·2	106·0	106·9	113·8	113·5	110·8	121.9
5. Salt	0·82	109·0	119·5	132·7	151·3	114·5	123·8	124.8
6. Vegetable oil products (Vanaspati)	0·62	151·3	148·3	174·9	171·3	183·8	192·8	193.7
7. Cigarettes	1·50	106·4	122·6	134·7	139·1	150·0	172·4	191.5
8. Cotton textiles	36·10	111·9	117·5	115·6	108·9	111·5	115·4	117.1
(*i*) Yarn	12·03	117·3	122·0	127·5	123·1	128·2	134·5	144.8
(*ii*) Cloth	24·07	109·2	115·2	109·7	101·8	103·1	105·9	103.2
9. Jute textiles	11·91	118·9	127·3	120·5	123·9	125·4	126·9	115.0
(*i*) Hessian	4·96	124·6	128·9	128·6	126·4	142·2	131·1	108.7
(*ii*) Sacking	6·32	110·4	116·3	105·4	111·9	96·8	103·9	91.4
10. Footwear (Leather)	0·85	97·1	114·3	129·6	132·4	144·2	160·9	186.1
11. Paper and paper boards	1·57	140·2	146·6	159·3	191·8	222·9	257·6	271.5
12. Footwear (Rubber)	0·80	151·4	156·6	160·0	159·1	170·4	193·6	195.4
13. Tyres	2·20	138·2	151·4	170·1	193·0	221·9	254·2	269.0
14. Sulphuric acid	0·20	155·4	154·5	183·3	211·9	273·2	325·8	380.6
15. Caustic soda	0·10	232·7	267·7	289·7	388·5	467·1	657·5	801.2
16. Bleaching powder	0·02	75·3	130·0	149·1	181·7	142·5	162·9	195.8
17. Ammonium sulphate	0·19	745·8	738·1	720·3	729·0	718·2	728·5	738.4
18. Paints and varnishes	0·77	116·6	124·2	126·2	143·3	162·0	152·3	170.1
19. Matches	0·87	106·6	106·6	100·1	108·3	112·3	116·0	131.3
20. Soap	1·38	118·7	132·1	133·8	148·0	155·8	168·4	173.7
21. Rayon	0·20	280·2	355·8	459·8	644·0	724·5	924·8	1033.6
22. Glass and glassware	0·63	127·8	148·7	162·3	196·3	219·9	225·5	226.4
23. Cement	1·85	140·4	154·2	175·3	189·9	213·6	241·6	253·5
24. Ceramics	0·62	127·5	156·1	174·0	208·5	256·2	275·5	244.0
25. Iron and steel	5·92	113·3	119·4	119·3	119·1	163·1	209·9	263.2
(*i*) Pig iron and ferro-alloys	1·69	103·9	107·3	104·8	115·2	167·7	226·2	269·5
(*ii*) Finished steel	4·23	117·1	124·2	125·1	120·7	161·3	203·4	260·7
26. Non-ferrous metals	1·20	123·7	124·7	151·7	166·5	205·7	243·3	234.2
(*i*) Aluminium	0·19	187·7	168·9	202·3	212·6	448·2	470·8	467.9
(*ii*) Copper (Virgin metal)	0·34	102·8	107·7	110·8	110·7	107·9	125·3	121.2
(*iii*) Brass	0·67	116·1	120·9	158·2	181·7	186·5	238·7	225.3
27. Gold	0·92	93·4	92·4	79·2	75·1	73·0	70·9	69.2
28. Hurricane lanterns	1·37	138·0	130·3	109·3	85·0	114·7	130·7	138.8
29. Enamel-ware	0·68	193·3	187·1	173·6	199·5	178·5	174·0	276.8
30. Diesel engines	0·21	141·0	165·8	229·6	355·6	418·6	582·1	613.2
31. Sewing machines	0·14	228·2	293·3	376·7	461·5	568·2	668·6	713.3
32. Dry cells	0·29	112·3	126·5	116·2	117·3	130·6	145·1	147.3
33. Storage batteries	0·10	112·0	149·6	154·5	169·3	210·6	241·6	251.5
34. Electric lamps	0·10	156·2	198·0	213·6	196·4	224·5	266·7	302.1
35. Electric fans	0·30	132·8	159·5	246·9	299·1	341·4	476·4	505.5
36. Automobiles	2·69	103·7	144·3	143·4	120·3	163·8	234·1	243.9
37. Bicycles	0·23	429·8	581·0	691·8	798·6	867·0	918·9	916.6
General Index	**100·00**	**122·4**	**132·6**	**137·3**	**139·7**	**152·1**	**169·7**	**180.9**

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India and Planning Commission, Government of India.

STATE

STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL

At or about the end of	RAW MATERIALS						MANUFAC			
	Cotton (a) (b)		Jute (c)	Coal		Iron ore	Sugar (d)	Salt	Vegetable oil products (Vanaspati)	Ciga-rettes
	Indian	Foreign		Pit head	Industries					
	000 Bales	000 Bales	000 Bales	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	Lakh quintals	Metric tons	Lakhs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51 ..	..	..	566	2,663	2,355	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56 ..	1,443	179	1,357	3,872	1,702	1,332	439	99	7,590	3,750
1956-57 ..	1,408	205	1,374	3,048	1,671	1,544	551	78	7,353	4,800
1957-58 ..	1,120	224	1,455	3,579	2,626	1,576	465	130	8,652	4,300
1958-59 ..	1,136	139	1,986	3,246	3,094	2,009	367	176	8,677	4,570
1959-60 ..	1,047	151	1,771	3,117	2,257	1,895	176	135	10,987	2,200
1960-61 ..	961	404	930	5,567	2,192	2,603	605	134	9,459	5,940
January 1961	988	328	1,007	3,886	2,417	2,534	1,382	142	6,680	5,900
February „ ..	1,225	357	1,008	4,808	2,300	2,582	1,697	131	6,382	5,850
March „ ..	1,402	385	930	5,567	2,192	2,603	1,986	134	9,459	5,940
April „ ..	1,519	354	802	5,423	2,205	2,725	2,217	158	11,080	4,740
May „ ..	1,523	374	611	5,375	2,153	2,758	2,239	198	9,508	4,400
June „ ..	1,575	394	449	5,129	2,067	2,760	2,099	267	8,629	6 100
July „ ..	1,489	397	302	4.581	2,217	2,755	1,905	241	14,036	6.430
August „ ..	1,810	482	192	4,023	2,265	2,794	1,673	225	11,558	7,540
September „ ..	1,214	434	298	3,776	2,367	2,664	1,451	208	11,263	8,560
October „ ..	1,096	424	544	3,323	2,338	3,037	1,203	189	6.579	7,120
November „ ..	1,017	395	861	3,167	2,337	3,562	1,109	158	6,700	5,480
December „ ..	..	..	1,240	3,290	2,273	3,378	1,328	132	8,938	6,930

At or about the end of	MANUFAC									
	Matches (f)	Soap	Rayon (h)	Glass and glassware (Sheet glass only)	Cement (Pro-ducers)	Ceramics (Refrac-tories)	Pig iron (Pro-ducers)	Finished steel (Pro-ducers)	Alumi-nium (Sheets and circles only)	Copper (Sheets and circles only)
	000 Cases (g)	Metric tons	Metric tons	000 Sq. metres	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1950-51 ..	..	..	..	..	68	..	48	125	..	..
1955-56 ..	5	3,373	655	598	98	57	51	109	..	183
1956-57 ..	6	7,539	2,284	279	114	46	44	115	829	96
1957-58 ..	9	6,645	3,135	593	108	67	63	104	860	86
1958-59 ..	7	7,001	1,384	533	125	77	101	82	724	209
1959-60 ..	6	5,609	1,753	658	158	89	116	94	1,067	356
1960-61 ..	5	5,600	2,442	807	129	102	63	..	1,200	300
January 1961 ..	4	6,100	1,926	710	153	95	58	..	1,200	300
February „ ..	2	5,300	2,070	697	160	95	69	..	1,200	300
March „ ..	5	5,600	2,442	807	129	102	62	..	1,200	300
April „ ..	7	6,215	2,736	784	137	99	60	..	996	161
May „ ..	2	4,450	2,671	514	144	109	58	..	933	168
June „ ..	7	4,500	2,327	432	152	112	..	..	881	273
July „ ..	5	4,620	2,961	325	141	108	..	..	919	378
August „ ..	6	4,650	3,510	357	163	105	..	..	951	513
September „ ..	5	4,750	3,877	377	158	113	..	..	850	505
October „ ..	5	4,860	4,185	238	176	112	..	..	932	660
November „ ..	6	5,273	3,558	363	162	111	..	..	1,017	711
December „ ..	3	5,581	3,099	300	169	115	..	..	1,000	670

(a) Mills stocks; 1 Bale=177·8 Kilograms. (b) Annual figures relate to August falling within the Financial Year. (c) Relating to mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association. 1 Bale=181·4 Kilograms. (d) Annual figures relate to October falling within the financial year. (e) Relating to mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Asscciation and one non-member mill. (f) Includes figures for Jammu and Kashmir. (g) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each upto February 1961 and 50 sticks each thereafter. (h) Includes cellophane from January 1961.

MENT 14

COMMODITIES WITH INDUSTRY

TURES

Cotton (*a*)		Jute (*e*)		Foot-wear (Leather)	Paper and paper boards	Foot-wear (Rubber)	Tyres (Automobiles)	Sulphuric acid	Caustic soda	Bleaching powder	Ammonium sulphate	Paints and varnishes
Yarn	Cloth	Hessian cloth bags	Sacking cloth bags									
Lakh Kgs.	Million metres	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Pairs	Metric tons	Lakh pairs	000's	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
186	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	199	30	56	1,511	12,215	52	23	6,846	1,148	181	32,789	2,665
82	411	30	58	1,821	11,608	60	26	6,504	1,893	686	1,123	2,521
204	473	25	56	2,110	9,421	54	27	6,984	1,038	151	2,933	3,215
113	400	17	74	2,280	8,626	51	19	6,593	1,410	304	3,149	3,628
69	232	28	30	2,046	11,835	50	29	7,112	9,551	306	18,379	4,037
90	207	25	47	1,961	18,833	55	30	11,500	10,905	233	54,275	4,539
88	270	29	47	2,201	19,148	52	22	11,000	13,158	417	45,354	4,000
85	240	24	49	2,174	19,241	58	31	10,000	11,528	383	51,987	3,600
90	207	25	47	1,961	18,833	55	30	11,500	10,905	233	54,275	4,539
83	204	28	50	1,843	20,883	51	34	12,527	10,755	71	46,997	5,005
78	208	35	45	1,553	23,683	49	40	12,987	8,905	144	44,656	5,150
74	222	29	37	1,892	21,849	52	33	14,205	7,728	137	47,415	5,300
78	252	23	38	2,216	21,446	55	30	13,980	7,330	84	54,956	5,350
76	284	20	35	2,574	23,323	57	31	14,675	6,005	166	58,909	5,900
76	304	16	30	2,893	22,709	64	28	13,545	5,374	205	59,635	6,000
81	313	17	30	2,456	23,526	59	24	14,036	2,734	214	50,536	5,600
68	295	18	30	2,240	23,691	59	30	14,560	4,394	208	44,785	5,700
74	292	16	29	2,481	16,762	59	27	13,816	4,189	189	39,945	5,500

TURES—(*Contd.*)

Brass (Sheets and circles only)	Hurricane lanterns	Enamel ware	Diesel engines	Sewing machines	Dry cells	Storage batteries	Electric lamps	Electric fans	Domestic refrigerators	Automobiles	Bicycles
Metric tons	000's	000 Pieces	Nos.	Nos.	Lakhs	000's	000's	000's	Nos.	Nos.	000's
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,470	448	953	1,612	4,448	27	23	2,217	56	556	948	28
1,063	597	952	927	8,581	60	25	2,019	45	128	2,092	58
1,663	382	931	803	13,988	64	24	2,637	72	57	833	65
1,101	126	871	985	21,949	42	20	1,721	74	232	554	75
1,321	185	765	1,142	..	47	23	1,439	61	297	882	89
2,000	211	539	2,128	..	35	27	1,531	58	1,033	1,918	114
2,000	320	442	1,999	..	82	29	1,556	53	756	1,935	127
2,000	303	442	2,148	..	47	29	1,494	68	980	1,726	96
2,000	211	539	2,128	..	35	27	1,531	5[illegible]	1,033	1,918	114
2,928	256	450	2,408	..	40	28	1,223	55	1,055	2,205	100
2,838	219	446	2,438	..	49	28	1,723	50	696	1,674	120
2,769	174	510	2,811	..	53	18	1,443	55	458	1,461	113
2,766	186	868	3,442	..	55	30	1,955	56	440	1,960	131
2,330	173	971	3,680	..	52	28	1,880	58	770	2,008	130
2,220	262	935	3,382	..	51	29	1,640	77	419	1,780	103
2,405	248	1,049	3,075	..	52	34	1,503	71	317	1,409	105
2,183	286	1,133	3,819	..	44	25	1,523	79	344	1,372	120
1,996	307	1,225	3,633	..	47	25	1,303	82	1,050	1,505	109

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Indian Central Jute Committee, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* and *Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.*

STATEMENT 15

A. Employment Exchange Statistics

Year/Month		Number of Exchanges(*a*)	Registrations	Applicants placed in employment	Applicants on live registers(*a*)	Employers using the exchanges(*b*)	Vacancies notified
1950	.. ..	123	1,210,358	331,193	330,743	5,566	419,307
1955	.. ..	136	1,584,024	169,735	691,958	4,880	280,523
1956	.. ..	143	1,669,895	189,855	758,503	5,436	296,618
1957	.. ..	181	1,774,668	192,831	922,099	5,632	297,188
1958	.. ..	212	2,203,888	233,320	1,183,299	6,485	364,884
1959	.. ..	244	2,471,596	271,131	1,420,901	7,470	424,393
1960	.. ..	296	2,732,548	305,553	1,606,242	8,807	520,330
1961	.. ..	325	3,230,314	404,077	1,832,703	10,397	708,379
January 1961	.. ..	299	223,822	27,471	1,609,736	9,353	48,236
February „	.. ..	305	199,927	28,044	1,596,017	9,309	48,271
March „	.. ..	307	220,830	27,794	1,561,166	9,551	55,274
April „	.. ..	310	263,610	32,535	1,627,449	10,433	69,527
May „	.. ..	312	293,236	37,970	1,705,330	10,733	72,131
June „	.. ..	312	311,201	38,252	1,755,491	10,735	67,314
July „	.. ..	312	353,176	39,740	1,844,279	11,269	64,474
August „	.. ..	312	307,249	38,200	1,880,746	10,842	56,786
September „	.. ..	316	314,038	34,443	1,907,579	11,086	58,392
October „	.. ..	321	241,688	32,063	1,877,711	10,280	52,952
November „	.. ..	323	241,763	33,721	1,848,340	10,665	56,116
December „	.. ..	325	259,774	33,844	1,832,703	10,513	58,906
January 1962	.. ..	328	274,564	36,244	1,865,508	11,190	55,804
February „	.. ..	328	207,789	28,946	1,860,887	9,704	48,191
March „	.. ..	334	274,136	31,166	1,853,974	10,649	57,425

B: Occupational Distribution of Applicants on Live Registers

At the end of		NUMBER OF APPLICANTS ON LIVE REGISTERS Total	Professional, technical and related workers	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical, sales and related workers	Agricultural, dairy and related workers	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	Workers in transport and communication occupations	Craftsmen and production process workers	Service workers (*i.e.* Cooks, chowkidars, sweepers etc.)	Labourers with work experience, not elsewhere classified	Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
June 1960	.. ..	**14,61,925**	81,990	3,525	98,744	9,036	1,659	30,475	97,793	62,313	94,535	9,81,855
September „	.. ..	**15,84,868**	80,706	5,482	89,107	8,857	1,719	34,024	1,06,719	69,048	1,03,648	10,85,558
December „	.. ..	**16,06,242**	70,378	3,175	92,837	8,722	3,029	36,017	1,12,724	70,407	91,229	11,17,724
March 1961	.. ..	**15,61,166**	67,218	3,185	83,660	8,730	2,107	34,672	1,10,615	67,196	88,503	10,95,280
June „	.. ..	**17,55,491**	93,949	3,563	87,253	9,194	6,130	34,262	1,25,687	69,602	94,147	12,31,704
September „	.. ..	**19,07,579**	91,782	3,506	86,188	9,961	5,299	36,321	1,37,701	75,817	1,04,439	13,56,565
December „	.. ..	**18,32,703**	80,302	3,638	88,817	10,243	5,737	34,905	1,33,751	72,690	1,07,757	12,94,863
March 1962	.. ..	**18,53,974**	85,233	3,733	90,810	10,293	5,737	35,599	1,40,559	78,285	1,30,172	12,73,553

(*a*) At the end of the period. (*b*) Annual figures are averages of months.

Source : *Indian Labour Journal* and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

STATEMENT 16

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—BY GROUPS (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(1952-53=100)

Average of months/ weeks	All commodities	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactures		
						Total	Intermediate products	Finished products
Weight	**1000**	**504**	**21**	**30**	**155**	**290**	**41**	**249**
1950-51	**111.8**	112.5	98.4	92.6	130.9	103.3	112.4	101.8
1955-56	**92.5**	86.6	81.0	95.2	99.0	99.7	100.1	99.6
1956-57	**105.3**	102.3	84.3	104.2	116.0	106.3	110.9	105.6
1957-58	**108.4**	106.4	94.0	113.5	116.5	108.1	107.3	108.2
1958-59	**112.9**	115.2	95.4	115.4	115.6	108.4	110.3	108.1
1959-60	**117.1**	119.0	99.5	116.5	123.7	111.7	113.8	111.3
1960-61	**124.9**	120.0	109.9	120.0	145.4	123.9	130.6	122.8
1961-62	**125.1**	120.1	100.3	122.1	142.6	126.6	138.8	124.6
April 1960	**120.4**	118.6	103.1	118.1	134.2	117.8	123.2	116.9
May ,, ...	**122.8**	120.0	107.3	119.2	140.1	119.9	125.4	119.0
June ,, ...	**123.0**	120.3	109.5	119.1	139.7	120.0	127.2	118.8
July ,, ...	**124.8**	124.0	109.6	119.8	137.2	121.1	130.8	119.5
August ,, ...	**125.0**	123.8	106.7	119.7	137.0	122.6	131.0	121.1
September ,, ...	**125.3**	123.9	104.5	119.3	138.7	122.7	129.5	121.6
October ,, ...	**126.2**	121.8	113.5	119.9	146.6	124.6	130.2	123.7
November ,, ...	**125.9**	120.1	116.8	119.8	148.0	125.6	131.6	124.7
December ,, ...	**124.6**	117.0	112.1	119.9	149.5	126.0	132.3	125.0
January 1961	**125.6**	116.4	111.2	121.3	155.0	127.5	133.9	126.5
February ,, ...	**126.8**	116.3	111.2	121.7	159.4	129.3	134.2	128.6
March ,, ...	**127.5**	117.5	113.4	121.9	159.1	129.7	137.3	128.4
April ,, ...	**126.0**	117.6	112.0	121.5	153.1	127.5	136.0	126.1
May ,, ...	**125.4**	117.2	104.1	121.6	153.2	126.9	136.9	125.3
June ,, ...	**126.2**	120.6	100.1	123.3	148.8	126.2	139.7	123.9
July ,, ...	**128.8**	124.2	98.6	122.1	151.4	127.6	141.9	125.3
August ,, ...	**127.5**	124.3	99.9	122.3	144.6	126.3	140.9	123.9
September ,, ...	**124.6**	121.1	99.7	121.4	138.3	125.5	140.6	123.1
October ,, ...	**124.4**	120.9	99.5	121.8	136.0	126.5	140.3	124.3
November ,, ...	**124.3**	120.3	98.3	121.7	137.1	126.6	140.1	124.4
December ,, ...	**122.9**	117.8	95.3	122.0	136.6	126.6	138.4	124.7
January 1962	**123.3**	118.3	97.3	122.1	137.5	126.3	137.8	124.4
February ,, ...	**124.3**	119.9	99.0	122.8	138.7	126.2	137.9	124.3
March ,, ...	**123.6**	119.1	99.8	122.6	136.1	126.4	135.6	124.9

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

STATE

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(1952-

	Average of months/ Week ended Saturday	General Index	Food Articles				Liquor and Tobacco		Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants
			Total	Cereals	Pulses	Milk and ghee	Total	Tobacco	
	Weight	1000	504	192	43	84	21	20	30
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1950-51	**111·8**	**112·5**	94·7(*b*)	91·7(*b*)	102·8	**98·4**	99·2	**92·6**
2	1955-56	**92·5**	**86·6**	75·5	62·2	89·6	**81·0**	79·6	**95·2**
3	1956-57	**105·3**	**102·3**	96·3	80·8	100·0	**84·3**	82·8	**104·2**
4	1957-58	**108·4**	**106·4**	100·9	82·4	104·8	**94·0**	92·3	**113·5**
5	1958-59	**112·9**	**115·2**	106·8	103·9	107·3	**95·4**	93·8	**115·4**
6	1959-60	**117·1**	**119·0**	104·1	93·5	113·3	**99·5**	97·9	**116·5**
7	1960-61	**124·9**	**120·0**	104·4	92·9	116·0	**109·9**	108·3	**120·0**
8	1961-62	**125·1**	**120·1**	102·3	91·9	116·4	**100·3**	96·8	**122·1**
9	April 1, 1961 ..	**126·2**	**116·9**	99·7	89·9	112·2	**112·7**	110·0	**121·5**
10	8, ,, ..	**126·0**	**118·0**	99·9	88·7	116·0	**112·7**	110·0	**121·5**
11	15, ,, ..	**126·0**	**118·1**	99·6	87·6	119·7	**112·2**	109·5	**121·6**
12	22, ,, ..	**125·4**	**116·8**	98·8	86·5	112·8	**111·1**	108·3	**121·6**
13	29, ,, ..	**126·0**	**118·0**	98·3	85·4	121·3	**111·1**	108·3	**121·5**
14	May 6, ,, ..	**125·6**	**117·4**	98·4	86·1	117·4	**110·3**	107·4	**121·6**
15	13, ,, ..	**125·9**	**117·6**	99·5	87·1	116·5	**108·4**	105·4	**121·6**
16	20, ,, ..	**124·9**	**116·2**	99·7	87·5	109·5	**98·9**	95·3	**121.6**
17	27, ,, ..	**125·3**	**117·4**	100·5	88·4	112·1	**98·9**	95·3	**121·6**
18	June 3, ,, ..	**125·9**	**119·3**	110·0	90·7	113·2	**101·9**	98·5	**123·3**
19	10, ,, ..	**125·4**	**119·9**	101·2	90·9	112·9	**100·3**	96·8	**123·2**
20	17, ,, ..	**126·3**	**121·0**	102·7	89·7	113·0	**99·5**	96·0	**123·3**
21	24, ,, ..	**127·4**	**122·2**	102·8	91·0	115·2	**98·6**	95·0	**123·3**
22	July 1, ,, ..	**127·2**	**122·5**	103·5	91·3	114·9	**97·8**	94·1	**122·2**
23	8, ,, ..	**128·2**	**123·3**	103·5	90·9	117·6	**98·2**	94·5	**122·1**
24	15, ,, ..	**129·6**	**125·0**	104·4	91·3	122·0	**98·2**	94·5	**122·1**
25	22, ,, ..	**130·1**	**125·7**	104·7	91·3	122·7	**99·5**	95·9	**122·1**
26	29, ,, ..	**128·7**	**124·5**	104·4	91·9	118·3	**99·5**	95·9	**121·6**
27	August 5, ,, ..	**128·6**	**124·1**	104·9	91·7	115·9	**100·1**	96·6	**121·6**
28	12, ,, ..	**127·9**	**124·8**	105·1	90·8	119·6	**100·1**	96·6	**121·6**
29	19, ,, ..	**126·8**	**124·1**	105·0	90·0	114·5	**99·4**	95·8	**121·6**
30	26, ,, ..	**126·0**	**124·2**	104·9	89·9	115·4	**100·0**	96·5	**121·6**
31	September 2, ,, ..	**125·2**	**122·4**	104·1	89·8	118·6	**100·0**	96·5	**121·5**
32	9, ,, ..	**124·6**	**121·3**	104·0	90·0	117·5	**100 0**	96·5	**121·5**
33	16, ,, ..	**124·4**	**120·9**	103·4	89·3	119·1	**99 5**	96·0	**121·5**
34	23, ,, ..	**124·2**	**120·4**	103·0	88·7	116·0	**99·5**	96·0	**121·5**
35	30, ,, ..	**124·4**	**120·7**	102·7	88·5	113·2	**99·5**	96·0	**121·8**
36	October 7, ,, ..	**123·6**	**119·7**	102·9	89·6	119·2	**99·5**	96·0	**121·9**
37	14, ,, ..	**124·6**	**121·1**	103·0	90·0	121·2	**99·5**	96·0	**122·0**
38	21, ,, ..	**124·3**	**121·3**	103·4	91·2	117·4	**99·5**	96·0	**122·0**
39	28, ,, ..	**124·7**	**121·3**	103·1	91·6	113·8	**99·5**	96·0	**122·3**
40	November 4, ,, ..	**124·7**	**121·2**	102·9	92·9	117·7	**99·2**	95·7	**122·3**
41	11, ,, ..	**124·3**	**120·6**	102·9	92·9	119·5	**99·2**	95·7	**122·3**
42	18, ,, ..	**124·5**	**120·4**	102·8	92·6	117·1	**97·9**	94·2	**122·4**
43	25, ,, ..	**123·3**	**118·8**	102·1	94·0	111·6	**97·0**	93·3	**122·4**
44	December 2, ,, ..	**123·1**	**118·3**	101·2	94·1	115·9	**95·1**	91·2	**121·4**
45	9, ,, ..	**122·9**	**117·8**	101·0	92·8	117·3	**95·1**	91·2	**121·5**
46	16, ,, ..	**122·8**	**117·7**	100·4	93·5	114·3	**95·1**	91·2	**121·6**
47	23, ,, ..	**122·8**	**117·9**	100·5	94·1	115·9	**95·6**	91·8	**121·6**
48	30, ,, ..	**122·6**	**117·2**	100·7	93·1	113·7	**95·6**	91·8	**121·9**
49	January 6, 1962 ..	**122·6**	**117·2**	101·0	94·7	111·2	**97·1**	93·4	**122·4**
50	13, ,, ..	**123·0**	**117·7**	101·8	96·2	114·5	**97·3**	93·6	**122·6**
51	20, ,, ..	**123·4**	**118·8**	102·4	98·1	110·3	**97·3**	93·7	**122·4**
52	27, ,, ..	**124·1**	**119·6**	102·9	98·1	119·3	**97·3**	93·7	**122·2**
53	February 3, ,, ..	**124·3**	**120·2**	103·6	97·7	118·7	**98·6**	95·0	**122·2**
54	10, ,, ..	**124·6**	**120·4**	103·7	99·2	117·9	**99·1**	95·5	**122·2**
55	17, ,, ..	**123·9**	**119·0**	103·7	97·4	118·8	**99·5**	96·0	**122·2**
56	24, ,, ..	**124·3**	**120·0**	103·7	97·2	116·8	**98·8**	95·2	**123·2**
57	March 3, ,, ..	**124·2**	**119·6**	103·5	97·6	118·8	**100·0**	96·5	**123·2**
58	10, ,, ..	**124·7**	**121·0**	103·5	96·0	118·8	**100·0**	96·5	**123·1**
59	17, ,, ..	**123·7**	**119·2**	101·6	93·1	119·6	**101·0**	97·5	**123·1**
60	24, ,, ..	**122·5**	**117·6**	101·0	92·6	117·9	**99·2**	95·7	**123·0**
61	31, ,, ..	**122·9**	**118·4**	101·6	91·4	119·0	**98·8**	95·2	**122·5**

Note: Weights of sub-groups do not add up to the total as only selected sub-groups are shown.
(*a*) Comprising hides raw, skins raw, lac and rubber etc. (*b*) Derived figures.

MENT 17

(GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS), 1961-62

53=100)

Industrial Raw Materials					Manufactures						
Total	Fibres	Oil-seeds	Minerals	Others (*a*)	Total	Inter-mediate products	Finished products				
							Total	Textiles	Chemi-cals	Machinery and transport equipment	
155	**61**	**60**	**2**	**32**	**290**	**41**	**249**	**147**	**20**	**31**	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
130·9	127·9	142·5	80·6	117·7	**103·3**	112·4	**101·8**	108·4	90·8	81·3	*1*
99·0	105·6	85·4	87·6	113·2	**99·7**	100·1	**99·6**	101·6	92·1	97·4	*2*
116·0	116·4	120·0	102·3	109·1	**106·3**	110·9	**105·6**	107·5	93·4	98·9	*3*
116·5	117·5	120·4	108·4	107·7	**108·1**	107·3	**108·2**	107·3	98·4	101·7	*4*
115·6	108·0	127·0	106·0	109·2	**108·4**	110·3	**108·1**	103·3	106·8	103·9	*5*
123·7	114·6	134·5	97·8	122·7	**111·7**	113·8	**111·3**	107·8	106·9	106·5	*6*
145·4	151·6	149·9	97·4	128·0	**123·9**	130·6	**122·8**	125·8	104·4	111·9	*7*
142·6	138·3	156·4	94·9	128·1	**126·6**	138·8	**124·6**	125·5	110·7	114·5	*8*
155·5	168·2	159·9	95·3	127·0	**128·1**	136·1	**126·8**	131·2	106·4	112·6	*9*
152·9	163·2	158·7	95·2	126·1	**127·1**	135·3	**125·7**	129·3	106·1	112·6	*10*
152·2	163·0	156·8	95·2	126·9	**127·3**	136·1	**125·8**	129·4	105·9	112·6	*11*
152·5	164·2	155·8	95·2	127·7	**127·4**	136·1	**125·9**	129·7	106·0	112·6	*12*
152·2	164·7	154·8	95·2	127·0	**127·5**	136·6	**126·1**	129·7	107·2	112·6	*13*
153·0	165·8	155·6	95·2	127·6	**126·9**	136·7	**125·3**	128·5	107·1	112·7	*14*
153·9	166·3	157·2	95·2	128·0	**127·2**	136·9	**125·6**	129·0	107·1	112·7	*15*
153·5	166·0	156·6	95·5	127·4	**126·7**	136·7	**125·1**	128·2	107·1	112·8	*16*
152·2	162·4	157·0	95·5	127·4	**126·9**	137·1	**125·2**	128·1	108·7	112·8	*17*
149·3	155·2	156·7	95·2	127·6	**126·7**	137·7	**124·9**	127·2	109·4	112·7	*18*
147·2	148·5	158·6	95·2	126·8	**125·2**	139·4	**122·9**	123·9	109·3	112·7	*19*
148·2	146·9	163·0	95·2	126·6	**126·1**	141·0	**123·6**	125·0	109·3	112·8	*20*
150·3	151·8	163·5	95·2	126·4	**126·6**	140·7	**124·8**	125·9	109·4	112·8	*21*
149·1	146·9	165·1	95·2	126·6	**126·4**	141·2	**124·0**	125·2	110·4	112·8	*22*
150·4	150·3	164·9	95·2	126·8	**127·5**	142·7	**125·0**	126·8	110·4	112·7	*23*
153·4	158·3	164·7	95·2	126·6	**128·0**	142·2	**125·6**	127·9	110·7	112·7	*24*
154·3	157·0	168·1	95·2	126·8	**128·0**	141·9	**125·8**	128·2	110·0	112·8	*25*
149·9	149·8	164·2	95·2	126·8	**127·6**	141·4	**125·3**	127·5	112·0	112·8	*26*
150·5	152·4	162·9	95·2	127·0	**127·5**	141·8	**125·2**	127·2	111·9	112·8	*27*
146·1	144·1	160·2	94·8	127·0	**126·3**	140·5	**124·0**	125·3	112·0	112·8	*28*
142·8	132·4	163·6	94·8	126·8	**125·5**	140·3	**123·1**	123·8	112·0	112·8	*29*
138·8	121·9	163·9	94·8	126·6	**124·7**	141·0	**122·1**	122·1	112·0	112·8	*30*
138·7	125·1	160·6	94·8	126·5	**125·1**	140·7	**122·6**	122·9	112·0	113·4	*31*
137·8	127·4	156·0	94·8	136·3	**125·3**	141·3	**122·7**	123·1	112·0	113·5	*32*
138·2	128·2	156·1	94·8	126·5	**125·3**	140·7	**122·7**	123·2	112·0	113·5	*33*
138·3	129·3	155·1	94·8	126·4	**125·3**	140·0	**122·9**	123·3	112·0	113·5	*34*
137·6	128·5	153·8	94·8	127·4	**125·9**	140·5	**123·5**	124·3	111·9	113·6	*35*
135·7	127·0	150·3	94·8	127·7	**125·9**	140·7	**123·4**	123·7	111·6	116·2	*36*
136·3	127·7	150·9	94·8	127·7	**126·4**	140·3	**124·2**	125·0	111·5	116·2	*37*
133·9	126·9	145·7	94·8	127·7	**126·4**	140·6	**124·1**	124·9	111·5	116·2	*38*
136·3	127·1	151·8	94·9	127·7	**126·6**	139·5	**124·5**	125·3	111·6	116·2	*39*
136·3	127·0	151·2	94·0	128·9	**126·8**	140·0	**124·7**	125·2	111·6	116·2	*40*
136·5	126·4	152·5	94·8	128·7	**126·2**	140·3	**123·9**	124·0	111·3	116·2	*41*
138·0	126·9	156·2	94·8	127·7	**126·6**	140·2	**124·4**	124·6	111·6	116·2	*42*
136·8	124·5	154·9	94·9	128·9	**125·9**	139·9	**123·6**	123·3	111·6	116·2	*43*
136·7	125·0	153·6	94·8	130·0	**126·5**	139·8	**124·3**	124·4	111·3	115·8	*44*
137·6	125·4	155·4	94·8	130·1	**126·1**	138·1	**124·1**	124·0	111·2	115·8	*45*
137·3	125·3	155·3	94·8	129·1	**125·9**	137·6	**124·0**	123·7	111·2	115·8	*46*
135·4	124·7	151·2	94·8	128·6	**126·7**	138·1	**124·8**	125·2	111·2	115·8	*47*
136·2	125·6	151·9	94·8	129·4	**126·8**	138·4	**124·9**	125.2	111·2	115·8	*48*
136·8	125·8	153·6	94·8	128·9	**126·1**	138·6	**124·1**	124·2	111·5	115·8	*49*
137·2	125·8	154·8	94·8	128·7	**126·6**	138·0	**124·7**	124·8	111·6	115·9	*50*
137·7	125·6	156·5	94·8	128·3	**125·9**	137·4	**124·0**	123·5	112·2	115·9	*51*
138·3	125·5	157·7	94·8	129·3	**126·3**	137·2	**124·5**	124·4	112·1	115·9	*52*
138·2	126·4	156·6	94·8	129·1	**126·0**	137·9	**124·1**	123·8	112·1	115·9	*53*
139·0	127·6	157·2	94·8	129·3	**126·2**	139·3	**124·0**	123·6	112·2	115·9	*54*
139·0	128·6	156·3	94·8	129·1	**126·4**	137·5	**124·6**	124·5	112·3	116·0	*55*
138·4	128·8	154·6	94·8	129·0	**126·2**	136·7	**124·5**	124·5	112·3	116·0	*56*
138·0	129·8	152·3	94·8	129·5	**126·6**	135·9	**125·1**	125·4	112·3	116·3	*57*
137·0	128·7	151·0	94·8	129·2	**126·5**	135·7	**125·0**	125·5	112·4	116·3	*58*
136·6	129·5	149·3	94·8	128·8	**126·5**	135·3	**125·1**	125·6	112·6	116·3	*59*
134·8	127·8	146·4	94·2	129·0	**126·1**	135·4	**124·6**	124·7	112·7	116·3	*60*
134·6	126·4	147·6	93·7	128·9	**126·3**	135·4	**124·8**	125.0	112.7	116.3	*61*

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

STATEMENT 18

MOVEMENTS IN PRICE INDICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(1952–53 = 100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	Average for March					Percentage variation of			
		1951*	1956	1960	1961	1962	(2) over (1)	(4) over (2)	(4) over (3)	(5) over (4)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. All Commodities	**1,000**	**120·2**	**98·1**	**118·9**	**127·5**	**123·6**	**−18·4**	**+30·0**	**+ 7·2**	**− 3·1**
(i) *Agricultural commodities* @	**461**	*120·6*	*95·7*	*117·0*	*126·2*	*119·2*	*−20·6*	*+31·9*	*+ 7·9*	*− 5·5*
II. Food Articles	**504**	**112·4**	**92·8**	**117·0**	**117·5**	**119·1**	**−17·4**	**+26·6**	**+ 0·4**	**+ 1·4**
(a) *Foodgrains* †	**235**	*100*	*84*	*101*	*99*	*101*	*−16·0*	*+17·9*	*− 2·0*	*+ 2·0*
(i) Cereals	**192**	100	86	103	100	102	*−14·0*	*+16·3*	*− 2·9*	*+ 2·0*
1. Rice	**113**	100	86	106	101	103	*−14·0*	*+17·4*	*− 4·7*	*+ 2·0*
2. Wheat	**53**	100	85	94	91	94	*−15·0*	*+ 7·1*	*− 3·2*	*+ 3·3*
3. Jowar	**10**	93	102	117	110	120	*+ 9·7*	*+ 7·8*	*− 6·0*	*+ 9·1*
(ii) Pulses	**43**	102	77	90	93	94	*−24·5*	*+20·8*	*+ 3·3*	*+ 1·1*
1. Gram	**15**	90	66	74	90	82	*−26·7*	*+36·4*	*+21·6*	*− 8·9*
(b) Others										
(i) Fruits and vegetables	**23**	103	94	126	108	133	*− 8·7*	*+14·9*	*−14·3*	*+23·1*
(ii) Milk and ghee ..	**84**	102	93	111	116	119	*− 8·8*	*+24·7*	*+ 4·5*	*+ 2·6*
(iii) Edible oils	**47**	151	106	137	164	153	*−29·8*	*+54·7*	*+19·7*	*− 6·7*
(iv) Fish, eggs and meat ..	**17**	93	93	115	124	140	—	*+33·3*	*+ 7·8*	*+12·9*
(v) Sugar	**18**	104	95	127	127	124	*− 8·7*	*+33·7*	—	*− 2·4*
(vi) Gur	**30**	146	89	149	112	118	*−39·0*	*+25·8*	*−24·8*	*+ 5·4*
(vii) Tea	**19**	157	139	180	208	163	*−11·5*	*+49·6*	*+15·6*	*−21·6*
(viii) Coffee	**2**	93	80	89	88	89	*−14·0*	*+10·0*	*− 1·1*	*+ 1·1*
III. Liquor and Tobacco	**21**	**112·9**	**78·7**	**96·4**	**113·4**	**99·8**	**−30·3**	**+44·1**	**+17·6**	**−12·0**
(i) Tobacco	**20**	114	77	94	111	96	*−32·5*	*+44·2*	*+18·1*	*−13·5*

IV. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	**30**	**97·5**	**96·8**	**117·8**	**121·9**	**122·6**	**− 0·7**	**+25·9**	**+ 3·5**	**+ 0·6**
(i) Coal	**9**	100	101	135	141	145	*+ 1·0*	*+39·6*	*+ 4·4*	*+ 2·8*
(ii) Mineral oil	**14**	88	95	109	112	111	*+ 8·0*	*+17·9*	*+ 2·8*	*− 0.9*
(iii) Castor oil	**2**	171	79	102	109	105	*−53·8*	*+38·0*	*+ 6·9*	*− 3·7*
V. Industrial Raw Materials ..	**155**	**153·7**	**109·4**	**131·9**	**159·1**	**136·1**	**−28·8**	**+45·4**	**+20·6**	**−14·5**
(i) Fibres	**61**	170	113	125	177	128	*−33·5*	*+56·6*	*+41·6*	*−27·7*
1. Cotton raw ..	**32**	144	107	113	111	113	*−25·7*	*+ 3·7*	*− 1·8*	*+ 1·8*
2. Jute raw	**23**	204	122	141	271	148	*−40·2*	*+122·1*	*+92·2*	*−45·4*
(ii) Oilseeds	**60**	149	106	141	160	149	*−28·9*	*+50·9*	*+13·5*	*− 6·9*
1. Groundnuts ..	**27**	145	102	141	159	149	*−29·7*	*+55·9*	*+12·8*	*− 6·3*
2. Linseed	**5**	157	123	119	141	138	*−21·7*	*+14·6*	*+18·5*	*− 2·1*
3. Castorseed ..	**2**	172	81	121	128	124	*−52·9*	*+58·0*	*+ 5·8*	*− 3·1*
(iii) Manganese ore ..	**0·5**	62	95	88	86	82	*+53·2*	*− 9·5*	*− 2·3*	*− 4·7*
(iv) Mica	**1**	103	93	101	99	99	*− 9·7*	*+ 6·5*	*− 2·0*	*—*
VI. Manufactures	**290**	**118·7**	**102·9**	**116·9**	**129·7**	**126·4**	**−13·3**	**+26·0**	**+10·9**	**− 2·5**
(a) Intermediate products ..	**41**	132·5	110·5	121·3	137·3	135·6	*−16·6*	*+24·3*	*+13·2*	*− 1·2*
(i) Cotton yarn	**15**	105	101	118	126	129	*− 3·8*	*+24·8*	*+ 6·8*	*+ 2·4*
(ii) Metals	**8**	121	124	141	149	147	*+ 2·5*	*+20·2*	*+ 5·7*	*− 1·3*
1. Pig iron	**1**	78	117	164	163	183	*+50·0*	*+39·3*	*− 0·6*	*+12·3*
(iii) Linseed oil	**6**	162	136	111	154	137	*−16·0*	*+13·2*	*+38·7*	*−11·0*
(b) Finished products	**249**	116·5	101·6	116·1	128·4	124·9	*−12·8*	*+26·4*	*+10·6*	*− 2·7*
(i) Cotton manufactures..	**91**	102	109	125	127	128	*+ 6·9*	*+16·5*	*+ 1·6*	*+ 0·8*
(ii) Jute manufactures ..	**37**	187	95	98	162	117	*−49·2*	*+70·5*	*+65·3*	*−27·8*
(iii) Metal products ..	**12**	86	125	148	151	152	*+45·3*	*+20·8*	*+ 2·0*	*+ 0·7*
1. Iron and steel manufactures ..	**11**	84	126	148	147	152	*+50·0*	*+16·7*	*− 0·7*	*+ 3·4*
(iv) Chemicals	**20**	96	92	105	105	113	*− 4·2*	*+14·1*	*—*	*+ 7·6*

*Derived figures in respect of Foodgrains, Cereals and Pulses. @ Derived series ; weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, gram, other pulses, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices and condiments, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw, hemp raw, groundnuts, linseed, castor seed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugarcane, rubber, logs and timber and bamboos. † Derived series.

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

STATEMENT 19

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (WORKING CLASS)

(1949=100)

	All-India	Ahmedabad	Ajmer	Bangalore	Bombay	Calcutta	Cuttack	Delhi	Gauhati	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Jamshedpur	Kanpur	Ludhiana	Madras city	Nagpur	Sholapur	Trichur
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Annual Average																		
1950-51 ...	**101**	104	105	108	103	101	112	102	100	106	105	109	91	101	101	100	97	103
1955-56 ...	**96**	89	85	104	110	93	100	100	87	100	90	99	79	85	100	98	85	107
1956-57 ...	**107**	101	97	118	116	102	108	112	99	121	102	108	91	94	113	107	110	113
1957-58 ...	**112**	104	98	128	122	105	111	112	104	123	108	118	93	95	117	113	110	113
1958-59 ...	**118**	115	106	132	130	109	117	117	101	124	110	123	101	99	126	122	106	121
1959-60 ...	**123**	124	106	142	136	112	121	119	99	131	108	126	97	100	135	134	116	130
1960-61 ...	**124**	120	109	147	137	113	128	121	104	133	109	120	100	103	146	135	120	132
1961-62 ...	**127**	121	114	151	142	115	134	128	107	138	115	125	103	106	149	132	118	136
Monthly Indices																		
April 1960 ...	**122**	116	104	145	137	112	123	117	103	129	109	117	97	99	138	136	116	126
May ,, ...	**123**	120	104	145	137	113	125	116	105	130	109	117	96	101	140	135	115	127
June ,, ...	**124**	121	107	146	137	114	129	117	107	132	109	119	96	102	143	135	120	130
July ,, ...	**126**	122	109	146	138	116	135	121	108	135	109	119	101	103	145	137	121	131
August ,, ...	**126**	123	109	148	137	117	130	121	102	134	108	122	101	103	146	137	120	131
September ,, ...	**125**	122	108	147	136	115	131	122	102	133	108	122	101	102	146	138	122	131
October ,, ...	**125**	123	108	147	137	113	129	122	105	134	108	119	102	104	148	137	122	134
November ,, ...	**124**	121	110	147	138	112	127	121	102	134	108	122	102	104	150	135	123	135
December ,, ...	**124**	120	110	148	136	110	126	121	102	134	108	121	100	103	151	134	121	136
January 1961 ...	**123**	119	111	148	136	110	124	122	103	134	109	120	100	104	146	131	120	134
February ,, ...	**123**	119	111	148	137	111	125	123	103	134	109	119	102	105	147	130	117	134
March ,, ...	**124**	119	111	149	138	112	127	124	105	134	109	121	101	103	148	129	117	133
April ,, ...	**124**	119	111	150	139	111	130	125	104	136	109	120	99	103	149	130	116	134
May ,, ...	**124**	119	112	149	140	111	132	126	106	136	110	120	97	104	148	132	115	134
June ,, ...	**125**	122	112	150	141	111	132	127	104	138	110	121	99	105	148	132	117	135
July ,, ...	**127**	123	113	151	142	116	134	130	106	139	110	122	101	106	148	132	119	137
August ,, ...	**128**	122	115	151	143	118	133	130	107	139	111	124	103	104	149	133	120	138
September ,, ...	**128**	122	114	151	142	118	135	128	108	138	112	124	103	104	148	132	119	141
October ,, ...	**128**	122	113	151	141	119	135	127	110	140	114	128	104	107	149	133	118	134
November ,, ...	**128**	122	115	151	141	119	136	129	109	140	115	129	106	109	149	132	114	135
December ,, ...	**128**	122	115	151	142	117	133	130	108	138	116	129	104	108	149	131	119	137
January 1962 ...	**127**	119	115	151	142	114	134	129	109	137	119	126	107	108	149	131	119	138
February ,, ...	**127**	119	115	152	143	114	137	129	109	137	127	127	107	108	149	131	121	136
March ,, ...	**127**	121	113	152	143	115	136	129	109	136	131	127	105	109	149	131	119	135

Source : Labour Bureau, Government of India.

STATEMENT 20

SEASONAL TRENDS IN SELECTED ITEMS OF SCHEDULED BANKS' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Season	Net demand liabilities	Net time liabilities	**Aggregate deposit liabilities (*a*) (1 + 2)**	Borrowings from Reserve Bank	Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank	*Cash ratio (b) at the end of the period*	Investments in Government securities (*c*)	*Investment ratio (d) at the end of the period*	Bank credit (*e*)	*Credit-deposit ratio (f) at the end of the period*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Slack 1950 ..	*+11,68*	+ *4*	**+ 11,72**	*− 8,22*	*+26,99*	*13·0*	*+ 37,86(g)*	*43·1(g)*	*− 74,43(h)*	*47·7(h)*
Busy 1950-51 ..	− 4,74	+ 22,30	**+ 17,56**	+ 9,24	−25,21	*9·9*	− 65,91(*g*)	*34·8(g)*	+163,43(*h*)	*65·4(h)*
Slack 1955 ..	*+20,97*	+ *37,84*	**+ 58,82**	*−21,37*	*+12,41*	*9·1*	*+ 47,71*	*38·4*	*− 31,55*	*58·0*
Busy 1955-56 ..	+36,95	+ 5,00	**+ 41,95**	+50,35	− 6,74	*8.1*	− 36,93	*33·4*	+164,49	*71·2*
Slack 1956 ..	*− 5,17*	+ *29,66*	**+ 24,48**	*+ 1,91*	*+ 1,02*	*8·0*	*+ 16,09*	*34·2*	*+ 3,67*	*70·0*
Busy 1956-57 ..	+86,66	+ 46,44	**+133,11**	+14,90	+16,00	*8·5*	− 26,96	*28·2*	+148,42	*74·5*
Slack 1957 ..	*+17,97*	*+125,06*	**+143,03**	*−42,94*	*+40,22*	*10·5*	*+ 49,67*	*28·9*	*− 41,89*	*63·6*
Busy 1957-58 ..	+19,75	+128,81	**+148,56**	− 9,92	−10,74	*8·8*	+ 50,41	*29·4*	+ 89,42	*63·3*
Slack 1958 ..	*−69,59*	*+133,92*	**+ 64,33**	*−17,59*	*+13,66*	*9·3*	*+174,75*	*39·3*	*−117,91*	*53·2*
Busy 1958-59 ..	+66,22	+ 49,68	**+115,90**	+24,94	−14,61	*7·8*	− 3,18	*36·4*	+181,70	*60·3*
Slack 1959 ..	*−53,16*	*+159,63*	**+106,46**	*−13,35*	*−21,11*	*6·2*	*+178,00*	*44·2*	*− 78,95*	*52·3*
Busy 1959-60 ..	+69,75	+ 61,10	**+130,85**	+29,80	+29,67	*7·3*	− 52.49	*38·4*	+188,93	*58·6*
Slack 1960 ..	*+ 7,41*	*− 30,68*	**− 23,26**	*−27,02*	*+ 4,17*	*7·6*	*− 52,33*	*36·2*	*− 20,31*	*58·2*
Busy 1960-61 ..	+52,68	− 43,34	**+ 9,34**	+21,53	−23,24	*6·3*	−126.32	*29·4*	+198,53	*68·3*
Slack 1961 ..	*+ 2,40*	*+ 36,05*	**+ 38,45**	*−31,67*	*+10,30*	*6·7*	*+ 62,59*	*32·0*	*− 74,55*	*63·2*
	(+ *7,92*)(*i*)	(+ *35,11*)(*i*)	(+ **43,04**)(*i*)						(− *76,50*)(*j*)	(*64·8*)(*j*)
Busy 1961-62 ..	+69,21	+ 83,95	**+ 153,16**	+ 6,16	− 44	*6·2*	− 25,00	*28·5*	+199,52	*68·0*
	(+62,19)(*i*)	(+ 85,06)(*i*)	(+**147,25**)(*i*)						(+203,87)(*j*)	(*70·1*)(*j*)
Outstanding as on April 27, 1962 ..	**902,72**	**1,204,62**	**2,107,34**	**12,65**	**131,18**		**600,57**		**1,433,56**	
	(848,88)(*i*)	**(1,187,27)**(*i*)	**(2,036,15)**(*i*)						**(1,427,90)**(*j*)	

Note : The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April. In analysing the figures relating to aggregate deposit liabilities and investments in Government securities, note should be taken of the impact of the new arrangement for the holding of P. L. 480 funds, effective from May 12, 1960.

(*a*) Although the totals include certain non-deposit items, the term ' deposit liabilities ' is used here since the predominant portion of banks' liabilities consists of deposits. (*b*) Percentage of cash and balances with the Reserve Bank of India to aggregate deposit liabilities. (*c*) At book value ; includes Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts. (*d*) Percentage of investments in Government securities to aggregate deposit liabilities. (*e*) Includes foreign bills purchased and discounted in India from May 14, 1954. (*f*) Percentage of bank credit to aggregate deposit liabilities. (*g*) Based on Form XIII figures submitted by scheduled banks. (*h*) Excluding foreign bills purchased and discounted in India and including Money at call and short notice. (*i*) Exclusive of inter-bank deposits. (*j*) Exclusive of due from banks.

STATEMENT 21

SCHEDULED BANKS—BUSINESS IN INDIA (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

	No. of reporting banks	Demand liabilities				Time liabilities				Aggregate deposits (3+7)	Aggregate liabilities (2+5+6+9+10) (*d*)		Borrowings from	
		Deposits		Borrowings from banks (*a*)	Others (*b*)	Deposits		Borrowings from banks (*a*)	Others (*c*)				Reserve Bank	State Bank of India and/or a notified bank
		Inter-bank	Others			Inter-bank	Others							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
Average of Friday figures														
1950-51				20,75	578,38			1,01	277,44		**855,83**		4,46	..
1955-56				9,20	599,44			3,86	404,10		**1,003,54**		24,51	7,67
1956-57				9,66	643,69			2,70	451,22		**1,094,91**		63,45	10,13
1957-58				15,31	707,86			10,33	608,83		**1,316,68**		44,58	7,02
1958-59				22,37	715,73			29,66	833,14		**1,548,87**		17,81	6,68
1959-60				21,25	725,51			26,33	1,061,26		**1,786,78**		19,42	8,26
1960-61				18,16	776,66			18,26	1,138,36		**1,915,01**		43,01	13,36
		44,77†	691,68†		48,75†	15,30†	1,054,23†		21,35†	**1,745,91**†		**(1,816,01)**†		
1961-62		48,69	724,08	23,15	53,60	18,95	1,083,66	17,39	22,61	**1,807,74**	**1,951,59**	**(1,883,95)**	21,68	15,33
As at the close of last Friday														
1950-51	93			23,62	592,55			8	288,06		**880,61**		12,41	..
1955-56	89			4,87	630,80			3,01	412,35		**1,043,15**		65,08	19,71
1956-57	89			8,27	703,61			1,97	471,69		**1,175,30**		103,16	11,60
1957-58	92			15,29	730,65			14,86	720,59		**1,451,24**		42,00	11,68
1958-59	93			11,24	722,38			21,81	912,63		**1,635,01**		61,86	14,79
1959-60	94			12,62	781,33			20,50	1,120,69		**1,902,02**		79,44	16,82
1960-61	89	55,68	719,72	14,01	52,11	14,29	1,026,34	11,07	22,45	**1,746,06**	**1,890,58**	**(1,820,61)**	94,53	18,52
1961-62	83	53,48	785,62	19,03	57,17	14,84	1,131,25	13,28	13,74	**1,916,87**	**2,056,09**	**(1,987,78)**	53,04	17,59
1961-62 (Weekly) Friday figures 1961														
April 7	89	53,81	721,47	21,21	57,67	15,09	1,043,46	11,99	22,46	**1,764,92**	**1,913,95**	**(1,845,05)**	60,45	17,39
,, 14	89	52,44	715,01	20,15	58,46	14,00	1,048,32	12,72	22,30	**1,763,32**	**1,910,53**	**(1,844,09)**	56,90	15,71
,, 21	89	50,88	719,66	24,09	55,52	16,40	1,041,25	12,67	22,45	**1,760,91**	**1,906,16**	**(1,838,88)**	41,35	15,07
,, 28	89	52,34	722,51	28,27	56,26	17,52	1,044,41	14,09	22,68	**1,766,92**	**1,915,72**	**(1,845,86)**	38,16	15,14
May 5	88	51,32	717,50	30,79	56,17	16,68	1,044,97	14,72	22,84	**1,762,47**	**1,909,48**	**(1,841,48)**	39,09	13,99
,, 12	88	50,62	709,71	27,97	54,38	18,38	1,055,48	15,38	22,66	**1,765,20**	**1,911,23**	**(1,842,23)**	42,78	13,31
,, 19	87	48,27	703,27	31,80	54,55	17,91	1,055,90	15,30	22,73	**1,759,17**	**1,902,63**	**(1,836,44)**	30,12	12,31
,, 26	87	46,65	702,56	36,18	52,71	17,50	1,060,01	15,82	22,72	**1,762,58**	**1,902,16**	**(1,838,00)**	24,20	12,82

June	2	..	..	85	49,09	699,53	26,06	52,97	17,41	1,067,01	15,31	22,71	**1,766,54**	**1,908,72**	**(1,842,23)**	29,27	12,77
„	9	..	..	85	45,18	697,44	27,53	50,74	18,43	1,073,16	16,63	22,85	**1,770,61**	**1,907,81**	**(1,844,20)**	21,35	12,69
„	16	..	..	85	46,48	703,81	32,37	53,36	18,68	1,054,78	17,23	22,86	**1,758,59**	**1,899,97**	**(1,834,81)**	19,82	10,30
„	23	..	..	85	47,16	707,04	33,23	52,43	18,61	1,059,11	18,13	22,90	**1,766,15**	**1,907,25**	**(1,841,48)**	11,59	9,49
„	30	..	..	85	55,10	725,33	29,31	54,51	20,86	1,050,46	20,07	23,62	**1,775,79**	**1,929,88**	**(1,853,93)**	15,36	10,17
July	7	..	..	85	50,29	721,04	26,98	53,65	21,53	1,056,17	20,38	23,46	**1,777,21**	**1,926,13**	**(1,854,31)**	9,45	12,47
„	14	..	..	85	47,89	720,45	25,66	51,70	24,96	1,064,35	19,22	22,68	**1,784,80**	**1,932,03**	**(1,859,18)**	4,85	14,35
„	21	..	..	85	45,86	718,17	19,63	51,78	25,17	1,076,75	18,77	22,90	**1,794,92**	**1,940,62**	**(1,869,60)**	1,92	15,26
„	28	..	..	85	45,36	715,32	21,43	50,71	25,95	1,074,05	19,78	22,76	**1,789,37**	**1,934,15**	**(1,862,84)**	2,40	14,67
August	4	..	..	85	46,79	711,95	26,74	52,39	24,53	1,074,66	20,68	23,72	**1,786,61**	**1,934,03**	**(1,862,71)**	2,19	15,53
„	11	..	..	85	46,49	710,03	25,63	51,47	23,92	1,080,01	19,67	23,68	**1,790,04**	**1,935,61**	**(1,865,19)**	3,46	17,11
„	18	..	..	85	49,96	714,88	22,18	51,29	24,05	1,083,11	18,68	23,41	**1,797,99**	**1,946,70**	**(1,872,69)**	1,54	18,01
„	25	..	..	85	50,58	716,48	19,44	53,48	23,26	1,091,00	18,91	23,66	**1,807,48**	**1,958,47**	**(1,884,63)**	1,27	19,30
September	1	..	..	85	50,18	719,28	23,13	51,70	22,66	1,090,41	18,58	23,74	**1,809,68**	**1,957,96**	**(1,885,12)**	1,55	19,91
„	8	..	..	85	49,13	718,32	16,01	52,38	20,27	1,074,04	19,08	23,54	**1,792,36**	**1,937,68**	**(1,868,28)**	14,98	19,61
„	15	..	..	85	47,06	717,70	18,79	54,33	19,42	1,074,25	19,07	23,63	**1,791,95**	**1,936,39**	**(1,869,91)**	17,25	18,55
„	22	..	..	85	46,79	716,66	18,18	51,89	20,58	1,079,98	17,84	23,59	**1,796,64**	**1,939,49**	**(1,872,12)**	15,62	17,88
„	29	..	..	85	46,49	720,20	21,41	52,94	20,47	1,079,09	19,64	23,67	**1,799,29**	**1,942,87**	**(1,875,91)**	11,07	18,74
October	6	..	..	85	45,96	717,69	21,61	54,19	19,81	1,075,64	18,27	24,22	**1,793,32**	**1,937,50**	**(1,871,73)**	16,40	18,32
„	13	..	..	85	46,71	719,63	21,57	53,37	18,81	1,075,46	18,91	24,19	**1,795,09**	**1,938,18**	**(1,872,66)**	14,09	19,61
„	20	..	..	84	45,07	729,41	21,64	55,83	18,80	1,073,03	18,93	24,04	**1,802,44**	**1,946,17**	**(1,882,31)**	12,84	20,46
„	27	..	..	84	46,82	732,49	20,73	54,20	18,46	1,078,27	20,36	23,93	**1,810,76**	**1,954,18**	**(1,888,90)**	6,49	18,77
November	3	..	..	84	43,99	723,82	18,27	53,04	18,20	1,079,75	19,39	24,41	**1,803,57**	**1,943,21**	**(1,881,02)**	16,52	20,13
„	10	..	..	84	46,15	720,99	17,63	52,99	16,78	1,076,38	18,64	23,95	**1,797,37**	**1,937,24**	**(1,874,32)**	26,14	19,64
„	17	..	..	84	50,23	720,37	19,25	52,34	19,00	1,084,02	19,01	23,89	**1,804,39**	**1,949,86**	**(1,880,62)**	4,92	17,35
„	24	..	..	84	50,27	725,03	23,86	53,81	18,77	1,086,14	20,14	23,80	**1,811,18**	**1,957,83**	**(1,888,79)**	2,32	17,63
December	1	..	..	84	47,91	725,00	25,85	52,28	17,55	1,088,30	19,77	24,28	**1,813,29**	**1,955,32**	**(1,889,86)**	3,23	16,33
„	8	..	..	84	48,39	720,95	24,74	50,93	20,54	1,090,26	19,45	24,27	**1,811,21**	**1,955,33**	**(1,886,40)**	4,02	15,59
„	15	..	..	83	49,41	719,60	25,85	52,69	19,94	1,090,53	21,02	24,08	**1,810,13**	**1,956,25**	**(1,886,90)**	5,64	15,06
„	22	..	..	83	47,25	718,43	22,46	52,01	19,40	1,095,01	21,48	24,04	**1,813,44**	**1,956,13**	**(1,889,48)**	10,57	13,87
„	29	..	..	83	57,31	727,25	20,42	55,21	20,43	1,098,05	18,69	24,41	**1,825,30**	**1,982,66**	**(1,904,92)**	18,74	7,83
1962																	
January	5	..	..	83	49,61	725,33	25,94	54,72	18,86	1,099,93	17,04	24,45	**1,825,27**	**1,972,90**	**(1,904,43)**	14,45	11,96
„	12	..	..	83	47,93	730,65	25,79	53,01	18,16	1,099,21	16,60	24,23	**1,829,86**	**1,973,19**	**(1,907,10)**	16,40	13,47
„	19	..	..	83	49,62	738,25	27,39	55,09	17,99	1,106,30	16,01	24,64	**1,844,55**	**1,991,89**	**(1,924,27)**	17,66	11,96
„	26	..	..	83	47,34	740,76	22,87	54,98	19,81	1,111,60	15,69	24,60	**1,852,36**	**1,999,09**	**(1,931,93)**	18,75	13,80
February	2	..	..	83	48,17	737,23	23,67	54,85	19,66	1,115,94	13,51	24,66	**1,853,17**	**2,000,51**	**(1,932,68)**	29,97	13,26
„	9	..	..	83	47,79	726,46	18,64	53,22	16,54	1,121,56	14,09	24,54	**1,848,02**	**1,990,12**	**(1,925,78)**	38,97	13,10
„	16	..	..	83	47,22	741,26	20,03	54,51	15,42	1,125,05	13,92	23,87	**1,866,31**	**2,007,34**	**(1,944,69)**	32,60	13,13
„	23	..	..	83	48,80	745,92	19,61	53,58	15,09	1,128,60	17,17	23,72	**1,874,52**	**2,015,71**	**(1,951,82)**	32,20	12,67
March	2	..	..	83	47,50	750,53	18,04	52,92	14,34	1,135,92	15,28	13,63	**1,886,45**	**2,014,84**	**(1,953,00)**	40,11	13,50
„	9	..	..	83	48,20	749,51	15,59	54,17	13,85	1,134,97	16,22	13,46	**1,884,48**	**2,014,16**	**(1,952,11)**	47,37	15,38
„	16	..	..	83	48,98	751,91	12,65	53,20	14,96	1,127,42	15,84	13,39	**1,879,33**	**2,009,86**	**(1,945,91)**	66,40	16,51
„	23	..	..	83	49,69	762,57	16,37	53,47	15,15	1,125,62	15,00	13,25	**1,888,19**	**2,019,76**	**(1,954,92)**	59,32	17,86
„	30	..	..	83	53,48	785,62	19,03	57,17	14,84	1,131,25	13,28	13,74	**1,916,87**	**2,056,09**	**(1,987,78)**	53,04	17,59

[For footnotes, please see end of the Statement.]

