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

REPORT

ON

CURRENCY AND FINANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

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



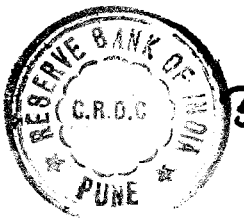
Price { Inland Rs. 10.00 (Postage extra)
Foreign $ 2.00 or 17s. (Post free)

TO OUR READERS

This Report on Currency and Finance *is the 32nd in the series since the first Report was published in 1937, in continuation of the* Currency Report *which used to be published by the Comptroller of Currency prior to the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India. It provides a factual review of developments of economic and financial importance as also of institutional changes in the various sectors of the Indian economy, supplemented by comprehensive statistical data, during the financial year, April-March.*

The Bank is currently reviewing its programme of publications. The Report on Currency and Finance *differs in the scope and purpose from the two statutory reports of the Bank,* viz., *the* Annual Report of the Central Board of Directors *and the* Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India. *The* Annual Report of the Central Board *which is submitted to the Government under Section 53(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is primarily a review of the monetary and credit policies of the Bank and its operations in the background of economic conditions during the year ending June. The Report relating to the year 1967-68 has recently been published. The* Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India, *which is issued in terms of Section 36(2) of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 is a review of major developments in the banking field during the calendar year (January-December) and discusses various measures taken for strengthening the banking industry in the country. The* Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India *for the year 1967 has already been published. There is some overlap and some avoidable duplication between these two statutory Reports. The Bank proposes to merge these two publications into one Report—or at least to synchronise the two—as from the next year so as to present to the reader a connected view of developments in banking and in monetary and credit policies for the period under review.*

The Bank has been giving some thought to the scope and coverage of the Report on Currency and Finance. *This publication is intended to serve as an authentic reference source for all those with research interest in economic and financial developments in the economy. The Report gives full information on all topics and the question for consideration is whether it should retain its present largely descriptive and compendious character or whether it should be split up into a number of separate problem-oriented studies, covering different aspects of the economy. Readers of this* Report on Currency and Finance *are invited to send their suggestions regarding changes in coverage, form and contents of the Report to the Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India.*



339.5005/RBI
1339

CONTENTS

Page

PART I

CHAPTER I : REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1967-68

Price And Output Trends 4-12
Prices 4-8
Food Articles 5-6
Industrial Raw Materials 6-7
Liquor and Tobacco and Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants 7
Manufactures 7-8
Consumer Prices 8
Output 8-12
Policy Measures 13-17

Monetary And Banking Developments 17-24
Seasonal Monetary and Banking Trends 18-20
Busy Season 1967-68 20-22
Overall Banking Trends in 1967-68 22
Credit Policy 22-24

Securities Markets 24-26
Gold and Silver 26

Budgetary Trends 26-31

Balance of Payments 31-39
Foreign Exchange Reserves 31
Overall Trends 31-32
Imports 33
Exports 33
Invisibles 33-34
Capital Transactions 34
Regional Trends 34-36
Foreign Investment Policy 36
External Assistance 36-40

Page

PART II

CHAPTER II : OUTPUT AND PRICE TRENDS

Agricultural 41-56

New Agricultural Strategy 43

Rice 43-45

Wheat 45-46

Other Cereals 46-47

Pulses 47-48

Cotton 48-50

Jute 50-51

Oilseeds 52-53

Sugar 53-54

Coffee 54-55

Tea 55-56

Tobacco 56

Industrial 56-74

BASIC INDUSTRIES 56-62

Coal 56-57

Iron Ore 57-58

Manganese Ore 58-59

Mica 59

Cement 60

Pig Iron & Ferro Alloys 60-61

Finished Steel 61-62

CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES 62-64

Engineering Industries 62-64

Metallurgical Industries (Other than Steel) 64

INTERMEDIATE GOODS INDUSTRIES 65-69

Jute Textiles 65-66

Rubber Manufactures 66-67

Chemicals & Chemical products 67-69

Page

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES 69-74
Cotton Textiles 69-71
Woollen Textiles 71-72
Paper and Paper Boards 72-73
Gold and Silver 73-74

Trends in National Income 74-76

CHAPTER III : MONEY MARKET AND BANKING

Money Rates 77
Credit Controls 77-79
Banking Legislation 79-82
Non-Banking Companies; Regulation of Deposits and Hire Purchase Business .. 82
Premature repayment of deposits 82
Survey of deposits with Non-Banking Companies 83
Deposit Insurance Corporation 83
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation 83-84
Co-operative Credit—Institutional Developments 84-87
Trends in Co-operative Credit 87-96

CHAPTER IV : CAPITAL MARKET

GENERAL 97
Gilt-edged Market 97-98
Industrial Securities Market 98-100
Capital Issues 100-101
Special Financial Institutions Providing Industrial Finance 101-108
Financing of Small Industries 108-110
Company Legislation 111-112

CHAPTER V : BUDGETS AND PUBLIC DEBT

Union Government Budget 113-120
Revised Estimates for 1967-68 113-115
Budget Estimates for 1968-69 115-120

Page

State Government Budgets 120
1967-68 Revised Estimates 122
1968-69 Budget Estimates 122-125
Public Debt 125-133
Union Government 125-132
State Governments 132-133
Railway Finances 133-135
Actuals for 1966-67 133
Revised Estimates for 1967-68 133-134
1968-69 Budget 134
Passenger Fares 134-135
Goods Freight Rates 135
Railway Funds 135
Railway Development Programme 135

CHAPTER VI : TRADE AND TARIFF DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in Exchange Control 136-137
Developments in Trade Policy 137-140
Tariff Commission 140-141
Trade Agreements and Trade and Payments Arrangements 141-144

CHAPTER VII : CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Circulation of Notes and Coins 145
Miscellaneous 145-146

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : Union Government Budget Proposals, 1968-69 147-157
APPENDIX II : State Governments' Budget Proposals, 1968-69 158-159
APPENDIX III : Important Export Control/Promotion Announcements, 1967-68 160-164
APPENDIX IV : Important Announcements in Regard to Import Control Policy, 1967-68 165-170
APPENDIX V : Tariff Commission's Recommendations, 1967-68 171-172
APPENDIX VI : Trade Agreements entered into by India during 1967-68 .. 173-180

GRAPHS

Facing Page

1. Selected Economic Indicators 40
2. Index Numbers of Agricultural Productivity in India 41
3. Per Capita Net National Product 41
4. Net Domestic Product By Industry of Origin 41
5. Agricultural Production 56
6. Industrial Production 56
7. Wholesale Prices 57
8. Money Supply with the Public 57
9. Liabilities and Assets of Scheduled Commercial Banks 112
10. Liabilities and Assets of the Reserve Bank of India 112
11. Finances of the Government of India 113
12. Budgetary Position of State Governments 126
13. Debt Position (Preliminary) of the Government of India 127

PART I

CHAPTER I : REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1967-68

The developments in the economy during the year were characterised by two distinct phases: the first phase from April to mid-October 1967 was a continuation of the difficult economic situation witnessed during the previous two years mainly due to failure of rainfall over large parts of the country and the second phase following good rains, commencing from the middle of October and covering the rest of the year recording a steady improvement in supplies, the price situation and exports. The improvement in the second half was mainly due to a sharp rise in agricultural production which changed the economic outlook so that the economy at the end of the year was definitely in better shape than it was a year ago. During the year, national income in real terms is estimated to have risen by 9.3 per cent as against 1.7 per cent in 1966-67—the largest rise for any single year since 1951-52. Prices showed a decline of 1.1 per cent over the year which, though small, was a distinct improvement in the situation when viewed in the context of the cumulative rise of more than 32 per cent during the preceding two years. By the end of the year, the economic outlook had definitely improved as a result of the restoration of price stability and easing of the supply situation.

The severe imbalances which had developed in the economy in the preceding two years as a result of short-falls in agricultural output and the slowing down of industrial production persisted in the first half of 1967-68. Inflationary pressures, as reflected in spiralling prices and shortages of foodgrains and raw materials, continued upto mid-October 1967. On the external side also, the payments situation continued to be strained during the first half of the year. Foreign exchange reserves declined from $638 million at the end of March 1967 to $579 million at the end of September 1967, despite the debt relief of $22 million provided by I.B.R.D. during the period. The accent of economic policy during this period was on containing inflationary pressures. In order to keep prices under check, domestic supplies of foodgrains were augmented through sizeable imports, and the system of public distribution of foodgrains was largely maintained. The emphasis of credit policy during the slack season was on overall restraint. However, credit policy was liberalised on a selective basis, with a view to correcting the recessionary trends in some of the industries and enlarging the flow of credit to priority sectors, such as agriculture, exports and small-scale industries.

As from the third quarter of the year, the supply situation eased considerably as a result of favourable rainfall and sharp rise in agricultural output which, according to preliminary estimates, increased by about 20 per cent over the previous year. Foodgrains production at about 96 million tonnes showed a rise of 29 per cent over 1966-67 and about 8 per cent over that of 1964-65. The output of commercial crops, except that of sugar-cane, is also estimated to have shown significant improvement. The spurt in agricultural output reflects the response of Indian agriculture to better and larger inputs under favourable weather conditions.

In sharp contrast to the situation last year, when aggregate monetary demand (as reflected in currency with the public and aggregate deposits with banks) was in excess of real growth rate, the growth in monetary resources in the year under review was at about the same rate as that in real national output. The rising trend in prices was not only arrested, but reversed. Over the year 1967-68 as a whole, the price level showed a decline of 1.1 per cent in contrast to the large increases of 16.6 per cent in 1966-67 and 15.2 per cent in 1965-66. A notable

feature of the price situation was a sizeable decline in prices in the busy season of 1967-68 in contrast to contra-seasonal increases in the busy seasons of the previous two years ; the decline was higher even as compared with that in the busy season of 1964-65.

While the agricultural situation improved, industrial production continued to be sluggish over the greater part of the year. The rate of growth in industrial output has been decelerating from 1965 onwards. The increase of 1.4 per cent in industrial output in 1967 was lower than that of 2.4 per cent in 1966. This stands in sharp contrast to the annual average of 8 per cent achieved during the Third Five-Year Plan. Although the overall growth rate was lower, the group-wise data indicated that intermediate goods industries "e.g., fertilizers" recorded a higher rate of increase than in 1966. Output of capital goods industries rose at the same rate as in 1966. The production of basic industries also rose though at a lower rate than last year. The output of consumer goods industries generally remained depressed.

During the second half of the year, foreign exchange situation showed a substantial improvement which was reflected in a net rise in foreign exchange reserves of $96 million excluding special transactions with the I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. and the depreciation in sterling reserves following the devaluation of the pound. Excluding special transactions, foreign exchange reserves increased by $15 million over the year as a whole, as against a decline of $118 million in 1966-67. The better turn-out was partly attributable to improvement in exports registered since November 1967, but mainly to the continued fall in payments for imports other than those under foreign aid (on a direct settlement basis).

Once it was clear that the price situation was improving, the accent of economic policy shifted to the promotion of economic recovery. In the agricultural field, procurement operations were intensified and procurement prices were fixed at levels remunerative to the farmer. At the same time, the coverage of area under the new agricultural strategy was further widened so as to achieve a significant increase in agricultural output. Industrial licensing provisions were generally relaxed and several incentives were given in order to encourage the revival of industrial growth. A major plank of Government policy was to induce industry to seek export markets wherever home demand was slack. Since the pressure of prices eased in the busy season and industrial production continued to be sluggish, further measures were taken in the fiscal and monetary spheres to activate the economy. The Centre's budget for 1968-69 made a number of proposals to this end. The Reserve Bank reduced the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent as of March 2, 1968, and action was taken to reduce the level of short-term interest rates. The emphasis of selective credit controls was also on relaxation, taking into account the price behaviour of concerned commodities.

In the field of trade policy, the measures to promote exports which were introduced along with devaluation of the rupee in 1966 were continued with certain modifications. Cash assistance for exports in a few selected cases was enlarged and linked to export performance, credit arrangements for exports were strengthened and export duties on jute goods, tea and a few other items were reduced, while the export duty on leather was abolished. The budget for 1968-69 provided some fiscal incentives for the development of export markets and promotion of exports of Indian technical services and know-how. The import licensing policy, which was considerably liberalised after the devaluation of the rupee in June 1966 to enable the priority industries to work at full capacity, continued to be operative during the year under review. A feature of the latest import policy announced on April 1, 1968 is that a boost in exports would enable the exporter to obtain import licences on a more liberal basis while failure to increase exports upto a specified margin would invite penalty.

The impact of successive droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67 which caused a fall in national income was reflected in the budgetary resources and expenditure of the Government. Reflecting the recessionary trends in the economy, tax receipts showed declines from the budgeted levels, while under capital receipts sizeable declines took place under foreign loans and small savings. Expenditure increased partly because of the grant of increases in dearness allowance to Government em-

ployees and partly due to the need for avoiding accentuation of recessionary trends in the economy. Grants to States had to be stepped up on account of additional assistance for relief operations to the States affected by floods, cyclones and earthquakes. Moreover, there were sizeable outgoes from the Central exchequer on account of loans to meet the deficits of the States as well as of the departmental and other public undertakings of the Centre which felt the impact of the recession. Since a sharp reduction in Government spending in step with the decline in resources would have strengthened the recessionary forces, an effort was made to make a judicious re-adjustment in outlays so as to minimise the impact on economic activity.

The combined budgetary deficit of the Centre and the States increased from Rs. 307 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 403 crores* in 1967-68 (R.E.). The deficit of the Centre increased from Rs. 295 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 300 crores@ in 1967-68 as against a nominal surplus of Rs. 1 crore budgeted for the year. The budget for 1968-69 has been framed with the object of providing a stimulus to the economy through encouraging savings and investment. The gap between aggregate resources and disbursements is expected to be Rs. 315 crores, which would be reduced to Rs. 289 crores if the receipts from budget proposals are taken into account.

An important development during the year was the initiation by the Government of several major steps to institute social control over banks. Although in recent years, the Indian banking system has made rapid strides both functionally and in terms of geographical coverage, a good deal of concern has been expressed from the point of view of their role in furthering the basic economic and social objectives of our national policy. For various historical reasons, the bulk of bank advances tend to be directed to the large and medium-scale industries and big and established business houses, while agriculture, small-scale industries and exports — the emerging priority sectors — have not been receiving adequate attention. The objective of social control is to introduce necessary reforms in banking in order to remove these deficiencies and to promote a more purposeful distribution of credit consistent with the basic economic and social objectives. Although some effort has been made by the banking system in this direction in recent years, much more needs to be done.

The Social Control scheme envisages both organisational and legislative measures for purposes of achieving these objectives. It was felt that it would be advantageous to have a forum where the relative claims of the various sectors of the economy could be discussed together with the resources available and the ways and means of augmenting them, and appropriate guideline worked out. With this broad objective, the National Credit Council was set up in December 1967, with the following terms of reference :

(*a*) To assess the demand for bank credit from the various sectors of the economy;

(*b*) to determine priorities for the grant of loans and advances or for investment, having regard to the availability of resources and the requirements of the priority sectors, in particular, agriculture, small-scale industries and exports ;

(*c*) to co-ordinate lending and investment policies as between commercial and co-operative banks and specialised agencies to ensure the optimum and efficient use of the overall resources, and

(*d*) to consider other allied issues as may be be referred to it by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Following the announcement of the policy of social control, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, was introduced in the *Lok Sabha* on December 23, 1967. It was considered by a Select Committee of the *Lok Sabha* and was passed by the *Lok Sabha* on August 6, 1968. The Bill is currently being considered by the *Rajya Sabha*†.

The amending Bill seeks to reconstitute the Boards of Directors of banks so that not less than 51 per cent of the total number of mem-

* According to latest estimates, the combined deficit works out to Rs. 321 crores.
@ Rs. 218 crores according to the latest estimates.
† The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the *Rajya Sabha*.

bers of the Board are persons having specialised knowledge or practical experience in accountancy, agriculture, rural economy, small-scale industries, co-operation, banking, economics, finance, law and other matters which are useful to the banking company; of these, at least two should represent agriculture and rural economy, co-operation and small-scale industries. The directors in the majority sector should not have substantial interest in and/or be employed in large and medium-size industrial or business undertakings. The Reserve Bank will also have wider powers to appoint directors or observers on the board of a commercial bank. At the executive level, each bank is to have a professional banker as a fulltime chairman to be appointed for a period not exceeding five years at a time and whose appointment, removal or termination of appointment would require the approval of the Reserve Bank. The scope of the Reserve Bank's power to issue directives to a banking company is to be widened to cover matters having a bearing on monetary stability, sound economic growth, interest of the depositors and equitable allocation and efficient use of resources. The Government is to be empowered to acquire the business of a particular bank, after providing for compensation, if it fails more than once to comply with the directions issued to it, relating to its advances policy or to matters involving broader issues of economy policy.

The Amendment also seeks to prohibit the grant of any new loans or advances whether secured or unsecured to directors and the concerns in which they are interested as directors, partners, employees, managers, managing agents, guarantors or substantial shareholders.

While the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, is still on the anvil, banks having deposits of Rs. 10 crores and above, have already initiated action to reconstitute their Boards of Directors.

The legislative provisions would apply only in respect of the Indian scheduled banks. However, each foreign bank is also expected to set up an Advisory Board following, more or less, the same pattern as prescribed for the Indian banks. The foreign banks also have initiated action to set up Advisory Boards in consonance with the objectives and spirit of the legislation under consideration.

Apart from action on the administrative and legislative sides, it is also proposed to take further follow-up action to help achieve the objectives of social control. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance announced in *Lok Sabha* on December 14, 1967, that Government would soon set up a Commission to examine and report on matters which affect the development of the banking industry. The terms of reference of the Commission, its composition and allied matters are to be announced in due course.

PRICE AND OUTPUT TRENDS

Prices

The uptrend in prices noticed during the previous four years continued till October 1967, but thereafter the general price level showed a perceptible downward trend. Thus, the behaviour of commodity prices in 1967-68 was marked by two distinct phases: a continuously rising phase during the first half of the year (end-March—mid-October 1967) and a declining phase during the second half (mid-October 1967—end-March 1968). In the first phase, the general index recorded an increase of 10.4 per cent from 202.9 on March 25, 1967 to 224.1 on October 14, 1967 which was followed by an almost equal decline of 10.5 per cent from 224.1 on October 14, 1967 to 200.6 on March 30, 1968. However, the financial year 1967-68 as a whole closed with a fall, *albeit* marginal, of 1.1 per cent as against an increase of 16.6 per cent in 1966-67, 15.2 per cent in 1965-66 and about 9 per cent each in 1964-65 and 1963-64 (Table 1).

The largest contribution to the decline in the overall index in 1967-68 came from "Industrial Raw Materials" which recorded a fall of 17.1 per cent as against a rise of 12.5 per cent in 1966-67. This was followed by "Manufactures" which declined by 2.9 per cent, while the same group had shown a rise

Table 1. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base : 1952-53 = 100)

	Weight	End of March			% variation of		% Variation of Annual Averages	
		1966	1967	1968	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	1966-67 over 1965-66	1967-68 over 1966-67
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. All commodities	**1,000**	**174·0**	**202·9**	**200·6**	**+16·6**	**− 1·1**	**+15·9**	**+11·0**
1. Food Articles	504	175·3	217·9	226·5	+24·3	+ 3·9	+18·4	+21·2
(a) Cereals	193	156·2	194·2	201·5	+24·3	+ 3·8	+17·8	+20·8
(b) Pulses	42	155·4	234·4	222·6	+50·8	− 5·0	+21·8	+41·0
2. Liquor and Tobacco	21	127·5	128·0	156·5	+ 0·4	+22·3	− 4·6	+ 4·8
3. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	30	160·3	172·9	186·7	+ 7·9	+ 8·0	+10·9	+ 8·5
4. Industrial Raw Materials ..	155	210·0	236·3	196·0	+12·5	−17·1	+20·9	− 4·2
5. Manufactures	290	157·3	167·5	162·6	+ 6·5	− 2·9	+ 9·2	+ 1·5
(a) Intermediate Products ..	41	184·5	221·7	199·1	+20·2	−10·2	+18·7	+ 3·5
(b) Finished Products	249	152·9	158·6	156·6	+ 3·7	− 1·3	+ 7·4	+ 1·2

of 6.5 per cent during the previous year. The price indices of all other commodity groups recorded increases. The group "Food Articles", which was largely responsible for the deteriorating price situation during the earlier years showed a much smaller rise of 3.9 per cent in 1967-68, as compared with a substantial increase of 24.3 per cent in the previous year.