STATEMENT 21 (*Contd.*)

SCHEDULED BANKS—BUSINESS IN INDIA (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

	Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank								Bank credit					
									Advances		Bills purchased and discounted		**Total** (*i*)	
	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank	**Total**	*Percentage of (16) to (11)*	Balances with other banks in current account	Money at call and short notice	Investments in Government securities (*e*)	*Percentage of (20) to (11)*	Loans, cash credits and overdrafts	Due from banks	Inland	Foreign (*g*)		*Percentage of (26) to (11)*
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Average of Friday figures														
1950-51 ..	34,68	60,78	**95,46**	*11·2*	..	..	..	..	447,03(*f*)		11,87(*h*)	..	**458,90**	*53·6*
1955-56 ..	34,64	52,52	**87,16**	*8·7*	10,75	15,62	370,71	*36·9*	514,37		74,70	43,38	**632,46**	*63·0*
1956-57 ..	36,94	50,23	**87,17**	*8·0*	10,51	13,11	359,35	*32·8*	626,09		105,44	50,12	**781,64**	*71·4*
1957-58 ..	39,38	77,62	**117,00**	*8·9*	11,05	34,91	384,65	*29·2*	722,97		116,05	51,78	**890,80**	*67·7*
1958-59 ..	40,27	84,03	**124,30**	*8·0*	12,90	48,14	564,90	*36·5*	765,59		93,77	39,81	**899,17**	*58·1*
1959-60 ..	44,75	75,87	**120,62**	*6·8*	14,71	32,14	724,64	*40·6*	842,90		103,61	40,98	**987,49**	*55·3*
1960-61 ..	47,04	93,40	**140,43**	*7·3*	16,08	28,79	687,95	*35·9*	996,84		116,21	47,15	**1,160,19**	*60·6 (66·8)*
									1,036,65†	12,63†	127,27†	48,21†		**(1,212,13)**†
1961-62 ..	47,92	78,11	**126,03**	*6·5*	16,45	44,90	585,01	*30·0*	1,092,96	8,70	139,94	45,67	**1,287,27**	**(1,278,57)** *66·0 (67·9)*
As at the close of last Friday														
1950-51 ..	34,95	58,36	**93,30**	*10·6*	..	..	..	..	533,66(*f*)		13,26(*h*)	..	**546,93**	*62·1*
1955-56 ..	35,84	48,90	**84,73**	*8·1*	10,81	6,31	359,90	*34·5*	612,45		102,02	46,77	**761,25**	*73·0*
1956-57 ..	33,98	54,28	**88,26**	*7·5*	11,31	11,62	347,18	*29·5*	723,60		117,52	58,92	**900,04**	*76·6*
1957-58 ..	37,19	67,85	**105,04**	*7·2*	11,30	41,60	440,45	*30.4*	806,21		116,90	39,62	**962,73**	*66·3*
1958-59 ..	43,36	64,40	**107,76**	*6·6*	13,59	24,38	613,37	*37.5*	865,07		109,78	38,82	**1,013,67**	*62·0*
1959-60 ..	62,12	90,79	**152,91**	*8·0*	18,56	18,20	714,73	*37·6*	951,29		130,00	46,59	**1,127,88**	*59·3*
1960-61 ..	45,56	71,02	**116,58**	*6·2*	17,85	20,78	558,58	*29·5*	1,110,96	16,78	159,35	49,23	**1,336,32**	**(1,319,54)** *70·7 (72·5)*
1961-62 ..	48,86	74,59	**123,46**	*6·0*	17,77	37,55	601,39	*29·3*	1,178,38	11,69	180,69	48,53	**1,419,30**	**(1,407,61)** *69·0 (70·8)*
1961-62 (Weekly) Friday figures 1961														
April 7 ..	47,85	67,77	**115,62**	*6·0*	17,64	31,74	550,50	*28·8*	1,104,77	12,53	163,24	48,80	**1,329,34**	**(1,316,80)** *69·5 (71.4)*
,, 14 ..	47,81	75,10	**122,91**	*6·4*	16,56	32,26	560,35	*29·3*	1,104,54	10,36	157,90	46,97	**1,319,77**	**(1,309,41)** *69·1 (71.0)*
,, 21 ..	47,95	80,12	**128,07**	*6·7*	15,59	37,93	538,32	*28·2*	1,097,90	9,45	155,32	47,18	**1,309,85**	**(1,300,40)** *68·7 (70.7)*
,, 28 ..	47,53	73,79	**121,32**	*6·3*	15,88	44,56	562,98	*29·4*	1,100,73	8,07	152,31	47,50	**1,308,59**	**(1,300,53)** *68.3 (70.5)*
May 5 ..	49,08	76,63	**125,71**	*6·6*	15,28	46,91	548,39	*28·7*	1,102,32	8,58	152,67	47,51	**1,311,07**	**(1,302,50)** *68.7 (70.7)*
,, 12 ..	49,70	72,27	**121,97**	*6·4*	15,55	43,68	552,91	*28·9*	1,100,00	8,24	152,95	44,84	**1,306,02**	**(1,297,78)** *68·3 (70.5)*
,, 19 ..	47,72	70,56	**118,28**	*6·2*	15,14	49,09	543,31	*28·6*	1,095,84	7,65	142,87	46,74	**1,293,09**	**(1,285,45)** *68·0 (70.0)*
,, 26 ..	46,74	73,88	**120,62**	*6·3*	15,55	52,61	549,63	*28·9*	1,091,36	6,72	141,51	46,47	**1,286,05**	**(1,279,33)** *67·6 (69.6)*

June	2	..	46,77	78,49	**125,26**	*6·6*	14,77	43,17	550,94	*28·9*	1,094,21	7,67	142,94	45,95	**1,290,77 (1,283,10)**	*67·6 (69·7)*
,,	9	..	46,36	77,88	**124,23**	*6·5*	15,18	46,50	536,80	*28·1*	1,095,19	7,90	140,58	44,78	**1,288,45 (1,280,55)**	*67·5 (69·4)*
,,	16	..	47,62	81,17	**128,79**	*6·8*	14,79	50,60	528,80	*27·8*	1,095,79	5,95	135,82	45,03	**1,282,59 (1,276,62)**	*67·5 (69·6)*
,,	23	..	47,34	75,06	**122,40**	*6·4*	16,44	52,27	543,36	*28·5*	1,068,26	5,70	132,02	45,59	**1,271,56 (1,265,86)**	*66·7 (68·7)*
,,	30	..	57,11	87,46	**144,57**	*7·5*	22,12	50,47	548,84	*28·4*	1,106,19	4,41	132,92	43,67	**1,287,19 (1,282,77)**	*66·7 (69·2)*
July	7	..	46,91	87,00	**133,91**	*7·0*	16,33	49,36	547,73	*28·4*	1,105,93	4,43	119,50	43,62	**1,273,48 (1,269,05)**	*66·1 (68·4)*
,,	14	..	47,00	90,78	**137,77**	*7·1*	15,64	49,59	551,04	*28·5*	1,102,49	4,79	112,09	42,79	**1,262,16 (1,257,37)**	*65·3 (67·6)*
,,	21	..	46,05	99,82	**145,88**	*7·5*	15,92	45,55	573,98	*29·6*	1,089,13	4,94	111,25	43,54	**1,248,85 (1,243,92)**	*64·4 (66·5)*
,,	28	..	44,01	75,94	**119,95**	*6·2*	16,07	47,55	578,95	*29·9*	1,084,26	5,20	107,17	43,64	**1,240,27 (1,235,07)**	*64·1 (66·3)*
August	4	..	46,24	78,96	**125,20**	*6·5*	15,30	53,45	589,39	*30·5*	1,084,71	5,75	109,16	44,04	**1,243,65 (1,237,90)**	*64·3 (66·5)*
,,	11	..	44,61	75,48	**120,08**	*6·2*	15,68	53,18	582,40	*30·1*	1,086,31	5,51	106,60	42,65	**1,241,08 (1,235,56)**	*64·1 (66·2)*
,,	18	..	46,82	80,80	**127,62**	*6·6*	16,43	50,83	585,85	*30·1*	1,080,70	6,83	106,92	43,67	**1,238,11 (1,231,28)**	*63·6 (65·8)*
,,	25	..	45,59	97,11	**142,70**	*7·3*	16,12	48,87	600,35	*30·7*	1,071,87	7,63	107,10	44,68	**1,231,28 (1,223,66)**	*62·9 (64·9)*
September	1	..	45,10	92,44	**137,55**	*7·0*	17,49	51,06	608,75	*31·1*	1,067,05	8,40	108,35	45,26	**1,228,73 (1,220,65)**	*62·8 (64·8)*
,,	8	..	44,94	72,87	**117,82**	*6·1*	16,82	40,68	611,82	*31·6*	1,079,76	11,72	110,92	44,37	**1,246,78 (1,235,06)**	*64·3 (66·1)*
,,	15	..	46,47	76,61	**123,09**	*6·4*	15,61	43,55	606,27	*31·3*	1,074,09	11,12	114,60	43,62	**1,243,43 (1,232,31)**	*64·2 (65·9)*
,,	22	..	44,44	77,96	**122,40**	*6·3*	16,16	43,18	607,34	*31·3*	1,061,27	10,86	117,53	45,71	**1,235,38 (1,224,51)**	*63·7 (65·4)*
,,	29	..	43,31	72,69	**116,00**	*6·0*	15,88	45,76	617,83	*31·8*	1,052,90	11,69	124,81	46,60	**1,236,00 (1,224,31)**	*63·6 (65·3)*
October	6	..	46,12	75,91	**122,04**	*6·3*	15,50	45,83	612,78	*31·6*	1,057,36	11,69	130,98	47,46	**1,247,49 (1,235,81)**	*64·4 (66·0)*
,,	13	..	45,91	75,63	**121,54**	*6·3*	16,01	48,00	606,27	*31·3*	1,058,09	10,91	130,18	46,47	**1,245,66 (1,234,75)**	*64·3 (65·9)*
,,	20	..	56,33	79,33	**135,66**	*7·0*	15,29	48,02	614,96	*31·6*	1,050,46	11,21	133,76	44,89	**1,240,31 (1,229,11)**	*63·7 (65·3)*
,,	27	..	49,97	81,65	**131,62**	*6·7*	15,78	46,90	625,57	*32·0*	1,039,46	10,01	138,32	46,24	**1,234,04 (1,224,03)**	*63·2 (64·8)*
November	3	..	50,21	73,48	**123,69**	*6·4*	16,03	43,92	631,04	*32·5*	1,042,93	10,72	139,19	47,49	**1,240,34 (1,229,61)**	*63·8 (65·4)*
,,	10	..	56,16	72,32	**128,48**	*6·6*	15,41	41,65	611,34	*31·6*	1,045,30	10,86	142,27	47,18	**1,245,60 (1,234,75)**	*64·3 (65·9)*
,,	17	..	50,21	75,81	**126,02**	*6·5*	16,56	46,28	607,09	*31·1*	1,036,27	11,01	141,53	46,71	**1,235,51 (1,224,50)**	*63·4 (65·1)*
,,	24	..	48,77	80,03	**128,81**	*6·6*	16,30	50,70	618,86	*31·6*	1,031,65	11,12	143,20	48,76	**1,234,73 (1,223,62)**	*63·1 (64·8)*
December	1	..	46,43	74,80	**121,23**	*6·2*	15,69	51,06	624,73	*32·0*	1,038,51	11,98	144,99	46,29	**1,241,77 (1,229,79)**	*63·5 (65·1)*
,,	8	..	47,04	73,03	**120,08**	*6·1*	15,59	50,70	611,76	*31·3*	1,049,19	11,46	139,44	44,10	**1,244,18 (1,232,72)**	*63·6 (65·4)*
,,	15	..	47,41	72,17	**119,58**	*6·1*	16,81	50,82	606,23	*31·0*	1,065,83	11,15	132,78	43,09	**1,252,85 (1,241,71)**	*64·0 (65·8)*
,,	22	..	46,70	74,71	**121,41**	*6·2*	17,74	47,90	600,07	*30·7*	1,074,37	10,72	134,41	44,20	**1,263,70 (1,252,98)**	*64·6 (66·3)*
,,	29	..	54,08	101,44	**155,52**	*7·8*	24,55	39,34	579,69	*29·2*	1,087,77	9,53	144,41	44,05	**1,285,76 (1,276,23)**	*64·9 (67·0)*
1962																
January	5	..	47,59	79,63	**127,22**	*6·5*	17,50	47,81	593,66	*30·1*	1,097,68	7,27	150,66	45,53	**1,301,14 (1,293,87)**	*66·0 (67·9)*
,,	12	..	46,38	71,90	**118,29**	*6·0*	16,09	49,95	583,66	*29·6*	1,108,79	7,58	150,89	45,29	**1,312,54 (1,304,96)**	*66·5 (68·4)*
,,	19	..	46,88	77,24	**124,12**	*6·2*	17,74	48,14	588,14	*29·5*	1,110,08	6,88	152,13	47,40	**1,316,49 (1,309,61)**	*66·1 (68·1)*
,,	26	..	46,76	79,13	**125,89**	*6·3*	16,76	43,43	595,99	*29·8*	1,118,33	7,19	151,83	46,80	**1,324,15 (1,316,96)**	*66·2 (68·2)*
February	2	..	44,90	75,58	**120,48**	*6·0*	16,94	43,55	596,75	*29·8*	1,133,17	8,05	156,13	46,58	**1,343,93 (1,335,88)**	*67·2 (69·1)*
,,	9	..	46,98	74,42	**121,40**	*6·1*	16,11	35,68	588,29	*29·6*	1,143,11	8,52	157,17	46,30	**1,355,10 (1,346,59)**	*68·1 (69·9)*
,,	16	..	47,93	73,55	**121,48**	*6·1*	16,31	38,72	581,80	*29·0*	1,145,55	8,25	161,35	46,17	**1,361,33 (1,353,08)**	*67·8 (69·6)*
,,	23	..	48,36	75,51	**123,87**	*6·2*	16,50	37,67	587,40	*29·1*	1,146,07	7,69	164,12	45,65	**1,363,52 (1,355,83)**	*67·6 (69·5)*
March	2	..	47,36	76,92	**124,28**	*6·2*	15,94	34,91	599,52	*29·8*	1,159,80	8,03	166,03	46,01	**1,379,88 (1,371,84)**	*68·5 (70·2)*
,,	9	..	51,69	77,45	**129,14**	*6·4*	16,60	33,85	589,70	*29·3*	1,160,61	9,56	172,28	45,37	**1,387,82 (1,378,26)**	*68·9 (70·6)*
,,	16	..	50,26	75,00	**125,26**	*6·2*	16,86	32,72	595,61	*29·6*	1,169,43	9,06	177,79	45,73	**1,402,01 (1,392,95)**	*69·8 (71·6)*
,,	23	..	51,44	71,98	**123,42**	*6·1*	17,27	35,39	591,17	*29·3*	1,168,03	8,53	181,35	47,43	**1,405,35 (1,396,82)**	*69·6 (71·5)*
,,	30	..	48,86	74,59	**123,46**	*6·0*	17,77	37,55	601,39	*29·3*	1,178,38	11,69	180,69	48,53	**1,419,30 (1,407,61)**	*69·0 (70·8)*

Note : Compiled from the information supplied under Section 42(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. This Statement has been recast to show separate figures of inter-bank transactions in respect of deposits and advances, which are available since November 25, 1960.

(*a*) Including borrowings from State Bank upto April 10, 1952. (*b*) Includes demand deposits upto 1960-61. (*c*) Includes time deposits upto 1960-61. (*d*) Figures within brackets are exclusive of 'inter-bank deposits'. (*e*) At book value; including Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts. (*f*) Includes Inland bills purchased and Money at call and short notice. (*g*) Called for from May 14, 1954. (*h*) Relates to Inland bills discounted only. (*i*) Figures within brackets are exclusive of "due from banks".

† Average of last 19 weeks.

STATEMENT 22

SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITH SCHEDULED BANKS

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Last Friday		All Scheduled Banks	Indian Scheduled Banks	Foreign Banks
1955-56	.. ..	**169,43**	155,01	14,41
1956-57	.. ..	**190,61**	175,01	15,61
1957-58	.. ..	**208,14**	190,80	17,34
1958-59	.. ..	**228,78**	208,94	19,85
1959-60	.. ..	**253,36**	231,67	21,69
1960-61	.. ..	**281,81**	256,16	25,65
1961-62	.. ..	**333,70**	302,47	31,23
April 1960	.. ..	**259,44**	237,26	22,17
May ,,	.. ..	**259,88**	237,58	22,29
June ,,	.. ..	**260,97**	238,64	22,33
July ,,	.. ..	**265,39**	242,73	22,66
August ,,	.. ..	**267,14**	244,19	22,95
September ,,	.. ..	**267,57**	243,89	23,68
October ,,	.. ..	**270,98**	246,75	24,23
November ,,	.. ..	**271,45**	247,05	24,40
December ,,	.. ..	**277,39**	252,26	25,13
January 1961	.. ..	**275,01**	249,85	25,16
February ,,	.. ..	**277,60**	252,24	25,36
March ,,	.. ..	**281,81**	256,16	25,65
April ,,	.. ..	**285,78**	259,95	25,83
May ,,	.. ..	**287,73**	261,72	26,01
June ,,	.. ..	**296,80**	269,60	27,21
July ,,	.. ..	**302,62**	274,85	27,76
August ,,	.. ..	**306,70**	278,53	28,17
September ,,	.. ..	**312,34**	283,63	28,72
October ,,	.. ..	**313,79**	284,70	29,10
November ,,	.. ..	**315,82**	286,33	29,49
December ,,	.. ..	**322,20**	291,87	30,33
January 1962	.. ..	**324,39**	293,99	30,40
February ,,	.. ..	**329,61**	298,88	30,73
March ,,	.. ..	**333,70**	302,47	31,23

STATEMENT 23

DEBITS TO CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS WITH SCHEDULED BANKS (*a*)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

	Number of reporting banks/offices (as at the close of business)		Current deposits (*b*) (*c*)		Debits to Current Deposit Accounts during the year/month (*d*)		Total of approved cash credit and overdraft limits (*c*)		Debits to cash credit and overdraft limits during the year/month		Total credit outstanding (*c*)	*Rate of turnover of current deposits*		*Overall rate of turnover*	
	Banks	Offices	Of business and individuals	Total*	Of business and individuals	Total*	Of business and individuals	Total*	Of business and individuals	Total*		*Of business and individuals*	*Total**	*Of business and individuals*	*Total**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1950-51	84	912	333,68	**367,44**	12,014,79	**12,472,30**		**504,68**(*e*)			345,69	*36.1*	*33.9*		*14.3*
1955-56	81	1,118	347,30	**374,05**	16,285,02	**16,823,83**	589,74	**609,65**			515,12	*46.9*	*45.0*	*17.4*	*17.1*
1956-57	80	1,102	362,98	**400,58**	17,655,52	**18,370,84**	667,53	**685,86**			634,83	*48.6*	*45.9*	*17.1*	*16.9*
1957-58	83	1,213	369,09	**430,70**	18,511,45	**19,517,74**	718,81	**745,87**			700,55	*50.2*	*45.3*	*17.0*	*16.6*
1958-59	85	1,213	346,05	**408,72**	13,716,14	**14,794,65**	739,27	**774,93**	5,671,42	**5,794,71**	700,75	*39.6*	*36.2*	*17.9*	*17.4*
1959-60	87	1,313	355,01	**407,12**	14,422,42	**15,511,15**	849,33	**887,30**	6,453,29	**6,598.04**	761,61	*40.6*	*38.1*	*17.3*	*17.1*
1960-61	83	1,361	366,56	**418,10**	16,248,84	**17,479,09**	941,66	**994,16**	7,400,74	**7,608,76**	874,96	*44.3*	*41·8*	*18.1*	*17·8*
April 1960	88	1,349	372,21	**424,74**	1,364,23	**1,479,34**	907,38	**956,86**	584,36	**604,59**	830,49	*44.0*	*41.8*	*18.3*	*18.1*
May ,,	87	1,350	374,36	**425,85**	1,295,99	**1,383,59**	944,95	**990,33**	590,39	**603,90**	840,84	*41.5*	*39.0*	*17.2*	*16.8*
June ,,	84	1,338	382,66	**433,59**	1,283,90	**1,377,09**	927,47	**986,58**	585,88	**602,10**	858,68	*40.3*	*38.1*	*17.1*	*16.7*
July ,,	86	1,362	383,37	**432,63**	1,292,28	**1,392,75**	955,11	**1,015,90**	605,97	**622,95**	878,74	*40.5*	*38.6*	*17.0*	*16.7*
August ,,	87	1,316	365,22	**416,89**	1,256,38	**1,360,43**	918,64	**978,62**	571,25	**584,48**	844,16	*41.3*	*39.2*	*17.1*	*16.7*
September ,,	86	1,344	354,89	**409,24**	1,270,70	**1,366,64**	912,48	**972,31**	559,07	**577,48**	847,59	*43.0*	*40.1*	*17.3*	*16.9*
October ,,	86	1,370	362,17	**412,18**	1,375,64	**1,466,44**	931,05	**991,07**	616,37	**631,20**	878,34	*45.6*	*42.7*	*18.5*	*17.9*
November ,,	85	1,368	362,49	**411,22**	1,395,57	**1,499,67**	941,78	**999,42**	620,42	**635,94**	881,67	*46.2*	*43.8*	*18.5*	*18.2*
December ,,	85	1,323	342,57	**391,42**	1,349,90	**1,464,33**	876,42	**922,66**	618,06	**637,54**	818,96	*47.3*	*44.9*	*19.4*	*19.2*
January 1961	85	1,364	367,53	**416,51**	1,446,61	**1,548,83**	960,90	**995,38**	714,98	**733,99**	910,38	*47.2*	*44.6*	*19.5*	*19.4*
February ,,	85	1,355	371,17	**419,11**	1,323,50	**1,418,24**	997,24	**1,038,82**	620,45	**634,63**	936,99	*42.8*	*40.6*	*17.0*	*16.9*
March ,,	83	1,361	360,05	**423,85**	1,594,14	**1,721,74**	1,026,48	**1,081,95**	713,54	**739,96**	972,68	*53.1*	*48.8*	*20.0*	*19.6*
April ,,	82	1,369	362,95	**413,27**	1,492,62	**1,600,90**	1,024,26	**1,078,87**	642,77	**664,53**	953,21	*49.3*	*46.5*	*18.5*	*18.2*
May ,,	80	1,377	350,30	**398,12**	1,379,75	**1,471,38**	988,58	**1,043,96**	585,24	**603,42**	906,08	*47.3*	*44.4*	*17.6*	*17.3*
June ,,	78	1,357	383,49	**431,17**	1,376,65	**1,477,02**	1,003,12	**1,059,58**	621,37	**639,23**	952,98	*43.1*	*41.1*	*17.3*	*17.0*

Note: The method of computation of the rate of turnover of current deposits in the above Statement has been changed from 1958-59. The rate of turnover till 1957-58 was calculated by dividing the debits to current deposits and cash credit and overdraft accounts during the year by the monthly average of current deposits. The cash credit and overdraft limits sanctioned were not taken into account although their debits were included in the total debits. From 1958-59 onwards the turnover of current deposits is calculated by dividing debits to current accounts during the year by the monthly average of current deposits. The overall rate of turnover is arrived at by dividing debits to current account and cash credit and overdrafts by the average outstanding of current account and effective cash credit and overdraft limits. Debits to cash credit and overdraft limits are separately available from the beginning of 1958 and as such the data shown in columns 5, 6, 12 and 13 from 1958-59 onwards are not comparable with the data for the earlier years. Monthly rates are expressed on an annual basis.

(*a*) Relates only to offices operating in towns with a population of one lakh and over. (*b*) Includes credit balances in cash credits. (*c*) Annual figures are averages of monthly figures. Monthly figures are outstandings at the end of period. (*d*) Includes debits to cash credits and overdraft limits upto 1957-58. (*e*) Average for three months.

* Includes data relating to Government and Quasi-Government bodies and business and individuals.

STATEMENT 24

DEBITS TO CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS WITH SCHEDULED BANKS

(State-wise Distribution) (*a*)

(Business and Individuals)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Year/Month	All States (*b*)	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Maha-rashtra (*c*)	Gujarat (*c*)	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Mysore	Orissa	East Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Jammu & Kashmir	Delhi
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CURRENT DEPOSITS (*d*)																
1958-59 ..	**346,05**	5,98	6,21	139,33		4,71	4,33	21,81	7,73	82	5,06	2,83	14,42	94,00	97	37,85
1959-60 ..	**355,01**	6,16	7,29	142,66		4,56	4,75	23,45	7,37	75	5,48	2,43	16,50	98,28	93	34,40
1960-61 ..	**366,56**	6,51	7,88	132,33	16,72	4,87	5,12	25,21	7,43	1,06	5,83	2,68	17,78	101,42	82	29,73
April 1960..	**372,21**	6,22	8,82	150,30		5,23	5,09	24,43	7,09	97	5,97	2,31	20,94	102,26	81	31,77
May ,, ..	**374,36**	5,84	7,87	148,62		4,85	5,09	24,28	7,11	1,05	5,04	2,71	20,61	101,99	1,23	38,07
June ,, ..	**382,66**	6,12	7,37	161,21		4,44	5,14	24,50	8,60	99	4,72	2,52	19,10	101,34	44	36,17
July ,, ..	**383,37**	6,97	8,46	144,35	16,30	4,77	5,14	25,34	8,54	1,10	4,96	3,11	16,13	106,42	70	31,08
August ,, ..	**365,22**	7,85	7,41	135,56	16,01	4,92	5,59	26,37	8,50	1,03	4,72	2,61	17,10	104,83	71	22,01
September ,, ..	**354,89**	6,30	7,40	139,19	15,60	4,21	4,48	24,41	5,99	1,04	5,28	2,13	15,89	96,61	70	25,41
October ,, ..	**362,17**	7,11	8,49	137,24	16,91	4,86	4,95	24,30	7,78	1,09	5,62	2,34	16,68	96,19	78	27,59
November ,, ..	**362,49**	6,39	10,15	130,70	15,89	4,80	4,55	24,94	6,93	1,14	6,16	2,13	17,31	99,45	1,05	30,65
December ,, ..	**342,57**	5,55	8,09	128,23	15,25	4,78	3,96	25,31	6,93	1,04	5,72	2,09	16,12	89,14	66	29,46
January 1961..	**367,53**	6,30	7,03	125,99	16,97	5,45	5,55	27,19	6,65	94	9,07	5,59	17,37	102,70	91	29,82
February ,, ..	**371,17**	6,20	6,87	129,78	19,47	5,03	5,36	26,84	7,00	82	6,81	1,82	19,12	105,42	97	29,66
March ,, ..	**360,05**	7,27	6,58	119,89	18,10	5,10	6,59	24,61	8,01	1,47	5,94	2,77	16,94	110,70	86	25,05
April ,, ..	**362,95**	8,00	6,54	125,14	18,20	5,01	5,52	22,60	7,91	1,58	6,32	2,35	15,63	108,33	1,22	28,36
May ,, ..	**350,30**	7,63	6,78	108,28	17,49	4,84	5,11	25,23	12,41	1,10	6,03	2,13	16,52	108,24	86	27,40
June ,, ..	**383,49**	8,21	7,21	136,92	17,97	4,62	5,30	24,71	8,29	93	6,57	2,25	18,44	110,67	91	30,26
DEBITS TO CURRENT DEPOSITS																
1958-59 ..	**13,716,14**	260,41	140,92	5,431,51		225,66	160,59	920,21	217,13	9,22	161,73	128,94	533,24	4,474,64	15,27	1,036,67
1959-60 ..	**14,422,42**	281,62	168,15	5,775,25		235,40	185,01	997,75	231,45	13,98	184,87	94,30	578,27	4,492,05	13,85	1,170,47
1960-61 ..	**16,248,84**	286,03	188,33	4,068,54	728,48	251,75	193,42	1,136,38	254,71	17,35	196,77	86,34	693,71	5,379,72	13,80	1,202,00
April 1960..	**1,364,23**	29,70	20,27	514,73		20,37	14,58	96,97	23,51	5,40	15,48	8,15	66,63	434,04	97	113,43
May ,, ..	**1,295,99**	21,91	15,16	521,02		19,61	15,24	91,98	19,90	88	14,82	7,72	58,69	409,43	1,40	98,24
June ,, ..	**1,283,90**	25,07	13,99	514,80		19,62	12,78	86,87	22,06	76	12,97	7,37	57,38	424,89	72	84,62
July ,, ..	**1,292,28**	21,17	11,17	439,08	69,59	21,67	16,40	95,06	20,77	1,02	14,32	9,19	56,45	409,53	1,05	105,81
August ,, ..	**1,256,38**	21,15	16,22	396,66	62,48	19,04	14,21	91,96	19,78	77	14,38	5,94	63,59	437,23	1,18	91,79
September ,, ..	**1,270,70**	24,74	13,07	440,81	66,14	18,67	13,89	80,95	17,92	63	13,25	4,45	51,60	435,79	1,30	87,38
October ,, ..	**1,375,64**	18,76	15,43	482,38	76,79	20,16	17,44	95,94	19,43	73	16,44	7,46	48,69	455,46	1,47	98,64
November ,, ..	**1,395,57**	19,76	17,51	462,84	109,23	19,71	15,91	93,05	21,57	95	17,11	4,53	52,43	461,75	1,40	97,66
December ,, ..	**1,349,90**	20,14	17,18	459,85	71,45	21,76	17,66	92,95	20,96	2,59	17,57	7,12	60,85	438,26	1,14	100,28

January	1961..	**1,446,61**	23,82	16,37	469,50	92,28	24,45	20,86	106,25	21,69	1,07	18,39	8,42	60,27	457,88	1,18	124,18
February	,, ..	**1,323,50**	22,84	13,81	424,71	88,98	20,25	17,28	96,76	23,59	1,11	24,33	6,11	57,24	434,55	88	91,06
March	,, ..	**1,594,14**	36,97	18,15	492,71	91,54	26,44	17,17	107,64	23,53	1,44	17,71	9,88	59,89	580,91	1,11	108,91
April	,, ..	**1,492,62**	31,70	15,99	503,35	91,79	22,34	17,62	113,21	24,21	2,07	17,75	10,70	57,94	472,37	1,32	110,11
May	,, ..	**1,379,75**	25,30	13,65	452,94	85,05	22,72	16,32	104,79	24,28	83	18,20	7,70	59,43	436,32	1,48	110,62
June	,, ..	**1,376,65**	22,95	12,31	455,17	73,30	22,69	14,39	104,34	20,83	86	16,51	6,13	59,54	464,12	1,47	101,90

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER (*e*)

1958-59	..	**39·6**	43·5	22·7	39·0		47·9	37·1	42·2	28·1	11·2	32·0	45·6	37·0	47·6	15·7	27·4
1959-60	..	**40·6**	45·7	23·1	40·5		51·6	38·9	42·5	31·4	18·6	33·7	38·8	35·0	45·7	14·9	34·0
1960-61	..	**44·3**	43·9	23·9	30·7	43·6	51·7	37·8	45·1	34·3	16·4	33·8	32·2	39·0	53·0	16·8	40·4
April	1960..	**44·0**	57·3	27·6	41·1		46·7	34·4	47·6	39·8	66·8	31·1	42·3	38·2	50·9	14·4	42·8
May	,, ..	**41·5**	45·0	23·1	42·1		48·5	35·9	45·5	33·6	10·1	35·3	34·2	34·2	48·2	13·7	31·0
June	,, ..	**40·3**	49·2	22·8	38·3		53·0	29·8	42·5	30·8	9·2	33·0	35·1	36·1	50·3	19·6	28·1
July	,, ..	**40·5**	36·4	15·8	36·5	51·2	54·5	38·3	45·0	29·2	11·1	34·6	35·5	42·0	46·2	18·0	40·9
August	,, ..	**41·3**	32·3	26·3	35·1	46·8	46·4	30·5	41·8	27·9	9·0	36·6	27·3	44·6	50·1	19·9	50·0
September	,, ..	**43·0**	47·1	21·2	38·0	50·9	53·2	37·2	39·8	35·9	7·3	30·1	25·1	39·0	54·1	22·3	41·3
October	,, ..	**45·6**	31·7	21·8	42.2	54·5	49·8	42·3	47·4	30·0	8·0	35·1	38·3	35·0	56·8	22·6	42·9
November	,, ..	**46·2**	37·1	20·7	42·5	82·5	49·3	42·0	44·8	37·4	10·0	33·3	25·5	36·3	55·7	16·0	38·2
December	,, ..	**47·3**	43·5	25·5	43·0	56·2	54·6	53·5	44·1	36·3	34·0	36·9	40·9	45·3	59·0	20·7	40·8
January	1961..	**47.2**	45·4	27·9	44·7	65·3	53·8	45·1	46·9	39·1	13·7	24·3	18·1	41·6	53·5	15·6	50·0
February	,, ..	**42·8**	44·2	24·1	39·3	54·8	48·3	38·7	43·3	40·4	16·2	42·9	40·3	35·9	49·5	10·9	36·8
March	,, ..	**53·1**	61·0	33·1	49·3	60·7	62·2	31·3	52·5	35·3	11·8	35·8	42·8	42·4	63·0	15·5	52·2
April	,, ..	**49·3**	47·6	29·3	48·3	60·5	53·5	38·3	60·1	36·7	15·7	33·7	54·6	44·5	52·3	13·0	46·6
May	,, ..	**47·3**	39·8	24·2	50·2	58·4	56·3	38·3	49·8	23·5	9·1	36·2	43·4	43·2	48·4	20·7	48·4
June	,, ..	**43·1**	33·5	20·5	39·9	48·9	58·9	32·6	50·7	30·2	11·1	30·2	32·7	38·7	50·3	19·4	40·4

(*a*) Relates only to centres with a population of one lakh and over. (*b*) Inclusive of centrally administered areas. (*c*) Till June 1960, the figures relate to the former Bombay State. Figures for 1960-61 relate to nine months only. (*d*) Includes credit balances in cash credits. Annual figures are averages of month end deposits while monthly figures are outstandings at the end of the period. (*e*) Debits to current deposits during the year (or month) divided by the monthly average of (or month end) current deposits. Monthly rates are expressed on an annual basis.

STATE

CHEQUE CLEARANCES

Period	Total		AHMEDABAD		AMRITSAR		BANGALORE*		BOMBAY*	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	**2,178**	**553,18**	79	18,79	27	3,25	58	5,91	809	239,79
1955-56	**3,107**	**663,35**	144	27,32	37	3,60	78	8,82	1,123	255,94
1956-57	**3,342**	**727,51**	154	29,20	43	4,23	87	10,31	1,233	276,06
1957-58	**3,481**	**746,81**	175	32,37	44	4,53	93	11,70	1,264	285,70
1958-59	**3,774**	**814,56**	198	34,77	45	4,82	103	14,40	1,341	310,36
1959-60	**4,183**	**916,58**	215	40,65	53	5,66	118	17,60	1,481	347,58
1960-61	**4,567**	**1,045,89**	244	47,07	57	6,44	126	18,84	1,615	376,22
1961-62	**4,996**	**1,133,53**	279	55,84	59	6,74	139	22,33	1,718	412,55
April 1961	**4,971**	**1,164,75**	281	64,38	56	6,73	134	23,92	1,718	423,11
May ,,	**4,866**	**1,063,52**	254	62,80	61	6,80	132	21,24	1,683	395,56
June ,,	**4,655**	**1,061,70**	240	48,37	58	6,69	126	17,93	1,563	408,58
July ,,	**5,147**	**1,120,14**	271	51,30	57	6,60	136	20,78	1,743	429,91
August ,,	**4,741**	**1,062,17**	222	45,55	51	5,77	135	19,86	1,564	386,42
September ,,	**4,881**	**1,129,94**	209	56,27	51	5,61	138	22,36	1,733	418,19
October ,,	**4,770**	**1,047,02**	250	58,28	56	6,72	138	20,17	1,679	380,86
November ,,	**4,986**	**1,095,59**	249	49,01	63	7,62	140	20,73	1,708	388,42
December ,,	**4,940**	**1,173,93**	245	51,00	64	7,72	136	23,21	1,725	429,35
January 1962	**5,608**	**1,244,75**	522	58,91	71	7,93	154	24,52	1,930	446,52
February ,,	**4,850**	**1,107,18**	279	56,63	57	5,98	137	21,06	1,661	390,02
March ,,	**5,533**	**1,331,65**	325	67,59	61	6,70	157	32,14	1,904	453,62

Period	KANPUR*		LUCKNOW		MADRAS*		MADURAI		MANGALORE	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1950-51	53	11,35	23	2,24	264	36,01	10	1,38	6	88
1955-56	76	12,44	32	2,54	351	35,55	16	1,75	10	1,05
1956-57	75	13,89	32	2,76	354	42,73	16	1,83	14	1,46
1957-58	79	15,21	35	3,15	361	42,92	17	1,77	15	1,67
1958-59	81	14,69	37	3,47	377	44,07	18	2,26	16	2,00
1959-60	88	16,45	38	3,50	409	51,63	19	2,57	17	2,30
1960-61	93	18,32	41	4,19	410	55,45	26	3,77	18	2,54
1961-62	100	19,31	43	4,58	438	59,37	31	4,92	18	2,66
April 1961	106	22,05	48	4,39	437	60,21	30	4,87	20	2,99
May ,,	111	21,00	45	4,35	431	56,55	29	4,88	20	3,25
June ,,	96	19,22	42	4,57	425	55,62	25	4,14	17	2,89
July ,,	103	17,79	45	3,93	468	59,52	25	4,27	20	2,86
August ,,	97	16,58	44	4,34	438	54,85	29	4,45	16	2,19
September ,,	93	16,43	42	4,78	440	61,31	30	4,98	16	2,23
October ,,	90	17,40	42	3,59	434	57,65	30	4,92	17	2,22
November ,,	94	18,75	41	4,52	432	57,92	50	5,37	15	2,12
December ,,	100	20,33	38	3,83	426	56,47	29	5,14	18	2,48
January 1962	115	21,98	44	5,12	443	62,49	35	6,35	21	2,88
February ,,	90	17,89	40	4,71	411	57,95	28	4,71	17	2,63
March ,,	110	22,29	49	6,86	472	71,85	30	4,90	21	3,21

Note : Annual figures are averages of months.

*Managed by Reserve Bank of India.

MENT 25

(ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Number in thousands)
(Rupees in lakhs)

CALCUTTA*		COCHIN		COIMBATORE		DELHI		HYDERABAD		JAIPUR		JUBBALPUR	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
541	198,86			17	3,01	103	12,48	9	3,01				
688	251,17	13	3,39	24	3,93	195	21,29	17	3,35	13	1,72		
717	266,46	14	3,28	25	4,23	216	22,82	20	3,35	13	1,75		
709	257,70	15	3,70	28	4,77	235	24,38	29	4,36	15	1,85		
722	275,53	16	4,00	29	4,89	277	27,49	40	6,07	15	2,20		
765	296,44	20	5,42	32	5,77	302	31,19	50	8,00	19	2,35		
803	348,50	21	6,42	39	7,32	324	34,30	55	9,37	21	2,95		
879	354,12	27	6,01	42	8,47	337	37,88	61	10,99	23	3,38	9	1,45
846	355,65	22	5,44	47	8,55	353	40,13	63	11,85	24	4,37		
847	309,82	23	6,04	46	8,87	347	38,41	60	8,92	23	3,78		
897	323,14	24	5,91	40	7,64	329	35,92	52	10,09	21	2,89		
986	345,58	39	6,30	40	8,08	352	36,50	62	9,41	25	3,16	7	1,07
906	348,93	33	5,81	42	8,44	323	33,36	61	11,07	23	2,94	9	2,00
885	355,01	27	5,72	36	8,15	320	32,85	57	10,33	23	2,91	9	1,36
794	319,62	26	6,45	36	8,07	315	34,49	59	10,50	22	2,76	9	1,16
907	353,85	26	6,94	42	8,15	330	38,36	57	10,53	24	2,85	8	1,44
883	377,88	25	6,62	42	8,07	322	39,86	59	10,67	21	3,74	9	1,08
822	380,37	26	6,98	44	9,23	375	45,06	67	12,54	25	4,24	10	1,62
852	355,37	27	4,55	40	8,49	318	36,45	62	11,00	20	3,05	9	1,33
926	424,19	30	5,40	48	9,87	364	43,15	75	15,09	25	3,92	10	1,97

NAGPUR*		NEW DELHI*		POONA		SIMLA		SURAT		OTHER CENTRES	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
21	2,34	56	4,10	29	1,91	7	45			67	7,42
30	4,05	106	10,93	39	2,66	5	27			112	11,58
33	5,16	130	20,60	40	2,97	4	30			124	14,13
33	4,75	146	27,18	45	3,35	4	28			139	15,47
34	4,99	165	30,96	53	4,23	4	30	23	2,36	181	20,71
36	5,25	193	37,30	57	4,53	4	29	36	4,19	230	27,90
37	6,21	223	49,53	65	5,48	5	54	43	5,05	302	37,38
41	6,09	235	52,13	73	6,55	5	60	45	6,08	395	51,85
42	6,85	249	52,52	72	7,50	5	69	44	6,13	373	52,41
38	6,17	235	46,98	66	5,92	5	44	44	6,01	364	45,84
36	5,67	214	46,01	68	6,09	5	41	42	5,88	335	44,02
40	5,52	240	50,61	67	5,54	5	60	44	6,22	371	44,60
38	5,42	231	48,69	70	6,12	6	51	42	5,56	361	43,33
41	5,48	238	54,22	73	6,04	6	62	39	5,47	375	49,63
39	5,03	218	44,60	72	6,65	5	58	43	6,04	397	49,28
39	5,58	219	46,88	72	6,38	5	72	50	6,40	415	53,05
42	5,97	231	51,41	74	6,53	5	72	41	6,14	406	55,72
46	7,22	259	63,25	86	7,72	5	78	51	6,49	458	62,57
42	6,71	228	51,19	74	6,21	4	47	44	5,85	408	54,93
47	7,48	263	69,20	82	7,92	5	61	52	6,82	474	66,85

STATE

NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES

LIABI

	Number of reporting banks	Total (*a*)	CAPITAL AND RESERVES			Aggregate deposits (9 + 12)
			Total	Paid-up capital(*b*)	Reserves	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Average of last Fridays						
1955-56 ..		**82,39**	**12,24**	7,94	4,30	**65,22**
1956-57 ..		**87,05**	**11,85**	7,51	4,34	**69,24**
1957-58 ..		**75,84**	**10,38**	6,59	3,79	**59,87**
1958-59 ..		**59,34**	**8,72**	5,59	3,12	**46,56**
1959-60 ..		**60,36**	**7,93**	4,99	2,93	**48,43**
1960-61 ..		**60,27**	**7,49**	4,72	2,77	**48,44**
1961-62* ..		**55,22**	**7,02**	4,35	2,68	**44,01**
		49,06	**6,17**	3,71	2,45	**37,46**
Last Friday						
1955-56 ..	378	**84,56**	**12,15**	7,82	4,33	**66,81**
1956-57 ..	324	**90,26**	**11,59**	7,19	4,40	**71,30**
1957-58 ..	310	**60,19**	**8,99**	5,99	3,00	**46,41**
1958-59 ..	279	**57,76**	**7,90**	4,96	2,94	**45,68**
1959-60 ..	267	**62,63**	**7,63**	4,79	2,84	**50,09**
1960-61 ..	256	**54,16**	**6,95**	4,33	2,62	**42,73**
1961-62 ..	212	**48,44**	**5,96**	3,60	2,36	**37,61**
April 1960 ..	267	**63,81**	**7,65**	4,80	2,85	**51,74**
May ,, ..	268	**64,38**	**7,77**	4,86	2,91	**52,13**
June ,, ..	268	**62,19**	**7,88**	5,02	2,86	**50,14**
July ,, ..	267	**62,58**	**7,69**	4,86	2,83	**50,77**
August ,, ..	267	**61,93**	**7,79**	4,94	2,85	**50,10**
September ,, ..	269	**61,62**	**7,79**	4,94	2,85	**49,33**
October ,, ..	261	**60,91**	**7,51**	4,72	2,79	**48,98**
November ,, ..	264	**60,49**	**7,50**	4,77	2,73	**48,82**
December ,, ..	249	**55,34**	**6,95**	4,34	2,61	**44,07**
January 1961 ..	253	**57,50**	**7,18**	4,52	2,66	**45,88**
February ,, ..	256	**58,31**	**7,26**	4,58	2,68	**46,55**
March ,, ..	256	**54,16**	**6,95**	4,33	2,62	**42,73**
April ,, ..	254	**57,84**	**7,19**	4,50	2,69	**46,35**
May ,, ..	251	**56,54**	**7,04**	4,32	2,72	**45,20**
June ,, ..	249	**54,99**	**7,16**	4,49	2,67	**43,41**
July ,, ..	249	**54,18**	**6,96**	4,27	2,69	**42,93**
August ,, ..	241	**52,53**	**6,77**	4,15	2,62	**42,14**
September ,, ..	225	**49,51**	**6,35**	3,79	2,56	**36,88**
October ,, ..	227	**50,23**	**6,47**	3,86	2,61	**37,37**
November ,, ..	223	**49,19**	**6,31**	3,75	2,56	**36,81**
December ,, ..	218	**49,54**	**6,15**	3,75	2,40	**38,18**
January 1962 ..	213	**48,41**	**5,97**	3,61	2,36	**37,72**
February ,, ..	217	**48,11**	**5,95**	3,62	2,33	**37,65**
March ,, ..	212	**48,44**	**5,96**	3,60	2,36	**37,61**

[For footnotes, please see end of the Statement.]

MENT 26

AND ASSETS IN INDIA

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

LITIES

DEPOSITS						Due to other banks	Other liabilities
DEMAND			TIME				
Total	Inter-bank	Others	Total	Inter-bank	Others		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23,92	35	23,57	**42,09**	44	41,65	1,75	2,39
24,51	35	24,16	**45,46**	38	45,08	2,32	2,92
20,58	27	20,31	**39,82**	26	39,56	2,38	2,68
14,72	26	14,44	**32,35**	24	32,11	1,30	2,26
14,74	33	14,41	**34,42**	40	34,02	69	2,59
13,70	21	13,49	**35,53**	58	34,95	95	2,60
13,09	18	12,91	**31,70**	60	31,09	89	2,52
10,06	17	9,89	**27,85**	28	27,57	1,00	3,98
24,90	42	24,48	**42,71**	38	42,33	2,29	2,51
26,57	28	26,29	**45,26**	25	45,01	3,69	3,15
14,88	19	14,69	**31,94**	22	31,72	2,02	2,36
14,60	39	14,21	**31,72**	25	31,47	1,18	2,36
14,73	42	14,31	**36,24**	46	35,78	1,38	2,65
11,58	15	11,43	**31,76**	46	31,30	1,37	2,50
10,23	19	10,04	**27,91**	34	27,57	1,49	2,85
15,82	37	15,45	**36,89**	60	36,29	66	2,79
15,51	40	15,11	**37,73**	71	37,02	72	2,65
14,44	26	14,18	**36,81**	85	35,96	42	2,64
14,56	24	14,32	**37,19**	74	36,45	58	2,56
14,00	19	13,81	**36,87**	58	36,29	73	2,54
13,70	16	13,54	**36,37**	58	35,79	1,16	2,60
13,59	15	13,44	**36,09**	55	35,54	1,14	2,58
13,66	16	13,50	**35,86**	54	35,32	95	2,52
11,39	11	11,28	**33,27**	48	32,79	1,07	2,66
12,83	15	12,68	**33,64**	44	33,20	1,29	2,56
13,34	18	13,16	**33,84**	45	33,39	1,27	2,60
11,58	15	11,43	**31,76**	46	31,30	1,37	2,50
13,99	19	13,80	**33,02**	47	32,55	1,09	2,55
13,54	18	13,36	**32,31**	47	31,84	1,18	2,47
12,81	20	12,61	**31,36**	56	30,80	72	2,94
12,97	17	12,80	**31,23**	1,10	30,13	73	2,29
12,14	14	12,00	**30,56**	42	30,14	73	2,33
9,77	14	9,63	**27,45**	20	27,25	88	5,06
10,29	14	10,15	**27,41**	19	27,22	1,04	5,02
9,88	15	9,73	**27,30**	22	27,08	81	4,89
10,31	21	10,10	**28,39**	31	28,08	1,08	3,61
9,97	16	9,81	**28,14**	24	27,91	1,02	3,30
9,97	23	9,74	**28,37**	46	27,91	70	3,12
10,23	19	10,04	**27,91**	34	27,57	1,49	2,85

STATE

NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES

ASS

	Total (a)	CASH IN HAND AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK			Balances with Agent of Reserve Bank & other banks in current account	Money at call and short notice	BANK	
		Total	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank			Total	Advances
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Average of last Fridays								
1955-56	**82,23**	**4,52**	4,49	3	2,66	2,36	**38,80**	36,34
1956-57	**86,87**	**4,83**	4,81	2	2,57	1,86	**41,91**	39,00
1957-58	**75,66**	**4,17**	4,16	2	2,45	1,79	**38,72**	36,18
1958-59	**59,15**	**3,51**	3,50	1	2,83	1,75	**30,91**	29,16
1959-60	**60,16**	**3,62**	3,61	1	3,26	1,82	**31,40**	29,75
1960-61	**60,09**	**3,53**	3,52	1	3,45	1,58	**31,12**	29,71
1961-62*	**55,06**	**3,04**	3,03	1	3,20	1,60	**27,79**	26,73
	48,97	**2,75**	2,74	1	2,56	1,58	**24,82**	23,81
Last Friday								
1955-56	**84,40**	**4,67**	4,66	1	2,37	76	**41,71**	38,54
1956-57	**89,90**	**4,66**	4,65	1	2,22	1,92	**45,18**	41,76
1957-58	**60,00**	**3,51**	3,50	1	2,44	85	**33,05**	31,17
1958-59	**57,58**	**3,55**	3,54	1	2,88	1,61	**30,70**	28,88
1959-60	**62,41**	**3,87**	3,86	1	3,08	1,43	**34,12**	32,17
1960-61	**53,99**	**3,22**	3,21	1	2,55	55	**29,11**	27,82
1961-62	**48,36**	**2,96**	2,95	1	2,46	1,18	**25,38**	24,40
April 1960	**63,61**	**4,03**	4,02	1	4,29	1,88	**33,07**	31,16
May ,, ...	**64,19**	**3,85**	3,83	2	3,82	1,69	**33,59**	31,78
June ,, ...	**61,98**	**3,66**	3,65	1	3,74	1,82	**32,15**	30,64
July ,, ...	**62,39**	**3,44**	3,43	1	3,68	1,98	**32,57**	31,06
August ,, ...	**61,76**	**3,42**	3,41	1	4,22	1,98	**31,71**	30,33
September ,, ...	**61,45**	**3,55**	3,54	1	3,30	1,74	**31,65**	30,24
October ,, ...	**60,72**	**3,47**	3,46	1	3,41	1,77	**31,09**	29,77
November ,, ...	**60,34**	**3,37**	3,36	1	3,33	1,99	**30,59**	29,23
December ,, ...	**55,15**	**3,69**	3,68	1	3,12	86	**28,34**	27,37
January 1961	**57,33**	**3,26**	3,25	1	3,05	1,05	**29,78**	28,54
February ,, ...	**58,14**	**3,40**	3,39	1	2,87	1,70	**29,76**	28,53
March ,, ...	**53,99**	**3,22**	3,21	1	2,55	55	**29,11**	27,82
April ,, ...	**57,66**	**3,42**	3,40	2	3,40	1,31	**29,35**	28,23
May ,, ...	**56,41**	**3,18**	3,17	1	2,99	1,46	**29,07**	27,95
June ,, ...	**54,81**	**3,18**	3,17	1	3,19	1,32	**27,63**	26,67
July ,, ...	**54,05**	**2,80**	2,79	1	3,04	2,09	**26,86**	25,88
August ,, ...	**52,36**	**2,63**	2,62	1	3,37	1,80	**26,03**	24,93
September ,, ...	**49,40**	**2,61**	2,60	1	2,30	1,80	**24,78**	23,77
October ,, ...	**50,13**	**2,66**	2,65	1	3,43	1,71	**24,98**	23,87
November ,, ...	**49,08**	**2,69**	2,67	2	2,35	1,76	**24,74**	23,60
December ,, ...	**49,45**	**3,30**	3,29	1	2,78	1,56	**24,52**	23,72
January 1962	**48,32**	**2,48**	2,47	1	2,27	1,36	**25,01**	23,95
February ,, ...	**48,03**	**2,56**	2,55	1	2,35	1,69	**24,36**	23,36
March ,, ...	**48,36**	**2,96**	2,95	1	2,46	1,18	**25,38**	24,40

Note: Compiled from the information supplied in Form XIII under the Banking Companies Act, 1949. Data from September 1961 being on a revised basis, are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier period.

MENT 26 (*Contd.*)

AND ASSETS IN INDIA

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

ETS									
CREDIT									
Bills purchased and discounted	Due from banks	INVESTMENTS				Other assets	16	21	25
		Total	Central Government (*c*)	State Governments	Others		*As percentage of aggregate deposits*		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2,46	7	**29,30**	16,66	6,80	5,84	4,52	*6.9*	*59.5*	*44.9*
2,92	6	**31,09**	15,32	8,99	6,78	4,56	*7.0*	*60.5*	*44.9*
2,55	4	**24,25**	10,35	8,06	5,84	4,23	*7.0*	*64.7*	*40.5*
1,75	1	**16,26**	6,13	5,78	4,34	3,88	*7.5*	*66.4*	*34.9*
1,64	1	**16,03**	5,58	5,35	5,10	4,03	*7.5*	*64.8*	*33.1*
1,41	1	**16,46**	5,54	5,92	4,99	3,94	*7.3*	*64.2*	*34.0*
1,06	1	**15,64**	5,05	6,12	4,47	3,79	*6.9*	*63.1*	*35.5*
1,01	2	**13,44**	3,79	6,19	3,46	3,79	*7.3*	*66.3*	*35.9*
3,17	6	**30,32**	16,65	7,97	5,70	4,51	*7.0*	*62.4*	*45.4*
3,42	4	**31,52**	14,33	10,15	7,04	4,36	*6.5*	*63.4*	*44.2*
1,88	1	**16,11**	6,51	5,90	3,70	4,03	*7.6*	*71.2*	*34.7*
1,82	1	**15,19**	5,68	5,38	4,13	3,64	*7.8*	*67.2*	*33.3*
1,95	1	**15,98**	5,71	5,44	4,83	3,92	*7.7*	*68.1*	*31.9*
1,29	2	**14,80**	4,63	6,14	4,03	3,74	*7.5*	*68.1*	*34.6*
98	3	**12,73**	3,53	6,06	3,14	3,62	*7.9*	*67.5*	*33.8*
1,91	—	**16,43**	5,66	5,57	5,20	3,91	*7.8*	*63.9*	*31.8*
1,81	—	**17,30**	5,67	5,68	5,95	3,94	*7.4*	*64.4*	*33.2*
1,51	1	**16,56**	5,51	5,19	5,86	4,04	*7.3*	*64.1*	*33.0*
1,51	1	**16,69**	5,58	5,20	5,91	4,02	*6.8*	*64.2*	*32.9*
1,38	—	**16,32**	5,69	5,25	5,38	4,11	*6.8*	*63.3*	*32.6*
1,41	1	**17,01**	5,85	6,26	4,90	4,19	*7.2*	*64.2*	*34.5*
1,32	2	**17,09**	5,74	6,49	4,86	3,87	*7.1*	*63.5*	*34.9*
1,36	1	**17,24**	5,72	6,50	5,02	3,81	*6.9*	*62.7*	*35.3*
97	5	**15,40**	4,82	6,28	4,30	3,69	*8.4*	*64.3*	*34.9*
1,24	3	**16,28**	5,83	6,19	4,26	3,88	*7.1*	*64.9*	*35.5*
1,23	1	**16,34**	5,81	6,28	4,25	4,06	*7.3*	*63.9*	*35.1*
1,29	2	**14,80**	4,63	6,14	4,03	3,74	*7.5*	*68.1*	*34.6*
1,12	1	**16,15**	5,56	6,11	4,48	4,02	*7.4*	*63.3*	*34.8*
1,12	—	**15,91**	5,37	6,00	4,54	3,80	*7.0*	*64.3*	*35.2*
96	—	**15,58**	4,90	6,09	4,59	3,91	*7.3*	*63.6*	*35.9*
98	1	**15,44**	4,97	6,12	4,35	3,81	*6.5*	*62.6*	*36.0*
1,10	1	**15,11**	4,43	6,30	4,38	3,41	*6.2*	*61.8*	*35.9*
1,01	3	**14,29**	4,19	6,00	4,10	3,59	*7.1*	*67.2*	*38.7*
1,11	3	**13,95**	4,06	6,25	3,64	3,37	*7.1*	*66.8*	*37.3*
1,14	2	**13,60**	4,04	6,26	3,30	3,92	*7.3*	*67.2*	*36.9*
80	2	**13,07**	3,56	6,29	3,22	4,20	*8.6*	*64.2*	*34.2*
1,06	1	**13,19**	3,56	6,23	3,40	4,00	*6.6*	*66.3*	*35.0*
1,00	3	**13,22**	3,58	6,25	3,39	3,82	*6.8*	*64.7*	*35.1*
98	3	**12,73**	3,53	6,06	3,14	3,62	*7.9*	*67.5*	*33.8*

(*a*) As the data relate only to areas to which the Banking Companies Act extended, the total liabilities do not agree with the total assets. (*b*) Excluding banks incorporated outside Indian Union. (*c*) Including Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts.

* The figures above the line are averages of five months from April 1961 to August 1961 and those below are averages of seven months from September 1961 to March 1962.

STATEMENT 27

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS MAINTAINING ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

	Number of reporting banks	DEMAND AND TIME LIABILITIES: Aggregate liabilities (a) [(4+9)—(7+12)]	Aggregate deposits (6+11)	DEMAND: Total	DEMAND: Deposits: Inter-bank	DEMAND: Deposits: Others	DEMAND: Borrowings from banks	DEMAND: Others (b)	TIME: Total	TIME: Deposits: Inter-bank	TIME: Deposits: Others	TIME: Borrowings from banks	TIME: Others (c)	Borrowings from Reserve Bank	Borrowings from State Bank and/or a notified bank: Total	Borrowings from State Bank and/or a notified bank: Demand	Borrowings from State Bank and/or a notified bank: Time
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average of Friday figures																	
1950-51 ...		**17,20**		**9,52**			1,44	8,09	**10,02**			91	9,11				
1955-56 ...		**17,20**		**10,76**			33	10,43	**15,44**			3	15,41	11,22	**19**	19 (*f*)	1(*f*)
1956-57 ...		**30,01**		**13,95**			1,03	12,92	**17,11**			1	17,10	18,61	**70**	58	12
1957-58 ...		**33,16**		**16,51**			1,05	15,46	**17,80**			10	17,70	30,30	**1,58**	97	61
1958-59 ...		**40,14**		**20,18**			1,39	18,79	**21,37**			2	21,35	46,80	**67**	31	**36**
1959-60 ...		**46,88**		**23,30**			1,96	21,34	**25,54**			—	25,54	67,60	**6,56**	5,61	95
1960-61 ...		**53,86**		**22,97**			36	22,61	**31,52**			28	31,24	88,01	**7,61**	6,04	1,56
		(35,79)†	31,70†		7,06†	13,68†		79†		13,19†	18,01†		3,31†				
1961-62 ...		**63,51 (39,94)**	**36,45**	**25,21**	7,89	16,29	20	82	**38,56**	15,68	20,15	6	2,68	114,03	**1,96**	45	1,51
As at the close of last Friday																	
1950-51 ...	7	**17,77**		**9,81**			1,04	8,77	**10,11**			1,11	9,00				
1955-56 ...	17	**28,49**		**12,30**			37	11,93	**16,56**			—	16,56	13,20	**16**	16	—
1956-57 ...	18	**32,00**		**15,59**			74	14,85	**17,32**			17	17,15	22,28	**54**	43	11
1957-58 ...	16	**36,03**		**18,66**			1,64	17,02	**19,03**			3	19,00	35,01	**81**	53	28
1958-59 ...	16	**41,51**		**19,50**			1,11	18,39	**23,13**			—	23,13	49,72	**42**	19	23
1959-60 ...	20	**48,38**		**24,57**			1,59	22,98	**25,41**			—	25,41	75,17	**8,00**	5,67	2,33
1960-61 ...	20	**63,28 (38,90)**	**34,93**	**25,95**	9,45	15,61	—	89	**37,33**	14,93	19,32	—	3,07	88,29	**1,44**	26	1,18
1961-62 ...	19	**65,62 (41,33)**	**38,29**	**29,02**	9,93	18,08	40	62	**36,99**	14,36	20,22	—	2,42	122,77	**1,47**	37	1,10
1961-62 (Weekly) Friday figures																	
1961																	
April 7 ...	20	**65,44 (40,18)**	**36,02**	**26,65**	9,23	16,34	—	1,08	**38,79**	16,04	19,68	—	3,07	84,40	**1,21**	3	1,18
,, 14 ...	20	**65,95 (40,77)**	**36,70**	**26,04**	8,29	16,73	—	1,02	**39,91**	16,90	19,97	—	3,04	83,17	**1,52**	4	1,48
,, 21 ...	20	**66,28 (40,85)**	**36,91**	**25,76**	8,05	16,70	1	1,01	**40,52**	17,38	20,21	—	2,93	83,57	**1,39**	10	1,28
,, 28 ...	20	**66,30 (40,20)**	**36,75**	**25,51**	7,99	16,58	—	94	**40,79**	18,10	20,17	—	2,52	84,74	**1,29**	15	1,13
May 5 ...	19	**67,49 (41,23)**	**37,05**	**26,22**	8,57	16,75	—	91	**41,27**	17,69	20,30	—	3,27	87,15	**88**	8	80
,, 12 ...	19	**66,69 (40,58)**	**36,58**	**25,72**	8,39	16,43	—	90	**40,97**	17,72	20,15	—	3,10	88,08	**1,27**	37	90
,, 19 ...	19	**64,86 (39,77)**	**35,89**	**24,92**	7,76	16,01	25	90	**40,19**	17,33	19,88	—	2,98	89,36	**2,28**	1,06	1,22
,, 26 ...	19	**65,65 (40,32)**	**36,21**	**26,56**	8,66	16,52	31	1,06	**39,40**	16,67	19,68	—	3,05	90,99	**1,58**	18	1,40

June	2	...	19	**64,66 (40,21)**	**36,39**	**25,66**	7,83	16,54	39	91	**39,39**	16,62	19,85	—	2,92	92,58	**1,50**	2	1,48
,,	9	...	19	**64,12 (40,27)**	**36,40**	**25,70**	7,60	16,77	43	90	**38,85**	16,26	19,63	—	2,96	93,96	**1,93**	33	1,60
,,	16	...	19	**64,48 (40,54)**	**36,73**	**26,15**	7,94	16,97	39	84	**38,73**	16,00	19,76	—	2,97	96,73	**1,75**	36	1,40
,,	23	...	19	**65,21 (41,30)**	**37,28**	**27,48**	8,53	17,34	59	1,02	**38,32**	15,38	19,94	—	3,00	101,26	**1,77**	37	1,40
,,	30	...	19	**69,87 (41,57)**	**37,75**	**31,06**	11,84	17,50	84	89	**39,64**	16,47	20,25	—	2,93	113,52	**1,42**	2	1,40
July	7	...	19	**68,08 (40,98)**	**37,32**	**28,02**	10,04	17,10	—	88	**40,06**	17,07	20,21	—	2,78	112,88	**1,31**	16	1,15
,,	14	...	19	**66,38 (40,90)**	**37,13**	**27,01**	9,04	16,58	50	90	**39,86**	16,44	20,55	—	2,88	111,28	**1,38**	17	1,21
,,	21	...	19	**66,27 (40,79)**	**36,93**	**26,06**	8,29	16,49	40	88	**40,61**	17,19	20,44	—	2,98	110,42	**1,72**	17	1,55
,,	28	...	19	**66,16 (40,87)**	**37,07**	**26,28**	8,51	16,47	40	90	**40,28**	16,77	20,60	—	2,90	111,21	**1,86**	33	1,53
August	4	...	19	**64,37 (40,92)**	**37,12**	**25,39**	7,73	16,25	56	86	**39,54**	15,72	20,87	—	2,95	111,97	**1,72**	21	1,51
,,	11	...	19	**65,12 (40,80)**	**37,07**	**25,42**	7,88	16,46	28	81	**39,98**	16,45	20,61	—	2,92	113,13	**1,83**	28	1,56
,,	18	...	19	**64,86 (40,26)**	**36,43**	**24,81**	7,66	15,94	28	93	**40,32**	16,93	20,49	—	2,90	113,10	**1,88**	32	1,56
,,	25	...	19	**65,73 (40,00)**	**36,22**	**25,00**	7,96	15,75	50	79	**41,22**	17,78	20,47	—	2,98	112,99	**2,05**	30	1,75
September	1	...	19	**65,29 (39,86)**	**35,83**	**25,08**	7,92	15,63	71	82	**40,92**	17,52	20,20	—	3,20	114,12	**2,23**	72	1,51
,,	8	...	19	**62,24 (39,60)**	**36,17**	**24,04**	7,42	15,71	3	88	**38,23**	15,22	20,46	—	2,55	118,36	**2,21**	66	1,55
,,	15	...	19	**62,86 (39,92)**	**36,11**	**23,78**	7,17	15,76	4	82	**39,12**	15,77	20,35	—	2,99	118,57	**2,12**	56	1,55
,,	22	...	19	**63,63 (38,71)**	**35,49**	**24,45**	7,79	15,73	7	86	**39,25**	17,12	19,76	—	2,37	118,92	**2,33**	78	1,55
,,	29	...	19	**64,33 (39,92)**	**36,66**	**24,38**	7,40	16,03	12	83	**40,07**	17,01	20,63	—	2,42	120,69	**2,29**	74	1,55
October	6	...	19	**63,55 (39,40)**	**36,17**	**24,31**	7,64	15,50	33	84	**39,57**	16,52	20,67	—	2,38	121,58	**1,96**	41	1,55
,,	13	...	19	**64,29 (39,52)**	**36,29**	**24,29**	7,57	15,62	21	90	**40,20**	17,20	20,67	—	2,33	120,82	**2,26**	71	1,55
,,	20	...	19	**63,43 (39,88)**	**35,77**	**23,66**	7,43	15,16	17	90	**39,94**	16,12	20,61	—	3,21	121,27	**2,18**	63	1,55
,,	27	...	19	**63,22 (39,78)**	**36,11**	**24,21**	7,77	15,37	25	82	**39,26**	15,67	20,74	—	2,86	121,90	**2,00**	45	1,55
November	3	...	19	**62,02 (39,33)**	**35,72**	**23,49**	7,09	15,30	29	82	**38,81**	15,60	20,43	—	2,78	122,03	**2,39**	83	1,56
,,	10	...	19	**59,24 (38,70)**	**35,72**	**23,08**	6,55	15,45	29	80	**36,45**	13,99	20,28	—	2,18	125,10	**2,74**	1,19	1,55
,,	17	...	19	**61,20 (39,23)**	**36,21**	**23,02**	6,58	15,40	30	74	**38,48**	15,39	20,81	—	2,27	123,25	**2,13**	58	1,55
,,	24	...	19	**61,30 (38,73)**	**35,63**	**23,41**	6,76	15,49	45	71	**38,34**	15,82	20,14	—	2,39	123,59	**1,82**	27	1,55
December	1	...	19	**61,79 (39,17)**	**35,86**	**24,26**	7,44	15,73	35	73	**37,88**	15,17	20,13	—	2,58	123,80	**1,97**	33	1,64
,,	8	...	19	**61,98 (39,39)**	**36,00**	**23,78**	7,41	15,65	—	72	**38,20**	15,18	20,34	—	2,67	124,47	**1,88**	24	1,64
,,	15	...	19	**61,35 (39,18)**	**35,79**	**23,98**	7,33	15,66	28	72	**37,65**	14,84	20,13	—	2,68	125,02	**1,84**	29	1,55
,,	22	...	19	**60,78 (38,79)**	**35,30**	**24,03**	7,36	15,95	4	69	**37,70**	14,63	19,36	91	2,80	124,81	**2,48**	93	1,55
,,	29	...	19	**60,58 (39,70)**	**36,60**	**24,68**	7,37	16,52	8	71	**35,98**	13,51	20,08	—	2,39	127,73	**2,41**	86	1,55
1962																			
January	5	...	19	**57,88 (37,02)**	**36,05**	**24,02**	7,24	16,05	—	73	**35,87**	13,62	19,99	2,01	24	127,74	**2,20**	65	1,55
,,	12	...	19	**59,64 (39,32)**	**36,16**	**23,51**	6,64	16,16	—	71	**36,13**	13,68	20,00	—	2,45	127,57	**2,56**	90	1,66
,,	19	...	19	**60,38 (39,88)**	**36,86**	**24,37**	6,97	16,68	—	72	**36,01**	13,53	20,18	—	2,30	128,40	**2,46**	81	1,66
,,	26	...	19	**60,83 (39,84)**	**36,53**	**24,32**	7,22	16,38	—	71	**36,51**	13,76	20,15	—	2,59	128,42	**2,50**	85	1,66
February	2	...	19	**61,01 (39,49)**	**36,34**	**25,33**	8,00	16,63	—	70	**35,67**	13,52	19,71	—	2,44	127,48	**2,70**	85	1,85
,,	9	...	19	**61,41 (39,74)**	**36,61**	**25,43**	7,92	16,80	—	71	**35,99**	13,75	19,81	—	2,42	128,09	**2,57**	72	1,85
,,	16	...	19	**61,12 (39,39)**	**36,22**	**25,03**	7,80	16,57	—	66	**36,09**	13,93	19,65	—	2,51	128,14	**2,37**	52	1,85
,,	23	...	19	**62,01 (39,96)**	**36,52**	**25,42**	8,03	16,68	—	71	**36,59**	14,03	19,83	—	2,73	126,97	**2,25**	40	1,85
March	2	...	19	**60,79 (39,55)**	**36,08**	**24,69**	7,46	16,55	—	68	**36,10**	13,78	19,53	—	2,79	126,14	**2,05**	20	1,85
,,	9	...	19	**60,81 (39,43)**	**36,37**	**24,89**	7,34	16,80	8	67	**36,00**	14,04	19,57	—	2,40	125,76	**2,06**	21	1,85
,,	16	...	19	**61,61 (39,92)**	**36,73**	**25,51**	7,92	16,88	—	70	**36,10**	13,77	19,84	—	2,49	125,79	**2,04**	37	1,66
,,	23	...	19	**62,39 (40,08)**	**36,88**	**25,90**	8,14	17,07	—	69	**36,49**	14,17	19,82	—	2,51	124,03	**1,93**	43	1,50
,,	30	...	19	**65,62 (41,33)**	**38,29**	**29,02**	9,93	18,08	40	62	**36,99**	14,36	20,22	—	2,42	122,77	**1,47**	37	1,10

[For footnotes, please, see end of the Statement.]

STATEMENT 27—(*Contd.*)

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS MAINTAINING ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

		ASSETS												
	Borrowings from the Refinance Corporation for Industry	Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank			Balances with other banks in current account	Investments in Government securities (*d*)	Money at call and short notice	Bank credit				*19*	*23*	*25*
		Total	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank				Total (*e*)	Advances		Bills purchased and discounted	*As percentage of aggregate liabilities*		
									Loans, cash credits and overdrafts	Due from banks				
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Average of Friday figures														
1950-51 ...		**97**	49	48				**12,16**	9,59		2,57	*5.6*	—	*70.7*
1955-56 ...		**1,41**	74	67	85	13,28	2,57	**22,55**	17,70		4,85	*5.5*	*51.4*	*87.3*
1956-57 ...		..	82	..	1,12	14,88	3,64	**32,43**	25,73		6,70	..	*49.6*	*108.0*
1957-58 ...		..	84	..	1,52	14,15	4,30	**46,98**	36,65		10,33	..	*42.7*	*141.7*
1958-59 ...		**1,85**	76	1,09	1,80	16,54	6,47	**63,49**	49,87		13,62	*4.6*	*41.2*	*158.1*
1959-60 ...		**2,06**	76	1,30	2,50	19,17	9,40	**89,43**	70,63		18,80	*4.4*	*40.9*	*190.8*
1960-61 ...	—	**2,12**	69	1,43	3,13	20,92	9,76	**118,49**	101,73		16,76	*3.9*	*38.4*	*220.0*
								(57,71)†	57,61†	68,42†	10†			*(161.2)*
1961-62 ...	51	**2,15**	61	1,55	3,42	22,24	9,78	**150,42 (147,40)**	147,35	3,01	6	*3.4*	*35.0*	*236.8 (369.0)*
As at the close of last Friday														
1950-51 ...		**1,08**	58	50				**13,86**	10,67		3,19	—	—	*78.0*
1955-56 ...		**2,02**	95	1,07	1,59	13,76	2,99	**25,35**	19,25		6,10	*7.1*	*48.3*	*89.0*
1956-57 ...		..	1,07	..	2,85	14,87	3,03	**35,46**	26,28		9,18	..	*46.5*	*110.8*
1957-58 ...		**2,39**	90	1,49	2,11	14,26	6,71	**51,19**	39,08		12,11	*6.6*	*39.6*	*142.1*
1958-59 ...		**1,88**	88	1,00	1,86	17,10	8,01	**67,03**	50,05		16,99	*4.5*	*41.2*	*161.5*
1959-60 ...		**2,82**	1,31	1,51	2,55	19,14	8,84	**97,17**	76,02		21,15	*5.8*	*39.6*	*200.8*
1960-61 ...	—	**2,60**	1,01	1,59	4,39	21,78	10,15	**124,48 (62,08)**	61,99	62,40	9	*4.1*	*34.4*	*196.7 (159.6)*
1961-62 ...	45	**2,35**	61	1,73	3,62	23,27	10,57	**160,99 (160,97)**	160,93	2	4	*3.6*	*35.5*	*245.4 (389.5)*
1961-62 (Weekly) Friday figures														
1961														
April 7 ...	—	**2,40**	73	1,66	3,73	21,78	12,80	**121,34 (72,45)**	72,36	48,89	9	*3.7*	*33.3*	*185.4 (176.1)*
,, 14 ...	—	**2,19**	70	1,49	3,72	21,77	12,45	**120,56 (99,03)**	98,92	21,53	11	*3.3*	*33.0*	*182.8 (238.8)*
,, 21 ...	—	**2,24**	67	1,58	3,75	21,73	13,11	**120,41 (98,16)**	98,07	22,25	9	*3.4*	*32.8*	*181.7 (236.3)*
,, 28 ...	—	**2,07**	59	1,48	3,94	22,24	12,62	**120,76 (95,61)**	95,54	25,15	7	*3.1*	*33.6*	*182.1 (237.8)*
May 5 ...	—	**2,25**	64	1,61	3,50	22,16	12,85	**123,70 (114,34)**	114,27	9,36	7	*3.3*	*32.8*	*183.3 (277·3)*
,, 12 ...	—	**2,30**	68	1,62	3,30	21,86	13,06	**125,25 (115,59)**	115,53	9,66	6	*3.4*	*32.8*	*187.8 (284.9)*
,, 19 ...	—	**1,97**	65	1,32	3,26	21,88	12,90	**126,30 (116,64)**	116,57	9,65	7	*3.0*	*33.7*	*194.7 (293.3)*
,, 26 ...	—	**1,95**	65	1,30	3,73	21,83	12,64	**127,08 (117,59)**	117,53	9,49	5	*3.0*	*33.3*	*193.6 (291.6)*

June	2	...	—	**1,99**	62	1,37	3,87	21,86	12,49	**127,37 (127,37)**	127,33	—	4	*3.1*	*33.8*	*197.0 (316.8)*
,,	9	...	—	**2,39**	60	1,79	4,15	21,81	12,92	**127,76 (127,76)**	127,70	—	5	*3.7*	*34.0*	*199.2 (317.3)*
,,	16	...	—	**2,12**	65	1,47	3,63	21,85	13,20	**130,67 (130,67)**	130,62	—	5	*3.3*	*33.9*	*202.6 (322.3)*
,,	23	...	—	**2,99**	69	2,30	3,72	21,81	12,93	**135,46 (135,46)**	135,41	—	5	*4.6*	*33.4*	*207.7 (328.0)*
,,	30	...	—	**6,15**	73	5,41	4,58	21,81	15,97	**145,41 (145,41)**	145,36	—	5	*8.8*	*31.2*	*208.1 (349.8)*
July	7	...	—	**2,86**	68	2,18	3,75	21,11	16,24	**145,89 (145,89)**	145,84	—	5	*4.2*	*31.0*	*214.3 (356.0)*
,,	14	...	—	**2,35**	64	1,70	3,25	21,81	15,10	**146,37 (146,37)**	146,27	—	9	*3.5*	*32.9*	*220.5 (357.8)*
,,	21	...	—	**2,06**	61	1,45	3,32	21,81	14,01	**147,63 (147,63)**	147,58	—	5	*3.1*	*32.9*	*222.8 (361.9)*
,,	28	...	—	**1,99**	62	1,36	3,04	21,82	12,76	**149,15 (149,15)**	149,11	—	4	*3.0*	*33.0*	*225.4 (364.9)*
August	4	...	—	**2,22**	62	1,60	3,67	21,11	10,70	**150,54 (150,54)**	150,48	—	6	*3.5*	*32.8*	*233.9 (367.8)*
,,	11	...	—	**2,34**	62	1,72	3,53	21,05	10,41	**151,38 (151,38)**	151,32	—	5	*3.6*	*32.3*	*232.4 (371.1)*
,,	18	...	—	**2,02**	65	1,38	3,73	20,99	9,80	**151,73 (151,73)**	151,69	—	4	*3.1*	*32.4*	*234.0 (376.9)*
,,	25	...	—	**1,85**	62	1,23	4,29	20,99	10,24	**145,70 (145,70)**	145,66	—	4	*2.8*	*31.9*	*221.7 (364.3)*
September	1	...	45	**1,95**	55	1,39	3,06	21,06	9,24	**154,65 (154,65)**	154,61	—	5	*3.0*	*32.3*	*236·9 (388.0)*
,,	8	...	45	**1,85**	57	1,28	2,95	22,04	7,60	**156,61 (156,61)**	156,57	—	4	*3.0*	*35.4*	*251.6 (395.5)*
,,	15	...	45	**1,97**	59	1,38	3,30	22,33	7,10	**156,24 (156,19)**	156,13	5	5	*3.1*	*35.5*	*248.5 (391.3)*
,,	22	...	45	**1,78**	60	1,19	3,67	22,53	7,58	**157,18 (157,18)**	157,12	—	5	*2.8*	*35.4*	*247.0 (406.0)*
,,	29	...	45	**2,03**	60	1,43	3,39	22,58	9,06	**157,39 (157,39)**	157,34	—	5	*3.2*	*35.1*	*244.7 (394.3)*
October	6	...	45	**1,92**	57	1,35	3,46	22,54	8,42	**157,83 (157,83)**	157,78	—	5	*3.0*	*35.5*	*248.3 (400.6)*
,,	13	...	45	**1,93**	61	1,32	3,46	22,55	8,04	**158,27 (158,27)**	158,20	—	7	*3.0*	*35.1*	*246.2 (400.5)*
,,	20	...	45	**1,98**	61	1,36	3,36	22,55	8,13	**157,90 (157,90)**	157,84	—	6	*3.1*	*35.6*	*248.9 (396.0)*
,,	27	...	45	**1,85**	64	1,21	3,68	22,56	7,64	**159,66 (159,66)**	159,60	—	6	*3.0*	*35.7*	*252.5 (401.3)*
November	3	...	45	**1,95**	57	1,38	2,94	22,67	7,09	**159,24 (159,24)**	159,08	—	16	*3.2*	*36.6*	*256.8 (404.9)*
,,	10	...	45	**2,10**	62	1,48	3,09	22,42	6,35	**160,73 (160,68)**	160,64	5	4	*3.6*	*37.9*	*271.4 (415.2)*
,,	17	...	45	**2,01**	61	1,40	3,25	22,39	5,97	**160,48 (160,41)**	160,38	7	3	*3.3*	*36.6*	*262.2 (408.9)*
,,	24	...	45	**1,97**	63	1,35	3,39	22,39	5,99	**161,11 (161,11)**	161,06	—	4	*3.2*	*36.6*	*262.8 (416.0)*
December	1	...	45	**1,87**	53	1,35	3,66	22,41	5,50	**161,91 (161,85)**	161,80	6	5	*3.0*	*36.3*	*262.0 (413.2)*
,,	8	...	45	**1,73**	54	1,19	3,09	22,41	5,75	**162,20 (162,14)**	162,09	6	5	*2.8*	*36.2*	*261.7 (411.6)*
,,	15	...	45	**1,75**	58	1,17	2,80	22,41	6,38	**161,99 (161,95)**	161,91	4	4	*2.9*	*36.5*	*264.1 (413.4)*
,,	22	...	45	**1,85**	57	1,28	3,07	22,41	6,15	**162,16 (162,13)**	162,09	3	3	*3.0*	*36.9*	*266.8 (418.0)*
,,	29	...	45	**2,63**	57	2,05	3,34	22,41	6,06	**162,54 (162,46)**	162,42	8	4	*4.3*	*37.0*	*268.3 (409.2)*
1962																
January	5	...	45	**2,39**	54	1,85	3,67	22,51	6,39	**162,57 (162,51)**	162,44	6	7	*4.1*	*38.9*	*280.9 (439.0)*
,,	12	...	45	**2,04**	52	1,51	3,31	22,50	7,00	**162,80 (162,75)**	162,66	5	9	*3.4*	*37.7*	*273.0 (413.9)*
,,	19	...	45	**1,94**	58	1,36	3,61	22,52	7,83	**162,94 (162,93)**	162,88	1	6	*3.2*	*37.3*	*269.9 (408.6)*
,,	26	...	45	**1,89**	58	1,31	2,81	22,63	9,31	**162,86 (162,86)**	162,76	—	9	*3.1*	*37.2*	*267.7 (408.8)*
February	2	...	45	**1,84**	53	1,31	3,10	22,94	7,98	**163,73 (163,73)**	163,66	1	7	*3.0*	*37.6*	*268.4 (414.7)*
,,	9	...	45	**1,87**	55	1,32	3,34	23,15	8,77	**163,39 (163,39)**	163,33	1	5	*3.0*	*37.7*	*266.1 (411.2)*
,,	16	...	45	**1,97**	60	1,37	2,68	23,15	8,32	**166,37 (166,37)**	166,32	1	5	*3.2*	*37.9*	*272.2 (422.3)*
,,	23	...	13,37	**1,88**	56	1,32	3,11	23,16	8,47	**164,16 (164,16)**	164,12	1	4	*3.0*	*37.3*	*264.7 (410.9)*
March	2	...	45	**1,99**	52	1,47	3,07	23,16	8,35	**161,62 (161,61)**	161,57	—	5	*3.3*	*38.1*	*265.9 (408.7)*
,,	9	...	45	**1,94**	55	1,39	3,18	23,16	8,14	**161,86 (161,86)**	161,81	—	5	*3.2*	*38.1*	*266.1 (410.5)*
,,	16	...	45	**1,95**	56	1,39	3,15	23,21	9,58	**160,04 (160,04)**	159,99	—	5	*3.2*	*37.7*	*259.8 (400.9)*
,,	23	...	45	**2,17**	60	1,57	2,91	23,27	10,31	**159,75 (159,75)**	159,72	—	3	*3.5*	*37.3*	*256.1 (398.6)*
,,	30	...	45	**2,35**	61	1,73	3,62	23,27	10,57	**160,99 (160,97)**	160,93	2	4	*3.6*	*35.5*	*245.4 (389.5)*

Note : Compiled from information supplied under Section 44 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. This Statement has been recast to show separate figures of inter-bank transactions in respect of deposits and advances and borrowings from the Refinance Corporation for Industry which are available since January 6, 1961.

(*a*) Figures in brackets are exclusive of inter-bank deposits. (*b*) Corresponds to the total of columns 5, 6 and 8 upto 1960-61. (*c*) Corresponds to the total for columns 10, 11 & 13 upto 1960-61. (*d*) At book value; includes Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts. (*e*) Figures in brackets are exclusive of 'due from banks'. (*f*) Average of 51 weeks.

† Average of last 13 weeks.

STATEMENT 28

RESERVES OF SCHEDULED BANKS AND STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Last week	All Scheduled Banks		Indian Scheduled Banks		Foreign Banks		State Co-operative Banks	
	Statutory minimum	Excess	Statutory minimum	Excess	Statutory minimum	Excess	Statutory minimum	Excess
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51 ..	**36,57**	**21,78**	29,22	16,78	7,35	5,00	..	..
1955-56 ..	**40,09**	**8,81**	32,30	6,59	7,79	2,22	**47**	**59**
1956-57 ..	**44,38**	**6,56**	36,48	4,41	7,90	2,15	**56**	**60**
1957-58 ..	**51,56**	**13,73**	42,75	9,38	8,81	4,36	**66**	**1,17**
1958-59 ..	**55,44**	**8,11**	47,45	6,61	8,00	1,50	**72**	**1,13**
1959-60 ..	**64,83**	**14,13**	55,98	10,43	8,85	3,69	**87**	**1,07**
1960-61 ..	**62,69**	**12,67**	54,02	11,01	8,67	1,67	**1,02**	**74**
1961-62	**67,49**	**6,07**	58,63	4,41	8,86	1,66	**1,10**	**98**
April 1960 ..	**80,90**	**7,67**	72,07	6,24	8,83	1,44	**1,03**	**53**
May ,, ..	**85,41**	**7,97**	74,89	6,08	10,52	1,89	**94**	**89**
June ,, ..	**96,59**	**9,07**	84,45	7,88	12,15	1,19	**89**	**2,34**
July ,, ..	**102,23**	**10,69**	87,18	4,00	15,05	6,70	**90**	**1,15**
August ,, ..	**105,46**	**11,67**	85,90	9,57	19,56	2,10	**92**	**44**
September ,, ..	**94,53**	**8,99**	78,97	7,21	15,57	1,78	**84**	**44**
October ,, ..	**92,62**	**7,64**	75,44	6,59	17,18	1,05	**81**	**53**
November ,, ..	**76,94**	**15,05**	64,91	11,47	12,03	3,57	**80**	**64**
December ,, ..	**75,93**	**15,94**	64,12	13,26	11,81	2,68	**85**	**64**
January 1961 ..	**61,63**	**15,19**	52,65	12,84	8,98	2,34	**89**	**49**
February ,, ..	**62,07**	**12,65**	53,11	9,57	8,96	3,08	**90**	**74**
March ,, ..	**62,69**	**12,67**	54,02	11,01	8,67	1,67	**1,02**	**74**
April ,, ..	**64,36**	**13,14**	55,55	10,05	8,81	3,08	**1,05**	**78**
May ,, ..	**64,13**	**12,43**	54,89	9,76	9,24	2,67	**1,06**	**67**
June ,, ..	**64,37**	**19,68**	55,14	16,11	9,23	3,58	**1,17**	**2,98**
July ,, ..	**64,64**	**20,05**	55,56	17,82	9,08	2,23	**1,06**	**64**
August ,, ..	**64,90**	**26,89**	55,34	23,21	9,56	3,68	**1,04**	**44**
September ,, ..	**64,52**	**13,43**	55,48	10,46	9,03	2,97	**1,01**	**47**
October ,, ..	**65,29**	**13,99**	56,17	10,93	9,12	3,06	**1,00**	**48**
November ,, ..	**65,03**	**17,36**	55,95	14,95	9,08	2,41	**97**	**62**
December ,, ..	**65,21**	**17,59**	55,91	13,69	9,30	3,90	**98**	**89**
January 1962 ..	**66,82**	**12,56**	57,42	9,79	9,39	2,77	**97**	**53**
February ,, ..	**66,72**	**8,74**	57,64	6,66	9,08	2,07	**1,00**	**49**
March ,, ..	**67,49**	**6,07**	58,63	4,41	8,86	1,66	**1,10**	**98**

STATEMENT 29

MONEY RATES

(Per cent per annum

		RESERVE BANK OF INDIA								
			ADVANCES TO SCHEDULED BANKS[1]		ADVANCES TO STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS					
	Bank rate	For general banking purposes [Sec. 17 (4) (*a*)]	For financing bonafide commercial or trade transactions [Sec. 17 (4) (*c*)]	For general banking purposes [Sec. 17 (4) (*a*)]	For financing bonafide commercial or trade transactions [Sec. 17 (2) (*a*) or (4) (*c*)]	For seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops [Sec. 17 (4) (*a*), (2) (*b*) or (4) (*c*)]	For financing co-operative sugar factories [Sec. 17 (2)(*b*) or (4) (*c*)]	For financing cottage industries (Handloom) [Sec. 17 (2) (*bb*) or (4) (*c*)] [2]	Medium-term loans for agricultural purposes [Sec. 17 (4) (AA) read with Sec. 46A (2)(*b*)] [3]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	3½	3½	3-3¼ (*a*)	3½	3½	1½		2(*b*)	1½
1956-57	3½	3½-4(*d*)	3¼-3½(*e*)	3½-4(*f*)	3½	1½		2	1½
1957-58	3½-4(*g*)	4	3½-4(*g*)(*h*)	4	3½-4(*g*)	1½-2(*g*)	3½-4(*g*)	2-2½(*g*)	1½-2(*g*)
1958-59	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2
1959-60	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2
1960-61	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2-2½(*j*)
1961-62	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
April 1961	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
May ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
June ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
July ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
August ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
September ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
October ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
November ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
December ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
January 1962	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
February ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½
March ,,	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2½	2½

	STATE BANK OF INDIA												
		CALL LOAN		DEPOSITS AT NOTICE OF 7 DAYS* §			FIXED DEPOSITS* §						
							1 month			2 months			
	Hundi rate	Advance rate	Scheduled banks[4]	Co-operative banks	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1955-56	4½-5(*c*)	4	3½	3½	..	..	..						
1956-57	5-5¼(*d*)	4-4½(*d*)	3½-4(*d*)	3½-3¾(*d*)	..	..	..						
1957-58	5½-5½(*g*)	4¼-4½(*g*)	4	3¾-4(*g*)	..	..	..						
1958-59 Apr.-Sept.	5½-5¼(*i*)	4½	4	4	..	..	..						
1958-59 Oct.-Mar.					1-3	2½	3						
1959-60	5¼	4½	4	4	1-3	2½	1½-2½						
1960-61¶	5½-6½(*k*)	4½-5	4-6(*l*)	4-4½(*l*)	1·79	2·37	1·53	2·15	2·50	2·50	2·50	@	@
1961-62	6½	5	6	4½	2·88	2·54	@	2·21	2·56	2·50	2·75	3·25	@
April 1961	6½	5	6	4½	2·86	2·53	@	2·50	2·63	2·50	@	3·25	@
May ,,	6½	5	6	4½	3·00	2·54	@	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·75	3·25	@
June ,,	6½	5	6	4½	2·78	2·70	@	2·13	2·50	2·50	2·75	@	@
July ,,	6½	5	6	4½	1·00	2·50	@	2·00	2·50	2·50	@	3·25	@
August ,,	6½	5	6	4½	3·00	@	@	2·18	@	2·50	2·75	@	@
September ,,	6½	5	6	4½	3·00	2·50	@	2·14	@	2·50	@	@	@
October ,,	6½	5	6	4½	@	2·50	@	2·50	@	@	@	@	@
November ,,	6½	5	6	4½	@	@	@	2·50	@	@	@	@	@
December ,,	6½	5	6	4½	3·00	2·50	@	2·15	@	@	@	@	@
January 1962	6½	5	6	4½	@	@	@	2·16	@	@	@	@	@
February ,,	6½	5	6	4½	2·50	3·00	@	2·11	@	@	@	@	@
March ,,	6½	5	6	4½	3·00	@	@	2·15	@	@	@	@	@

[For footnotes, please see end of the Statement.]

STATEMENT 29—(*Contd.*)

MONEY RATES

(*Per cent per annum*)

		STATE BANK OF INDIA—(*Contd.*)						OTHER SELECTED MAJOR SCHEDULED BANKS					
		FIXED DEPOSITS *§—(*Contd.*)									CALL MONEY FROM BANKS *§		
		3 months			6 months			12 months					
		Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1955-56		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$3^{5}/_{16}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1956-57	Apr.-Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	Dec.-Mar.	.. 2-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$-3	2	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$-$4^{5}/_{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$-$4\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$-$4\frac{3}{8}$
1957-58		.. $2\frac{1}{2}$-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$-3	2	2-$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$-$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{1}{8}$	3-$4^{3}/_{16}$
1958-59	Apr.-Sept.	.. $2\frac{1}{2}$-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$-3	2	2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2-$4^{7}/_{16}$	2-$4\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$-$3^{15}/_{16}$
	Oct.-Mar.	.. $2\frac{1}{2}$-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2-$3\frac{1}{2}$	2-$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1-$3\frac{3}{4}$	1-4	$1\frac{1}{2}$-4
1959-60		.. $2\frac{1}{2}$-3	$1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{2}$	2-$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2-$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$-4	$\frac{3}{4}$-$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$-4
1960-61¶		.. 2·39	2·23	2·41	2·32	2·36	2·53	2·72	2·63	2·71	4·29	4·32	3·75
1961-62		.. 3·01	3·19	@	3·26	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·24	4·14	4·07
April	1961	.. 3·00	3·25	@	3·25	3·24	3·25	3·50	3·49	3·50	5·21	5·26	4·99
May	,,	.. 3·00	2·94	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·92	4·77	4·75
June	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·46	4·11	4·22
July	,,	.. 3·00	3·09	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·56	3·50	3·50	3·46	3·34	3·50
August	,,	.. 2·75	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	2·24	2·75	2·84
September	,,	.. 3·00	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·42	3·50	3·50	3·87	3·99	3·58
October	,,	.. 3·00	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·23	4·42	4·33
November	,,	.. @	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·03	4·14	4·14
December	,,	.. 2·75	@	@	3·30	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·07	3·57	3·47
January	1962	.. 3·00	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·49	4·39	4·49
February	,,	.. 3·00	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	4·62	4·54	4·11
March	,,	.. 3·08	@	@	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·50	3·50	3·50	5·05	5·08	4·60

		OTHER SELECTED MAJOR SCHEDULED BANKS—(*Contd.*)								
		DEPOSITS AT NOTICE OF 7 DAYS*§			FIXED DEPOSITS*§					
					1 month			2 months		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1955-56		..	..	..						
1956-57		..	..	..						
1957-58		..	..	..						
1958-59	Apr.-Sept.	..	..	..						
	Oct.-Mar.	.. $2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$-$3\frac{7}{8}$						
1959-60		.. $2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{7}{8}$						
1960-61¶		.. 3·04	2·75	2·77	3·22	3·22	3·15	3·30	3·30	3·24
1961-62		.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·25	3·25	3·19
April	1961	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·99	@	3·25	3·23	3·05
May	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	3·25	@	3·19
June	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	3·00	3·25
July	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	3·25	3·25	@
August	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	@	3·00	3·00	@	@	3·25	@
September	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	@	@	@
October	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	@	3·25	@
November	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	@	@	3·25
December	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·25	@	@
January	1962	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	3·25	@	@
February	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	3·25	@	@
March	,,	.. 3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	@	@	@	@

STATEMENT 29—(*Concld.*)

MONEY RATES

(*Per cent per annum*)

		OTHER SELECTED MAJOR SCHEDULED BANKS—(*Concld.*)									BAZAAR BILL RATE**‡		
		FIXED DEPOSITS*§											
		3 months			6 months			12 months					
		Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1955-56		.. 3 3/8	2½	2½	3 3/8	2½	2½	3	..	..	10⅛	10½-11	12
1956-57	Apr.-Nov.	.. 3¾	3	3	3¾	3	3	3¼	..	..	9¾	10½-11	12
	Dec.-Mar.	.. 2 5/8-4 7/16	2¼-4 3/8	2-4¼	2-4 5/16	2½-4	2-5	2½-4 7/16	2-4	2-4	10½-11¼	10½-11	12-12¾
1957-58		.. 3-4 13/16	2¾-4¾	2½-5	2½-4 11/16	2¼-4¾	2½-5	2½-4½	2-4½	2-5	9¾-11¼	9¾-11½	12¾-12 27/32
1958-59	Apr.-Sept.	.. 2¼-4 11/16	2½-4 5/8	2-5	2½-4 11/16	2½-4 7/8	2¾-4½	2-4½	2½-4½	2½-5	8¼-10½	9-11¼	12 27/32
	Oct.-Mar.	.. 2¾-4	2½-4	2½-4	2½-4	2-4	2½-4	2¾-4	2-4	2½-4			
1959-60		.. 2¾-4	2½-4	2¾-4	2¾-4	2½-4	2½-4	2¾-4	2½-4	2½-4	9-11¼	9-10½	12-12 27/32
1960-61¶		.. 3.50	3.47	3.40	3.49	3.41	3.47	3.43	3.21	3.29	9.00-12.00	9.50-13.00	12.00-13.92
1961-62		3.50	3.41	3.47	3.75	3.71	3.74	3.98	3.95	3.98	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.50	13.92
April	1961	.. 3.50	3·38	3·44	3·74	3·64	3·74	4·00	3·89	3·99	12·00	13·00	13·92
May	,,	.. 3.50	3.46	3.50	3.75	3.65	3.75	4.00	3.88	3.98	12.00	13.50	13.92
June	,,	.. 3.50	3.47	3.15	3.75	3.71	3.74	4.00	3.97	3.90	12.00	12.50	13.92
July	,,	.. 3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.73	3.74	4.00	3.98	3.98	12.00	12.50	13.92
August	,,	.. @	3.31	3.50	3.75	3.74	3.70	4.00	3.93	4.00	10.50-12.00	12.50	13.92
September	,,	.. 3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.69	3.73	4.00	3.91	4.00	12.00	12.50	13.92
October	,,	.. 3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.63	3.75	4.00	3.95	3.99	12.00	12.50	13.92
November	,,	.. @	3.38	3.50	3.75	3.73	3.75	4.00	3.97	3.96	12.00	12.50	13.92
December	,,	.. 3.50	3.33	3.50	3.75	3.74	3.75	4.00	3.88	3.99	12.00	12.50	13.92
January	1962	.. @	@	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.74	4.00	3.95	3.98	12.00	12.50	13.92
February	,,	.. @	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	3.97	4.00	12.00	12.50	13.92
March	,,	.. @	@	3.50	3.75	3.68	3.72	3.91	3.99	4.00	12.00	12.50	13.92

(1) Effective from October 1, 1960, the rate is 1% above the Bank rate for borrowings above 50% and upto 100% of the average of the reserves required to be maintained by each bank under the sub-section (*i*) of Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act during each week of the previous quarter and 2% above the Bank rate for borrowings beyond this further limit. (2) 1½% below the Bank rate. (3) 2% below the Bank rate upto October 31, 1960 and 1½% below the Bank rate thereafter. (4) Prior to October 1, 1960 the rates relate to call loans above Rs. 5 lakhs ; the loans below Rs. 5 lakhs were charged quarter per cent more during this period.

(*a*) With effect from March 1, 1956. (*b*) In force from January 1956. (*c*) From March 7, 1956. (*d*) With effect from February 1, 1957. (*e*) With effect from November 21, 1956. (*f*) With effect from February 16, 1957. (*g*) With effect from May 16, 1957. (*h*) The effective borrowing rate including the stamp duties on usance bills was 4 per cent from February 1, 1957 to May 15, 1957 and 4.2 per cent thereafter. (*i*) From October 27, 1958. (*j*) From November 1, 1960. (*k*) 6% with effect from May 15, 1960 and 6½ per cent with effect from October 1, 1960. (*l*) With effect from October 1, 1960.

@ No transaction. *Prior to December 1956, data relate to last Friday of the years ; from December 1956 to April 1960, data provide ranges during the period ; subsequent data give weighted averages. § The rates relate to local head offices of the banks and include brokerage upto September 1958 and are exclusive of brokerage thereafter. ‡ Rate at which bills of small traders are reported to have been discounted by shroffs. These are unofficial quotations. **Prior to December 1956, data relate to last Friday of the years/months ; subsequent data provide ranges during the period. ¶ Average of eleven months for columns 14 to 16, 23 to 37 and 44 to 52 and of six months for columns 17 to 22 and 38 to 43.

Source : State Bank of India and other selected major scheduled banks.

STATE

MONEY SUPPLY WITH

	Last Friday		CURRENCY WITH THE PUBLIC						
			Notes in circulation (*a*) (*b*) (*c*)	Circulation of rupee coin (*a*) (*d*)	Circulation of small coins (*d*) (*e*)	Balances of Central and State Governments held at Treasuries (*e*)	Cash on hand with scheduled and reporting non-scheduled and state co-operative banks	**Currency with the public (1+2+3−4−5)**	Variations in currency with the public
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1950-51	..	1,238·60	135·68	75·76	4·42	39·10	**1,406·52**	+ 81·72
2	1955-56	..	1,424·23	123·58	65·79	1·14	41·45	**1,571·01**	+193·89
3	1956-57	..	1,483·20	118·30	66·24	5·31	39·70	**1,622·73**	+ 51·72
4	1957-58	..	1,535·96	116·99	66·94	4·23	41·59	**1,674·07**	+ 51·34
5	1958-59	..	1,658·36	121·42	66·66	6·64	47·78	**1,792·02**	+117·95
6	1959-60	..	1,801·73	131·22	68·15	2·95	67·29	**1,930·86**	+138·84
7	1960-61	..	1,941·57	141·69	71·02	6·44	49·79	**2,098·05**	+167·19
8	1961-62	..	2,027·13	150·18	78·95	2·05†	52·43†	**2,201·79**	+103·74
9	April 1960	..	1,840·42	133·05	69·00	6·64	53·79	**1,982·04**	+ 51·18
10	May	,, ..	1,817·82	135·78	69·97	6·08	51·70	**1,965·79**	− 16·25
11	June	,, ..	1,792·82	134·24	70·11	6·80	51·24	**1,939·13**	− 26·66
12	July	,, ..	1,750·83	130·66	70·32	6·07	48·23	**1,897·51**	− 41·62
13	August	,, ..	1,733·42	129·07	70·44	5·93	49·56	**1,877·44**	− 20·07
14	September	,, ..	1,746·87	128·67	70·29	5·01	50·93	**1,889·89**	+ 12·45
15	October	,, ..	1,751·01	130·64	68·88	5·09	52·77	**1,892·67**	+ 2·78
16	November	,, ..	1,767·80	130·44	68·35	5·35	49·45	**1,911·79**	+ 19·12
17	December	,, ..	1,825·81	133·87	68·73	4·94	56·01	**1,967·46**	+ 55·67
18	January 1961	..	1,866·32	136·65	69·25	6·02	51·96	**2,014·24**	+ 46·78
19	February	,, ..	1,882·16	139·03	70·12	5·68	49·24	**2,036·39**	+ 22·15
20	March	,, ..	1,941·57	141·69	71·02	6·44	49·79	**2,098·05**	+ 61·66
21	April	,, ..	1,939·26	144·07	72·04	6·01	51·53	**2,097·83**	− 0·22
22	May	,, ..	1,920·07	147·47	72·97	6·16	50·56	**2,083·79**	− 14·04
23	June	,, ..	1,890·24	145·82	73·29	5·42	61·01	**2,042·92**	− 40·87
24	July	,, ..	1,847·59	142·52	73·78	5·19	47·43	**2,011·27**	− 31·65
25	August	,, ..	1,834·22	140·67	74·14	5·04	48·83	**1,995·16**	− 16·11
26	September	,, ..	1,814·07	137·98	74·68	4·91	46·51	**1,975·31**	− 19·85
27	October	,, ..	1,839·08	139·39	75·08	3·55	53·26	**1,996·74**	+ 21·43
28	November	,, ..	1,859·50	142·06	75·66	3·38	52·07	**2,021·77**	+ 25·03
29	December	,, ..	1,900·49	143·68	76·27	2·87†	57·95	**2,059·62**	+ 37·85
30	January 1962	..	1,937·43	145·12	76·92	4·55†	49·81	**2,105·11**	+ 45·49
31	February	,, ..	1,984·25	147·60	77·58	3·21†	51·47	**2,154·75**	+ 49·64
32	March	,, ..	2,027·13	150·18	78·95	2·05†	52·43†	**2,201·79**	+ 47·04

Note : (1) No adjustments have been made for the net inward or outward movements of currency. (2) This Statement has been recast to include circulation of small coins. As a result, the amount of currency with the public (Column 6) and the total money supply with the public (Column 12) given in this Statement will not agree with the figures hitherto published in the corresponding Statement of the Report on Currency and Finance. (3) Under Column 8, net demand deposits have been given instead of net demand liabilities as hitherto. The revised figures include (*i*) in respect of scheduled banks, non-bank demand deposits and non-deposit 'other' liabilities upto October 1960 and non-bank demand deposits only thereafter, (*ii*) in respect of non-scheduled banks, non-bank demand deposits and (*iii*) in respect of state co-operative banks, net demand liabilities, *i.e.*, non-bank demand deposits *plus* inter-bank deposits *plus* non-deposit 'other' liabilities. Figures within brackets shown under Columns 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 exclude estimated non-deposit 'other' liabilities of scheduled banks and are broadly comparable with figures given for the subsequent period.

† Provisional.

MENT 30

THE PUBLIC

(Crores of Rupees)

DEPOSIT MONEY						
Net demand deposits of scheduled and reporting non-scheduled and state co-operative banks	'Other deposits' with the Reserve Bank (*f*)	**Deposit money with the public (8+9)**	Variations in deposit money	**Money supply with the public (6+10)**	**Variations in money supply with the public (7+11)**	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
585·03	26·01	**611·04**	+27·52	**2,017·56**	+109·24	*1*
636·90	12·01	**648·91**	+68·64	**2,219·92**	+262·53	*2*
710·92	11·65	**722·57**	+73·66	**2,345·30**	+125·38	*3*
723·06	19·87	**742·93**	+20·36	**2,417·00**	+ 71·70	*4*
719·00	19·25	**738·25**	− 4·68	**2,530·27**	+113·27	*5*
772·39	21·79	**794·18**	+55·93	**2,725·04**	+194·77	*6*
757·10	18·96	**776·06**	(+32·65)	**2,874·11**	(+199.84)	*7*
824·28†	23·41	**847·69**	+71·63	**3,049·48**	+175.37	*8*
766·35	20·58	**786·93**	− 7·25	**2,768·97**	+ 43·93	*9*
(720·07)		**(740·65)**	(− 2·76)	**(2,722·69)**	(+ 48·42)	
764·70	19·11	**783·81**	− 3·12	**2,749·60**	− 19·37	*10*
(724·86)		**(743·97)**	(+ 3·32)	**(2,709·76)**	(− 12·93)	
766·32	22·92	**789·24**	+ 5·43	**2,728·37**	− 21·23	*11*
(723·83)		**(746·75)**	(+ 2·78)	**(2,685·88)**	(− 23·88)	
768·29	30·18	**798·47**	+ 9·23	**2,695·98**	− 32·39	*12*
(726·77)		**(756·95)**	(+10·20)	**(2,654·46)**	(− 31·42)	
773·45	32·63	**806·08**	+ 7·61	**2,683·52**	− 12·46	*13*
(733·71)		**(766·34)**	(+ 9·39)	**(2,643·78)**	(− 10·68)	
747·77	19·28	**767·05**	−39·03	**2,656·94**	− 26·58	*14*
(704·74)		**(724·02)**	(−42·32)	**(2,613·91)**	(− 29·87)	
768·78	24·71	**793.49**	+26·44	**2,686.16**	+ 29·22	*15*
(726·15)		**(750.86)**	(+26·84)	**(2,643·53)**	(+ 29·62)	
711·55	21·09	**732·64**	(−18·22)	**2,644·43**	(+ 0·90)	*16*
717·71	25·50	**743·22**	+10·58	**2,710·68**	+ 66·25	*17*
727·18	25·94	**753·13**	+ 9·91	**2,767·37**	+ 56·69	*18*
734·81	20·54	**755·35**	+ 2·22	**2,791·74**	+ 24·37	*19*
757·10	18·96	**776·06**	+20·71	**2,874·11**	+ 82·37	*20*
761·82	19·22	**781·04**	+ 4·98	**2,878·87**	+ 4·76	*21*
742·17	20·24	**762·42**	−18·62	**2,846·21**	− 32·66	*22*
768·17	24·82	**792·99**	+30·57	**2,835·91**	− 10·30	*23*
754·00	21·15	**775·16**	−17·83	**2,786·43**	− 49·48	*24*
752·98	20·49	**773·47**	− 1.69	**2,768·63**	− 17·80	*25*
754·09	18·18	**772·27**	− 1·20	**2,747·58**	− 21·05	*26*
766·60	18·04	**784·64**	+12.37	**2,781·38**	+ 33.80	*27*
757·72	20·62	**778·34**	− 6·30	**2,800·11**	+ 18·73	*28*
761·85	18·92	**780·76**	+ 2.42	**2,840·38**	+ 40·27	*29*
774·89	20·10	**794·99**	+14·23	**2,900·10**	+ 59·72	*30*
781·08	19·02	**800·10**	+ 5.11	**2,954·85**	+ 54·75	*31*
824·28†	23·41	**847·69**	+47.59	**3,049·48**	+ 94·63	*32*

(*a*) Including *Hali Sicca* currency upto December 1957. (*b*) Figures are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from Pakistan awaiting adjustment. (*c*) Allowing for the special currency (Rs. 26.93 crores in April 1961, Rs. 6.72 crores in May 1961 and Rs. 0.55 crore in June 1961) withdrawn from Kuwait. (*d*) Estimated. (*e*) Figures are as on last day of the year/month. (*f*) Excluding balances held on I.M.F. Account No. 1 and some extraordinary items.

STATE

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN MONEY

	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC	**+ 10.8**	**+252.1**	**−106.0**	**+234.9**	**− 84.1**	**+152.4**
1. Currency with the public (*b*)	− 11·4	*+208·7*	− 96·5	*+145·9*	− 90·0	*+143·8*
2. Bank money (*c*)	+ 22·1	*+ 42·0*	− 7·8	*+ 87·3*	+ 3·8	*+ 8·5*
3. Other deposits with the Reserve Bank of India (*d*)	+ 0·1	*+ 1·4*	− 1·7	*+ 1·7*	+ 2·1	*+ 0·1*
B. FACTORS AFFECTING MONEY SUPPLY:(*e*)						
1. Bank credit to Government (i+ii+iii+iv) −(v+vi)	+ 72·9	*+112·3*	+ 48·3	*+276·4*	+214·7	*+271·9*
(i) Rupee securities held by the Reserve Bank of India	+ 18·6	*+148·9*	+ 33·0	*+261·5*	+155·3	*+208·2*
(ii) Loans and advances to Governments by the Reserve Bank of India ..	− 0·9	*+ 1·8*	+ 1·6	*+ 12·4*	+ 33·7	*+ 4·8*
(iii) Rediscounts of Treasury bills ..	− 4·9	*+ 5·3*	− 7·7	*+ 7·7*	− 8·7	*+ 13·6*
(iv) Investments of banks in Government securities (*c*) (*f*)	+ 53·6	*− 37·6*	+ 17·8	*− 27·9*	+ 38·7	*+ 50·4*
(v) Central Government's deposits with the Reserve Bank of India	− 1·7	*+ 9·3*	− 4·4	*− 1·3*	− 0·3	*+ 0·5*
(vi) State Governments' deposits with the Reserve Bank of India	− 4·8	*− 3·2*	+ 0·8	*− 21·4*	+ 4·6	*+ 4·6*
2. Foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank of India (*g*)	− 2·8 (+ 4·3)	*+ 13·3* (+ *19·3*)	−143·4 (−143·4)	*− 77·3* (*−138·0*)	−177·8 (−212·3)	*− 59·3* (*− 59·3*)
3. Public's net indebtedness to the banking system (i—ii)	− 66·8	*+158·4*	− 26·0	*+114·4*	−124·5	*− 46·8*
(i) Bank credit (*c*) (*h*)	− 27·0	*+166·1*	+ 7·6	*+158·6*	− 30·2	*+ 82·0*
(ii) Time deposits of banks (*c*)	+ 39·8	*+ 7·7*	+ 33·6	*+ 44·2*	+ 94·3	*+128·8*

Note : (1) Slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April. (2) No adjustments have been made for the net inward or outward movements of currency. (3) This Statement has been recast to include circulation of small coins. As a result the figures of currency with the public [Item A(1)] and the total money supply with the public (Item A) given in this Statement will not agree with the figures hitherto published in the corresponding Statement of the Report on Currency and Finance. (4) Figures against items A(2) and B(3) (ii) have been revised and relate to (*i*) in respect of scheduled banks, non-bank demand/time deposits and non-deposit ' other ' demand/time liabilities upto 1959-60 and non-bank demand/time deposits only thereafter, (*ii*) in respect of non-scheduled banks, non-bank demand/time deposits and (*iii*) in respect of state co-operative banks, net demand/time liabilities, and as such are not comparable with figures published hitherto. Figures for 1960-61 exclude estimated non-deposit ' other ' demand/time liabilities of scheduled banks and are broadly comparable with those for 1961-62. Consequential changes are reflected in the totals.

MENT 31

SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(Crores of Rupees)

1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		Outstanding as on April 27, 1962 (*a*)
Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
−147·1	**+290·6**	**−110·4**	**+273·7**	**− 79·2**	**+235·3**	**− 97·5**	**+324·5**	**3,105·9**
− 89·2	*+222·4*	− 58·6	*+198·7*	− 89·4	*+205·2*	−101·1	*+256·9*	2,253·6
− 59·4	*+ 66·2*	− 51·3	*+ 72·1*	+ 6·1	*+ 35·7*	+ 4·8	*+ 61·6*	828·2
+ 1·5	*+ 2·0*	− 0·5	*+ 2·9*	+ 4·1	*− 5·5*	− 1·2	*+ 6·1*	24·1
+180·7	*+177·9*	+ 70·7	*+184·2*	−121·1	*+117·0*	− 68·0	*+297·1*	2,715·7
+ 95·7	*+130·1*	−104·3	*+216·6*	− 43·4	*+139·4*	− 75·2	*+233·0*	1,992·7
− 37·9	*+ 27·1*	− 23·7	*+ 28·0*	− 19·8	*+ 55·6*	− 21·6	*+ 47·9*	110·3
− 17·3	*+ 6·9*	+ 16·5	*+ 3·7*	− 15·3	*+ 28·8*	− 17·6	*+ 24·9*	48·0
+175·4	*− 3·4*	+180·9	*− 53·5*	− 48·8	*−126·4*	+ 61·6	*− 25·8*	632·6
+ 18·7	*− 18·1*	+ 1·4	*− 4·4*	+ 14·8	*− 13·7*	+ 13·2	*− 11·1*	53·6
+ 16·5	*+ 0·9*	− 2·7	*+ 15·0*	− 21·0	*− 5·9*	+ 2·0	*− 6·0*	14·3
− 89·4 (− 89·4)	*+ 30·3* *(+ 30·3)*	− 10·5 (− 10·5)	*− 17·6* *(− 6·9)*	− 37·9 (− 31·7)	*− 19·4* *(− 19·4)*	+ 21·9 (− 36.4)	*− 32·8* *(− 32.8)*	112·4
−243·6	*+120·2*	−197·3	*+113·7*	+ 43·9	*+197·4*	− 69·0	*+ 98·5*	362·5
−103·5	*+176·4*	− 38·8	*+180·6*	+ 13·5	*+192·5*	− 42·0	*+195·6*	1,604·3
+140·1	*+ 56·2*	+158·5	*+ 66·9*	− 30·4	*− 4·9*	+ 27·0	*+ 97·1*	1,241·8

(*a*) Figures are provisional. (*b*) Including *Hali Sicca* currency upto December 1957. Net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from Pakistan awaiting adjustment but allows for the special currency (Rs. 26.93 crores in April 1961, Rs. 6.72 crores in May 1961 and Rs. 0.55 crore in June 1961) withdrawn from Kuwait. (*c*) Scheduled banks, and reporting non-scheduled and state co-operative banks. (*d*) Excluding balances held in I.M.F. Account No. 1 and some extraordinary items. (*e*) Figures are gross variations; no adjustments have been made in respect of extraordinary transactions except in figures given in brackets against B(2). (*f*) At book value ; includes Treasury bills and Treasury deposit receipts. (*g*) Figures in brackets are net of borrowings from and repayments to the I.M.F. (*h*) Comprising (*i*) advances and (*ii*) inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted in India. Figures exclude 'due from banks' in respect of scheduled banks also. Prior to November 1960, 'due from banks' in respect of scheduled banks are estimated.

STATE

VARIATIONS IN MONEY SUPPLY

	Outstanding as on March 30, 1951	Variations during the First Plan	Outstanding as on March 30, 1956	Variations during the Second Plan
A. MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC ..	**2,022·2†**	**+197·6**	**2,219·9**	**+706·4§**
1. Currency with the public*@ ..	1,404·8†	+166·2	1,571·0	+527·0
2. Other deposits with the Reserve Bank ..	26·0	−14·0	12·0	+ 6·9
3. Bank money ..	591·4†	+45·4	636·9	+172·3§
B. FACTORS AFFECTING MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS				
1. Net Bank Credit to Government Sector (a+b+c)†† ..	**1,048·9**	**+245·2**	**1,294·0**	**+1,400·8**
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Government sector (i-ii) ..	460·5	+246·2	706·7	+1,190·7
(i) Aggregate variations in the financial assets of the Reserve Bank (including rupee coins) ..	648·9	+187·2	836·1	+1,166·9
(ii) Variations in Government deposits with the Reserve Bank ..	188·4	— 59·0	129·4	— 23·8
(b) Banks' credit to Government sector†† ..	347·0	+ 51·4	398·3	+192·8
(c) Government's net currency liabilities to the public@ (variations in Government currency liabilities—variations in Treasury balances) ..	241·4	− 52·4	189·0	+ 17·3
2. Net Bank Credit to Private Sector (a+b)†† ..	**257·5@@**	**+105·0**	**362·5**	**+ 23·3§**
(a) Reserve Bank credit to private sector ..	1·2	+ 4·8	6·1	+ 2·6
(b) Banks' net credit to private sector (i—ii) ..	256·3@@	+100·1	356·4	+ 20·7§
(i) Variations in financial assets of banks ..	587·1@@	+235·6	822·7	+671·8
(ii) Variations in non-monetary liabilities of banks†† ..	330·8	+135·5	466·3	+ 651·1§
3. Variations in Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (a+b) ..	**860·0**	**− 95·8**	**764·2**	**− 664·6**
(a) Variations in the net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank ..	877·9	− 96·4	781·5	− 674·2
(b) Variations in the Banks' net foreign exchange assets ..	−17·9	+ 0·6	− 17·3	+ 9·6
4. Variations in the Non-identifiable Net Non-monetary Liabilities of the Banking Sector* (Increase—) ..	**101·0@@**	**− 56·8**	**157·6**	**− 53·1§**

Note : (1) No adjustments have been made for the net inward or outward movements of currency . (2) This Statement has been recast to include circulation of small coins. As a result, the figures of currency with the public [Item A(1)], the total money supply with the public (Item A) and Government's net currency liabilities [Item B(1)(c)] given in this Statement will not agree with the figures hitherto published in the corresponding Statement of the Report on Currency and Finance. (3) Figures against A(3) and B(2)(b) (ii) have been revised and relate to (*i*) in respect of scheduled banks, non-bank demand/time deposits and non-deposit 'other' demand/time liabilities upto 1959-60 and non-bank demand/time deposits only thereafter, (*ii*) in respect of non-scheduled banks, non-bank demand/time deposits and (*iii*) in respect of state co-operative banks, net demand/time liabilities, and as such are not comparable with figures published hitherto. Figures for 1960-61 exclude estimated non-deposit 'other' demand/time liabilities of scheduled banks and are broadly comparable with those for 1961-62. Consequential changes are reflected in the totals.

* Excludes Rs. 43.17 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting adjustment but allows for the withdrawal of special currency (Rs. 26.93 crores in April 1961, Rs. 6.72 crores in May 1961 and Rs. 0.55 crore in June 1961) from Kuwait.

@ Including *Hali Sicca* currency upto December 1957.

MENT 32

WITH THE PUBLIC

(Crores of Rupees)

Variations during						Outstanding as on March 31, 1961	Outstanding as on March 30, 1962
1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		
+125·4	**+ 71·7**	**+113·3**	**+194·8**	**+199·9**	**+175·4**	**2,874·1**	**3,049·5**
+ 51·7	+ 51·3	+118·0	+138·8	+167·2	+103·7	2,098·1	2,201·8
− 0·4	+ 8·2	− 0·6	+ 2·5	− 2·8	+ 4·4	19·0	23·4
+ 74·0	+ 12·1	− 4·1	+ 53·4	+ 35·5	+ 67·2	757·1	824·3
+310·1	**+502·3**	**+332·6**	**+263·9**	**− 7·4**	**+224·3**	**2,694·8**	**2,919·1**
+330·9	+421·2	+156·5	+145·4	+136·6	+160·3	1,897·4	2,057·7
+298·1	+427·9	+133·9	+171·0	+135·9	+142·0	2,002·9	2,144·9
− 32·8	+ 6·7	− 22·6	+ 25·6	− 0·7	− 18·3	105·5	87·2
− 11·8	+ 80·6	+174·4	+103·5	−153·9	+ 43·2	591·1	634·3
− 9·0	+ 0·5	+ 1·7	+15·0	+ 9·9	+ 20·8	206·3	227·1
+ 99·7	**−152·1**	**−138·2**	**− 70·0**	**+252·9**	**+ 37·6**	**408·3**	**445·9**
+ 0·5	− 0·7	+ 2·2	+ 0·5	+ 0·3	+ 1·7	8·8	10·5
+ 99·2	−151·4	−140·4	− 70·5	+252·6	+ 35·9	399·5	435·4
+160·3	+ 71·8	+ 58·5	+143·4	+237·8	+136·7	1,494·5	1,631·2
+ 61·1	+223·2	+198·9	+213·9	− 14·8	+100·8	1,095·0	1,195·8
−261·7	**−282·2**	**− 59·7**	**+ 2·7**	**− 63·7**	**− 55·9**	**99·6**	**43·7**
−277·3	−294·8	− 56·1	+ 5·6	− 51·6	− 66·5	107·3	40·8
+ 15·6	+ 12·6	− 3·6	− 2·9	− 12·1	+ 10·6	− 7·7	+ 2·9
− 22·7	**+ 3·7**	**− 21·4**	**− 1·8**	**+ 18·1**	**− 30·6**	**285·4**	**316·0**

†† In view of the change in arrangements for holding P.L. 480 Funds from May 12, 1960, figures for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are not comparable to those for the earlier years.

† Adjusted for change in coverage due to inclusion in 1952 of non-scheduled banks operating exclusively in the then Part B States.

@@ Adjusted for foreign bills, data relating to which were obtained only since May 14, 1954.

§ Worked out by using the net demand/time deposits of scheduled banks including non-deposit other liabilities also for March 1961.

STATEMENT 33

ADVANCES OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA TO SCHEDULED BANKS AND STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Scheduled Banks			State Co-operative Banks
	Against usance bills and/or pro-missory notes	Other advances	Total	
Outstanding as on last Friday of				
1950-51	—	12,41	**12,41**	3,42(*a*)
1955-56	27,43	37,65	**65,08**	13,20
1956-57	71,54	31,62	**103,16**	22,28
1957-58	26,58	15,42	**42,00**	35,01
1958-59	13,48	48,38	**61,86**	49,72
1959-60	14,03	65,41	**79,44**	75,17
1960-61	45,39	49,15	**94,53**	88,29
1961-62	40,73	12,31	**53,04**	122,77
Outstanding as at the close of				
April 7, 1961	33,64	26,81	**60,45**	84,40
,, 14, ,, ...	33,30	23,60	**56,90**	83,17
,, 21, ,, ...	25,81	15,54	**41,35**	83,57
,, 28, ,, ...	21,09	17,07	**38,16**	84,74
May 5, ,, ...	21,40	17,69	**39,09**	87,15
,, 12, ,, ...	23,64	19,14	**42,78**	88,08
,, 19, ,, ...	16,27	13,85	**30,12**	89,36
,, 26, ,, ...	12,65	11,55	**24,20**	90,99
June 2, ,, ...	13,06	16,21	**29,27**	92,58
,, 9, ,, ...	14,03	7,32	**21,35**	93,96
,, 16, ,, ...	13,78	6,04	**19,82**	96,73
,, 23, ,, ...	8,48	3,11	**11,59**	101,26
,, 30, ,, ...	10,50	4,86	**15,36**	113,52
July 7, ,, ...	6,54	2,91	**9,45**	112,88
,, 14, ,, ...	3,42	1,43	**4,85**	111,28
,, 21, ,, ...	1,01	91	**1,92**	110,42
,, 28, ,, ...	92	1,48	**2,40**	111,21
August 4, ,, ...	76	1,43	**2,19**	111,97
,, 11, ,, ...	1,80	1,66	**3,46**	113,13
,, 18, ,, ...	51	1,03	**1,54**	113,10
,, 25, ,, ...	11	1,16	**1,27**	112,99
September 1, ,, ...	36	1,19	**1,55**	114,12
,, 8, ,, ...	5,49	9,49	**14,98**	118,36
,, 15, ,, ...	6,59	10,66	**17,25**	118,57
,, 22, ,, ...	9,51	6,12	**15,62**	118,92
,, 29, ,, ...	5,35	5,73	**11,07**	120,69
October 6, ,, ...	7,83	8,58	**16,40**	121,58
,, 13, ,, ...	6,91	7,18	**14,09**	120,82
,, 20, ,, ...	7,20	5,65	**12,84**	121,27
,, 27, ,, ...	2,51	3,98	**6,49**	121,90
November 3, ,, ...	7,77	8,76	**16,52**	122,03
,, 10, ,, ...	12,69	13,46	**26,14**	125,10
,, 17, ,, ...	2,21	2,72	**4,92**	123,25
,, 24, ,, ...	25	2,07	**2,32**	123,59
December 1, ,, ...	20	3,03	**3,23**	123,80
,, 8, ,, ...	70	3,32	**4,02**	124,47
,, 15, ,, ...	1,80	3,84	**5,64**	125,02
,, 22, ,, ...	6,32	4,26	**10,57**	124,81
,, 29, ,, ...	14,75	4,00	**18,74**	127,73
January 5, 1962	6,94	7,52	**14,45**	127,74
,, 12, ,, ...	8,02	8,39	**16,40**	127,57
,, 19, ,, ...	9,52	8,15	**17,66**	128,40
,, 26, ,, ...	10,38	8,37	**18,75**	128,42
February 2, ,, ...	17,86	12,12	**29,97**	127,48
,, 9, ,, ...	25,76	13,21	**38,97**	128,09
,, 16, ,, ...	22,17	10,43	**32,60**	128,14
,, 23, ,, ...	21,27	10,93	**32,20**	126,97
March 2, ,, ...	27,50	12,61	**40,11**	126,14
,, 9, ,, ...	32,11	15,26	**47,37**	125,76
,, 16, ,, ...	47,84	18,56	**66,40**	125,79
,, 23, ,, ...	43,18	16,14	**59,32**	124,03
,, 30, ,, ...	40,73	12,31	**53,04**	122,77

(*a*) As on March 31, 1951.

STATEMENT 34

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

(Thousands of Rupees)

As at the end of	A. Long-term Finance to			
	Industrial Finance Corporation		State Financial Corporations	
	Shares	Bonds	Shares	Bonds
1950-51	102,70	—	—	—
1951-52	102,70	—	—	—
1952-53	102,70	—	—	—
1953-54	102,70	200,00	87,50	—
1954-55	102,70	200,00	125,00	—
1955-56	102,70	200,00	170,00	—
1956-57	102,70	200,00	182,50	—
1957-58	102,70	200,00	200,00	3,24
1958-59	102,70	200,00	200,00	(*a*)
1959-60	102,70	200,00	225,00	—
1960-61	102,70	200,00	235,00	—
1961-62	142,70	200,00	245,00	6,75

Note : From 1958-59 onwards, long-term finance to Refinance Corporation is Rs. 100 lakhs in shares.

(*a*) During the year 1958-59, further bonds to the extent of Rs. 6,74,100 were purchased by the Bank. These bonds, together with the bonds of the face value of Rs. 3.24 lakhs purchased during the preceding year, were sold during the year 1958-59.

Outstanding as on last Friday	B. Medium-term Finance to Industrial Finance Corporation [Under section 17(4B) (*b*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act]	C. Short-term Finance to State Financial Corporations [Under section 17(4) (*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act]
1956-57	106,50	—
1957-58	—	2,50
1958-59	93,75	—
1959-60	88,00	—
1960-61	51,00	13,00
1961-62	—	34,00
April 1960	5,00	—
May ,, ...	31,50	—
June ,, ...	53,75	—
July ,, ...	—	—
August ,, ...	8,75	—
September ,, ...	—	—
October ,, ...	19,25	—
November ,, ...	63,00	—
December ,, ...	37,00	3,00
January 1961	21,25	3,00
February ,, ...	50,25	8,00
March ,, ...	51,00	13,00
April ,, ...	7,50	22,50
May ,, ...	7,75	3,00
June ,, ...	—	9,00
July ,, ...	—	9,00
August ,, ...	1,00	14,63
September ,, ...	17,50	24,00
October ,, ...	1,00	24,00
November ,, ...	223,50	24,00
December ,, ...	—	55,00
January 1962	1,75	25,75
February ,, ...	17,25	27,10
March ,, ...	—	34,00

Note : Since 1956-57, outstandings in respect of short-term finance to Industrial Finance Corporation of India [under section 17(4B) (*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act] are nil.

STATE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND

Year	Short-term loans to State Co-operative Banks									
	For seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops [17(4) (*a*), (2) (*b*) or (4)(*c*)] at 2 per cent below Bank rate*		For non-agricultural purposes							
			For financing handloom weavers' societies				For general banking purposes [17(4)(*a*)] at Bank rate		For financing working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories [17 (2) (*b*) or (4) (*c*)] at Bank rate	
			For purchase of yarn [17(2) (*a*) or (4) (*c*)] at Bank rate		For production and marketing activities [17 (2) (*bb*) or (4) (*c*)] at 1½ per cent below Bank rate					
	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51 ..	537.30	339.20	—	—	—	—	42.30	2.30	—	—
1951-52 ..	1128.68	781.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952-53 ..	976.05	637.20	31.90	6.10	—	—	40.00	40.00	—	—
1953-54 ..	1384.45	801.43	37.70	15.80	—	—	10.00	35.00	—	—
1954-55 ..	1729.34	913.95	18.40	6.40	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
1955-56 ..	2299.78	1233.48	—	—	—	—	38.60	13.00	—	—
1956-57 ..	3190.61	2058.47	43.00	19.80	—	—	39.25	12.00	—	—
1957-58 ..	5022.51	3092.59	29.20	8.00	49.28	49.28	213.20	—	99.00	—
1958-59 ..	6755.55	4256.32	48.00	24.00	173.99	168.63	182.30	—	100.00	—
1959-60 ..	8897.21	6644.52	78.50	11.50	173.48	176.30	534.45	—	—	—
1960-61 ..	13166.16	7914.42	42.50	12.50	239.88	240.70	319.20	9.00	469.90	—
1961-62 ..	15072.42	10671.22	173.90	65.00	354.30	335.63	983.00	18.50	2032.00	18.00

Note : The Statement excludes the amounts drawn and outstanding for the year 1961-62 of Rs. 97 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs, respectively, being the short-term loans to State Co-operative Banks for financing Intensive Agricultural District Programme [17 (4) (*c*) at 2 per cent below Bank rate] and of Rs. 10 lakhs each being the medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks for financing small and medium cultivators to enable them to purchase shares in co-operative sugar factories [17 (4 AA) read with 46 (A) 2 (*b*) at Bank rate].

MENT 35

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT (†)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks for agricultural purposes [17(4AA)] at 2 per cent below Bank rate before National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund was constituted		National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund									
		Medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks for agricultural purposes [17(4AA) read with 46A(2)(*b*)] at 2 per cent below Bank rate††		Long-term loans to				Rural debentures of Land Mortgage Banks [17(4AA) read with 46A (2) (*d*)]		Ordinary debentures of Land Mortgage Banks	
				State Governments for contribution to the share capital of co-operative credit societies [17 (4AA) read with 46A(2)(*a*)]		Central Land Mortgage Banks [17(4AA) read with 46A(2)(*c*)]					
Amount drawn	Out-standings	Amount drawn	Out-standings	Amount drawn	Out-standings	Amount drawn	Out-standings	Pur-chases	Out-standings	Pur-chases	Out-standings
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00	18.13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.00	31.13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.89	55.13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.50	68.52
19.89	19.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.06	59.69
30.75	40.52	10.59	10.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.50	73.38
3.44	24.62	118.77	113.31	160.45	160.45	—	—	—	—	1.50	62.13
—	9.21	298.68	352.22	583.40	743.85	—	—	—	—	12.94	75.07
—	—	268.44	494.84	574.48	1318.33	—	—	26.88	26.88	3.59	76.75
—	—	386.43	621.98	493.34	1795.33	—	—	47.10	73.98	—	63.90
—	—	467.90	763.19	274.58	1995.17	—	—	33.17	107.15	2.90	66.81
—	—	711.33	1081.50	542.65	2436.80	—	—	70.81	177.96	72.20	139.02

† Under various Sections of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as indicated in brackets.

* With effect from November 15, 1951. Prior to this date, the rate of interest was 1½ per cent below Bank rate.

†† Rate of interest on loans sanctioned with effect from November 1, 1960 raised to 1¼% below Bank rate.

STATE

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ANNUAL AND

(Issue and Banking

		LIABILITIES							
			DEPOSITS						
		Notes in circulation	Central Government	Other Governments	Banks	Others	Total	Other liabilities (*a*)	Total Liabilities or Assets (*b*)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Average of Friday figures								
1	1950-51 ..	1,163,21	148,60	17,71	62,22	62,29	**290,82**	28,14	**1,482,18**
2	1955-56 ..	1,339,39	60,11	19,85	53,77	18,31	**152,04**	45,59	**1,537,03**
3	1956-57 ..	1,475,77	57,52	14,10	52,46	19,73	**143,81**	101,21	**1,720,79**
4	1957-58 ..	1,529,36	54,61	11,28	81,00	111,38	**258,27**	149,36	**1,936,98**
5	1958-59 ..	1,593,88	57,62	20,80	87,53	118,73	**284,67**	156,77	**2,035,31**
6	1959-60 ..	1,730,90	55,50	23,24	79,61	123,48	**281,83**	168,18	**2,180,91**
7	1960-61 ..	1,863,13	61,73	21,27	97,30	98,76	**279,06**	185,33	**2,327,52**
8	1961-62 ..	1,957,42	60,71	16,55	81,95	140,73	**299,94**	204,13	**2,461,50**
	As at the close of last Friday								
9	1950-51 ..	1,247,41	162,04	26,40	59,28	72,31	**320,03**	33,10	**1,600,55**
10	1955-56 ..	1,466,64	67,34	62,03	53,24	16,68	**199,30**	59,46	**1,725,41**
11	1956-57 ..	1,526,09	64,57	31,95	57,77	74,28	**228,56**	171,03	**1,925,68**
12	1957-58 ..	1,579,13	48,33	54,85	67,83	117,52	**288,53**	177,46	**2,045,12**
13	1958-59 ..	1,701,53	53,83	26,72	67,57	119,07	**267,19**	190,67	**2,159,38**
14	1959-60 ..	1,844,90	63,15	42,97	92,90	100,10	**299,12**	216,34	**2,360,36**
15	1960-61 ..	1,984,74	76,46	28,99	70,85	87,96	**264,25**	221,39	**2,470,39**
16	1961-62 ..	2,070,30	71,30	15,89	72,73	152,36	**312,27**	231,84	**2,614,42**
	1961-62 (weekly) As at the close of **1961**								
17	April 7 ..	2,039,91	54,56	8,31	70,60	89,42	**222,89**	216,58	**2,479,38**
18	,, 14 ..	2,038,53	68,68	3,99	73,70	94,19	**240,56**	216,65	**2,495,74**
19	,, 21 ..	2,007,65	63,91	4,30	87,06	107,95	**263,23**	222,62	**2,493,50**
20	,, 28 ..	1,982,43	51,63	18,31	78,16	115,15	**263,25**	223,74	**2,469,42**
21	May 5 ..	2,002,38	53,13	15,07	81,80	114,16	**264,15**	220,86	**2,487,39**
22	,, 12 ..	2,007,26	56,53	14,20	78,28	114,31	**263,32**	229,75	**2,500,33**
23	,, 19 ..	1,985,50	68,01	15,22	76,43	114,29	**273,95**	234,16	**2,493,61**
24	,, 26 ..	1,963,24	68,75	20,35	77,02	123,24	**289,35**	231,55	**2,484,15**
25	June 2 ..	1,962,52	52,24	21,40	78,69	124,67	**277,00**	229,58	**2,469,10**
26	,, 9 ..	1,983,30	50,09	11,07	83,33	124,28	**268,78**	224,88	**2,476,96**
27	,, 16 ..	1,968,99	80,73	5,44	86,25	126,59	**299,01**	225,74	**2,493,74**
28	,, 23 ..	1,945,75	82,05	14,63	80,37	128,49	**305,55**	229,43	**2,480,72**
29	,, 30 ..	1,933,41	59,68	15,18	94,73	115,27	**284,87**	186,43	**2,404,70**
30	July 7 ..	1,949,27	54,51	8,96	91,69	111,14	**266,30**	186,18	**2,401,75**
31	,, 14 ..	1,937,98	49,83	13,37	96,08	111,22	**270,49**	183,76	**2,392,23**
32	,, 21 ..	1,911,95	53,02	31,35	103,46	112,56	**300,39**	174,20	**2,386,54**
33	,, 28 ..	1,890,76	77,09	20,56	81,71	111,61	**290,96**	173,37	**2,355,09**
34	August 4 ..	1,903,98	53,26	18,83	81,44	200,75	**354,28**	172,34	**2,430,60**
35	,, 11 ..	1,913,27	60,69	13,89	80,04	202,33	**356,95**	173,81	**2,444,02**
36	,, 18 ..	1,899,86	83,03	13,17	87,93	159,61	**343,74**	177,05	**2,420,65**
37	,, 25 ..	1,877,39	64,60	19,93	102,96	158,19	**345,67**	176,25	**2,399,32**

[For footnotes, please see end of the Statement.]

MENT 36

WEEKLY) OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Departments combined) (Lakhs of Rupees)

ASSETS								
Gold coin and bullion (*c*)	Foreign assets (*d*)	Rupee coin (*e*)	Investments (*f*)	Loans and advances to Governments (*g*)	Other loans and advances	Bills purchased and discounted	Other assets	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
40,02	832,40	57,33	535,19	2,37	6,77	3,05	5,06	*1*
40,02	723,48	107,00	602,42	1,73	36,99	9,78	15,61	*2*
40,02	610,75	116,09	807,04	4,89	85,34	5,69	13,60	*3*
117,76								
117,76	370,12	130,18	1,188,98	32,90	77,91	4,81	14,32	*4*
117,76	207,61	134,06	1,463,91	28,23	65,83	6,18	11,73	*5*
117,76	196,59	131,58	1,592,77	25,53	88,92	15,54	12,22	*6*
117,76	155,73	126,92	1,712,04	38,19	132,78	28,71	15,38	*7*
117,76	134,03	121,70	1,829,41	63,87	137,69	34,10	22,93	*8*
40,02	884,18	54,51	585,83	1,56	16,75	8,21	9,50	*9*
40,02	746,13	103,31	726,01	—	79,94	12,23	17,77	*10*
117,76	526,83	122,79	1,006,20	7,65	127,87	2,98	13,61	*11*
117,76	267,00	129,42	1,409,55	21,23	78,40	7,68	14,08	*12*
117,76	213,06	130,16	1,542,96	24,77	113,44	5,18	12,05	*13*
117,76	197,12	124,23	1,694,51	22,34	156,54	33,60	14,26	*14*
117,76	136,25	119,71	1,813,15	39,02	185,50	39,17	19,82	*15*
117,76	129,70	116,97	1,910,57	80,89	177,69	46,60	34,24	*16*
117,76	134,32	121,91	1,812,41	70,69	146,78	55,55	19,96	*17*
117,76	127,99	121,53	1,812,85	88,17	142,61	64,73	20,11	*18*
117,76	128,80	122,19	1,824,30	93,45	126,27	60,20	20,53	*19*
117,76	123,32	122,34	1,834,89	84,00	125,47	40,76	20,88	*20*
117,76	130,69	119,12	1,839,55	86,30	128,49	44,39	21,10	*21*
117,76	134,95	118,01	1,843,72	87,89	133,80	43,00	21,19	*22*
117,76	135,87	118,33	1,855,36	81,04	121,92	42,09	21,24	*23*
117,76	136,12	118,95	1,855,35	80,72	116,81	37,10	21,34	*24*
117,76	128,77	118,12	1,851,96	73,09	123,84	33,83	21,72	*25*
117,76	125,48	116,74	1,855,75	77,01	118,50	43,95	21,76	*26*
117,76	123,79	117,99	1,866,56	83,02	118,24	44,58	21,80	*27*
117,76	120,66	119,51	1,865,00	77,43	115,71	41,01	23,64	*28*
117,76	113,79	120,55	1,826,42	34,30	130,41	35,53	25,95	*29*
117,76	109,55	119,07	1,830,49	37,16	123,79	38,43	25,50	*30*
117,76	102,90	120,13	1,840,42	41,73	117,52	27,74	24,04	*31*
117,76	101,48	122,22	1,845,93	40,65	113,60	25,69	19,21	*32*
117,76	98,03	123,97	1,828,33	40,87	114,80	13,18	18,14	*33*
117,76	152,67	122,93	1,852,87	42,09	115,53	9,72	17,03	*34*
117,76	148,82	122,80	1,852,89	47,59	117,38	19,63	17,15	*35*
117,76	146,38	124,04	1,828,06	52,40	116,87	18,45	16,69	*36*
117,76	143,47	125,84	1,818,07	48,75	115,71	13,03	16,69	*37*

STATE

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ANNUALA ND

(Issue and Banking

			LIABILITIES							
				DEPOSITS						
			Notes in circulation	Central Government	Other Governments	Banks	Others	Total	Other liabilities (*a*)	Total Liabilities or Assets(*b*)
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1961 (*contd.*)									
38	September	1 ..	.. 1,872,62	52,51	19,83	101,25	158,66	**332,25**	180,83	**2,385,69**
39	„	8 ..	.. 1,898,86	63,50	31,95	75,85	159,28	**330,58**	176,42	**2,405,87**
40	„	15 ..	.. 1,889,46	73,53	38,16	78,66	158,03	**348,38**	178,33	**2,416,18**
41	„	22 ..	.. 1,868,70	55,05	21,36	84,31	172,66	**333,38**	184,71	**2,386,78**
42	„	29 ..	.. 1,857,24	59,46	22,49	78,47	146,69	**307,12**	184,80	**2,349,16**
43	October	6 ..	.. 1,891,49	65,15	4,68	72,47	149,17	**291,47**	180,56	**2,363,52**
44	„	13 ..	.. 1,906,13	61,07	3,98	82,10	147,12	**294,27**	177,93	**2,378,33**
45	„	20 ..	.. 1,903,90	49,92	28,60	84,49	146,79	**309,80**	180,88	**2,394,58**
46	„	27 ..	.. 1,882,25	64,78	20,33	86,37	146,55	**318,04**	182,71	**2,382,99**
47	November	3 ..	.. 1,904,26	62,86	17,66	74,17	146,42	**301,10**	183,80	**2,389,16**
48	„	10 ..	.. 1,946,53	65,40	10,22	77,65	146,90	**300,18**	181,58	**2,428,29**
49	„	17 ..	.. 1,920,42	62,50	11,13	82,83	146,24	**302,69**	193,17	**2,416,29**
50	„	24 ..	.. 1,902,67	49,39	22,34	84,12	149,13	**304,98**	199,58	**2,407,23**
51	December	1 ..	.. 1,908,42	53,42	15,34	78,16	147,03	**293,95**	201,22	**2,403,59**
52	„	8 ..	.. 1,947,89	53,76	10,19	74,33	147,14	**285,42**	198,54	**2,431,86**
53	„	15 ..	.. 1,947,78	51,31	27,32	77,43	147,18	**303,24**	206,82	**2,457,83**
54	„	22 ..	.. 1,939,56	75,92	15,71	79,41	147,32	**318,36**	207,47	**2,465,39**
55	„	29 ..	.. 1,943,66	49,76	32,59	105,16	147,42	**334,93**	211,06	**2,489,65**
	1962									
56	January	5 ..	.. 1,969,90	61,21	11,81	78,85	147,82	**299,69**	213,39	**2,482,98**
57	„	12 ..	.. 1,991,41	53,64	12,62	75,74	148,43	**290,43**	215,34	**2,497,18**
58	„	19 ..	.. 1,985,59	52,15	23,91	82,46	154,26	**312,79**	223,01	**2,521,39**
59	„	26 ..	.. 1,980,60	68,67	18,83	80,02	148,60	**316,12**	220,83	**2,517,55**
60	February	2 ..	.. 1,993,68	68,10	17,29	75,61	149,03	**310,03**	221,13	**2,524,83**
61	„	9 ..	.. 2,034,79	49,94	21,52	75,53	147,14	**294,13**	217,73	**2,546,66**
62	„	16 ..	.. 2,034,31	59,33	15,52	76,17	146,85	**297,87**	223,36	**2,555,55**
63	„	23 ..	.. 2,027,42	52,70	11,20	81,10	147,97	**292,97**	226,97	**2,547,35**
64	March	2 ..	.. 2,040,33	53,78	10,28	76,73	148,85	**289,64**	224,40	**2,554,37**
65	„	9 ..	.. 2,078,52	53,21	3,43	82,73	151,57	**290,94**	219,32	**2,588,78**
66	„	16 ..	.. 2,073,07	86,04	5,47	77,49	149,64	**318,65**	229,09	**2,620,80**
67	„	23 ..	.. 2,068,89	51,79	31,21	77,19	156,40	**316,59**	229,25	**2,614,73**
68	„	30 ..	.. 2,070,30	71,30	15,89	72,73	152,36	**312,27**	231,84	**2,614,42**

(*a*) Including (*i*) paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores, (*ii*) reserve fund of Rs. 5 crores upto June 28, 1957 and of Rs. 80 crores from July 5, 1957, (*iii*) National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of Rs. 10 crores from February 3, 1956, Rs. 15 crores from July 6, 1956, Rs. 20 crores from July 5, 1957, Rs. 25 crores from July 4, 1958, Rs. 30 crores from July 3, 1959, Rs. 40 crores from July 1, 1960 and Rs. 50 crores from June 30, 1961 and (*iv*) National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of Rs. 1 crore from July 6, 1956, Rs. 2 crores from July 5, 1957, Rs. 3 crores from July 4, 1958, Rs. 4 crores from July 3, 1959, Rs. 5 crores from July 1, 1960 and Rs. 6 crores from June 30, 1961. (*b*) Excluding notes held in the Banking Department. (*c*) The gold reserves of the

MENT 36—(*contd.*)

WEEKLY) OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Departments combined) (Lakhs of Rupees)

ASSETS								
Gold coin and bullion(*c*)	Foreign assets(*d*)	Rupee coin(*e*)	Investments(*f*)	Loans and advances to Governments (*g*)	Other loans and advances	Bills purchased and discounted	Other assets	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
117,76	136,45	126,31	1,808,99	53,32	116,78	9,17	16,93	*39*
117,76	135,59	124,66	1,809,72	48,11	134,75	18,26	17,01	*38*
117,76	134,62	125,54	1,809,81	49,45	136,96	24,99	17,05	*41*
117,76	135,28	127,33	1,789,39	45,53	135,89	18,44	17,14	*40*
117,76	129,73	128,67	1,760,04	49,36	133,33	12,77	17,49	*42*
117,76	130,46	126,22	1,740,39	57,04	139,14	34,69	17,82	*43*
117,76	126,89	125,59	1,740,58	63,37	136,18	50,05	17,91	*44*
117,76	145,13	125,99	1,759,94	59,45	135,93	32,45	17,93	*45*
117,76	145,19	127,31	1,759,67	62,38	129,53	23,15	18,01	*46*
117,76	137,40	124,71	1,759,70	63,97	141,82	25,22	18,59	*47*
117,76	142,60	121,98	1,759,83	65,85	154,70	46,85	18,73	*48*
117,76	141,44	123,24	1,759,35	73,60	131,85	50,29	18,75	*49*
117,76	145,84	124,69	1,764,02	66,46	129,58	33,99	24,89	*50*
117,76	145,68	124,40	1,773,47	66,17	131,03	19,76	25,32	*51*
117,76	146,79	121,86	1,783,46	72,10	132,36	32,09	25,43	*52*
117,76	148,44	122,04	1,813,55	64,66	135,31	30,57	25,51	*53*
117,76	152,82	122,79	1,813,63	69,63	137,34	25,41	26,01	*54*
117,76	150,32	123,08	1,828,35	60,49	148,21	35,20	26,24	*55*
117,76	143,45	121,28	1,829,43	61,73	143,83	39,22	26,27	*56*
117,76	140,81	120,53	1,829,27	64,14	145,93	52,39	26,35	*57*
117,76	138,26	121,11	1,882,38	52,92	147,62	34,98	26,35	*58*
117,76	137,83	121,93	1,881,76	60,80	149,03	21,79	26,65	*59*
117,76	138,02	121,00	1,881,12	60,76	158,86	20,21	27,11	*60*
117,76	136,45	118,79	1,885,88	58,18	168,64	31,66	29,30	*61*
117,76	136,86	119,01	1,886,41	59,10	162,26	43,27	30,88	*62*
117,76	135,82	119,46	1,886,13	66,65	160,75	29,50	31,28	*63*
117,76	134,72	118,07	1,885,43	67,91	167,72	30,64	32,11	*64*
117,76	131,51	115,59	1,890,54	75,63	174,40	50,67	32,68	*65*
117,76	134,05	115,81	1,890,34	84,44	193,77	51,48	33,15	*66*
117,76	133,74	116,27	1,914,98	68,89	184,71	44,97	33,40	*67*
117,76	129,70	116,97	1,910,57	80,89	177,69	46,60	34,24	*68*

Issue Department are valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21.24 per tola upto October 5, 1956 and at Rs. 62.50 per tola thereafter. (*d*) Including cash and short-term securities. (*e*) Including one rupee notes and subsidiary coin. (*f*) Comprising Government of India rupee securities, rupee securities of State Governments and approved securities like shares of the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Hyderabad, shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation and State Financial Corporations and debentures of land mortgage banks, etc. (*g*) Including temporary overdrafts to State Governments from August 23, 1957.