The extent of decline in the price level during 1967-68, though moderate, was significant since it had occurred after four years of successive and large price increases. The fall in the price level over the year as a whole was, however, due mainly to the easing of the price situation during the second half of 1967-68 consequent upon a sizeable improvement in agricultural output. The Weekly General Index of Wholesale Prices (*Base:* 1952-53=100) moved up from 202.9 on March 25, 1967 to 222.4 on July 15, 1967, and after a temporary decline between mid-July and mid-September 1967, further moved up to 224.1 on October 14, 1967. The Index started declining thereafter and reached a low of 198.8 on March 2, 1968 and closed on March 30, 1968 at 200.6. Thus, by end-March 1968, the Index had shown a seasonal fall of 10.5 per cent over the peak level reached in mid-October 1967. This busy season price decline stands in sharp contrast to the contra-seasonal increases during the busy seasons of the previous two years. The extent of the seasonal decline in prices during the year is also significant, as during the earlier bumper crop year of 1964-65 the seasonal fall was only 5.4 per cent. Even in 1961-62 and 1962-63, when there was comparative price stability, the seasonal fall in Wholesale Price Index was of the order of only 1.2 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively.

Food Articles

Prices of "Food Articles" showed a marginal rise of 3.9 per cent in 1967-68 as compared with increases of 24.3 per cent during 1966-67, 14.1 per cent during 1965-66, and 8.9 per cent and 14.2 per cent during 1964-65 and 1963-64, respectively (Table 2). Thus, during the five years ending 1967-68, the

index for "Food Articles" rose by as much as 83 per cent. In 1967-68, among cereals, the increase was sharp in respect of rice (14.4 per cent), while wheat, bajra and jowar registered declines of the order of 2.3 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 17.3 per cent, respectively. The sharp increase in the rice prices over the year as a whole was accounted for mainly by a rise of 27 per cent in the lean season of 1967 consequent upon a serious shortfall in its output in 1966-67 season. In the harvesting season of 1967-68, rice prices registered a decline upto December 1967 following a sharp improvement in output and larger market arrivals. Thereafter, prices again edged upwards, the price index for rice which stood at 190.5 at the end of December 1967 rising to 207.7 by the end of March 1968. The price index for wheat receded from 190.1 on March 25, 1967 to 174.4 on April 29, 1967, but moved up thereafter, touching 220.9 on July 22, 1967. At the end of 1967-68, the index stood at 185.8, registering a decline of 2.3 per cent over the previous year. Under "Other Food Articles," commodities which showed declines were "edible oils", (27.7 per cent) and "pulses" (5.0 per cent). The prices of sugar and gur, on the other hand, registered notable increases of 14.7 per cent and 60.9 per cent, respectively, during the year 1967-68. The rise in sugar prices was caused by a shortfall in sugar output, which in turn was partly due to low sugarcane output and partly the result of diversion of sugarcane for gur and khandsari manufacture. Partial decontrol of sugar in August 1967 also contributed to the rise in sugar prices.

Table 2. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Food Articles

(Base : 1952-53 = 100)

	Weight	End of March			% Variation of		% Variation of Annual Averages	
		1966	1967	1968	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	1966-67 over 1965-66	1967-68 over 1966-67
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Food Articles	**504**	**175·3**	**217·9**	**226·5**	**+24·3**	**+ 3·9**	**+18·4**	**+21·2**
1. Cereals	193	156·2	194·2	201·5	+24·3	+ 3·8	+17·8	+20·8
(a) Rice	113	157·6	181·6	207·7	+15·2	+14·4	+21·6	+19·9
(b) Wheat	53	136·1	190·1	185·8	+39·7	− 2·3	+14·7	+27·4
(c) Jowar	10	194·7	215·3	200·4	+10·6	— 6·9	+ 0·9	+14·3
(d) Bajra	5	183·0	252·8	209·0	+38·1	−17·3	+12·8	+16·0
2. Pulses	42	155·4	234·4	222·6	+50·8	− 5·0	+21·8	+41·0
3. Milk and Ghee	84	163·4	199·2	219·5	+21·9	+10·2	+12·7	+18·8
4. Edible oils	47	266·1	313·6	226·8	+17·9	−27·7	+29·8	− 6·1
5. Sugar	18	161·0	174·0	199·6	+ 8·1	+14·7	+ 6·6	+12·7
6. Gur	30	147·6	276·3	444·6	+87·2	+60·9	+30·5	+117·1

Industrial Raw Materials

During 1967-68, the prices of "Industrial Raw Materials" registered a decline of 17.1 per cent as against an increase of 12.5 per cent in 1966-67 (Table 3). Except raw cotton which increased by 9.2 per cent (against 16.5 per cent in 1966-67), all other important commodities in this group registered declines in 1967-68, the decline being substantial in the case of oilseeds (28.5 per cent) and raw jute (14.0 per cent). Consequent upon

Table 3. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Industrial Raw Materials and Manufactures

(Base : 1952-53 = 100)

	Weight	End of March			% Variation of		% Variation of Annual Averages	
		1966	1967	1968	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	1966-67 over 1965-66	1967-68 over 1966-67
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Industrial Raw Materials	**155**	**210·0**	**236·3**	**196·0**	**+12·5**	**−17·1**	**+20·9**	**— 4·2**
1. Fibres	61	189·5	192·5	185·4	+ 1·6	— 3·7	+16·1	— 5·2
(a) Cotton Raw	32	128·4	149·6	163·3	+16·5	+ 9·2	+ 7·8	+14·0
(b) Jute Raw	23	278·1	252·2	216·8	— 9·3	−14·0	+21·5	−20·7
2. Oilseeds	60	263·8	315·0	225·2	+19·4	−28·5	+24·9	— 5·1
(a) Groundnuts	27	253·8	298·4	190·3	+17·6	−36·2	+28·8	−16·0
Manufactures	**290**	**157·3**	**167·5**	**162·6**	**+ 6·5**	**— 2·9**	**+ 9·2**	**+ 1·5**
1. Intermediate Products ..	41	184·5	221·7	199·1	+20·2	−10·2	+18·7	+ 3·5
2. Finished Products	249	152·9	158·6	156·6	+ 3·7	— 1·3	+ 7·4	+ 1·2
(a) Cotton Manufactures ..	91	146·8	153·9	157·4	+ 4·8	+ 2·3	+ 6·6	+ 4·0
(b) Jute Manufactures ..	37	165·1	146·1	130·2	−11·5	−10·9	+ 3·8	−13·9
(c) Oilcakes	10	238·3	290·8	244·5	+22·0	−15·9	+16·4	+ 3·5

the marked increase in the groundnut crop, prices of groundnuts declined by 36.2 per cent during the year. An additional factor contributing to the decline in prices of oilseeds was larger imports of soyabean oil from the U.S. under P.L. 480, which helped to ease the pressure on the internal supplies of oil. The rise in raw cotton prices resulted from large purchases by mills due to uncertainty of imports as a sequel to the devaluation of sterling and the anxiety on their part to build up stocks which were depleted during the last two years. Besides, the statutory price control on raw cotton was lifted and minimum support prices were fixed for the 1967-68 season at 5 to 10 per cent higher than floor prices of the previous year.

Liquor and Tobacco and Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants

The price index of the group "Liquor and Tobacco" went up substantially by 22.3 per cent in 1967-68 as against a fractional rise of 0.4 per cent during 1966-67. This was largely due to a rise of 20.3 per cent in the price of tobacco, partly because of the increase in excise duties on cigarettes in the 1967-68 budget and partly higher tobacco exports during the year. The group "Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants" also recorded a rise of 8.0 per cent, almost the same as last year (7.9 per cent). The rise was due to increases in the prices of coal (26.7 per cent) and mineral oils (7.3 per cent). Prices of coal rose following decontrol with effect from July 24, 1967 and the rise in the prices of mineral oils was caused by tax increases on petroleum products.

Manufactures

The price index of "Manufactures" declined by 2.9 per cent in 1967-68 as compared with increases of 6.5 per cent in 1966-67 and 11.4 per cent in 1965-66 (Table 3). In fact, the "Manufactures" prices declined for the first time since the beginning of 1960's. The fall was larger in 'intermediate products' (10.2 per cent), while 'finished products' showed a marginal decline (1.3 per cent). Among

'intermediate products', notable declines were registered by linseed oil (41.0 per cent), tin (29.8 per cent), leather (7.0 per cent) and cotton yarn (3.1 per cent). This rise was partly offset by increases in prices of coir yarn (8.0 per cent), brass (4.0 per cent) and copper (2.7 per cent).

Among 'finished products', with the exception of 'cotton manufactures' which rose by 2.3 per cent, there was substantial fall in prices of agriculture-based products like jute textiles (10.9 per cent) and oilcakes (15.9 per cent), attributable mainly to a sharp increase in the output of raw jute and oilseeds. An additional factor affecting jute goods was a fall in the overseas demand. The price index for cotton manufactures rose partly because of rise in raw cotton prices and partly because of a price rise allowed in the case of controlled varieties of cloth. The prices of some other finished goods also declined, but marginally, such as woollen manufactures (3.0 per cent) and silk and rayon manufactures (4.3 per cent). On the other hand, the prices of metal products, chemicals and machinery and transport equipment showed increases of 8.3 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively.

Consumer Prices

Reflecting the trend in wholesale prices, particularly of foodgrains, the All-India Consumer Price Index for Working Class (*Base :* 1949=100) rose from 200 in March 1967 to 217 in October 1967, but, thereafter, it started falling and reached 214 in December 1967. However, in January 1968, the Index rose by 6 points to 220, partly on account of the Government's decision to abolish the subsidy on imported wheat and reduce the subsidy on rice and milo with effect from January 1, 1968. Again, in sympathy with the falling trend in wholesale prices, the Index declined to 217 in February 1968 and further to 213 in March 1968. Over the year as a whole (March 1967 to March 1968) the Index registered an increase, though of a lower order of 6.5 per cent as compared with 14.9 per cent during 1966-67.

Available regional data show that the increases were prominent in respect of some centres like Gauhati (29.8 per cent) and Cuttack (9.7 per cent). The increases ranged between 7 and 11 per cent in Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore and between 5 and 8 per cent in Nagpur, Sholapur and Kanpur.

OUTPUT

The improvement in price situation in the latter half of 1967-68 was attributable mainly to a substantial increase in agricultural output. Food scarcity which afflicted the economy during the last two years eased to a large extent and the supply position of agricultural-based raw materials also improved. The improvement in agricultural production can be viewed properly in the light of previous year's situation. The year 1966-67 had turned out to be another year of low production, the index number of agricultural production (*Base:* 1949-50=100) falling marginally by 0.2 per cent from 132.7 in 1965-66 to 132.4 in 1966-67. Among agricultural commodities, output of foodgrains, oilseeds, fibres and plantation crops had increased, though to a small extent; the increase was, however, offset by sharp declines in production of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops. Among major foodgrains, while wheat, bajra and jowar showed increases, the output of rice and pulses had recorded declines. Among important non-foodgrain crops, while production of cotton, jute and groundnut had recorded increases, that of sugarcane had shown a sharp decline.

Agricultural production during 1967-68 showed a significant rise and according to provisional data the overall production was even higher than the record harvest in 1964-65. Foodgrains production in 1967-68 reached a record level of about 95.6 million tonnes ; non-foodgrain crops with the exception of sugarcane, also showed sizeable improvement in their output. According to current estimates, output of groundnut (nuts-in-shell), raw cotton and raw jute is placed at 5.8 million tonnes, 5.9 million bales and 6.4 million bales respectively. The output of sugarcane (in terms of gur) is expected to remain at the 1966-67 level of 9.5 million tonnes.

Among foodgrains, output of rice had declined slightly by 0.7 per cent to 30.4 million tonnes in 1966-67. This decline was on top of a sharp decline in production of 21.5 per cent in 1965-66. However, as a result of generally favourable climatic conditions and the various schemes undertaken for raising yields, the output of rice during 1967-68 rose by about 24 per cent to 37.9 million tonnes. Output of wheat had risen by 9.6 per cent to 11.4 million tonnes in 1966-67, mainly because of increase in area and favourable weather conditions. Wheat production in 1967-68 rose by 45.4 per cent to 16.6 million tonnes. Production of other cereals (other than rice and wheat) had increased by nearly 3 million tonnes to 24.1 million tonnes during 1966-67; the increase was shared by all the coarse grains. Output of other cereals in 1967-68 was substantially higher at 29 million tonnes. Production of pulses which had recorded a further decline from 9.8 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 8.3 million tonnes in 1966-67, increased substantially during 1967-68 to reach 12.2 million tonnes.

Among commercial crops, production of cotton during 1966-67 at 49.31 lakh bales (of 180 kgs. each) had shown an increase of 3.6 per cent over the output of 1965-66. Cotton output during 1967-68 is expected to be 20 per cent higher than in 1966-67. Production of raw jute during 1966-67 at 53.58 lakh bales (partially revised estimates) had recorded a substantial rise of about 20 per cent over that in 1965-66. This increase was mainly on account of higher yield, since the area sown was only 5.5 per cent larger than in 1965-66. Output of mesta in 1966-67 at 12.14 lakh bales was, however, lower by about 6 per cent than in the previous year, largely because of inadequate rainfall and shrinkage in area. According to the final estimate for 1967-68 season, the production of jute is placed at 63.69 lakh bales, surpassing marginally the previous peak level of 63.58 lakh bales reached in 1961-62. The all-India second estimate for mesta also showed an increase of 2.1 per cent in area as compared with the corresponding adjusted estimate for the previous season. According to the estimates of I.J.M.A., the combined output of jute and mesta during the year is expected to be of the order of 76 lakh bales.

Production of major oilseeds during 1966-67 at 6.41 million tonnes had recorded a rise of only 1.1 per cent as compared with the output of 6.35 million tonnes in 1965-66. Output of groundnut at 4.41 million tonnes had shown a rise of 4.3 per cent over the partially revised estimate of 4.23 million tonnes in 1965-66. Among other major oilseeds, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum and linseed had recorded declines in output. Though official estimates of production for all oilseeds for 1967-68 are not available, the overall output is expected to show a sizeable increase. According to the final estimate the output of groundnut during 1967-68 is placed at about 5.83 million tonnes (nuts-in-shell).

Production of sugarcane in 1966-67 (in terms of gur) at 9.5 million tonnes showed a sharp fall of nearly 22 per cent over the previous year, while the area under cultivation declined by 16.2 per cent to 2.3 million hectares. This was due mainly to severe drought conditions and lack of adequate irrigation at the time of sowing. A part of the shrinkage in area was reported to be due to the diversion of some area from sugarcane to high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice and millets. Production of sugarcane (in terms of gur) during the 1967-68 season is likely to be around the last year's level of 9.5 million tonnes. Production of coffee during 1966-67 reached a record level of 78.3 thousand tonnes, registering an increase of 22.6 per cent over the previous year. During 1967-68 ,the crop is expected to be lower at 70.5 thousand tonnes. Production of tea during 1967 touched a record high of 380.2 million kgs., registering an increase of 1.4 per cent over the previous year. Output of tobacco during 1966-67 at 3.50 lakh tonnes was higher by 17 per cent as against 2.98 lakh tonnes produced in 1965-66. This increase was attributed partly to an increase in area and partly to favourable weather conditions.

Industrial Output : While agricultural output showed notable improvement during the year, the rate of increase in industrial production continued to slow down. The average General Index of Industrial Production (*Base* : 1956=100) at 193.5 for 1967 showed an increase of only 1.4 per cent over the year compared with a rise of 2.4 per cent in 1966, 5.8 per cent in 1965, 6.3 per cent in 1964, more than 8 per cent per annum during the period 1961-63 and 11 per cent in 1960.

Table 4 presents the quarterly growth rates of industrial production since the beginning of 1963, while Table 5 gives the monthly General Index of Industrial Production during the seven years 1961 to 1967.

Table 4. Trends in Quarterly Averages of Index Numbers of Industrial Production

(Base: 1956 = 100)

		General Index (1)	Percentage increase over the corresponding quarter of the previous year (2)
1963	January-March ..	163·4	—
	April-June	161·6	—
	July-September ..	165·0	—
	October-December ..	173·1	—
1964	January-March ..	177·9	+ 8·9
	April-June	169·9	+ 5·1
	July-September ..	177·8	+ 7·8
	October-December ..	185·5	+ 7·2
1965	January-March ..	189·9	+ 6·7
	April-June ..	187·5	+12·0
	July-September ..	185·8	+ 5·9
	October-December ..	187·8	+ 3·4
1966	January-March ..	191·5	+ 1·4
	April-June	192·6	+ 2·7
	July-September ..	190·4	+ 2·5
	October-December ..	195·8	+ 4·3
1967	January-March ..	194·6	+ 1·6
	April-June	193·2	+ 0·3
	July-September ..	195·3	+ 2·6
	October-December ..	197·8	+ 1·0

During 1967, except for the third quarter July-September 1967 when the rate of increase over the corresponding quarter of 1966 was 2.6 per cent, the rate of growth in the other three quarters of 1967 averaged only one per cent. As seen from Table 4, the deceleration in the growth rate, which had set in towards the end of 1965, persisted during 1967. The near stagnation in industrial output in 1967 was the cumulative impact of various adverse factors operating in the economy since the year 1965. During 1965 and 1966, industrial activity in a number of industries was adversely affected by shortages of raw materials, power and components and spares, uncertain aid outlook and drought conditions. The deceleration of growth rate of 1966 and 1967 reflected large reductions in output of cotton and jute textiles, railway wagons and copper and brass manufactures, and a slowing down in the rate of growth in other industries such as sugar and chemicals, and finished steel. Output in cotton textile industry which accounts for 32 per cent of the total weightage of industrial production index was affected by a fall in internal demand consequent on reduction in real incomes of a large section of rural households and diversion of urban purchasing power from manufactured goods to foodgrains due to a sharp rise in the prices of the latter. Accumulation of large stocks in 1965 resulted in a cut-back in production in 1966. Further, shortage of raw cotton arising from the widespread drought conditions also influenced the output of cotton textiles in 1967. The fall in the output of jute textiles in 1966 resulted from shortage of raw jute. In 1967, slackening world demand and declining unit values were the main factors influencing the output of jute goods. The drought also affected the output of other agriculture-based industries, such as sugar and vanaspati. A wide cross section of the basic and the capital goods industries faced slackened demand as public sector investment outlays did not expand and the investment activity in the private sector was rather sluggish.

However, a few industries recorded increases in output, viz., electric lamps, electric fans, cables and wires, and radio receivers. Among the metallurgical group, production in the aluminium industry showed an impressive increase in 1967, facilitated by the substantial expansion undertaken in the previous years and increased utilisation of capacity. The output of basic industrial chemicals continued to rise during 1967, though at a much lower rate than in 1966.

The rise of 1.4 per cent in the average General Index was thus the net result of: (i) larger increases as compared with 1966, notably in electric cables and wires, aluminium manufacturing, fertilisers and electric lamps; (ii) smaller increases as compared with 1966,

Table 5. Index Numbers of Industrial Production

(Base : *1956 = 100*)

Month	Seasonally Adjusted Index							Percentage Variation of					
	1961 (1)	1962 (2)	1963 (3)	1964 (4)	1965 (5)	1966 (6)	1967 (7)	(2) over (1) (8)	(3) over (2) (9)	(4) over (3) (10)	(5) over (4) (11)	(6) over (5) (12)	(7) over (6) (13)
January ..	138·3	152·3	164·2	178·8	189·1	184·7	197·2	+10·1	+ 7·8	+ 8·9	+ 5·8	− 2·3	+ 6·8
February ..	137·4	149·1	163·9	176·1	186·7	194·8	189·7	+ 8·5	+ 9·9	+ 7·4	+ 6·0	+ 4.3	− 2·6
March ...	142·2	157·7	162·0	178·8	195·1	195·0	197·0	+10·9	+ 2·7	+10·4	+ 9·1	— 0·1	+ 1·0
April ...	139·1	152·2	159·6	169·9	185·0	192·9	186·2	+ 9·4	+ 4·9	+ 6·5	+ 8.9	+ 4·3	− 3·5
May	138·8	151·4	164·0	166·2	185·7	190·3	194·3	+ 9·1	+ 8·3	+ 1·3	+11·7	+ 2·5	+ 2·1
June	139·6	151·0	161·3	173·5	191·6	194·7	199·1	+ 8·2	+ 6·8	+ 7·6	+10·4	+ 1·6	+ 2·3
July	134·9	148·9	166·6	178·1	190·2	188·9	192·1	+10·4	+11·9	+ 6·9	+ 6·8	− 0·7	+ 1·7
August ..	140·0	154·6	165·6	173·5	185·2	191·0	196·3	+10·4	+ 7·1	+ 4·8	+ 6·7	+ 3·1	+ 2·8
September ..	140·4	150·2	162·9	181·6	183·4	191·3	197·6	+ 7·0	+ 8·5	+11·5	+ 1·0	+ 4·3	+ 3·3
October ..	139·9	148·8	170·3	181·3	180·8	190·5	196·6	+ 6·4	+14·4	+ 6·5	− 0·3	+ 5·4	+ 3·2
November ..	141·4	162·8	173·7	186·1	193·0	195·9	198·8	+15·1	+ 6·7	+ 7·1	+ 3·7	+ 1·5	+ 1·5
December ..	140·6	159·6	175·4	189·1	191·5	200·9	197·9	+ 13·5	+ 9·9	+ 7·8	+ 1·3	+ 4·9	− 1·5
General Index Annual Average	**141·0@**	**152·9@**	**167·3@**	**177·8**	**188·1**	**192·6**	**195·3**	**+ 8·4**	**+ 9·4**	**+ 6·3**	**+ 5·8**	**+ 2·4**	**+ 1·4**

@ For these years, the annual averages do not tally with the actual averages of the monthly indices. This is due to the non-availability of revised monthly indices for those years.

among others; in cement, electric motors, transformers, bicycles and paper; and (iii) declines in the output of pig iron, finished steel, industrial machinery, cotton and woollen textiles and sugar.