STATEMENT 37

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY) OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(ISSUE DEPARTMENT)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	LIABILITIES			ASSETS			
	Notes in circulation	Notes held in the Banking Department	**Total Liabilities (Total notes issued) or Assets**	Gold coin and bullion (*a*)	Foreign securities	Rupee coin (*b*)	Government of India rupee securities
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average of Friday figures							
1950-51	1,163,21	17,19	**1,180,40**	40,02	624,70	57,21	458,47
1955-56	1,339,39	17,08	**1,356,47**	40,02	656,52	106,87	553,06
1956-57	1,475,77	18,75	**1,494,52**	40,02	545,98	115,93	755,22
				117,76			
1957-58	1,529,36	23,18	**1,552,53**	117,76	329,65	130,06	975,06
1958-59	1,593,88	19,34	**1,613,21**	117,76	182,04	133,99	1,179,42
1959-60	1,730,90	19,86	**1,750,77**	117,76	167,62	131,50	1,333,88
1960-61	1,863,13	18,94	**1,882,07**	117,76	134,99	126,84	1,502,48
1961-62	1,957,42	19,58	**1,977,00**	117,76	115,93	121,65	1,621,67
As at the close of last Friday							
1950-51	1,247,41	11,72	**1,259,13**	40,02	678,15	54,34	486,63
1955-56	1,466,64	11,77	**1,478,41**	40,02	656,42	103,16	678,82
1956-57	1,526,09	11,77	**1,537,86**	117,76	412,52	122,61	884,97
1957-58	1,579,13	10,21	**1,589,35**	117,76	171,19	129,29	1,171,10
1958-59	1,701,53	15,60	**1,717,12**	117,76	178,01	130,09	1,291,26
1959-60	1,844,90	21,94	**1,866,84**	117,76	163,01	124,14	1,461,93
1960-61	1,984,74	7,84	**1,992,59**	117,76	123,01	119,62	1,632,20
1961-62	2,070,30	25,37	**2,095,67**	117,76	113,86	116,91	1,747,14
1961-62 (Weekly)							
As at the close of							
1961							
April 7	2,039,91	9,88	**2,049,79**	117,76	123,01	121,82	1,687,20
„ 14	2,038,53	10,78	**2,049,32**	117,76	118,01	121,44	1,692,11
„ 21	2,007,65	22,28	**2,029,93**	117,76	118,01	122,10	1,672,06
„ 28	1,982,43	32,55	**2,014,98**	117,76	113,01	122,24	1,661,98
May 5	2,002,38	9,38	**2,011,76**	117,76	113,01	119,02	1,661,97
„ 12	2,007,26	13,38	**2,020,64**	117,76	113,01	117,93	1,671,94
„ 19	1,985,50	15,44	**2,000,94**	117,76	113,01	118,23	1,651,94
„ 26	1,963,24	28,32	**1,991,56**	117,76	113,01	118,85	1,641,94
June 2	1,962,52	28,23	**1,990,76**	117,76	113,01	118,05	1,641,94
„ 9	1,983,30	11,07	**1,994,37**	117,76	108,01	116,70	1,651,90
„ 16	1,968,99	26,63	**1,995,62**	117,76	108,01	117,94	1,651,90
„ 23	1,945,75	41,41	**1,987,15**	117,76	108,01	119,47	1,641,91
„ 30	1,933,41	44,81	**1,978,22**	117,76	103,01	120,52	1,636,93

July	7	..	..	..	..	1,949,27	27,46	**1,976,72**	117,76	93,01	119,03	1,646,93
„	14	..	..	..	..	1,937,98	19,85	**1,957,83**	117,76	93,01	120,08	1,626,98
„	21	..	..	..	..	1,911,95	18,05	**1,930,00**	117,76	93,01	122,18	1,597,05
„	28	..	..	..	..	1,890,76	31,15	**1,921,92**	117,76	93,01	123,93	1,587,22
August	4	..	..	..	..	1,903,98	16,88	**1,920,86**	117,76	116,86	122,87	1,563,37
„	11	..	..	..	..	1,913,27	7,52	**1,920,80**	117,76	116,86	122,76	1,563,42
„	18	..	..	..	..	1,899,86	12,24	**1,912,10**	117,76	116,86	123,99	1,553,49
„	25	..	..	..	..	1,877,39	16,57	**1,893,97**	117,76	116,86	125,79	1,533,55
September	1	..	..	..	..	1,872,62	21,81	**1,894,43**	117,76	116,86	126,25	1,533,56
„	8	..	..	..	..	1,898,86	8,93	**1,907,79**	117,76	116,86	124,61	1,548,57
„	15	..	..	..	..	1,889,46	19,28	**1,908,75**	117,76	116,86	125,48	1,548,65
„	22	..	..	..	..	1,868,70	21,99	**1,890,68**	117,76	116,86	127,28	1,528,78
„	29	..	..	..	..	1,857,24	34,80	**1,892,04**	117,76	116,86	128,61	1,528,80
October	6	..	..	..	..	1,891,49	18,09	**1,909,58**	117,76	116,86	126,15	1,548,80
„	13	..	..	..	..	1,906,13	12,91	**1,919,04**	117,76	116,86	125,55	1,558,86
„	20	..	..	..	..	1,903,90	15,52	**1,919,42**	117,76	116,86	125,94	1,558,86
„	27	..	..	..	..	1,882,25	38,48	**1,920,73**	117,76	116,86	127,25	1,558,86
November	3	..	..	..	..	1,904,26	13,86	**1,918,13**	117,76	116,86	124,65	1,558,86
„	10	..	..	..	..	1,946,53	18,85	**1,965,38**	117,76	116,86	121,92	1,608,84
„	17	..	..	..	..	1,920,42	16,22	**1,936,63**	117,76	116,86	123,18	1,578,84
„	24	..	..	..	..	1,902,67	15,44	**1,918,12**	117,76	116,86	124,66	1,558,84
December	1	..	..	..	..	1,908,42	9,38	**1,917,79**	117,76	116,86	124,34	1,558,84
„	8	..	..	..	..	1,947,89	12,38	**1,960,27**	117,76	116,86	121,81	1,603,83
„	15	..	..	..	..	1,947,78	12,65	**1,960,43**	117,76	116,86	122,00	1,603,81
„	22	..	..	..	..	1,939,56	21,61	**1,961,17**	117,76	116,86	122,74	1,603,81
„	29	..	..	..	..	1,943,66	17,80	**1,961,46**	117,76	116,86	123,02	1,603,81
1962												
January	5	..	..	..	..	1,969,90	14,77	**1,984,67**	117,76	126,86	121,24	1,618,81
„	12	..	..	..	..	1,991,41	12,49	**2,003,90**	117,76	126,86	120,48	1,638,80
„	19	..	..	..	..	1,985,59	18,89	**2,004,48**	117,76	126,86	121,07	1,638,80
„	26	..	..	..	..	1,980,60	24,68	**2,005,28**	117,76	126,86	121,87	1,638,79
February	2	..	..	..	..	1,993,68	11,09	**2,004,76**	117,76	126,86	120,94	1,639,20
„	9	..	..	..	..	2,034,79	17,77	**2,052,56**	117,76	126,86	118,74	1,689,20
„	16	..	..	..	..	2,034,31	18,46	**2,052,77**	117,76	126,86	118,95	1,689,20
„	23	..	..	..	..	2,027,42	25,82	**2,053,24**	117,76	123,86	119,42	1,692,20
March	2	..	..	..	..	2,040,33	11,49	**2,051,82**	117,76	123,86	118,01	1,692,20
„	9	..	..	..	..	2,078,52	15,85	**2,094,37**	117,76	123,86	115,56	1,737,19
„	16	..	..	..	..	2,073,07	21,49	**2,094,56**	117,76	123,86	115,77	1,737,17
„	23	..	..	..	..	2,068,89	26,12	**2,095,01**	117,76	123,86	116,22	1,737,17
„	30	..	..	..	..	2,070,30	25,37	**2,095,67**	117,76	113,86	116,91	1,747,14

(*a*) The gold reserves of the Issue Department are valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 21.24 per tola upto October 5, 1956 and at Rs. 62.50 per tola thereafter. (*b*) Including Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940.

STATEMENT 38

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY) OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (BANKING DEPARTMENT)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	LIABILITIES							ASSETS						
	DEPOSITS					Other liabilities(*a*)	Total Liabilities or Assets	Notes and coin	Balances held abroad (*b*)	Loans and advances to Governments (*c*)	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
Average of Friday figures														
1950-51	148,60	17,71	62,22	62,29	**290,82**	28,14	**318,97**	17,31	207,70	2,37	6,77	3,05	76,72	5,06
1955-56	60,11	19,85	53,77	18,31	**152,04**	45,59	**197,64**	17,21	66,96	1,73	36,99	9,78	49,36	15,61
1956-57	57,52	14,10	52,46	19,73	**143,81**	101,21	**245,02**	18,91	64,77	4,89	85,34	5,69	51,82	13,60
1957-58	54,61	11,28	81,00	111,38	**258,27**	149,36	**407,63**	23,30	40,47	32,90	77,91	4,81	213,92	14,32
1958-59	57,62	20,80	87,53	118,73	**284,67**	156,77	**441,44**	19,41	25,57	28,23	65,83	6,18	284,49	11,73
1959-60	55,50	23,24	79,61	123,48	**281,83**	168,18	**450,01**	19,94	28,97	25,53	88,92	15,54	258,90	12,22
1960-61	61,73	21,27	97,30	98,76	**279,06**	185,33	**464,39**	19,02	20,74	38,19	132,78	28,71	209,56	15,38
1961-62	60,71	16,55	81,95	140,73	**299,94**	204,13	**504,08**	19,64	18,11	63,87	137,69	34,10	207,74	22,93
As at the close of last Friday														
1950-51	162,04	26,40	59,28	72,31	**320,03**	33,10	**353,13**	11,89	206,03	1,56	16,75	8,21	99,20	9,50
1955-56	67,34	62,03	53,24	16,68	**199,30**	59,46	**258,77**	11,92	89,72	—	79,94	12,23	47,19	17,77
1956-57	64,57	31,95	57,77	74,28	**228,56**	171,03	**399,59**	11,95	114,31	7,65	127,87	2,98	121,22	13,61
1957-58	48,33	54,85	67,83	117,52	**288,53**	177,46	**465,99**	10,35	95,81	21,23	78,40	7,68	238,44	14,08
1958-59	53,83	26,72	67,57	119,07	**267,19**	190,67	**457,86**	15,67	35,05	24,77	113,44	5,18	251,70	12,05
1959-60	63,15	42,97	92,90	100,10	**299,12**	216,34	**515,46**	22,02	34,11	22,34	156,54	33,60	232,58	14,26
1960-61	76,46	28,99	70,85	87,96	**264,25**	221,39	**485,64**	7,94	13,24	39,02	185,50	39,17	180,95	19,82
1961-62	71,30	15,89	72,73	152,36	**312,27**	231,84	**544,12**	25,42	15,84	80,89	177,69	46,60	163,43	34,24
1961-62 (Weekly) As at the close of **1961**														
April 7	54,56	8,31	70,60	89,42	**222,89**	216,58	**439,47**	9,97	11,31	70,69	146,78	55,55	125,21	19,96
„ 14	68,68	3,99	73,70	94,19	**240,56**	216,65	**457,21**	10,87	9,98	88,17	142,61	64,73	120,74	20,11
„ 21	63,91	4,30	87,06	107,95	**263,23**	222,62	**485,85**	22,37	10,79	93,45	126,27	60,20	152,24	20,53
„ 28	51,63	18,31	78,16	115,15	**263,25**	223,74	**486,99**	32,66	10,32	84,00	125,47	40,76	172,91	20,88
May 5	53,13	15,07	81,80	114,16	**264,15**	220,86	**485,01**	9,48	17,68	86,30	128,49	44,39	177,58	21,10
„ 12	56,53	14,20	78,28	114,31	**263,32**	229,75	**493,07**	13,47	21,94	87,89	133,80	43,00	171,78	21,19
„ 19	68,01	15,22	76,43	114,29	**273,95**	234,16	**508,11**	15,54	22,86	81,04	121,92	42,09	203,42	21,24
„ 26	68,75	20,35	77,02	123,24	**289,35**	231,55	**520,91**	28,41	23,11	80,72	116,81	37,10	213,42	21,34
June 2	52,24	21,40	78,69	124,67	**277,00**	229,58	**506,57**	28,30	15,76	73,09	123,84	33,83	210,02	21,72
„ 9	50,09	11,07	83,33	124,28	**268,78**	224,88	**493,66**	11,11	17,47	77,01	118,50	43,95	203,85	21,76
„ 16	80,73	5,44	86,25	126,59	**299,01**	225,74	**524,75**	26,67	15,78	83,02	118,24	44,58	214,66	21,80
„ 23	82,05	14,63	80,37	128,49	**305,55**	229,43	**534,98**	41,44	12,65	77,43	115,71	41,01	223,09	23,64
„ 30	59,68	15,18	94,73	115,27	**284,87**	186,43	**471,30**	44,84	10,78	34,30	130,41	35,53	189,49	25,95

July	7	..	..	54,51	8,96	91,69	111,14	**266,30**	186,18	**452,48**	27,50	16,54	37,16	123,79	38,43	183,56	25,50
,,	14	..	..	49,83	13,37	96,08	111,22	**270,49**	183,76	**454,25**	19,90	9,89	41,73	117,52	27,74	213,45	24,04
,,	21	..	..	53,02	31,35	103,46	112,56	**300,39**	174,20	**474,59**	18,09	8,47	40,65	113,60	25,69	248,88	19,21
,,	28	..	..	77,09	20,56	81,71	111,61	**290,96**	173,37	**464,33**	31,20	5,03	40,87	114,80	13,18	241,11	18,14
August	4	..	..	53,26	18,83	81,44	200,75	**354,28**	172,34	**526,62**	16,94	35,81	42,09	115,53	9,72	289,50	17,03
,,	11	..	..	60,69	13,89	80,04	202,33	**356,95**	173,81	**530,75**	7,57	31,96	47,59	117,38	19,63	289,47	17,15
,,	18	..	..	83,03	13,17	87,93	159,61	**343,74**	177,05	**520,79**	12,29	29,52	52,40	116,87	18,45	274,57	16,69
,,	25	..	..	64,60	19,93	102,96	158,19	**345,67**	176,25	**521,92**	16,62	26,61	48,75	115,71	13,03	284,51	16,69
September	1	..	..	52,51	19,83	101,25	158,66	**332,25**	180,83	**513,08**	21,87	19,59	53,32	116,78	9,17	275,43	16,93
,,	8	..	..	63,50	31,95	75,85	159,28	**330,58**	176,42	**507,00**	8,98	18,73	48,11	134,75	18,26	261,16	17,01
,,	15	..	..	73,53	38,16	78,66	158,03	**348,38**	178,33	**526,71**	19,34	17,76	49,45	136,96	24,99	261,16	17,05
,,	22	..	..	55,05	21,36	84,31	172,66	**333,38**	184,71	**518,08**	22,04	18,42	45,53	135,89	18,44	260,61	17,14
,,	29	..	..	59,46	22,49	78,47	146,69	**307,12**	184,80	**491,92**	34,86	12,87	49,36	133,33	12,77	231,24	17,49
October	6	..	..	65,15	4,68	72,47	149,17*	**291,47**	180,56	**472,03**	18,16	13,60	57,04	139,14	34,69	191,59	17,82
,,	13	..	..	61,07	3,98	82,10	147,12	**294,27**	177,93	**472,20**	12,95	10,02	63,37	136,18	50,05	181,71	17,91
,,	20	..	..	49,92	28,60	84,49	146,79	**309,80**	180,88	**490,68**	15,57	28,27	59,45	135,93	32,45	201,08	17,93
,,	27	..	..	64,78	20,33	86,37	146,55	**318,04**	182,71	**500,74**	38,54	28,33	62,38	129,53	23,15	200,81	18,01
November	3	..	..	62,86	17,66	74,17	146,42	**301,10**	183,80	**484,90**	13,93	20,53	63,97	141,82	25,22	200,84	18.59
,,	10	..	..	65,40	10,22	77,65	146,90	**300,18**	181,58	**481,76**	18,90	25,74	65,85	154,70	46,85	150,99	18,73
,,	17	..	..	62,50	11,13	82,83	146,24	**302,69**	193,17	**495,87**	16,28	24,58	73,60	131,85	50,29	180,52	18,75
,,	24	..	..	49,39	22,34	84,12	149,13	**304,98**	199,58	**504,56**	15,47	28,98	66,46	129,58	33,99	205,19	24,89
December	1	..	..	53,42	15,34	78,16	147,03	**293,95**	201,22	**495,17**	9,44	28,82	66,17	131,03	19,76	214,63	25,32
,,	8	..	..	53,76	10,19	74,33	147,14	**285,42**	198,54	**483,96**	12,42	29,93	72,10	132,36	32,09	179,63	25,43
,,	15	..	..	51,31	27,32	77,43	147,18	**303,24**	206,82	**510,06**	12,69	31,58	64,66	135,31	30,57	209,74	25,51
,,	22	..	..	75,92	15,71	79,41	147,32	**318,36**	207,47	**525,83**	21,65	35,96	69,63	137,34	25,41	209,82	26,01
,,	29	..	..	49,76	32,59	105,16	147,42	**334,93**	211,06	**545,99**	17,85	33,46	60,49	148,21	35,20	224,54	26,24
1962																	
January	5	..	..	61,21	11,81	78,85	147,82	**299,69**	213,39	**513,08**	14,82	16,59	61,73	143,83	39,22	210,62	26,27
,,	12	..	..	53,64	12,62	75,74	148,43	**290,43**	215,34	**505,77**	12,54	13,95	64,14	145,93	52,39	190,46	26,35
,,	19	..	..	52,15	23,91	82,46	154,26	**312,79**	223,01	**535,80**	18,94	11,40	52,92	147,62	34,98	243,58	26,35
,,	26	..	..	68,67	18,83	80,02	148,60	**316,12**	220,83	**536,95**	24,74	10,97	60,80	149,03	21,79	242,97	26,65
February	2	..	..	68,10	17,29	75,61	149,03	**310,03**	221,13	**531,16**	11,15	11,16	60,76	158,86	20,21	241,92	27,11
,,	9	..	..	49,94	21,52	75,53	147,14	**294,13**	217,73	**511,86**	17,82	9,59	58,18	168,64	31,66	196,68	29,30
,,	16	..	..	59,33	15,52	76,17	146,85	**297,87**	223,36	**521,24**	18,52	10,00	59,10	162,26	43,27	197,21	30,88
,,	23	..	..	52,70	11,20	81,10	147,97	**292,97**	226,97	**519,93**	25,86	11,96	66,65	160,75	29,50	193,93	31,28
March	2	..	..	53,78	10,28	76,73	148,85	**289,64**	224,40	**514,03**	11,55	10,86	67,91	167,72	30,64	193,23	32,11
,,	9	..	..	53,21	3,43	82,73	151,57	**290,94**	219,32	**510,26**	15,89	7,65	75,63	174,40	50,67	153,35	32,68
,,	16	..	..	86,04	5,47	77,49	149,64	**318,65**	229,09	**547,73**	21,53	10,19	84,44	193,77	51,48	153,17	33,15
,,	23	..	..	51,79	31,21	77,19	156,40	**316,59**	229,25	**545,84**	26,16	9,88	68,89	184,71	44,97	177,81	33,40
,,	30	..	..	71,30	15,89	72,73	152,36	**312,27**	231,84	**544,12**	25,42	15,84	80,89	177,69	46,60	163,43	34,24

(*a*) Including (*i*) paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores, (*ii*) reserve fund of Rs. 5 crores upto June 28, 1957 and of Rs. 80 crores from July 5, 1957, (*iii*) National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of Rs. 10 crores from February 3, 1956, Rs. 15 crores from July 6, 1956, Rs. 20 crores from July 5, 1957, Rs. 25 crores from July 4, 1958, Rs. 30 crores from July 3, 1959, Rs. 40 crores from July 1, 1960 and Rs. 50 crores from June 30, 1961 and (*iv*) National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of Rs. 1 crore from July 6,1956, Rs. 2 crores from July 5, 1957, Rs. 3 crores from July 4, 1958, Rs. 4 crores from July 3, 1959, Rs. 5 crores from July 1, 1960 and Rs. 6 crores from June 30, 1961. (*b*) Including cash and short-term securities. (*c*) Including temporary overdrafts to State Governments from August 23, 1957.

STATEMENT 39

(A) Remittances through the Reserve Bank of India

Telegraphic Transfers Issued and Paid

(Crores of Rupees)

Year/Half year	TOTAL		BOMBAY		CALCUTTA		NEW DELHI		KANPUR		MADRAS		BANGALORE(a)		NAGPUR (b)	
	Issued	Paid	Issued	*Paid*	Issued	*Paid*	Issued	*Paid*	Issued	*Paid*	Issued	*Paid*	Issued	*Paid*	Issued	*Paid*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1950-51	**791.6**	**1,018.6**	229.1	*346.4*	325.3	*368.9*	105.4	*84.4*	53.3	*64.5*	78.5	*154.4*				
1955-56	**1,079.8**	**1,075.7**	192.0	*462.7*	585.5	*240.4*	150.8	*149.0*	43.6	*67.2*	82.9	*145.8*	25.1	*10.7*		
1956-57	**1,365.6**	**1,326.2**	237.6	*548.8*	668.6	*360.2*	236.8	*156.3*	66.2	*64.2*	113.5	*133.6*	32.2	*12.7*	10.7	*50.6*
1957-58	**1,670.5**	**1,537.8**	227.5	*652.4*	810.8	*418.2*	334.6	*181.1*	66.9	*80.5*	142.7	*141.6*	31.5	*12.5*	56.6	*51.5*
1958-59	**2,072.2**	**1,886.6**	397.0	*767.3*	917.1	*582.4*	414.8	*203.9*	87.1	*71.3*	164.2	*156.7*	41.7	*19.8*	50.4	*85.4*
1959-60	**2,262.1**	**2,114.3**	341.3	*682.4*	817.9	*881.7*	413.2	*216.8*	87.4	*85.8*	176.4	*187.0*	50.9	*26.8*	374.9	*33.8*
1960-61	**2,811 0**	**2,647.3**	445.7	*698.6*	989.2	*1,236.3*	383.1	*418.4*	108.1	*75.6*	164.5	*171.7*	56.3	*18.2*	664.3	*28.5*
1961-62	**3,120.6**	**2,890.6**	385.3	*809.8*	1,082.4	*1,409.0*	417.9	*361.7*	116.7	*85.1*	180.0	*201.3*	59.1	*11.1*	879.2	*12.5*
April 1960 to September 1960	**1,368.2**	**1,327.4**	181.2	*386.6*	465.0	*621.6*	204.2	*186.0*	64.0	*31.0*	84.7	*74.4*	30.8	*10.9*	338.2	*16.8*
October 1960 to March 1961	**1,442.8**	**1,319.9**	264.5	*312.0*	524.1	*614.7*	178.8	*232.4*	44.1	*44.6*	79.7	*97.3*	25.5	*7.3*	326.0	*11.7*
April 1961 to September 1961	**1,577.6**	**1,493.2**	198.6	*428.1*	539.5	*741.1*	203.2	*189.0*	66.1	*36.8*	92.9	*86.8*	29.8	*5.9*	447.6	*5.5*
October 1961 to March 1962	**1,543.0**	**1,397.4**	186.7	*381.7*	542.9	*667.9*	214.7	*172.7*	50.6	*48.3*	87.2	*114.5*	29.3	*5.2*	431.6	*7.0*

(B) Remittances (c) between the Offices of the State Bank of India (d)

Year	Total Remittances	To Bengal Circle from					To Bombay Circle from					To Madras Circle from					To Delhi Circle(e) from				
		Total	Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	Delhi Circle (e)	Total	Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	Delhi Circle (e)	Total	Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	Delhi Circle (e)	Total	Bengal Circle	Bombay Circle	Madras Circle	Delhi Circle (e)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1950-51	**1,217·4**	**477·6**	346·2	94·9	36·5		**446·5**	122·1	268·4	56·0		**293·3**	31·2	35·4	226·8						
1955-56	**1,675·9**	**719·1**	548·3	133·2	37·7		**645·3**	217·4	368·6	59·2		**311·5**	50·6	50·3	210·6						
1956-57	**1,962·3**	**848·6**	646·0	161·8	40·8		**748·9**	243·3	419·7	85·9		**364·8**	50·2	60·6	254·0						
1957-58	**2,312·4**	**1,018·4**	758·2	210·5	49·7		**841·9**	325·0	416·4	100·5		**452·1**	60·9	73·7	317·5						
1958-59	**2,597·7**	**729·4**	467·4	109·6	55·5	96·9	**915·2**	141·9	487·7	116·1	169·5	**503·1**	41·4	78·7	368·6	14·4	**450·0**	127·1	83·6	15·3	224·0
1959-60	**2,941·0**	**854·8**	487·2	157·2	54·2	156·2	**842·6**	102·7	544·4	93·2	102·3	**641·7**	46·0	137·6	438·7	19·4	**601·8**	143·0	184·3	15·0	259·4
1960-61	**3,581.8**	**1,044.9**	612.6	199.2	63.7	169.4	**1,057.4**	124.4	718.9	102.8	111.3	**706.4**	53.9	157.4	464.4	30.7	**773.1**	150.4	210.5	31.6	380.6
1961-62	**3,940.6**	**1,076.4**	653.5	199.9	65.1	158.0	**1,372.6**	186.9	802.0	167.8	216.0	**765.6**	56.6	129.4	538.4	41.2	**726.0**	162.8	109.9	29.2	424.1

Note : Figures relate to the Indian Union.

(a) Opened in July 1953. (b) Opened in September 1956. (c) Telegraphic transfers paid, mail transfers received, drafts paid and demand drafts purchased. (d) Figures prior to July 1, 1955 relate to the Imperial Bank of India. (e) Opened since January 1, 1958. For earlier years, figures of Delhi Circle are included in Bengal and Bombay Circles.

STATEMENT 40

CONSENTS FOR CAPITAL ISSUES, 1956-61

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Classification	Applications (*a*)		Consents											
							Further							
	Total		Total		Initial (*b*)		Others (*b*)		Debentures		Miscellaneous (Loans etc.) (*c*)		Bonus	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
A. Non-Government Companies														
Industrial ..	281	177.99	270	161.23	102	52.73	86	49.09	16	21.07	22	29.17	44	9.16
Non-industrial ..	70	24.06	65	23.83	8	3.70	20	5.94	(*e*)	0.17	12	12.85	25	1.18
Of which :														
(*i*) Agriculture and allied activities ..	11	1.03	11	1.03	1	0.30	1	0.21	—	—	—	—	9	0.52
(*ii*) Financial ..	20	5.92	18	5.73	—	—	17	5.65	—	—	—	—	1	0.08
(*iii*) Trade and transport ..	30	14.64	27	14.60	4	2.20	2	0.08	(*e*)	0.17	10	11.88	11	0.28
(*iv*) Others ..	9	2.47	9	2.47	3	1.20	—	—	—	—	2	0.97	4	0.31
Total for 1961 ..	**351**	**202.06**	**335**	**185.06**	**110**	**56.43**	**106**	**55.03**	**16**	**21.24**	**34**	**42.02**	**69**	**10.34**
Total for 1960 ..	**290**	**151.96**	**277**	**150.13**	**85**	**50.22**	**126**	**44.06**	**18**	**19.66**	**29**	**35.42**	**19**	**0.77**
Total for 1959 ..	**264**	**152.60**	**242**	**149.58**	**47**	**49.09**	**103**	**53.27**	**13**	**9.90**	**50**	**34.44**	**29**	**2.88**
Total for 1958 ..	**281**	**96.93**	**259**	**89.45**	**33**	**18.50**	**120**	**31.46**	**21**	**16.30**	**38**	**13.32**	**47**	**9.88**
Total for 1957 ..	**484**(*d*)	**182.73**(*d*)	**333**	**135.37**	**50**	**36.32**	**123**	**31.99**	**22**	**9.09**	**35**	**42.57**	**103**	**15.40**
Total for 1956 ..	**362**(*d*)	**254.49**(*d*)	**281**	**170.75**	**61**	**27.84**	**107**	**70.87**	**10**	**10.25**	**31**	**53.28**	**72**	**8.50**
B. Government Companies														
Industrial ..	17	78.61	17	59.34	6	4.13	11	55.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-industrial ..	6	3.92	6	3.62	3	1.02	2	1.60	1	1.00	—	—	—	—
Of which :														
(*i*) Agriculture and allied activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Financial ..	3	1.75	3	1.45	2	0.45	—	—	1	1.00	—	—	—	—
(*iii*) Trade and transport ..	3	2.17	3	2.17	1	0.57	2	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*iv*) Others ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for 1961 ..	**23**	**82.53**	**23**	**62.96**	**9**	**5.15**	**13**	**56.81**	**1**	**1·00**	—	—	—	—
Total for 1960 ..	**37**	**140.50**	**37**	**139.50**	**12**	**49.74**	**14**	**74.41**	—	—	**11**	**14.72**	(*e*)	**0.63**
Total for 1959 ..	**22**	**53.88**	**22**	**53.88**	**4**	**28.20**	**14**	**23.75**	—	—	**4**	**1.93**	—	—
Total for 1958 ..	**23**	**333.52**	**23**	**333.52**	**5**	**2.30**	**12**	**321.14**	**2**	**2.17**	**4**	**7.91**	—	—
Total for 1957 ..	—	—	**12**	**17.95**	**4**	**7.00**	**5**	**6.35**	—	—	**3**	**4.60**	—	—
Total for 1956 ..	—	—	**16**	**59.40**	**8**	**52.45**	**6**	**5.80**	**2**	**1.15**	—	—	—	—

Note: Figures are taken from the *Quarterly Statistics on the Working of Capital Issues Control* and do not take into account supersessions and amendments made subsequently.

(*a*) Figures relate only to applications disposed of and not to applications received. (*b*) Includes ordinary and preference shares. (*c*) Loans raised by companies by creating a charge or lien on the assets of their property. (*d*) Includes figures in respect of Government companies. (*e*) Formed part of a 'further' issue of shares and loans.

Source : Office of the Controller of Capital Issues.

STATE

CAPITAL RAISED BY NON-GOVERNMENT

Type of issue	1958 (Further revised)					1959 (Further revised)				
	Capital paid-up during the year against consents		Capital raised under exemption order		Total capital raised (i.e. paid-up)	Capital paid-up during the year against consents		Capital raised under exemption order		Total capital raised (i.e. paid-up)
	Public	Private	Public	Private		Public	Private	Public	Private	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										A. Non-Government
Initial (*a*)										
Ordinary	5.57	5.44	0.20	1.85	**13.06**	9.58	14.88	0.18	2.18	**26.82**
Preference	0.80	0.05	—	0.03	**0.88**	0.68	0.10	—	0.03	**0.82**
Further (*b*)										
Ordinary	13.78	3.87	1.42	4.59	**23.67**	19.18	2.61	1.77	6.38	**29.95**
Preference	4.59	0.49	0.17	0.14	**5.39**	3.65	0.04	0.15	0.09	**3.93**
Debentures	12.39	0.11	—	—	**12.50**	9.69	0.35	—	—	**10.04**
	37.13	9.96	1.79	6.61	**55.50**	42.78	17.98	2.11	8.69	**71.56**
Bonus	11.16	0.30	—	—	**11.47**	4.17	0.15	—	—	**4.32**
Miscellaneous (loans etc.)	36.55	0.29	—	—	**36.84**	12.17	1.16	—	—	**13.33**
Total	**84.85**	**10.56**	**1.79**	**6.61**	**103.81**	**59.12**	**19.30**	**2.11**	**8.69**	**89.21**
										B. Government
Initial (*a*)										
Ordinary	—	16.98	0.01	0.09	**17.08**	—	15.38	—	0.05	**15.43**
Preference	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	—	**0.02**
Further (*b*)										
Ordinary	1.34	201.69	0.07	—	**203.09**	5.84	70.10	—	0.05	**75.99**
Preference	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	**0.50**
Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1.34	218.67	0.08	0.09	**220.17**	6.34	85.50	—	0.10	**91.94**
Bonus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (loans etc.)	0.24	—	..	..	**0.24**	2.51	0.50	—	—	**3.01**
Total	**1.58**	**218.67**	**0.08**	**0.09**	**220.42**	**8.85**	**86.00**	—	**0.10**	**94.95**

Note : The data in columns 1 & 2, 6 & 7, 11 & 12 and 16 & 17 relate to the capital raised in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively against consents granted during that year as well as earlier years. Data are consolidated by the Controller of Capital , Issues based on the reports received from the companies/Registrars of Companies upto April 15, 1962. These do not take into account the capital raised by companies for which no reports were received. Figures given in columus 3 & 4, 8 & 9, 13 & 14 and 18 & 19 are based on the returns received from the Registrars of Companies.

MENT 41

AND GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

(Crores of Rupees)

1960 (Revised)					1961 (Preliminary)				
Capital paid-up during the year against consents		Capital raised under exemption order		Total capital raised (i.e. paid-up)	Capital paid-up during the year against consents		Capital raised under exemption order		Total capital raised (i.e. paid-up)
Public	Private	Public	Private		Public	Private	Public	Private	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Companies									
13.50	9.41	0.61	3.56	**27.08**	21.86	6.27	0.69	3.39	**32.21**
0.44	—	—	0.03	**0.47**	1.57	0.08	0.01	0.01	**1.68**
31.28	1.92	2.54	7.56	**43.30**	30.45	3.68	3.03	5.16	**42.32**
6.99	—	0.17	0.15	**7.31**	3.57	0.06	0.03	0.08	**3.74**
9.32	—	0.07	—	**9.39**	8.19	0.60	—	—	**8.79**
61.53	11.33	3.39	11.30	**87.55**	65.65	10.69	3.76	8.63	**88.73**
0.49	0.03	—	—	**0.52**	5.15	1.60	—	—	**6.75**
16.53	4.74	—	—	**21.27**	0.46	0.58	—	—	**1.04**
78.54	**16.10**	**3.39**	**11.30**	**109.34**	**71.25**	**12.87**	**3.76**	**8.63**	**96.52**
Companies									
—	16.07	—	—	**16.07**	0.25	3.78	—	—	**4.03**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.85	45.45	—	—	**47.30**	—	52.04	—	—	**52.04**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.85	61.52	—	—	**63.37**	0.25	55.82	—	—	**56.07**
0.63	—	—	—	**0.63**	—	—	—	—	—
0.30	—	—	—	**0.30**	0.20	—	—	—	**0.20**
2.79	**61.52**	—	—	**64.30**	**0.45**	**55.82**	—	—	**56.27**

(*a*) Issues of new companies. (*b*) Issues of existing companies.

Source : Office of the Controller of Capital Issues.

STATEMENT 42

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Liabilities							
	As on last Friday of March							
	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1. Capital issued and paid-up ..	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	6,84
2. Reserve fund:								
(i) Special reserve fund under Sec. 32A(1) of the I.F.C. Act ..	—	14	18	23	27	32	36	41
(ii) Other reserves ..	1	6	6	7(*a*)	18	32	70	1,34
3. Reserve for doubtful debts	—	20	43	15	15	15	15	14
4. Provision for taxation ..	—	10	20	16	24	38	50	59
5. Bonds and debentures ..	5,30	7,81	7,81	12,37	16,75	22,24	22,24	22,24
6. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India(*b*) ..	—	61	1,07	—	94	88	51	—
7. Borrowings from Government(*c*)..	—	—	6,00	15,00	10,00	8,25	15,25	17,75
8. Other liabilities	37	80	1,02	1,02	1,51	3,53(*d*)	6,37(*d*)	12,03(*d*)
Total	**10,68**	**14,70**	**21,75**	**33,99**	**35,04**	**41,07**	**51,09**	**61,34**

	Assets							
	As on last Friday of March							
	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1. Cash in hand and with bankers ..	47	2	9	5,99	72	4	3,00	2,91
2. Investments in Government securities ..	4,58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Loans and advances ..	5,21	14,01	20,70	26,20	32,10	36,73	40,74	45,48
4. Debentures ..	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—
5. Other assets ..	41	67	96	1,80	1,57	4,30(*d*)	7,34(*d*)	12,95(*d*)
Total	**10,68**	**14,70**	**21,75**	**33,99**	**35,04**	**41,07**	**51,09**	**61,34**

(*a*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh in respect of reserve for contingencies. (*b*) Under Section 21 (3) (b) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended). (*c*) Under Section 21 (4) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended). (*d*) Includes Rs. 1,99 lakhs as on March 25, 1960, Rs. 4.77 lakhs as on March 31, 1961 and Rs. 10,40 lakhs as on March 30, 1962 in respect of Guarantees and Underwriting Agreements per Contra.

Source: Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

STATEMENT 43

OPERATIONS OF STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Corporation	Capital as at the end of March 1962	Outstandings of bonds issued as at the end of March 1962	Loans sanctioned(a) during							Loans disbursed during							Loans outstanding as at the end of March							Total assets at the end of March 1962
			1953-54 to 1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1953-54 to 1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Madras	1,32	2,16	1,37	49	69	1,18	66	1,12	1,79	74	77	67	81	90	71	1,30	1,27	1,96	2,34	2,96	3,65	3,89	4,83	10,23
2. Punjab	1,00	1,57	90	26	31	73	67	1,28	1,44	43	22	27	26	52	57	89	39	57	75	90	1,31	1,71	2,39	3,35
3. Bombay	2,00	2,23	1,48	72	53	62	90	1,76	1,79	63	73	38	22	21	83	1,35	60	1,47	1,71	1,50	1,40	1,96	2,99	4,65
				43(b)							24(b)							24(b)						
4. Gujarat	1,00	—						38	72						19	35						19	54	1,04
5. Kerala	1,00	1,10	80	34	8	45	21	42	27	62	25	11	35	17	23	25	62	84	89	1,19	1,27	1,38	1,47	2,36
6. West Bengal	1,00	1,50	44	72	59	36	53	30	1,25	24	20	42	41	50	21	76	23	35	75	1,12	1,44	1,57	2,13	2,72
7. Assam	1,00	1,60	57	15	36	46	52	68	63	26	16	25	29	40	56	60	26	39	54	74	1,08	1,54	2,02	3,12
8. Uttar Pradesh	1,00	1,08	21	46	46	24	57	78	35	4	15	37	21	22	35	23	4	18	54	68	80	1,03	1,12	2,24
9. Bihar	1,00	1,50	11	48	50	32	50	51	62	4	20	42	29	50	36	44	4	24	65	89	1,32	1,49	1,81	2,67
10. Rajasthan	1,00	50	7	23	31	15	21	27	58	2	7	26	11	12	10	37	2	9	35	43	49	54	85	1,72
11. Madhya Pradesh	1,00	—	6	13	53	19	32	37	1,47	—	5	35	7	12	7	34	—	5	41	43	49	44	71	1,16
12. Andhra Pradesh(c)	1,50	55	47	45	36	16	41	56	99	26	7	18	26	13	27	54	23	30	47	62	68	82	1,25	2,35
13. Orissa	50	—	—	—	6	14	13	25	39	—	—	1	5	7	7	26	—	—	1	6	13	18	43	78
14. Mysore	1,00	55					28	44	56					13	21	35					13	34	68	1,64
15. Jammu & Kashmir	50							4	6						2	4						2	6	52
Total	**15,82**	**14,34**	**6,91**	**4,43**	**4,78**	**5,00**	**5,91**	**9,16**	**12,91**	**3,52**	**2,87**	**3,69**	**3,33**	**3,99**	**4,75**	**8,07**	**3,94**	**6,45**	**9,40**	**11,52**	**14,19**	**17,10**	**23,28**	**40,55**

(a) Includes in respect of some corporations, loans subsequently declined by industrial concerns or cancelled or reduced by the corporation. (b) Figures relate to the Saurashtra State Financial Corporation. (c) Figures upto 1955-56 relate to the Hyderabad State Financial Corporation.

Source : State Financial Corporations.

STATEMENT 44

PRICES (IN BOMBAY) OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES, 1961–62

(In Rupees)

Loan	As on		Average (*a*) for					1961-62		Difference of March 1962 over March 1961
	Nov. 14, 1951	May 15, 1957	March 1961	June 1961	Sept. 1961	Dec. 1961	March 1962	Highest	Lowest	
Terminable										
Under 5 years										
2½% 1961 (*b*) ..	93.69	93.50	99.36	99.75				99.75	99.40	
3½% 1961 (*c*) ..		99.50	100.00					100.00	100.00	
2½% 1962 ..	94.44	93.90	98.21	98.91	99.17	99.20	99.21	99.50	98.35	+1.00
3½% 1962 ..		97.80	99.81	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.85	+0.09
3½% 1963 ..			99.93	100.00	100.00	99.95	99.95	100.10	99.95	+0.02
3% 1963-65 ..	95.69	94.10	98.09	98.73	98.74	98.66	98.65	98.90	98.30	+0.56
3% 1964 ..	95.75	94.45	98.16	98.73	98.90	98.68	98.65	98.95	98.50	+0.49
3½% 1964 ..		98.25	99.67	99.89	99.91	99.82	99.85	100.10	99.80	+0.18
3½% 1965 ..		98.20	99.50	99.95	99.88	99.73	99.65	100.05	99.60	+0.15
3½% 1966 ..			99.32	99.70	99.70	99.70	99.60	99.70	99.40	+0.28
3% 1966-68 ..	93.94	92.05	95.77	95.92	96.26	96.19	96.20	96.35	95.80	+0.43
Between 5 and 10 years										
3½% 1967 ..		98.50	98.85	99.00	99.05	98.85	98.85	99.05	98.85	—
3¾% 1967 ..			100.50	100.50	100.40	100.01	99.85	100.50	99.85	−0.65
3½% 1968 ..			98.80	98.75	98.66	98.65	98.62	98.80	98.60	−0.18
3¾% 1968 ..			100.50	100.50	100.30	100.00	100.00	100.50	100.00	−0.50
3½% 1969 ..			98.75	98.65	98.40	98.40	98.30	98.75	98.30	−0.45
3% 1970-75 ..	92.81	87.20	90.88	90.92	90.90	90.18	89.78	91.10	89.70	−1.10
Between 10 and 15 years										
4% 1972 ..			100.41	100.45	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.45	100.30	−0.11
4% 1973 ..			100.41	100.45	100.25	100.10	100.14	100.45	100.10	−0.27
3¾% 1974 ..		98.50	99.70	99.65	99.55	99.50	99.42	99.70	99.15	−0.28
2½% 1976 ..	89.00	83.15	83.50	83.50	83.50	83.50	83.50	83.50	83.50	—
Over 15 years										
4% 1979 ..			100.00	100.00	99.39	99.28	99.30	100.00	99.25	−0.70
4% 1980 ..			99.90	99.90	99.25	99.25	99.26	99.90	99.20	−0.64
4% 1981 (*d*) ..					98.50	98.50	98.50	98.55	98.50	
Non-terminable										
3% Conversion loan 1986 or later ..	92.50	74.15	73.98	72.30	72.77	71.02	70.95	73.85	70.80	−3.03
3% Rupee paper ..	92.50	73.00	71.98	71.91	72.00	71.30	70.90	72.15	70.90	−1.08

Note : The maturity classification is as of March 31, 1962 and on the assumption of the earlier date of redemption.

(*a*) Average of closing quotations for working days. (*b*) Redeemed on August 1, 1961. (*c*) Redeemed on June 1, 1961. (*d*) Quoted from July 24, 1961.

STATEMENT 45

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

(Per cent per annum)

Loan	As on		Average for					Annual average		Difference of March 1962 over March 1961
	Nov. 14, 1951	May 15, 1957	March 1961	June 1961	Sept. 1961	Dec. 1961	March 1962	1961-62	1960-61	
Terminable										
Under 5 years										
2½% 1961(*a*)	3·26	4·20	4·24	4·49				4·67	4·03	
3½% 1961(*b*)		3·64	3·50					3·50	3·45	
2¾% 1962	3·36	4·00	3·87	3·54	3·48	3.64	3.97	3·61	3·74	+0.10
3¼% 1962		3·73	3·39	3·33	3·37	3.42	3.56	3·38	3·44	+0.17
3½% 1963			3·53	3·50	3·50	3.54	3.54	3·50	3·53	+0.01
3 % 1963-65	3·46	4·11	3·92	3·68	3·77	3.96	4.16	3·81	3·85	+0.24
	(3·40)	(3·87)	(3·49)	(3·34)	(3·36)	(3.42)	(3.45)	(3·39)	(3·50)	(−0.04)
3 % 1964	3·42	3·91	3·60	3·45	3·42	3.56	3.63	3·49	3·61	+0.03
3½% 1964		3·79	3·62	3·54	3·54	3.58	3.58	3·55	3·59	−0.04
3½% 1965		3·76	3·63	3·51	3·53	3.58	3.61	3·55	3·59	−0.02
3½% 1966			3·64	3·57	3·57	3.57	3.60	3·58	3·60	−0.04
3 % 1966-68	3·52	4·02	3·85	3·86	3·82	3.88	3.92	3·86	3·81	+0.07
	(3·48)	(3·87)	(3·65)	(3·65)	(3·61)	(3.64)	(3.66)	(3·63)	(3·63)	(+0.01)
Between 5 and 10 years										
3½% 1967		3·68	3·71	3·69	3·68	3·73	3·74	3·70	3·62	+0·03
3¾% 1967			3·66	3·66	3·68	3·75	3·78	3·70	3·62	+0·12
3½% 1968			3·68	3·70	3·72	3·73	3·74	3·71	3·61	+0·06
3¾% 1968			3·65	3·65	3·70	3·75	3·75	3·71	3·65	+0·10
3½% 1969			3·67	3·70	3·74	3·75	3·77	3·73	3·64	+0·10
3 % 1970-75	3·52	4·26	4·16	4·19	4·22	4·35	4·45	4·27	4·17	+0·29
	(3·44)	(3·99)	(3·83)	(3·83)	(3·84)	(3·93)	(3·99)	(3·88)	(3·83)	(+0·16)
Between 10 and 15 years										
4 % 1972			3·96	3·95	3·97	3·97	3·97	3·96	3·91	+0·01
4 % 1973			3·96	3·95	3·97	3·99	3·98	3·97	3·92	+0·02
3¾% 1974		3·87	3·78	3·78	3·79	3·80	3·81	3·79	3·79	+0·03
2¾% 1976	3·41	4·01	4·21	4·23	4·25	4·27	4·29	4·25	4·18	+0·08
Over 15 years										
4 % 1979			4·00	4·00	4·05	4·06	4·06	4·03	3·99	+0·06
4 % 1980			4·01	4·01	4·06	4·06	4·06	4·04	4·01	+0·05
4 % 1981(*c*)					4·11	4·11	4·11	4·11		
Non-terminable										
3 % Conversion Loan 1986 or later (F)	3.37	4·04	4·05	4·15	4·12	4·23	4·23	4·16	4·06	+0·18
3 % Rupee paper (F)	3·25	4·11	4·17	4·18	4·17	4·21	4·24	4·19	4·12	+0·07

Note : The maturity classification is as of March 31, 1962 and on the assumption of the earlier date of redemption. Yields are gross, i.e., not allowing for income tax and are based on prices quoted at Bombay. In the case of two dated loans, the yields to the later date of redemption are shown in brackets.

(*a*) Redeemed on August 1, 1961. (*b*) Redeemed on June 1, 1961. (*c*) Quoted from July 24, 1961. (F)—Flat yield.

STATE

ALL-INDIA AND REGIONAL INDICES (ANNUAL

(Compiled by the Department of Statistics

		Government and Semi-Government Securities				Debentures			
		All-India 1	Bombay 2	Calcutta 3	Madras 4	All-India 5	Bombay 6	Calcutta 7	Madras 8
Last week of									
(Base : 1949-50=100)									
1	1955-56	90.9	90.3	90.8	91.2	101.1	100.0	102.1	100.1
2	1956-57	90.0	89.3	89.9	90.2	98.9	99.0	98.6	99.5
3	1957-58	89.4	88.8	89.2	89.6	97.2	96.5	97.3	97.4
(Base : 1952-53=100)									
4	1957-58	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.9	98.4	100.0	98.5
5	1958-59	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.7	101.5	102.2	102.3	99.0
6	1959-60	101.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	101.4	102.1	102.0	99.6
7	1960-61	101.0	101.1	101.0	100.8	100.7	100.9	101.6	99.2
8	1961-62	100.6	100·6	100.6	100.6	100.9	100·0	103.0	99.2
1961-62 Weekly									
Week ended									
	1961								
9	April 1	101.0	101.2	101.0	100.9	100 7	100.9	101.6	99.2
10	„ 8	101.1	101.2	101.1	100.9	100.6	100.9	101.5	99.2
11	„ 15	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.0	100 8	100.9	101.9	99.2
12	„ 22	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.0	100 8	100.8	101.9	99.2
13	„ 29	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	100.5	100.3	101.9	99·2
14	May 6	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	100 5	100.4	101.9	99.2
15	„ 13	101.1	101.2	101 0	101.1	100.7	100.7	101.9	99.2
16	„ 20	101.1	101.1	101 0	101.1	100.7	100.7	101.9	99.2
17	June 27	101.1	101.1	101.0	101 0	100.7	100.7	101.9	99.2
18	„ 3	101.0	101.1	101.0	100.9	101.0	100.8	102.5	99.2
19	„ 10	101.0	101.1	101 0	101.0	101.2	100.8	102.8	99.2
20	„ 17	101.0	101.1	100 9	101.0	101.2	100.8	102.9	99.2
21	„ 24	101.0	101.0	100 9	100 9	101.3	100.9	102.9	99.2
22	July 1	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.9	102.9	99.2
23	„ 8	101.0	101.1	101 0	100.9	101.3	100.9	103.0	99.2
24	„ 15	101.1	101.2	101.1	100 9	101.3	100.9	103.1	99.2
25	„ 22	101.1	101.2	101 0	101 0	101.4	100.9	103.1	99.2
26	„ 29	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.0	101.4	100.9	103.1	99.2
27	August 5	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.4	100.9	103.1	99.2
28	„ 12	101.1	101.3	101.0	101.1	101.4	101.0	103.1	99.2
29	„ 19	101.2	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.5	101.1	103.1	99.2
30	„ 26	101.1	101.2	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.2	103.0	99.2
31	September 2	101.2	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.2	103.0	99.2
32	„ 9	101.2	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.1	102.9	99.2
33	„ 16	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.2	100 9	102.9	99.2
34	„ 23	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.3	100 9	102.9	99.1
35	„ 30	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.3	100 9	102.9	99.1
36	October 7	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.3	100 9	102·9	99.1
37	„ 14	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.3	100 9	102.9	99.2
38	„ 21	101.1	101.2	(*a*)	101.1	101.3	100 9	(*a*)	99.2
39	„ 28	101.1	101.1	101 0	101.1	101.3	100.9	102.9	99.2
40	November 4	101.0	101 0	100 9	101.0	101.2	100 9	102.9	99.2
41	„ 11	101.0	101.0	100.8	101.0	101.3	101.0	102.9	99.2
42	„ 18	100.9	100.9	100 8	101.0	101.2	100.9	102 9	99·2
43	„ 25	100.8	100.8	100.7	101.0	101.2	100.8	102.9	99·2
44	December 2	100.8	100.8	100.6	101.0	101.2	100.8	102.9	99·2
45	„ 9	100.8	100.8	100 6	101.0	101.2	100.8	102.9	99·2
46	„ 16	100.8	100.8	100.6	100.9	101.2	100.7	102.9	99.2
47	„ 23	100.7	100.8	100 6	100.7	101.2	100.7	102.9	99.2
48	„ 30	100.7	(*a*)	100.6	(*a*)	101.2	(*a*)	102.9	(*a*)
	1962								
49	January 6	100.7	100.8	100.6	100.7	101.2	100.7	102.9	99.2
50	„ 13	100.7	100 8	100.6	100.6	101.2	100.7	102.9	99.2
51	„ 20	100.7	100.7	100 6	100.6	101.2	100.7	103.0	99.2
52	„ 27	100.7	100 7	100 6	100.6	101.2	100.6	103.0	99.2
53	February 3	100.7	100.7	100 6	100.6	101.2	100.6	103.0	99.2
54	„ 10	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.0	100.3	103.0	99.2
55	„ 17	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.2	103.0	99.2
56	„ 24	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.1	103.0	99.2
57	March 3	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.9	100 1	103.0	99.2
58	„ 10	100.7	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.9	100 1	103.0	99.2
59	„ 17	100.7	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.9	100 0	103.0	99.2
60	„ 24	100.6	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.9	100 0	103.0	99.2
61	„ 31	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.0	103.0	99.2

(*a*) Market closed.

MENT 46

AND WEEKLY) OF SECURITY PRICES

of the Reserve Bank of India)

Preference Shares				Variable Dividend Industrial Securities				
All-India 9	Bombay 10	Calcutta 11	Madras 12	All-India 13	Bombay 14	Calcutta 15	Madras 16	
85.7	90.2	80.3	97.0	124.6	131.5	112.7	126.8	*1*
79.3	83.4	73.4	93.8	109.2	119.1	95.8	122.5	*2*
70.4	79.6	61.9	83.7	97.9	114.4	83.4	110.2	*3*
85.4	86.1	84.2	91.3	126.6	128.5	121.3	147.2	*4*
89.7	89.3	88.8	97.3	146.8	147.8	145.3	159.7	*5*
90.7	88.8	89.6	102.2	161.7	161.7	153.6	182.2	*6*
85.7	85.6	84.6	92.2	182.6	189.4	168.3	197.6	*7*
82.6	83.3	82.2	84.7	192.7	200.6	178.7	202.9	*8*
85.6	85.5	84.5	92.2	181.8	187.8	168.1	197.0	*9*
85.3	85.4	84.5	90.6	183.1	189.0	169.6	198.1	*10*
85.3	85.2	84.6	90.6	180.2	184.8	167.7	196.7	*11*
85.1	85.2	84.3	90.7	178.1	182.0	166.1	194.2	*12*
85.0	85.3	84.0	90.6	178.9	183.8	166.5	193.0	*13*
84.7	85.0	83.8	89.6	179.1	184.2	167.1	192.2	*14*
84.7	85.0	83.8	89.6	179.2	185.8	165.7	192.2	*15*
84.5	84.8	83.6	89.1	178.9	185.4	165.4	191.9	*16*
84.3	84.6	83.6	88.4	181.3	189.7	166.2	192.5	*17*
84.3	84.6	83.7	88.0	182.1	190.5	167.0	192.8	*18*
84.1	84.2	83.5	88.0	184.2	193.8	167.4	195.5	*19*
84.1	84.2	83.4	88.2	184.1	193.3	167.2	196.7	*20*
84.0	84.2	83.4	88.0	183.8	192.3	167.8	196.6	*21*
83.6	83.6	83.1	88.1	183.2	191.8	167.5	196.2	*22*
83.2	83.3	82.5	87.4	183.8	192.8	168.0	195.8	*23*
83.3	83.4	82.6	87.4	182.6	190.2	168.1	195.5	*24*
83.6	84.0	83.0	87.0	182.8	190.3	168.9	194.6	*25*
83.7	84.1	83.1	86.9	181.5	188.6	167.9	194.1	*26*
83.7	84.2	82.9	87.0	180.4	187.7	166.8	193.4	*27*
83.6	84.2	82.9	86.6	180.4	187.6	166.5	194.6	*28*
83.5	84.0	82.9	86.6	178.1	184.9	164.6	194.3	*29*
83.5	84.3	82.7	86.6	176.8	183.4	163.2	193.9	*30*
83.7	84.7	82.6	87.0	175.8	182.3	162.5	193.1	*31*
83.6	84.4	82.6	87.0	176.0	183.2	161.8	193.3	*32*
83.3	83.5	82.6	87.2	177.6	184.2	163.5	194.2	*33*
83.1	83.2	82·5	87.1	177.9	184.2	164.3	195.1	*34*
82.9	83.0	82.3	87.4	179.3	186.3	164.9	196.8	*35*
82.2	82.7	81.1	87.3	179.7	187.3	164.9	197.1	*36*
82.4	82.8	81.2	87.6	180.9	189.2	165.5	197.9	*37*
82.4	83.1	*(a)*	87.3	181.0	189.0	*(a)*	198.3	*38*
82.4	83.2	81.0	87.3	182.0	189.7	166.7	199.8	*39*
82.5	83.1	81.4	87.2	183.9	191.3	168.4	202.6	*40*
82.6	83.1	81.5	87.3	185.8	193.0	170.1	204.0	*41*
82.4	82.8	81.4	87.3	189.1	197.0	172.4	206.3	*42*
82.3	82.6	81.3	87.3	188.8	196.6	172.3	205.7	*43*
82.3	82.3	81.5	87.2	187.6	194.2	172.4	204.2	*44*
82.1	81.9	81.7	86.6	183.0	187.4	170.3	200.9	*45*
82.1	81.9	81.7	86.2	182.4	187.7	169.1	199.4	*46*
82.1	82·1	81.7	86·0	184.1	190.5	170.5	200.1	*47*
82.2	*(a)*	81.7	*(a)*	184.8	*(a)*	172.1	*(a)*	*48*
82.0	82.3	81.8	84.9	187.0	194.4	173.3	201.6	*49*
82.1	82.6	81.7	84.9	187.5	194.6	174.3	201.6	*50*
82.1	82.4	81.7	84.8	188.3	196.8	173.9	201.0	*51*
82.2	82.7	81.7	84.8	186.7	194.3	173.0	200.2	*52*
82.2	82.8	81.8	84.7	186.8	194.4	173.3	199.6	*53*
82.4	83.1	81.9	84.6	190.1	199.5	175.3	200.8	*54*
82.4	83.3	81.9	84.6	191.7	200.0	178.1	201.8	*55*
82.5	83.4	81.9	84.6	192.8	200.8	179.5	202.0	*56*
82.5	83.5	81.9	84.3	192.6	200.2	179.5	202.1	*57*
82.4	83.3	81.9	84.4	192.8	200.8	179.1	202.5	*58*
82.6	83.4	82.2	84.7	192.0	199.8	178.3	202.9	*59*
82.6	83.4	82.2	84.6	191.2	198.4	178.1	202.0	*60*
82.6	83.3	82.2	84.7	192.7	200.6	178.7	202.9	*61*

STATE

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES—

(Compiled by the Department of Statistics

	Average of weeks	GROUP INDICES				SUB-GROUP INDICES OF GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			SUB-GROUP INDICES			
		Government and semi-Government securities	Debentures	Preference shares (Fixed dividend)	Variable dividend	Government of India	State-Governments	Municipal, Port trust and Improvement trust	Plantations	Coal	Sugar	Cotton textiles
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(Base : 1949-50=100)												
1	1955-56 ..	90.9	100.8	87.3	121.6	90.8	96.4	89.4	99	91	99	
2	1956-57 ..	90.5	100.1	82.9	121.2	90.2	96.7	90.6	99	91	99	
3	1957-58 ..	89.3	98.1	74.5	100.3	89.0	96.4	90.2	98	87	98	
(Base : 1952-53=100)												
4	1957-58(*a*) ..	98.3	99.6	88.0	125.4	98.1	100.1	99.1	100	100	98	99
5	1958-59 ..	99.9	100.1	87.2	137.3	99.8	101.3	99.0	100	100	99	98
6	1959-60 ..	101.2	101.8	92.2	155.3	101.1	102.6	99.9	100	99	99	99
7	1960-61 ..	101.0	100.8	87.2	171.7	100.9	102.2	99.9	100	96	98	99
8	1961-62 ..	100.9	101.1	83.2	183.7	100.8	102.0	99.4	100	96	98	98
9	April 1960 ..	101.3	101.3	90.8	166.5	101.2	102.7	100.0	100	96	99	99
10	May „ ..	101.2	101.1	90.1	173.4	101.0	102.7	100.0	100	96	99	99
11	June „ ..	101.1	101.0	89.4	175.3	100.9	102.7	100.0	100	96	99	99
12	July „ ..	101.2	101.0	87.3	178.1	101.0	102.7	100.0	100	96	99	99
13	August „ ..	101.2	100.9	86.9	179.8	101.0	102.7	100.0	100	96	98	99
14	September „ ..	101.2	100.7	86.9	173.6	101.0	102.6	100.0	100	96	98	98
15	October „ ..	101.0	100.7	86.5	166.1	100.8	102.2	100.0	100	96	98	98
16	November „ ..	100.6	100.7	86.2	169.6	100.5	101.8	99.8	100	96	98	98
17	December „ ..	100.7	100.6	85.6	167.0	100.6	101.4	99.7	100	96	98	98
18	January 1961 ..	100.7	100.7	85.2	164.9	100.7	101.4	99.7	100	96	98	98
19	February „ ..	100.8	100.7	85.4	169.4	100.7	101.4	99.7	100	96	98	98
20	March „ ..	100.9	100.6	85.7	179.4	100.9	101.6	99.7	100	96	98	98
21	April „ ..	101.1	100.7	85.3	180.4	101.0	101.9	99.7	100	96	98	98
22	May „ ..	101.1	100.7	84.6	179.6	101.0	101.9	99.7	100	96	98	98
23	June „ ..	101.0	101.2	84.1	183.5	100.9	102.0	99.7	100	96	98	98
24	July „ ..	101.0	101.3	83.5	182.8	100.9	102.1	99.7	100	96	98	98
25	August „ ..	101.1	101.4	83.6	178.9	101.0	102.2	99.7	100	96	98	98
26	September „ ..	101.1	101.3	83.3	177.3	101.0	102.2	99.6	100	96	98	98
27	October „ ..	101.1	101.3	82.4	180.9	101.0	102.1	99.4	100	96	98	98
28	November „ ..	100.9	101.2	82.5	186.9	100.8	102.0	99.3	100	96	98	98
29	December „ ..	100.8	101.2	82.1	184.3	100.7	101.9	99.2	100	96	98	98
30	January 1962 ..	100.7	101.2	82.1	187.4	100.6	101.9	99.2	100	96	98	98
31	February „ ..	100.7	101.0	82.4	190.3	100.5	101.9	99.1	100	96	98	98
32	March „ ..	100.7	100.9	82.6	192.2	100.5	101.9	99.1	100	96	98	97
33	*Percentage variation of March 1962 over March 1961*	*−0.2*	*+0.3*	*−3.6*	*+7.1*	*−0.4*	*+0.3*	*−0.6*	—	—	—	*−1.0*

(*a*) Average of 40 weeks.