Group-wise, while output of *intermediate goods* industries recorded a higher rate of increase than in the previous year, that of *basic* industries and *capital goods* industries rose at a smaller rate. Output of *consumer goods* industries, however, declined in contrast to a rise in the preceding year. The rise in *basic* industries was 2.1 per cent as against 5.1 per cent last year and in *capital goods* industries 1.2 per cent, that is, the same as in 1966. In the *intermediate goods* group, there was a significant rise of 8.8 per cent as compared with 1.7 per cent in 1966. The output of *consumer goods* industries slumped by 3.6 per cent as against an increase of 0.7 per cent in the previous year.

Within the *basic industries* group, aluminium manufacturing recorded the largest increase of 32 per cent, followed by brass manufacture (13 per cent) and electricity (11 per cent). Cement output increased by 2 per cent compared with an increase of 5 per cent in 1966. This was probably largely due to lower off-take by the public sector. Output of finished steel declined by 11 per cent during 1967, being affected by slackness in demand and, to some extent, also by labour troubles in two units in the public sector. The slower growth in coal consuming industries like steel, cement and textiles resulted in reduced coal output by 0.2 per cent in 1967 in contrast to an increase of 2.0 per cent in 1966 over the preceding year.

In *capital goods* industries, the largest rise was recorded by electric cables and wires, which rose by 39 per cent in 1967 compared with 8 per cent in 1966. Increases were also recorded by power transformers (9 per cent) and electric motors (5 per cent). The rate of increase in both these industries was, however, smaller than in 1966 (11 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively). Output declined in industrial machinery and internal combustion engines (7 per cent and 4 per cent) in contrast to increases recorded in 1966 (7 per cent and 12 per cent). Output of railway wagons declined substantially for the second year in succession, largely due to lower orders from Railways following sluggish growth in railway goods traffic, the fall in 1967 (28 per cent) being only slightly lower than in 1966 (33 per cent). The output of automobiles also was lower by 3 per cent in 1967 compared with 1966.

In *intermediate goods* industries, most of the major industries, except cotton spinning, recorded increased output compared with 1966. Among these, the industries showing significant rise in output were: fertilisers (23 per cent), petroleum products (21 per cent), paints, varnishes and lacquers (19 per cent), wood and cork except furniture (13 per cent) and structural clay products (10 per cent).

Among *consumer goods* industries, sizeable declines occurred in the output of sugar, sewing machines, cigarettes and woollen textiles. As against these, significant increases were noticed in radio receivers, electric lamps, electric fans and paper and paper products. Output of sugar in 1967 fell by 35 per cent due to shortage of sugarcane, in contrast to a rise of 4 per cent in 1966. Similarly, cigarettes output declined by 7 per cent in 1967 in contrast to a rise of 8 per cent in 1966. The declining trend noticed in sewing machines output in 1966 became more pronounced in 1967; the output declined in 1967 by 11 per cent as against 3 per cent in 1966. Output of woollen textiles also declined further by 5 per cent in 1967. In cotton weaving, while mill sector output declined by 2 per cent, output in the decentralised sector (i.e., power-looms and handlooms) increased by 3 per cent. An almost similar trend was noticed in cotton weaving in 1966; mill sector output in 1966 compared with 1965 had declined by 6 per cent, while decentralised sector had shown an increase of one per cent. The decline in the mill sector output in 1967 was due mainly to the observance of an extra holiday once a week upto April and once a fortnight thereafter upto the end of August 1967. The output of radio receivers and lamps increased by 19 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. Other industries where output showed a rise in 1967 were electric fans (7 per cent), footwear, other wearing apparel, etc. (6 per cent), paper and paper products (5 per cent), soap (4 per cent), glass and glass products (3 per cent), and bicycles and artificial silk textiles (2 per cent each).

POLICY MEASURES

The major problem which confronted the Indian economy during the larger part of 1967 was the deteriorating food situation. In 1966-67, there was wide-spread failure of rainfall over large parts of the country for the second year in succession. As a result, the foodgrains production remained depressed at 74 million tonnes, showing only a marginal improvement over that in 1965-66. Consequent on the steep fall in foodgrains production in the previous year, the pipeline stocks in the private sector were reported to be heavily drawn upon. Despite larger imports of 10.36 million tonnes in 1966, the stocks with the Central Government at the beginning of 1967 were at 8.90 lakh tonnes. The food prices were rising sharply. The main objectives of the food policy were therefore to build up substantial production potential through the adoption of new agricultural strategy, to arrest the rising trend in the foodgrains prices, to ensure adequate supplies of foodgrains and to continue the equitable distribution of available supplies through the system of public distribution, mainly with a view to providing relief to vulnerable sections of population. Apart from the overall shortage of food supplies, two consecutive bad years resulted in the emergence of problem of food shortages in a very acute form, accompanied by severe shortage of drinking water, the danger of outbreak of epidemics and a serious shortage of fodder for the cattle population particularly in Bihar and a few other pockets in U.P. Special programmes had, therefore, to be undertaken to meet the emergency situation, through despatching larger supplies, opening relief works to provide gratuitous relief for the aged and infirm, emergency feeding programmes, free kitchens, construction of tube wells for drinking water, cattle relief, etc.

With a view to augmenting internal supplies, foodgrains were imported to the extent of 8.67 million tonnes in 1967 as against 10.36 million tonnes in 1966 and 7.46 million tonnes in 1965. Imports under P.L. 480 during 1967 were of the order of 5.84 million tonnes as against 8.21. million tonnes during 1966.

Procurement operations were intensified during 1966-67 with the result that despite very low carry-over stocks and extensive drought conditions for the second year in succession in several States, Government could procure 4.3 million tonnes of foodgrains as against 4.0 million tonnes procured during 1965-66. In order to assist the intensive procurement, programme, zonal restrictions on movement of foodgrains were continued.

The system of public distribution of foodgrains was generally maintained during 1966-67. The number of ration/fair price shops increased further from 1.36 lakhs at the end of 1966 to 1.42 lakhs at the end of December 1967, covering 31 million people under statutory rationing and 245 million under informal rationing making a total of 276 million, that is, a little more than half the total population.

The issue prices of coarse rice from Central stocks were raised on July 15, 1967 and again on January 1, 1968 by Rs. 11.81 to Rs. 80.00 and by Rs. 16.00 to Rs. 96.00 per quintal respectively, partly due to the upward revision of procurement-cum-purchase prices of rice and partly due to the decision to reduce subsidy on imported rice. The issue price of imported wheat was raised from Rs. 55.00 per quintal to Rs. 67.00 per quintal from January 1, 1968 in accordance with Government's decision to withdraw the element of subsidy on imported wheat.

The 1967-68 season, however, turned out to be very favourable; as a result of the production potential built up during the last few years and the favourable weather conditions, the prospects of agricultural production particularly those of foodgrains improved substantially. Official estimates placed the increase in foodgrains production at 29 per cent. Production of rice which has a significant impact on food situation is placed at a level substantially higher than that in the previous year. As a result, the market arrivals of kharif foodgrains showed substantial improvement over that in the corresponding period of the previous year, and prices of foodgrains showed a downward trend since October 1967.

In the context of the sizeable improvement in foodgrains production, the objectives of the food policy have been re-

oriented towards reducing progressively the country's dependence on imports and building up a sizeable buffer stock in the public sector which, if suitably managed, can play an important role in the overall price stabilisation policy besides facilitating the implementation of a rational food policy.

Although the gross production of foodgrains during 1967-68 is estimated to be 95.6 million tonnes, the quantity available for human consumption after allowing for animal feed, seed requirements and wastage would be around 84 million tonnes. As the inventories with the producers and in the pipeline were depleted severely during the preceding two years, some part of the additional foodgrains production may be expected to be diverted towards their replenishment. During 1967, stocks with the Central Government also declined sharply; these too need to be replenished during 1968. In view of these several considerations, it has been decided to build up a buffer stock of 3 million tonnes by the end of 1968. With this objective in view, it has been decided to maintain imports at a high level of 7.5 million tonnes in 1968. In this connection, an agreement with U.S. Government under P.L. 480 for the import of 3.5 million tonnes has already been signed. Imports upto July 10, 1968 aggregated 3.8 million tonnes.

The decision to build a buffer stock reinforces the importance of mounting a sustained procurement drive. On the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, a target of 7 million tonnes was fixed for kharif procurement. In respect of *wheat*, the target was originally fixed at one million tonnes.The pace of procurement of kharif crops for 1967-68 season was, slow in relation to the target. Total procurement by mid-July 1968 amounted to 5.83 million tonnes. In view of the slow pace of kharif procurement and because of the bumper wheat crop, the target of wheat procurement during the 1968-69 season was raised from one million tonnes to 2 million tonnes. and was achieved by June 1968. Also, as substantial increase in rabi crops was expected, a steep fall in prices was feared. Therefore, it was decided to remove movement restrictions on gram and barley throughout the country and to constitute a single food zone including Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi, for movement of all foodgrains. The Food Corporation of India was assigned a major role in the food procurement drive. During the first eight months of the 1967-68 kharif season the Corporation purchased 1.8 million tonnes of rice/paddy and 0.4 million tonnes of other cereals. Among rabi foodgrains, during the first three months (April-June) wheat purchases amounted to 1.4 million tonnes.

During 1967-68, also, the system of public distribution was generally maintained. However, in view of the improvement in the food situation, statutory rationing was relaxed in Kanpur, Delhi, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Siliguri.

In the first six months of 1968, the off-take of foodgrains from the Central Reserve Depots including supplies to State Governments was also lower at 3.34 million tonnes than in the first six months of 1967 (4.99 million tonnes). The stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments showed a continuous improvement since November 1967 reaching a level of 3.98 million tonnes at the end of June 1968 as compared with 2.01 million tonnes at end-June 1967.

In pursuance of the policy of ensuring remunerative prices to producers, the Union Government, on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, raised the minimum support prices of kharif cereals for the season 1967-68. Prices of paddy (standard variety) were raised by Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 7.00 per quintal and those of coarse grains by Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 6.00 per quintal. In respect of wheat for the 1966-67 crop (marketed in 1967-68), the minimum support prices of wheat were raised by Rs. 4.00 per quintal in the major wheat producing States and by Rs. 7.25 per quintal in other States. For the 1967-68 wheat crop (to be marketed in 1968-69), the minimum support prices were further increased by Rs. 2.50 per quintal in major wheat producing States and by Rs. 2.25 in other States.

In order to increase productivity in agriculture, the Government continued the new agricultural strategy the main ingredient of which is the High-yielding Varieties Pro-

gramme. Alongside, other programmes were also continued, such as (i) Intensive Agricultural Area Programme in selected areas for concentrated application of improved varieties, (ii) augmentation and intensive utilisation of irrigation, (iii) increasing supplies of inputs, such as fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, implements and machinery and (iv) special programme of multiple cropping through the introduction of short duration varieties. During the kharif season of 1967-1968, the coverage of a high-yielding varieties programme increased to about 2.39 million hectares, and the target for the whole of 1967-68 season was 6.49 million hectares. In respect of multiple cropping, the target for 1967-68 was to cover 3 million hectares. Arrangements were made to meet the full requirements of the High Yielding Varieties Programme in respect of foundation seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plant protection and equipment. During 1967-68, the use of fertilizer inputs is estimated to have increased substantially; the target of availability of fertilizers during 1967-68 was fixed at 2.20 million tonnes, as against the availability of 1.31 million tonnes in 1966-67.

As regards sugar, with a view to arresting the declining trend in the area under sugarcane and ensuring higher production of sugar, the Union Government decided to give various incentives to sugarcane growers and the sugar industry during 1967-68. The minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories was raised from Rs. 5.68 to Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or less. Government also decided on the policy of partial decontrol of sugar in August 1967, according to which Government would procure 60 per cent of production in 1967-68 subject to a minimum of 13 lakh tonnes for controlled distribution, and the balance of 40 per cent was permitted to be sold in the free market subject to issue of periodical release orders by Government. In order to enhance further the competitive position of factories to purchase sugarcane vis-a-vis gur and khandsari manufacturers, factories have been allowed a rebate of 50 per cent in the basic excise duty on sugar production in excess of 80 per cent of the production during the corresponding period of 1966-67. Reflecting the impact of the revised sugar policy, the output of sugar during the 1967-68 season till the end of March 1968 aggregated 20.75 lakh tonnes as against 20.13 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the previous year. Excise duty has been reduced by Rs. 8.35 per quintal, the benefit of which has been given to the consumer. Despite these measures, prices of sugar in the open market ruled very high during the period October 1967-February 1968. Gur prices also remained at a high level. Government, therefore, placed a ban on the use of gur for liquor manufacture and also enhanced the monthly sugar releases for controlled distribution and free sale in open market during April 1968.

Among industrial raw materials, the statutory price control on raw cotton which existed since 1943 (except for a short period in 1948) was lifted effective from September 1, 1967. However, to provide an incentive to cotton growers support prices have been announced which have been fixed at 5 to 10 per cent higher than the floor prices in the previous year, except in respect of Bengal Deshi. In order to augment supplies of raw cotton, imports were maintained; imports till July 6, 1968 totalled 6.68 lakh bales as against 6.18 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. For the season of 1967-68 (September-August) as a whole, imports are expected to be around 9.76 lakh bales. The system of permits for the movement of cotton for 1967-68 season was abolished. Working hours of the mills were normalised effective September 1, 1967.* However, in order to protect the legitimate interests of the consumer and the industry, in the wake of cotton decontrol, some restrictions were imposed on cotton stocks held by the mills. Cotton stocks were not to exceed the consumption requirements of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months for mills situated in Bombay and Ahmedabad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months elsewhere and 4 months for mills situated at distant places or which export 20 per cent or more of their production or

* Recently, the Ministry of Commerce announced the decontrol of 15 per cent more of cotton cloth with effect from May 2, 1968 with the result that only 25 per cent of cloth production would hereafter remain under control. The Ministry at the same time announced a 2 per cent increase in the price of the controlled cloth, though almost the entire increase would be absorbed by excise duty adjustments so that consumer would not have to pay more.

are meeting the defence demand.* In order to regulate the use of bank finance for transactions in cotton, the Reserve Bank fixed ceilings on credit against cotton and kapas in November 1967 at 85 per cent of outstanding levels in the corresponding month or the month immediately following the corresponding month in the previous year at the option of the bank. A minimum margin of 25 per cent for mills and 35 per cent for trade advances was fixed. Directives were also issued to State and Central Co-operative banks prescribing margins and ceiling limits on credit. In December 1967, the minimum margin requirements in regard to advances to Co-operative Cotton Mills were relaxed.** Futures trading in cotton continued to be banned.

In respect of raw jute, with a view to providing an incentive to growers, the minimum support price was raised by Rs. 13.40 per quintal and fixed at Rs. 107.17 per quintal for the 1967-68 season (for the bottom grade of Assam variety of jute delivered at Calcutta). In view of the good crop during 1966-67 followed by expectations of a bumper crop during 1967-68, the raw jute prices showed a downward trend since January 1967, which continued till November 1967. With a view to stabilising raw jute prices, besides the Government fixing purchase quotas for jute mills, the State Trading Corporation and the Jute Buffer Stock Association have entered the market on a large scale. As a result, the declining trend noticed in raw jute prices between January-November 1967 was arrested and the prices ruled generally at a little above the minimum support level particularly from January to March 1968. Hedge trading in jute goods, which was suspended from August 5, 1967 to December 31, 1967, was resumed from January 1, 1968.

In view of the anticipation of some improvement in supply position with respect to groundnuts, the output restrictions on vanaspati which were operative from February 1966 on a voluntary basis and were made statutory in March 1967 were withdrawn effective from September 5, 1967. Government have permitted the export of HPS groundnuts, within a limited ceiling effective from October 13, 1967. The levy of 20 per cent on groundnut oil imposed by the Government of Gujarat in 1966-67 remained in force during the major part of 1967-68. However, in view of the comfortable supply position of oil in the State, the levy was suspended initially for the period March 10, 1968 to June 1, 1968 and was again later extended upto July 27, 1968. The price of groundnut oil eased in the last few months of 1967 and consequently, the prices of vanaspati, too, were revised downwards from time to time.@ It has also been decided to import soyabean oil to the tune of 77,000 tonnes in 1968 under P. L. 480 as against 1,13,000 tonnes in the previous year in order to augment the supply of raw oils to the vanaspati manufacturers. The trading in hedge contracts in groundnut and groundnut oil continued to remain suspended.

With a view to checking recessionary trends and boosting industrial production, the process of liberalisation of industrial controls was carried forward during the year under review. In July 1967, price and distribution controls on all categories of coal (except distribution controls on coking coal required by metallurgical consumers, e.g., steel plants) were dispensed with. Similarly, price and distribution controls on all commercial vehicles (3 tonnes and above) and jeeps were also lifted in stages between May and September 1967. Since the Cement Allocation and Co-ordination Organisation (CACO), set up on January 1, 1966, did not succeed in ensuring proper distribution of cement throughout the country, the Government re-introduced the price and distribution control of cement and handed over the responsibility of distribution to the Cement Corporation of India with effect from January

* In this context, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation also took initiative in instructing its member mills in February 1968 not to keep more than 1½ months' requirements of stocks for mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad and 2½ months' requirements for mills in other centres. According to Press Communique issued by ICMF on May 9, 1968, the scheme was discontinued effective May 9, 1968 in view of the approaching monsoon and the end of cotton season.

** Subsequently, credit policy relating to cotton and kapas was liberalised in view of the improved supply position of indigenous cotton and kapas on April 2, 1968.

@ On April 30, 1968, a slight increase in vanaspati prices was allowed following an increase in groundnut oil prices.

1, 1968, when revised ex-factory prices of cement were also announced. The Government decided in January 1968 to delicense the manufacture of agricultural tractors and power tillers, and the present units have also been allowed to expand or diversify production without any fresh licence. In December 1967, conditions for diversification of output relating to foreign exchange involvement were relaxed, enabling the industries to import raw materials even if it involved additional foreign exchange outlay. The original relaxation regarding the diversification of output introduced in the middle of 1965 and extended further in October 1966 contained the proviso that the diversification of output should involve no additional foreign exchange expenditure either for raw materials or for plant equipments.

Other measures taken to promote industrial recovery included, (*i*) advance placing of orders on private firms by the public sector, such as, by the Railways for railway wagons, the Bokaro Steel Plant for structurals and Air-India International, Hindustan Tele-printers and Indian Telephones for various types of equipments, (*ii*) selective credit liberalisation for revival of home demand for certain products of engineering industries and (*iii*) liberalisation of export credit to induce producers to sell an increased share of their output in overseas markets. The emphasis of policy was to create conditions for increased production in a climate of relative price stability.

MONETARY AND BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

The monetary trends during 1967-68, by and large, reflected the overall underlying trends in the economy as a whole. During the preceding two years, substantial liquidity built up against the background of static real income created severe pressure on prices. However, during 1967-68, the rate of expansion in monetary resources (comprising currency with the public and aggregate deposits with banks) was lower, and with a spurt in real income, the pressure on prices eased.

The rate of expansion in money supply with the public, which had slowed down during 1966-67 to 9.3 per cent from 11.0 per cent in 1965-66, decelerated further to 8.1 per cent during 1967-68. The actual expansion in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 401 crores compared with Rs. 420 crores in 1966-67. The expansion in money supply, as in the previous year, was more marked in deposit money (Rs. 223 crores) than in currency component (Rs. 178 crores). The expansion in total monetary resources at Rs. 644 crores during 1967-68 was also smaller than in the previous year (Rs. 681 crores).

The constituents of money supply and the main factors responsible for its variations are indicated in the following table :

Table 6. Variations in Money Supply—Financial Year

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	1965-66 (1)	1966-67 (2)	1967-68 (3)
1. Currency with public ..	+ 265	+163	+178
2. Deposit Money ..	+184	+257	+223
3. Money Supply	+449	+420	+401
Factors Affecting Money Supply			
A. Net Bank Credit to Government Sector	+488@	+313†	+226
B. Net Bank Credit to Private Sector	+ 79@	+205	+192
C. Net Foreign Exchange Assets	− 24	− 16††	+ 17
D. Government's Net Currency Liabilities ..	+ 12	+ 23	+ 5
E. Net Non-Monetary Liabilities of the Banking System (Increase −)‡ ..	−106	−105	− 39

@ Adjusted for P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 deposits with banks in India other than the Reserve Bank of India.

† Excluding the effect of revaluation of certain assets of the Reserve Bank following the devaluation of the rupee.

†† Ignoring the effect of revaluation of foreign assets of the Reserve Bank following devaluation.

‡ Comprising mainly capital and reserves and the difference between other liabilities (mainly bills payable, accrued profits, etc.) and other assets (such as premises, furniture, debit balances under branch adjustments and items in course of collection).

The rate of expansion in money supply slowed down during 1967-68 mainly because of the slower growth in net bank credit to Government, which rose by about 5.6 per cent in 1967-68 as against an average annual increase of about 10 per cent in the past six years. The actual expansion in bank credit to Government showed a sharp decline from Rs. 313 crores* in 1966-67 to Rs. 226 crores in 1967-68, as a result mainly of smaller credit by the Reserve Bank to the Central Government. The rise in net bank credit to private sector at Rs. 192 crores was also smaller than that in the preceding year (Rs. 205 crores). The gross bank credit to the private sector comprising banks' advances and investments in private securities showed a smaller rise by Rs. 436 crores in 1967-68 as against Rs. 466 crores in 1966-67. The accretion to time deposits at Rs. 244 crores was smaller than in 1966-67 (Rs. 262 crores). The other factors which contributed to the expansion in money supply were a rise of Rs. 17 crores in net foreign exchange assets of banks as against a decline of Rs. 16 crores† in the preceding year and an increase of Rs. 5 crores in Government's net currency liabilities to the public (Rs. 23 crores in 1966-67). The combined expansionary impact of the above factors was offset to some extent by the rise of Rs. 39 crores in net non-monetary liabilities of the banking system which had risen by Rs. 105 crores in the previous year.

Seasonal Monetary and Banking Trends

While the contraction in money supply during 1967 slack season (May-October) was smaller, the expansion in 1967-68 busy season (November-April) was larger than in the previous season. During 1967 slack season money supply with the public showed a contraction of Rs. 63 crores—about half of that in the 1966 slack season, which was attributed to smaller decline in net bank credit to private sector (Rs. 146 crores as against Rs. 205 crores in the previous slack season). The 1967-68 busy season, which commenced against the background of a relatively large increase in agricultural output, has recorded the largest ever expansion in money supply of Rs. 542 crores as against Rs. 456 crores in the previous busy season. This expansion stemmed mainly from the record expansion of net bank credit to private sector at Rs. 410 crores (Rs. 358 crores in the 1966-67 busy season) and a rise of Rs. 110 crores in net foreign exchange assets of banks as against only Rs. 8 crores in the previous busy season. The sizeable increase in net foreign exchange assets this year reflects net drawings from the IMF, debt relief provided by some Consortium members, improvement in exports and continued low level of foreign exchange payments for imports. The rise of Rs. 66 crores in net bank credit to Government, on the other hand, was less than half of that witnessed in the 1966-67 busy season.

Banking trends during the slack season of 1967 have to be reviewed in the light of developments during the 1966-67 busy season, which had witnessed a faster rate of growth in bank credit against the backdrop of a further setback to economic activity. This necessitated the adoption of a stricter control over bank lendings to the private sector. The Reserve Bank, therefore, had advised banks to exercise care in extending credit, particularly with regard to unsecured advances as well as advances against commodities in short supply. In this context, the banks were also asked to make a careful review of their credit portfolio. The Bank had also reiterated its earlier mandate that at least 80 per cent of the increase in bank credit during the busy season should go to industrial borrowers and/or against import and export bills. As a measure of positive discouragement from borrowings in excess of Bank rate entitlement, the penalty rate of 10 per cent was made applicable even to small and occasional excess borrowing from the Reserve Bank upto one week, the rate rising by one per cent for a shortfall of one point or fraction thereof in a bank's net liquidity ratio below 30 per cent for continuous excess beyond a week. Despite these measures of restraints, credit expansion during the 1966-67 busy season was substantially higher at Rs. 426 crores as compared with Rs. 310 crores during the preceding busy season.

The credit policy for the 1967 slack season had also to reckon with continuing pressure on prices. Banks were, therefore, advised to

* Excluding the effect of revaluation of certain assets of the Reserve Bank following the devaluation of the rupee.
† Ignoring the effect of revaluation of certain assets of the Reserve Bank following the devaluation of the rupee.

secure a significant reduction in their advances against seasonal commodities and to exercise a strict control over advances against domestic commodities in short supply and unsecured advances. The contraction of credit in the slack season of 1967, covering broadly the first half of the financial year 1967-68, was larger at Rs. 102 crores as compared with that of Rs. 86 crores during the 1966 slack season. As a proportion of expansion in the preceding busy season, credit contraction in the 1967 slack season was 24 per cent as compared with 28 per cent in the 1966 slack season. This was mostly brought about by a decline in seasonal advances.

According to the security-wise classification of bank advances, advances against seasonal commodities registered a decline (Rs. 202 crores) in the 1967 slack season, which was about the same (Rs. 204 crores) as that in the 1966 slack season. This decline was, however, Rs. 31 crores larger than the expansion of credit against seasonal commodities in the 1966-67 busy season, mainly owing to a substantial reduction of Rs. 67 crores in sugar advances, reflecting a sharp fall in sugar production and consequent running down of stocks with mills. The decline in advances against foodgrains was also larger than the expansion in the preceding busy season, reflecting a rapid depletion of official stocks in the lean months of 1967. The reduction of Rs. 39 crores in advances against groundnuts and other oilseeds was more or less equal to the increase in the 1966-67 busy season. Advances against cotton and kapas showed a reduction of Rs. 65 crores as against an increase of Rs. 78 crores during the 1966-67 busy season, the smaller reduction in the 1967 slack season being attributable to lower reduction in stocks with mills as compared with an increase in the preceding busy season. The increase in non-seasonal advances slowed down considerably, amounting to Rs. 78 crores as against an increase of Rs. 260 crores in the 1966-67 busy season and of Rs. 90 crores during the preceding slack season. While advances against cotton textiles, iron and steel and engineering goods showed a larger expansion than in the 1966-67 busy season, those against other securities such as chemicals, dyes, electrical goods, assets of industrial concerns and shares of joint stock companies recorded either a smaller increase or an absolute reduction. Continued increases in advances against cotton textiles, iron and steel and engineering goods were mainly due to accumulation of stocks. Total secured advances of commercial banks registered a larger decline of Rs. 124 crores as compared with a decline of Rs. 114 crores in the 1966 slack season. Unsecured advances rose by Rs. 28 crores—slightly higher than in the previous slack season and against a fall of Rs. 8 crores in the 1966-67 busy season.

Accretion to deposits during the 1967 slack season was substantially smaller at Rs. 191 crores as compared with an increase of Rs. 265 crores recorded during the 1966 slack season. Consequently, the credit-deposit ratio declined by 6.8 percentage points from 77.1 per cent at end-April 1967 to 70.3 per cent at end-October 1967. In the 1966 slack season, this ratio had shown a larger decline of 8.8 percentage points to 68.1 per cent at the end of October 1966.

Table 7. Scheduled Commercial Bank Data—Slack Season.

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	1965	1966	1967
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Aggregate Deposits ..	+177·9	+264·9	+191·3
(a) Demand	+ 80·0	+ 84·8	+ 63·5
(b) Time	+ 97·9	+180·1	+127·8
2. Borrowings from R.B.I.	−122·8	− 29·8	− 36·1
3. Borrowings from S.B.I. and/or notified banks ..	− 2·4	+ 0·4	+ 2·5
4. Bank Credit	− 93·4	− 85·7	−101·8
5. Investments in Government Securities	+138·6	+298·2	+218·2
6. Cash Reserves	+ 21·6	+ 10·3	+ 23·6

Starting the 1967 slack season with a lower cash ratio than a year ago, banks added Rs. 24 crores to their cash reserves during the 1967 slack season as against Rs. 10 crores in the previous slack season, the cash ratio moving up from 6.1 per cent to 6.4 per cent as against a decline from 6.2 per cent to

6.0 per cent during the previous slack season. At the same time, they employed a larger amount than in the preceding slack season for reducing their borrowings from the Reserve Bank—Rs. 36 crores as compared with Rs. 30 crores—having started the 1967 slack season with these borrowings at a level which was Rs. 11 crores higher than a year ago. In the result, banks could step up their investments in Government securities only by Rs. 218 crores as compared with Rs. 298 crores during the 1966 slack season ; the investment-deposit ratio at 31.4 per cent at end-October 1967 was thus 2.9 percentage points lower than at end-October 1966.

The overall resources position of scheduled commercial banks during the 1967 slack season was much less comfortable than in the 1966 slack season. As a result, the trend of higher rates prevailing during the preceding busy season broadly continued during the earlier part of the 1967 slack season. In Bombay, the call rate@ stayed at the busy season's closing level of 6.0 per cent till the middle of May and ranged between 6.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent till the end of June. Thereafter, except for a temporary increase to 4.4—4.7 per cent between September 8 and 15, the rate ruled between 3.4 per cent and 4.2 per cent before closing the slack season at 3.7 per cent. During the preceding slack season, this rate had remained around 4 per cent throughout the season, except for a temporary rise to 4.3 per cent on May 13 and May 20, 1966. In Calcutta, the movement of call money rate was rather erratic. It fluctuated between a low of 3.1 per cent reached on July 14 and a high of 6.2 per cent reached on May 19, before closing the season at 3.1 per cent. During the preceding slack season, this rate had fluctuated between a low of 2.8 per cent and a high of 6.6 per cent to close at 3.7 per cent.

Busy Season 1967-68

Scheduled commercial bank credit showed a larger expansion of Rs. 508 crores during 1967-68 busy season as compared with Rs. 426 crores in the 1966-67 busy season and Rs. 310 crores in the busy season of 1965-66. The rate of credit expansion rose to 20 per cent from 19 per cent in the previous busy season.

Table 8. Scheduled Commercial Bank Data—Busy Season.

(Crores of Rupees)

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Aggregate Deposits ..	+213·9	+169·2	+220·1
(a) Demand	+120·6	+110·5	+120·3
(b) Time	+ 93·3	+ 58·7	+ 99·8
2. Borrowings from R.B.I.	+ 28·5	+ 40·8	+105.3
3. Borrowings from S.B.I. and/or notified banks ..	+ 4·7	+ 6·0	— 0·7
4. Bank Credit	+309·5	+426·1	+508·3
5. Investments in Government Securities	— 27·3	—198·1	—182·0
6. Cash Reserves	+ 5·4	+ 12·2	— 4·2

The trend of bank credit during the 1967-68 busy season reflected, among other things, higher agricultural output and larger procurement operations by the Government on the one hand, and sluggishness in industrial production, on the other. According to security-wise classification of bank advances, larger expansion of Rs. 499 crores in credit in the 1967-68 busy season as compared with Rs. 424 crores in the corresponding period of 1966-67 was the result of a sharp expansion of Rs. 384 crores in seasonal advances (compared with that of Rs. 171 crores during the preceding busy season), and a much lower magnitude of increase in non-seasonal advances (Rs. 113 crores as compared with Rs. 260 crores). The larger magnitude of increase in seasonal advances was mainly due to a sharp rise in advances against sugar which went up by Rs. 123 crores as compared with an increase of Rs. 25 crores in the 1966-67 busy season. The rise in advances against sugar partly reflected the higher valuation of a part of sugar stocks pledged/hypothecated with banks, following the partial decontrol of sugar and partly the very low level of such

@ The call rates are the weighted weekly averages, weights being proportional to the amounts accepted during the week by the selected banks.

advances reached in October 1967, when the stocks figure had reached a low level. Advances against paddy and rice too recorded a sharp increase of Rs. 63 crores against a nominal increase of Rs. 0.1 crore, reflecting considerable stepping up of official procurement operations. Similar was the case with advances against wheat which rose by Rs. 12 crores as against a decline of Rs. 7 crores during the 1966-67 busy season. On the other hand, advances against oilseeds recorded a much smaller increase of Rs. 15 crores compared with Rs. 39 crores during the 1966-67 busy season, mainly on account of a fall in their prices following substantially larger crop this year. The restrictions imposed on advances against gur in November 1967 were reflected in a smaller increase in advances against this security—Rs. 4 crores compared with Rs. 6 crores in the 1966-67 busy season. In the case of cotton and kapas, the order of increase in 1967-68 busy season at Rs. 83 crores was somewhat higher as compared with the preceding busy season (Rs. 78 crores).

The slowing down of credit expansion against non-seasonal securities could be attributed, in part, to a decline in production in certain industries, particularly iron and steel and engineering industries, resulting in a running down of stocks with some of the units in this sector. Advances granted against iron and steel and engineering products rose by Rs. 6 crores as against a rise of Rs. 45 crores in the preceding busy season. Advances against cotton textiles, however, recorded a much larger increase of Rs. 23 crores as against that of Rs. 6 crores during the 1966-67 busy season which reflected the current difficulties facing the cotton textiles industry. Unsecured advances showed an increase of Rs. 3 crores, as against a decline of Rs. 8 crores noticed in the preceding busy season.

Deposit accretion was also larger at Rs. 220 crores than Rs. 169 crores in the previous year's busy season. Consequently, the credit-deposit ratio rose from 70.3 per cent at end-October 1967 to 79.4 per cent at end-April 1968. The high level of credit was financed mainly through a reduction of investments and by recourse to borrowings from the Reserve Bank. The banks reduced their holdings of Government securities to the extent of Rs. 182 crores as compared with Rs. 198 crores in the preceding busy season. The smaller decline in the holdings of Government securities in the 1967-68 busy season than in the previous busy season could be attributed, *inter-alia*, to the liberal refinancing facilities made available by the Reserve Bank and larger accretion to deposits. The investment-deposit ratio declined by 6.4 percentage points to 25.0 per cent ; during the previous busy season, the ratio had declined by 7.4 percentage points to 26.9 per cent. Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank were larger by Rs. 105 crores as compared with an increase of only Rs. 41 crores in the previous busy season. Cash reserves too showed a fall of Rs. 4 crores as against an increase of Rs. 12 crores in the 1966-67 busy season, the cash ratio declining from 6.4 per cent at end-October 1967 to 5.9 per cent at end-April 1968 which was lower than the ratio (6.1 per cent) at end-April 1967.

The liberalisation of the refinancing facilities and larger deposit growth as compared with the 1966-67 busy season were reflected in generally easier conditions in the call money market. In Bombay, the call rate after a temporary rise from the slack season's closing level of 3.7 per cent to 5.3 per cent on December 15, 1967 eased to 4.0 per cent on January 5, 1968 and remained steady at that level during that month. However, it ranged higher at 5.0 per cent between February 16 and March 1, 1968 and eased to 4.5 per cent at the close of the season. During 1966-67 busy season, on the other hand, there was a progressive hardening of the call money rate from around 4.1 per cent in December 1966 to an all-time high of 12.0 per cent at the end of March. Thereafter, the rate declined and closed for the season at 6.0 per cent. In Calcutta, the call rate rose from the slack season's closing of 3.1 per cent to 5.2 per cent in the very beginning of the busy season. Then it eased to 3.5 per cent on November 24 and ranged between 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent during the rest of the busy season and closed for the season at a lower level of 4.4 per cent. This rate was erratic in the 1966-67 busy season. During the greater part of that season, it moved between a low of 3.4 per cent reached on November 25, 1966 and a high of 7.2 per cent reached on

February 24, 1967, and touched a peak of 13.2 per cent on March 24, 1967, after which it declined and closed for the season at 5.5 per cent.

Overall Banking Trends—1967-68

During the financial year 1967-68, the increase in the bank credit was much smaller at Rs. 339 crores or by 12.6 per cent as compared with that of Rs. 404 crores or 17.7 per cent in 1966-67. Aggregate deposits too showed a smaller rise of Rs. 432 crores or 12.6 per cent as compared with a rise of Rs. 475 crores or 16.1 per cent in 1966-67. The quantum of increase in demand deposits showed a sharp decline from Rs. 222 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 197 crores in 1967-68, while the accrual of time deposits recorded a relatively modest decline, the increase during 1967-68 being Rs. 236 crores as compared with Rs. 253 crores. Banks increased their holdings of Government securities by Rs. 75 crores in 1967-68 compared with Rs. 82 crores in 1966-67. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 36 crores in 1967-68 in contrast to an increase of Rs. 66 crores in 1966-67.

Table 9. Scheduled Commercial Bank Data—Financial Year

(Crores of rupees)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1	2	3
1. Aggregate Deposits	+366·5	+474·9	+432·1
(a) Demand ..	+187·5	+222·1	+196·5
(b) Time ..	+179·0	+252·8	+235·6
2. Borrowings from R. B. I. ..	— 79.5	+ 66·2	— 35·8
3. Borrowings from S. B. I. and/or notified banks ..	— 5·5	+ 9·7	+ 8·8
4. Bank Credit ..	+254·4	+404·3	+339·4
5. Investments in Government Securities ..	+ 92·5	+ 82·1	+ 74·5
6. Cash Reserves ..	+ 8·4	+ 44·8	+ 5·6

Credit Policy:

The credit policy for the 1967 slack season was designed to counteract inflationary pressures, emanating from larger expansion of credit during the preceding busy season against overall supply shortages. The emphasis was, therefore, on the need to secure a significant reduction in bank advances against seasonal commodities, to exercise stricter control over advances against commodities in short supply and to enlarge the flow of credit to preferred sectors. In anticipation of the continuance of demand for credit beyond the conventional end of the 1966-67 busy season, likely to arise mainly due to larger requirements of import financing, the facility of additional Bank rate tranche was continued upto June 30, 1967, i.e., till that date the Bill Market Scheme was kept open. At a meeting with the larger Indian and foreign banks on June 15, 1967, the Governor re-emphasised the need to secure a return-flow of credit against seasonal securities and to make positive efforts at deposit mobilisation, utilising the proceeds for investment in Government securities in view of the continuing pressure on prices and the likely smaller pace of deposit accretion in the 1967 slack season compared with the previous slack season. Banks were also advised to enlarge their assistance to agriculture, exports and small-scale industries.

During June/July 1967, indications of recessionary trends developing in some of the domestic engineering industries, especially those with export potentialities, became evident. The Bank, therefore, undertook some selective liberalisation through a package of measures announced in August 1967. Refinance from the Bank was made available at a preferential rate of 4½ per cent in respect of scheduled commercial banks' packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products and at Bank rate in respect of packing credits to exporters of other products, as also in respect of post-shipment export bills in all currencies. Simultaneously, ceilings were prescribed for the rates charged by the banks to the ultimate borrowers at 6 per cent in respect of packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products and at 8 per cent in respect of other packing credit and post-shipment export

bills, irrespective of the banks' resort to Reserve Bank refinance. To mitigate the impact of advances to priority sectors on the net liquidity ratio of banks as also the impact of ceiling rates on their earnings, the Reserve Bank advised that the increase in banks' advances to the priority sectors over the average of such advances during July to October 1966 for the slack season and November 1966 to April 1967 for the busy season would be treated as part of their liquid assets while computing the net liquidity ratio. Likewise, the Industrial Development Bank of India liberalised in August and September 1967 the scope of its schemes for refinancing medium-term export credit and rediscounting of bills/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis.

The credit policy for the 1967-68 busy season was formulated in the context of the expectations of a higher demand for bank credit, emanating from the anticipated increase in agricultural output and the expected recovery in industrial production, accompanied by an increase in official procurement operations in foodgrains. However, as the prevailing price situation did not permit a general expansion of credit, the accent of credit liberalisation measures was on selectivity with reference, especially, to the priority sectors, such as agriculture, exports and small-scale industries. Measures were also taken to reduce the cost of credit to these sectors.