MENT 47

ALL-INDIA (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

of the Reserve Bank of India)

OF DEBENTURES				SUB-GROUP INDICES OF PREFERENCE SHARES (FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES)													
Jute textiles	General engineering	Electricity generation and supply	Others	Plantations	Coal	Sugar	Cotton textiles	Jute textiles	Iron and steel	General engineering	Basic industrial chemicals	Cement	Paper	Electricity generation and supply	Trading	Shipping and other transport	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
98	101	102	101	100	92	85	80	86	90				87	96			*1*
98	101	101	101	101	84	83	82	78	86				81	90			*2*
95	98	99	98	91	78	74	73	65	80				78	85			*3*
95	98	97	101	103	79	93	87	74	88	105	84	98	90	85	77	85	*4*
92	99	97	103	97	77	89	79	76	91	100	86	99	85	87	79	86	*5*
93	102	97	105	101	81	93	82	87	94	103	91	104	88	88	97	94	*6*
94	101	96	104	95	73	93	78	78	87	101	86	98	81	84	92	90	*7*
93	101	96	104	87	71	86	77	76	84	97	80	90	79	79	80	88	*8*
93	101	97	104	99	74	95	82	82	92	104	90	101	85	86	95	92	*9*
93	101	97	104	99	74	95	81	82	91	104	89	101	84	85	91	92	*10*
94	101	97	104	98	74	95	80	82	89	106	88	100	84	85	91	92	*11*
94	101	97	104	97	74	95	77	80	85	102	88	99	82	85	91	92	*12*
94	101	96	104	95	74	94	78	78	86	102	87	99	80	84	92	89	*13*
94	101	96	104	94	73	94	79	77	87	102	87	98	81	83	92	86	*14*
94	102	96	103	94	72	94	78	77	87	101	86	96	80	83	92	88	*15*
94	102	96	103	94	72	93	77	76	86	99	85	96	78	84	93	90	*16*
94	101	96	103	94	71	92	76	75	86	98	85	95	78	83	92	91	*17*
94	102	96	103	92	72	91	76	76	86	97	84	95	79	82	92	91	*18*
94	102	96	103	92	72	90	77	76	86	98	83	94	81	82	93	91	*19*
93	102	96	103	91	73	88	77	77	86	99	83	95	82	82	94	91	*20*
93	102	96	104	90	73	88	77	77	86	100	81	95	81	82	87	91	*21*
93	101	96	104	90	73	88	76	76	85	100	81	93	80	82	82	91	*22*
93	101	96	104	90	73	87	76	76	84	100	80	91	80	82	82	90	*23*
93	101	96	105	89	72	85	76	76	84	97	80	88	78	81	82	88	*24*
93	101	97	105	89	71	85	76	76	85	98	80	88	79	80	81	88	*25*
93	102	96	105	88	71	86	76	75	84	97	80	90	81	80	82	88	*26*
93	102	96	105	87	71	86	77	75	83	96	79	90	78	79	81	86	*27*
93	102	96	105	86	71	85	78	74	83	96	80	91	78	79	81	86	*28*
93	101	96	105	86	71	85	78	76	82	96	80	90	78	78	79	85	*29*
94	101	96	105	84	70	85	78	76	83	96	80	90	79	77	76	86	*30*
94	101	96	105	84	70	85	78	77	83	97	81	90	79	77	75	86	*31*
94	101	95	104	84	70	85	78	77	83	97	82	90	79	78	74	86	*32*
+1.1	*−1.0*	*−1.0*	*+1.0*	*−7.7*	*−4.1*	*−3.4*	*+1.3*	–	*−3.5*	*−2.0*	*−1.2*	*−5.3*	*−3.7*	*−4.9*	*−21.3*	*−5.5*	*33*

STATE

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

(Compiled by the Department of Statistics

	Average of weeks		Tea plantations	Coffee plantations	Rubber plantations	Coal	Other mining	Sugar	Cotton textiles	Jute textiles	Silk and woollen	Iron and steel
			SUB-GROUP INDICES OF VARIABLE									
			29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
(Base: 1949-50=100)												
1	1955-56	.. .. ..	185(*b*)			81		105(*c*)	118(*d*)	95		154
2	1956-57	.. .. ..	170(*b*)			78		105(*c*)	134(*d*)	70		147
3	1957-58	.. .. ..	130(*b*)			67		95(*c*)	105(*d*)	52		119
(Base: 1952-53=100)												
4	1957-58(*a*)	.. .. ..	144	182	136	89	145	160	120	63	329	116
5	1958-59	.. .. ..	145	203	151	107	161	164	114	80	417	145
6	1959-60	.. .. ..	160	200	165	114	172	179	129	97	663	161
7	1960-61	.. .. ..	163	204	175	120	182	187	151	90	1051	160
8	1961-62	.. .. ..	161	170	171	123	187	158	180	91	1190	164
9	April	1960	168	205	180	120	183	185	145	95	934	155
10	May	,, ...	169	211	183	124	191	190	148	94	1062	168
11	June	,, ...	173	208	181	123	187	195	152	95	1125	164
12	July	,, ...	171	214	182	123	183	194	160	92	1116	163
13	August	,, ...	171	216	181	123	184	193	161	97	1110	167
14	September	,, ...	162	210	172	120	172	192	155	92	1065	164
15	October	,, ...	155	206	168	115	169	188	148	88	975	152
16	November	,, ...	157	204	172	114	176	192	148	86	1066	153
17	December	,, ...	156	193	172	115	179	187	144	84	1009	152
18	January	1961	152	188	169	117	177	175	144	84	994	153
19	February	,, ...	155	194	170	123	182	171	150	85	1061	159
20	March	,, ...	166	196	173	129	200	175	159	92	1135	169
21	April	,, ...	174	192	171	128	195	173	163	95	1121	169
22	May	,, ...	168	181	171	129	190	169	164	91	1149	172
23	June	,, ...	167	180	174	131	190	164	170	88	1241	179
24	July	,, ...	166	178	173	131	189	160	173	88	1209	177
25	August	,, ...	163	173	172	127	183	159	171	85	1157	166
26	September	,, ...	159	172	174	122	182	159	173	83	1136	158
27	October	,, ...	155	167	172	119	190	158	182	85	1159	157
28	November	,, ...	157	168	174	120	190	157	189	94	1227	162
29	December	,, ...	156	163	170	121	182	152	186	92	1184	156
30	January	1962	154	156	169	120	182	150	192	92	1230	158
31	February	,, ...	155	154	169	117	185	145	199	96	1239	158
32	March	,, ...	155	155	169	116	190	145	201	102	1242	156
33	*Percentage variation of March 1962 over March 1961*		*—6.6*	*—20.9*	*—2.3*	*—10.1*	*—5.0*	*—17.1*	*+26.4*	*+10.9*	*+9.4*	*—7.7*

(*a*) Average of 40 weeks. (*b*) Including coffee and rubber plantations. (*c*) Including breweries. (*d*) Including woollen and silk textiles.

MENT 47—(*Contd.*)

—ALL-INDIA (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

of the Reserve Bank of India)

DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Transport equipment	Electrical machinery	Machinery other than transport and electrical	Basic industrial chemicals	Cement	Paper	Electricity generation and supply	Trading	Shipping and other transport	Construction	Banks	Insurance	Investment trust	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
			144	164	256	123		106		88	103	93	*1*
			144	176	266	112		118		94	87	90	*2*
			131	141	211	103		117		96	85	73	*3*
175	163	148	109	125	160	89	79	123	198	169	108	84	*4*
198	143	166	123	129	185	93	88	134	235	199	127	91	*5*
288	133	198	167	136	209	90	105	125	301	192	137	99	*6*
399	140	211	208	144	224	82	119	108	303	195	139	91	*7*
404	165	218	212	149	211	84	124	96	291	235	151	91	*8*
360	132	208	191	143	223	85	118	112	289	192	137	94	*9*
403	137	210	196	146	234	84	122	117	310	184	141	95	*10*
406	138	218	203	146	235	82	121	114	329	184	143	93	*11*
426	139	224	216	149	233	83	125	112	339	188	152	93	*12*
434	144	222	224	150	236	84	123	110	334	196	150	92	*13*
404	136	212	223	145	226	81	114	106	323	193	138	88	*14*
379	138	204	207	141	215	82	110	104	294	191	131	88	*15*
399	143	208	210	143	218	82	116	105	294	199	132	89	*16*
389	136	203	209	140	217	81	118	105	283	199	135	91	*17*
378	138	199	204	137	214	79	114	102	269	201	134	92	*18*
394	145	206	204	137	215	80	119	100	271	206	136	91	*19*
423	161	226	213	145	220	80	129	104	302	213	140	91	*20*
410	164	224	217	144	216	80	128	102	292	214	143	92	*21*
408	163	218	217	142	209	81	127	100	281	215	146	92	*22*
430	164	219	219	144	208	82	132	100	295	218	154	91	*23*
415	167	215	216	143	209	83	125	99	287	226	153	90	*24*
392	163	208	211	142	204	85	118	95	287	230	146	89	*25*
385	163	206	205	145	205	85	116	93	287	226	145	90	*26*
390	161	213	204	148	205	86	120	94	296	230	153	89	*27*
409	166	218	216	155	211	86	123	94	298	237	154	90	*28*
406	160	215	213	151	212	85	123	93	285	242	153	91	*29*
407	161	218	213	151	213	85	125	93	292	260	153	90	*30*
404	168	228	211	159	215	86	127	94	294	261	154	91	*31*
399	177	237	206	164	224	87	131	94	300	258	160	94	*32*
—5.7	*+9.9*	*+4.9*	*—3.3*	*+13.1*	*+1.8*	*+8.8*	*+1.6*	*—9.6*	*—0.7*	*+21.1*	*+14.3*	*+3.3*	*33*

STATE

YIELDS ON INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES—ALL-INDIA

(Compiled by the Department of Statistics

Average of months/ month				ALL-								
				Variable Dividend								
				Debentures (Total)	Preference Shares (Total)	Total	Agriculture and Allied Activities				Mining and Quarrying		
							Total (a)	Tea plantations	Coffee plantations	Rubber plantations	Total	Coal	Other mining
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Old series (*d*)												
1	1955-56	..	..	**3.82**	**5.29**	**5.01**						5.24	
2	1956-57	..	..	**3.96**	**5.43**	**5.68**						6.28	
3	1957-58	..	..	**4.11**	**5.99**	**6.88**						7.33	
4	1958-59	..	..	**4.18**	**5.92**	**6.27**						6.27	
5	1959-60	..	..	**4.09**	**5.68**	**5.37**						5.30	
	Revised series (*e*)												
6	1959-60(*f*)	..	..	**3.97**	**5.44**	**5.27**	**6.09**	6.17	6.06	7.60	**6.19**	5.82	6.44
7	1960-61	..	..	**4.11**	**5.32**	**4.88**	**5.80**	6.01	5.12	6.33	**5.31**	4.56	5.82
8	1961-62	..	..	**4.15**	**5.64**	**4.68**	**5.74**	5.94	4.74	6.56	**5.15**	4.13	5.85
9	April 1960	..	..	**4.05**	**5.39**	**5.02**	**5 66**	5.72	5.78	6.85	**5 92**	5.48	6.22
10	May „	..	..	**4.06**	**5.44**	**4.87**	**5.59**	5.64	5.67	6.86	**5 35**	5.38	5.33
11	June „	..	..	**4.08**	**5.35**	**4.85**	**5.54**	5.58	5.91	6.74	**5.45**	5.38	5.50
12	July „	..	..	**4.08**	**5.33**	**4.70**	**5.41**	5.55	5.72	5.90	**5.45**	5.17	5.64
13	August „	..	..	**4.10**	**5.30**	**4.62**	**5.49**	5.61	5.73	5.97	**5.11**	4.45	5.56
14	September „	..	..	**4.11**	**5.33**	**4 82**	**5.75**	5.88	5.92	6.41	**5.40**	4.59	5.96
15	October „	..	..	**4.13**	**5.31**	**5.02**	**6.16**	6.40	5.99	6.31	**5.62**	4.63	6.30
16	November „	..	..	**4.14**	**5.26**	**4.95**	**5.98**	6.24	5.43	6.06	**5.35**	4.13	6.18
17	December „	..	..	**4.13**	**5.24**	**4.99**	**6 00**	6.40	3.88	6.13	**5.28**	4.05	6.13
18	January 1961	..	..	**4.14**	**5.24**	**5.04**	**6.13**	6.51	4.04	6.34	**5.24**	3.96	6.13
19	February „	..	..	**4.15**	**5.26**	**4.95**	**6 08**	6.48	3.80	6.27	**5.01**	3.81	5.83
20	March „	..	..	**4.16**	**5.32**	**4.71**	**5.76**	6.16	3.59	6.09	**4.53**	3.68	5.11
21	April „	..	..	**4.15**	**5.40**	**4.65**	**5.66**	6.00	3.70	6.16	**4.60**	3.63	5.27
22	May „	..	..	**4.16**	**5.47**	**4.72**	**5.79**	6.14	3.95	6.24	**5.08**	3.56	6.12
23	June „	..	..	**4.15**	**5.53**	**4.68**	**5.80**	6.17	4.14	6.13	**5.18**	3.58	6.28
24	July „	..	..	**4.14**	**5.57**	**4.71**	**5.67**	5.92	4.16	6.33	**5.24**	3.91	6.16
25	August „	..	..	**4.13**	**5.57**	**4.81**	**5.72**	5.94	4.25	6.49	**5.23**	4.05	6.04
26	September „	..	..	**4.15**	**5.62**	**4.79**	**5.55**	5.71	4.30	6.45	**5.36**	4.29	6.09
27	October „	..	..	**4.14**	**5.69**	**4.70**	**5.60**	5.75	4.43	6.55	**5.12**	4.49	5.55
28	November „	..	..	**4.13**	**5.69**	**4.59**	**5.56**	5.72	4.55	6.58	**5.12**	4.44	5.60
29	December „	..	..	**4.14**	**5.74**	**4.66**	**5.77**	5.84	5.67	6.78	**5.22**	4.41	5.77
30	January 1962	..	..	**4.15**	**5 82**	**4.62**	**5.94**	6.04	5.87	6.95	**5.20**	4.37	5.78
31	February „	..	..	**4.17**	**5.79**	**4.61**	**5.89**	5.96	6.03	6.98	**5.23**	4.43	5.78
32	March „	..	..	**4.18**	**5.76**	**4.64**	**5.95**	6.05	5.83	7.07	**5.23**	4.42	5.79

[For footnotes, please see end of the Statement.]

MENT 48

AND REGIONAL—BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

of the Reserve Bank of India)

• (*Per cent per annum*)

INDIA

Industrial Securities

Total	Processing and Manufacturing											
	Foodstuffs, Textiles etc.					Metals and Chemicals						
	Total (*a*) (*b*)	Sugar (*g*)	Cotton textiles (*h*)	Jute textiles	Silk and woollen	Total (*a*)	Iron and steel (*c*)	Transport equipment	Electrical machinery	Machinery other than transport and electrical	Basic industrial chemicals	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		5.13	5.26	4.08			3.21				5.38	*1*
		5.79	5.25	4.55			3.40				5.90	*2*
		6.28	7.22	5.47			4.98				6.57	*3*
		5.89	6.45	5.69			4.31				6.76	*4*
		4.87	4.54	5.02			3.70				5.11	*5*
4.70	**4.68**	6.63	3.97	5.60	3.98	**4.19**	3.89	3.48	5.09	4.55	4.14	*6*
4.35	**4.26**	5.80	3.47	6.15	3.17	**4.18**	4.25	3.38	5.03	4.07	3.59	*7*
4.27	**4.22**	5.62	3.72	5.54	2.92	**4.22**	4.69	3.77	4.46	3.46	3.64	*8*
4.46	**4.30**	5.78	3.50	5.93	3.31	**4.16**	3.95	3.84	5.09	4.42	3.67	*9*
4.29	**4.14**	5.54	3.38	5.89	3.15	**3.97**	3.73	3.53	4.90	4.29	3.69	*10*
4.23	**4.03**	5.44	3.25	5.84	2.85	**3.96**	3.80	3.45	4.87	4.01	3·69	*11*
4.07	**3.98**	5.43	3.18	6.00	2.94	**3.87**	3.76	3.16	4.83	3.87	3.48	*12*
4.02	**3.95**	5.41	3.19	5.72	3.12	**3.87**	3.85	3.06	4.66	3.83	3.33	*13*
4.23	**4.15**	5.51	3.38	6.07	3.15	**4.16**	4.30	3.26	5.05	3.96	3.35	*14*
4.46	**4.39**	5.65	3.61	6.42	3.45	**4.39**	4.60	3.44	5.24	4.16	3.60	*15*
4.45	**4.39**	5.66	3.63	6.46	3.16	**4.36**	4.66	3.16	5.20	4.06	3.48	*16*
4.55	**4.50**	5.90	3.73	6.53	3.31	**4.45**	4.75	3.24	5.45	4.19	3.50	*17*
4.62	**4.59**	6.36	3.75	6.60	3.38	**4.49**	4.72	3.34	5.38	4.27	3.91	*18*
4.52	**4.49**	6.55	3 61	6.44	3.21	**4.36**	4.55	3.64	5.14	4.13	3.79	*19*
4.26	**4.23**	6.33	3.44	5.89	2.98	**4.08**	4.33	3.38	4.60	3.66	3.64	*20*
4.20	**4.09**	5.08	3.56	5.63	3.05	**4.08**	4.40	3.48	4.49	3.47	3.53	*21*
4.26	**4.19**	5.18	3.69	5.78	3.01	**4.09**	4.33	3.57	4.52	3.59	3.55	*22*
4.21	**4.21**	5.45	3.67	5.92	2.85	**3.92**	4.10	3.48	4.46	3.38	3.47	*23*
4.27	**4.28**	5.63	3.75	5.99	2.92	**4.00**	4.23	3.63	4.38	3.52	3.46	*24*
4.44	**4.41**	5.79	3.89	6.07	3.01	**4.26**	4.64	3.81	4.48	3.68	3.60	*25*
4.44	**4.40**	5.70	3.90	5.84	3.04	**4.39**	4.88	3.88	4.48	3.73	3.69	*26*
4.34	**4.28**	5.63	3.81	5.51	2.94	**4.35**	4.90	3.80	4.53	3.57	3.76	*27*
4.19	**4.11**	5.61	3.66	5.16	2.77	**4.24**	4.80	3.72	4.44	3.43	3.53	*28*
4.26	**4.18**	5.60	3.72	5.43	2.84	**4.35**	5.00	3.81	4.61	3.43	3.54	*29*
4.22	**4.10**	5.50	3.64	5.26	2.86	**4.33**	4.98	3.89	4.58	3.35	3 60	*30*
4.21	**4.13**	6.14	3.57	5.04	2.88	**4 29**	5.00	4.02	4 40	3.19	3 59	*31*
4.25	**4.21**	6.10	3.80	4.81	2.89	**4.35**	5.05	4.19	4.15	3.16	**4.30**	*32*

STATE

YIELDS ON INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES—ALL-INDIA

(Compiled by the Department of Statistics

Average of months/ month	ALL- Variable Dividend							
	Processing and Manufacturing (*Contd.*)			Other Industries				
	Others			Total (*a*)	Electricity generation and supply	Trading	Shipping and other transport	Construction
	Total (*a*)	Cement	Paper					
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Old series (*d*)								
1 1955-56		4.51	4.75		5.75		4.52	
2 1956-57		4.56	6.05		6.16		5.12	
3 1957-58		5.76	7.62		7.02		6.26	
4 1958-59		5.91	6.67		6.71		4.98	
5 1959-60		5.77	5.92		6.79		4.74	
Revised series (*e*)								
6 1959-60(*f*)	**5.69**	6.07	5.02	**6.49**	6.86	8.58	5.25	4.12
7 1960-61	**4.90**	5.21	4.76	**6.05**	6.28	8.38	5.17	4.49
8 1961-62	**4.52**	4.77	4.54	**5.28**	5.42	6 74	4.40	3.98
9 April 1960	**5.44**	6.00	4.84	**6.43**	6.81	8.67	5.36	4.77
10 May ,, ...	**5.31**	5.90	4.70	**6.33**	6 91	8.22	5.10	4.52
11 June ,, ...	**5.31**	5.96	4.62	**6.39**	7.01	8.49	5.19	4.28
12 July ,, ...	**4.70**	5.03	4.59	**6.20**	6.67	8.24	5.28	4.11
13 August ,, ...	**4.51**	4.76	4.53	**6.03**	6.27	8.20	5.39	4.18
14 September ,, ...	**4.57**	4.74	4.69	**6.20**	6.42	8.64	5.65	4.27
15 October ,, ...	**4.78**	4.88	5.10	**6.17**	6.16	8.79	5.79	4.58
16 November ,, ...	**4.76**	4.90	4.97	**5.99**	5.88	8.81	5.54	4.52
17 December ,, ...	**4.84**	5.10	4.71	**5.80**	5.89	8.65	4.61	4.61
18 January 1961	**4.95**	5.19	4 85	**5.80**	5.87	8.49	4.71	4.73
19 February ,, ...	**4.92**	5.16	4.81	**5.70**	5.76	7.90	4.74	4.73
20 March ,, ...	**4.66**	4.88	4.72	**5.55**	5.67	7.51	4.63	4.57
21 April ,, ...	**4.72**	4.95	4.76	**5.53**	5.69	7.07	4.74	4.33
22 May ,, ...	**4.76**	4.93	4.95	**5.54**	5.64	6.94	4.88	4.38
23 June ,, ...	**4.71**	4.85	4.96	**5.44**	5.59	6.44	4.84	4.21
24 July ,, ...	**4.70**	4.87	4.86	**5.47**	5.55	6.74	4.86	4.23
25 August ,, ...	**4.81**	4.96	4.92	**5.31**	5.35	6.94	4.45	4.02
26 September ,, ...	**4.64**	4.86	4.57	**5.21**	5.24	7.19	4.09	4.01
27 October ,, ...	**4.49**	4.74	4.56	**5.10**	5.17	6.73	4.09	3.90
28 November ,, ...	**4.32**	4.55	4.41	**5.12**	5.24	6.57	4.16	3.82
29 December ,, ...	**4.36**	4.65	4.32	**5.17**	5.30	6.75	4.22	3.89
30 January 1962	**4.34**	4.64	4.23	**5.19**	5.34	6.81	4.23	3 78
31 February ,, ...	**4.27**	4.63	4.07	**5.14**	5.43	6.34	4.14	3.67
32 March ,, ...	**4.18**	4.56	3.93	**5.13**	5.46	6.38	4.14	3.53

Note : Tax-free yields of taxable securities are calculated, deducting income-tax at maximum rate and surcharge.

(*a*) Including miscellaneous. (*b*) Including edible and vegetable oils. (*c*) Estimated from July 1956 to June 1957. (*d*) For details, please see March 1956 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. (*e*) For details, please see March 1960

MENT 48—*(Contd.)*

AND REGIONAL—BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

of the Reserve Bank of India) *(Per cent per annum)*

INDIA — *(Contd.)*				REGIONAL				
Industrial Securities—*(Contd.)*								
	Financial			**Variable Dividend Industrial Securities**				
Total	Banks	Insurance	Investments	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Delhi	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	5.70	4.71	6.01	4.55	4.98	6.86	4.63	*1*
	5.77	6.60	6.53	5.05	5.82	6.54	6.14	*2*
	6.44	7.27	7.37	6.36	6.95	7.41	7.11	*3*
	6.22	6.75	5.95	5.93	6.22	6.79	7.13	*4*
	6.01	7.17	6.03	5.32	5.25	5.99	6.36	*5*
6.64	6.46	7.53	6.28	4.96	5.38	6.00	5.39	*6*
6.31	5.93	7.55	6.85	4.51	5.16	5.23	5.25	*7*
5.84	5.42	7.07	6.72	4.45	4.74	5.38	4.93	*8*
6.25	5.93	7.82	5.61	4.73	5.18	5.54	4.88	*9*
6.36	6.12	7.81	5.28	4.57	5.02	5.44	4·88	*10*
6.50	6.11	7.73	7.22	4.53	5.04	5.40	4.92	*11*
6.38	6.01	7.49	7.13	4.29	4.97	5.22	4.85	*12*
6.19	5.92	6.82	7.15	4.23	4.91	5.07	4.80	*13*
6.35	6.00	7.26	7.32	4.43	5.17	5.09	4.85	*14*
6.45	6.03	7.66	7.37	4.59	5.41	5.24	5.24	*15*
6.30	5.82	7.68	7.34	4.56	5.29	5.15	5.42	*16*
6.23	5.76	7.66	7.15	4.59	5.33	5.11	5.41	*17*
6.19	5.74	7.65	6.87	4.64	5.36	5.20	6.12	*18*
6.27	5.85	7.63	6.80	4.57	5.25	5.15	5.96	*19*
6.23	5.83	7.45	6.97	4.35	4.94	5.09	5.64	*20*
6.15	5.75	7.24	7.13	4.42	4.79	5.07	5.32	*21*
6.10	5.74	7.02	7.17	4.47	4.83	5.33	5.42	*22*
6.03	5.72	6.84	6.91	4.39	4.82	5.28	5.31	*23*
5.93	5.55	7.05	6.73	4.46	4.79	5.35	5.18	*24*
5.95	5.51	7.29	6.84	4.56	4.89	5.41	5.10	*25*
5.99	5.58	7.26	6.74	4.59	4.84	5.42	5.13	*26*
5.90	5.50	7.09	6.76	4.44	4.79	5.36	4.87	*27*
5.83	5.42	7.06	6.59	4.37	4.66	5.27	4.43	*28*
5.73	5.29	7.09	6.49	4.46	4.68	5.41	4.59	*29*
5.49	4.97	7.02	6.60	4.41	4.62	5.45	4.54	*30*
5.48	4.97	7.00	6.46	4.39	4.60	5.48	4.65	*31*
5.46	5.00	6.89	6.26	4.43	4.57	5.67	4.66	*32*

issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. (*f*) Average of 9 months from July 1959 to March 1960. (*g*) Including breweries in respect of old series. (*h*) Including woollen and silk in respect of old series.

STATE

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE

Scrip	End September 1953	November 1955	August 1956	December 1957	December 1958	December 1959
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron and Steel						
1 Indian Iron	23.16	43.25	36.81	18.70*	24.72	23.22*
2 Tata Ordinary	314.75	270.75*	212.75*	160.50	173.00*	159.50*
Cotton Textiles						
3 Bombay Dyeing	356.25	617.50	667.50	49.80(*a*)	55.40	71.30
4 Buckingham	122.00	181.50	205.00	155.00	174.00	200.00
5 Century	256.50	495.00	584.50	382.00	416.50*	456.00*
6 Kohinoor	276.50	356.00	379.00	259.50	233.50	337.00
7 Madura	39.50	52.25	52.25	33.75	28.55	30.50
Jute Textiles						
8 Anglo-India	200.00	228.00	188.00	146.50	202.00	211.00
9 Birla	35.50	19.50	18.25	14.75	18.75	26.25
10 Howrah	23.00	30.12	24.25	13.44	18.44	24.62
Banks						
11 Central	63.75	53.00	53.00	52.30	58.50	48.75
12 India	155.50	160.00	172.00	132.25*	137.00	111.25
Coal						
13 Bengal	507.00	548.00	542.00	228.00*	261.00	296.00
14 Central India	4.87	8.75	7.44	5.94	6.94	7.87
Tea Plantations						
15 Hantapara	171.00	330.00	197.00*	113.00	109.00	168.00
16 Hasimara	27.50	41.62	33.87	21.12	20.25	23.25
17 Periakaramalai	6.75	9.19	11.25	4.05*	3.85	3.85
Engineering						
18 Guest, Keen, Williams				29.12	38.00	48.00
19 Jessop & Co.	22.81	67.00	34.12*	22.12	24.31	24.44*
20 Premier Construction	84.25	183.50	214.50	154.00	230.75	366.50
21 Tata Locomotives		147.50	176.00	137.25	157.00*	214.00
22 Texmaco	6.12	20.44*	24.19	15.60	20.30	26.65
Electricity						
23 Andhra Valley	1,325.00*	1,350.00	1,242.50	1,117.50	1,197.50	1,090.00
24 Tata Power	1,381.25*	1,397.50	1,305.00	1,155.00	1,220.00	1,140.00
Miscellaneous						
25 Belapur Sugar	242.00	372.00	254.50*	252.00	295.50	335.00
26 Deccan Sugar	8.87	10.06	13.00	7.85*	10.82	14.05
27 Cochin Malabar	6.37	8.87	13.12	4.25*	5.46	7.20
28 Consolidated Coffee	18.00	24.25	22.37*	28.00	24.65	25.50
29 Ouchterlony Valley	4.00	5.88	5.65	4.85	5.48	6.15
30 A.C.C.	170.00	227.25*	205.25*	151.00*	150.25*	151.50
31 India Cement	3.12	6.62	6.50*	4.70	5.10*	6.25
32 Amar Dye Chem.				100.00*	106.00	269.00*
33 Colour Chem.						315.00
34 F.A.C.T.	3.00	7.56	7.25	3.90	7.20	10.20
35 Tata Chemicals	8.53	18.87	20.00	12.80*	14.40	16.80*
36 Ashok Leyland		6.19	5.31	4.45	5.80	7.20
37 Hind stan Motors				5.69	6.52	15.62
38 Premier Automobiles			109.00	87.50	80.20	163.50
39 Ceat Tyres					62.00	176.00
40 Dunlop Rubber	29.12	35.87	29.94	19.75*	29.87	36.00*
41 Orient Paper	32.50	34.62	40.31	24.25	29.20	38.50
42 West Coast Paper				65.00	111.50	163.50*
43 National Rayon	112.25	241.00	265.00	211.25	233.25*	378.00
44 Travancore Rayons	5.00	16.06	16.25	10.65	16.00	26.43
45 Aluminium Industries	11.00	20.62	23.00	13.00*	17.50	22.30
46 Bombay-Burmah (old)	331.87	658.75	762.50	520.00	476.50*	576.50
47 Hindustan Lever...				19.76	26.50	36.75
48 Imperial Tobacco		15.00	15.69	11.75	11.85	11.00
49 Scindia Steam	13.66	18.03	18.62	17.08*	21.04	17.32
50 Voltas				112.75	132.00	197.00

*Ex-right. (*a*) Split share.

MENT 49

INDUSTRIAL SHARES

(Rupees)

of						1961-62		Percentage variations of (12) over		
December 1960	March 1961	June 1961	September 1961	December 1961	March 1962	Highest	Lowest	(4)	(8)	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
23.22	26.87	27.52	24.38	25.40	25.38	28.52	23.60	+ 62.9	— 5.5	1
140.00	152.25	160.00	145.25	140.75	139.50	167.00	135.50	+ 15.3	— 8.4	2
60.50	66.60	68.30	69.30	66.20	69.70	72.20	63.30	+ 40.0	+ 4.7	3
198.00	205.50	225.00	253.00	253.00	290.00	290.00	206.50	+ 87.1	+ 41.1	4
455.00	576.00	675.00	564.00*	599.00	619.50	740.00	543.00*	+229.9	+ 34.4	5
267.50	311.00	313.00	296.50	307.00	313.00	332.50	274.00	+ 20.6	+ 0.6	6
34.90	39.40	39.00	38.70	41.50	40.50	43.25	35.80	+ 20.0	+ 2.8	7
184.00	222.00	187.00	177.00	196.00	230.00	230.00	167.00	+ 57.0	+ 3.6	8
28.87	35.75	27.19*	25.62	28.37	37.00	40.56	24.75	+262.0	+ 49.3	9
20.00	22.37	20.50	20.25	20.62	21.37	22.37	19.37	+ 59.0	— 4.5	10
53.00	61.00	58.20	63.30	66.00	69.50	72.30	55.50	+ 32.9	+ 13.9	11
106.00	120.00	125.00	134.00	140.00	124.00*	152.50	121.00	+ 7.6	+ 18.6	12
317.00*	356.00	386.00	352.00	350.00	348.00	400.00	345.00	+ 64.1	— 2.2	13
11.62	13.69	13.31	11.75	12.25	11.37	13.87	11.37	+ 91.4	— 16.9	14
142.00	150.00	141.00	121.00	118.50	114.50	148.50	114.00	+ 1.3	— 23.7	15
21.75	28.44	26.62	32.80	33.12	31.62	35.62	25.06	+ 49.7	+ 11.2	16
3.40	4.01	3.83	3.67	3.54	3.32	4.16	3.23	— 18.0	— 17.2	17
36.87*	44.12	41.25	40.25	39.00	43.31	47.00	37.56	+ 88.4	— 1.8	18
19.75	24.00	20.44	20.00	20.37	25.06	26.00	18.69	+ 67.0	+ 4.4	19
288.50	205.00*	195.50	192.00	184.00	174.00	219.50	171.00	+ 69.5	— 15.1	20
295.00	339.50	369.00	342.00	356.50	349.00	390.00	322.00	+211.0	+ 2.8	21
22.95	22.60	20.10	17.05	21.40	22.80	23.40	16.10	+ 46.2	+ 0.9	22
1,000.00	992.50	1,005.00	1,040.00	1,010.00	1,017.50	1,052.50	987.50	— 8.9	+ 2.5	23
1,035.00	1,020.00	1,060.00	1,157.50	1,077.50	1,120.00	1,177.50	1,015.00	— 3.0	+ 9.8	24
339.50	301.00	268.00	265.00	264.00	236.00	309.00	228.00	— 6.3	— 21.6	25
15.15	14.35	13.80	13.51	11.10	9.95	14.50	9.82	+ 26.8	— 30.7	26
6.95	7.95	7.82	7.33	7.23	7.05	8.03	7.00	+ 65.9	— 11.3	27
22.70	23.75	21.90	20.50	19.80	18.12	23.75	16.20	— 35.3	— 23.7	28
4.63	4.45	3.74	3.78	3.44	3.93	4.40	3.40	— 19.0	— 11.7	29
148.50	156.00	166.00	166.00	161.50	159.25	172.00	151.75	+ 5.5	+ 2.1	30
5.86*	6.06	6.67	6.65	6.33	5.85*	6.72	5.65*	+ 54.7	+ 3.1	31
375.00	410.00	385.00	297.50*	340.00	350.00	420.00	276.25*	+355.0	— 7.3	32
302.50	362.50	370.00	347.50*	447.50	475.00	507.50*	320.00		+ 48.9	33
9.60	11.20	10.65	9.40	8.50	8.08	11.20	7.90	+107.2	— 27.9	34
17.16	20.08	19.96	17.24	19.88	17.64*	22.08	16.24	+ 49.6	— 4.7	35
8.12*	9.58	9.28	9.12	9.08	8.83	9.75	8.42	+155.3	— 7.8	36
18.81	21.50	22.25	19.00	21.31	20.25	23.25	17.81	+255.9	— 5.8	37
163.50*	177.50	169.50	155.50	156.00	130.00*	182.50	129.50*	+ 81.4	— 22.1	38
220.00	300.00	212.50*	208.75	213.75	202.50	302.50	175.00*		+ 2.3	39
41.87	50.00	51.37	53.75	38.56*	44.62	60.12	37.81	+238.9	+ 33.9	40
40.70	41.00	34.20*	36.70	40.45	43.40	43.65	33.00	+ 99.0	+ 17.7	41
183.00	214.50	184.00	179.50	176.00	181.50	210.50	168.50	+210.9	— 15.4	42
481.00	538.00	561.00	544.00	556.50	540.50	593.50	500.50	+204.5	+ 0.5	43
33.00	39.50	39.75	39.15	43.40	43.80	47.50	37.40	+311.3	+ 10.9	44
22.00*	24.50	23.40	23.70	23.10	23.70	24.70	22.25	+104.0	— 3.3	45
557.50	616.00	616.00	609.00	667.50	658.00	714.00	571.00	+ 58.2	+ 6.8	46
42.25	49.50	47.50	50.00	58.30	73.00	73.00	46.50	+269.4	+ 47.5	47
11.06	11.37	11.12	12.00	12.87	12.00	13.31	10.87	+ 2.1	+ 5.5	48
15.40	15.68	14.44	12.60	13.12	12.96	15.88	12 00	— 24.1	— 17.3	49
264.00	290.00	286.00	294.50	303.00	285.00	319.00	269.25	+152.8	— 1.7	50

Source: Stock Exchanges.

STATEMENT 50

ASSAYING AND REFINING OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE INDIA GOVERNMENT MINTS

(Kilograms)

	Melting and assaying at			Refining at Bombay
	Bombay	Alipore	Total	
		Gold		
1950-51	1,62	28,59(*a*)	**30,21**	217,37
1955-56	1,14	1,21	**2,35**	121,53
1956-57	54	73	**1,27**	125,63
1957-58	1,31	10	**1,41**	112,28
1958-59	69	20	**89**	157,79
1959-60	89	9	**97**	97,41
1960-61	1,05	33	**1,39**	99,70
1961-62	1,45	11	**1,56**	147,14
		Silver		
1950-51	14,82	1,123,15(*a*)	**1,137,97**	192,50
1955-56	41	529,06	**529,47**	1,96
1956-57	85	1,680,88	**1,681,73**	1,39
1957-58	58	1,523,93	**1,524,51**	76
1958-59	61	982,80	**983,41**	2,25
1959-60	63,49	710,81	**774,30**	—
1960-61	9,01	614,32	**623,33**	1,37
1961-62	9,69	369,44	**379,12**	1,66

Note : The Calcutta and Alipore Mints did not undertake any refining work.

(*a*) Figures relate to the Calcutta Mint.

STATEMENT 51

PRICES (*a*) OF SILVER IN BOMBAY (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Rupees per Kilogram)

	Spot			Forward (*b*)			Estimated floating stocks (*c*) (in bars of 10 kilograms)
	Highest	Lowest	Average (*d*)	Highest	Lowest	Average(*d*)	
1950-51	170.40	149.07	159.37	169.11	148.70	158.39	12,172
1955-56	157.59	132.68	144.65	158.13	128.28	142.95	3,184
1956-57	160.64	144.63	150.58	160.21	142.54	150.26	4,481
1957-58	168.09	151.91	158.32	168.04	151.80	158.08	2,525
1958-59	173.19	152.99	162.95	173.78	153.89	163.25	3,119
1959-60	187.12	164.50	176.08	187.07	161.71	175.07	2,675
1960-61	209.30	181.00	193.64	209.30	181.22	191.77	1,645
1961-62	219.65	196.95	206.49	219.35	194.95	206.41	3,802
April 1961 ..	204.25	198.85	202.04	203.90	195.80	198.95	1,334
May „ ..	202.30	196.95	199.07	201.35	194.95	197.90	548
June „ ..	204.05	198.70	202.36	204.55	198.90	202.80	1,330
July „ ..	201.60	199.75	200.48	202.85	200.30	201.33	2,981
August „ ..	204.70	200.15	202.75	205.45	201.40	203.44	3,819
September „ ..	206.45	201.90	203.82	207.55	202.40	204.63	3,985
October „ ..	207.20	204.90	205.93	208.45	205.70	206.90	4,956
November „ ..	212.60	206.60	208.68	213.70	207.85	209.55	5,244
December „ ..	212.90	209.50	210.96	213.90	209.80	211.86	5,080
January 1962 ..	213.75	209.60	211.44	215.25	211.10	212.79	5,525
February „ ..	213.45	211.20	212.53	214.60	212.40	213.43	6,094
March „ ..	219.65	213.80	217.19	219.35	214.15	216.92	4,745

Note : Import duty per kilogram (inclusive of a surcharge of 5 per cent) was Rs. 8.44 upto May 2, 1956, Rs. 16.88 upto May 15, 1957 and Rs. 16.08 thereafter. Spot and settlement prices are quoted per kilogram from October 1, 1960 instead of per 100 tolas. Earlier prices/stocks are converted by using the conversion factor 1 tola = 11.6638 grams.

(*a*) Spot quotations for silver relate to .999 fineness for 1950-51 and thereafter to below .996 fineness. (*b*) Monthly settlements upto June 25, 1961 and quarterly settlements thereafter. In arriving at the highest, lowest and average prices, all settlement rates have been taken into account. (*c*) Average of week-end stocks. Quoted in bars of 10 kilograms from the week ended September 30, 1960. (*d*) Average of closing quotations for working days.

Source : Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

STATEMENT 52

PRICES OF GOLD AND SOVEREIGN IN BOMBAY (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

	Gold (*a*) (Rs. per 10 grams)						Sovereign (Rs.)			Estimated floating stocks of gold(*e*) (Kilograms)
	Spot			Forward(*b*)			Spot			
	Highest	Lowest	Average(*c*)	Highest	Lowest	Average(*c*)	Highest(*d*)	Lowest(*d*)	Average(*c*)	
1950-51	102.99	89.81	97.28	101.91	89.59	97.06	78.25	73.81	76.05	902
1955-56	91.79	76.66	82.18	91.69	73.84	80.85	66.75	59.00	61.29	263
1956-57	93.98	84.83	89.61	93.45	83.97	89.22	70.00	65.75	67.58	287
1957-58	98.06	89.59	92.99	96.98	89.22	92.54	72.25	68.75	70.39	224
1958-59	103.31	89.33	96.09	102.72	88.90	95.70	76.00	69.75	72.06	282
1959-60	107.98	99.88	103.71	114.56	98.48	105.50	86.50	75.75	80.10	372
	115.42	101.22	108.20							
1960-61	124.40	107.12	114.91	124.50	107.12	114.05	95.25	84.75	89.05	373
1961-62	126.00	115.85	121.25	126.40	116.20	121.25	99.75	93.50	95.98	379
April 1961	123.10	117.65	120.40	121.40	118.10	119.59	94.75	93.50	93.94	513
May „	122.05	118.25	119.75	120.30	117.05	118.29	95.00	94.25	94.59	336
June „	122.50	119.10	120.60	121.25	118.20	119.68	94.75	94.00	94.42	352
July „	122.40	119.30	120.54	120.85	119.15	119.80	94.25	93.50	94.00	286
August „	124.80	120.10	122.33	124.60	120.35	122.52	95.00	93.75	94.14	321
September „	126.00	123.05	124.62	126 40	123.40	124.90	97.00	95.25	96.08	304
October „	125.50	122.25	124.36	126.25	124.05	125.18	97.25	96.75	96.89	409
November „	124.70	121.25	123.06	124.95	122.00	123.85	98.75	97.75	98.20	441
December „	121.80	117.05	119.80	123.00	117.80	121.00	99.75	97.25	98.53	479
January 1962	120.30	115.85	117.80	121.30	116.20	118.81	98.00	96.75	97.32	464
February „	122.75	117.95	120.50	123.15	118.75	121.14	97.25	96.25	96.65	350
March „	123.00	119.55	121.68	123.30	120.70	122.20	97.25	97.00	97.03	315

Note : Import duty per 10 grams (inclusive of surcharge of 5 per cent) was Rs. 11.25 upto May 1957 and Rs. 12.86 thereafter.

(*a*) Spot and settlement prices are quoted per 10 grams from October 1, 1960 instead of per tola ; earlier prices are converted by using the conversion factor 1 tola = 11.6638 grams. Spot prices relate to Mysore gold upto July 13, 1958, Abyssinian gold from July 14, 1958 to July 31, 1959 and gold bullion thereafter. (*b*) Monthly settlements upto June 25, 1961 and quarterly settlements thereafter. In arriving at the highest, lowest and average prices, all settlement rates have been taken into account. (*c*) Average of closing quotations for working days. (*d*) Figures relate to closing prices for working days. (*e*) Average of week-end stocks. Quoted in kilograms from the week ended September 30, 1960 ; earlier data are converted by using the conversion factor as given in (*a*).

Source : Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

STATEMENT 53

PRICES (WEEKLY) OF GOLD AND SILVER AND ESTIMATED STOCKS IN BOMBAY, 1961-62

	Gold				Silver			
	Spot(*a*)	Forward(*c*)	Premium(+) or discount(−) of spot over forward	Estimated floating stocks	Spot(*b*)	Forward(*c*)	Premium(+) or discount(−) of spot over forward	Estimated floating stocks
	(Rs. per 10 grams)			(Kilograms)	(Rs. per kilogram)			(In bars of 10 kilograms)
As at the close of 1961								
April 7	119.25	119.85	−0.60	583	202.35	199.35	+3.00	1625
„ 14	120.95	120.35	+0.60	501	202.85	199.85	+3.00	1600
„ 21	119.05	118.20	+0.85	501	200.50	197.25	+3.25	1137
„ 28	120.45	118.90	+1.55	466	200.75	197.75	+3.00	975
May 5	121.75	118.55	+3.20	292	197.25	196.25	+1.00	569
„ 12	119.35	118.40	+0.95	350	199.00	197.75	+1.25	487
„ 19	118.65	118.45	+0.20	350	197.45	197.95	−0.50	487
„ 26	119.55	119.40	+0.15	350	199.20	199.75	−0.55	650
June 2	119.45	118.55	+0.90	408	200.85	200.55	+0.30	875
„ 9	119.15	118.60	+0.55	350	202.50	203.00	−0.50	1300
„ 16	121.75	120.70	+1.05	385	203.50	204.00	−0.50	1475
„ 23	121.15	120.40	+0.75	350	203.65	204.15	−0.50	1300
„ 30	122.05	120.00	+2.05	268	201.60	202.85	−1.25	1700
July 7	121.15	119.70	+1.45	315	200.85	202.10	−1.25	2200
„ 14	120.35	119.80	+0.55	268	200.55	201.30	−0.75	2925
„ 21	120.45	119.80	+0.65	269	199.85	200.35	−0.50	3250
„ 28	120.90	120.40	+0.50	292	200.90	201.05	−0.15	3550
August 4	120.55	120.75	−0.20	292	201.85	202.85	−1.00	3575
„ 11	122.15	122.15	—	350	201.95	202.75	−0.80	4225
„ 18	122.50	122.90	−0.40	350	202.45	203 05	−0.60	3900
„ 25(*d*)	122.90	123.05	−0.15	292	203.70	203.80	−0.10	3575
September 1	124.05	123.95	+0.10	350	203.00	203.70	−0.70	3900
„ 8	124.05	124.15	−0.10	292	203.10	203.75	−0.65	4000
„ 15	124.00	124.30	−0.30	292	202.40	202.90	−0.50	3900
„ 22	125.55	125.35	+0.20	292	204.80	204.90	−0.10	3900
„ 29	125.00	125.65	−0.65	292	205.70	206.80	−1.10	4225

October	6	..	..	124.40	125.30	−0.90	408	205.65	206.90	−1.25	4875
„	13	..	..	124.75	125.45	−0.70	467	206.00	206.80	−0.80	4875
„	20		..	124.65	124.70	−0.05	292	205.25	205.85	−0.60	4875
„	27	..	..	123.50	124.80	−1.30	467	206.60	207.85	−1.25	5200
November	3	..	..	123.45	124.45	—1.00	537	206.70	207.95	−1.25	5375
„	10	..	..	124.35	124.60	−0.25	350	207.10	208.10	−1.00	5200
„	17	..	..	123.45	124.20	−0.75	408	209.25	209.65	−0.40	5200
„	24	..	..	123.25	124.20	—0·95	467	210.00	211.50	−1.50	5200
December	1	..	..	121.35	122.60	—1.25	467	212.00	213.10	−1.10	5200
„	8	..	..	121.75	122.50	−0.75	525	211.05	211.80	−0.75	4900
„	15	..	..	119.35	119.80	−0.45	467	210.60	210.80	−0.20	4900
„	22	..	..	117.75	118.40	−0.65	467	210.00	210.20	−0.20	5200
„	29	..	..	119.85	121.10	−1.25	467	211.60	213.20	−1.60	5200
1962											
January	5	..	..	118.25	119.90	−1.65	583	211.10	212.70	−1.60	5525
„	12	..	..	116.25	116.85	−0.60	525	210.00	211.40	−1.40	5525
„	19	..	..	116.75	118.40	—1·65	420	211.50	211.60	—0.10	5525
„	26(*d*)		..	118.85	120.10	—1.25	327	213.20	214.80	—1.60	5525
February	2	..	..	118.75	119.55	—0.80	408	212.55	214.05	—1.50	6175
„	9	..	..	120.25	121.00	—0.75	350	211.40	212.70	—1.30	6500
„	16	..	..	119.75	120.55	−0.80	350	212.20	212.90	−0.70	6175
„	23	..	..	122.35	122.85	—0·50	292	213.30	213.90	−0.60	5525
March	2	..	..	121.95	122.35	−0.40	292	215.00	215.30	—0.30	5525
„	9	..	..	121.75	122.15	−0.40	292	216.10	216.35	−0.25	5200
„	16	..	..	121.90	122.20	−0.30	292	217.40	217.25	+0.15	4550
„	23	..	..	122.35	122.80	−0.45	292	218.75	218.90	−0.15	4225
„	30	..	..	119.85	120.95	−1.10	408	219.35	218.25	+1.10	4225

(*a*) Relates to gold bullion. (*b*) Relates to below .996 fineness. (*c*) When more than one settlement run during the day, the quotation for the first settlement only is shown. (*d*) Market closed; preceding working day's quotations are given.

Source: Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

STATEMENT 54

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1956-57 (Accounts)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Budget)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
I. Revenue Account										
A. Revenue (*a*) ..	405.86	481.19	563.23	673.38	670.21	778.59	877.46	920.35	978.33	1,236.11(*b*)
B. Expenditure (*c*) ..	346.64	440.74	473.83	631.33	675.46	736.04	826.21	925.92	944.37	1,236.09
C. *Surplus* (+) *or deficit* (−) ..	+ *59.22*	+ *40.45*	+ *89.40*	+ *42.05*	− *5.25*	+ *42.55*	+ *51.25*	− *5.57*	+ *33.96*	+ *0.02*
II. Capital Account										
A. Receipts (*d*) ..	104.45	280.95	302.75	297.62	590.53(*e*)	757.92(*f*)	1,127.00(*g*)	1,150.12	1,100.35(*h*)	1,313.02
B. Disbursements ..	182.59	470.92	616.78	843.07	813.20	958.24(*i*)	1,000.53	1,213.93	1,257.30	1,402.83
C. *Surplus* (+) *or deficit* (−) ..	− *78.14*	−*189.97*	−*314.03*	−*545.45*	−*222.67*	−*200.32*	+*126.47*	− *63.81*	−*156.95*	− *89.81*
III. Miscellaneous (*Net*) (*j*) ..	+ *15.26*	− *10.35*	+ *39.88*	+ *44.82*	+ *5.98*	− *11.81*	− *60.87*	− *0.78*	+ *1.69*	+ *0.95*
IV. Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)										
(IC+IIC+III) ..	**− 3.66**	**−159.87**	**−184.75**	**−458.58**	**−221.94**	**−169.58**	**+116.85**	**− 70.16**	**−121.30**	**− 88.84**
Financed by :										
A. Treasury bills (*k*) [Increase (−)] ..	− 16.10	−123.38	−240.45	−459.43	−204.70	−204.38(*i*)	+141.31	− 64.00	−126.00	− 89.00
B. Cash balances [Decrease (−)] ..	+ 12.44	− 36.49	+ 55.70	+ 0.85	− 17.24	+ 34.80	− 24.46	− 6.16	+ 4.70	+ 0.16
(*i*) Opening balance	149.50	32.23	− 4.66	50.96	52.11	34.87	69.67	50.39	45.22	49.92
(*ii*) Closing balance	161.94	− 4.26	51.04	51.81	34.87	69.67	45.21	44.23	49.92	50.08

Note : Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1962-63 relate to those presented to the *Lok Sabha.*

(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes. (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals ; subsequent modifications in tax proposals estimated to cost Rs. 77 lakhs have not been taken into account. (*c*) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties. (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts. (*e*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent Loan 1973 which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July 1958 and is not intended to be placed on the market, but includes sales of Treasury bills of Rs. 25.5 crores through public auction. (*f*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 150 crores funded in December 1959. (*g*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in January 1961. (*h*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in February 1962. (*i*) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores, representing *ad hocs* issued to the Reserve Bank for purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription to the I.M.F. (*j*) Remittances and transfer of cash between England and India. (*k*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

STATEMENT 55

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(Crores of Rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Budget)	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Budget)
I. Revenue Account									
A. Revenue (*a*)	396·4	546·3	570·6	711·7	812·6	907·0	943·0	1,010·8	1,021·4
B. Expenditure (*a*)	392·6	624·8	654·2	683·9	765·1	869·8	940·2	996·9	1,057·4
C. *Surplus* (+) *or deficit* (−)	+ 3·8	−78·5	−83·6	+27·8	+47·5	+37·2	+ 2·8	+13·9	−36·0
II. Capital Account									
A. Receipts (*b*)	135·0	379·7	426·9	400·0	441·5	482·0	526·7	545·7	613·3
B. Disbursements	188·7	369·8	454·1	432·1	434·9	507·4	582·6	646·7	643·2
C. *Surplus* (+) *or deficit* (−)	−53·7	+ 9·9	−27·2	−32·1	+ 6·6	−25·4	−55·9	−101·0	−29·9
III. Miscellaneous (*Net*) (*c*)	+ 1·6	− 0·8	+ 0·9	−15·6	− 1·6	− 0·4	+ 1·1	− 4·6	− 0·7
IV. Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	**−48·3**	**−69·4**	**−109·9**	**−19·9**	**+52·5**	**+11·4**	**−52·0**	**−91·7**	**−66·6**
Financed by:									
A. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Cash Balances(*d*)	**−10·8**	**−51·1**	**−60·9**	**−12·2**	**+ 3·5**	**−22·7**	**+11·3**	**−14·2**	**−46·7**
(1) Opening balance	61·5	92·1	41·0	27·6	14·5	18·0	−11·1	—	−14·2
(2) Closing balance	50·7	41·0	−19·9	15·4	18·0	− 4·7	0·2	−14·2	−60·9
B. Purchase (+) or Sale (−) of Securities	**−37·6**	**−18·3**	**−49·0**	**− 7·7**	**+49·0**	**+34·1**	**−63·3**	**−77·5**	**−19·9**

Note: The figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (*Viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57 revised and budget estimates, respectively, are used since later figures are not available. The figures of purchase and sale of securities upto 1956-57 relate to the then Part A and Part B States. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which was a part of the composite State of Bombay till 1959-60 and now a part of Gujarat State. The figures from 1957-58 onwards include Jammu and Kashmir. The budget estimates for 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The budget estimates for 1961-62 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa and Rajasthan. Figures for 1962-63 are not given as the final budgets for all the states are not available.

(*a*) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (*b*) Excluding *net* purchase or sale of securities. (*c*) Consists of remittances. (*d*) Including overdraft.

STATEMENT 56

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(On Revenue Account)

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1956-57 (Accounts)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Budget)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
REVENUE										
I. Taxes on Income and Expenditure (1+2+3) ..	**125.70**	**113.23**	**144.17**	**146.40**	**151.18**	**176.88**	**191.97**	**194.01**	**209·53**	**247.30**
Taxes on income other than corporation tax ..	132.73	131.35	151.74	163.70	172.01	148.85	167·38	133.00	142.00	163.40
Less States' share ..	47.52	55.16	58.75	73.43	75.80	79.32	87·37	80.79	93.27	94.70
1. Net receipts ..	85.21	76.19	92.99	90.27	96.21	69.53	80·01	52.21	48.73	68.70
2. Corporation tax ..	40.49	37.04	51.18	56.13	54.33	106.56	111·05	141.00	160.00	178.50
3. Expenditure tax ..	—	—	—	—	0.64	0.79	0·91	0.80	0.80	0.10
II. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions (1+2+3+4+5) ..	**3.81**	**2.55**	**2.41**	**10.61**	**14.91**	**17.02**	**13.49**	**11.91**	**13.08**	**14.73**
Estate duty ..	—	1.81	2.11	2.31	2.70	2.91	3·09	3.00	4.00	4.00
Less States' share ..	—	1.86	2.41	2.40	2.38	2.76	2·91	2.91	3.88	3.88
1. Net receipts ..	—	−0.05	−0.30	−0.09	0.32	0.15	0.18	0.09	0.12	0.12
2. Tax on wealth ..	—	—	—	7.04	9.67	12.11	8·15	7.00	7.50	9.00
3. Gift tax ..	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.81	0.89	0.80	0.85	0.85
4. Stamps and registration ..	1.81	1.72	2.17	3.31	3.41	3.35	3·68	3.44	3.95	4.09
5. Land revenue ..	2.00	0.88	0.54	0.35	0.53	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.66	0.67
III. Taxes on Commodities and Services (1+2+3+4) ..	**227.49**	**295.69**	**347.18**	**418.32**	**386.97**	**448.54**	**524·68**	**556.24**	**600.46**	**627.19**
Customs										
Imports ..	107.70	127.98	140.52	150.94	116.53	135.82	154·61	175.22	185.10	..
Exports ..	47.36	37.76	28.67	26.83	20.84	14.89	13·12	11.72	12.80	..
Other revenue ..	6.37	4.22	7.31	7.28	5.41	9.56	8·21	7.20	6.70	..
Less refunds ..	4.28	3.26	3.27	5.06	4.49	4.16	5·91	4.50	5.00	..
1. Net receipts ..	157.15	166.70	173.23	179.99	138.29	156.11	170·03	189.64	199.60	207.40
Union excise duties ..	67.54	145.25	190.43	273.62	312.94	360.65	416·35	432.63	470.95	526.16
(Of which additional excise duties) ..	(—)	(—)	(—)	(2.61)	(16.12)	(28.32)	(33·60)	(40.84)	(41.98)	(42.54)
Less States' share ..	—	16.57	18.22	40.22	72.99	74.70	75·10	76.33	80.94	117.44
2. Net receipts ..	67.54	128.68	172.21	233.40	239.95	285.95	341·25	356.30	390.01	408.72
Tax on railway passenger fares ..	—	—	—	3.68	12.24	12.81	15·89	—	—	—
Less States' share ..	—	—	—	4.41	10.89	13.07	13·79	—	—	—
3. Net receipts ..	—	—	—	−0.73	1.35	−0.26	2·10	—	—	—
4. Other taxes & duties ..	2.80	0.31	1.74	5.66	7.38	6.74	11·30	10.30	10.85	11.07
IV. Total Tax Revenue (I+II+III) ..	**357.00**	**411.47**	**493.76**	**575.33**	**553.06**	**642.44**	**730·14**	**762.16**	**823.07**	**889.22(*a*)**
V. Administrative Receipts ..	**12.53**	**17.08**	**16.90**	**43.58**	**53.94**	**52.31**	**59.32**	**51.75**	**52.75**	**50.38**

VI. Net Contribution of Public Undertakings (1+2+3+4) ..	**23.16**	**28.92**	**31.81**	**36.27**	**35.96**	**53.89**	**53.00**	**71.54**	**64.03**	**73.42**
1. Railways ..	6.50	5.80	5.86	6.29	6.26	5.63	4.77	21.29	21·02	21.04
2. Posts and telegraphs ..	3.98	3.47	6.32	3.71	6.42	5.13	0.46	0.77	0.78	0.79
3. Currency and mint (Profits of the Reserve Bank of India) ..	(9.91)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(30.00)	(30.00)	(40.00)	(40.00)	(42.50)	(42·50)	(43.50)
4. Others (*b*) ..	2.97	−0.10	0.19	0.23	−0.15	0.13	−0.18	0.81	0.70	2.29
VII. Other Revenue ..	**13.17**	**23.72**	**20.76**	**18.20**	**27.25**	**29.95**	**35.00**	**34.90**	**38.48**	**223.09** (*c*)
VIII. Total Revenue (IV+V+VI+VII) ..	**405.86**	**481.19**	**563.23**	**673.38**	**670.21**	**778.59**	**877.46**	**920.35**	**978·33**	**1,236.11**
EXPENDITURE										
IX. Collection of Taxes, Duties and Other Principal Revenues (*d*) ..	10.24	12.51	14.45	16.56	19.44	20.84	22·43	21.14	21.14	22.58
X. Civil Administration (*e*) ..	21.29	33.57	38.06	42.01	48.11	52.04	58·66	58.37	60.00	70.31
XI. Defence Services (*Net*) ..	164.13	172.23	192.15	256.72	250.93	230.86	247·55	282.92	301.94	343.37
XII. Debt Services (*f*) ..	37.36	43.14	39.06	42.08	48.63	69.38	77·09	81.90	86.10	247.90
XIII. Pensions, Superannuation and Privy Purses (including allowances)	6.99	8.97	8.96	9.24	9.52	9.97	10.04	10.40	10.49	10.46
XIV. Extraordinary Charges (*g*) ..	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	3·68	10.55	13.55	41.10
XV. Miscellaneous (*h*) ..	44.28	48.82	42.34	61.03	73.05	90.41	117·82	50.24	60.06	85.81
XVI. Social and Developmental Services (*i*)	39.50	82.41	108.09	154.14	175.74	210.09	236·40	195.35	185.08	194.11
XVII. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments (*j*) ..	15.59	35.87	28.26	45.90	46.25	48.94	48·55	210.93	202.76	216.61
XVIII. Other Expenditure (*k*) ..	7.19	3.22	2.46	3.65	3.79	3.51	3.99	4.12	3.25	3.84
XIX. Total Expenditure ..	**346.64**	**440.74**	**473.83**	**631.33**	**675.46**	**736.04**	**826.21**	**925.92**	**944.37**	**1,236.09**
Surplus (+) *or deficit* (−) ..	*+59.22*	*+40.45*	*+89.40*	*+42.05*	*−5.25*	*+42.55*	*+51.25*	*−5.57*	*+33.96*	*+0.02*

Note: (1) The figures of total revenue and expenditure as given in the Statement differ from those in the Budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint are shown on a net basis and States' share of Union excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Owing to changes in accounting classification, the figures for 1962-63 particularly in respect of items VII, X, XII and XVI are not comparable with those for earlier years. Budget estimates for 1962-63 relate to those presented to the *Lok Sabha*. (2) From 1957-58. figures under revenue and expenditure include self-balancing items in respect of grants under P. L. 480 and Steel Equalisation Fund.

(*a*) Including effect of budget proposals. (*b*) Including forests, opium, irrigation, electricity, road and water transport schemes and for 1962-63, dividends due from commercial and other undertakings. (*c*) Includes recoveries of interest from State Governments and Commercial departments, hitherto adjusted as reduction of interest charges. (*d*) Excludes forests, opium and States' share of Union excise duties and additional excise duties. (*e*) Comprises General Administration, Audit, Administration of Justice, Jails, Police, Tribal Areas and External Affairs; with effect from 1961-62, expenditure relating to Tribal Areas is adjusted under the relevant Major Heads most closely connected with the object of the expenditure. For 1962-63, includes miscellaneous departments of administrative nature and Supplies and Disposals. (*f*) Includes appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. For 1962-63, also includes interest charges on capital advanced to Commercial Departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs which were hitherto booked in the accounts in reduction of receipts. (*g*) Includes provision for grants to States for G.M.F. Schemes, relief in natural calamities etc. From 1954-55, these items are transferred to miscellaneous expenditure under appropriate ministries ; from 1961-62 these figures are shown against item XVII. Since 1957-58 it includes provision for transfer to the Special Development Fund of grants received under P. L. 480. (*h*) Includes certain grants to States; for 1961-62 these grants are shown against item XVII. (*i*) Comprises irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes, ports and pilotage, lighthouses and lightships, scientific departments, education, medical, public health, agriculture, rural development, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries (and supplies, upto 1961-62), aviation, broadcasting, civil works, post-war reconstruction and electricity schemes, community development projects, national extension service, labour and employment, overseas communications service and miscellaneous departments. (*j*) Includes grants-in-aid to States; all grants to States are grouped together in this item from 1961-62. (*k*) Comprises famine, stationery and printing, civil defence and pre-partition payments.

STATEMENT 57

REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Commodity	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1956-57 (Accounts)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60(*a*) (Accounts)	1960-61(*a*) (Accounts)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63(*b*) (Budget)
Basic duties on :									
Motor spirit	2,08	23,05	25,23	30,85	32,52	35,40	40,46	43,50	46,68
Kerosene	28	2,43	3,29	3,06	4,15	6,81	8,29	13,20	14,34
Sugar	6,46	18,58	20,88	42,75	52,27	50,00	44,19	43,30	46,10
Matches	8,07	10,08	10,05	15,08	19,21	17,96	18,08	18,40	20,59
Steel ingots	54	69	64	6,25	7,29	10,34	13,14	16,00	17,50
Tyres and tubes	4,04	5,53	6,15	3,87	7,16	10,44	13,54	14,75	15,50
Tobacco	31,99	36,46	38,43	45,49	49,09	50,89	53,73	53,60	60,09
Vegetable products	2,19	3,82	4,35	3,92	3,86	5,49	5,63	6,05	6,50
Coffee	1,17	93	1,20	1,32	1,34	1,46	1,35	1,75	1,85
Tea	3,36	3,17	3,19	3,86	4,71	7,74	7,47	10,65	11,31
Cotton cloth	9,26	28,18	51,86	64,60	57,40	46,75	45,94	44,35	53,05
Artificial silk		2,18	1,03	1,69	1,96	2,07	2,05	2,40	64
Cement		2,22	2,55	11,17	13,91	16,76	18,45	18,65	19,00
Footwear		84	99	97	1,05	1,16	1,52	1,80	2,00
Soap		1,55	1,85	1,76	2,23	2,10	2,38	2,40	2,85
Woollen fabrics		53	61	61	86	75	90	80	52
Electric fans		27	32	46	53	72	1,17	1,15	1,25
Electric bulbs		25	28	30	33	40	68	85	97
Electric batteries		73	89	80	98	1,16	1,88	1,80	1,93
Paper		2,68	3,27	5,39	6,78	7,97	8,38	11,20	12,10
Paints and varnishes		1,01	1,17	1,20	1,27	1,37	1,40	2,10	2,25
Vegetable non-essential oils ..		29	5,30	9,80	10,02	13,35	11,69	10,50	10,50
Refined diesel oils and vapourising oils		16	2,53	7,01	9,60	24,50	36,38	43,25	45,69

Industrial fuel oils		47	3,03	3,24	4,77	11,91	13,01	14,90	2,916
Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn			7	29	86	2,02	2,82	5,45	7,46
Motor cars			5	32	20	63	8,03	10,00	10,50
Coal cess	1,62	2,38	2,18	2,68	3,25	3,16	5,40	6,05	7,00
Cess on copra				12	13	10	9	10	10
Cess on oils and oilseeds			15	91	41	54	51	20	20
Soda ash							2	30	35
Caustic soda							2	45	55
Dyestuffs							9	1,70	1,90
Cosmetics and toilet preparations ..							7	1,05	1,15
Patent or proprietary medicines ..							26	4,25	5,45
Plastics							8	95	1,05
Cotton twist, yarn and thread ..							13	4,35	7,25
Woollen yarn							2	1,20	1,95
Glass and glassware							11	2,00	2,20
China and porcelainware							3	75	80
Copper and copper alloys							7	1,75	1,42
Air conditioning machinery ..							1	35	35
Wireless receiving sets							6	1,35	1,45
Refrigerators and parts thereof ..							1	35	40
Jute manufactures									3,12
Iron and steel products									6,00
Electric wires and cables									2,10
Miscellaneous	44	76	1,21	4,74	1,73	5,12	16,15	12,52	17,52(*c*)
Total gross revenue	**71,50**	**149,24**	**192,75**	**274,51**	**299,87**	**339,07**	**385,69**	**432,47**	**490,39**
Less : Refunds and drawbacks ..	3,96	3,99	2,32	3,50	3,05	6,74	2,94	3,50	4,50
Total net revenue	**67,54**	**145,25**	**190,43**	**271,01**	**296,82**	**332,33**	**382,75**	**428,97**	**485,89**
Additional duties on :									
Sugar				..	6,79	8,25	10,91	13,53	13,83
Textiles				..	5,22	14,89	17,01	20,33	20,21(*d*)
Tobacco				..	4,11	5,18	5,68	8,12	8,51
Total additional duties				**2,61**	**16,12**	**28,32**	**33,60**	**41,98**	**42,55**
Grand total—Union excise duties ..	**67,54**	**145,25**	**190,43**	**273,62**	**312,94**	**360,65**	**416,35**	**470,95**	**526,16**
Less : States' share of excise duties		16,57	18,22	40,22	72,99	74,70	75,10	80,94	117,44
Net receipts	**67,54**	**128,68**	**172,21**	**233,40**	**239,95**	**285,95**	**341,25**	**390,01**	**408,72**

(*a*) Figures are provisional. (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals for the full year in the case of individual commodities while the grand total takes into account only the budget period. The total yield from the new excise duties and additional excise duties would be Rs. 36,16 lakhs for the full year or Rs. 33,88 lakhs for the current financial year. Subsequent concessions have not been taken into account. (*c*) Includes new levies on gases, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, rubber products, plywood, asbestos-cement products, gramophone s and records and all products derived from refining of crude petroleum or shale. (*d*) Yields from additional duties on cotton, artificial silk and woollen fabrics have been included.