It was indicated by the Bank on November 2, 1967, that refinance would be provided to the scheduled commercial banks related to their credit to certain preferred sectors and that measures of selective liberalisation announced in August 1967 would continue to operate. In addition, advances to the State Governments/their agencies/Food Corporation of India for food procurement operations and advances for financing the distribution of chemical fertilizers and pesticides would be eligible for refinance at Bank rate and the entire increase in such refinance over the level of October 27, 1967, would be excluded from the total borrowings from the Bank for the purpose of computing the net liquidity ratio. The Bank was also prepared to extend Bank rate refinance on a discretionary basis for limited periods in certain special cases. The system governing the application of interest rates on borrowings in excess of Bank rate entitlement was also liberalised. If the borrowing in excess of Bank rate entitlement was only for a short period, i.e., upto a maximum of one week, no higher rate would be charged. For excess borrowing beyond a week, a higher rate with a minimum of 8 per cent would apply, the actual rate depending upon the level of net liquidity ratio below 30 per cent. The penal rate would, however, be chargeable only in respect of excess borrowing over the Bank rate entitlement. With a view to reducing the cost of bank credit to the priority sectors, the Bank on January 29, 1968, announced that the total increase in commercial banks' advances over the base period in respect of priority sectors would be eligible for refinance at a concessional rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Thus, the area of advances entitled to refinance at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was expanded. Consequently, the banks agreed to charge not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on credit for exports as against 8 per cent hitherto ; the ceiling rate of 6 per cent in respect of packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products continued to apply.

As the busy season of 1967-68 advanced, the improvement in agricultural output resulted in a decline in prices. The pace of credit expansion was lower than expected. Credit against non-agricultural commodities in particular showed a very small increase. Important sections of industry continued to experience recessionary conditions. This suggested that the earlier measures of credit liberalisation needed to be carried a step further in order to provide a more positive stimulus towards economic recovery. Accordingly, the Bank rate was reduced by one full point to 5 per cent, effective March 2, 1968. The maximum rate to be charged by banks on their advances was also reduced from 10 per cent to 9.50 per cent per annum. The Bank also prescribed a ceiling of 6 per cent per annum for packing credits and post-shipment credit for exports. The Bank amended the directive on deposit rates applicable to all scheduled commercial banks. The maximum rate for 15-45 day deposits was reduced from 1.50 to 1.25 per cent and that for 46-90 day deposits from 3.00 to 2.50

per cent per annum. The minimum rate for deposits of one year and above but less than two years was reduced from 6.00 per cent to 5.50 per cent and that for savings bank deposits from 4.00 per cent to 3.50 per cent. It was further indicated by the Governor on March 12, 1968 that banks should reduce by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the rate of interest charged on at least 80 per cent of the banks' lendings as of March 1, 1968. Consequently, the State Bank of India and scheduled commercial banks, which have agreed to quote prescribed rates under the All-India Inter-Bank Agreement, lowered the rates on various categories of term deposits by one-half of one per cent.

SECURITIES MARKETS

The generally firm trend in the *Government Securities* market witnessed during 1966-67 continued during 1967-68. The rise in prices, as measured by the Reserve Bank's Index of Government and semi-Government securities, was in fact more marked in 1967-68 than in 1966-67. The market sentiment was favourably influenced, during the major part of the year, by the comparatively easier conditions in the money market, the resumption of open market operations by the Bank towards the close of July 1967 and the stepping up of the buying rates for a number of Central loans in the same month. Towards the close of the year, the major event influencing the gilt-edged market was the lowering of the Bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent on March 2, 1968. The Reserve Bank's all-India Index of Government and semi-Government Securities (base : 1961-62 = 100) rose from 94.6 at end-March 1967 to 96.3 on March 2, 1968, i.e., on the eve of the reduction in the Bank rate and further to 97.1 by March 30, 1968. Over the year, the index showed an increase of 2.6 per cent as against a rise of 1.1 per cent over the previous year.

The Central Government floated on July 15, 1967, three cash-cum-conversion loans, namely, (i) the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan 1972, (ii) the 5 per cent Loan 1982 and (iii) the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan 1992—all issued at par—for an aggregate amount of Rs. 350 crores. On September 1, 1967, 15 State Governments issued the new $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent Loan 1979 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 114.75 crores. The yields on both the new Central and State issues were higher than those on the loans of comparable maturity. Both the Central and State Government loans were fully subscribed. The Reserve Bank's open market operations resulted in net sales during 1967-68 as in the preceding year.

The downtrend in equities noticed since February 1967 continued during the year, except for occasional spells of steadiness. At the beginning of the year, market sentiment was affected by the election results which led to the formation of ministries with different ideologies and programmes in different States, and also by apprehensions that the Budget for 1967-68 which was to be presented in May 1967 might reveal a huge deficit and thus necessitate further taxation. Other important factors which contributed to the downtrend were : (1) disquieting outlook on the food front ; (2) apprehensions of Government measures to implement the Congress Working Committee's resolution calling for increased State participation in banking, foreign trade, general insurance and foodgrains distribution ; (3) heavy excise duties levied on rayon, tea and aluminium by the Central Budget presented on May 25, 1967; (4) the Arab-Israel conflict leading to the closure of Suez Canal in June and the consequent disruption of the flow of supplies such as machinery, spare parts and raw materials ; (5) the publication of interim report on industrial planning and licensing policy which *inter alia* suggested radical changes in licensing policy ; (6) recessionary trends witnessed in some industries particularly in the engineering sector ; and (7) labour unrest in the certain parts of the country. The Reserve Bank's All-India Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities declined from 81.1 for the week ended March 25, 1967 to 75.4 for the week ended July 22, 1967.

The downtrend was arrested towards the end of July on reports of favourable rains over

large parts of the country, facilitating timely sowing operations and the announcement on July 24, 1967 by the Union Finance Minister of tax concessions amounting to Rs. 15 crores in a full year. Reflecting the favourable impact of these factors, the Index of equity prices moved up to 77.2 for the week ended August 12. However, reports of a package of measures by the Government to freeze prices, wages and dividends (discounted in October) introduced a measure of caution and, as a result, equity prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

From November 1967 to almost mid-February 1968, share prices registered a downward trend, the Index declining from 76.8 for the week ended November 4, 1967 to 73.2 for the week ended February 10, 1968. This downtrend was attributed to the issue of a letter by the Reserve Bank to scheduled commercial banks on November 9, setting out certain guidelines in respect of advances against shares, and to uncertainties in regard to exports of certain industries following the devaluation of the British pound sterling by 14.3 per cent on November 18, 1967 and the raising of the British Bank rate to 8 per cent. Other factors which also contributed to the downtrend were: (1) dislocation in the working of industries in the western region due to damage to the Koyna power plants following the earthquake on December 11, 1967; (2) upward revision in the World Bank interest rate on loans to the developing countries from 6 per cent to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; and (3) uncertain foreign aid prospects following a cut in expenditure by the U. K. Government and curbs on overseas spending announced by the U.S. President.

With the presentation of the Union Budget for 1968-69 which provided for a reduction in sur-tax on corporate profits, abolition of excess dividend tax and annuity deposit scheme, and several incentives designed to promote industrial activity and exports, the downtrend in share prices was reversed and a generally firm tone set in. The reduction in Bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent on March 2 substantially aided the market sentiment. The Index of equity prices rose from 75.6 on March 2 to 79.0 on March 9, 1968. Subsequently, there was a set-back to the trend of recovery arising from uncertainties regarding the future of the dollar and of the international price of gold. The share price Index declined from 79.0 for the week ended March 9 to 77.5 for the week ended March 30, 1968. Over the year 1967-68, the index of share prices registered a decline of 4.4 per cent as against an increase of 6.9 per cent in 1966-67.

New Issue activity showed some improvement during 1967-68 with total issues through both prospectuses and rights aggregating Rs. 81.9 crores or Rs. 35 crores more than in the previous year. Of these, equities constituted 58.9 per cent compared with 47.1 per cent in 1966-67. The proportion of preference and debenture issues during 1967-68, however, declined from 15.7 per cent and 37.2 per cent, respectively, to 12.5 per cent and 28.6 per cent. Though the number of issues through prospectuses was only slightly higher at 90 in 1967-68 than 88 in the preceding year, the amount issued at Rs. 66.1 crores showed a rise of Rs. 26.0 crores from Rs. 40.1 crores in 1966-67. Public response, as evident from replies to questionnaires issued to individual companies which entered the market during 1967, also indicated an improvement over the previous year, as the proportion of the underwritten amount which devolved upon the underwriters fell during this period; the support from the term-lending institutions, however, was still substantial.

During the year, capital raised by non-Government companies was also higher at Rs. 81.4 crores as compared with Rs. 72.4 crores in the preceding year.

Consents granted by the Controller of Capital Issues to non-Government companies for the issue of shares (other than bonus) and debentures during 1967 at Rs. 150.6* crores were more than twice the amount consented to (Rs. 67 crores)* during the

* Excluding private limited companies, banking and insurance companies and provident societies incorporated as companies. Since November 4, 1966, these companies have been exempted from the operation of Capital Issues Control altogether and they no longer require the prior sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, while issuing capital, except in case of bonus issue ; hence they are not covered in the data.

previous year. On the other hand, bonus shares, which had touched a record level of Rs. 147.0 crores during the previous year following the abolition of the bonus issue tax, declined sharply and stood at a low level of Rs. 47.8 crores.

GOLD AND SILVER

During the year, the Bombay bullion market witnessed a spectacular boom in silver prices aided by persistent demand for unauthorised exports which became all the more lucrative in the context of the uptrend in international price of the metal, following the decision of the U.S. Treasury on July 14, 1967 to abandon its policy of selling silver at $ 1.29 per fine oz. and to make further sales only at 'going market prices.' The gold section presented a steady front and remained by far unaffected by the 'gold rush' in the West European markets and the consequent rise in world prices towards the close of the year. However, the decision of the Western Central Bankers, to follow, effective March 17, 1968, a dual price policy for gold induced a mild rise in prices on apprehensions that smuggled gold would become costlier than before.

The demand for gold which had shown a perceptible increase following the removal of purity restrictions on the manufacture of gold ornaments on November 1, 1966 continued unabated and, as a result, gold prices remained steady around the high levels reached earlier. The quotation for standard gold, which became available since July 7, hovered around the level of Rs. 157.50 per 10 grams till end-December and after reacting to Rs. 152.50 by mid-February touched Rs. 158.00 by mid-March. Following the decision of the Western Central Bankers to follow a dual price policy for gold, the price in Bombay rose from Rs. 158 on March 16 to Rs. 168 by March 18, but retreated to Rs. 162 on the very next day and closed for the year at that level. Over the period July 7, 1967, to March 31, 1968, the price of standard gold rose by Rs. 4.50 per 10 grams.

The easy trend in silver noticed in 1966-67 continued through the first quarter of the year but later a rise ensued in the wake of the U.S Treasury's decision to sell silver only at 'going market prices', which made unauthorised exports of silver more attractive. The rise which until October 1967 was steady developed into a veritable boom in November when the price touched an all-time peak of Rs. 565.00 per kg. Apart from the ruling high prices abroad, the rumours that the Reserve Bank of India would be empowered to purchase silver, that such silver holdings would be treated on par with gold for statutory requirements of currency backing and that, also, the Government would export silver on its own account assisted the spurt in prices. Although there was a retreat from the peak in the wake of reports of nervous liquidation by a section of operators following the seizures of large quantities of contraband metal and in sympathy with the decline in prices of agricultural commodities, silver prices remained for the rest of the year at levels which were far higher compared to the levels a year ago. At end-March 1968, the silver quotation stood at Rs. 535, showing a net rise of Rs. 177 or 49.4 per cent, over the year in sharp contrast to a fall of Rs. 8 during 1966-67.

A significant development in the silver section was the commencement from May 12, 1967 of trading in ready weekly delivery contract. Although it was expected that this would serve to regulate price trends and bring about uniformity of rates all over the country, it came to light, within a year of its working, that large-scale speculative activity through illegal forward trading was being carried on in the guise of ready delivery contracts. This was established by searches conducted by the Forward Markets Commission on April 2, 1968 which led to the eventual suspension of trading in this contract effective April 3, 1968.

BUDGETARY TRENDS

The deterioration in the budgetary position of the Central and State Governments, noticed particularly since the closing years of the Third Plan, became more pronounced during the year under review. The successive droughts during 1965-66 and 1966-67 affected

the growth of national income and agricultural output. These factors adversely affected the pace of growth in resources (particularly on revenue account) ; the rate of growth in expenditure continued to outpace that in resources. The rate of growth in the combined revenues of the Central and State Governments which was about 11 per cent in 1965-66 came down to 9 per cent in 1966-67 and further to 7 per cent in 1967-68. On the other hand, revenue expenditure during 1966-67 rose at about the same rate as during 1965-66 (13 per cent) (Table 10).

Table 10. Combined Receipts and Disbursements of Central and State Governments

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Revised Estimates)	1968-69 (Budget Estimates)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Revenue Account								
I. Total Revenue	1,846	2,424	2,998	3,333	3,691	4,026	4,321	4,658
(a) Of which : Tax Revenue	1,537	1,855	2,313	2,585	2,902	3,240	3,405	3,694
II. Revenue Expenditure	1,769	2,287	2,733	3,009	3,413	3,856	4,262	4,504
III. Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) on Revenue Account (I—II)	+ 77	+ 137	+ 265	+ 324	+ 278	+ 170	+ 59	+ 154
Capital Account								
IV. Receipts*	1,355	1,619	1,811	2,236	2,386	2,934	3,132	3,001
V. Disbursements**	1,584	1,884	2,248	2,693	2,904	3,411	3,594	3,511
VI. Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) on Capital account (IV—V)	− 229	− 265	− 437	− 457	− 518	− 477	− 462	− 510
VII. Aggregate Receipts on Revenue and Capital Accounts (I + IV)	3,201	4,043	4,809	5,569	6,077	6,960	7,453	7,659
VIII. Aggregate Disbursements on Revenue and Capital Accounts (II + V)	3,353	4,171	4,981	5,702	6,317	7,267	7,856	8,015
IX. Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (VII − VIII)	− 152	− 128	− 172	− 133	− 240	− 307	− 403	− 356
X. National Income@	14,315	15,179	17,563	20,424	21,064	24,157		
I (a) as percentage of X	10·7	12·2	13·2	12·7	13·8	13·4		
VII as percentage of X	22·4	26·6	27·4	27·3	28·9	28·8		
VIII as percentage of X	23·4	27·5	28·4	27·9	30·0	30·1		

Notes : 1. Excluding Union Territories for which data are not available.

2. Revenue receipts and disbursements have been adjusted for grants by Centre to States and interest paid by States on loans from Centre. Capital receipts and disbursements have been adjusted for net loans by the Centre to States. For the purpose of adjusting inter-Governmental transfers, the figures used are those as given in the States' budget papers. However, in the case of interest payments by States to Centre figures have been taken from Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts for the period 1961-62 to 1963-64 and from State budget papers from 1964-65 onwards.

* Exclude Treasury bills. ** Adjusted for miscellaneous transactions. @Revised series at current prices.

During 1967-68 deliberate efforts were made to restrain the growth in expenditure in consonance with the availability of resources, but with due regard for the need to avoid a further accentuation of the recessionary forces in the economy. Even so, the increase in revenue expenditure of about 11 per cent during 1967-68 exceeded the rise in revenues. Capital receipts and disbursements of Central and State Governments also showed a more or less similar trend.

Consequently, the combined overall deficits* of the Centre and States, which had risen from Rs. 133 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 240 crores in 1965-66 widened further to Rs. 307 crores in 1966-67 and to Rs. 403 crores† in 1967-68 (revised estimates). The deficit of the Centre widened from Rs. 173 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 295 crores in 1966-67 and to Rs. 300 crores‡ in 1967-68 (revised estimates). The Central Government in recent years has been providing special assistance to certain States to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank ; such special assistance amounted to Rs. 51 crores in 1965-66, Rs. 108 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 118 crores in 1967-68. Excluding the share of State Governments in taxes imposed and collected by Central Government and statutory grants-in-aid, resources transferred by the Centre to States in the form of revenue grants and loans increased from Rs. 1,056 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 1,171 crores in 1967-68 (revised estimates). The States, as a whole ended the year 1967-68 with an aggregate overall deficit of Rs. 103 crores (revised estimates) as compared with Rs. 7 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 67 crores in 1965-66.

The growing obligation of the States to the Centre on account of servicing of loans has been one of the factors for the strains on their finances. Gross loans from the Centre which had amounted to Rs. 451 crores during 1961-62 rose to Rs. 829 crores during 1967-68 (revised estimates) and are estimated at Rs. 714 crores during 1968-69. As against this, repayments of loans to Centre increased from Rs. 149 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 397 crores in 1967-68 (revised estimates) and further to an estimated Rs. 453 crores in 1968-69. Interest payments also mounted from Rs. 69 crores to Rs. 213 crores between 1961-62 and 1967-68 and are placed at Rs. 241 crores in 1968-69. Adjusting for loan repayments and payment of interest charges, net loan assistance from the Centre would show a decline from Rs. 233 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 219 crores in 1967-68 (revised estimates) and to a further estimated Rs. 19 crores in 1968-69.

The budget of the Government of India for 1967-68 presented in May 1967 aimed at achieving an overall budgetary balance, with a view to averting the inflationary pressures arising from continued and large budgetary deficits, and to promoting industrial recovery with price stability. However, as the year progressed, the expectations were belied and the revised estimates for the year disclosed a substantial overall deficit of Rs. 300 crores, in contrast to a nominal surplus of Rs. 1 crore budgeted. The surplus on revenue account narrowed from Rs. 303 crores in the budget to Rs. 87 crores only, while the deficit on capital account widened from Rs. 302 crores to Rs. 387 crores. Aggregate receipts of the Centre, which were estimated at Rs. 4,978 crores, declined sharply by Rs. 197 crores to Rs. 4,781 crores. Reflecting the recessionary trends in the economy, tax receipts showed all round declines—Rs. 117 crores under customs, Rs. 63 crores under income tax including corporation tax, and Rs. 27 crores under Union excise. Apart from the slow growth in output and offtake, the decline in Union excise duties was also a sequel to the reduction in the basic excise duty on sugar in October 1967 as an incentive to expand output. On capital account, the revised estimates of foreign loans as well as net receipts from small savings fell far short of anticipations.

As against the decline in receipts, aggregate disbursements of the Centre at Rs. 5,081 crores (including net miscellaneous transactions), exceeded the budget provision by Rs. 103 crores. Several factors contributed

* The overall deficits refer to the conventional budgetary deficits measured in terms of net increase in the Treasury bills of the Central Government, change in the cash balances of Centre and States, net liquidation of securities in the cash balance investment account and net transfers from Revenue Reserve Fund.

† On the basis of latest figures of deficit of Central Government, the combined overall deficit would work out to Rs. 321 crores made up of Rs. 218 crores for the Centre and Rs. 103 crores for States.

‡ Rs. 218 crores according to the latest estimates.

to the increase in outlays. In the first place, the rise in wholesale price index (9 per cent from March to September) and in cost of living index (7 per cent from March to September) which continued unabated almost till about the middle of the year under review involved increased administrative expenditure. The Government announced in September 1967 two instalments of enhancement of the dearness allowance payable to Central Government employees, retrospectively, from February 1, 1967 and June 1, 1967 and this involved a total cost of Rs. 53 crores, including additional dearness allowance payable to employees of Defence, Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. The impact of this on the budget was sought to be minimised by paying the additional dearness allowance in cash only from September 1967 and by crediting the arrears for the period February to August (amounting to Rs. 24 crores) to the Provident Fund balances of employees.

The total defence bill of the Central Government exceeded the budget provision by Rs. 7 crores, an increase of Rs. 15 crores on revenue account having been offset by a reduction of Rs. 8 crores in defence capital outlay. Expenditure on civil administration was stepped up by Rs. 13 crores owing to increased provision for Central Reserve Police and border security forces. Moreover, there were sizeable outgoes from the Central exchequer in the form of grants and loans to States and Departmental, and other Public Undertakings. Grants to States and Union Territories were stepped up by Rs. 14 crores mainly as a result of assistance to States affected by flood, cyclones and earthquake. The Centre also advanced Rs. 118 crores (against Rs. 50 crores budgeted) as special loans to certain States to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank. Loans to public sector industrial companies and corporations were stepped up by Rs. 60 crores to enable them to cover the shortfall in their internal resources and to meet their increasing working capital requirements. The Centre had also to advance Rs. 21 crores to the Posts and Telegraphs Department to enable it to meet its dividend liability to the Centre as well as to cover its budgetary deficit. Finally, there was a sizeable withdrawal of Rs. 22 crores by the Railways from their Revenue Reserve Fund for covering their deficit during the year.

In the context of the sharp fall in receipts, efforts were made for a judicious readjustment of outlays so as to minimise the impact on economic activities ; the provision for the Annual Plan of 1967-68 had to be scaled down from Rs. 1,826 crores to Rs. 1,809 crores. A reduction in the direct revenue expenditure on social and development services by Rs. 12 crores and in developmental capital outlay by Rs. 27 crores was effected. The Government took a policy decision during the year to withdraw the subsidy on sale of fertilisers from April 1, 1967 and on sale of wheat and indigenously procured rice from January 1, 1968, and to reduce the quantum of subsidy on milo and imported rice. As a result, the net outlay on State Trading Schemes of Government was reduced by Rs. 6 crores. The element of subsidy in the distribution of foodgrains amounted to Rs. 130 crores in 1966-67 (revised estimates) and Rs. 106 crores in 1967-68 (revised estimates). All in all, excluding grants to States and loans to States and other third parties, Centre's direct disbursements in the revised estimates were lower by Rs. 45 crores than in the budget estimates.

The budget for 1968-69 was framed with a view to providing, through fiscal incentives, further stimulus for economic recovery. As against estimated aggregate disbursements of Rs. 4,992 crores, (including miscellaneous transactions) the aggregate resources, at existing levels of taxation, are estimated at Rs. 4,677 crores, leaving a gap of Rs. 315 crores.

The provision in the Central budget for the Annual Plan of 1968-69 is Rs. 1,859 crores (excluding the provision of Rs. 140 crores for building up buffer stock of foodgrains) as against the anticipated outlay of Rs. 1,809 crores in the revised estimates for 1967-68.

The tax proposals embodied in the budget will bring in an additional tax revenue of Rs. 66 crores (excluding the proposals for revision in postal and telegraph rates to yield Rs. 26 crores in a full year), of which Rs. 15 crores will accrue to State Governments. Among other measures, it is proposed to abolish the Income-tax Annuity Deposit Scheme which will involve a loss in capital receipts of Rs. 35 crores. A part of this

loss will be made good by expected contributions (Rs. 10 crores) to the Public Provident Fund Scheme which came into operation from July 1, 1968. The overall net addition of resources to the Central exchequer will thus be Rs. 26 crores reducing the budgetary gap to Rs. 289 crores, comprising a surplus of Rs. 131 crores on revenue account and a deficit of Rs. 420 crores on capital account.

The net impact of budget proposals (other than changes in postal and telegraph rates) for 1968-69 will be an additional yield of Rs. 41 crores (including Rs. 15 crores which will accrue to States as their share in Centre's additional mobilisation). This is much less than that in 1967-68 (Rs. 104 crores) and also in 1966-67 (Rs. 112 crores). More significant than the magnitude is the pattern of additional mobilisation during 1968-69. The proposals in the field of direct taxation envisage a number of concessions designed to promote savings and investment in the economy. These include abolition of the tax on excess distribution of dividend on shares, reduction of surtax rates on corporate profits and liberal provision for certain deductible expenditure, within prescribed limits, for promoting exports and raising agricultural productivity. Measures are also taken to tighten existing penalty provisions in the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts in order to curb evasion of taxes. In the field of indirect taxation, items covered for fresh levy or enhancement are largely those of less essential consumption e.g., confectionery, refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc.

As regards the budgetary operations of State Governments, they had provided for an aggregate overall deficit of Rs. 125 crores in their budget for 1967-68. In the revised estimates, the overall deficit turned out to be lower at Rs. 103 crores ; this was composed of a deficit of Rs. 28 crores on revenue account and of Rs. 75 crores on capital account. The deterioration in the finances of States during the year is not reflected in this figure. Actually, their finances came under severe strains as the year progressed reflecting the impact of general imbalances in the economy. The increased burden on account of grant of enhanced dearness allowance to State Government employees and famine relief operations in some States added to the strains. Consequently, some States continued to resort to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank and, as mentioned earlier, the Central Government had to provide special assistance amounting to Rs. 118 crores as against Rs. 108 crores during 1966-67, to enable these States to clear the overdrafts. The revised deficit of Rs. 103 crores for 1967-68 was Rs. 96 crores more than the actual overall deficit for 1966-67.

The revised estimate of aggregate resources of States at Rs. 3,770 crores was higher than budgeted receipts by Rs. 105 crores. The improvement was mainly a sequel to an increase in the shared taxes (Rs. 25 crores) and also in grants (Rs. 5 crores) and loans (Rs. 67 crores) from the Central Government ; recoveries of loans from third parties were also better than expected by Rs. 12 crores. Aggregate disbursements of States at Rs. 3,882 crores in the revised estimates exceeded budget provisions by nearly Rs. 97 crores. The main elements contributing to the increase were increased provision for expenditure on famine relief (Rs. 27 crores), civil administration (Rs. 18 crores), loans to third parties (Rs. 52 crores) and repayment of loans by States to Centre (Rs. 22 crores). As in the case of the Centre, States as a whole brought down the level of developmental outlays by Rs. 29 crores relatively to the budget provision.

For 1968-69, the State Governments have budgeted for a lower overall deficit of a little less than Rs. 100 crores, at existing rates of taxation, comprising Rs. 10 crores on revenue account and Rs. 90 crores on capital account. With the expected recovery in the economy, States have budgeted for an improvement of Rs. 145 crores in revenue receipts of which Rs. 119 crores will be from tax collections. However, capital receipts are placed lower than the revised estimates of 1967-68 by Rs. 44 crores, reflecting mainly reduction in loans from the Central Government. Aggregate resources at Rs. 3,871 crores will thus be higher than in 1967-68 (revised estimates) by Rs. 101 crores. Aggregate disbursements are also stepped up by Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 3,972 crores.

Only five State Governments have proposed additional tax measures estimated to yield Rs. 14 crores in a year. Besides, two States have proposed economy measures with an estimated saving of Rs. 3 crores. The States' revenue will also be augmented by another Rs. 15 crores as a result of their share in the additional tax measures of the Central Government. Consequently, the overall deficit for 1968-69 is likely to be reduced to Rs. 67 crores. This may further be reduced as a result of net market borrowings ; some States have not taken any credit in their budgets in this behalf. On the other hand, there are several uncertain factors in the situation which may push up the anticipated deficit.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Foreign Exchange Reserves

The foreign exchange situation, which had been exceedingly difficult in 1966-67, was relieved to some extent in 1967-68 as the result of debt relief, larger utilisation of foreign aid, better performance of exports and drawings on the I.M.F. Over the year, the foreign exchange reserves went up by (the equivalent of) $ 80 million to $ 718 million at the end of March 1968 ; in 1966-67 the reserves had gone up marginally by $ 12 million to $ 638 million, wholly due to large drawings on the I.M.F.

However, if net assistance from the I.M.F. ($ 32 million), debt relief by the I. B. R. D. ($ 46 million)* and the depreciation in sterling assets are not taken into account, the reserves would show a *rise* of $ 15 million in 1967-68 as compared with a *fall* of $ 118 million in 1966-67. The swing in the external payments situation between 1966-67 and 1967-68 reflects mainly the larger utilisation of non-project assistance, reduced imports of foodgrains and agricultural raw materials following larger domestic supplies, and the improvement in exports.

The increase in the reserves in 1967-68 occurred during the last four months of the year. In the preceding eight months there was a decline of $ 61 million and at the end of November 1967 the reserves were down to $ 577 million. Apart from the seasonal factor, unsettled export conditions following the devaluation of the rupee continued. The depreciation in sterling assets (in rupee terms) as a result of the devaluation of the pound sterling was an additional factor. The growing debt service payments, and the fall in exports consequent on two previous years of drought, tended to aggravate the situation. These difficulties and the declining level of reserves from April to November 1967 necessitated recourse to the I.M.F. Since the fall in exports was due to drought, a factor beyond its control, India was able to obtain a drawing under the I. M. F. compensatory scheme of $ 90 million. The pick up in the reserves from December 1967 to March 1968 was due to this drawing as well as a less adverse balance on trade account resulting from the sharp improvement in exports. Towards the end of March $ 58 million of earlier drawings were repurchased from the I. M. F.

Overall Trends

The discussion in the following paragraphs relates to trends during the calendar year 1967, as detailed balance of payments data for the financial year as a whole are not yet available. During the year 1967, the reserves increased by $ 55 million, whereas in the preceding year they had moved up by only $ 10 million. However, if purchases and repurchases from the I.M.F., debt relief provided by the I. B. R. D., the depreciation in sterling assets and the additional gold subscription‡ paid to the I. M. F. in February 1966 are excluded, the reserves would show a *fall* of $ 52 million during each of the two years.

While the overall payments position in 1967 (calendar year), as indicated by the movement in reserves, remained the same as in 1966, there were noticeable variations in the major components of the balance of payments. Over the year 1967, the current account

* The I.B.R.D. placed with the Reserve Bank in special deposits this amount representing India's payments to it during the year towards repayment of the principal of its loans.

‡ The fall in reserves arising from the gold subscription of $ 37·5 million was offset by a drawing of an equivalent amount to be repaid in five equal annual instalments.

deficit widened by $ 278 million to $ 1,121 million, owing mainly to the sharp reduction in the surplus on account of invisible transactions from $ 225 million to $ 13 million (Table 11). The adverse trade balance which worsened by $ 66 million to $ 1,134 million, following a larger increase in imports than in exports, resulted in a larger deficit on current account. The situation was aggravated further by 'errors and omissions,' comprising unidentified transactions, which resulted in a net *outflow* of $ 124 million as against a net *inflow* of $ 51 million during the previous year. Taking the current account and 'errors and omissions' together, the total deficit amounted to $ 1,245 million which was $ 453 million higher than that recorded last year. This was financed by a net inflow of $ 1,314 million, on capital account, comprising mostly drawings on external assistance loans and on the I. M. F.; this, in turn, resulted in an accretion of $ 69 million to the reserves. In 1966, the net inflow from capital transactions exceeded the total deficit by a much smaller amount, leading to a rise in the reserves of $ 10 million.

Table 11—Balance of Payments (Preliminary)

		In Rupees Crores		In Millions of U.S. Dollars	
		January-December 1967	January-* December 1966	January-December 1967	January-December 1966
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A.	**Current Account**				
	Imports c.i.f.				
	(a) Private	841·3	605·4	1121	948
	(b) Government	1239·7	1046·0	1653	1651
	Total Imports (a + b)	2081·0	1651·4	2774	2599
	Exports f.o.b.	1230·6	967·3	1640	1531
	Trade Balance	**− 850·4**	**− 684·1**	**−1134**	**−1068**
	Non-monetary Gold Movement (net)	—	—	—	—
	Official Transfer Payments (net)	+ 33·7	+ 58·3	+ 45	+ 127
	Other Invisibles (net)	− 24·3	+ 44·6	− 32	+ 98
	Current Account (net)	**− 841·0**	**− 581·2**	**−1121**	**− 843**
B.	**Errors and Omissions**	**− 93·1**	**+ 33·0**	**− 124**	**+ 51**
C.	**Capital Account**				
	Private Capital (net)	**+ 0·5**	**+ 6·7**	**+ 1**	**+ 10**
	(a) Long-term	+ 7·9	+ 5·6	+ 11	+ 9
	(b) Short-term	− 7·4	+ 1·1	− 10	+ 1
	Banking Capital (net)	**+ 21·2**	**− 40·7**	**+ 28**	**— 70**
	Official Capital (net)	**+ 964·0**	**+ 535·5**	**+1285**	**+ 862**
	(a) Loans	+1051·6	+ 468·9	+1402	+ 748
	(b) I.M.F. drawings	+ 62·0	+ 34·0	+ 83	+ 100
	(c) Amortisation	− 153·7	− 114·1	− 205	− 175
	(d) Miscellaneous	+ 4·1	+ 146·7	+ 5	+ 189
	Capital Account (net)	**+ 985·7**	**+ 501·5**	**+1314**	**+ 802**
D.	**Movement in Reserves (A + B + C) @ (Increase +, Decrease −)**	**+ 51·6**	**− 46·7**	**+ 69**	**+ 10**

* The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

@ Movement in reserves during 1967 excludes changes due to depreciation.

Imports

Over the year 1967, the aggregate import bill increased by $ 175 million or 7 per cent to $ 2,774 million. The liberal import policy which was initiated in 1966 immediately after the devaluation of the rupee was continued in 1967. Facilitated by the flow of non-project assistance, imports of current inputs required by the industry went up by $ 292 million (or 7 per cent) but the increase was not fully reflected in the aggregate import bill, because imports of food and raw jute fell owing to improved domestic output. Compared with 1966, the entire increase in the aggregate import bill was financed by external assistance.

Sector-wise, while imports on private account increased by $ 173 million to $ 1,121 million, those on Government account at $ 1,653 million were only marginally higher than in the previous year. With the exception of raw jute imports, which declined by $ 30 million, practically all other items on private account registered a rise, the more significant among them being raw cotton ($ 47 million), vegetable oils ($ 55 million), chemicals other than dyes, drugs and fertilisers ($ 36 million), metals other than iron and steel ($ 32 million), foodgrains ($ 12 million) and vehicles ($ 7 million). On Government account, while food imports declined by $ 77 million, other imports taken together increased by $ 79 million. Among the other imports, there was an increase in the imports of capital equipment, including aid-financed imports of fertilisers and raw materials for which commodity particulars are not available ($ 157 million) and communication stores ($ 10 million) while there was a fall in the imports of non-ferrous metals ($ 5 million) and mineral oils ($ 5 million).

Exports

Exports in 1967 amounted to $ 1,640 million, the increase over the year being $ 109 million or 7 per cent. While in part this was only a recovery from the exceptionally low level of 1966, it also reflected the impact of various promotional measures undertaken by the Government during the year, such as adjustments in export duties, enlargement of cash assistance, strengthening of credit arrangements for exports, and provision of indigenous raw materials at international prices for certain selected export products. Additionally, the improved supply situation in respect of some of the items, such as tea, tobacco, coffee and iron and steel also seem to have contributed to the better performance noticed during the year.

A little more than half of the increase that materialised over the year reflected the improvement in the exports of traditional items, mainly tea ($ 44 million), tobacco ($ 20 million) and raw cotton ($ 6 million). But a few other traditional items suffered a setback and these included spices ($ 8 million), cashew kernels ($ 5 million) and oilcakes ($ 8 million). As regards non-traditional items, a large number of them registered an improvement, the more significant among them being iron and steel ($ 43 million), ores other than mica, manganese and iron ($ 22 million), electrical apparatus ($ 4 million), transport equipment ($ 4 million), non-ferrous metal manufactures ($ 4 million), fish and fish preparations ($ 5 million) and coffee ($ 3 million). Among the remaining non-traditional items, there was a decline in the exports of leather manufactures ($ 9 million), iron ore ($ 10 million), manganese ore ($ 6 million) and sugar ($ 11 million).

Invisibles

The surplus on account of official transfer transactions (mainly grants and gifts) declined sharply from $ 127 million to $ 45 million due to the absence of grants out of U.S. PL 480 counterpart funds ; in 1966 the grants were substantial and accounted for the entire surplus. The other invisible transactions changed over from a *surplus* of $ 98 million to a *deficit* of $ 32 million, owing mainly to lower receipts than to higher payments. Gross receipts declined over the year by $ 108 million to $ 523 million, because of the reduced disbursements out of PL 480 counterpart funds for financing U.S. Embassy expenditures and the falling off in receipts on the termination of the National Defence Remittance Scheme in May 1966. In the preceding year, the receipts under the Scheme were a major factor in bringing about the surplus on invisibles account. Gross payments, on the other hand, increased by $ 24

million to $ 555 million, reflecting mainly the larger outgo by way of interest payments. Over the year, the outgo on this account increased by $ 22 million to $ 302 million, which was due wholly to interest payments on loans ; remittance of profits and dividends taken together were about the same as in the previous year.

Capital Transactions

The net inflow of capital amounted to $ 1,314 million as against $ 802 million recorded during the preceding year. The entire increase of $ 512 million over the year was brought about by larger utilisation of external assistance loans. Sector-wise, private capital movements, which had resulted in a net inflow of $ 10 million, during the previous year, registered a marginal inflow of $ 1 million owing to the changeover in short-term capital movements from a net *inflow* of $ 1 million to a net *outflow* of $ 10 million. Practically the entire outflow of short-term capital comprised changes in inter-company account balances. Banking capital movements brought in a net *inflow* of $ 28 million, which comprised mostly reduction in authorised dealers' foreign currency assets abroad ; there was also an increase in their foreign currency liabilities which was more than offset by the reduction in their rupee liabilities. Last year, on the other hand, there was a net *outflow* of $ 70 million which was made up of an increase in their foreign currency assets abroad and a reduction in their rupee liabilities, mainly Cooley Fund account balances.

The net inflow to the official sector, which amounted to $ 1,285 million, exceeded that in the preceding year by $ 423 million. As observed earlier, the entire increase was due to drawings on external assistance loans, which at $ 1,402 million were nearly twice those in 1966. About two-thirds of the increase constituted drawings on loans extended out of PL 480 counterpart funds and the balance represented utilisation of foreign currency loans. The pace of utilisation of the latter seems to have been facilitated considerably by the larger volume of non-project assistance loans available. The net inflow on account of miscellaneous official transactions declined by $ 184 million to $ 5 million due largely to the reduction in rupee liabilities arising out of U.S. PL 480 Title I transactions. Amortisation payments increased over the year by $ 30 million to $ 205 million, but with the larger re-financing credits and debt relief extended by the I.B.R.D. its impact on the foreign exchange reserves was much less than that in the preceding year.

Regional Trends

Region-wise, while there was a surplus on current account with the sterling area, current transactions with the non-sterling area, including international institutions resulted in a deficit (Table 12). Further, the deficit with the dollar area and the O.E.C.D. countries together accounted for about 90 per cent of the overall deficit on current account. Compared with the previous year, there was a worsening of the current account position with all the regions except the 'rest of non-sterling area' with which there was sizeable reduction in the deficit ; the deficit with international institutions, however, remained unchanged.

Merchandise transactions with the sterling area resulted in a *surplus* of $ 48 million as against a *deficit* of $ 9 million during the previous year. The change-over was the combined result of an increase of $ 40 million in exports to this area and a reduction of $ 17 million in imports. However, the improvement in the trade balance was more than offset by the worsening of the position on invisibles account, which showed a *deficit* of $ 1 million as against a *surplus* of $ 69 million in the previous year. Invisible earnings during the year were adversely affected by the cessation of unilateral transfers from abroad under the National Defence Remittance Scheme. With the worsening of the position on invisibles account, which exceeded the improvement in the trade balance, the surplus on current account was narrowed down from $ 60 million to $ 46 million.

With the dollar area, the deficit on current account increased over the year by $ 357 million to $ 693 million. Of this increase, $ 218 million was due to the worsening of the adverse trade balance, which resulted from a rise of $ 203 million in imports from this area and a fall of $ 15 million in exports to it. The combined surplus on account of official trans-

Table 12—Regional Balance of Payments on Current Account (Preliminary)

	In Rupees Crores		In Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	January-December 1967	January-December 1966	January-December 1967	January-December 1966
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sterling Area				
Imports—c.i.f.	360·6	316·0	481	498
Exports—f.o.b.	396.7	310·2	529	489
Trade balance	+ 36.1	− 5·8	+ 48	− 9
Non-monetary gold movement (net)	—	—	—	—
Official transfer payments (net)	− 0·6	− 0·1	− 1	—
Other invisibles (net)	− 1·2	+ 33·3	− 1	+ 69
Current account (net)	**+ 34·3**	**+ 27·4**	**+ 46**	**+ 60**
Dollar Area				
Imports—c.i.f.	874·9	604·4	1167	964
Exports—f.o.b.	243·8	216·1	325	340
Trade balance	−631·1	−388·3	−842	−624
Non-monetary gold movement (net)	—	—	—	—
Official transfer payments (net)	+ 50·8	+ 74·0	+ 68	+149
Other invisibles (net)	+ 60·9	+ 82·1	+ 81	+139
Current account (net)	**−519·4**	**−232·2**	**−693**	**−336**
O.E.C.D. Countries				
Imports—c.i.f.	293·6	243·0	391	374
Exports—f.o.b.	100·1	90·4	133	142
Trade balance	−193·5	−152·6	−258	−232
Non-monetary gold movement (net)	—	—	—	—
Official transfer payments (net)	+ 0·6	—	+ 1	—
Other invisibles (net)	− 42·4	− 36·6	− 57	− 55
Current account (net)	**−235·3**	**−189·2**	**−314**	**−287**
Rest of Non-Sterling Area				
Imports—c.i.f.	552·0	488·3	736	765
Exports—f.o.b.	490·0	350·6	653	562
Trade balance	− 62·0	−137·7	− 83	−203
Non-monetary gold movement (net)	—	—	—	—
Official transfer payments (net)	—	—	—	—
Other invisibles (net)	− 8·1	− 5·3	− 10	− 9
Current account (net)	**− 70·1**	**−143·0**	**− 93**	**−212**
International Institutions				
Imports—c.i.f.	—	—	—	—
Exports—f.o.b.	—	—	—	—
Trade balance	—	—	—	—
Non-monetary gold movement (net)	—	—	—	—
Official transfer payments (net)	− 17·3	− 15·6	− 23	− 22
Other invisibles (net)	− 33·4	− 28·7	− 45	− 46
Current account (net)	**− 50·7**	**− 44·3**	**− 68**	**− 68**

Note : Please refer to footnotes to Table No. 11.

fer transactions and other invisible transactions also narrowed down by $ 139 million to $ 149 million due to the shortfall in receipts by way of grants and U.S. Embassy expenditure financed out of PL 480 counterpart funds.