STATEMENT 58

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1956-57 (Accounts)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Budget)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
RECEIPTS										
Loans										
Internal (*a*)	30.34	103.68	157.73	136.17	227.41(*b*)	228.97(*c*)	180.70(*d*)	225.00	202.50(*e*)	255.00
External	7.75	2.67	10.84	32.47	197.25	186.98	264.71	385.95	379.19	455.00
Special Floating Loan ...	—	—	—	—	—	71.43	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
Inter-State Debt Settlement	—	0.78	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury Deposit Receipts(*f*)	—7.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prize Bonds(*g*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.63	10.00	3.00	5.00
Small Savings(*f*)	33.52	66.51	58.95	69.46	78.21	82.91	103.77	105.00	95.00	105.00
Other Unfunded Debt(*f*) ...	8.30	16.89	18.84	20.40	19.46	23.77	43.99	39.69	36.34	38.56
Investment of U.S. Government Counterpart Deposit Funds(*f*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	240.41	96.00	59.59	90.00
Railway Funds(*f*)	17.55	6.92	6.31	—24.43	—40.18	—8.91	—3.76	—26.12	—26.50	8.27
Other Reserve Funds(*f*) ...	0.16	1.02	0.79	1.12	0.73	2.99	6.57	6.92	8.84	7.97
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Deposit under Income-tax Act(*f*)	—33.21	— 1.33	— 2.83	3.22	— 4.30	—14.03	0.32	— 0.44	— 0.85	— 0.30
Repayments of Loans by States	8.08	25.22	34.60	61.40	61.93	80.85	95.48	121.48	158.10	163.20
Special Development Fund(*h*)	—	40.50	30.73	32.83	49.48	79.13	104.52	120.14	116.00	132.90
Contingency Fund	15.00	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
Other Items (*f*) (*i*)	19.09	13.09	—19.76	—40.02	— 6.46	18.82	66.21	58.05	60.69	43.97
Total Receipts [Excluding Treasury Bills (*j*)] ...	**104.45**	**280.95**	**302.75**	**297.62**	**590.53**	**757.92**	**1,127.00**	**1,150.12**	**1,100.35**	**1,313.02**
DISBURSEMENTS										
Capital Outlay										
Non-Developmental										
Defence	4.19	17.59	19.70	22.93	27.88	36.11	33.39	32.01	25.57	32.63
Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	— 6.57	— 9.01	— 9.37	— 9.40	—38.56	— 4.11	— 4.04	— 3.08	— 3.74	— 2.30

State Trading Schemes ...	— 2.26	—29.59	11.67	46.56	22.86	3.97	33.95	27.06	11.45	28.69
Currency, Mint and Security Printing Press	3.26	8.76	— 0.25	0.44	3.23	77.50(*k*)	6.48	8.22	7.90	7.22
Others(*l*)	15.01	3.67	19.87	24.65	21.00	34.81	65.84	76.20	64.78	62.48
Total Non-Developmental ...	**13.63**	**— 8.58**	**41.62**	**85.18**	**36.41**	**148.28**	**135.62**	**140.40**	**105.95**	**128.71**
Developmental										
Railways	25.41	67.52	107.38	151.90	125.82	74.69	89.48	160.00	169.75	196.50
Posts and Telegraphs ...	7.07	9.03	9.59	10.83	10.70	8.09	11.26	12.59	12.10	15.08
Civil Aviation	1.82	1.95	2.47	2.55	3.31	3.78	3.46	4.36	3.45	4.09
Irrigation and Multi-purpose River Schemes ...	2.56	2.98	2.53	3.42	3.27	4.32	1.31	3.72	3.25	10.38
Civil Works	9.11	24.55	23.34	18.02	19.90	20.53	38.92	52.17	46.60	65.27
Industrial Development ...	8.90	11.07	66.34	147.57	187.19	58.60	91.27	107.15	109.66	176.52
Other Heads (*m*)	2.53	18.84	21.24	14.10	15.26	21.32	34.18	48.47	41.66	55.89
Total Developmental ...	**57.40**	**135.94**	**232.89**	**348.39**	**365.45**	**191.33**	**269.88**	**388.47**	**386.48**	**523.74**
Total Capital Outlay ...	**71.03**	**127.36**	**274.51**	**433.57**	**401.86**	**339.61**	**405.50**	**528.87**	**492.43**	**652.45**
Discharge of Permanent Debt										
Internal	41.74	69.04	79.96	67.39	21.13	116.98	109.19	137.00	138.75	182.55
External	4.11	3.22	3.21	7.21	7.46	9.48	17.71	26.88	67.62	44.78
Discharge of Special Floating Debt	—	—	—	4.80	3.37	3.42	1.71	3.43	—	3.43
Inter-State Debt Settlement...	—	0.68	0.16	1.45	—	0.12	—	1.79	1.79	—
Advances to States ...	61.46	241.24	202.03	283.60	293.90	294.98	338.63	395.48	448.77	440.35
Advances to States from Special Development Fund	—	5.47	7.50					13.74	19.95	12.80
Other Loans and Advances(*f*)	4.25	23.91	49.41	45.05	85.48	193.65	127.79	106.74	87.99	66.47
Total Disbursements ...	**182.59**	**470.92**	**616.78**	**843.07**	**813.20**	**958.24**	**1,000.53**	**1,213.93**	**1,257.30**	**1,402.83**
Surplus (+) *or deficit* (—)	*—78.14*	*—189.97*	*—314.03*	*—545.45*	*—222.67*	*—200.32*	*+126.47*	*—63.81*	*—156.95*	*—89.81*

Note : (1) Figures of receipts and disbursements will not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here. (2) Accounts are provisional. (3) Receipts and disbursements include a formal adjusting item in respect of loan assistance from the U.S. Government which is transferred to the Special Development Fund by debit to capital. (4) Treasury bill receipts and miscellaneous items such as remittances etc., have been excluded from this Statement.

(*a*) Excluding 15-year Annuity Certificates which are included under small savings. (*b*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent Loan, 1973 which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July 1958, and is not intended to be placed on the market, but includes sale of Treasury bills to the public of Rs. 25.5 crores. (*c*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 150 crores into 3½ per cent Bonds, 1969, 3¼ per cent Bonds, 1962, 3½ per eent National Plan Bonds (Second series) 1965, 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds (Third series) 1967 and 3½ per cent Loan, 1968. (*d*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores into 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds (Third series) 1967, 3¾ per cent National Plan Bonds (Fifth series) 1968 and 3½ per cent Bonds, 1969. (*e*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores into 4 per cent Loan, 1972 and 4 per cent Loan, 1973. (*f*) Figures are net. (*g*) Introduced from April 1, 1960. (*h*) Receipts comprise the sale proceeds of American (Loan) wheat, wheat received under Colombo Plan, assistance under Into-U.S. Technical Assistance Agreement and other aid. (*i*) Residual item. (*j*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank of India. (*k*) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores, representing *ad hoc* Treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank for purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription to the International Monetary Fund. (*l*) Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American (Loan) wheat, Contingency Fund and payments to displaced persons. (*m*) Includes Grants to States for development purposes, Ports, etc.

STATEMENT 59

BUDGETARY POSITION OF INDIVIDUAL STATE GOVERNMENTS

(On Revenue Account)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

State	REVENUE						EXPENDITURE			
	Tax Revenue									
	Taxes on income(*a*)	Taxes on property and capital transactions(*b*)	Taxes on commodities and services (*c*)	**Total tax revenue**	**Non-tax revenue** (*d*)	**Total revenue**	Non-development (*e*)(*g*)	Social and developmental services (*f*)(*g*)	**Total expenditure**	*Surplus*(+) *or deficit*(−)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh										
1959-60 (Accounts)	6,45	15,66	31,85	**53,96**	**26,47**	**80,43**	22,18	50,94	**73,12**	+ *7,31*
1960-61 (Revised)	7,08	12,94	34,00	**54,02**	**31,92**	**85,94**	25,06	59,20	**84,26**	+ *1,68*
1961-62 (Budget)	6,57	14,20	33,63	**54,40**	**29,04**	**83,44**	25,74	60,20	**85,94**	− *2,50*
Assam (*h*)										
1959-60 (Accounts)	4,62	3,14	10,15	**17,91**	**16,12**	**34,03**	11,76	20,08	**31,84**	+ *2,19*
1960-61 (Revised)	4,50	3,33	10,26	**18,09**	**19,03**	**37,12**	14,42	22,96	**37,38**	− *26*
1961-62 (Budget)	4,43	3,60	10,39	**18,42**	**17,47**	**35,89**	12,43	23,61	**36,04**	− *15*
Bihar										
1959-60 (Accounts)	8,14	12,10	24,70	**44,94**	**22,53**	**67,47**	29,90	38,08	**67,98**	− *51*
1960-61 (Revised)	8,85	13,55	25,20	**47,60**	**35,03**	**82,63**	28,93	45,73	**74,66**	+ *7,97*
1961-62 (Budget)	8,24	13,36	24,90	**46,50**	**36,90**	**83,40**	29,31	48,70	**78,01**	+ *5,39*
Gujarat (*i*)										
1960-61 (Revised)	8,60	6,69	22,23	**37,52**	**13,70**	**51,22**	23,10	27,99	**51,09**	+ *13*
1961-62 (Budget)	8,79	7,18	23,31	**39,28**	**14,24**	**53,52**	25,86	31,52	**57,38**	− *3,86*
Jammu & Kashmir										
1959-60 (Accounts)	94	90	1,72	**3,56**	**8,98**	**12,54**	4,09	6,67	**10,76**	+ *1,78*
1960-61 (Revised)	98	89	2,03	**3,90**	**12,40**	**16,30**	4,58	7,82	**12,40**	+ *3,90*
1961-62 (Budget)	91	92	2,07	**3,90**	**12,44**	**16,34**	4,68	8,29	**12,97**	+ *3,37*
Kerala										
1959-60 (Accounts)	4,99	3,14	14,74	**22,87**	**14,25**	**37,12**	12,06	27,80	**39,86**	− *2,74*
1960-61 (Revised)	5,37	3,44	16,36	**25,17**	**19,70**	**44,87**	12,69	33,52	**46,21**	− *1,34*
1961-62 (Budget)	5,21	4,20	17,26	**26,67**	**18,91**	**45,58**	13,59	38,75	**52,34**	− *6,76*
Madhya Pradesh (*j*)										
1959-60 (Accounts)	5,38	11,63	19,00	**36,01**	**24,06**	**60,07**	23,56	32,48	**56,04**	+ *4,03*
1960-61 (Revised)	5,90	11,56	20,77	**38,23**	**29,86**	**68,09**	25,25	38,73	**63,98**	+ *4,11*
1961-62 (Budget)	5,47	11,77	20,75	**37,99**	**31,93**	**69,92**	28,69	47,70	**76,39**	− *6,47*

Madras												
1959-60 (Accounts)	8,20	11,02	31,56	**50,78**	**29,63**	**80,41**	30,20	49,68	**79,88**	+ *53*
1960-61 (Revised)	8,68	10,82	33,53	**53,03**	**35,50**	**88,53**	32,49	54,81	**87,30**	+ *1,23*
1961-62 (Budget)	8,68	10,49	33,45	**52,62**	**34,09**	**86,71**	29,10	60,46	**89,56**	− *2,85*
Maharashtra (*k*)										
1959-60 (Accounts)	12,68	20,92	70,74	**104,34**	**43,14**	**147,48**	71,71	75,04	**146,75**	+ *73*
1960-61 (Revised)	9,25	14,09	52,47	**75,81**	**30,85**	**106,66**	52,47	55,55	**108,02**	− *1,36*
1961-62 (Budget)	5,42	12,97	53,28	**71,67**	**36,97**	**108,64**	50,73	57,97	**108,70**	− *6*
Mysore										
1959-60 (Accounts)	4,96	6,59	19,88	**31,43**	**24,53**	**55,96**	18,28	30,91	**49,19**	+ *6,77*
1960-61 (Revised)	5,33	7,17	21,39	**33,89**	**29,44**	**63,33**	22,98	40,56	**63,54**	− *21*
1961-62 (Budget)	4,96	7,52	22,49	**34,97**	**31,43**	**66,40**	24,52	46,20	**70,72**	− *4,32*
Orissa										
1959-60 (Accounts)	2,99	3,12	7,31	**13,42**	**14,27**	**27,69**	10,67	17,18	**27,85**	− *16*
1960-61 (Revised)	2,37	3,74	8,48	**14,59**	**22,57**	**37,16**	15,01	26,49	**41,50**	− *4,34*
1961-62 (Budget)	3,04	4,45	10,53	**18,02**	**21,82**	**39,84**	14,47	29,56	**44,03**	− *4,19*
Punjab										
1959-60 (Accounts)	3,58	7,78	20,91	**32,27**	**23,64**	**55,91**	20,18	24,65	**44,83**	+*11,08*
1960-61 (Revised)	3,89	8,11	21,71	**33,71**	**24,32**	**58,03**	28,90	30,68	**59,58**	− *1,55*
1961-62 (Budget)	3,63	10,24	20,72	**34,59**	**25,50**	**60,09**	24,55	36,50	**61,05**	− *96*
Rajasthan										
1959-60 (Accounts)	3,28	9,06	12,47	**24,81**	**13,78**	**38,59**	16,74	22,82	**39,56**	− *97*
1960-61 (Revised)	3,58	9,34	13,47	**26,39**	**18,11**	**44,50**	19,13	26,30	**45,43**	− *93*
1961-62 (Budget)	3,37	10,44	14,72	**28,53**	**19,03**	**47,56**	18,25	30,24	**48,49**	− *93*
Uttar Pradesh										
1959-60 (Accounts)	13,86	26,11	941,3	**81,36**	**37,37**	**118,73**	63,15	54,19	**117,34**	+ *1,39*
1960-61 (Revised)	15,05	26,69	40,47	**82,21**	**43,25**	**125,46**	62,66	62,51	**125,17**	+ *29*
1961-62 (Budget)	14,09	27,03	41,43	**82,55**	**47,29**	**129,84**	65,87	72,47	**138,34**	− *8,50*
West Bengal										
1959-60 (Accounts)	8,73	9,83	**41,20**	59,76	**30,80**	**90,56**	43,04	41,76	**84,80**	+ *5,76*
1960-61 (Revised)	9,45	11,55	40,74	**61,74**	**39,18**	**100,92**	46,72	49,65	**96,37**	+ *4,55*
1961-62 (Budget)	8,82	12,91	40,28	**62,01**	**32,19**	**94,20**	42,08	55,32	**97,40**	− *3,20*
Total										
1959-60 (Accounts)	**88,80**	**141,00**	**347,62**	577,42	**329,57**	**906,99**	**377,52**	**492,28**	**869,80**	+*37,19*
1960-61 (Revised)	**98,88**	**143,91**	**363,11**	605,90	**404,86**	**1,010,76**	**414,39**	**582,50**	**996,89**	+*13,87*
1961-62 (Budget)	**91,63**	**151,28**	**368,65**	**611,56**	**409,81**	**1,021,37**	**409,87**	**647,49**	**1,057,36**	−*35,99*

Note : Figures given here would differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. Budget estimates for 1961-62 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa and Rajasthan. Figures for 1962-63 are not given as the final budgets for all the States are not available.

(*a*) Includes States' share of income-tax, agricultural income-tax and profession tax. (*b*) Covers estate duty, land revenue, urban immovable property tax, stamps and registration and forward contracts tax in the case of Punjab. (*c*) Comprises excise duties, sales taxes, entertainment tax, electricity duties, motor vehicles taxes, taxes on railway fares upto 1960-61 (R. E.) and other taxes and duties. (*d*) Includes administrative receipts, net contribution of public enterprises, grants-in-aid and other contributions from the Centre etc; the figures for 1961-62 include grants in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares. (*e*) Covers collection of taxes, duties and other principal revenues, debt services, civil administration, miscellaneous, famine and other non-development expenditure. (*f*) Includes education, medical and public health, agriculture, veterinary and co-operation, irrigation, electricity schemes, rural and community development projects, civil works, industries and supplies and other development expenditure. (*g*) The classification of development and non-development expenditure has been done on the basis of broad budget heads. (*h*) Excludes amounts transferred from/to the Contingency Fund. (*i*) The figures for 1960-61 (R. E.) relate to eleven months from May 1960 to March 1961. (*j*) Excludes transfers from/to the Revenue Reserve Fund. (*k*) The figures for 1959-60 relate to the Composite State of Bombay. The figures for 1960-61 (R.E.) include those for Gujarat for April 1960.

STATEMENT 60

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES

(On Revenue Account)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Budget)	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Budget)
				REVENUE					
TAX REVENUE									
Taxes on Income	**57,05**	**61,12**	**59,33**	**81,40**	**84,55**	**88,80**	**68,77**	**98,88**	**91,63**
Share of income-tax	52,65	55,27	53,51	73,36	75,80	79,50	60,28	90,05	82,61
Agricultural income-tax	4,33	5,74	5,73	7,80	8,42	8,92	8,18	8,48	8,67
Profession tax	7	11	9	24	33	38	31	35	35
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	**75,40**	**112,39**	**126,88**	**125,40**	**132,14**	**141,00**	**143,46**	**143,91**	**151,28**
Estate duty		1,94	2,38	2,40	2,38	2,77	2,84	2,99	3,03
Land revenue	47,99	80,33	92,66	87,72	91,85	95,15	100,31	97,98	103,15
Stamps and registration	25,56	28,11	29,90	33,09	35,53	40,69	37,86	41,05	44,16
Urban immovable property tax	1,85	2,01	1,94	2,19	2,38	2,39	2,45	1,89	94
Taxes on Commodities and Services	**148,60**	**176,02**	**180,52**	**265,18**	**320,37**	**347,62**	**342,36**	**363,11**	**368,65**
Union excise	70	16,60	17,04	40,21	73,02	74,71	75,10	75,27	77,29
State excise	49,41	43,49	42,76	46,02	46,94	49,60	46,86	49,59	52,40
General sales tax	54,40	68,28	70,66	107,37	111,68	124,37	118,62	133,91	140,30
Sales tax on motor spirit	4,53	8,30	8,73	9,85	12,19	12,46	14,33	15,08	15,89
Motor vehicles taxes	10,09	14,39	14,98	21,13	24,46	26,38	26,95	29,78	30,83
Tax on railway fares				4,81	10,88	13,06	12,71	13,75	@
Entertainment tax	6,39	6,50	6,53	8,56	10,65	11,32	10,90	11,55	12,29
Electricity duties	3,39	5,63	5,81	7,15	10,51	11,97	10,84	11,51	12,29
Other taxes and duties (*a*)	19,69	12,83	14,01	20,08	20,04	23,75	26,05	22,67	27,36
Total Tax Revenue	**281,05**	**349,53**	**366,73**	**471,98**	**537,06**	**577,42**	**554,59**	**605,90**	**611,56**
NON-TAX REVENUE									
Administrative Receipts (*b*)	**38,13**	**60,44**	**66,70**	**82,02**	**104,49**	**122,66**	**144,40**	**142,83**	**82,81**
Net Contribution of Public Enterprises (*c*)	**24,92**	**30,07**	**34,88**	**42,93**	**39,69**	**43,55**	**46,36**	**46,74**	**54,43**
Forests	12,61	12,82	11,99	24,12	26,37	29,97	25,15	28,76	28,61
Irrication (*d*)	8,03	8,51	10,90	7,54	6,05	6,76	11,70	10,33	13,33
Electricity schemes	3,41	5,96	7,66	6,40	3,61	1,86	2,89	2,87	3,80
Road and water transport	77	2,03	3,51	4,84	4,59	4,86	5,59	5,32	7,52
Industries and others	10	75	82	3	—93	10	1,03	—54	1,17
Other Revenue (*e*)	**26,94**	**38,66**	**37,25**	**40,44**	**49,54**	**60,18**	**62,31**	**66,11**	**63,74**
Grants-in-aid and other Contributions	**25,36**	**67,61**	**65,10**	**74,34**	**81,81**	**103,18**	**135,39**	**149,18**	**208,83**
Total Non-Tax Revenue	**115,35**	**196,78**	**203,93**	**239,73**	**275,53**	**329,57**	**388,46**	**404,86**	**409,81**
Total Revenue	**396,40**	**546,31**	**570,65**	**711,71**	**812,59**	**906,99**	**943,05**	**1,010,76**	**1,021,37**

EXPENDITURE

Social and Developmental Services (*f*)									
Education	60,30	105,04	119,93	130,37	147,25	170,90	177,35	194,81	219,45
Medical and public health	29,22	48,83	54,27	51,57	57,85	67,96	82,07	82,86	92,95
Agriculture, veterinary and co-operation	25,90	42,31	46,66	46,23	51,75	62,10	71,07	68,96	82,67
Irrigation (*g*)	17,62	25,02	22,93	23,76	25,43	29,41	30,20	31,57	35,50
Electricity schemes (*g*)	4,61	7,10	9,14	8,61	7,26	5,01	5,49	5,47	6,07
Rural and community development projects	82	30,51	32,97	31,70	39,06	43,36	51,93	53,56	55,54
Civil works	40,93	70,67	59,92	50,12	44,20	55,33	63,39	70,37	73,80
Industries and supplies	5,81	10,67	19,77	15,35	18,04	20,73	25,17	22,84	27,68
Other developmental expenditure (*h*)	11,00	16,31	21,56	28,35	32,24	37,48	50,23	52,05	53,83
Total Expenditure on Social and Developmental Services	**196,21**	**356,46**	**387,15**	**386,06**	**423,08**	**492,28**	**556,90**	**582,50**	**647,49**
Non-Developmental Expenditure (*f*)									
Collection of taxes, duties and other Principal revenues (*i*)	26,94	48,50	55,81	53,36	55,91	61,69	68,05	67,67	62,76
Debt services (*j*)	8,49	18,84	23,08	36,99	54,51	72,19	72,64	79,12	79,84
Civil administration (*k*)	106,65	124,50	128,04	139,14	145,05	153,72	157,27	163,49	173,78
Miscellaneous (*l*)	17,53	26,62	26,18	28,41	35,06	42,48	41,01	43,41	43,32
Famine	3,99	18,31	3,49	9,94	19,09	13,38	9,34	23,63	8,88
Other non-developmental expenditure (*m*)	32,82	31,53	30,44	29,99	32,44	34,06	34,98	37,07	41,29
Total Non-Developmental Expenditure	**196,42**	**268,30**	**267,04**	**297,83**	**342,06**	**377,52**	**383,29**	**414,39**	**409,87**
Total Expenditure	**392,63**	**624,76**	**654,19**	**683,89**	**765,14**	**869,80**	**940,19**	**996,89**	**1,057,36**
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	*+ 3,77*	*− 78,45*	*− 83,54*	*+ 27,82*	*+ 47,45*	*+ 37,19*	*+ 2,86*	*+ 13,87*	*— 35,99*

Note: Figures given here would differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (viz., Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since separate revenue budgets for these States are available only from 1952-53. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. Budget estimates for 1956-57 are before tax changes. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which was a part of the Composite State of Bombay till 1959-60 and now a part of the Gujarat State. The figures from 1957-58 onwards include Jammu and Kashmir. Budget estimates for 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Budget estimates for 1961-62 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa and Rajasthan. Figures for 1962-63 are not given as the final budgets for all the States are not available.

(*a*) Includes sugar-cane cess, tax on passengers and goods, tobacco duties, tax on prize competition and betting, inter-State transit duties, tax on raw jute, etc. (*b*) Includes receipts from civil works and receipts of the various departments such as education, medical, public health, etc., and certain grants from the Central Government; for 1961-62, these grants have been shown under 'Grants-in-aid and other contributions'. (*c*) The contribution of public enterprises to revenue is not as given in the budgets and does not constitute a commercial surplus. (*d*) Irrigation works for which capital accounts are not kept are taken on a gross basis. (*e*) Comprises receipts on account of debt services, stationery and printing and miscellaneous receipts; excludes transfers from reserve funds. (*f*) The classification of development and non-development expenditure has been done on the basis of broad budget heads (*g*) Including interest on capital outlay; consequently the figures shown under debt services are under-estimates. (*h*) Includes expenditure on scientific and miscellaneous departments, aviation and ports and pilotage. (*i*) Excludes forests. (*j*) Includes appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (*k*) Comprises general administration, administration of justice, jails and convict settlements and police. (*l*) Covers expenditure on displaced persons, grants and other contributions to local bodies and private parties, irrecoverable loans and advances, advanced technical training, scholarships, etc. (*m*) Includes pensions, stationery and printing and extra-ordinary charges, but excludes transfers to reserve funds.

@ For 1961-62 (Budget Estimates), receipts from tax on Railway fares have been excluded from tax-revenue and included under Grants-in-aid and other contributions.

STATEMENT 61

CAPITAL BUDGET OF STATES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Budget)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Budget)	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Budget)
RECEIPTS									
Permanent debt	11,81	78,22	84,38	25,89	70,42	80,39	89,00	96,59	78,73
Floating debt(*a*)	3,75	—2,01	2,32	12,59	—3,11	—6,51	1,35	—1,99	2,00
Loans from the Centre	73,96	299,89	316,12	279,20	292,11	294,98	344,44	353,48	387,61
Other loans(*b*)				6,33	17,88	16,67	14,29	11,35	20,88
Unfunded debt(*a*)	2,57	6,94	8,14	8,23	5,19	11,51	12,62	13,08	14,63
Loans and advances repaid to State Governments	24,33	28,97	35,40	53,74	40,90	49,85	55,29	57,67	67,17
Deposits and advances and other items(*a*)(*c*)	18,57	—32,31	—19,54	14,02	18,18	35,07	9,68	15,49	42,32
A. Total Receipts	**134,99**	**379,70**	**426,82**	**400,00**	**441,57**	**481,96**	**526,67**	**545,67**	**613,34**
DISBURSEMENTS									
CAPITAL OUTLAY									
Development									
Multi-purpose river valley schemes	27,59	66,80	64,63	61,79	53,40	50,23	52,18	52,79	52,23
Irrigation and navigation	24,00	71,88	84,86	61,82	52,53	65,42	90,44	87,16	84,58
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	12	4,50	2,95	4,60	4,76	4,08	5,80	6,12	11,16
Electricity schemes	19,94	47,92	61,25	38,33	27,14	21,24	29,50	28,15	27,47
Road transport	1,63	2,94	3,49	2,63	2,89	3,82	3,35	5,12	3,31
Buildings, roads and water works	21,04	39,48	80,23	64,03	76,46	86,64	106,96	114,42	120,04
Industrial development	5,81	7,84	17,13	12,29	14,65	15,58	17,50	20,41	33,15
Others	16	1,37	1,38	78	1,16	1,63	2,53	1,91	2,26
Total Development	**100,29**	**242,73**	**315,92**	**246,27**	**232,99**	**248,64**	**308,26**	**316,08**	**334,20**
Non-Development									
State trading(*a*)	25,09	—14,48	—4,66	15,85	—38	15,55	1,40	3,68	1,10
Compensation to landholders on the abolition of zamindari	2,03	3,32	6,17	4,46	6,38	7,97	12,92	13,75	16,63
Other financial transactions	16	—2	29	1	20	29	15	6	3
Total Non-Development	**27,28**	**—11,18**	**1,80**	**20,32**	**6,20**	**23,81**	**14,47**	**17,49**	**17,76**
Total Capital Outlay (*d*)	**127,57**	**231,56**	**317,72**	**266,59**	**239,19**	**272,45**	**322,73**	**333,57**	**351,96**
Discharge of Permanent debt	1,01	7,84	8,20	7,18	12,49	5,66	21,99	19,26	21,37
Repayment of loans to the Centre	11,37	22,96	28,63	61,39	65,28	89,40	81,13	108,18	97,56
Repayment of other loans(*b*)				7	23	2,57	4,62	2,86	2,26
Loans and advances by State Governments	48,77	107,39	99,51	96,90	117,71	137,32	152,11	182,84	170,10
B. Total Disbursements	**188,72**	**369,75**	**454,06**	**432,13**	**434,90**	**507,40**	**582,58**	**646,71**	**643,25**
C. *Surplus (+) or deficit (—) on Capital Account (A—B)*	*—53,73*	*+9,95*	*—27,24*	*—32,13*	*+6,67*	*—25,44*	*—55,91*	*—101,04*	*—29,91*

Note: Figures given here would differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (namely Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates are used since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which was a part of the Composite State of Bombay till 1959-60 and now a part of Gujarat State. The figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. Figures for 1960-61, budget and revised, exclude Rs. 68·87 crores and Rs. 66·92 crores, respectively, in the case of Uttar Pradesh Government representing the value of assets of electricity schemes transferred to State Electricity Board; this item has been treated in the budget papers as a loan to the State Electricity Board and shown as recovery of capital expenditure on electricity schemes. Figures for 1962-63 are not given as the final budgets for all the States are not available.

(*a*) Figures are net. (*b*) This is a new item opened from 1957-58 to show Loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, Loans from National Co-operation Department and Ware-housing Board, Loans from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc. (*c*) Excluding sale or purchase of securities but including Contingency Fund transactions (net); also including, in the case of Assam, transfers from/to Contingency Fund included under revenue account of that State. (*d*) Excludes appropriations to Contingency Fund and other funds which are adjusted under the item 'Deposits and advances and other items'.

STATEMENT 62

RAILWAY FINANCES

(Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1956-57 (Accounts)	1957-58 (Accounts)	1958-59 (Accounts)	1959-60 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Budget)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
I. Capital-at-charge ..	**827.04**	**968.98**	**1,071.71**	**1,222.44**	**1,356.59**	**1,432.28**	**1,520.87**	**1,740.19**	**1,707.43**	**1,903.93**
II. Gross Traffic Receipts	**263.01**	**316.29**	**347.57**	**379.78**	**390.21**	**422.34**	**456.80**	**499.02**	**501.24**	**545.36**
(*a*) Passenger ..	97.84	107.71	116.33	119.10	116.74	125.61	131.59	145.51	154.00	166.46
(*b*) Other coaching ..	16.64	20.87	21.09	24.23	23.59	25.41	27.21	27.11	29.00	29.00
(*c*) Goods ..	143.01	180.28	203.96	229.67	240.82	260.50	286.14	316.00	305.25	337.55
(*d*) Other earnings* ..	5.52	7.43	6.19	6.78	9.06	10.82	11.86	10.40	12.99	12·35
III. Total Expenses (1+2+3+4)	**215.45**	**265.95**	**289.19**	**321.99**	**330.89**	**347.78**	**368.93**	**412.54**	**409.06**	**440.29**
1. Ordinary Working Expenses	**180.23**	**212.95**	**233.94**	**264.17**	**276.33**	**289.53**	**313.15**	**332.53**	**330.39**	**356.80**
(*a*) Administrative ..	23.36	31.52	34.74	32.17	34.30	34.87	37.51	38.69	38.37	41.83
(*b*) Repairs and maintenance	57.11	78.67	86.00	90.62	91.59	94.14	99.75	107.38	104.05	113·82
(*c*) Operating staff ..	35.41	49.73	52.80	53.82	57.14	57.91	63.45	66.44	64.85	71.64
(*d*) Operation (Fuel) ..	30.72	23.58	27.28	48.03	52.47	57.98	62.80	64.41	67.77	72.18
(*e*) Operation (Other than staff and fuel)	13.35	10.19	10.65	14.86	15.65	17.71	18.30	20.76	18.83	20.96
(*f*) Miscellaneous ..	19.39	14.97	16.47	18.29	19.14	19.98	23.84	24.08	26.51	24.90
(*g*) Labour welfare ..	3.19	5.03	5.83	6.96	7.94	8.36	9.68	11.38	10.77	12 07
(*h*) Suspense	−2.30	−0.74	0.17	−0.58	−1.90	−1.42	−2.17	−0.61	−0.75	−0.60
2. Depreciation ..	**30.00**	**45.00**	**45.00**	**45.00**	**45.00**	**45.00**	**45.00**	**65.00**	**65.00**	**67.00**
3. Payments to Worked Lines	**0.25**	**0.26**	**0.33**	**0.26**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.09**	**0.13**	**0.16**	**0.14**
4. Miscellaneous Expenses	**4.97**	**7.74**	**9.92**	**12.56**	**9.45**	**13.15**	**10.69**	**14.88**	**13.51**	**16·35**
(*a*) Open line works	3.93	5.97	8.05	10.42	10.76	11.82	11.50	12.00	11.65	12.50
(*b*) Others (net) ..	1.04	1.77	1.87	2.14	−1.31	1.33	−0.81	2.88	1.86	3.85
IV. Net Revenue (II—III)	**47.56**	**50.34**	**58.38**	**57.78**	**59.32**	**74.56**	**87.87**	**86.48**	**92.17**	**105.07**
V. Dividend to General Revenues	**32.51**	**36.12**	**38.16**	**44.40**	**50.39**	**54.43**	**55.86**	**77.84†**	**75.70†**	**81.85†**
VI. Surplus (IV—V) ..	**15.05**	**14.22**	**20.22**	**13.38**	**8.93**	**20.13**	**32.01**	**8.64**	**16.47**	**23.22**
VII. Appropriation to										
(*a*) Development fund	10.00	7.08	20.22	13.38	8.93	20.13	32.01	8.64	16.47	23.22
(*b*) Revenue reserve fund	5.05	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: The figures for 1962-63 take into account the effect of proposals for increase in passenger fares and freights effective from July 1, 1962.

* Includes Suspense. † Includes Rs. 12.50 crores representing payment to General Revenues in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares.

STATEMENT 63

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Crores of Rupees)

	Outstanding at the end of								
	1950-51 (Revised)	1955-56 (Revised)	1956-57 (Revised)	1957-58 (Revised)	1958-59 (Revised)	1959-60 (Revised)	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
I. Interest-Bearing Obligations									
In India									
1. Loans	1,438.46	1,509.61	1,588.45	1,701.25	2,183.80	2,442.11	2,572.21	2,688.13	2,765.39
2. Treasury bills, ways and means advances and Treasury deposit receipts .	373.20	711.87	865.25	1,215.70	1,275.12	1,283.32	1,262.60	1,182.30	1,332.30
3. Small savings	326.25	574.41	638.20	692.95	776.62	862.28	966.15	1,064.54	1,169.14
4. Depreciation and reserve funds	155.56	186.76	215.41	166.68	113.61	101.21	87.28	98.79	115.03
5. Investment of U.S. Government Counterpart Deposit Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	240.00	300.00	390.00
6. Others	207.26	188.17	206.79	228.08	243.74	269.02	326.79	370.28	408.52
7. **Total**	**2,500.73**	**3,170.82**	**3,514.10**	**4,004.66**	**4,592.89**	**4,957.94**	**5,455.03**	**5,704.04**	**6,180.38**
In England									
8. Loans	1.35	0.59	0.56	0.55	22.12	76.63	107.17	136.33	149.66
9. Others	34.82	22.61	21.69	21.77	8.67	13.33	15.33	13.41	7.39
10. **Total**	**36.17**	**23.20**	**22.25**	**22.32**	**30.79**	**89.96**	**122.50**	**149.74**	**157.05**
11. *Dollar Loans*	24.60	117.57	132.95	159.85	262.31	374.68	521.40	650.95	821.68
12. *Loans from U.S.S.R.* ...	—	—	6.83	15.30	40.89	55.67	61.53	73.35	123.12
13. *Loans from West Germany*	—	—	—	14.00	35.71	80.64	108.17	141.04	128.90
14. *Loans from other Foreign Sources*	—	—	—	—	1.00	8.75	11.97	74.82	269.37
15. **Total Interest-Bearing Obligations**	**2,561.50**	**3,311.59**	**3,676.13**	**4,216.13**	**4,963.59**	**5,567.64**	**6,280.60**	**6,793.94**	**7,680.50**
II. Interest-Yielding Assets									
16. Capital advanced to railways	814.13	973.66	1,072.79	1,215.70	1,343.31	1,441.62	1,555.90	1,690.62	1,887.12
17. Capital advanced to other commercial departments (including D.V.C.) ...	90.11	112.08	150.19	164.88	186.49	206.48	219.69	240.65	267.38
18. Investment in commercial concerns	—	56.02	136.04	274.39	416.71	460.14	473.35	545.71	678.72
19. Capital advanced to States and other interest-bearing loans	216.97	959.13	1,187.30	1,384.51	1,731.81	2,106.44	2,521.28	2,900.87	3,244.50
20. Debt due from Pakistan ...	348.15(*a*)	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
21. Deposits with the U. K. Government for redemption of Railway Annuities	10.96	1.99	1.07	0.48	—	—	—	—	—
22. Purchase of annuities for Sterling pensions	200.89	65.41	59.50	55.91	20.64	20.03	19.43	18.80	18.17
23. **Total Interest-Yielding Assets**	**1,681.21**	**2,468.29**	**2,906.89**	**3,395.87**	**3,998.96**	**4,534.71**	**5,089.65**	**5,696.65**	**6,395.89**
24. Cash and securities held on Treasury Account ...	141.97	50.33	50.41	50.75	57.61	55.93	54.01	82.13	82.12
25. Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets ...	738.32	792.97	718.83	769.51	907.02	977.00	1,116.41	1,015.16	1,202.49

Note : The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the Statement. The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1960-61 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the basis of the best information available. Under unfunded debt, deposits and interest-yielding assets, allowance has been made on a rough basis for the share allocable to Pakistan.

As a result of the transfer of the payment of Sterling pensions to the U.K. Government with effect from April 1, 1955, the figure against "purchase of annuities for Sterling pensions" represents only the amount recoverable from the U. K. Government and the State Governments in India.

(*a*) Includes debt due from Burma.

STATEMENT 64

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Crores of Rupees)

End of March	Rupee loans (*a*)	*Percentage to total*	Treasury bills	*Percentage to total*	Small savings (*b*)	*Percentage to total*	Other obligations (*c*)	*Percentage to total*	**Total**	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−) over the previous year*	**External debt**	
											Total	Of which Dollar loans
1951	.. 1,438·46	*58·2*	364·72(*d*)	*14·8*	327·66	*13·2*	342·81	*13·9*	**2,473·65**	+ *2·3*	**49·81**	24·60
1956	.. 1,508·67	*49·1*	595·25	*19·4*	576·07	*18·8*	390·29	*12·7*	**3,070·28**	+ *7·8*	**138·81**	117·57
1957	.. 1,633·61	*46·5*	835·70	*23·8*	637·68	*18·1*	406·55	*11·6*	**3,513·54**	+ *14·4*	**160·98**	132·95
1958	.. 1,699·50	*41·2*	1,295·12	*31·4*	706·98	*17·1*	422·37	*10·2*	**4,123·97**	+ *17·4*	**211·02**	159·85
1959	.. 2,180·96(*e*)	*47·1*	1,225·32	*26·5*	785·50	*17·0*	437·21	*9·4*	**4,628·99**	+ *12·2*	**391·35**	262·31
1960	.. 2,438·23(*e*)(*f*)	*47·5*	1,297·60	*25·3*	869·68	*16·9*	530·99	*10·3*	**5,136·50**	+ *11·0*	**630·50**	374·68
1961	.. 2,571·33 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)	*46·9*	1,106·30	*20·2*	974·83	*17·8*	825·77(*i*)	*15·1*	**5,478·23**	+ *6·7*	**846·22**	521·40
1962	.. 2,688.45 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)(*h*)	*46.0*	1,174.98	*20.1*	1,052.97	*18.0*	931.38(*i*)	*15.9*	**5,847.78**	+ *6.7*	**1,110.55**	650.95

Note : Figures are provisional, excepting those of Rupee loans and Treasury bills.

(*a*) Figures from 1957 include Hyderabad State loans, the liability of which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82(1) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956; the figures from 1961 include those of prize bonds issued from April 1, 1960. (*b*) Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. (*c*) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State Provident 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) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-Year Interest-Free Defence Bonds and Five-year Interest-Free Prize Bonds; these were issued from June 1940 and January 1944, respectively and discontinued from May 1946 and January 1949, respectively. (*d*) Including Treasury deposit receipts. (*e*) Includes a special issue of the 4% Loan, 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958 which was wholly taken up by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue. (*f*) Includes further issues of Rs. 150 crores created in December 1959 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India. (*g*) Includes further issues of Rs. 50 crores created in January 1961 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India. (*h*) Includes further issues of Rs. 50 crores created in February 1962 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India. (*i*) Includes investment of Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 300 crores (estimated) of U.S. Government Counterpart Deposit Funds in 'Special Securities' for the years 1961 and 1962, respectively.

STATEMENT 65

MATURITY PATTERN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RUPEE LOANS (*a*)

(Crores of Rupees)

End of March	Undated	*Percentage to total*	Over 10 years	*Percentage to total*	Between 5 and 10 years	*Percentage to total*	Under 5 years	*Percentage to total*	**Total** (*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951 ..	257.85	*17.9*	519.33	*36.1*	342.51	*23.8*	318.77	*22.2*	**1,438.46**
1956 ..	257.85	*17.1*	241.17	*16.0*	616.52	*40.9*	393.13	*26.1*	**1,508.67**
1957 ..	257.85	*15.8*	245.83	*15.0*	665.43	*40.7*	464.50	*28.4*	**1,633.61**
1958 ..	257.85	*15.2*	259.08	*15.2*	625.22	*36.8*	557.35	*32.8*	**1,699.50**
1959 ..	257.85	*11.8*	606.41	*27.8*	596.84	*27.4*	719.87	*33.0*	**2,180.96**
1960 ..	257.85	*10.6*	707.48	*29.0*	662.38	*27.2*	810.53	*33.2*	**2,438.23**
1961 ..	257.85	*10.0*	690.45	*26.9*	756.41	*29.4*	866.62(*c*)	*33.7*	**2,571.33**(*c*)
1962 ..	257.84	*9.6*	806.43	*30.0*	698.96	*26.0*	925.21(*c*)	*34.4*	**2,688.45**(*c*)

(*a*) Where loans bear two dates of maturity, the earlier date has been taken for purposes of classification ; for loans not redeemed on the earlier date later date has been taken. Includes Hyderabad State loans from 1957 onwards, the liability for which was taken over by Central Government on October 31, 1956 under Section 82 (1) of the States Reorganisation Act; the total amount outstanding of Hyderabad loans was Rs. 46.52 crores for 1957, 1958 and 1959, Rs. 38.98 crores for 1960, Rs. 34.74 crores for 1961 and Rs. 28.15 crores for 1962. (*b*) Figures are actuals as available with the Reserve Bank of India and differ from those in Statement 63 which are revised estimates for all years. (*c*) Including prize bonds, issued from April 1960.

STATEMENT 66

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	At the end of							
	1951-52	1955-56(*b*)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62(*b*)
I. Public debt								
(*i*) Permanent debt	133,71	264,48	273,95	283,43	341,29	416,17	493,12	569,87
(*ii*) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	19,88	26,62	27,19	26,07	41,75	20,28
(*iii*) Loans from Central Government	238,54	876,07	1,094,91	1,354,95	1,581,79	1,780,52	1,948,00	2,276,33
(*iv*) Other debt(*a*)	—	—	2,20	9,23	26,94	42,55	49,57	62,41
II. Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	94,09	105,43	109,42	119,26	130,52	144,06
II. **Gross Total Debt**	**445,28**	**1,231,94**	**1,485,03**	**1,779,65**	**2,086,63**	**2,384,57**	**2,662,96**	**3,072,95**

Note: The figures in this Statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the Budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States which had a separate Capital Account only from 1954-55. Figures from 1956-57 onwards relate to reorganised States and include Jammu & Kashmir from 1957-58.

(*a*) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation etc. (*b*) Revised estimates.

STATEMENT 67

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Period			Amount offered	Amount tendered	Amount sold	Sales of inter-mediate Treasury bills	**Total sales (3+4)**	*Average rate of discount for auction sales (per cent per annum)*	Sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India (*b*)	Total amount outstanding at the end of the period (*c*)(*d*)
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	..	..							1,394,35	358,02
1955-56	..	..	55,50	86,25	55,50		**55,50**	*2.52*	1,994,09	595,25
1956-57	..	..	1,00(*a*)	1,03(*a*)	1,00(*a*)		**1,00(*a*)**	*2.53(a)*	2,737,58	835,70
1957-58	..	..							4,236,65	1,295,12
1958-59	..	..	81,00	122,06	81,00	5,79	**86,79**	*2.52*	4,644,56	1,225,32
1959-60	..	..	102,00	122,40	102,00	37,25	**139,25**	*2.59*	5,011,87	1,297,60
1960-61	..	..	100,00	108,74	100,00	15,72	**115,72**	*2.65*	4,532,92	1,106,30
1961-62	..	..	96,00	100,16	96,00	35,59	**131,59**	*2·58*	4,270,22	1,174,98
April	1961	..	8,00	9,37	8,00	5,25	**13,25**	*2.75*	620,63	1,102,94
May	„	..	8,00	8,25	8,00	2,49	**10,49**	*2.75*	152,24	1,107,16
June	„	..	10,00	10,03	10,00	3,17	**13,17**	*2.71*	331,02	1,105,80
July	„	..	6,00	6,02	6,00	6,38	**12,38**	*2.60*	570,44	1,059,44
August	„	..	10,00	11,49	10,00	6,71	**16,71**	*2.40*	141,27	1,064,55
September	„	..	6,00	6,10	6,00	2,58	**8,58**	*2.47*	305,98	1,024,15
October	„	..	6,00	6,00	6,00	2,30	**8,30**	*2.50*	540,01	1,020,83
November	„	..	8,00	8,00	8,00	2,32	**10,32**	*2.51*	141,02	1,014,20
December	„	..	8,00	8,00	8,00	1,61	**9,61**	*2.50*	317,45	1,026,70
January	1962	..	8,00	8,03	8,00	77	**8,77**	*2.52*	637,26	1,123,34
February	„	..	8,00	8,02	8,00	51	**8,51**	*2.55*	92,58	1,076,94
March	„	..	10,00	10,85	10,00	1,51	**11,51**	*2.60*	420,36	1,174,98

Note : Sales of Treasury bills to the public were suspended from December 20, 1949 to September 9, 1952, from April 20, 1954 to November 2, 1954 and from April 6, 1956 to July 28, 1958.

(*a*) Figures relate to the issue for one week only. (*b*) Including creation/renewal of *ad hoc* Treasury bills. (*c*) Comprising amount outstanding on account of (*i*) Treasury bills held by the public, (*ii*) Treasury bills held by State Governments and other approved bodies, (*iii*) *ad hocs* created in 1948-49 for holding in the Bank's Issue Department to replace sterling securities transferred to the U. K. Government in terms of the Sterling Balances Agreement of July 1948 and (*iv*) *ad hocs* created since 1954-55 and held in the Issue Department for replenishing the Centre's cash balances. The outstandings of *ad hocs* under (*iii*) and (*iv*) above amounted to Rs. 274.51 crores at the end of 1950-51, Rs. 487.52 crores at the end of 1955-56, Rs. 713.52 crores at the end of 1956-57, Rs. 1,189.52 crores at the end of 1957-58, Rs. 1,021.52 crores at the end of 1958-59, Rs. 1,020.41 crores at the end of 1959-60, Rs. 886.37 crores at the end of 1960-61 and Rs. 912.41 crores at the end of 1961-62. (*d*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills for Rs. 300 crores funded in July 1958, Rs. 150 crores in December 1959, Rs. 50 crores in January 1961 and Rs. 50 crores in February 1962.

STATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY

Week ended	Sales to Public							*Average rate of discount for auction sales (per cent per annum)*	Sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India(*b*)	Total amount outstanding at the end of the period(*c*)
	Amount offered	Amount tendered	Amount sold(*a*)	Sales of intermediate Treasury bills	**Total sales (3+4)**	Amount discharged	Amount outstanding			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961										
April 7 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,60	**3,60**	2,00	30,73	*2.75*	2,12	1,088,53
„ 14 ..	2,00	2,65	2,00	10	**2,10**	2,00	30,83	*2.75*	246,43	1,098,89
„ 21 ..	2,00	2,52	2,00	1,00	**3,00**	3,14	30,69	*2.75*	124,19	1,085,45
„ 28 ..	2,00	2,20	2,00	2,50	**4,50**	2,00	33,19	*2.75*	244,37	1,099,44
May 5 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	83	**2,83**	2,12	33,90	*2.75*	46,71	1,097,21
„ 12 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	65	**2,65**	2,05	34,50	*2.75*	64,11	1,098,44
„ 19 ..	2,00	2,25	2,00	65	**2,65**	2,05	35,10	*2.75*	13,88	1,102,42
„ 26 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	28	**2,28**	3,00	34,38	*2.75*	23,11	1,104,09
June 2 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	23	**2,23**	2,02	34,59	*2.75*	32,15	1,111,76
„ 9 ..	2,00	2,03	2,00	1,22	**3,22**	2,00	35,81	*2.75*	22,48	1,117,59
„ 16 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,05	**3,05**	2,05	36,81	*2.75*	116,32	1,120,46
„ 23 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	80	**2,80**	2,70	36,91	*2.65*	72,40	1,140,66
„ 30 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	—	**2,00**	2,00	36,91	*2.65*	95,65	1,105,80
July 7 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	**4,00**	3,60	37,31	*2.65*	7,54	1,111,62
„ 14 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,62	**3,62**	2,10	38,83	*2.65*	211,15	1,112,86
„ 21 ..	2,00	2,02	2,00	1,50	**3,50**	3,00	39,33	*2.50*	152,23	1,141,40
„ 28 ..	—	—	—	1,21	**1,21**	4,50	36,04		195,64	1,059,38
August 4 ..	2,00	3,49	2,00	82	**2,82**	2,83	36,03	*2.40*	33,71	1,076,37
„ 11 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,09	**3,09**	2,65	36,47	*2.40*	66,88	1,079,58
„ 18 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,85	**4,85**	2,65	38,67	*2.40*	2,86	1,055,76
„ 25 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,10	**3,10**	2,28	39,49	*2.40*	18,46	1,056,93
September 1 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	90	**2,90**	2,23	40,16	*2.40*	23,71	1,047,32
„ 8 ..	—	—	—	1,28	**1,28**	3,22	38,22		20,61	1,055,35
„ 15 ..	2,00	2,10	2,00	5	**2,05**	3,05	37,22	*2.40*	130,75	1,068,78
„ 22 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	55	**2,55**	2,80	36,97	*2.50*	52,98	1,049,11
„ 29 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	70	**2,70**	2,00	37,67	*2.50*	100,16	1,024,32

(*a*) Represent transactions relating to the particular issue of Treasury bills during the period. (*b*) Including creation/renewal of *ad hoc* Treasury bills. (*c*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills for Rs. 300 crores funded in July 1958, Rs. 150 crores in December 1959, Rs. 50 crores in January 1961 and Rs. 50 crores in February 1962.

MENT 68

BILLS (WEEKLY), 1961-62

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Week ended	Sales to Public							Average rate of discount for auction sales (per cent per annum)	Sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India(b)	Total amount outstanding at the end of the period(c)
	Amount offered	Amount tendered	Amount sold(a)	Sales of intermediate Treasury bills	Total sales (3+4)	Amount discharged	Amount outstanding			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961 *(contd.)*										
October 6 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	—	**2,00**	4,00	35,67	*2.50*	3,36	1,003,14
„ 13 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	5	**2,05**	3,62	34,10	*2.50*	165,71	1,001,13
„ 20 ..	—	—	—	90	**90**	3,50	31,50		167,78	1,014,08
„ 27 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,30	**3,30**	1,21	33,59	*2.50*	197,45	1,017,98
November 3 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	24	**2,24**	2,82	33,01	*2.50*	39,28	1,022,97
„ 10 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	18	**2,18**	3,09	32,10	*2.52*	65,48	1,020,66
„ 17 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	37	**2,37**	4,85	29,62	*2.52*	74	1,016,06
„ 24 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	10	**2,10**	3,10	28,62	*2.50*	25,62	1,022,22
December 1 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,48	**3,48**	2,90	29,19	*2.50*	26,65	1,025,74
„ 8 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,38	**3,38**	1,28	31,30	*2.50*	18,37	1,025,60
„ 15 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	16	**2,16**	2,05	31,40	*2.50*	152,70	1,047,66
„ 22 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	7	**2,07**	2,55	30,92	*2.50*	50,21	1,044,41
„ 29 ..	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	28,22		86,17	1,026,70
1962										
January 5 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	15	**2,15**	2,00	28,37	*2.52*	32,96	1,057,47
„ 12 ..	2,00	2,03	2,00	5	**2,05**	2,05	28,37	*2.52*	167,42	1,059,18
„ 19 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	40	**2,40**	90	29,87	*2.52*	230,64	1,123,54
„ 26 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	12	**2,12**	3,30	28,69	*2.52*	196,27	1,121,18
February 2 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	13	**2,13**	2,24	28,58	*2.53*	40,99	1,072,78
„ 9 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	15	**2,15**	2,18	28,55	*2.54*	19,73	1,077,00
„ 16 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	10	**2,10**	2,37	28,28	*2.55*	5,00	1,080,99
„ 23 ..	2,00	2,02	2,00	5	**2,05**	2,10	28,23	*2.58*	16,38	1,071,70
March 2 ..	2,00	2,35	2,00	13	**2,13**	3,48	26,89	*2.58*	36,46	1,080,16
„ 9 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,29	**3,29**	3,38	26,79	*2.59*	26,38	1,088,08
„ 16 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	16	**2,16**	2,16	26,79	*2.59*	146,08	1,081,46
„ 23 ..	2,00	2,50	2,00	5	**2,05**	2,07	26,77	*2.61*	75,27	1,106,49
„ 30 ..	2,00	2,00	2,00	—	**2,00**	—	28,77	*2.64*	96,64	1,114,96

STATE

SMALL SAVINGS

Year/Month				CURRENT INVESTMENTS—									
				Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (*a*)				12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates (*b*)				4% Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates(*b*)	
				Gross receipts	Repayments	Net receipts	Outstandings	Gross receipts	Repayments	Net receipts	Outstandings	Net receipts	Outstandings
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1950-51	..	..	100,73	84,05	16,68	62,77						
2	1955-56	..	..	157,33	120,85	36,48	170,96						
3	1956-57	..	..	176,48	145,20	31,28	202,23						
4	1957-58	..	..	178,94	160,96	17,98	220,21	71,47	3	71,44	71,44	5,47	5,47
5	1958-59	..	..	190,54	170,36	20,18	240,40	87,45	6,11	81,34	152,78	6,21	11,68
6	1959-60	..	..	209,59	181,87	27,72	268,11	83,25	14,35	68,90	221,68	10,08	21,76
7	1960-61	..	..	236,88	191,78	45,10	313,21	82,54	16,92	65,62	287,30	15,58	37,34
8	1961-62*	..	..	241,17	214,32	26,85	340,06	79,70	18,43	61,27	348,57	16,01	53,35
9	April	1960	..	17,87	19,23	— 1,36	266,75	6,47	1,96	4,51	226,19	1,40	23,16
10	May	,,	..	17,00	18,64	— 1,64	265,11	6,45	1,39	5,06	231,25	1,03	24,19
11	June	,,	..	17,32	16,07	1,25	266,36	5,76	1,38	4,38	235,63	90	25,09
12	July	,,	..	15,14	12,55	2,60	268,96	5,83	1,11	4,72	240,35	1,00	26,09
13	August	,,	..	19,67	14,63	5,04	273,99	6,79	1,26	5,53	245,88	1,14	27,23
14	September	,,	..	18,89	14,42	4,47	278,47	7,16	1,20	5,96	251,84	1,48	28,71
15	October	,,	..	16,59	15,01	1,58	280,05	7,05	1,19	5,86	257,70	1,56	30,27
16	November	,,	..	17,83	15,88	1,95	282,00	6,21	1,13	5,08	262,78	1,46	31,73
17	December	,,	..	18,95	16,18	2,77	284,77	6,75	1,27	5,48	268,26	1,15	32,88
18	January	1961	..	17,99	15,88	2,11	286,88	6,47	1,25	5,22	273,48	1,27	34,15
19	February	,,	..	17,95	15,29	2,66	289,53	6,43	1,21	5,22	278,70	1,60	35,75
20	March	,,	..	41,68	18,00	23,68	313,21	11,17	2,57	8,60	287,30	1,59	37,34
21	April	,,	..	20,37	22,30	— 1,93	311,28	5,59	2,33	3,26	290,56	2,08	39,42
22	May	,,	..	19,28	20,48	— 1,20	310,08	5,33	1,46	3,87	294,43	1,50	40,92
23	June	,,	..	19,24	19,48	— 24	309,84	6,57	1,48	5,10	299,52	1,51	42,43
24	July	,,	..	20,71	16,43	4,28	314,12	6,66	1,22	5,43	304,96	1,90	44,33
25	August	,,	..	19,19	15,71	3,48	317,60	6,73	1,30	5,43	310,39	1,33	45,66
26	September	,,	..	17,79	15,90	1,89	319,49	6,38	1,30	5,08	315,47	1,38	47,04
27	October	,,	..	17,72	16,33	1,39	320,88	5,30	1,15	4,15	319,62	1,06	48,10
28	November	,,	..	17,42	17,26	16	321,04	6,50	1,25	5,25	324,87	1,11	49,21
29	December	,,	..	17,41	16,58	83	321,87	6,37	1,28	5,10	329,96	96	50,17
30	January	1962	..	18,97	17,53	1,44	323,31	7,11	1,57	5,55	335,50	1,21	51,38
31	February	,,	..	17,55	16,01	1,54	324,85	5,58	1,43	4,15	339,65	93	52,31
32	March	,,	..	35,52	20,31	15,21	340,06	11,58	2,66	8,92	348,57	1,04	53,35

Note: Outstandings relate to end of period and do not include the Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities; repayments, however, include those from the pre-partition holdings of Indian investors.

*Figures are provisional; constituent items, therefore, do not necessarily add up to the totals. The latest data available which are also provisional, place net receipts from small savings at about Rs. 89.74 crores (including accrued interest) for 1961-62.

MENT 69

(ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

EXISTING SERIES

15-Year Annuity Certificates (c)		Cumulative Time Deposits (d)		OLD SERIES (DISCHARGES) OUTSTANDINGS AS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD				Total(i)		
Net-receipts	Outstandings	Net receipts	Outstandings	National Savings Certificates (e)	10-Year National Plan Certificates (f)	Post Office Cash & Defence Savings Certificates (g)	3½% Ten-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates (h)	Net receipts	Outstandings	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
				57,91		−22,32	5,31	**39,33**	**125,99**	*1*
41	95			153,61	16,38	−37,68	41,25	**69,27**	**383,15**	*2*
37	1,32			172,69	25,38	−38,82	44,28	**62,75**	**445,90**	*3*
55	1,87			150,43	23,12	−39,74	43,58	**70,22**	**516,12**	*4*
54	2,41	5	5	124,66	21,02	−40,67	42,57	**79,45**	**595,57**	*5*
50	2,91	76	81	103,69	19,79	−41,35	41,68	**84,86**	**680,43**	*6*
49	3,38	1,83	2,64	85,20	18,36	−42,00	38,80	**105,80**	**786,23**	*7*
25	3,63	3,26	5,91	68,50	17,31	−42,46	27,50	**78,60**	**864,83**	*8*
8	2,98	10	91	101,81	19,68	−41,41	41,58	**2,64**	**683,06**	*9*
3	3,01	11	1,02	99,95	19,55	−41,46	41,50	**2,52**	**685,58**	*10*
3	3,04	13	1,15	98,17	19,49	−41,51	41,41	**4,76**	**690,34**	*11*
2	3,07	13	1,28	96,56	19,43	−41,55	41,32	**6,71**	**697,06**	*12*
7	3,14	13	1,41	95,06	19,37	−41,61	41,21	**10,23**	**707,29**	*13*
5	3,18	14	1,55	93,52	19,26	−41,66	41,14	**10,38**	**717,67**	*14*
4	3,22	14	1,69	92,02	19,19	−41,71	41,09	**7,56**	**725,23**	*15*
3	3,25	16	1,85	90,71	19,12	−41,74	41,02	**7,23**	**732,46**	*16*
4	3,29	17	2,02	89,21	18,97	−41,81	40,97	**7,91**	**740,37**	*17*
4	3,32	18	2,20	87,92	18,87	−41,86	40,90	**7,35**	**747,72**	*18*
4	3,36	19	2,39	86,51	18,44	−41,95	39,88	**6,84**	**754,56**	*19*
2	3,38	25	2,64	85,20	18,36	−42,00	38,80	**31,67**	**786,23**	*20*
2	3,40	19	2,84	83,78	18,17	−42,00	37,46	**68**	**786,91**	*21*
2	3,42	23	3,07	82,40	18,09	−42,05	36,49	**1,99**	**788,90**	*22*
1	3,43	26	3,33	81,06	18,01	−42,13	35,45	**4,17**	**793,07**	*23*
3	3,46	24	3,57	79,65	17,91	−42,16	34,15	**9,08**	**802,15**	*24*
3	3,48	24	3,81	77,59	17,85	−42,20	33,19	**7,42**	**809,57**	*25*
3	3,51	26	4,07	76,21	17,77	−42,24	32,12	**6,11**	**815,68**	*26*
2	3,53	26	4,33	75,44	17,67	−42,28	31,28	**5,17**	**820,85**	*27*
2	3,55	30	4,63	74,02	17,61	−42,34	30,24	**4,32**	**825,17**	*28*
2	3,57	27	4,90	72,65	17,53	−42,35	29,54	**5,02**	**830,19**	*29*
2	3,58	33	5,22	71,25	17,45	−42,39	28,78	**6,28**	**836,47**	*30*
3	3,61	30	5,52	70,13	17,39	−42,42	28,14	**5,13**	**841,60**	*31*
2	3,63	39	5,91	68,50	17,31	−42,46	27,50	**23,23**	**864,83**	*32*

(*a*) Including Dead Savings Bank Account. (*b*) Issued from June 1, 1957. (*c*) Relates to first series issued from July 1954 to December 1957 and to second series issued from January 1958. Outstandings include both the series. (*d*) Commenced from January 2, 1959. (*e*) Includes Twelve-year, Seven-year and Five-year National Savings Certificates, the last being discontinued with effect from July 1, 1953 and others from June 1, 1957. (*f*) Issued from May 10, 1954 to May 30, 1957. (*g*) Represents progressive net repayments at the end of period since August 15, 1947. Includes Defence Savings Bank Deposits for 1950-51. (*h*) No sales from June 1, 1957. (*i*) Repayments and outstandings in respect of items in column 17 are not included.

STATEMENT 70

MARKET BORROWINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1961-62

Description of loan	Amount of issue (Rs. crores)	Period of maturity (No. of years)	Issue price (Rs.)	Redemption yield at issue price (%)	Amount subscribed (Rs. crores)	Subscriptions accepted (Rs. crores)				Repayment in cash of maturing loans (Rs. crores)	Net borrowing (Rs. crores) (7—11)
						Cash	Conversion		Total		
							Description of loan	Amount			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1956-57											
Central Government ..	**150·00**				**157·73**	**77·21**		**80·52**	**157·73**	—	**+ 77·21**
State Governments ..	**64·00**				**74·23**	**66·53**		**2·18**	**68·71**	**3·00**	**+ 63·53**
Total ..	**214·00**				**231·96**	**143·74**		**82·70**	**226·44**	**3·00**	**+140·74**
1957-58											
Central Government ..	**130·00**				**136·17**	**91·09**		**45·08**	**136·17**	**25·16**	**+ 65·93**
State Governments ..	**9·00**				**12·52**	**8·58**		**1·33**	**9·91**	**3·77**	**+ 4·81**
Total ..	**139·00**				**148·69**	**99·67**		**46·41**	**146·08**	**28·93**	**+ 70·74**
1958-59											
Central Government ..	**195·00**				**201·87**	**192·45**		**9·36**	**201·81**	**11·59**	**+180·86**
State Governments ..	**50·00**				**65·84**	**49·18**		**5·24**	**54·42**	**3·19**	**+ 45·99**
Total ..	**245·00**				**267·71**	**241·63**		**14·60**	**256·23**	**14·78**	**+226·85**
1959-60											
Central Government ..	**220·00**				**228·97**	**139·46**		**89·51**	**228·97**	**32·75**	**+106·71**
State Governments ..	**63·50**				**102·38**	**68·88**		**0·57**	**69·45**	**0·85**	**+ 68·03**
Total ..	**283·50**				**331·35**	**208·34**		**90·08**	**298·42**	**33·60**	**+174·74**
1960-61											
Central Government ..	**175.00**				**180.70**	**106.07**		**74.63**	**180.70**	**38.79**	**+ 67.28**
State Governments ..	**75.00**				**85.47**	**73.28**		**6.44**	**79.71**	**6.56**	**+ 66.72**
Total ..	**250.00**				**266.17**	**179.35**		**81.07**	**260.41**	**45.35**	**+134.00**
1961-62											
Central Government											
3½% N. P. B. Third series, 1967 (Conversion loan) ..	93.59	6	98.90	3·71	202·50		3½% N. P. B. (1st series) 1961, 2½% Loan, 1961, 3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	93.59	93.59	42·56	+ 62·63
3½% Bonds, 1969 ..	100·00	8	98·40	3·74		41·64	2½% Loan, 1961, 3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	1·31	42·94		
4% Loan, 1981 ..		20	98·50	4·11		63·55	2½% Loan, 1961, 3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	2·41	65·97		
Total of Central Government ..	**193·59**				**202·50**	**105·19**		**97·31**	**202·50**	**42·56**	**+ 62·63**

State Governments

4¼% Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972 ..	10·00	11	99·75	4·28	12·17	11·02		—	**11·02**	—	+ 11·02
4¼% Bihar State Development Loan, 1972 ..	3·00	11	99·50	4·31	4·09	3·41		—	**3·41**	—	+ 3·41
4¼% Gujarat State Development Loan, 1972 ..	6·00	11	100·00	4·25	6·07	6·07		—	**6·07**	—	+ 6·07
4¼% Kerala State Development Loan, 1972 ..	4·00	11	99·50	4·31	4·10	4·04	3½% Cochin loan, 1956-61	0.06	**4·10**	0.24	+ 3·80
4¼% Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972 ..	5·00	11	99·50	4·31	5·04	5·04		—	**5·04**	—	+ 5·04
4¼% Madras Loan, 1972 ..	10·00	11	99·75	4·28	10·43	8·50	2¾% Madras Government loan, 1961	1·94	**10·43**	1·88	+ 6·61
4¼% Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1972 ..	10·00	11	100·00	4·25	10·77	10·75	3% Tapi Irrigation loan, 1961	0·03	**10·77**	0·65	+ 10·10
4¼% Mysore State Development Loan, 1972 ..	7·00	11	99·75	4·28	7·54	5·82	3% Mysore Government loan, 1956-61	1·72	**7·54**	4·28	+ 1·54
4¼% Orissa Government Loan, 1972 ..	5·00	11	99·50	4·31	7·81	5·90		—	**5·90**	—	+ 5·90
4¼% Punjab Loan, 1972 ..	3·00	11	99·50	4·31	3·13	3·13		—	**3·13**	—	+ 3·13
4¼% Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1972 ..	4·00	11	99·50	4·31	4·52	4·48		—	**4·48**	—	+ 4·48
4¼% Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972 ..	6·00	11	99·75	4·28	9·18	6·59	2¾% Uttar Pradesh Government loan, 1961	1·27	**7·85**	0·82	+ 5·77
4¼% West Bengal Loan, 1972 ..	7·00	11	99·75	4·28	7·31	7·31		—	**7·31**	—	+ 7·31
Total of State Governments ..	**80·00**				**92·17**	**82·04**		**5·01**	**87·06**	**7·87**	+ **74·17**
Total of Central and State Governments ..	**273·59**				**294·68**	**187·23**		**102·33**	**289·56**	**50·44**	+**136·79**

Note: The statement excludes (*i*) further issues of the value of Rs. 50 crores created in February 1962 against conversion of Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India in their Issue Department, (*ii*) issues and repayments of 3¼% U.P. Encumbered Estates Act Bonds, 2½% U.P. Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds, U.P. Zamindari Abolition Rehabilitation Grant Bonds, 2½% Rajasthan Jagir Resumption Compensation and Rehabilitation Bonds, 3% Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds, 3% Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Act (Gujarat) Compensation Bonds, 3% Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Act (Mysore) Compensation Bonds and 2½% Bihar Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds and issues of 3% Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Act (A. G. Maharashtra) Compensation Bonds, 2¾% Mysore Inams Abolition Compensation Bonds and 2½% Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Compensation Bonds; total issues and repayments of these during 1961-62 amounted, respectively, to Rs. 12·62 crores and Rs. 5·97 crores.

STATEMENT 71

CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS

(OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1962)

(Thousands of Rupees)

		Amount outstanding
Central Government Loans		
3½%	Bonds, 1962	1,07,27,36
2¾%	Loan, 1962	75,86,72
3½%	Bonds, 1963	58,05,92
3 %	Loan, 1963-65	1,16,17,46
3½%	National Plan Loan, 1964	1,58,17,94
3 %	Loan, 1964	30,33,10
3½%	National Plan Bonds (Second series), 1965	1,53,67,92
3½%	Bonds, 1966	82,65,41
3 %	Funding Loan, 1966-68	1,10,11,78
3½%	National Plan Bonds (Third series), 1967	1,97,40,88
3¾%	National Plan Bonds (Fourth series), 1967	56,99,30
3¾%	National Plan Bonds (Fifth series), 1968	64,33,90
3½%	Loan, 1968	70,00,00
3½%	Bonds, 1969	1,90,85,42
3 %	First Development Loan, 1970-75	1,15,05,82
4 %	Loan, 1972	74,17,27
4 %	Loan, 1973	74,51,44
4 %	Loan, 1973 (*Ad hoc* Issue)	3,00,00,00
3¾%	Loan, 1974	86,63,53
2¾%	Loan, 1976	14,77,48
4 %	Loan, 1979	81,06,39
4 %	Loan, 1980	98,04,98
4 %	Loan, 1981	65,96,55
3 %	Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	1,21,73
2½%	Hyderabad Loan, 1953-63	5,38,42
4 %	Hyderabad Development Loan, 1963	3,34,71
1¼%	Hyderabad Loan, 1964	3,85,71
4 %	Hyderabad Development Loan, 1967	2,12,46
4 %	Hyderabad Development Loan, 1968	2,18,02
2¾%	Hyderabad Loan, 1974	4,40,00
2¾%	Hyderabad Loan, 1975	6,85,71
3 %	Conversion Loan, 1986 or later	2,48,91,11
3 %	Non-terminable Loan, 1896-97	8,93,33
	5 year Interest-Free Prize Bonds	19,07,59
		26,88,45,35
Loans not bearing interest		
	Central Government Loans	7,95,23
	Hyderabad Loans	98,88
	TOTAL	**26,97,39,46**
State Government Loans		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
4 %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1967	5,00,16
4 %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1968	6,56,15
4 %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1969	9,85,51
4¼%	Andhra State Development Loan, 1970	5,48,92
4 %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1971	6,57,75
4¼%	Andhra State Development Loan, 1972	11,01,81
	TOTAL	**44,50,30**

Note : (1) The liability for Hyderabad State Loans was taken over by the Central Government on October 31, 1956 under Section 82(1) of the States Reorganization Act. The outstanding balances of Hyderabad Loan in O. S. currency have been converted into India Government currency at the rate of I. G. Rs. 6=O.S. Rs. 7. (2) The data regarding State Government loans are incomplete in respect of loans issued prior to the financial arrangement with the Reserve Bank of India.