The deficit with the O.E.C.D. countries increased by $ 27 million to $ 314 million, reflecting mainly the widening of the adverse trade balance. While imports from these countries increased by $ 17 million, exports declined by $ 9 million. With the 'rest of non-sterling area' there was a sizeable reduction in the deficit, from $ 212 million to $ 93 million, which reflected wholly the improvement in the balance on merchandise account. The adverse trade balance at $ 83 million stood reduced by $ 120 million following an increase of $ 91 million in exports and a fall of $ 29 million in imports. The deficit on current account with international institutions remained unchanged at $ 68 million.

Foreign Investment Policy

There was no change in the official policy towards foreign investment ; the basic objective continued to be that of encouraging the inflow of foreign capital. However, total consents (including bonus issues and loans) granted by the Controller of Capital Issues for non-resident participation were lower at Rs. 62.9 crores during 1967*, as compared with Rs. 92.2 crores during 1966. Bonus issues dropped from Rs. 22.0 crores to Rs. 8.7 crores while loans from abroad showed a decline from Rs. 54.6 crores to Rs. 20.3 crores. Issues in respect of participation in equity showed a rise of Rs. 18.4 crores from Rs. 15.4 crores in 1966 to Rs. 33.8 crores in 1967. The rise was almost entirely due to non-resident participation in the fertiliser projects. The number of collaboration agreements during 1967 was lower at 183 as compared with 202 during 1966.

The Committee on Foreign Collaboration under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar submitted its Report in May 1967. The Committee's terms of reference were to recommend general guidelines regarding the utilisation of indigenous know-how and the types of cases in which foreign collaboration may be allowed. The Mudaliar Committee recommended that no rigid rules should be followed in the matter of the duration of technical collaboration agreements and that normally, the duration of the original agreements should be between 5 and 10 years from the commencement of production. As regards the question of avoiding repetitive import of technology, the Committee felt that it was neither practicable nor desirable to resort to compulsion on existing units to part with their know-how. The Report suggested that as an incentive to encouraging indigenous research and development, industries should be given corporate tax relief to the extent of twice the expenditure on research and development. The Committee recommended that a liberal approach should be followed in the case of 'substantially export-oriented' industries.

While agreeing with the broad recommendation regarding the duration of agreements, the Government was of the view that in the matter of extensions, a stricter approach than hitherto should be adopted. As regards the recommendation concerning corporate tax relief for expenditure on research and development, the government felt that such incentives could also lead to abuse. While accepting the recommendation on 'substantially export-oriented' industries, the Government was of the view that where foreign collaboration is normally not allowed, a relaxation should be permitted only if at least 75 per cent of the production is exported.

External Assistance

Authorisations of external assistance which increased sizeably by $ 770 million to $ 2,132 million in 1966-67, declined sharply to $ 948 million during 1967-68. Fresh loan authorisations in 1967-68 by the members of the Aid-India Consortium dropped from $ 1,037 million to $ 588 million and those from East Europe from $ 458 million to $ 15 million.

* In view of the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, 1966 (effective from November 1966), the figure does not cover issues of capital by banking and insurance companies and of private limited companies (other than the issue of bonus shares) and of Government companies which do not include an offer to the public and hence is not strictly comparable with the figures for earlier years.

The remainder of the fall is mainly accounted for by lower authorisations of grants and P.L. 480 assistance. Authorisations by the U.S.A. against the assistance expected from it for 1967-68 were delayed. The I.D.A. could make no authorisations in 1967-68 for want of funds.

The rate of utilisation of external assistance, which depends mainly on previous authorisations, had dropped by 7 per cent in 1966-67 but showed some improvement during 1967-68. The amount of aid utilised during 1967-68 is estimated at $ 1,548 million,‡ $ 42 million higher than in the preceding year but still $ 70 million lower than the peak of $ 1,618 million reached in 1965-66. With utilisation exceeding fresh authorisations by a large margin, the aid available in the pipeline dropped over the year: the undisbursed balance came down sharply from $ 3,277 million as at the end of March 1967 to $ 2,648 million as at the end of March 1968 (Table 13).

Table 13—External Assistance*

($ million)

	Loans†	Grants	P.L. 480 Aid@	Total (1+2+3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Amount undisbursed as at the end of March 1966	**2,310**	**115**	**226**	**2,651**
2. Authorisations during				
(a) 1966-67	1,504	104	524	2,132
(b) 1967-68	603	21	324	948
Total (2)	**2,107**	**125**	**848**	**3,080**
3. Utilisation during				
(a) 1966-67	900	126	480	1,506
(b) 1967-68	1,062	71	415	1,548
Total (3)	**1,962**	**197**	**895**	**3,054**
4. Amount undisbursed as at the end of March 1968	**2,435¶**	**43**	**170@@**	**2,648**

* Excludes (*a*) grants under U.S. P.L. 480 Titles II and III and (*b*) special deposits placed by the I.B.R.D. with the Reserve Bank of India during 1967-68.

† Includes authorisations and utilisations of P.L. 480 credits.

@ Represents the rupee deposits against imports of goods under U.S. P.L. 480 Title I programme ; disbursements out of these funds by way of loans and grants are, therefore, excluded from columns (1) and (2).

¶ Adjusted for the devaluation of Pound Sterling and Danish Kroner in November 1967.

@@ Adjusted for the lapsed agreements by $ 9 million.

Loans accounted for 64 per cent of the total assistance authorised during 1967-68, P.L. 480 aid§ for 34 per cent and grants for 2 per cent. Of the total loan assistance, as much as 97 per cent was authorised by members of the Aid-India Consortium and the balance by Bulgaria.

About 60 per cent ($ 346 million) of the loans authorised in 1967-68 were by way of non-project aid, 20 per cent ($ 121 million) for financing imports of food and fertilisers, 6 per cent ($ 34 million) for debt servicing and the balance of 17 per cent ($ 102 million) was tied to specific projects. About 80 per cent of the loan assistance authorised by the members of the Aid-India Consortium was untied. A large part of the loans authorised by the U.K., the U.S.A., Canada, West Germany and Austria and the entire authorisations by Japan, the Netherlands and Belgium were in the form of non-project and food

‡ Excludes I.B.R.D's special deposits of $ 46 million.

§ Excluding P.L. 480 convertible currency credits, which are covered under loans.

aid. The U.K. and Austria also provided, as in the previous year, fresh credits for refinancing part of the debt service payments due to them during the year.

Not only was the quantum of fresh assistance authorised during the year by the U.S.A. smaller than in the previous year, but there was also a hardening of the terms in respect of a part of it. Imports under P.L. 480 Title I programme were in the past entirely payable in rupees; but about one-fifth of the commodity assistance provided under this programme in 1967-68 is repayable in U.S. dollars or, at the U.S. option, in convertible rupees. Further, rupee loans granted during the year out of the P.L. 480 counterpart funds accruing from the 1967 commodity assistance programme carry during the grace period an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum which is double the rate applicable to loans under past programmes.

There was, however, some liberalisation in the terms of loan assistance authorised by Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Japan and West Germany. Belgium which had been so far extending only suppliers' credits carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, extended during the year direct credits to the Government at 3 per cent per annum. Austria extended its sixth credit with a maturity period longer than before and provided a food assistance loan on even more liberal terms, namely, with interest at 3 per cent per annum as against 5½ per cent and a maturity period of 25 years as against 15-20 years. Denmark continued to lend interest-free as in the previous year; additionally, the loan authorised during 1967-68 has a longer maturity period than hitherto. Japan also effected a marginal reduction in the interest rate and increased the maturity period of the seventh yen credit authorised in September 1967. A part ($ 7.5 million) of West German assistance during the year was in the form of a cash credit not tied to purchases from West Germany.

External assistance authorised from August 15, 1947 upto the end of March 31, 1968 aggregated to $ 15,367 million, of which two-thirds ($ 10,213 million) was in the form of loans, 27 per cent ($ 4,206 million) in the form of P.L. 480/P.L. 665 and Third Country Currency Assistance from the U.S.A., and the balance of 6 per cent ($ 948 million) by way of grants. Assistance utilised upto the end of March 1968 is placed around $ 12,506 million, with $ 7,759 million of loans, $ 3,842 million of P.L. 480 aid and similar assistance and $ 905 million of grants (Table 14).

The U.S.A. accounted for a little over 51 per cent of the total authorisations and about 57 per cent of the total utilisation. The I.B.R.D. and the I.D.A. accounted for a little over 12 per cent of the total authorisations and a little over 13 per cent of the total utilisation. Other countries with sizeable contributions were the U.S.S.R., West Germany and the United Kingdom in that order (Table 15).

About one-half of the U. S. aid to India has come under Title I of the P. L. 480 programme. Authorisations under this programme during 1967-68 amounted to $ 414 million, a large part of which was for the purchase of wheat and coarse grains ($ 379 million) and the balance for the purchase of vegetable oils ($ 29 million) and cotton ($ 6 million). A part ($ 90 million) of this authorisation was provided on credit terms which represents a major departure from the earlier practice of providing agricultural commodities on concessional terms (*i.e.*, against payment in rupees). The total aid authorised under P.L. 480 Title I programme upto the end of March 1968, excluding the P.L. 480 credits of $ 90 million just referred to, amounted to $ 4,131 million. The rupee counterpart funds accruing from the import of agricultural commodities under the programme have been allocated in the following manner :

Allocation of P.L. 480 Counterpart Funds

	Amount ($ million)	Percentage to the total
1. Loans to the Government of India	2,494	60·4
2. Grants to the Government of India	818	19·8
3. Loans to private enterprises under the Cooley Amendment	272	6·6
4. For the use of the U.S. Government	547	13·2
Total	**4,131**	**100·0**

Table 14—Aggregate External Assistance

($ million)

	Loans	Grants	P.L. 480/665 Aid and Third Country Currency Assistance	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Authorisations				
1. Upto the Second Plan	3,163	545	2,411	**6,119**
2. During Third Plan	4,943	278	947	**6,168**
3. During 1966-67	1,504	104	524	**2,132**
4. During 1967-68	603	21	324	**948**
Total	**10,213**	**948**	**4,206**	**15,367**
Utilisation				
1. Upto the Second Plan	1,788	485	1,155	**3,428**
2. During Third Plan	4,009	223	1,792	**6,024**
3. During 1966-67	900	126	480	**1,506**
4. During 1967-68	1,062	71	415	**1,548**
Total	**7,759**	**905**	**3,842**	**12,506**

Note : Please refer to footnotes to Table 13.

Table 15—Aggregate External Assistance—Source-wise

($ million)

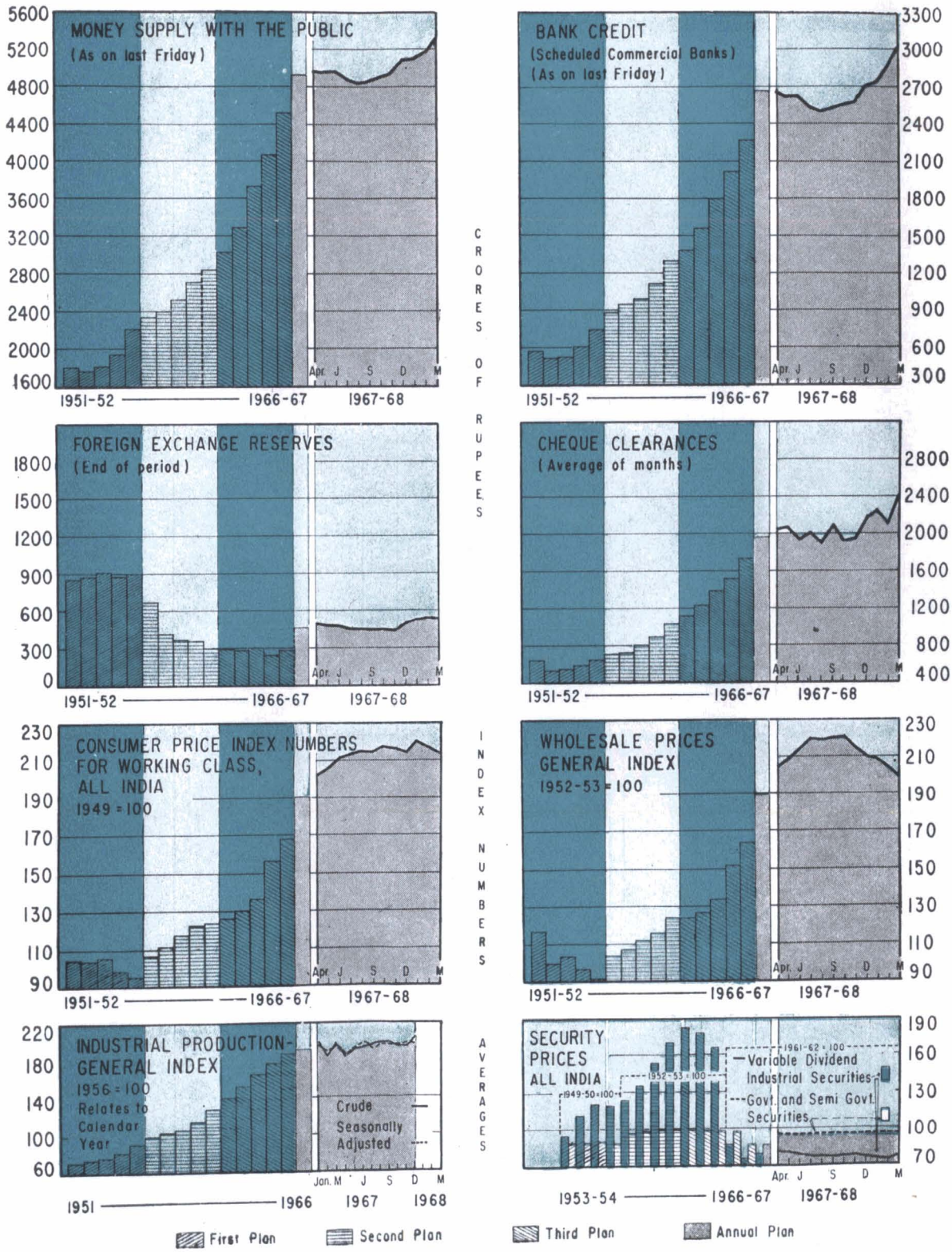
	Authorised upto March 1968				Utilised upto March 1968			
	Loans	Grants	P.L. 480/665 Aid and Third Country Currency Assistance	Total	Loans	Grants	P.L. 480/665 Aid and Third Country Currency Assistance	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.B.R.D. / I.D.A. ..	1,898	—	—	**1,898 (12·3)**	1,681	—	—	**1,681 (13·4)**
U.S.A.	3,329	359	4,206	**7,894 (51·4)**	2,902	348	3,842	**7,092 (56·7)**
U.S.S.R.	1,362	14	—	**1,376 (9·0)**	702	12	—	**714 (5·7)**
West Germany	1,042	7	—	**1,049 (6·8)**	881	7	—	**888 (7·1)**
United Kingdom ..	955	4	—	**959 (6·2)**	842	3	—	**845 (6·8)**
Japan	434	1	—	**435 (2·8)**	313	1	—	**314 (2·5)**
Others	1,193	563	—	**1,756 (11·4)**	438	534	—	**972 (7·8)**
Total	**10,213**	**948**	**4,206**	**15,367 (100·0)**	**7,759**	**905**	**3,842**	**12,506 (100·0)**

Note: Please refer to footnotes to Table 13. Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total.

In the context of the overall foreign exchange resource position of the country, the rising burden of debt service has necessitated special efforts to secure debt relief. The I.B.R.D., which has been playing an important role since 1958 in the provision of economic assistance to India through the Aid-India Consortium formed under its aegis, initiated moves for arranging debt relief, and itself extended such relief to India by placing with the Reserve Bank of India a deposit of $ 46 million representing the principal repayments due to it from India during 1967-68. The U. K. refinanced out of a fresh interest-free loan the entire amount of interest and amortisation payments on the earlier U. K. credits due during the first half of 1967-68 amounting to $ 33 million. Canada wrote off during the year the entire amount of the outstanding debt and interest payments due between March 1966 and December 1967 in respect of its two wheat loans granted in February and October of 1958, together amounting to $ 10 million. West Germany and Japan also provided some relief by rescheduling a small part of the amortisation payments due to them during the year, amounting to $ 7 million and $ 6 million, respectively. Austria provided for refinancing of $ 0.9 million of amortisation payments due on the earlier Austrian credits. The Aid-India Consortium at its meeting in Washington in May 1968 to consider India's foreign exchange requirements for 1968-69 recommended, under the leadership of the I.B.R.D., an assistance target of $ 100 million for debt relief, besides the targets of $ 900 million for non-project aid and $ 450 million for project aid.

GRAPH I

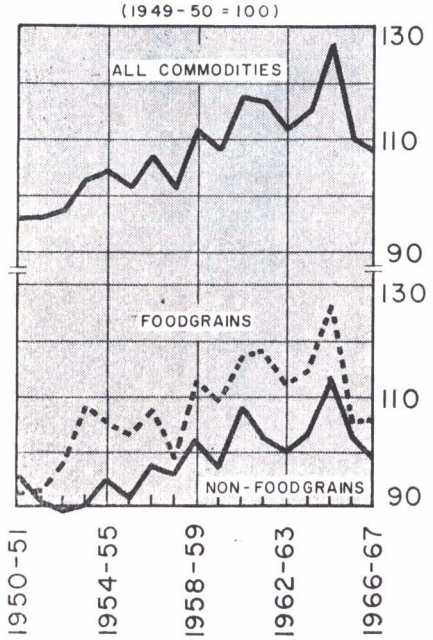
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



GRAPH 2

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA

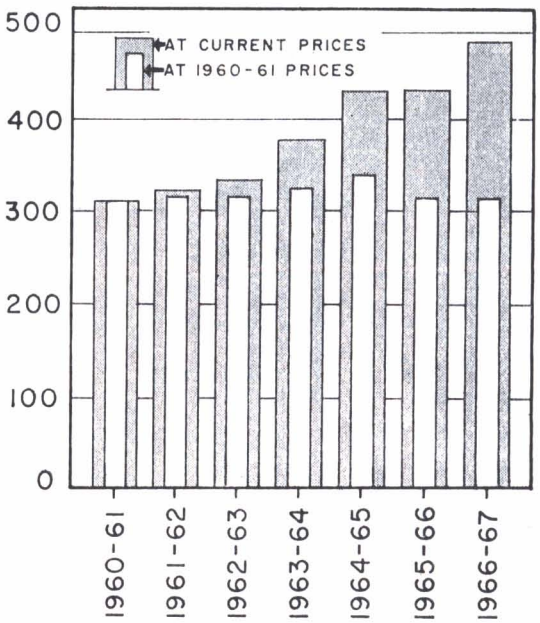
(1949-50 = 100)



GRAPH 3

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

(RUPEES)

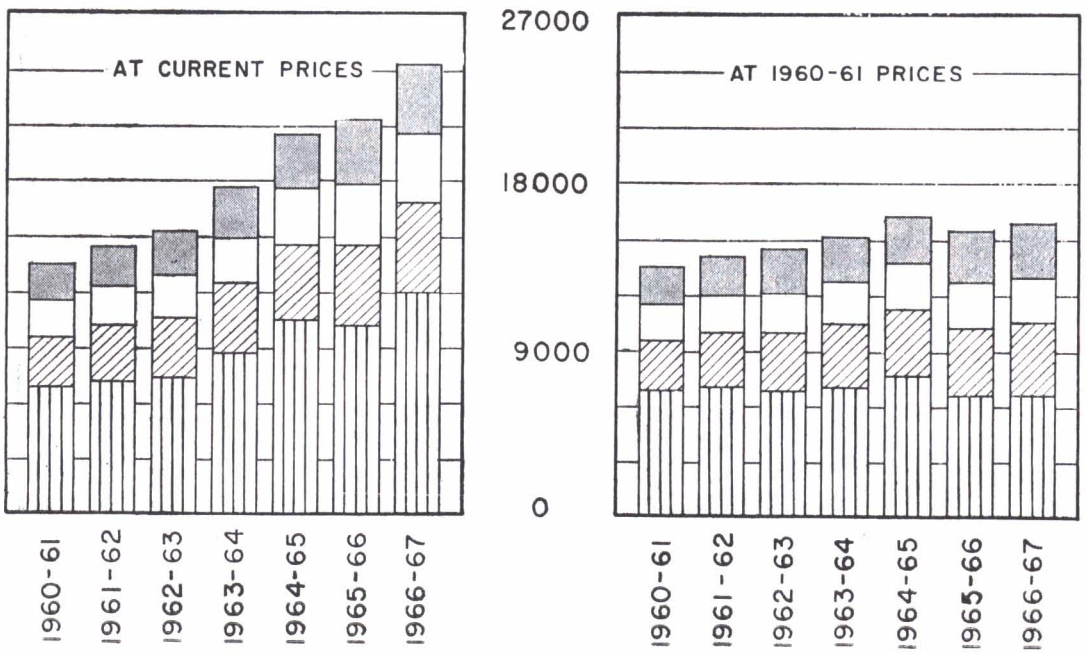


GRAPH 4

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(CRORES OF RUPEES)

- Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Public Administration, Defence and Other Services.
- Transport and Communication, Trade, Storage, Hotels, Etc.
- Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.
- Agriculture, Forestry and Logging and Fishing.