STATEMENT 71—(*Contd.*)

CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS

(OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1962)

(Thousands of Rupees)

State Government Loans—(*Contd.*)	Amount outstanding
ASSAM	
4 % Assam Loan, 1971	**2,76,40**
BIHAR	
2½% Bihar Z.A.C. Bonds	9,56,08
4 % Bihar State Development Loan, 1963	1,31,29
4 % Bihar State Development Loan, 1967	1,54,02
4 % Bihar State Development Loan, 1968	2,13,41
4 % Bihar State Development Loan, 1969	3,22,43
4½% Bihar State Development Loan, 1970	2,76,71
4 % Bihar State Development Loan, 1971	3,33,22
4½% Bihar State Development Loan, 1972	3,28,40
TOTAL ..	**27,15,55**
GUJARAT	
4 % Gujarat State Development Loan, 1969	5,40,98
4½% Gujarat State Development Loan, 1972	6,06,57
3 % Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds	77,82
TOTAL ..	**12,25,37**
KERALA	
4 % Travancore-Cochin State Development Loan, 1963	3,25,61
4 % Travancore-Cochin State Development Loan, 1968	2,22,08
4 % Kerala State Development Loan, 1969	4,09,41
4½% Kerala State Development Loan, 1970	3,27,43
4 % Kerala State Development Loan, 1971	4,47,08
4½% Kerala State Development Loan, 1972	4,10,08
	21,41,69
Loans not bearing interest	6,28
TOTAL ..	**21,47,96**
MADHYA PRADESH	
3½% Madhya Pradesh Loan, 1962	1,02,18
4 % Madhya Bharat State Development Loan, 1963	1,04,72
4 % Madhya Pradesh Loan, 1963	1,10,17
3 % Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1964	2,03,28
4 % Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1967	1,63,19
4 % Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1968	1,58,42
4 % Madhya Bharat State Development Loan, 1968	1,11,26
4 % Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1969	5,16,80
4½% Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1970	2,21,35
4 % Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1971	5,28,25
4½% Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972	5,04,45
	27,24,07
Loans not bearing interest	78
TOTAL ..	**27,24,85**

STATEMENT 71—(*Contd.*)

CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS

(OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1962)

(Thousands of Rupees)

State Government Loans—(*Contd.*)		Amount outstanding
MADRAS		
3½%	Madras Loan, 1962	3,01,49
4%	Madras Loan, 1963	10,33,71
4%	Madras Loan, 1964	5,24,81
4%	Madras Loan, 1967	10,47,17
4%	Madras Loan, 1968	13,83,56
4%	Madras Loan, 1969	12,20,72
4¼%	Madras Loan, 1970	5,55,57
4%	Madras Loan, 1971	8,72,75
4¼%	Madras State Development Loan, 1972	10,43,50
		79,83,28
	Loans not bearing interest	15,09
	TOTAL	**79,98,37**
MAHARASHTRA		
3%	Bombay Provincial Development Loan, 1962	5,20,97
3½%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1962	2,78,41
4%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1963	5,02,55
4%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1964	3,34,83
4%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1967	9,41,35
4%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1969	10,98,87
4¼%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1969	6,47,37
4¼%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1970	6,48,62
4%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1970	7,70,11
4¼%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1971	4,31,45
4%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1971	6,58,14
4¼%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1972	10,77,36
4%	Saurashtra State Development Loan, 1963	1,11,05
4%	Saurashtra State Development Loan, 1964	2,50,94
4%	Saurashtra State Development Loan, 1967	3,45,39
4%	Saurashtra State Development Loan, 1968	2,62,56
3%	Porbandar Water Project Loan, 1950-75	35,00
3%	Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds	1,17,88
3%	Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds (A. G. Maharashtra)	10,76
		90,43,59
	Loans not bearing interest	12,61
	TOTAL	**90,56,19**
MYSORE		
4%	Mysore Loan, 1953-63	2,95,85
4%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1963	3,33,47
4%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1967	3,54,94
4%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1968	4,11,11
4%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1969	4,37,73
4¼%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1969	3,34,36
4¼%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1970	5,51,62
4%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1971	5,43,46
4¼%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1972	7,54,01
3%	Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds	8,19
2¾%	Mysore I.A.C. Bonds	15,74
		40,40,50
	Loans not bearing interest	38,03
	TOTAL	**40,78,53**

STATEMENT 71—(*Concld.*)

CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS

(OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1962)

(Thousands of Rupees)

State Government Loans—(*Concld.*)	Amount outstanding
ORISSA	
4 % Orissa Government Loan, 1968	3,09,34
4 % Orissa Government Loan, 1969	4,40,51
4¼% Orissa Government Loan, 1970	3,28,60
4 % Orissa Government Loan, 1971	3,82,57
4¼% Orissa State Development Loan, 1972	5,88,20
TOTAL	**20,49,22**
PUNJAB	
4 % Punjab Government Loan, 1968	2,03,86
4 % Punjab Government Loan, 1971	2,18,87
4¼% Punjab State Development Loan, 1972	3,13,03
TOTAL	**7,35,77**
RAJASTHAN	
4 % Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1968	3,14,19
4 % Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1969	5,09,25
4¼% Rajasthan State Government Loan, 1970	2,79,88
4 % Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1971	3,84,19
4¼% Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1972	4,48,28
2½% Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Compensation Bonds	2,26
2½% Rajasthan Jagir Resumption Compensation and Rehabilitation Bonds	17,25,87
TOTAL	**36,63,91**
UTTAR PRADESH	
3 % Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1961-66	1,54,30
3½% Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1962	1,82,99
4 % Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1963	5,58,25
4 % Uttar Pradesh Loan, 1964	5,89,14
4 % Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1967	9,10,71
4 % Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1968	8,48,26
4 % Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1969	7,79,21
4¼% Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1970	7,65,59
4 % Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1971	8,88,86
4¼% Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972	6,64,00
3½% U.P.E.E. Act Bonds	1,35,33
2½% U.P.Z.A. Compensation Bonds	43,72,18
2½% U.P.Z.A.C.R.G. Bonds	39,38,17
	1,47,86,99
Loans not bearing interest	4,45
TOTAL	**1,47,91,44**
WEST BENGAL	
3½% West Bengal Government Loan, 1962	1,75,00
4 % West Bengal Government Loan, 1963	3,60,23
4 % West Bengal Government Loan, 1964	2,00,00
4 % West Bengal Government Loan, 1967	7,58,72
4 % West Bengal Government Loan, 1968	7,11,46
4 % West Bengal Government Loan, 1969	7,05,32
4¼% West Bengal Government Loan, 1970	5,10,50
4 % West Bengal Government Loan, 1971	7,69,69
4¼% West Bengal State Development Loan, 1972	7,30,63
TOTAL	**49,21,56**
TOTAL OF ALL STATES	
Loans bearing interest	6,07,58,18
Loans not bearing interest	77,24
TOTAL	**6,08,35,42**

STATEMENT 72

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		State Governments			Central Government		State Governments	
1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
51,95	57,47	31,74	−21,58	April	33	23	6,31	5,78
66,56	61,12	13,68	− 8,35	May	24	35	5,85	5,81
50,33	60,26	16,53	17,05	June	44	27	6,36	5,15
41,74	78,55	45,78	16,65	July	45	31	5,62	4,88
59,64	87,63	68,47	− 5,07	August	35	63	5,59	4,42
58,96	79,12	8,42	−14,90	September	12	61	4,88	4,30
67,44	73,72	14,01	− 7,28	October	48	− 81	4,61	4,36
90,02	48,00	1,33	−16,69	November	38	− 82	4,98	4,19
74,80	51,49	− 7,54	5,95	December	11	− 1,45†	4,83	4,32†
27,73	71,41	39,43	− 5,32	January	2	− 67†	6,00	5,22†
50,98	56,53	1,86	−16,14	February	34	− 81†	5,33	4,02†
48,15	52,07	−29,25	−33,93	March	24	− 3,57†	6,20	5,61†

† Provisional.

STATEMENT 73

INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

End of	Assets (*a*)	Movement (Increase+ Decrease−)
1950-51	951,41	+ 28,55
1955-56	824,61	+ 10,47
1956-57(*b*)	681,10	−143,51
1957-58(*b*)	421,22	−259,88
1958-59	378,92	− 42,30
1959-60	362,86	− 16,06
1960-61	303,61	− 59,25
1961-62(*b*)	297,31	— 6,30
April 1960	353,95	— 8,92
May „	339,12	− 14,83
June „	326,96	− 12,16
July „	320,22	− 6,74
August „	310,79	− 9,43
September „	307,83	− 2,96
October „	312,23	+ 4,40
November „	322,27	+ 10,04
December „	319,05	− 3,22
January 1961	316,80	− 2,25
February „	320,94	+ 4,14
March „	303,61	− 17,33
April „	288,99	− 14,62
May „	295,69	+ 6,70
June „	281,83	− 13,86
July „	260,03	− 21,80
August „	302,19	+ 42,16
September „	292,50	— 9,69
October „	302,87	+ 10,37
November „	311,02	+ 8,15
December „	316,74	+ 5,72
January 1962	304,02	− 12,72
February „	302,35	− 1,67
March „	297,31	− 5,04

(*a*) Include (*i*) 7.1 million ounces of gold held by the Reserve Bank of India, valued till October 5, 1956, at Rs. 21.24 per tola and at Rs. 62.50 per tola thereafter as provided under Section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956, (*ii*) foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (*iii*) Government balances held abroad. (*b*) Include net borrowing from the I.M.F. of $115 million (Rs. 55 crores) during 1956-57, the stand-by credit of $72.5 million (Rs. 34.5 crores) during 1957-58 and net borrowing from the I.M.F. of $122.5 million (Rs. 58.3 crores) during 1961-62.

STATEMENT 74

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1961-62 (PRELIMINARY)

A. CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	April-June 1961			July-September 1961			October-December 1961			January-March 1962			Year : 1961-62		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
1. Merchandise (Exports *f.o.b.*, Imports *c.i.f.*)															
(i) Private ..	158.0	156.5	+ *1.5*	159.1	152.1	+ *7.0*	177.6	137.0	+*40.6*	165.7	154.4	+ *11.3*	660.4	600.0	+ *60.4*
(ii) Government (*a*) ..	2.0	93.2	—*91.2*	1.2	90.2	— *89.0*	2.1	80.4	—*78.3*	1.8	114.2	—*112.4*	7.1	378.0	—*370.9*
2. Non-monetary gold movement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Travel (*b*) ..	1.1	4.1	— *3.0*	0.9	2.9	— *2.0*	1.2	2.2	— *1.0*	1.4	2.3	— *0.9*	4.6	11.5	— *6.9*
4. Transportation (*c*) ..	11.4	6.7	+ *4.7*	12.9	7.3	+ *5.6*	11.5	6.1	+ *5.4*	11.6	6·5	+ *5.1*	47·4	26.6	+ *20.8*
5. Insurance (*c*) ..	1.7	1.2	+ *0.5*	1.9	1.8	+ *0.1*	1.9	1.5	+ *0.4*	1.9	1.0	+ *0.9*	7.4	5.5	+ *1.9*
6. Investment Income (*d*)	2.6	14.6	—*12.0*	3.5	22.2	—*18.7*	3.1	13.0	— *9.9*	2.6	20.1	— *17.5*	11.8	69.9	— *58.1*
7. Government, not included elsewhere (*e*) ..	6.7	4.0	+ *2.7*	6.7	3.5	+ *3.2*	9.3	11.3*	— *2.0*	8.1	5.4	+ *2.7*	30.8	24.2*	+ *6.6*
8. Miscellaneous (*f*) ..	10.6	10.4	+ *0.2*	10.9	11.0	— *0.1*	9.3	9.2	+ *0.1*	7.9	9.7	— *1.8*	38.7	40.3	— *1.6*
9. Donations															
(i) Official (*g*) ..	11.8	—	+*11.8*	7.8	—	+ *7.8*	8.1	—	+ *8.1*	16.7	—	+ *16.7*	44.4	—	+ *44.4*
(ii) Private (*h*) ..	10.8	4.5	+ *6.3*	10.0	4.1	+ *5.9*	10.5	3.4	+ *7.1*	10.1	4.2	+ *5.9*	41.4	16.2	+ *25.2*
10. Total Current Transactions ..	**216.7**	**295.2**	—*78.5*	**214.9**	**295.1**	—*80.2*	**234.6**	**264.1**	—*29.5*	**227.8**	**317.8**	— *90.0*	**894.0**	**1172.2**	—*278.2*
Errors and Omissions ..			— *3.4*			+*11.0*			—*18.2*			+ *15.1*			+ *4.5*

(*a*) Transactions under Government barter deals, if any, have not been included. (*b*) Data for receipts are incomplete. (*c*) Receipts cover estimated amounts of freight and insurance paid in advance by exporters and disbursements of foreign ships in Indian ports, etc., and payments include operating expenses abroad of Indian steamship companies and some freight and insurance payments. It may be noted that these 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 are recorded on a *c.i.f.* basis and, therefore, they include all but a small portion of expenditure on account of ' Transportation ' and ' Insurance '. (*d*) Receipts include interest on investments of the Reserve Bank of India. (*e*) The payments figures represent Government disbursements e.g., for the upkeep of its organisations abroad and contributions to international organisations. (*f*) Covers receipts and payments mainly for services, e.g., for film rentals and technicians and agency services. (*g*) Represents contra entries for imports financed by aid received under the Colombo Plan, Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement, P.L. 480 programme and cash receipts from Ford Foundation etc. (*h*) Comprises unilateral transfers like migrants' transfers and personal and institutional remittances like family maintenance allowances, upkeep of religious missions, etc.

* Includes Rs. 8.3 crores paid to the IBRD as the second instalment of our contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

STATEMENT 74—(*Contd.*)

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1961-62 (PRELIMINARY)

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Net credit (+), Net debit (−) (Crores of Rupees)

Item	April-June 1961			July-September 1961			October-December 1961			January-March 1962			Year : 1961-62		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
I. Private (*a*)															
1. Long-term ..	4.3	9.7	− *5.4*	5.7	4.7	+ *1.0*	5.1	3.7	+ *1.4*	6.3	4.8	+ *1.5*	21.4	22·9	— *1.5*
2. Short-term ..	1.2	1.7	− *0.5*	0.6	1.4	− *0.8*	0.3	3.7	− *3.4*	2.1	1.1	+ *1.0*	4.2	7.9	— *3.7*
II. Banking (*b*) ..	5.4	11.1	− *5.7*	2.5	19.6	—*17.1*	7.5	2.8	+ *4.7*	12.9	8.1	+ *4.8*	28.3	41.6	— *13.3*
III. Official (*c*) ..															
1. Loans (*d*) ..	69.0	30.6	+*38.4*	183.6	30.1	+*153.5*	70.1	—	+*70.1*	61.4	—	+*61.4*	384.1	60.7	+*323.4*
2. Amortisation (*e*) ..	0.8	14.3	−*13.5*	—	18.1	−*18.1*	1.2	9.7	− *8.5*	—	16.4	—*16.4*	2.0	58.5	— *56.5*
3. Miscellaneous (*f*) ..	86.1	39.3	+*46.8*	18.6	57.2	—*38.6*	16.1	8.5	+ *7.6*	8.8	5.6	+ *3.2*	129.6	110.6	+ *19.0*
4. Reserves (*g*) ..	30.3	8.5	+*21.8*	16.5	27.2	—*10.7*	18.0	42.2	−*24.2*	21.3	1.9	+*19.4*	86.1	79.8	+ *6.3*
IV. Total Capital and Monetary Gold ..	**197.1**	**115.2**	+*81.9*	**227.5**	**158.3**	+*69.2*	**118.3**	**70.6**	+*47.7*	**112.8**	**37.9**	+*74.9*	**655.7**	**382.0**	+*273.7*

(*a*) Non-banking. (*b*) Excluding R.B.I. (*c*) Including R.B.I. (*d*) Credits represent utilisation of various foreign loans and credits obtained by the country *viz.*, loans from I.B.R.D., U.S. Eximbank, Development Loan Fund, the Japanese Yen credit, U.K.-India Oil Pipeline credit, the Russian credits for industrial enterprises and Barauni refinery, West German credits for capital goods and Rourkela Steel Plant, U.S. banks' loan to A.I.I., E.C.G.D. credits from the U.K., and U.S. loans under P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 programmes and drawings from the I.M.F. in August 1961. The entries on the debit side relate to the repurchase of rupees from the I.M.F. (*e*) Entries on the debit side relate to repayments of loans from the IBRD, D.L.F., T.C.A., Canada, and U.S. banks' loan to A.I.I. and Rourkela and Bhilai credits; on the credit side, the entry relates to a receipt from Burma representing Burma Government's share of divisible central pensions in terms of India-Burma Debt Settlement Agreement, 1955 and part repayment of 1957 loan by that country. (*f*) Includes changes in the P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 balances and the rupee liabilities of the R.B.I. to non-resident official and semi-official institutions. In addition, the item covers a receipt of Rs. 34.2 crores from Kuwait treated as loan to the Government of India under an arrangement facilitating the withdrawal of Indian currency from Kuwait consequent to the introduction of Kuwaiti Dinars from April 1, 1961. The debit side includes payment of subscription to the I.D.A. in October-December 1961. (*g*) Covers changes in the foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I. and the Government and the gold holdings of the former.

STATEMENT 75

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Current Account : Region-wise Summary (Crores of Rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Preliminary)
All Areas								
Imports *c.i.f.*	650.3	761.4	1099.5	1233.6	1029.0	928.3	1100.2	978.0
Exports *f.o.b.*	646.8	640.2	635.2	668.5(*a*)	576.3	623.7	630.5	667.5
Trade balance	− 3.5	−121.2	−464.3	−565.1	−452.7	−304.6	−469.7	−310.5
Official donations	+ 2.1	+ 45.0	+ 39.5	+ 34.1	+ 35.8	+ 38.3	+ 46.4 (*e*)	+ 44.4
Other invisibles (Net)	+ 40.3	+ 88.5	+112.5	+104.0	+ 90.8	+ 81.2(*d*)	+ 36.2(*f*)	− 12.1(*f*)
Current Account (Net)	+ 38.9	+ 12.3	−312.3	−427.0	−326.1	−185.1	−387.1	−278.2
Sterling Area								
Imports *c.i.f.*	330.2	361.2	466.5	450.7	374.9	383.4	364.3	343.7
Exports *f.o.b.*	351.4	330.9	332.6	298.0	301.2	295.1	300.9	292.5
Trade balance	+ 21.2	− 30.3	−133.9	−152.7	− 73.7	− 88.3	− 63.4	− 51.2
Official donations	—	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 5.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
Other invisibles (Net)	+ 51.8	+ 74.4	+ 93.9	+ 75.5	+ 59.5	+ 42.1	+ 20.7	+ 5.4
Current Account (Net)	+ 73.0	+ 44.2	− 37.9	− 71.8	− 12.3	− 45.7	− 41.3	− 44.7
Dollar Area								
Imports *c.i.f.*	138.9	132.2	209.5	283.2	248.6	251.9	390.5	250.9
Exports *f.o.b.*	168.1	120.4	121.0	192.5(*a*)	104.3	117.4	121.5	137.4
Trade balance	+ 29.2	− 11.8	− 88.5	− 90.7	−144.3	−134.5	−269.0	−113.5
Official donations	+ 2.1	+ 44.9	+ 37.2	+ 28.6	+ 33.9	+ 37.8	+ 45.0 (*e*)	+ 42.7
Other invisibles (Net)	− 1.8	+ 6.1	+ 6.8	+ 14.4	+ 22.9	+ 35.2(*d*)	+ 18.6(*f*)	− 7.5(*f*)
Current Account (Net)	+ 29.5	+ 39.2	− 44.5	− 47.7	− 87.5	− 61.5	−205.4	− 78.3
O.E.E.C. Countries (*b*)								
Imports *c.i.f.*	..	154·3	262.3	314.1	211.9	159.0	187.9	196.2
Exports *f.o.b.*	..	72.5	62.6	57.4	50.5	60.1	56.7	63.1
Trade balance	..	− 81.8	−199.7	−256.7	−161.4	− 98.9	−131.2	−133.1
Official donations	..	—	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	—	—	—	+ 0.2
Other invisibles(Net)	..	− 2.7	− 0.3	+ 0.8	− 3.8	− 5.9	− 10.5	− 13.5
Current Account (Net)	..	− 84.5	−199.9	−255.8	−165.2	−104.8	−141.7	−146.4
Rest of Non-Sterling Area (*c*)								
Imports *c.i.f.*	181.2	113.7	161.2	185.6	193.6	134.0	157.5	187.2
Exports *f.o.b.*	127.3	116.4	119.0	120.6	120.3	151.1	151.4	174.5
Trade balance	− 53.9	+ 2.7	− 42.2	− 65.0	− 73.3	+ 17.1	− 6.1	− 12.7
Official donations	—	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	—	+ 0.4
Other invisibles (Net)	− 9.7	+ 10.7	+ 12.1	+ 13.3	+ 12.2	+ 9.8	+ 7.4	+ 3.5
Current Account (Net)	− 63.6	+ 13.4	− 30.0	− 51.7	− 61.1	+ 26.9	+ 1.3	− 8.8

(*a*) Includes silver valued at Rs. 74.4 crores despatched to the U.S.A. and delivered to the American Embassy in fulfilment of the lend-lease obligations. (*b*) Include transactions with their associated territories upto June 1955. (*c*) Including O.E.E.C. countries in 1950-51. (*d*) Includes movement of non-monetary gold valued at Rs.+5.9 crores. (*e*) Includes Rs. 8.4 crores earmarked by the U.S. authorities to finance export of goods and services to Nepal under their economic aid programme to that country. (*f*) Includes Rs. 8.3 crores paid to the I.B.R.D as our contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

STATEMENT 76

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1961-62 (PRELIMINARY)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE
STERLING AREA

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	April-June 1961			July-September 1961			October-December 1961			January-March 1962			Year : 1961-62		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
1. Merchandise (Exports *f.o.b.*, Imports *c.i.f.*) ..															
(*i*) Private ..	66.9	69.0	*— 2.1*	71.2	71.2	—	83.2	62.6	*+20.6*	69.2	69.4	*— 0.2*	290.5	272.2	*+18.3*
(*ii*) Government ..	0.6	16.4	*—15.8*	0.5	18.8	*—18.3*	0.6	14.3	*—13.7*	0.3	22.0	*—21.7*	2.0	71.5	*—69.5*
2. Non-monetary gold movement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Travel ..	—	1.1	*— 1.1*	—	1.2	*— 1.2*	—	1.1	*— 1.1*	—	0.9	*— 0.9*	—	4.3	*— 4.3*
4. Transportation ..	5.7	3.5	*+ 2.2*	7.7	3.1	*+ 4.6*	6.1	2.7	*+ 3.4*	5.9	2.9	*+ 3.0*	25.4	12.2	*+13.2*
5. Insurance ..	1.0	1.0	—	1.2	1.2	—	1.3	1.0	*+ 0.3*	1.2	0.7	*+ 0.5*	4.7	3.9	*+ 0.8*
6. Investment income ..	2.1	7.1	*— 5.0*	2.9	11.1	*— 8.2*	2.6	6.2	*— 3.6*	2.1	4.8	*— 2.7*	9.7	29.2	*—19.5*
7. Government, not included elsewhere ..	2.0	1.7	*+ 0.3*	1.5	1.8	*— 0.3*	1.8	1.6	*+ 0.2*	3.1	1.7	*+ 1.4*	8.4	6.8	*+ 1.6*
8. Miscellaneous ..	6.6	6.0	*+ 0.6*	6.3	6.2	*+ 0.1*	4.7	4.5	*+ 0.2*	4.2	5.5	*— 1.3*	21.8	22.2	*— 0.4*
9. Donations															
(*i*) Official ..	0.7	—	*+ 0.7*	—	—	—	0.3	—	*+ 0.3*	0.1	—	*+ 0.1*	1.1	—	*+ 1.1*
(*ii*) Private ..	7.2	3.6	*+ 3.6*	6.7	3.3	*+ 3.4*	6.8	2.6	*+ 4.2*	6.2	3.4	*+ 2.8*	26.9	12.9	*+14.0*
10. Total Current Transactions ..	**92.8**	**109.4**	*—16.6*	**98.0**	**117.9**	*—19.9*	**107.4**	**96.6**	*+10.8*	**92.3**	**111.3**	*—19.0*	**390.5**	**435.2**	*—44.7*

STATEMENT 76—(*Contd.*)

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1961-62 (PRELIMINARY)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE

DOLLAR AREA (*a*)

(Cores of Rupees)

Item	April-June 1961			July-September 1961			October-December 1961			January-March 1962			Year : 1961-62		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
1. Merchandise (Exports *f.o.b.*, Imports *c.i.f.*) ...															
(*i*) Private ...	31.5	22.2	+ *9.3*	32.0	20.4	+ *11.6*	37.1	15.2	+ *21.9*	*35.0*	24.4	+ *10.6*	135.6	82.2	+ *53.4*
(*ii*) Government ...	0.6	44.3	− *43.7*	0.2	40.8	− *40.6*	0.6	32.4	− *31.8*	0.4	51.2	− *50.8*	1.8	168.7	− *166.9*
2. Non-monetary gold movement ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Travel ...	1.0	0.5	+ *0.5*	0.9	0.5	+ *0.4*	1.0	0.5	+ *0.5*	1.1	0.7	+ *0.4*	4.0	2.2	+ *1.8*
4. Transportation ...	1.5	1.4	+ *0.1*	1.5	1.8	− *0.3*	1.5	1.2	+ *0.3*	1.4	0.9	+ *0.5*	5.9	5.3	+ *0.6*
5. Insurance ...	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.4	− *0.2*	0.2	0.4	− *0.2*	0.2	0.2	—	0.7	1.1	− *0.4*
6. Investment income ...	0.4	6.6	− *6.2*	0.5	6.5	− *6.0*	0.4	6.0	− *5.6*	0.4	9.8	− *9.4*	1.7	28.9	− *27.2*
7. Government, not included elsewhere ...	2.8	0.5	+ *2.3*	3.5	0.4	+ *3.1*	6.1	8.7(*b*)	− *2.6*	3.7	2.3	+ *1.4*	16.1	11.9(*b*)	+ *4.2*
8. Miscellaneous ...	2.0	1.6	+ *0.4*	2.7	1.5	+ *1.2*	2.2	1.6	+ *0.6*	1.8	1.3	+ *0.5*	8.7	6.0	+ *2.7*
9. Donations ...															
(*i*) Official ...	11.1	—	+ *11.1*	7.5	—	+ *7.5*	7.7	—	+ *7.7*	16.4	—	+ *16.4*	42.7	—	+ *42.7*
(*ii*) Private ...	2.9	0.2	+ *2.7*	2.6	0.2	+ *2.4*	3.0	0.2	+ *2.8*	3.1	0.2	+ *2.9*	11.6	0.8	+ *10.8*
10. Total Current Transactions ...	**53.9**	**77.4**	− *23.5*	**51.6**	**72.5**	− *20.9*	**59.8**	**66.2**	− *6.4*	**63.5**	**91.0**	− *27.5*	**228.8**	**307.1**	− *78.3*

(*a*) Comprises the United States, other American Account countries and Canada. (*b*) Includes Rs. 8.3 crores paid to the I.B.R. D. as the second instalment of our contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

STATEMENT 77

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(UNIT VALUE INDEX)
(1958=100)

Commodity head	1959	1960*	1961*	1961										
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Food	**101**	**110**	**102**	**103**	**106**	**101**	**98**	**98**	**100**	**105**	**111**	**110**	**102**	**99**	**95**
1. Fish and fish preparations	94	102	92	84	96	96	97	98	92	85	81	89	96	93	94
2. Fruits and vegetables	101	117	111	110	114	114	112	116	115	116	113	113	100	106	107
3. Coffee	93	87	64	61	69	67	67	65	67	71	66	55	54	67	62
4. Tea and mate	99	103	101	102	101	98	95	97	102	106	113	109	100	99	93
5. Spices	111	165	129	135	153	148	145	136	127	130	112	125	117	110	114
6. Oilseed cake	118	112	102	103	104	99	97	99	98	101	103	105	105	104	107
II. Beverages and Tobacco	**115**	**107**	**100**	**70**	**99**	**128**	**202**	**154**	**105**	**115**	**82**	**57**	**48**	**81**	**63**
III. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	**100**	**102**	**105**	**103**	**108**	**106**	**105**	**108**	**109**	**105**	**105**	**104**	**98**	**104**	**106**
7. Hides and skins, undressed	139	151	129	125	150	127	124	126	135	127	113	106	142	135	134
8. Wool and other animal hair	105	106	104	103	104	101	105	107	106	111	111	102	101	97	100
9. Cotton, raw and waste	94	102	117	121	125	128	119	120	127	121	110	110	106	110	105
10. Crude minerals excluding coal, petroleum, etc.	98	100	100	105	100	97	101	103	97	100	100	94	97	103	97
11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	92	91	94	92	94	91	93	91	99	94	99	100	90	93	96
12. Animal and vegetable crude materials	102	107	110	112	115	113	115	103	111	113	109	110	99	111	114
IV. Mineral Fuels, and Lubricants, etc.	**103**	**99**	**91**	**86**	**87**	**96**	**94**	**93**	**83**	**93**	**91**	**90**	**91**	**95**	**89**
13. Coal and coke	108	103	91	82	85	92	86	95	81	89	95	93	96	100	93
V. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	**93**	**100**	**104**	**109**	**93**	**96**	**108**	**110**	**109**	**110**	**110**	**111**	**102**	**105**	**87**
VI. Chemicals	**116**	**158**	**201**	**174**	**202**	**192**	**186**	**177**	**147**	**220**	**198**	**234**	**144**	**269**	**263**
VII. Manufactured Goods Classified chiefly by Materials	**99**	**111**	**122**	**122**	**129**	**133**	**132**	**132**	**124**	**119**	**118**	**111**	**105**	**117**	**117**
14. Leather and manufactures thereof	116	124	115	120	117	117	117	122	120	122	84	116	119	114	116
15. Textile yarn and thread	99	111	132	119	122	126	126	129	129	134	130	136	135	135	158
16. Cotton fabrics of standard type	99	113	114	114	114	114	113	116	114	117	112	112	116	112	111
17. Fabrics of jute	101	118	140	137	144	161	158	156	142	133	136	127	132	129	129
18. Fabrics of synthetic fibre and spun glass	70	34	27	26	28	30	27	22	24	25	26	26	23	32	32
19. Bags and sacks for packing	91	117	152	150	160	173	172	173	169	167	153	136	126	122	119
20. Floor coverings	101	102	117	111	106	110	116	111	107	118	120	122	129	126	125
VIII. Machinery and Transport Equipment	**93**	**89**	**92**	**90**	**90**	**90**	**86**	**86**	**102**	**82**	**101**	**75**	**87**	**89**	**121**
IX. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	**105**	**112**	**95**	**113**	**92**	**108**	**94**	**74**	**78**	**88**	**119**	**94**	**91**	**101**	**93**
GENERAL	**100**	**109**	**111**	**110**	**116**	**115**	**120**	**115**	**112**	**111**	**112**	**109**	**101**	**107**	**106**
VOLUME INDEX OF TOTAL EXPORTS	**107**	**101**	**105**	**102**	**95**	**103**	**93**	**103**	**92**	**94**	**113**	**113**	**117**	**116**	**119**
TERMS OF TRADE	**107**	**111**	**113**	**110**	**116**	**111**	**124**	**112**	**109**	**110**	**126**	**121**	**100**	**110**	**108**

*Averages of twelve months, as annual data on calendar year basis are not directly available. The foreign trade statistics are being compiled since April, 1960 on a financial year basis.

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 78

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(UNIT VALUE INDEX)
(1958=100)

Commodity head	1959	1960*	1961*	1961											
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Food	**96**	**100**	**96**	**108**	**96**	**109**	**96**	**97**	**92**	**75**	**78**	**101**	**107**	**94**	**98**
1. Dairy products, eggs and honey	79	90	68	69	71	102	73	73	79	39	48	74	68	46	73
2. Cereals and cereal preparations	95	92	95	82	95	104	93	94	88	90	93	104	101	97	100
3. Fruits and vegetables	105	124	125	134	122	126	120	138	130	133	114	131	134	117	99
II. Beverages and Tobacco	**104**	**101**	**98**	**101**	**93**	**92**	**98**	**109**	**100**	**92**	**105**	**110**	**87**	**100**	**85**
III. Crude Materials etc.	**94**	**94**	**93**	**89**	**86**	**86**	**93**	**100**	**103**	**90**	**90**	**87**	**96**	**100**	**99**
4. Copra	119	116	101	114	110	106	102	99	98	97	84	95	99	99	107
5. Wool and other animal hair	86	97	89	87	84	90	87	85	88	89	86	90	83	90	104
6. Raw cotton other than linters	85	87	88	78	79	76	83	100	103	85	86	82	88	97	93
7. Crude fertilisers	97	92	91	90	85	92	93	90	93	94	93	87	95	91	93
IV. Mineral Fuels, etc.	**73**	**89**	**93**	**110**	**98**	**106**	**98**	**91**	**92**	**98**	**82**	**80**	**90**	**84**	**92**
8. Petroleum crude etc.	57	92	82	79	80	92	79	79	80	91	75	77	88	82	—
9. Petroleum products	95	88	102	132	119	109	112	105	100	100	89	82	92	87	92
V. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	**100**	**98**	**99**	**106**	**104**	**113**	**93**	**93**	**107**	**97**	**103**	**91**	**99**	**90**	**93**
VI. Chemicals	**83**	**88**	**86**	**95**	**96**	**76**	**64**	**94**	**91**	**75**	**70**	**85**	**95**	**95**	**94**
10. Chemical elements and compounds	97	88	87	95	101	72	85	81	91	95	64	75	95	90	95
11. Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	94	108	101	90	113	98	105	104	105	94	101	102	96	104	101
12. Fertilisers manufactured	55	74	77	97	83	48	42	95	77	54	57	89	91	91	94
VII. Manufactured Goods etc.	**96**	**101**	**101**	**105**	**103**	**101**	**100**	**97**	**101**	**103**	**101**	**95**	**104**	**102**	**103**
13. Paper, paperboard etc.	95	93	94	94	96	93	91	95	90	92	94	87	96	95	99
14. Textile yarn and thread	95	95	86	97	90	89	82	88	83	86	89	85	90	80	78
15. Iron and steel	89	95	99	103	99	97	100	92	97	105	97	93	105	103	101
16. Copper	125	135	124	123	127	124	115	117	122	126	128	124	127	126	128
17. Aluminium	98	99	100	100	113	92	98	96	99	102	98	100	105	103	96
18. Zinc	108	128	113	122	123	120	117	121	118	104	91	110	110	109	113
19. Manufactures of metals	115	120	119	118	115	124	111	94	124	99	122	103	96	130	190
VIII. Machinery etc.	**98**	**103**	**106**	**100**	**109**	**116**	**111**	**116**	**113**	**121**	**92**	**93**	**106**	**102**	**98**
20. Machinery other than electric	91	103	107	100	115	110	108	121	115	123	91	96	107	103	93
21. Electric machinery, etc.	115	131	130	90	107	103	165	149	120	186	100	105	131	124	178
22. Transport equipment	104	94	95	108	90	136	105	84	100	89	95	79	90	86	76
IX. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	**118**	**99**	**106**	**105**	**108**	**110**	**106**	**106**	**103**	**110**	**110**	**99**	**101**	**105**	**110**
GENERAL	**93**	**98**	**99**	**101**	**100**	**104**	**97**	**103**	**103**	**101**	**89**	**90**	**101**	**97**	**98**
Volume Index of Total Imports	**110**	**107**	**111**	**115**	**101**	**106**	**121**	**114**	**117**	**94**	**110**	**116**	**108**	**121**	**110**

* Averages of twelve months as annual data on calendar year basis are not directly available. The foreign trade statistics are being compiled since April, 1960 on a financial year basis.

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 79

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Year/Month	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance of trade
1950-51	650,43	600,68	— 49,75
1955-56	774,35	608,91	— 165,44
1956-57	902,91	619,62	— 283,29
1957-58	1,036,40	635,14	— 401,26
1958-59	903,64	572,64	— 331,00
1959-60	957,00	639,43	— 317,57
1960-61	1,044,74	646,29	— 398,46
1961-62	957,59	676,89	— 280,70
April 1960	98,54	46,61	— 51,93
May ,, ...	92,90	49,79	— 43,11
June ,, ...	94,64	47,10	— 47,54
July ,, ...	83,32	45,98	— 37,34
August ,, ...	90,84	55,34	— 35,50
September ,, ...	87,40	50,95	— 36,45
October ,, ...	72,87	55,54	— 17,33
November ,, ...	68,92	61,96	— 6,96
December ,, ...	74,97	69,94	— 5,03
January 1961	83,87	54,34	— 29,53
February ,, ...	73,50	53,42	— 20,08
March ,, ...	81,43	57,36	— 24,07
April ,, ...	85,90	53,84	— 32,06
May ,, ...	85,57	57,12	— 28,45
June ,, ...	87,34	49,88	— 37,46
July ,, ...	69,00	50,74	— 18,26
August ,, ...	71,54	61,36	— 10,18
September ,, ...	76,56	59,29	— 17,27
October ,, ...	79,60	57,01	— 22,59
November ,, ...	85,32	60,14	— 25,18
December ,, ...	78,80	61,14	— 17,66
January 1962	70,66	58,71	— 11,95
February ,, ...	68,97	47,77	— 21,20
March ,, ...	98,33	59,89	— 38,44

Note : Total sea, air and land trade but excludes land trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. Transit and transhipment trade and ships' stores are excluded ; includes silver upto December 1956 and treasure-gold upto March 1961. From January 1957, silver is included under merchandise. Imports are based on general system of recording and include parcel post and dutiable articles of passengers' baggage and letterpost. Exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and stores imported on Government account awaiting adjustment. Exports include re-exports and parcel post but exclude passengers' baggage and letterpost. Imports are on *c.i.f.* basis and exports on *f.o.b.* basis inclusive of export duty. As the monthly figures do not incorporate revisions, they do not add up to the annual totals, the latter being revised.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India* and the supplements thereto and Monthly Press Notes issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 80

DIRECTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Year/Quarter	ALL COUNTRIES			WESTERN HEMISPHERE								
				TOTAL			U.S.A.			OTHERS		
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1960-61	**1,121,62**	**642,32**	**—479,30**	**352,18**	**138,26**	**—213,92**	327,56	102,53	—225,03	24,62	35,73	+11,11
April-June 1960	**300,33**	**143,53**	**—156,80**	**88,79**	**33,97**	**— 54,82**	85,38	26,61	— 58,77	3,41	7,36	+ 3,95
July-September 1960	**278,42**	**152,07**	**—126,35**	**86,09**	**33,86**	**— 52,23**	78,98	23,94	— 55,04	7,11	9,92	+ 2,81
October-December 1960	**266,37**	**185,15**	**— 81,22**	**80,18**	**35,22**	**— 44,96**	74,60	25,78	— 48,82	5,58	9,44	+ 3,86
January-March 1961	**276,50**	**161,57**	**—114,93**	**97,12**	**35,21**	**— 61,91**	88,60	26,20	— 62,40	8,52	9,01	+ 49
1961-62	**1,038,62**	**661,99**	**—376,63**	**255,61**	**150,87**	**—104,74**	233,51	116,75	—116,76	22,10	34,12	+12,02
April-June 1961	**259,16**	**158,55**	**—100,61**	**54,18**	**33,46**	**— 20,72**	48,44	27,39	— 21,05	5,74	6,07	+ 33
July-September 1961	**220,28**	**170,14**	**— 50,14**	**60,27**	**40,41**	**— 19,86**	54,17	32,06	— 22,11	6,10	8,35	+ 2,25
October-December 1961	**266,58**	**174,39**	**— 92,19**	**57,24**	**39,88**	**— 17,36**	52,96	29,16	— 23,80	4,28	10,72	+ 6,44
January-March 1962	**292,60**	**158,91**	**—133,69**	**83,92**	**37,12**	**— 46,80**	77,94	28,14	— 49,80	5,98	8,98	+ 3,00

Year/Quarter	WESTERN EUROPE														
	TOTAL			U.K.			E.E.C. COUNTRIES			E.F.T.A. COUNTRIES (other than U.K.)			OTHERS		
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1960-61	**447,74**	**239,85**	**—207,89**	217,15	172,48	—44,67	195,89	51,75	—144,14	30,35	5,99	—24,36	4,35	9,63	+5,28
April-June 1960	**122,57**	**46,40**	**— 76,17**	58,17	32,46	—25,71	56,34	10,89	— 45,45	7,27	1,34	— 5,93	79	1,71	+ 92
July-September 1960	**109,25**	**56,72**	**— 52,53**	50,10	42,50	— 7,60	49,88	10,92	— 38,96	8,05	1,30	— 6,75	1,22	2,00	+ 78
October- December 1960	**104,05**	**77,80**	**— 26,25**	53,19	57,52	+ 4,33	43,58	14,62	— 28,96	6,21	1,85	— 4,36	1,07	3,81	+2,74
January-March 1961	**111,87**	**58,93**	**— 52,94**	55,69	40,00	—15,69	46,09	15,32	— 30,77	8,82	1,50	— 7,32	1,27	2,11	+ 84
1961-62	**415,03**	**229,33**	**—185,70**	194,52	161,15	—33,37	181,90	52,13	—129,77	33.33	7,00	—26,33	5,28	9,05	+3,77
April-June 1961	**111,18**	**50,40**	**— 60,78**	51,43	33,23	—18,20	50,90	14,58	— 36,32	7,67	1,79	— 5,88	1,18	80	— 38
July-September 1961	**91,48**	**61,21**	**— 30,27**	44,75	43,83	— 92	38,82	12,51	— 26,31	7,06	1,74	— 5,32	85	3,13	+2,28
October-December 1961	**111,14**	**65,29**	**— 45,85**	49,81	47,07	— 2,74	49,33	13,18	— 36,15	9,84	1,88	— 7,96	2,16	3,16	+1,00
January-March 1962	**101,23**	**52,43**	**— 48,80**	48,53	37,02	—11,51	42,85	11,86	— 30,99	8,76	1,59	— 7,17	1,09	1,96	+ 87

STATEMENT 80—(*Contd.*)

DIRECTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Year/Quarter	EASTERN EUROPE									MIDDLE EAST		
	TOTAL			U.S.S.R.			OTHERS					
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1960-61	**44,31**	**49,56**	**+ 5,25**	15,87	28,81	+12,94	28,44	20,75	— 7,69	**82,68**	**52,99**	**—29,69**
April-June 1960	**8,87**	**13,79**	**+ 4,92**	3,16	8,31	+ 5,15	5,71	5,48	— 23	**23,51**	**10,91**	**—12,60**
July-September 1960	**10,65**	**9,89**	**— 76**	4,28	6,85	+ 2,57	6,37	3,04	— 3,33	**24,65**	**11,11**	**—13,54**
October-December 1960	**10,58**	**13,43**	**+ 2,85**	3,58	8,38	+ 4,80	7,00	5,05	— 1,95	**20,43**	**16,28**	**— 4,15**
January-March 1961	**14,21**	**12,45**	**— 1,76**	4,85	5,27	+ 42	9,36	7,18	— 2,18	**14,09**	**14,69**	**+ 60**
1961-62	**80,79**	**63,71**	**—17,08**	35,32	32,07	— 3,25	45,47	31,64	—13,83	**103,17**	**54,32**	**—48,85**
April-June 1961	**15,35**	**15,17**	**— 18**	4,73	8,88	+ 4,15	10,62	6,29	— 4,33	**22,92**	**12,12**	**—10,80**
July-September 1961	**15,96**	**14,90**	**— 1,06**	6,84	9,39	+ 2,55	9,12	5,51	— 3,61	**15,64**	**12,25**	**— 3,39**
October-December 1961	**21,76**	**15,47**	**— 6,29**	9,08	7,49	— 1,59	12,68	7,98	— 4,70	**30,88**	**16,43**	**—14,45**
January-March 1962	**27,72**	**18,17**	**— 9,55**	14,67	6,31	— 8,36	13,05	11,86	— 1,19	**33,73**	**13,52**	**—20,21**

Year/Quarter	OTHER AFRICA			OTHER ASIA (EXCLUDING U.S.S.R.)									OCEANIA		
				TOTAL			SOUTH EAST			FAR EAST					
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1960-61	**44,83**	**23,38**	**—21,45**	**130,53**	**107,57**	**—22,96**	23,22	35,52	+12,30	107,31	72,05	—35,26	**19,35**	**30,71**	**+11,36**
April-June 1960	**13,62**	**4,98**	**— 8,64**	**37,28**	**27,59**	**— 9,69**	5,19	7,94	+ 2,75	32,09	19,65	—12,44	**5,69**	**5,89**	**+ 20**
July-September 1960	**11,15**	**5,68**	**— 5,47**	**30,01**	**24,44**	**— 5,57**	4,65	8,06	+ 3,41	25,36	16,38	— 8,98	**6,62**	**10,37**	**+ 3,75**
October-December 1960	**11,22**	**5,97**	**— 5,25**	**36,42**	**27,81**	**— 8,61**	7,72	10,91	+ 3,19	28,70	16,90	—11,80	**3,49**	**8,64**	**+ 5,15**
January-March 1961	**8,84**	**6,75**	**— 2,09**	**26,82**	**27,73**	**+ 91**	5,66	8,61	+ 2,95	21,16	19,12	— 2,04	**3,55**	**5,81**	**+ 2,26**
1961-62	**41,25**	**30,04**	**—11,21**	**118,80**	**109,29**	**— 9,51**	20,27	31,78	+11,51	98,53	77,51	—21,02	**23,97**	**24,43**	**+ 46**
April-June 1961	**12,34**	**8,16**	**— 4,18**	**38,62**	**32,76**	**— 5,86**	3,05	8,30	+ 5,25	35,57	24,46	—11,11	**4,57**	**6,48**	**+ 1,91**
July-September 1961	**8,74**	**8,16**	**— 58**	**24,44**	**26,44**	**+ 2,00**	4,69	8,25	+ 3,56	19,75	18,19	— 1,56	**3,75**	**6,77**	**+ 3,02**
October-December 1961	**11,14**	**7,25**	**— 3,89**	**27,32**	**24,43**	**— 2,89**	5,42	7,68	+ 2,26	21,90	16,75	— 5,15	**7,10**	**5,64**	**—1,46**
January-March 1962	**9,03**	**6,47**	**— 2,56**	**28,42**	**25,66**	**— 2,76**	7,11	7,55	+ 44	21,31	18,11	— 3,20	**8,55**	**5,54**	**—3,01**

Note : The scope and coverage of the Statement are the same as those for Statement 79 except for the exclusion of treasure. Trade statistics are classified according to countries to which imports and exports are credited, i.e. imports to the country of consignment and exports to the country of final destination and these countries are classified on a politico-geographic basis. Total figures shown in this statement may not agree with those in Statement 79 as the former takes into account the latest revisions. Revisions in the total figures are carried out by the D.G.C.I. & S. as and when details become available.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India*, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 81

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Commodity	April-June 1960	July-Sept. 1960	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-March 1961	April 1960-March 1961	April-June 1961	July-Sept. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Jan.-March 1962	April 1961-March 1962
I. Food	**62,45**	**43,67**	**53,92**	**54,02**	**2,14,06**	**17,39**	**14,80**	**35,49**	**58,76**	**1,26,44**
1. **Cereals and Cereal Preparations** ..	**56,87**	**38,32**	**43,13**	**43,06**	**1,81,38**	**11,62**	**8,86**	**27,10**	**49,19**	**96,77**
(i) Wheat ..	43,58	31,93	39,69	38,00	1,53,20	8,49	6,49	21,98	40,59	77,55
(ii) Rice ..	12,47	4,35	1,89	3,73	22,44	2,16	1,64	4,03	7,21	15,04
(iii) Others ..	82	2,04	1,55	1,33	5,74	97	73	1,09	1,39	4,18
2. Cashewnuts ..	1,72	35	2,58	4,96	9,61	2,22	81	1,58	2,09	6,70
3. Spices	42	60	49	32	1,83	38	39	38	52	1,67
4. Others	3,44	4,40	7,72	5,68	21,24	3,17	4,74	6,43	6,96	21,30
II. Beverages and Tobacco	**19**	**32**	**17**	**11**	**79**	**95**	**24**	**12**	**27**	**1,58**
1. Tobacco unmanufactured	3	20	—	—	23	76	12	—	19	1,07
III. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels ..	**44,73**	**46,65**	**28,29**	**35,69**	**1,55,36**	**34,07**	**40,96**	**25,40**	**29,10**	**1,29,53**
1. Hides and skins (raw)	72	73	53	49	2,47	65	60	45	54	2,24
2. Copra	2,57	3,63	3,08	2,35	11,63	2,48	1,69	3,16	2,09	9,42
3. Crude rubber ..	2,97	2,82	2,96	2,03	10,78	2,41	2,07	3,25	2,37	10,10
4. Cotton (raw) (*a*) ..	25,97	26,79	9,76	19,22	81,74	15,94	26,41	7,74	12,56	62,65
5. Jute (raw) (*b*) ..	2,07	1,23	2,40	1,94	7,64	1,19	2,23	1,82	1,03	6,27
6. Wool (raw) (*c*) ..	2,99	2,79	2,09	2,54	10,41	3,60	2,34	2,92	3,33	12,19
7. Others	7,44	8,66	7,47	7,12	30,69	7,80	5,62	6,06	7,18	26,66
IV. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	**16,89**	**19,11**	**18,94**	**14,58**	**69,52**	**19,09**	**15,76**	**30,23**	**30,77**	**95,85**
1. Petroleum crude & partly refined ..	1,88	4,41	6,72	4,35	17,36	7,23	4,46	12,77	17,90	42,36
2. Kerosene	6,91	4,78	5,44	5,67	22,80	6,09	6,53	8,91	6,38	27,91
3. Other petroleum products	8,09	9,91	6,75	4,52	29,27	5,70	4,76	8,51	6,40	25,37
4. Others	1	1	3	4	9	7	1	4	9	21
V. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	**1,43**	**1,22**	**1,48**	**47**	**4,60**	**1,69**	**1,45**	**1,88**	**3,51**	**8,53**

STATEMENT 81—(*Contd.*)

INDIA'S IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Commodity	April-June 1960	July-Sept. 1960	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-March 1961	April 1960-March 1961	April-June 1961	July-Sept. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Jan.-March 1962	April 1961-March 1962
VI. Chemicals	**22,92**	**22,43**	**20,24**	**20,11**	**85,70**	**24,95**	**19,16**	**25,02**	**19,67**	**88,80**
1. Chemical elements and compounds . .	11,91	11,09	7,66	8,68	39,34	10,26	6,61	10,37	7,88	35,12
2. Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	3,07	3,41	3,15	3,28	12,91	3,96	2,83	4,57	3,11	14,47
3. Medicinal, pharmaceutical products..	3,10	2,83	2,19	2,38	10,50	2,68	2,39	3,32	2,78	11,17
4. Fertilizers manufactured	1,45	1,89	3,41	2,86	9,61	3,91	3,88	2,38	1,73	11,90
5. Others	3,39	3,21	3,83	2,91	13,34	4,14	3,45	4,38	4,17	16,14
VII. Manufactured Goods ..	**61,12**	**61,78**	**59,62**	**51,64**	**2,34,16**	**55,33**	**48,26**	**56,00**	**53,54**	**2,13,13**
1. **Paper and paperboards and manufactures thereof** ...	**3,32**	**3,45**	**2,28**	**3,05**	**12,10**	**2,94**	**3,11**	**4,66**	**4,99**	**15,70**
(i) Newsprint ..	1,57	1,72	1,03	1,63	5,95	1,54	1,92	3,01	3,24	9,71
2. Artsilk yarn and thread	3,60	3,91	2,71	3,43	13,65	3,07	2,04	4,57	3,14	12,82
3. Iron and steel ..	30,93	33,08	32,33	26,20	1,22,54	26,28	24,79	25,77	25,14	1,01,98
4. Non-ferrous metals	12,42	13,90	11,85	9,14	47,31	14,03	11,28	11,92	12,01	49,24
5. Metal manufactures	6,51	3,96	5,95	6,52	22,94	4,56	3,62	4,09	4,48	16,75
6. Others	4,34	3,48	4,50	3,30	15,62	4,45	3,42	4,99	3,78	16,64
VIII. Machinery and Transport Equipment ..	**85,04**	**76,43**	**77,78**	**93,73**	**3,32,98**	**99,99**	**73,96**	**84,93**	**90,03**	**3,48,91**
1. Machinery other than electric ..	48,49	48,07	47,44	59,37	2,03,37	65,67	48,91	55,99	61,12	2,31,69
2. Electric machinery apparatus and appliances ..	15,94	12,22	13,85	15,21	57,22	19,51	12,87	16,46	14,17	63,01
3. **Transport Equipment**	**20,61**	**16,14**	**16,49**	**19,15**	**72,39**	**14,81**	**12,18**	**12,48**	**14,74**	**54,21**
(i) Railway vehicles	9,10	4,88	4,56	6,83	25,37	1,98	1,44	1,91	4,17	9,50
(ii) Others ..	11,51	11,26	11,93	12,32	47,02	12,83	10,74	10,57	10,57	44,71
IX. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ..	**3,71**	**4,62**	**4,20**	**4,87**	**17,40**	**4,63**	**4,32**	**5,88**	**5,36**	**20,19**
Grand Total(*d*) ..	**3,00,33**	**2,78,42**	**2,66,37**	**2,76,50**	**11,21,62**	**2,59,16**	**2,20,28**	**2,66,58**	**2,92,60**	**10,38,62**

Note : The scope and coverage of the Statement are the same as those for Statement 79 except for the exclusion of treasure. Total figures shown in this Statement will not agree with those in Statement 79 as the former takes into account the latest revisions. Revisions in the total figures are carried out by the D.G.C.I. & S. as and when details become available.

(*a*) Other than linters. (*b*) Includes cuttings and waste. (*c*) Includes other animal hair. (*d*) Includes "Miscellaneous transactions and commodities" and excludes (i) the value of treasure imports and (ii) articles under reference (1961-62).

Source : *Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India* published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 82

INDIA'S EXPORTS (*a*) OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Commodity	April-June 1960	July-Sept. 1960	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-March 1961	April 1960-March 1961	April-June 1961	July-Sept. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Jan.-March 1962	April 1961-March 1962
Food										
Total	**29,67**	**47,98**	**71,08**	**49,32**	**1,98,05**	**34,40**	**64,65**	**66,71**	**48,49**	**2,14,25**
Cashew kernel	4,98	4,80	4,25	4,88	**18,91**	4,91	5,22	3,63	4,41	**18,17**
Coffee	2,43	75	2,11	1,93	**7,22**	3,84	2,07	1,66	1,44	**9,01**
Tea (Black)	12,21	34,13	50,75	25,52	**1,22,61**	13,54	39,93	43,46	24,47	**1,21,40**
Pepper (Black)	2,26	1,32	1,99	2,93	**8,50**	1,77	1,21	1,37	3,73	**8,08**
Oilcakes	3,01	3,02	4,22	4,05	**14,30**	2,73	4,16	4,33	6,10	**17,32**
Others	4,78	3,96	7,76	10,01	**26,51**	7,61	12,06	12,26	8,34	**40,27**
Beverages and Tobacco										
Total	**6,78**	**2,06**	**1,30**	**5,63**	**15,77**	**6,64**	**2,09**	**1,49**	**4,75**	**14,97**
Tobacco unmanufactured	6,49	1,76	1,00	5,36	**14,61**	6,36	1,79	1,28	4,61	**14,04**
Others	29	30	30	27	**1,16**	28	30	21	14	**93**
Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels										
Total	**30,86**	**21,28**	**28,93**	**30,99**	**1,12,06**	**32,33**	**26,27**	**28,85**	**30,71**	**1,18,16**
Hides and skins (raw)	2,98	1,61	2,36	2,51	**9,46**	1,75	1,71	2,14	2,65	**8,25**
Wool and other animal hair	2,58	1,35	2,08	1,71	**7,72**	2,37	2,70	2,46	1,68	**9,21**
Cotton (raw and waste)	2,73	1,76	3,33	3,74	**11,56**	7,78	4,08	3,08	5,43	**20,37**
Mica	2,46	2,77	2,44	2,48	**10,15**	2,41	2,52	2,36	2,37	**9,66**
Iron ore (Including concentrates)	4,64	2,45	4,77	5,17	**17,03**	4,09	3,40	5,33	4,63	**17,45**
Manganese ore (Including concentrates)	4,51	3,90	3,00	2,65	**14,06**	2,81	2,30	2,90	2,43	**10,44**
Lac	1,92	1,04	1,65	1,71	**6,32**	83	1,17	1,45	1,16	**4,61**
Others	9,04	6,40	9,30	11,02	**35,76**	10,29	8,39	9,13	10,36	**38,17**
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials										
Total	**1,60**	**1,82**	**2,73**	**1,26**	**7,41**	**1,50**	**1,56**	**1,55**	**1,30**	**5,91**
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats										
Total	**3,55**	**3,15**	**1,97**	**1,13**	**9,80**	**2,38**	**1,38**	**87**	**1,88**	**6,51**
Vegetable oils	3,35	2,75	1,60	84	**8,54**	2,20	1,28	60	1,75	**5,83**
Others	20	40	37	29	**1,26**	18	10	27	13	**68**
Chemicals: **Total**	**1,51**	**1,94**	**1,93**	**1,81**	**7,19**	**1,99**	**2,03**	**2,19**	**1,65**	**7,86**
Manufactured Goods										
Total	**62,08**	**66,29**	**69,69**	**65,28**	**2,63,34**	**73,95**	**67,08**	**67,57**	**62,85**	**2,71,45**
Leather	6,73	5,63	6,12	6,37	**24,85**	7,09	6,60	5,94	5,71	**25,34**
Cotton textiles	13,54	14,74	14,93	14,34	**57,55**	13,35	10,97	11,91	12,17	**48,40**
Jute textiles Cloth	18,86	18,12	20,70	16,69	**74,37**	17,63	18,23	20,82	22,89	**79,57**
Jute textiles Bags & sacks	13,22	18,41	16,27	9,45	**57,35**	20,70	17,35	13,46	9,41	**60,92**
Woollen carpets and rugs	1,08	1,17	1,40	1,14	**4,79**	1,10	1,16	1,07	95	**4,28**
Art silk manufactures	1,07	1,24	1,28	35	**3,94**	1,45	2,07	1,99	1,91	**7,42**
Cement	22	11	19	12	**64**	34	32	19	5	**90**
Iron and steel	2,38	2,18	3,06	2,14	**9,76**	4,53	2,36	2,45	34	**9,68**
Others	4,98	4,69	5,74	14,68	**30,09**	7,76	8,02	9,74	9,42	**34,94**
Machinery and Transport Equipment: **Total** (*c*)	**1,55**	**1,59**	**2,73**	**1,32**	**7,19**	**95**	**1,11**	**1,20**	**1,50**	**4,76**
Total Exports (*b*)	**1,43,53**	**1,52,07**	**1,85,15**	**1,61,57**	**6,42,32**	**1,58,55**	**1,70,14**	**1,74,39**	**1,58,91**	**6,61,99**

(*a*) Include re-exports. (*b*) Includes miscellaneous commodities but exclude value of articles under reference. (*c*) Of these, selected engineering goods (sewing machines, electric fans, diesel engines, dry batteries and bicycles) amounted to Rs. 1,82 lakhs during 1960-61 and Rs. 2,00 lakhs during 1961-62.

Note: Figures are provisional. The scope and coverage of the Statement are the same as those for Statement 79 except for the exclusion of treasure. Total figures shown in this Statement will not agree with those in Statement 79 as the former takes into account the latest revisions. Revisions in the total figures are carried out by the D. G. C. I. & S. as and when details become available.

Source: *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India* issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 83

EXPORTS OF TEA (BLACK) TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Country	April-June 1960	July-Sept. 1960	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-March 1961	April 1960-March 1961	April-June 1961	July-Sept. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Jan.-March 1962	April 1961-March 1962
Africa										
Egypt	1,50	1,00	2,72	1,95	**7,17**	1,42	2,07	2,43	2,67	**8,59**
Sudan	32	78	84	72	**2,66**	58	84	1,18	55	**3,15**
America, North										
Canada	36	1,33	1,51	1,22	**4,42**	49	1,28	88	1,06	**3,71**
U.S.A.	52	1,37	1,79	1,59	**5,27**	80	1,93	1,93	1,68	**6,34**
America, South										
Chile	8	5	10	11	**34**	8	13	5	9	**35**
Asia										
Afghanistan	17	17	29	24	**87**	20	17	18	24	**79**
Bahrein	8	4	5	10	**27**	4	6	6	6	**22**
Iran	21	92	1,00	1,10	**3,23**	—	1,03	69	90	**2,62**
Iraq	20	28	40	26	**1,14**	22	41	32	35	**1,30**
Kuwait	11	11	14	10	**46**	8	15	19	12	**54**
Saudi Arabia	2	3	5	2	**12**	1	2	3	3	**9**
Trucial Oman	14	8	13	18	**53**	13	13	20	**15**	**61**
Europe										
Germany, West	19	44	44	24	**1,31**	26	43	25	20	**1,14**
Irish Republic	19	66	2,14	1,08	**4,07**	19	1,00	1,33	95	**3,47**
Netherlands	16	20	18	26	**80**	22	27	20	26	**95**
Turkey	—	34	80	39	**1,53**	1	1,03	1,06	9	**2,19**
U.K.	6,37	23,05	33,98	14,13	**77,53**	7,67	25,10	27,91	12,68	**73,36**
Oceania										
Australia	26	29	34	16	**1,05**	21	17	38	47	**1,23**
New Zealand	7	5	16	8	**36**	8	9	5	6	**28**
Communist Bloc										
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	**5**
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	**11**
U.S.S.R.	1,04	2,65	3,03	1,23	**7,95**	53	3,19	3,66	1,32	**8,70**
Other Countries	22	30	65	36	**1,53**	29	42	46	44	**1,61**
Total	**12,21**	**34,14**	**50,74**	**25,52**	**122,61**	**13,54**	**39,93**	**43,45**	**24,48**	**121,40**

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 84

EXPORTS OF JUTE GOODS (BAGS AND CLOTH) TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Country	April-June 1960	July-Sept. 1960	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-March 1961	April 1960-March 1961	April-June 1961	July-Sept. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Jan.-March 1962	April 1961-March 1962
(Gunny Bags)										
Africa										
Egypt	1,05	1,42	1,71	14	**4,32**	64	52	39	42	**1,97**
Kenya	13	10	30	13	**66**	17	22	24	15	**78**
Mozambique	7	10	13	28	**58**	20	13	6	33	**72**
Nigeria	16	66	67	24	**1,73**	1,33	1,63	54	15	**3,65**
Sudan	16	9	88	27	**1,40**	12	79	2,19	37	**3,47**
Tanganyika	10	7	15	2	**34**	19	13	3	7	**42**
America, North										
U.S.A.	1,82	1,70	27	1,03	**4,82**	3,33	3,05	4	91	**7,33**
America, South										
Chile	19	37	28	21	**1,05**	13	45	53	29	**1,40**
Cuba	4	1,89	3,61	1,59	**7,13**	47	60	3,55	11	**4,73**
Peru	32	24	26	58	**1,40**	17	19	17	28	**81**
Asia										
Burma	6	12	20	39	**77**	65	2	8	47	**1,22**
Hongkong	23	33	4	—	**60**	4	2	5	2	**13**
Indonesia	20	50	50	4	**1,24**	2,71	14	15	37	**3,37**
Iraq	1	—	3	3	**7**	8	8	3	24	**43**
Philippines	2	15	34	13	**64**	7	6	9	—	**22**
Thailand	48	77	9	1,00	**2,34**	87	10	8	55	**1,60**
Europe										
Belgium	10	33	45	29	**1,17**	12	37	34	13	**96**
Germany, West	26	7	21	17	**71**	10	13	31	18	**72**
Netherlands	4	13	10	11	**38**	8	4	4	14	**30**
Turkey	18	17	2	1	**38**	1	6	—	5	**12**
U.K	52	71	46	31	**2,00**	66	73	35	33	**2,07**
Oceania										
Australia	1,35	3,87	2,38	1,51	**9,11**	1,82	1,75	86	87	**5,30**
New Zealand	44	76	48	13	**1,81**	59	1,11	35	17	**2,22**
Communist Bloc										
China	2,01	45	20	—	**2,66**	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	3,27	3,40	2,49	83	**9,99**	6,14	5,03	2,99	2,80	**16,96**
Total(*a*)	**13,21**	**18,40**	**16,25**	**9,44**	**57,30**	**20,69**	**17,35**	**13,46**	**9,40**	**60,90**
(Gunny Cloth)										
Africa										
Egypt	18	7	37	—	**62**	27	31	30	9	**97**
America, North										
Canada	1,84	1,84	1,75	1,99	**7,42**	1,82	1,71	1,93	2,19	**7,65**
U.S.A.	9,12	8,71	11,78	10,13	**39,74**	9,51	9,41	12,53	12,49	**43,94**
America, South										
Argentina	2,06	2,07	21	—	**4,34**	60	1,21	60	2,36	**4,77**
Cuba	1	9	5	—	**15**	5	24	7	7	**43**
Uruguay	13	15	3	3	**34**	7	22	10	5	**44**
Asia										
Philippines	1	—	1	—	**2**	2	—	2	—	**4**
Europe										
Denmark	1	4	1	6	**12**	1	1	3	19	**24**
Germany, West	59	25	65	25	**1,74**	55	60	37	7	**1,59**
Turkey	35	**43**	17	—	**95**	11	54	23	22	**1,10**
U.K.	1,42	1,09	2,59	1,12	**6,22**	95	84	1,25	1,82	**4,86**
Oceania										
Australia	74	82	84	78	**3,18**	67	79	87	78	**3,11**
New Zealand	13	22	34	15	**84**	20	20	15	14	**69**
Communist Bloc										
China	89	42	—	—	**1,31**	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	31	67	4	56	**1,58**	89	38	38	1	**1,66**
Other Countries	97	1,12	1,84	1,57	**5,50**	1,87	1,67	1,95	2,37	**7,86**
Total(*a*)	**18,76**	**17,99**	**20,68**	**16,64**	**74,07**	**17,59**	**18,13**	**20,78**	**22,85**	**79,35**

(*a*) Total figures in this Statement will not tally with figures for the item 'Jute textiles' shown in Statement 82 on 'India's Exports of Principal Commodities' owing to slight differences in coverage.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India* issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 85

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Country	April-June 1960	July-Sept. 1960	Oct.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-March 1961	**April 1960-March 1961**	April-June 1961	July-Sept. 1961	Oct.-Dec. 1961	Jan.-March 1962	**April 1961-March 1962**
Africa										
Kenya	65	65	41	69	**2,40**	85	63	49	47	**2,44**
Nigeria	31	47	46	40	**1,64**	37	21	30	17	**1,05**
Sudan	51	76	1,78	1,20	**4,25**	60	52	87	73	**2,72**
Tanganyika	41	34	32	30	**1,37**	50	52	30	35	**1,67**
America, North										
Canada	49	42	35	19	**1,45**	37	47	43	39	**1,66**
U.S.A.	69	63	39	2	**1,73**	22	15	45	53	**1,35**
Asia										
Aden	60	63	55	47	**2,25**	48	53	70	53	**2,24**
Afghanistan	25	40	67	84	**2,16**	57	32	10	16	**1,15**
Burma	34	58	31	24	**1,47**	25	31	8	8	**72**
Ceylon	61	85	71	87	**3,04**	74	74	83	80	**3,11**
Malaya (including Singapore)	94	1,16	99	76	**3,85**	92	91	81	71	**3,35**
Europe										
Belgium	5	2	1	7	**15**	9	8	2	2	**21**
Germany, West	5	16	17	11	**49**	13	6	8	1	**28**
Netherlands	16	8	15	16	**55**	11	6	2	2	**21**
U.K.	4,32	3,83	3,92	3,20	**15,27**	3,40	2,14	2,40	3,48	**11,42**
Oceania										
Australia	1,05	1,69	1,06	65	**4,45**	57	48	75	81	**2,61**
Other Countries ..	2,61	1,51	2,34	4,38	**10,84**	3,14	2,78	3,24	2,88	**12,04**
Total (*a*) ..	**14,04**	**14,18**	**14,59**	**14,55**	**57,36**	**13,31**	**10,91**	**11,87**	**12,14**	**48,23**

(*a*) Total figures in this Statement will not tally with the figures for the item 'Cotton textiles' shown in Statement 82 on 'India's Exports of Principal Commodities' owing to slight differences in coverage.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India* issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 86

CURRENT RATES OF EXPORT DUTIES

Item	Unit	Rate of Duty	Effective from
Tea ..	Kg.	nP. 25	April 23, 1962
Cotton raw(*a*) ..	Bale of 181·44 Kgs.	Ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125	November 17, 1958
Cotton waste (all sorts)(*b*) ..	—	50% *ad valorem*	March 16, 1952
,, Soft ..	—	15% *ad valorem*	November 29, 1957
Jute raw : Cuttings ..	Bale of 181·44 Kgs.	Rs. 4.50	April 1, 1947
,, : Others ..	,,	Rs. 15	April 1, 1947
Mercury ..	Flask of 34·02 Kgs.	Rs. 300	October 8, 1952
Lac : Seedlac ..	Metric ton	Rs. 160	October 6, 1961
,, : Others ..	,,	Rs. 125	October 6, 1961
Rice(*c*) ..	Quintal	nP. 38	July 12, 1957

(*a*) Certain varieties like 'Assam/Comilla' cotton are exempted from export duty. (*b*) All sorts of cotton waste when exported from the State of Pondicherry through the Port of Pondicherry are exempted from the payment of duty leviable thereon to the extent of 2½% *ad valorem* *i.e.*, the rate of duty is 47½% *ad valorem* for all sorts and 12½% *ad valorem* for soft. (*c*) Husked or unhusked including rice flour but excluding rice bran and rice dust.

STATE

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK

		FORWARD CONTRACTS					
		Purchases (*a*)		Sales (*b*)		Net Purchases (+) / Sales (−)	
		£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs
1	1950-51 ..	344,098	458,80	21,526	28,73	+ **322,572**	+ **430,07**
2	1955-56 ..	98,150	130,87	4,985	6,64	+ **93,165**	+ **124,23**
3	1956-57 ..	91,420	121,90	11,130	14,85	+ **80,290**	+ **107,05**
4	1957-58 ..	42,022	56,05	29,525	39,40	+ **12,497**	+ **16,65**
5	1958-59 ..	44,226	58,97	17,610	23,50	+ **26,616**	+ **35,47**
6	1959-60 ..	34,235	45,64	350	47	+ **33,885**	+ **45,17**
7	1960-61 ..	20,295	27,08	1,600	2,14	+ **18,695**	+ **24,94**
8	1961-62 ..	45,184	60,23	1,560	2,07	+ **43,624**	+ **58,16**
9	April 1960..	3,125	4,17	—	—	+ **3,125**	+ **4,17**
10	May ,, ..	985	1,31	—	—	+ **985**	+ **1,31**
11	June ,, ..	2,720	3,63	—	—	+ **2,720**	+ **3,63**
12	July ,, ..	2,555	3,41	—	—	+ **2,555**	+ **3,41**
13	August ,, ..	1,590	2,12	—	—	+ **1,590**	+ **2,12**
14	September ,, ..	935	1,25	1,175	1,57	— **240**	— **32**
15	October ,, ..	2,165	2,89	275	37	+ **1,890**	+ **2,52**
16	November ,, ..	905	1,21	150	20	+ **755**	+ **1,01**
17	December ,, ..	2,005	2,67	—	—	+ **2,005**	+ **2,67**
18	January 1961..	1,395	1,86	—	—	+ **1,395**	+ **1,86**
19	February ,, ..	725	97	—	—	+ **725**	+ **97**
20	March ,, ..	1,190	1,59	—	—	+ **1,190**	+ **1,59**
21	April ,, ..	195	26	100	13	+ **95**	+ **13**
22	May ,, ..	440	59	35	5	+ **405**	+ **54**
23	June ,, ..	6,715	8,95	90	12	+ **6,625**	+ **8,83**
24	July ,, ..	6,330	8,44	—	—	+ **6,330**	+ **8,44**
25	August ,, ..	8,424	11,23	25	3	+ **8,399**	+ **11,20**
26	September ,, ..	3,730	4,97	—	—	+ **3,730**	+ **4,97**
27	October ,, ..	355	47	—	—	+ **355**	+ **47**
28	November ,, ..	2,830	3,77	250	33	+ **2,580**	+ **3,44**
29	December ,, ..	7,450	9,93	25	3	+ **7,425**	+ **9,90**
30	January 1962..	2,665	3,55	865	1,15	+ **1,800**	+ **2,40**
31	February ,, ..	3,660	4,88	—	—	+ **3,660**	+ **4,88**
32	March ,, ..	2,390	3,19	170	23	+ **2,220**	+ **2,96**

Note : Rate for both forward and spot purchases is 1 sh. 6d. ; rates for forward and spot sales are 1 sh. 5-31/32d. and 1 sh. 5-63/64 d., respectively. Totals may not add up owing to rounding and conversion.

(*a*) Includes cancellations of forward sale contracts. (*b*) Includes cancellations of forward purchase contracts.

MENT 87

OF INDIA (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS)

DELIVERIES								Total Deliveries		
Spot Transactions				Against Forward Contracts				Net Purchases(+) / Sales (−)		
Purchases		Sales		Purchases		Sales				
£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	£ thousands	Rs. lakhs	
1,075	1,43	88,092	117,56	216,974	289,30	730	97	+129,227	+172,20	1
10,015	13,36	68,404	91,29	97,230	129,65	—	—	+ 38,841	+ 51,72	2
4,360	5,82	213,003	284,25	65,140	86,83	800	1,07	−144,303	−192,67	3
2,800	3,73	129,298	172,53	51,627	68,83	14,425	19,26	− 89,296	−119,23	4
12,046	16,05	38,367	51,20	47,437	63,23	10,755	14,36	+ 10,361	+ 13,72	5
23,999	32,01	18,227	24,32	37,309	49,73	130	18	+ 42,951	+ 57,24	6
9,830	13,10	60,862	81,22	21,480	28,63	1,250	1,66	− 30,802	− 41,15	7
2,425	3,23	78,649	104,97	36,084	48,10	225	30	− 40,365	− 53,94	8
230	31	8,980	11,98	945	1,26	75	10	− 7,880	− 10,51	9
35	5	5,172	6,90	375	50	—	—	− 4,762	− 6,35	10
100	13	9,978	13,32	1,225	1,63	—	—	− 8,653	− 11,54	11
125	17	9,515	12,70	770	1,02	—	—	− 8,620	− 11,49	12
105	14	5,482	7,32	1,940	2,59	—	—	− 3,437	− 4,58	13
600	80	6,690	8,93	2,455	3,27	—	—	− 3,635	− 4,85	14
225	30	2,195	2,93	3,085	4,11	450	60	+ 665	+ 89	15
—	—	4,730	6,31	1,090	1,45	280	37	− 3,920	− 5,23	16
1,355	1,81	1,970	2,63	2,400	3,20	120	16	+ 1,665	+ 2,22	17
1,415	1,88	300	40	3,190	4,26	—	—	+ 4,305	+ 5,74	18
2,690	3,58	265	35	2,480	3,31	—	—	+ 4,905	+ 6,54	19
2,950	3,93	5,585	7,45	1,525	2,03	325	43	− 1,435	− 1,91	20
—	—	12,885	17,20	500	66	150	20	− 12,535	− 16,74	21
35	5	8,420	11,24	815	1,08	—	—	− 7,570	− 10,11	22
—	—	10,450	13,95	925	1,23	—	—	− 9,525	− 12,72	23
22	3	10,085	13,46	515	69	—	—	− 9,548	− 12,74	24
—	—	9,659	12,89	370	49	—	—	− 9,289	− 12,40	25
325	43	5,475	7,30	2,825	3,77	50	7	− 2,375	− 3,17	26
—	—	5,310	7,09	4,215	5,62	25	3	− 1,120	− 1,50	27
100	13	2,430	3,24	4,310	5,75	—	—	+ 1,980	+ 2,64	28
450	60	1,205	1,61	7,605	10,14	—	—	+ 6,850	+ 9,13	29
875	1,17	5,930	7,91	3,824	5,10	—	—	− 1,231	− 1,64	30
400	53	2,180	2,91	6,195	8,26	—	—	+ 4,415	+ 5,88	31
218	29	4,620	6,17	3,985	5,31	—	—	− 417	− 57	32

STATEMENT 88

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE : AUTHORISED AND UTILISED

(Crores of Rupees)

	Aid authorised upto the end of First Plan	Aid utilised upto the end of First Plan	Aid un-disbursed as at the end of First Plan (1-2)	Aid authorised during the Second Plan	Total available for utilisation after 31st March 1956 (3+4)	Estimated utilisation during the Second Plan	Aid un-disbursed as at the end of March 1961 (5-6)	Aid authorised during 1961-62	Total available for use in the Third Plan (7+8)	Utilisation during 1961-62	Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1962 (9-10)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Loans											
A. Repayable in Foreign Currencies											
1. From International Institutions											
(i) I.B.R.D. Loans	**57·3**	**33·8**	**23·5**	**262·7**	**286·2**	**222·8**	**63·4**	**69·5**	**132·9**	**35·9**	**97·0**
(ii) I.D.A. Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**51·0**	**51·0**	**1·2**	**49·8**
2. From Foreign Countries											
(i) From the U.S.A.	**90·3**	**90·3**	—	**108·5**	**108·5**	**36·8**	**71·7**	**32·7**	**104·4**	**29·5**	**74·9**
(*a*) Wheat Loan of 1951	90·3	90·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Eximbank loans for import of machinery††	—	—	—	102·6†	102·6	30·9	71·7	15·6	87·3	28·4	58·9
(*c*) U.S. Banks' loan to Air India	—	—	—	5·9	5·9	5·9	—	1·1	1·1	1·1	—
(*d*) A. I. D. Loan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16·0	16·0	—	16·0
(ii) From Canada	—	—	—	**15·7**	**15·7**	**15·7**	—	**9·5**	**9·5**	—	**9·5**
(*a*) Wheat Loans	—	—	—	15·7	15·7	15·7	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Import of capital equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5
(iii) From the U. K.	—	—	—	**122·6**	**122·6**	**121·8**	**0·8**	**60·0**	**60·8**	**23·0**	**37·8**
(*a*) Lazard Brothers' Credit (Durgapur)	—	—	—	15·3	15·3	15·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) E.C.G.D. I (Durgapur)	—	—	—	20·0	20·0	20·0	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) E.C.G.D. II (Capital goods)	—	—	—	38·0	38·0	38·0	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) E.C.G.D. III (Capital goods)	—	—	—	25·3	25·3	25·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) U.K.-India Oil Pipe Line	—	—	—	4·0	4·0	3·2	0·8	—	0·8	0·8	—
(*f*) E.C.G.D. IV (Capital goods)	—	—	—	13·3	13·3	13·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*g*) E.C.G.D. V (Capital goods)	—	—	—	6·7	6·7	6·7	—	—	—	—	—
(*h*) E.C.G.D. VI (Capital goods)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·3	13·3	13·3	—
(*i*) E.C.G.D. VII (Capital goods)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40·0	40·0	2·2	37·8
(*j*) E.C.G.D. VIII (Capital goods)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·7	6·7	6·7	—
(iv) From West Germany	—	—	—	**133·9**	**133·9**	**119·7**	**14·2**	**59·5**	**73·7**	**66·0**	**7·7**
(*a*) Credit for Rourkela Steel Plant	—	—	—	75·5@	75·5	61·3	14·2@	—	14·2	6·5	7·7
(*b*) Credit for import of machinery etc.	—	—	—	19·0	19·0	19·0	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) West German Credit of May 1960	—	—	—	14·1	14·1	14·1	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) West German Credit of November 1960	—	—	—	14·1	14·1	14·1	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) West German Credit of January 1961 (Rourkela Prolongation)	—	—	—	11·2	11·2	11·2	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) West German Credit of April 1961 (Rourkela Prolongation)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27·4	27·4	27·4	—
(*g*) West German Credit of April 1961 (D.M. 100m)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·9	11·9	11·9	—
(*h*) West German Credit of September 1961 (DM 170m)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20·2	20·2	20·2	—

(v) **From Japan**	—	—	—	**27·6**	**27·6**	**16·0**	**11·6**	**38·1**	**49·7**	**7·3**	**42·4**
(*a*) 18 billion yen credit for import of capital goods	—	—	—	23·8	23·8	16·0	7·8	—	7·8	5·4	2·4
(*b*) Loan for Orissa Iron Ore Project	—	—	—	3·8	3·8	—	3·8	—	3·8	1·9	1·9
(*c*) Japanese credit for Third Plan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38·1	38·1	—	38·1
(vi) **From the U.S.S.R.**	**64·7**	—	**64·7**	**319·0**	**383·7**	**74·7**	**309·0**	—	**309·0**	**24·7**	**284·3**
(*a*) Credit for Bhilai Steel Plant	64·7	—	64·7	—	64·7	64·5	0·2	—	0·2	0·2	—
(*b*) Credit for Industrial Enterprises	—	—	—	59·5	59·5	8·0	51·5	—	51·5	13·5	38·0
(*c*) Credit for Manufacture of Drugs	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5	—	9·5	0·4	9·1
(*d*) Credit for Barauni Oil Refinery	—	—	—	11·9	11·9	0·4	11·5	—	11·5	0·5	11·0
(*e*) Credit for Third Plan (I)*	—	—	—	178·6	178·6	1·8	176·8	—	176·8	10·1	166·7
(*f*) Credit for Third Plan (II)*	—	—	—	59·5	59·5	—	59·5	—	59·5	—	59·5
(vii) **From Switzerland**	—	—	—	**10·9**	**10·9**	—	**10·9**	—	**10·9**	—	**10·9**
(viii) **From France**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**14·3**	**14·3**	—	**14·3**
(ix) **From Italy**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**21·4**	**21·4**	—	**21·4**
(x) **From Poland**	—	—	—	**14·3**	**14·3**	—	**14·3**	—	**14·3**	—	**14·3**
(xi) **From Yugoslavia***	—	—	—	**19·0**	**19·0**	—	**19·0**	—	**19·0**	—	**19·0**
(xii) **From Czechoslovakia***	—	—	—	**23·1**	**23·1**	—	**23·1**	—	**23·1**	—	**23·1**
Total A	**212·3**	**124·1**	**88·2**	**1,057·3**	**1,145·5**	**607·5**	**538·0**	**356·0**	**894·0**	**187·6**	**706·4**
B.Repayable in Rupees											
From the U.S.A.											
(*a*) Loans from Development Loan Fund	—	—	—	196·9	196·9	76·9	120·0	47·6	167·6	37·1	130·5
(*b*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan for Orissa Iron Ore Project	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5	—	9·5	2·3	7·2
(*c*) Loans under T.C.A. (Excluding P.L. 665)	27·0	2·3	24·7	15·2	39·9	39·9	—	—	—	—	—
Total B	**27·0**	**2·3**	**24·7**	**221·6**	**246·3**	**116·8**	**129·5**	**47·6**	**177·1**	**39·4**	**137·7**
Total I (A+B)‡	**239·3**	**126·4**	**112·9**	**1,278·9**	**1,391·8**	**724·3**	**667·5**	**403·6**	**1,071·1**	**227.0**	**844·1**
II. Grants											
(i) **From the U.S.A.**	**117·9**	**70·4**	**47·5**	**92·7**	**140·2**	**123·7**	**16·5**	**18·3**	**34·8**	**20·9**	**13·9**
(*a*) T.C.A. (Excluding P.L.665)	86·2	42·0	44·2	44·1	88·3	76·2	12·1	6·8	18·9	8·6	10·3
(*b*) Ford Foundation	5·6	2·3	3·3	10·5	13·8	9·4	4·4	0·6	5·0	1.4	3·6
(*c*) P.L. 480 Titles II and III	26·1	26·1	—	38·1	38·1	38·1	—	10·9	10·9	10·9	—
(ii) **From Colombo Plan Countries**	**45·5**	**25·2**	**20·3**	**62·6**	**82·9**	**71·1**	**11·8**	**13·0**	**24·8**	**9·5**	**15·3**
(*a*) Canada	32·3	19·7	12·6	58·3	70·9	60·3	10·6	11·9	22·5	8·6	13·9
(*b*) Australia	11·1	5·2	5·9	2·2	8·1	7·4	0·7	1·0	1·7	0·7	1·0
(*c*) Newzealand	1·7	0·3	1·4	1·7	3·1	2·9	0·2	—	0·2	0·2	—
(*d*) The United Kingdom	0·4	—	0·4	0·4	0·8	0·5	0.3	0·1	0·4	—	0·4
(iii) **From West Germany**	—	—	—	**2·1**	**2·1**	**0·6**	**1·5**	—	**1·5**	0.1	**1·4**
(iv) **From Norway**	**0·7**	**0·7**	—	**1·9**	**1·9**	**1·9**	—	**0·7**	**0·7**	**0.3**	**0·4**
Total II‡	**164·1**	**96·3**	**67·8**	**159·3**	**227·1**	**197·3**	**29·8**	**32·0**	**61·8**	**30·8**	**31·0**
III. Other Assistance											
(*i*) P.L. 480 (Gross)	—	—	—	1,113·0	1,113·0	515·5	597·5	—	597·5	86·3	511·2
(*ii*) P.L. 665 (Gross)	16·9	5·1	11·8	15·0	26·8	26·8	—	—	—	—	—
(*iii*) Third Country Currency Assistance from the U.S.A.	—	—	—	2·8	2·8	2·5	0·3	—	0·3	0·3	—
Total III	**16·9**	**5·1**	**11·8**	**1,130·8**	**1,142·6**	**544·8**	**597·8**	—	**597·8**	**86·6**	**511·2**
Grand Total (I+II+III)	**420·3**	**227·8**	**192·5**	**2,569·0**	**2,761·5**	**1,466·4**	**1,295·1**	**435·6**	**1,730·7**	**344·4**	**1,386·3**

Note : (1) The data presented here are not comparable with those incorporated in the balance of payments because of differences in source, coverage, etc.
(2) Assistance under P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 are shown here on a gross basis representing the rupees deposited against the value of goods received from time to time.

† Of this Rs. 23·8 crores is earmarked for use of the projects included in the Third Plan outlay.
* Earmarked for use of the projects included in the Third Plan outlay.
@ Undisbursed amount in the case of West German Rourkela Credit has been raised by 5% to take into account the revaluation of D.M. in March' 61. To the same extent loan authorisation figure has also been raised.
‡ Excludes loans and grants received by Government of India out of the U.S. P.L. 480 (Title I) and P. L. 665 funds.
†† Includes two loans to the Air India by Eximbank and the Boeing Co.

STATEMENT 89

PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS

(Crores of Rupees)

	To public or private sector	Aid authorised upto the end of First Plan	Aid utilised upto the end of First Plan	Aid undisbursed as at the end of First Plan (2—3)	Aid authorised during Second Plan	Total available for utilisation after March 31, '56 (4+5)	Estimated utilisation during Second Plan	Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1961 (6—7)	Aid authorised during 1961-62	Total available for use in Third Plan (8+9)	Utilisation during 1961-62	Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1962 (10—11)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Railway Development												
(*i*) *I.B.R.D.*												
(*a*) Railways I	..Public	15·6	15·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Railways II	..Public	—	—	—	42·9	42·9	42·9	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Railways III	..Public	—	—	—	40·5	40·5	40·5	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Railways IV	..Public	—	—	—	23·8	23·8	23·8	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Railways V	..Public	—	—	—	33·3	33·3	6·9	26·4	—	26·4	26·4	—
(*f*) Railways VI	..Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23·8	23·8	1·2	22·6
(*ii*) *D.L.F.*												
(*a*) Railways I	..Public	—	—	—	14·3	14·3	12·6	1·7	—	1·7	1·7	—
(*b*) Railways II	..Public	—	—	—	16·7	16·7	16·7	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Railways III	..Public	—	—	—	23·8	23·8	—	23·8	—	23·8	6·2	17·6
Total I	..	**15·6**	**15·6**	—	**195·3**	**195·3**	**143·4**	**51·9**	**23·8**	**75·7**	**35·5**	**40·2**
II. Power Projects												
(*i*) *I.B.R.D*												
(*a*) D.V.C. I	..Public	8·0	8·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) D.V.C. II	..Public	5·0	2·0	3·0	—	3·0	3·0	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) D.V.C. III	..Public	—	—	—	10·5	10·5	8·7	1·8	—	1·8	0·5	1·3
(*d*) Trombay I	..Private	6·6	2·1	4·5	—	4·5	4·1	0·4	—	0·4	0·1	0·3
(*e*) Trombay II	..Private	—	—	—	4·7	4·7	4·3	0·4	—	0·4	0·1	0·3
(*f*) Koyna	..Public	—	—	—	8·9	8·9	4·4	4·5	—	4·5	1·2	3·3
(*ii*) *I.D.A.*												
Durgapur Power Extension	..Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8·8	8·8	—	8.8
(*iii*) *D.L.F./A.I.D.*	..Public & Private	—	—	—	38·2	38·2	4·8	33·4	45·9	79·3	3·7	75·6
Total II	..	**19·6**	**12·1**	**7·5**	**62·3**	**69·8**	**29·3**	**40·5**	**54·7**	**95·2**	**5·6**	**89·6**
III. Steel and Steel Projects												
(*i*) *I.B.R.D*												
(*a*) I.I.S.Co. I	..Private	13·9	2·8	11·1	—	11·1	11·1	—	—	—	—	—

(*b*) I.I.S.Co. II	..Private	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	8·3	1·2	—	1·2	0·5	0·7
(*c*) I.I.S.Co. III	..Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·3	9·3	—	9·3
(*d*) T.I.S.Co. I	..Private	—	—	—	35·7	35·7	35·7	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) T.I.S.Co. II	..Private	—	—	—	15·5	15·5	15·5	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Bhilai	..Public	64·7	—	64·7	—	64·7	64·5	0·2	—	0·2	0.2	—
(*iii*) Rourkela	..Public	—	—	—	75·5@@	75·5	61·3	14·2@@	—	14·2	6·5	7·7
(*iv*) Durgapur												
(*a*) E.C.G.D. I	..Public	—	—	—	20·0	20·0	20·0	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Lazard Bros' Credit	..Public	—	—	—	15·3	15·3	15·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*v*) *D.L.F*												
(*a*) Steel loan I	..Public	—	—	—	8·6	8·6	7·4	1·2	—	1·2	1·1	0.1
(*b*) Steel loan II	..Public & Private	—	—	—	10·5	10·5	9·2	1·3	—	1·3	1·3	—
(*c*) Steel loan III	..Public & Private	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	5·7	3·8	—	3·8	3·7	0·1
(*d*) Steel loan IV	..Public & Private	—	—	—	11·9	11·9	—	11·9	—	11·9	5·5	6·4
Total III	..	**78·6**	**2·8**	**75·8**	**212·0**	**287·8**	**254·0**	**33·8**	**9·3**	**43·1**	**18·8**	**24·3**
IV. Orissa Iron Ore Project												
(*a*) U.S.A.	..Public	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5	—	9·5	2·3	7·2
(*b*) Japan	..Public	—	—	—	3·8	3·8	—	3·8	—	3·8	1·9	1·9
Total IV	..	—	—	—	**13·3**	**13·3**	—	**13·3**	—	**13·3**	**4·2**	**9·1**
V. Port Development												
I.B.R.D												
(*a*) Calcutta Port	..Public	—	—	—	13·8	13·8	4·8	9·0	10·0	19·0	2·0	17·0
(*b*) Madras Port	..Public	—	—	—	6·7	6·7	2·0	4·7	—	4·7	0·5	4·2
Total V	..	—	—	—	**20·5**	**20·5**	**6·8**	**13·7**	**10·0**	**23·7**	**2·5**	**21·2**
VI. Transport												
(*i*) *I.B.R.D.*—Air India	..Public	—	—	—	2·7	2·7	2·7	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) U.S. Banks' loan to Air India ..	..Public	—	—	—	5·3	5·3	5·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*iii*) U.S. Banks' loan to Air India (Supplementary)	..Public	—	—	—	0·6	0·6	0·6	—	1·1	1·1	1·1	—
(*iv*) *D.L.F.*—Road Transport ..	..Private	—	—	—	6·2	6·2	0·4	5·8	3·4	9·2	5·5	3·7
(*v*) U.S. Eximbank credits to Air India	..Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·8	6·8	4·5	2·3
(*vi*) I.D.A. loan for Construction of National Highways	..Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28·6	28·6	1·2	27·4
Total VI	..	—	—	—	**14·8**	**14·8**	**9·0**	**5·8**	**39·9**	**45·7**	**12·3**	**33·4**
VII. Industrial Development												
(*i*) *I.B.R.D*												
(*a*) I.C.I.C.I. I	..Private	4·8	—	4·8	—	4·8	3·7	1·1	—	1·1	0·7	0·4
(*b*) I.C.I.C.I. II	..Private	—	—	—	4·8	4·8	0·4	4·4	—	4·4	1·5	2·9
(*c*) I.C.I.C.I. III	..Private	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5	—	9·5	1·0	8·5
(*d*) I.C.I.C.I. IV	..Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5
(*e*) Coal Industry	..Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16·7	16·7	—	16·7
(*ii*) E.C.G.D. II	..Public & Private	—	—	—	38·0	38·0	38·0	—	—	—	—	—
(*iii*) U.K. loan to Oil Pipe Line ..	..Public	—	—	—	4·0	4·0	3·2	0·8	—	0·8	0·8	—

STATEMENT 89—(*Contd.*)

PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS

(Crores of Rupees)

	To public or private sector	Aid authorised upto the end of First Plan	Aid utilised upto the end of First Plan	Aid undisbursed as at the end of First Plan (2−3)	Aid authorised during Second Plan	Total available for utilisation after March 31, '56 (4+5)	Estimated utilisation during Second Plan	Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1961 (6—7)	Aid authorised during 1961-62	Total available for use in Third Plan (8+9)	Utilisation during 1961-62	Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1962 (10—11)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*iv*) Second West German Credit	Public & Private	—	—	—	19·0	19·0	19.0	—	—	—	—	—
(*v*) Russian Credit for industrial enterprises	Public	—	—	—	59·5	59·5	8·0	51·5	—	51·5	13·5	38.0
(*vi*) Russian Drugs Credit	Public	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5	—	9·5	0·4	9·1
(*vii*) Russian Credit for Barauni Oil Refinery.	Public	—	—	—	11·9	11·9	0·4	11·5	—	11·5	0·5	11·0
(*viii*) U.S.S.R. Credit for Third Plan (I)*	Public	—	—	—	178·6	178·6	1·8	176·8	—	176·8	10·1	166·7
(*ix*) U.S.S.R. Credit for Third Plan (II)*	Public	—	—	—	59.5	59·5	—	59·5	—	59·5	—	59·5
(*x*) Loans under T.C.A. Programme (excluding P.L. 665)	Public	27·0	2·3	24·7	15·2	39·9	39·9	—	—	—	—	—
xi) D.L.F												
(*a*) Automobile, Jute & Cement Industries	Public & Private	—	—	—	16·7	16·7	15·1	1·6	—	1·6	1·4	0·2
(*b*) Machinery & Capital Equipment (I)	Private	—	—	—	7·1	7·1	5·1	2·0	—	2·0	2·0	—
(*c*) Machinery & Capital Equipment (II)	Private	—	—	—	11·9	11·9	—	11·9	—	11·9	1·4	10·5
(*d*) Trombay Fertiliser Plant ..	Private	—	—	—	14·3	14·3	—	14·3	—	14·3	3·5	10·8
(*e*) Industrial Finance Corporation	Private	—	—	—	4·8	4·8	—	4·8	—	4·8	0·1	4·7
(*f*) Non-ferrous metals	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5
(*g*) National Small Industries ..	Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·8	4·8	—	4·8
(*h*) I.C.I.C.I.	Private	—	—	—	2·4	2·4	—	2·4	—	2·4	—	2·4
(*xii*) U.S. Eximbank Loans	Public & Private	—	—	—	102·6†	102·6	30·9	71·7	8·8	80·5	23·9	56·6
(*xiii*) E.C.G.D. III	Public & Private	—	—	—	25·3	25·3	25·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*xiv*) Japanese Credit of 18 billion Yen	Public & Private	—	—	—	23·8	23·8	16·0	7·8	—	7·8	5·4	2·4
(*xv*) E.C.G.D. IV	Public & Private	—	—	—	13·3	13·3	13·3	—	—	—	—	—
(*xvi*) E.C.G.D. V	Public & Private	—	—	—	6·7	6·7	6·7	—	—	—	—	—

(*xvii*) West German Credit of May 1960	Public & Private	—	—	—	14·1	14·1	14·1	—	—	—	—	—
(*xviii*) West German Credit of November 1960	Public & Private	—	—	—	14·1	14·1	14·1	—	—	—	—	—
(*xix*) Credit from Czechoslovakia*	Public	—	—	—	23·1	23·1	—	23·1	—	23·1	—	23·1
(*xx*) Credit from Yugoslavia*	Public & Private	—	—	—	19·0	19·0	—	19·0	—	19·0	—	19·0
(*xxi*) Credit from Poland	Public	—	—	—	14·3	14·3	—	14·3	—	14·3	—	14·3
(*xxii*) Credit from Switzerland	Public & Private	—	—	—	10·9	10·9	—	10·9	—	10·9	—	10·9
(*xxiii*) E.C.G.D. VI	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·3	13·3	13·3	—
(*xxiv*) E.C.G.D. VII	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40·0	40·0	2·2	37·8
(*xxv*) E.C.G.D. VIII	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·7	6·7	6·7	—
(*xxvi*) West German Credit of April 1961 (DM 100 million)	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·9	11·9	11·9	—
(*xxvii*) West German Credit of September 1961 (DM 170 million)	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20·2	20·2	20·2	—
(*xxviii*) Japanese loan of 28·8 billion Yen for Third Plan	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38·1	38·1	—	38·1
(*xxix*) Canadian loan of $ 20 million	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·5	9·5	—	9·5
(*xxx*) French credit of $ 30 million	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·3	14·3	—	14·3
(*xxxi*) Italian credit of $ 45 million	Public & Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21·4	21·4	—	21·4
Total VII		**31·8**	**2·3**	**29·5**	**733·9**	**763·4**	**255·0**	**508·4**	**224·7**	**733·1**	**120·5**	**612·6**
VIII. Agricultural Development												
(*i*) *I.B.R.D.*	Public	3·4	3·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) I.D.A.	Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·6	13·6	—	13·6
Total VIII		**3·4**	**3·4**	—	—	—	—	—	**13·6**	**13·6**	—	**13·6**
IX. Wheat Loans												
(*i*) U.S.A.	Public	90·3	90·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Canada	Public	—	—	—	15·7	15·7	15·7	—	—	—	—	—
Total IX		**90·3**	**90·3**	—	**15·7**	**15·7**	**15·7**	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		**239·3**	**126·5**	**112·8**	**1,267·8****	**1,380·6****	**713·2****	**667·4**	**376·0**††	**1,043·4**††	**199·4**††	**844·0**

Note : 1. The purpose-wise and sector-wise classification here are very rough and broad-based. 2. For want of details similar classification has not been provided in respect of grants.

@@ Undisbursed amount in the case of West German Rourkela credit has been raised by 5 per cent to take into account the revaluation of D.M. in March 1961. To the same extent the loan authorisation figure has also been raised. † Of this Rs. 23·8 crores is earmarked for use of the projects included in the Third Plan outlay. * Earmarked for use of the projects included in the Third Plan. ** Exclude West German credit of DM 98·4 million (Rs. 11·2 crores) of January 1961 authorised for the purpose of repayment of liabilities arising out of Rourkela credit. †† Exclude West German credit of DM 230 million (Rs. 27·4 crores) of April 1961 authorised for the purpose of repayment of liabilities arising out of Rourkela credit.

STATEMENT 90

INDIA CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (*a*)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Last Friday	Circulation				Increase(+) or decrease (−) in circulation(*b*)			
	Notes (*c*)	Rupee coin (*d*)	Small coin(*e*)	**Total (1+2+3)**	Notes	Rupee coin	Small coin	**Total (5+6+7)**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	1,204,24	130,02	75,76	**1,410,02**	+ 83,89	+ 2,86	— 3,20	+ **83,55**
1955-56	1,423,47	122,26	65,79	**1,611,52**	+ 189,55	+ 8,26	+ 1,47	+ **199,28**
1956-57	1,482,92	117,88	66,24	**1,667,04**	+ 59,45	— 4,38	+ 45	+ **55,52**
1957-58	1,535,96	116,99	66,94	**1,719,89**	+ 53,04	— 89	+ 70	+ **52,85**
1958-59	1,658,36	121,42	66,66	**1,846,44**	+ 122,40	+ 4,43	— 28	+ **126,55**
1959-60	1,801,73	131,22	68,15	**2,0 1,10**	+ 143,37	+ 9,80	+ 1,49	+ **154,66**
1960-61	1,941,57	141,69	71,02	**,15 ,28**	+ 139,84	+ 10,47	+ 2,87	+ **153,18**
1961-62	2,027,13	150,18	78,95	**2,256,26**	+ 85,56	+ 8,49	+ 7,93	+ **101,98**
April 1960 ...	1,840,42	133,05	69,00	**2,042,47**	+ 38,69	+ 1,83	+ 85	+ **41,37**
May ,, ...	1,817,82	135,78	69,97	**2,023,57**	— 22,60	+ 2,73	+ 97	— **18,90**
June ,, ...	1,792,82	134,24	70,11	**1,997,17**	— 25,00	— 1,54	+ 14	— **26,40**
July ,, ...	1,750,83	130,66	70,32	**1,951,81**	— 41,99	— 3,58	+ 21	— **45,36**
August ,, ...	1,733,42	129,07	70,44	**1,932,93**	— 17,41	— 1,59	+ 12	— **18,88**
September ,, ...	1,746,87	128,67	70,29	**1,945,83**	+ 13,45	— 40	— 15	+ **12,90**
October ,, ...	1,751,01	130,64	68,88	**1,950,53**	+ 4,14	+ 1,97	— 1,41	+ **4,70**
November ,, ...	1,767,80	130,44	68,35	**1,966,59**	+ 16,79	— 20	— 53	+ **16,06**
December ,, ...	1,825,81	133,87	68,73	**2,028,41**	+ 58,01	+ 3,43	+ 38	+ **61,82**
January 1961 ...	1,866,32	136,65	69,25	**2,072,22**	+ 40,51	+ 2,78	+ 52	+ **43,81**
February ,, ...	1,882,16	139,03	70,12	**2,091,31**	+ 15,84	+ 2,38	+ 87	+ **19,09**
March ,, ...	1,941,57	141,69	71,02	**2,154,28**	+ 59,41	+ 2,66	+ 90	+ **62,97**
April ,, ...	1,939,26	144,07	72,04	**2,155,37**	— 2,31	+ 2,38	+ 1,02	+ **1,09**
May ,, ...	1,920,07	147,47	72,97	**2,140,51**	— 19,19	+ 3,40	+ 93	— **14,86**
June ,, ...	1,890,24	145,82	73,29	**2,109,35**	— 29,83	— 1,65	+ 32	— **31,16**
July ,, ...	1,847,59	142,52	73,78	**2,063,89**	— 42,65	— 3,30	+ 49	— **45,46**
August ,, ...	1,834,22	140,67	74,14	**2,049,03**	— 13,37	— 1,85	+ 36	— **14,86**
September ,, ...	1,814,07	137,98	74,68	**2,026,73**	— 20,15	— 2,69	+ 54	— **22,30**
October ,, ...	1,839,08	139,39	75,08	**2,053,55**	+ 25,01	+ 1,41	+ 40	+ **26,82**
November ,, ...	1,859,50	142,06	75,66	**2,077,22**	+ 20,42	+ 2,67	+ 58	+ **23,67**
December ,, ...	1,900,49	143,68	76,27	**2,120,44**	+ 40,99	+ 1,62	+ 61	+ **43,22**
January 1962 ...	1,937,43	145,12	76,92	**2,159,47**	+ 36,94	+ 1,44	+ 65	+ **39,03**
February ,, ...	1,984,25	147,60	77,58	**2,209,43**	+ 46,82	+ 2,48	+ 66	+ **49,96**
March ,, ...	2,027,13	150,18	78,95	**2,256,26**	+ 42,88	+ 2,58	+ 1,37	+ **46,83**

Note: Figures relate to India currency (for data relating to India and *Hali Sicca* currency, please see Statement 30).

(*a*) Includes India currency in circulation outside India. (*b*) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency. (*c*) Figures are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from Pakistan awaiting adjustment but allwos for the special currency (Rs. 26.93 crores in April 1961, Rs. 6.72 crores in May 1961 and Rs. 0.55 crore in June 1961) withdrawn from Kuwait. (*d*) Estimated (for details, please see foot-note to Statement 86 of the Report for 1953-54). (*e*) Estimated. Figures are as on last day of the year/month.

STATEMENT 91

TOTAL NOTES ISSUED (DENOMINATION-WISE)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

End of March	Rs. 2	*Percentage to total*	Rs. 5	*Percentage to total*	Rs. 10	*Percentage to total*	Rs. 100	*Percentage to total*	Rs. 1,000(*a*)	*Percentage to total*	Rs. 5,000(*a*)	*Percentage to total*	Rs. 10,000(*a*)	*Percentage to total*	**Total**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1956 ..	31,92	*2·2*	176,76	*11·9*	609,88	*41·2*	591,00	*39·9*	55,17	*3·7*	9,78	*0·7*	6,28	*0·4*	**1,480,80**
1957 ..	30,66	*2·0*	168,12	*10·9*	632,23	*40·8*	640,34	*41·3*	61,02	*3·9*	10,00	*0·6*	6,41	*0·4*	**1,548,77**
1958 ..	30,38	*1·9*	164,37	*10·3*	645,58	*40·5*	688,30	*43·2*	48,77	*3·1*	10,01	*0·6*	6,38	*0·4*	**1,593,78**
1959 ..	32,47	*1·9*	169,67	*9·8*	668,21	*38·8*	784,92	*45·5*	48,97	*2·8*	12,59	*0·7*	6,40	*0·4*	**1,723,24**
1960 ..	36,07	*1·9*	184,85	*9·9*	729,10	*39·0*	841,42	*45·0*	52,20	*2·8*	13,04	*0·7*	13,07	*0·7*	**1,869,74**
1961 ..	37,83	*1·9*	203,40	*10·2*	814,40	*40·7*	864,73	*43·2*	54,31	*2·7*	16,18	*0·8*	12,09	*0·6*	**2,002,95**
1962 ..	37,38	*1·8*	201,71	*9·6*	840,42	*39·9*	932,91	*44·3*	62,82	*3·0*	21,73	*1·0*	10,09	*0·5*	**2,107,06**

Note: Figures are inclusive of Rs. 43 crores of India notes retired from circulation in Pakistan. In compiling the Statement, circulation of old Re. 1, Rs. 2½, Rs. 20, Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 notes and adjustments in respect of inter-office remittances are not taken into account.

(*a*) Relates to the new high denomination notes issued from April 1954.

STATEMENT 92

MOVEMENTS IN CIRCULATION OF INDIA SMALL COIN (DENOMINATION-WISE)

Absorption (+) or Return (−)

(Thousands of Rupees)

	Half Rupee(*a*)	Four Anna (*b*)	Two Anna (*c*)	One Anna	Half Anna (*d*)	Single Pice(*e*)	Half Pice	Pie	Fifty Naye Paise	Twenty-five Naye Paise	Ten Naye Paise	Five Naye Paise	Two Naye Paise	One Naya Paisa	**Total**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1950-51	−1,00,54	−97,53	− 60,09	− 65,54	− 3,78	+ 7,73	− 7	+ 3							**−3,19,79**
1955-56	+ 35,13	+59,81	+ 11,61	+ 23,74	+ 6,58	+ 9,69	− 1	− 1							**+1,46,54**
1956-57	− 16,95	+20,99	− 9,66	+ 26,04	+ 6,39	+19,14	−84	− 3							**+ 45,08**
1957-58	− 1,23	+15,47	−1,41,54	− 68,22	−10,24	− 4,91	−64	−14			+1,20,39	+ 66,43	+41,94	+47,60	**+ 64,91**
1958-59	+ 5,37	+12,04	−1,59,93	− 93,92	−13,49	− 6,96	− 2	−10			+ 99,35	+ 63,59	+30,22	+30,52	**− 33,33**
1959-60	+ 31,11	− 83	− 89,90	−1,32,62	−35,04	− 3,91	+ 2(*f*)	− 1		+1,01,58	+1,25,87	+ 69,12	+38,52	+39,55	**+1,43,46**
1960-61	+ 8,34	−23,45	−3,41,40	−1,00,14	−46,59	− 2,48	− 2	−13	+ 71,19	+2,85,11	+1,89,45	+1,17,64	+68,56	+62,26	**+2,88,34**
1961-62	− 9,77	+ 5,37	− 53,64	− 43,47	− 9,93	− 1,31	−	−14	+2,03,37	+2,47,08	+1,85,18	+1,06,12	+51,82	+57,07	**+7,37,75**

(*a*) Since the inauguration of the Reserve Bank in 1935, silver Half Rupees have been included in statistics relating to small coin; includes pure nickel Half Rupees introduced in May 1946. (*b*) Including pure nickel Four Anna introduced in May 1946. (*c*) Including nickel Two Anna introduced in 1917-18. (*d*) Nickel Half Anna introduced in January 1942. (*e*) Including Single Pice with a circular hole issued from February 1943. (*f*) The rise is due to remittances in transit not having been taken into account.

STATEMENT 93

MOVEMENTS IN CIRCULATION OF INDIA SMALL COIN (METAL-WISE)

Absorption (+) or Return (−)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Quaternary Silver Coin								
8 Annas	−1,51	− 61	− 81	− 81	− 26	− 2	− 10	− 4
4 Annas	−1,34	− 48	− 65	− 58	+ 5	− 5	− 23	− 2
Total	**−2,85**	**−1,09**	**−1,46**	**−1,39**	**− 22**	**− 7**	**− 33**	**− 6**
II. Nickel Coin								
A. Pure Nickel								
8 Annas	+ 50	+ 96	+ 64	+ 80	+ 32	+ 33	+ 18	− 6
4 Annas	+ 41	+1,09	+ 87	+ 76	+ 9	+ 6	+ 2	+ 8
50 Naye Paise							+ 71	+2,03
25 Naye Paise						+1,02	+2,85	+ 2,47
Total	**+ 91**	**+2,05**	**+1,51**	**+1,56**	**+ 41**	**+1,41**	**+3,76**	**+ 4,52**
B. Nickel-Alloy (*a*)								
4 Annas	− 4	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 2	− 2	− 2	—
2 Annas	− 60	+ 12	− 10	−1,42	−1,60	− 90	−3,41	− 54
1 Anna	− 66	+ 24	+ 26	− 68	− 94	−1,33	−1,00	− 43
½ Anna	− 4	+ 7	+ 6	− 10	− 13	− 35	− 47	− 10
10 Naye Paise				+1,20	+ 99	+1,26	+1,89	+ 1,85
5 Naye Paise				+ 66	+ 64	+ 69	+1,18	+ 1,06
2 Naye Paise				+ 42	+ 30	+ 39	+ 69	+ 52
Total	**−1,34**	**+ 41**	**+ 21**	**+ 7**	**− 76**	**− 26**	**−1,15**	**+2,36**
**Total Nickel Coin (A+B) .. ..

STATEMENT 94

MOVEMENTS IN CIRCULATION OF INDIA SMALL COIN (CIRCLE-WISE)

Absorption (+) or Return (−)

(Thousands of Rupees)

	Bangalore	Bombay	Calcutta	Kanpur	Madras	Nagpur	New Delhi	Total
1950-51		− 32,43	− 1,51,36	− 1,14,13	+ 91		− 22,78	− **3,19,79**
1955-56		+ 94,03	+ 25,84	− 11,14	+ 35,28		+ 2,53	+ **1,46,54**
1956-57	− 4,07	+ 47,24	+ 3,35	− 36,20	+ 22,01	+ 10,95	+ 1,80	+ **45,08**
1957-58	+ 5,91	+ 93,08	+ 12,69	− 41,57	+ 8,34	− 21,31	+ 7,77	+ **64,91**
1958-59	+ 10,81	+ 42,76	− 53	− 35,69	− 36,49	− 29,33	+ 15,14	− **33,33**
1959-60	+ 19,35	+ 76,72	+ 17,90	− 24,10	+ 16,86	+ 27,42	+ 9,31	+ **1,43,46**
1960-61	+ 27,19	+ 1,27,28	+ 1,02,71	− 17,36	+ 22,96	+ 15,63	+ 9,93	+ **2,88,34**
1961-62	+ 59,50	+ 1,66,64	+ 2,26,32	+ 29,34	+ 1,21,63	+ 58,78	+ 75,54	+ **7,37,75**

STATEMENT 95

LOST, DESTROYED AND MUTILATED NOTES, 1961-62

	No. of claims admitted	No. of pieces	Amount of claims admitted Rs.	Amount paid against claims(*a*) Rs.
Lost or wholly destroyed notes	2	2	1,100	1,36,300
Half notes	3	3	1,200	1,000
Mutilated notes:				
Registered (Denominations above Rs. 100)..	181	237	3,66,200	3,65,100
Unregistered (Denominations of Re. 1 to Rs. 100)	1,04,309	13,36,510	96,09,161	91,65,378
Government of India one rupee notes ..		22,38,909	22,38,909	22,12,223

(*a*) Includes amount paid during 1961-62 in respect of claims admitted in previous years.

STATEMENT 96

NOTE FORGERIES (*a*)

	Re. 1 (Government of India notes)	Rs. 2	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Total	
						Number	Value Rs.
1950-51 ..	2,400	84	1,676	2,783	182	**7,125**	**56,978**
1955-56 ..	6,136	152	813	2,220	175	**9,496**	**50,205**
1956-57 ..	3,006	88	834	6,644	3,380	**13,952**	**4,11,792**
1957-58 ..	1,199	273	629	3,238	131	**5,470**	**50,370**
1958-59 ..	1,769	540	673	2,272	235	**5,489**	**52,434**
1959-60 ..	985	416	1,118	1,520	535	**4,574**	**76,107**
1960-61 ..	391	607	241	878	277	**2,394**	**39,290**
1961-62 ..	1,057	637	232	951	238	**3,115**	**36,801**

(*a*) Relates to notes received during the year.

STATEMENT 97

PROSECUTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NOTE FORGERIES

	Fresh prosecutions	Pending at the end of the previous year	Total Trials	Discharges	Convictions	Pending
1950-51 ..	48	43	**91**	38	28	25
1955-56 ..	47	30	**77**	14	12	51
1956-57 ..	40	51	**91**	14	13	64
1957-58 ..	45	64	**109**	40	16	53
1958-59 ..	54	53	**107**	27	21	59
1959-60 ..	53	59	**112**	31	32	49
1960-61 ..	44	49	**93**	28	25	40
1961-62 ..	50	40	**90**	11	26	53

STATEMENT 98

MINTAGE OF INDIA RUPEES(a) AND SMALL COIN

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Small Coin			
	Bombay	Hyderabad	Alipore	**Total**
1950-51	1,08	—	5	**1,12**
1955-56	5	—	2,55	**2,60**
1956-57	1,31	8	2,50	**3,89**
1957-58	1,58	15	1,99	**3,72**
1958-59	1,54	18	1,61	**3,33**
1959-60†	2,09	15	1,78	**4,02**
1960-61	2,20	20	3,22	**5,63**
1961-62	3,55	43	4,80	**8,77**

(a) Pure Nickel Whole Rupees were minted in 1950-51 in Bombay Mint of the value of Rs. 2,80 lakhs and in 1961-62, in Alipore Mint of the value of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

†Revised.

STATEMENT 99

MINTAGE OF INDIA COINS BY DENOMINATIONS, 1961-62

(Figures in thousands)

Denomination	Bombay		Hyderabad		Alipore		**Total**	
	Number	Value Rs.	Number	Value Rs.	Number	Value Rs.	**Number**	**Value Rs.**
Pure Nickel 50 Naye Paise	1,87,60	93,80	—	—	2,72,08	1,36,04	**4,59,68**	**2,29,84**
,, ,, 25 ,, ,, ...	1,51,28	37,82	—	—	8,23,52	2,05,88	**9,74,80**	**2,43,70**
Cupro-Nickel 10 ,, ,, ...	12,17,05	1,21,71	84,10	8,41	5,35,10	53,51	**18,36,25**	**1,83,63**
,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ...	11,19,45	55,97	3,12,75	15,64	6,59,90	33,00	**20,92,10**	**1,04,61**
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ...	11,22,95	22,46	—	—	13,50,35	27,01	**24,73,30**	**49,47**
Bronze One Naya Paisa	19,02,33	19,02	18,82,20	18,82	24,38,40	24,38	**62,22,93**	**62,23**
Nickel Brass One Naya Paisa	3,74,20	3,74	—	—	—	—	**3,74,20**	**3,74**
Total	**60,74,86**	**3,54,52**	**22,79,05**	**42,87**	**60,79,35**	**4,79,82**	**144,33,26**	**8,77,22**

Note : Pure Nickel Whole Rupees of the value of Rs. 2,40,000 were minted during the year at Alipore.

STATEMENT 100

WITHDRAWAL OF SILVER, CUPRO-NICKEL AND COPPER COINS, 1961-62

(In Rupees)

I. Uncurrent Coin	Amount withdrawn
Silver Rupees	
Defective Quaternary Rupees	513·00
Other uncurrent rupee coin (shroff marked, soldered etc.)	638·00
Small Silver Coins	
Silver ½ Rupees	4·50
Silver ¼ Rupees	14·50
Silver ⅛ Rupees	22·50
Nickel and Nickel-Alloy Coins (b)	
Cupro-Nickel -/2/- pieces (*a*)	2,25,66,013·22
Cupro-Nickel -/½/- pieces (*a*)	37,98,439·84
Copper and Bronze Coins (c)	
Half Pice	119·06
Pie Pieces	8,878·80
Total of Uncurrent Coin	**2,63,74,643·42**
II. Current Coin	
Quaternary Silver Coins	
Quaternary Whole Rupees	99,37,823·00
Quaternary Half Rupees	61,93,053·00
Quaternary Quarter Rupees	50,36,146·00
Nickel and Nickel-Alloy Coins	
Nickel Rupees	3,47,146·00
Nickel ½ Rupees	4,05,828·50
Nickel ¼ Rupees	5,27,464·75
Cupro-Nickel -/1/- pieces (*a*)	87,47,180·96
Pure Nickel 50 Naye Paise	315·00
Pure Nickel 25 Naye Paise	4,256·25
Cupro-Nickel 10 Naye Paise	13,931·00
Cupro-Nickel 5 Naye Paise	11,051·00
Cupro-Nickel 2 Naye Paise	9,859·00
Copper and Bronze Coins	
Double Pice	1,530·59
Single Pice	4,04,932·90
1 Naya Paisa	59·00
Total of Current Coin	**3,16,40,576·95**

(*a*) Includes withdrawn nickel-brass coins. Nickel-brass Two Anna coin was demonetised with effect from 1st January 1959 *vide* Government of India Notification No. S.O. 1437 dated 18th July 1958. Nickel-brass One Anna and Half Anna coins were demonetised with effect from 1st January 1960 *vide* Government of India Notification No. S.O. 1374 dated 15th June 1959. (*b*) Demonetised with effect from 1st October 1960 *vide* Government of India Notification No. F. 2(4)—C & C/60 dated 2nd March 1960. (*c*) Demonetised with effect from 1st January 1959 *vide* Government of India Notification No. S. O. 1437 dated 18th July 1958.

STATEMENT 101

NUMBER OF COUNTERFEIT COINS CUT AT TREASURIES AND RAILWAY STATIONS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Silver Coins								
Rupee	9,200	5,056	5,587	5,240	4,109	4,010	2,060	1,480
Half Rupee	8,252	4,214	4,380	3,472	3,816	5,283	2,403	1,542
Quarter Rupee ..	13,642	4,871	4,139	5,020	6,789	5,550	2,515	992
One-eighth Rupee ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
**Total .. .. ..

STATEMENT 102

DESCRIPTION OF COINS IN ACTIVE CIRCULATION AT THE END OF MARCH 1962

Denomination	Gross weight	Composition (Proportion of metals)	Diameter	Edge	Shape
Quaternary Alloy Rupee ..	180 Grains	Silver 50 per cent and rest base metal	1·2″	Milled and security edged	Round coin
,, ,, Half Rupee ..	90 ,,	,,	0·95″	,,	,,
,, ,, Quarter Rupee ..	45 ,,	,,	0·75″	,,	,,
Pure Nickel Rupee (*a*) ..	180 ,,	Nickel 100 per cent	1·1 ″	,,	,,
,, ,, Half Rupee (*a*) ..	90 ,,	,,	0·95″	Milled	,,
,, ,, Quarter Rupee (*a*) ..	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
,, ,, One Anna ..	60 ,,	,,	0·827″ Maximum 0·7795″ Minimum	,,	,,
Copper Double Pice ..	200 ,,	100 per cent Copper	1·21″	,,	Round coin
,, Single Pice ..	100 ,,	,,	1·00″	,,	,,
Bronze (*b*) Single Pice ..	75 ,,	97 per cent Copper, 2½ per cent Zinc and ½ per cent Tin	1·00″	,,	,,
,, ,, ,, ..	60 ,,	,,	0·84″	,,	,,
,, ,, ,, ..	45 ,,	,,	0·84″	,,	,,
,, ,, ,, ..	30 ,,	,,	0·84″	,,	,, (with circular hole)
DECIMAL COINS (*a*)					
Pure Nickel Fifty Naye Paise ..	5·00 Grams	Nickel 100 per cent	24 Millimetres	Milled	Round coin
,, ,, Twenty-five Naye Paise ..	2·50 ,,	,,	19 ,,	,,	,,
Cupro-Nickel Ten Naye Paise ..	5·00 ,,	75 per cent Copper and 25 per cent Nickel	23 ,, (outer)	Plain	Scalloped coin
,, ,, Five Naye Paise ..	4·00 ,,	,,	22 ,, ,,	,,	Square coin with round corners
,, ,, Two Naye Paise ..	3·00 ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,	,,	Scalloped coin
Bronze One Naya Paisa ..	1·50 ,,	97 per cent Copper, 2½ per cent Zinc and ½ per cent Tin	16 ,,	,,	Round coin
Nickel-Brass One Naya Paisa ..	1·50 ,,	78 to 83 per cent Copper, 17 to 20 per cent Zinc and 9/10ths to 1-4/10ths per cent Nickel	16 ,,	,,	,,

(*a*) These coins are being currently issued ; the issue of the remaining coins has been discontinued. (*b*) The proportion of alloy for bronze coin was 95 per cent copper, 4 per cent tin and 1 per cent zinc upto February 1936 ; it was 95·5 per cent copper, 3 per cent tin and 1·5 per cent zinc from February 1936 to end of 1942; it has been in the proportion of copper 97 per cent, tin 0·5 per cent and zinc 2·5 per cent from 1943 to date.

INDEX

A

Page

Advances against foodgrains, control of 48, 53
Advances against oilseeds, control of 47
Advances against ordinary shares, relaxations 53, 54
Agricultural Development Finance Corporation, proposal 58
Agricultural production, India 1-4, 33-35
,, ,, ,, Second ... ... Plan trends... 3
Aid India Consortium, commitments by 113, 114

B

Balance of payments, foreign countries 25-26
,, ,, ,, India 1, 20-24, 105-119
,, ,, ,, ,, capital transactions 105, 110
,, ,, ,, ,, exports 21, 105, 108
,, ,, ,, ,, external assistance 111-114
,, ,, ,, ,, foreign investment policy 110-111
,, ,, ,, ,, imports ... 21, 22, 105, 108-109
,, ,, ,, ,, invisibles excluding official donations 21, 22, 105, 109-110
,, ,, ,, ,, overall and quarterly position ... 105-106
,, ,, ,, ,, regional trends ... 106
,, ,, ,, ,, Second Plan trends ... 22
,, ,, ,, ,, Trade deficits 21, 22, 105
,, ,, ,, Primary producing countries... 25
,, ,, ,, United Kingdom 28
,, ,, ,, United States 25, 26
Balances and ways and means advances, State Governments ... 104
,, ,, ,, ,, Union Government ... 103
Bank credit, India 16, 49-50
,, ,, ,, Government ... 14, 15
,, ,, ,, private sector ... 14
,, deposits, insurance scheme for ... 54

B—*Contd.*

Page

Banking Companies Act, proposed amendments to 17, 55
,, developments, India 16, 17
,, Industry, measures to strengthen 54-55
Bank investments in Government securities, India 16, 50
Bank rate, foreign countries, changes in 28, 29
Bill Market Scheme 53
Bombay Bullion Association, working of 79-80
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank, by co-operative banks 56-59
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank, by scheduled banks 16, 50
Borrowings from the State Bank of India 16, 50
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank, by scheduled banks, slab rates 16, 53
Budget, changes in Central excise duties 12, 86-91
,, ,, ,, Capital gains tax ... 12, 85
,, ,, ,, corporate taxation 12, 83-84
,, ,, ,, customs duties 12, 88-89
,, ,, ,, income tax 12, 84-85
,, ,, ,, wealth tax 12, 85
,, deficit, State Governments ... 13, 93
,, ,, Union Government 9, 81, 82
,, Railway 98-99
,, Union Government ... 9-13, 81-92
,, ,, ,, Capital Account 9, 91-92
,, ,, ,, modifications in tax proposals... 12, 89-91
,, ,, ,, Revenue Account. 10, 81-91
Budgetary deficit, India ... 9, 81-82
,, policies, foreign countries 27, 28, 29
,, trends and Plan outlay 8-9, 91-92
Budgets, India 81-99
,, ,, Changes in accounting... 11
Budgets, State Government, Capital Account 13-14, 98
,, ,, ,, Revenue Account ...13, 14, 92-97
,, ,, ,, tax proposals 13, 93-97
Bullion, futures trading in India ... 79-80
,, market 20, 76-80
Bullion prices, abroad 77
,, ,, India 76
,, production, abroad 78
,, ,, India 20, 78

C

Canada, banks, cash reserves 28
,, exchange rate, fixation of ... 28
,, fiscal policy 27, 28
,, industrial production 26
,, prices 27
Capital gains tax 85

C—*Contd.* Page

Capital goods industries, production in 35
„ issues, India 68
„ market, India 18-20,62-75
Cash balances, State Governments ... 104
„ „ Union Government ... 103
Cement, price policy 118
„ production in India 37
„ stocks of 37
Central excise duties, changes in ... 86-91
„ Government loans, floatations of 100,101
Central Warehousing Corporation ... 61
Chemicals and chemical products, production in India 36,40
Circulation of notes 120
„ „ rupee coin 120
„ „ small coin ... 120,121
Clean advances, withdrawal of controls, 53,54
Coal production in India 5,36
Coffee, exports of 108
„ production of 2,35
Coins, counterfeit 122
„ mintage of 122
„ withdrawal of 122
Colombo Plan, assistance under ... 47,110
Committee on Co-operative Credit ... 17-18
Commodity prices, India 42-44
Common Market, Europe ... 23-24,31
Composition of debt, Central Government 101-103
„ „ „ State Governments 104
Consumer price index (Working class) . 48
Control of capital issues 68
Convertibility of West European currencies 26
Co-operative credit, India ... 17-18,54-61
„ sector, financial assistance by Reserve Bank ... 56-59
„ Sugar factories 60
Corporate profits, India 62
„ taxation, „ changes in ... 83-84
Cost of living, India 48
Cotton cloth, exports of 38
„ „ stocks 38
„ imports 34,46
„ price policy 7,44,45-46
„ production in India 33
„ textiles, production in India ... 36,38
Counterfeit coins 122
Credit to exporters, Study Group Recommendations 55
Credit policy, India 52-53
Currency, circulation of 120
Customs duties, changes in 88-89

D

Debt position, State Governments ... 104
„ „ Union Government ... 99-103
Deficit financing, India 9,13,81,93
Deposit Insurance Corporation, establishment of 54
„ liabilities of scheduled banks 16,49-50
Deutsche Mark, revaluation of ... 26,29

D—*Contd.* Page

Developments in the International Economy 25-32
Development outlay, in the first year of Third Plan, public sector 8
Discount rates, foreign countries, changes in 29
Dollar Area, India's deficit with 106,107

E

Economic developments, foreign countries 25-32
Economic developments, India ... 1-24
Escudo notes, ... 121
European Economic Community, developments in 23-24,31
European Free Trade Association ... 31
Exchange control developments, India 114-115
Excise duties, changes in 86-91
Export earnings 22,108
„ policy, India 23
„ promotion measures ... 23,115-117
„ Risks Insurance Corporation, working of 116
„ cashew kernels 108
„ coffee 35,108
„ cotton 108
„ cotton cloth 108
„ jute goods 108
„ oilcakes 108
„ sugar 39,108
„ tea 35
„ vegetable oils 108
External assistance, authorisation and utilisation of 111-114
„ „ official donations 110

F

Finance Commission, Third ... 11,123-129
Finance Corporations, working of 19,69-73
Financing of small-scale industries ... 73-75
„ of small-scale industries, guarantee scheme for ... 73-74
Fiscal policies, foreign countries ... 27
Fiscal policy, India ... 52-53,81,83-91
Foodgrains, imports of 47
„ measures to check prices ... 47
„ price trends 7,42-43
„ procurement of 47
„ production of 1-2,33
„ regulation of trade in ... 48
„ relaxation in controls ... 8,48
„ reserve stocks 48
Foreign exchange reserves, foreign countries 29,30
Foreign exchange reserves, India 20-21,105
Forward Markets Commission, intervention in futures markets ... 45,46,79-80
France, monetary and fiscal policy ... 29
Free Trade Association, Europe ... 31
Futures trading in bullion, India ... 79-80

G

	Page
General Agreement on Trade & Tariff.	32
Germany (West), balance of payments .	25, 29
,, ,, change in discount rate	29
,, ,, change in reserve requirements ...	29
,, ,, Deutsche Mark, revaluation of ...	26, 29
,, ,, movements of short-term funds ...	26
Gilt-edged market, India	62-63
Gold and dollar reserves, foreign countries	25
Gold Pool, European Central Banks . .	30
,, prices, foreign	77
,, ,, India	76, 78-79
,, production, foreign countries ...	78
,, ,, India	78
,, supplies, world	78
Government balances and ways and means advances, State Governments	104
Government balances and ways and means advances, Union Government	103
Government loans, Central and State, floatations of	100, 104
Government Securities, Investments by Reserve Bank	14, 15
Government securities market, India ...	62-63
Groundnuts, relaxations in advances against	53
,, production of	34
Guarantee scheme for financing small scale industries	73-74

H

	Page
'Hot' money movement, Agreement among European central banks ...	26

I

	Page
I.M.F., borrowing scheme	30
,, withdrawals from	20-21, 105, 110
Imports of cotton	34, 46
,, of foodgrains	47
,, policy, India	109
Income tax, changes in	84-85
Indian Investment Centre	111
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, working of ...	71-72
Industrial Finance Corporation of India, working of	69
Industrial production, foreign countries	25
,, ,, India ...	4-5, 35-40
Industrial securities market, India ...	63-67
Insurance scheme for bank deposits ...	54
Intensive Agricultural District Programme	59-60
Interest-bearing obligations, Government of India	99-100
Interest rates, short-term, India ...	52
Interest-yielding assets, Government of India	101
International Development Association.	32
International Economic Cooperation, developments in, ...	30-32

I—*Contd.*

	Page
International liquidity	26
International Finance Corporation ...	32
,, trade, trends in	25-26
Investment in the public sector, India...	91-92
Iron and steel production, India	36, 38-39
Italy, monetary and fiscal policy ...	29

J

	Page
Japan, balance of payments	25
,, change in discount rate ...	29
,, industrial production	27
,, monetary policy	29
,, prices	27
Jute Buffer Stock Association, setting up of	3, 7
Jute goods, withdrawal of controls on advances against ...	17, 53, 54
,, ,, exports of	37
,, ,, price policy	7, 45
,, ,, production of	36, 37
,, ,, stocks of	37
Jute raw, withdrawal of controls on advances against ...	17, 53, 54
,, ,, price policy	43, 44
,, ,, production of	34

L

	Page
Labour situation	5
Land mortgage banks, debentures of ...	58-59
Latin American Free Trade Association	32

M

	Page
Market borrowings, Central Government	9, 100, 101
,, ,, State Governments...	104
Maturity distribution of debt, India ...	101
Mintage of decimal coins	122
Mobilisation of small savings ...	102-103
Monetary and banking trends in India..	49-55
,, Policy, foreign countries ...	27
,, ,, India	52-53
Monetary trends, foreign countries ...	27
Money market trends, India ...	17, 49-54
Money rates, India	52
,, ,, ,, Inter-bank Agreement on deposit rates	16, 52
Money supply, India	14-15
,, ,, ,, causal factors...	14, 15
,, ,, ,, seasonal trends	15

N

	Page
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	59
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	59
National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board	60
National income, India, Trends in	1, 40-41
National Small Industries Corporation, working of	73, 74-75

N—*Contd.* Page

Netherlands, fiscal policy 29
New issue market, trends in 19, 62
Note circulation 120
,, forgeries 122
Notes, old, lost, destroyed and mutilated 122

O

OECD, Setting up of 31
OEEC countries, India's deficit with 106, 107
Oilseeds, price policy 8, 46-47
,, ,, trends 44
,, production, India 34
Old notes 121-122
Open market operations, India ... 62

P

Package Programme for agricultural production 59-60
P.L. 480, assistance under ... 2, 109, 111
Plan outlay and resources 8-9
Preferential Trade Agreement 32
Price policy, India 7-8, 44-48
,, trends, India 6-7, 42-44
,, ,, foreign countries ... 26-27
,, ,, gold, abroad 77
,, ,, ,, India ... 20, 76, 78-79
,, ,, silver, abroad 77
,, ,, ,, India ... 20, 76, 79
Prices, India, food articles ... 7, 42-43
,, ,, gilt-edged securities ... 62-63
,, ,, industrial raw materials 7, 42, 43
,, ,, Industrial securities ... 66-67
,, ,, manufactures ... 7, 42, 44
,, of internationally traded commodities 27
,, ,, Oilseeds 44
Prize Bonds 103
Production, India, agricultural commodities ... 1-4, 33-35
,, ,, capital goods ... 35
,, ,, cement ... 5, 36, 37
,, ,, chemicals and chemical products ... 36, 40
,, ,, coal 5, 36
,, ,, coffee 2, 35
,, ,, consumer goods ... 36
,, ,, cotton 2, 3, 33
,, ,, cotton cloth . 5, 36, 38
,, ,, engineering goods 40
,, ,, finished steel 5, 36, 39
,, ,, foodgrains ... 1-2, 33
,, ,, gold 20, 78
,, ,, groundnuts ... 3, 34
,, ,, industrial ... 4-5, 35-40
,, ,, ,, machinery ... 5
,, ,, intermediate goods . 36
,, ,, iron and steel 36, 38-39
,, ,, jute manufactures . 5, 36, 37
,, ,, ,, raw 2, 34

P—*Contd.* Page

Production, India, oilseeds 2, 34
,, ,, pig iron & Ferro-alloys ... 5, 36, 38-39
,, ,, silver 20, 78
,, ,, sugar 3, 39
,, ,, sugarcane ... 2, 35
,, ,, tea 2, 35
,, ,, textiles 33
,, ,, tobacco 35
Public debt 99-104
,, ,, State Governments ... 104
,, ,, Union Government ... 99-103
,, finance, India 81-104
,, Sector, investment in 8-9

R

Railway budget 98-99
Raw jute, price policy 43, 44
Refinance Corporation for Industry, functioning of 72-73
Regional Trade Agreements 31-32
Reserve Bank of India, borrowings by scheduled banks. 16, 50
,, ,, ,, ,, co-operative credit 56-59
,, ,, ,, ,, directives to scheduled banks regarding advances ... 53-54
,, ,, ,, ,, financial accommodation to co-operative institutions 18, 54-61
,, ,, ,, ,, foreign assets ... 1, 15
,, ,, ,, Remittance facilities 55
,, ,, ,, ,, three-tier system of lending 17, 52-53
Reserve requirements of banks, foreign countries 28
Revenue account, State Governments . 92-97
,, ,, Union Government... 81-91
Rural debentures, floatation of ... 58-59
Rupee coin, circulation of 120
,, debt, composition of ... 101-103

S

Scandinavian Countries, Credit agreement 30-31
Scheduled banks, borrowings from Reserve Bank and State Bank of India 16, 50
,, ,, cash reserves ... 16
,, ,, credit ... 16, 49-50
,, ,, ,, seasonal trends ... 50-52
,, ,, deposit liabilities 16, 49-50
,, ,, investments in Government securities 16, 50
,, ,, liquidity 17, 49
Seasonal trends in money supply ... 15

S—*Contd.* Page

Selective credit controls, India, relaxations in 17, 48, 53-54
Share prices, India 18, 63-67
„ „ „ measures to check rise in ... 64-65, 67-68
„ „ „ new margin system. 19, 67-68
Short-term banking funds, movements of 21, 22-23, 50
Silver, imports of Tibetan coins ... 76
„ prices, India 20, 76, 79
„ „ World 77
„ production, India 78
„ „ World 77
„ suspension of sales in U.S. 20, 76-77
Small coin, circulation of ... 120, 121
„ „ withdrawal 122
Small Industries Corporations, establishment 73
Small savings, India 102-103
„ „ incentives to ... 102-103
Small-scale industries, financing of, guarantee scheme for 73-74
State Bank of India, agency arrangements with States 74
„ „ „ „ assistance to Co-operative sector . . 60, 74
„ „ „ „ scheme to assist small-scale industries 74
State Co-operative Banks, working of. 56
„ Financial Corporations Act, amendments to 19-20, 71
„ *Financial Corporations*, working of 69-70
„ finances, balances and ways and means advances ... 104
„ „ budgetary position ... 92-98
„ Governments, debt position ... 104
„ „ loan floatations ... 104
„ Trading Corporation 116
„ Warehousing Corporations ... 61
States, financial assistance from the Centre 73
Sterling Area, gold and dollar reserves... 25
„ „ India's deficit with 106-107
Stock Exchanges, regulation of 18-19, 65, 67-68
Sugar, withdrawal of control on advances against 45, 53
„ exports of 39, 108
„ prices 43
„ production 39
„ removal of controls 17, 39
„ stocks 39-40
Sugarcane production, India 2, 35
Switzerland, monetary and fiscal policy. 29

T

Tariff Commission, working of 117-118
„ policy, changes in ... 117-118
Tax revenue, State Governments ... 92-93
„ „ Union Government ... 81-83
Taxation proposals, India, Union Government 83-91
„ „ State Governments ... 93-97

T—*Contd.* Page

Tea Board, Revolving fund, creation of 35, 75
Tea exports 35
„ prices 43
„ production, India 35
Tibetan silver coins, imports of ... 76
Tobacco production, India 35
Trade agreements ... 114, 115, 118-119
„ India, regional trends ... 106-108
„ World 25-26
Trade policy, India 115-117
Treasury bills, auction sales to public . 102
„ „ (*ad hoc*) Union Government... ... 101-102

U

United Kingdom, balance of payments. 28
„ „ change in bank rate . 28
„ „ credit policy ... 28
„ „ drawals, I.M.F. 26, 28, 30
„ „ fiscal policy ... 28
„ „ industrial production 27
„ „ monetary policy ... 28
„ „ prices 27
United States, balance of payments ... 25, 26
„ „ „ „ open market operations policy ... 28
„ „ credit policy 28
„ „ economic trends and policies 26, 27, 28
„ „ exports 25
„ „ fiscal policy 28
„ „ industrial production ... 26
„ „ movement of short-term funds ... 25, 26
„ „ prices 27
„ „ 'Swap' agreement ... 26, 30

W

Ways and means position, State Governments 104
„ „ „ „ Union Government 103
Wealth tax 85
Western Europe, Common market 23-24, 31
„ „ convertibility of currencies 26
„ „ gold and dollar reserves 25
Wheat, withdrawal of controls on advances against 53
Wholesale prices, India 6, 42
World economic trends 25-32
„ payments position 25-26

Y

Yields on debentures 19, 67
„ „ Government securities 18, 62, 63
„ „ industrial securities ... 18, 67
„ „ preference shares 19, 67

Z

Zonal system in foodgrains 48