PART II

CHAPTER II—OUTPUT AND PRICE TRENDS

AGRICULTURAL

The year 1966-67 turned out to be second year in succession of low agricultural production, the index number (*base:* 1949-50 = 100) falling marginally by 0.2 per cent to 132.4. The moderate increases in the output of foodgrains, oilseeds, fibres and plantation crops were more than offset by sharp declines in the production of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops. Among major foodgrains, while wheat, jowar and bajra recorded substantial increases, rice declined marginally; pulses showed a marked decline.

Though foodgrains production during 1966-67 at 74.2 million tonnes was 3.1 per cent higher than the previous year, it was still 16.6 per cent below the record production of 1964-65. Imports on large scale had therefore to be continued to augment the domestic supply. Total foodgrains imported during 1967 aggregated 8.7 million tonnes which was slightly less than the record import of 10.4 million tonnes during the previous year (Table 1).

In view of continued tight position on the food front, it was necessary to extend the public distribution system and to facilitate this, the procurement operations were intensified with the result that despite a lower level of production for the second year in succession and depleted pipeline stock in the private sector the Government could manage to procure 4.3 million tonnes of foodgrains during 1966-67 as against 4.0 million tonnes procured during 1965-66. The system of procurement differed from State to State. The system of levy on producers was being followed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat and West Bengal for paddy, in Madhya Pradesh for wheat, in Uttar Pradesh for paddy and wheat and in Mysore for paddy and kharif coarse grains. The system of levy on licensed millers/dealers was in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal for rice, in Madhya Pradesh for rice and jowar and in Uttar Pradesh for rice, jowar, bajra and maize. Pre-emptive purchases of wheat were being made in the States of Punjab and Haryana. The States of Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa continued monopoly procurement of paddy/rice. In Maharashtra, procurement of jowar was being made on monopoly basis.

Table 1. Foodgrains

Year	Total production (Million tonnes)	Total imports (Thousand tonnes)	Total procurement (Thousand tonnes)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 ..	54·9*	2,058·6	2,761
1955-56 ..	66·9	711·3	15
1960-61 ..	82·0	5,137·3	1,275
1961-62 ..	82·7	3,495·7	539
1962-63 ..	80·2	3,640·1	479
1963-64 ..	80·6	4,556·1	750
1964-65 ..	89·0†	6,265·9	1,430
1965-66 ..	72·0†	7,462·0	4,031
1966-67 ..	74·2†	10,358·2	4,009
1967-68 ..	95·6‡	8,671·6	4,471

Note : Production figures relate to agricultural year (July-June). Imports and procurement figures are for calendar years, *i.e.*, 1950, 1955, etc.

* Data relates to 1949-50.

† Partially revised estimates.

‡ Final estimate.

The system of public distribution was generally maintained during 1966-67. The number of ration/fair price shops increased further from 1.36 lakhs at the end of 1966 to 1.42 lakhs at the end of December 1967, covering 31 million people under statutory rationing and 245 million under informal rationing making a total of 276 million, that is, a little more than half the total population.

Zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains followed during 1965-66 were, by and large, maintained during 1966-67 also.

The overall supply position of foodgrains during 1966-67 remained critical leading to a further rise in prices. The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains (*base:* 1952-53 = 100) which stood at 166 in June 1966 moved up gradually to touch 221 a year later. During the year as a whole, the index moved up by 22.1 per cent, from 155.8 in 1965-66 to 190.2 in 1966-67 (July-June).

Timely and adequate rainfall coupled with the launching of new strategy for agriculture made the prospects of agricultural production during 1967-68 bright and the overall production is estimated to be higher than the record level reached in 1964-65. Foodgrains production in 1967-68 is estimated at about 96 million tonnes. Non-foodgrain crops with the exception of sugarcane have recorded significant improvement. According to current estimates, output of raw cotton, raw jute and groundnut is estimated at 5.9 million bales, 6.4 million bales and 5.8 million tonnes respectively. The output of sugarcane (in terms of gur) has remained at the 1966-67 level of 9.5 million tonnes.

In view of the sharp increase in the output of foodgrains during 1967-68, the procurement target for the current year was fixed at 9 million tonnes—7 million tonnes during kharif and 2 million tonnes during rabi. Procurement by the end of June 1968, however, totalled about 5.8 million tonnes but was substantially higher as compared to the total procurement of 4.3 million tonnes in 1966-67.

The systems of procurement followed during 1966-67 are generally being followed during 1967-68 as well.

Taking into account the requirements for public distribution and for building up the buffer stock, import requirements for 1968 are estimated at 7.5 million tonnes, which however would be lower than 8.7 million tonnes actually imported in 1967. Actual imports during 1968 till July 10 aggregated 3.8 million tonnes.

As a result of failure of crops during two successive years and lower imports during 1967, the stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments shrank considerably and touched a low of 1.4 million tonnes in October 1967 as against 2.4 million tonnes in March 1967. The position improved thereafter due to the higher level of procurement ; by the end of June 1968 the stocks totalled 4.0 million tonnes as compared with 2.0 million tonnes at the end of June 1967.

Zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains in operation during the previous year were maintained till March 1968. However, to prevent any sharp decline in prices following a bumper rabi harvest, it was decided to remove, with effect from March 28, 1968, all restrictions on the movement of gram and barley throughout the country. Movement restrictions on maize, bajra and jowar from the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan were also lifted. Further, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi were consitituted into a single zone for movement of all foodgrains.

The uptrend in the prices of foodgrains witnessed during 1965-66 continued till August 1967 during which month the index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains (*base:* 1952-53 = 100) reached a new high of 241.9. Thereafter, prices eased on the expectation of a bumper harvest. The fall in prices has been marked since mid-October, the index declining from 237.9 in October 1967 to 203.8 in June 1968. At this level the index number was nearly 8 per cent lower than the position a year ago.

In view of the increased level of production during 1967-68 and the easiness in prices, statutory rationing has been relaxed in Kanpur, Delhi, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Siliguri.

The Food Corporation of India substantially expanded its activities both in respect of areas of its operation and the commodities handled. The Corporation has by now established its regional offices in 14 States. Its operations were diversified to cover purchase, storage and sale of foodgrains, groundnut and groundnut oil and manufacture of processed foods and their distribution. The Corporation also made a beginning with regard to the establishment of modern rice mills and mechanical paddy driers and provision of threshing facilities. The Corporation purchased 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains comprising 12.9 lakh tonnes of rice, 4.3 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.9 lakh tonnes of other cereals and pulses during the last kharif (November 1966 to October 1967) and rabi (April 1967 to March 1968) seasons. It also purchased 43.7 thousand tonnes of groundnut oil during 1966-67. Total purchases of rice/paddy, wheat and other cereals by the Corporation during the first 8 months of the kharif season and first 3 months of the rabi season aggregated 1.82 million tonnes, 1.44 million tonnes and 0.41 million tonnes respectively.

The Corporation continued to remain responsible for the supply of imported wheat to the flour mills and for the distribution of wheat products in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa and the Union Territory of Delhi. Wheat products valued at about Rs. 39.3 crores were marketed by the Corporation during 1967.

New Agricultural Strategy

Although favourable weather has been the main contributory factor to the steep rise in agricultural production during 1967-68, a part of the increase may be attributed to the implementation of various policy measures taken as a part of the new agricultural strategy. The new strategy for agriculture not only aims to ensure an enduring pattern of development but also achievement of self-sufficiency and elimination of reliance on imports. The new agricultural strategy consists of (i) special programmes such as High-Yielding Varieties Programme, Intensive Agricultural District Programme, and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme in selected areas, (ii) augmentation and intensive utilisation of irrigation facilities, (iii) increasing supplies of inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds, implements and machinery and (iv) special programme of multiple cropping through the introduction of short duration varieties.

The main plank of the new strategy is the high-yielding varieties programme which was initiated in 1966-67 on about 2 million hectares and programmed to cover 6.49 million hectares during 1967-68 (Table 2). Actual area covered during kharif season is estimated at 2.39 million hectares, but the shortfall is expected to be made good during the rabi and summer seasons.

Sustained efforts were made to augment irrigation facilities, particularly minor irrigation during 1967-68. Gross area irrigated was expected to have increased from 33.0 million hectares in 1966-67 to 35.3 million hectares during 1967-68. It is estimated that during 1967-68 the total expenditure on minor irrigation schemes both from Government and non-Government agencies would be of the order of Rs. 156 crores. It is estimated that 200,000 masonry wells, 42,000 private tube-wells and filter points, 1,000 State tube-wells and over 200,000 pumpsets will have been installed during 1967-68; these will benefit 1.37 million hectares. Emphasis has also shifted from protective to productive irrigation. Special programme of multiple cropping through the introduction of short duration varieties with complementary fertilisers and manures in irrigated areas is also envisaged. The target fixed for 1967-68 was 3 million hectares under multiple cropping.

The success of such a programme would ultimately depend upon the availability of such essential inputs as fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides. Accordingly, supply of these inputs was considerably stepped up.

Rice

The output of rice declined slightly by 0.7 per cent to 30.4 million tonnes in 1966-67. This decline came on top of a sharp decline of 21.5 per cent in 1965-66. The decline in production has been shared mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by U.P., West Bengal

Table 2. Aspects of Agricultural Improvement

Item	Unit	1964-65	1966-67	1967-68 (Target)
		(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Plan outlay on agricultural programmes * (Centre, States and Union Territories)	(Rs. in crores)	185 (9·1)	269 (12·1)	297 (13·2)
2. High Yielding Varieties Programme..	(Million hectares)	—	2·0	6·49
3. Other Improved Seeds Varieties	(Million hectares)	40·2	43·9	47·9
4. Gross Area Irrigated	(Million hectares)	31·2	33·0	35·3
5. Multiple Cropping	(Million hectares)	—	—	3·0
6. Fertiliser Availability				
(i) Nitrogenous†	(000 tonnes)	451 (237)	895 (293)	1350 (370)
(ii) Phosphatic†	(000 tonnes)	160 (148)	294 (144)	550 (203)
(iii) Potassic	(000 tonnes)	57 (—)	120 (—)	296 (—)
7. Area covered by Plant Protection	(Million hectares)	15·4	23·9	51·0

* Figures in brackets denote percentage to total plan outlay.
† Figures in brackets denote domestic production.

and Assam and was due to drought conditions. According to the final estimates of production for 1967-68, rice output increased by 24.4 per cent to 37.9 million tonnes.

Prices of rice continued to move up during 1966-67 (Nov.-Oct.). The index number of wholesale prices of rice (*base :* 1952-53=100) rose by 22.8 per cent from 160.7 in 1965-66* to 197.3 in 1966-67* reaching its peak level of 230 in August 1967. Thereafter it followed the usual seasonal pattern, a phenomenon which was witnessed after a gap of two years. It declined gradually till December but moved up thereafter to reach 205.6 in March 1968 and further to 216.9 in May, which was 13 per cent higher than the level a year ago.

The maximum prices for paddy/rice continued to be fixed statutorily during 1967-68 in the States of Assam, Madras, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The issue prices of coarse rice from Central stocks were also raised on July 15, 1967 and again on January 1, 1968 by Rs. 11.81 and Rs. 16.00 respectively to Rs. 96.00 per quintal

* November-October average.

Table 3. Rice

Year	Production (Million tonnes)	Procurement (Thousand tonnes)	Imports (Thousand tonnes)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 ..	23·5*	2750	359
1955-56 ..	27·6	15	269
1960-61 ..	34·6	880	699
1961-62 ..	35·7	519	384
1962-63 ..	33·2	479	390
1963-64 ..	37·0	744	483
1964-65 ..	39·0†	1299	645
1965-66 ..	30·7†	2951	783
1966-67 ..	30·4†	3100	787
1967-68 ..	37·9‡	2794	453

Note: Production figures relate to the agricultural year (July-June). Import and procurement figures are for calendar years, *i.e.*, 1950, 1955, etc.
* Data relates to 1949-50.
† Partially revised estimates.
‡ Final estimate.

partly due to upward revision of the procurement-cum-purchase prices of rice and partly due to the decision to reduce subsidy on imported rice.

Offtake of rice from Central Reserve Depots including supplies to State Governments during 1967 was 1.1 million tonnes as against 1.5 million tonnes in 1966. During the first six months of 1968, the offtake at 6.5 lakh tonnes was almost equal to that during the corresponding period of last year.

Procurement operations were continued during 1966-67 in surplus as well as in deficit areas. Purchases of rice/paddy on behalf of Central Government were undertaken in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa and Punjab and the quantity of rice thus procured aggregated 6.0 lakh tonnes as against 6.6 lakh tonnes in the earlier season. The State Governments also purchased rice/paddy on their own account and the quantity thus procured aggregated 1.9 million tonnes as against 2.5 million tonnes procured during 1965-66. Thus, total procurement during 1966-67 on both the Central and State Governments' account aggregated 2.5 million tonnes as against 3.2 million tonnes last season. During 1967-68, procurement operations have been intensified. By mid-July 1968, the total quantity procured aggregated 2.9 million tonnes. In order to facilitate procurement, the zonal arrangements in respect of rice are being generally continued during 1967-68 season except that Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have been grouped together to form a single zone for movement of all foodgrains.

Efforts were made to augment the domestic supply through purchases aborad. But, as rice was in short supply in the world market as well, the quantity imported during 1967 totalled 4.53 lakh tonnes as against 7.87 lakh tonnes in 1966. Of the total quantity of rice imported in 1967, 1.43 lakh tonnes were from Burma, 1.00 lakh tonnes from Thailand and 0.40 lakh tonnes from U.A.R.

Wheat

The output of wheat increased by 9.3 per cent to 11.4 million tonnes in 1966-67. The increase in production was shared by almost all the States except Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Mysore and was attributed generally to increase in area and better weather conditions. Production during 1967-68 recorded a sharp increase of 45.4 per cent to 16.6 million tonnes.

Table 4. Wheat

Year	Production (Million tonnes)	Procurement (Thousand tonnes)	Imports (Thousand tonnes)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 ..	6·4*	1133	1329
1955-56 ..	8·8	—	442
1960-61 ..	11·0	395	4386
1961-62 ..	12·1	20	3092
1962-63 ..	10·8	—	3250
1963-64 ..	9·9	5	4073
1964-65 ..	12·3†	90	5621
1965-66 ..	10·4†	375	6583
1966-67 ..	11·4†	219	7833
1967-68 ..	16·6‡	779	6400

Note : Production figures relate to the agricultural year (July-June). Import and Procurement figures are for calendar years, *i.e.*, 1950, 1955, etc.
* Data relates to 1949-50.
† Partially revised estimates.
‡ Final estimate.

Wheat prices, which had eased during the first two months (April and May 1967) on increased arrivals of new crop, shot up during the next two months in line with the general trend in foodgrains prices. The index number of wholesale prices of wheat (*base :* 1952-53=100) after declining from 191 in March 1967 to 180 in May 1967, firmed up thereafter to reach a new peak level of 218 in July 1967. The prices ruled generally firm till October and easiness set in again from November 1967 on prospects of a bumper crop; the index number of wholesale prices declined gradually to 195 in December 1967. Thereafter, the index firmed up again to 212 in January 1968. But this firmness was short-lived and the index number eased again to 190.7

in March 1968 and further to 171.9 in May. The annual average price index of wheat during 1967-68 (April-March) showed a rise of 27.3 per cent on top of an increase of 15 per cent witnessed in the previous year.

The zonal arrangements in operation during 1966-67 season were, by and large, continued except that, to prevent any undue fall in the price particularly in the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana following reports of a bumper harvest, the States of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have been grouped together to form a single zone.

Procurement drive was instensified with the result that total quantity procured on behalf of Central and State Governments during 1967-68 marketing season aggregated 8.93 lakh tonnes as compared with 1.98 lakh tonnes procured during 1966-67 marketing season. Purchases on State Governments' account totalling 6.06 lakh tonnes were made in Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U. P. Purchases on Central Government account were made only in the Punjab State.

For 1968-69 marketing season the Government of India have fixed the biggest ever procurement target of wheat at 2 million tonnes with a view to building an adequate buffer stock. The target has already been achieved by mid-July 1968. The procurement prices of common white/Mexican and superior varieties have been fixed at Rs. 76.00 and Rs. 81.00 per quintal, respectively.

In order to augment the supplies, 6.4 million tonnes of wheat including 4.0 million tonnes under P.L. 480 were imported during 1967 as compared with 7.8 million tonnes imported during 1966. The offtake of imported wheat from Central Reserve Depots including supplies to State Governments during 1967 was 6.7 million tonnes as against 8.1 million tonnes in 1966. During the first six months of 1968 the offtake aggregated 24.8 lakh tonnes as against 31.8 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year. The issue price of imported wheat was raised from Rs. 55.00 per quintal to Rs. 67.00 per quintal from January 1, 1968 in accordance with Government's decision to withdraw the element of subsidy on imported wheat.

The price support scheme for wheat was continued for 1967-68 crop. The minimum support prices which were increased for the 1966-67 crop, were further increased by Rs. 2.50 in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to Rs. 52.00, Rs. 56.00 and Rs. 60.00 per quintal for red, white, and superior farm varieties of wheat, respectively. Prices for other States during 1967-68 were fixed higher by Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 55.00, Rs. 59.00 and Rs. 63.00 per quintal for red, white and superior farm varieties of wheat, respectively.

Other Cereals

Production of other cereals (other than rice and wheat) increased by nearly 3 million tonnes to 24.1 million tonnes during 1966-67; the increase was shared by all the coarse grains. The production during 1967-68 is estimated to be substantially higher at 29 million tonnes.

Table 5. Other Cereals

Year	Production (Million tonnes)	Procurement (Thousand tonnes)	Imports (Thousand tonnes)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 ..	16·8*	—	371
1955-56 ..	19·5	—	—
1960-61 ..	23·7	—	52
1961-62 ..	23·2	—	19
1962-63 ..	24·6	—	—
1963-64 ..	23·6	1	—
1964-65 ..	25·3†	41	—
1965-66 ..	21·1†	705	96
1966-67 ..	24·1†	690	1739
1967-68 ..	28·9‡	898	1819

Note : Production figures relate to the agricultural year (July-June). Imports and Procurement figures are for calendar years, *i.e.*, 1950, 1955, etc.
* Data relates to 1949-50.
† Partially revised estimates.
‡ Final estimate.

Prices@ of all coarse grains, except ragi, moved up during the year 1966-67. While the index number of wholesale prices (*base:* 1952-53 =100) of jowar, bajra, maize and barley firmed up by 13.0 per cent, 27.5 per cent, 54.1 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively, that of ragi declined by 12.1 per cent. During 1967-68 season also till March 1968, while indices of jowar, barley and ragi were higher by 7.0 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 14.2 per cent respectively, that of bajra and maize showed a fall of 1.1 per cent and 5.0 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

Purchases of coarse grains on behalf of both the Central and State Governments were made in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal. The quantity purchased during 1966-67 aggregated 7.61 lakh tonnes as against 6.18 lakh tonnes procured during 1965-66. Procurement during 1967-68 season by the end of June 1968, totalled 8.75 lakh tonnes. The procurement prices of jowar, bajra and maize during 1967-68 are fixed at Rs. 47.00-56.00, Rs. 47.00-55.00 and Rs. 48.00-58.00 per quintal respectively. The offtake of imported coarse grains from Central Reserve Depots including supplies to State Governments was stepped up from 1.6 million tonnes in 1966 to 1.9 million tonnes in 1967. The issue price of imported milo was raised from January 1, 1968 by Rs. 8 to Rs. 48 per quintal following the decision to reduce subsidy on imported milo gradually.

The system of fixing minimum support prices for coarse grains was continued for the 1967-68 season as well and the minimum prices for jowar, bajra and maize were raised so as to bring the prices of each of the three coarse grains to a uniform level of Rs. 42 per quintal.

The movement of coarse grains has been liberalised with effect from March 28, 1968. Movement of barley was allowed freely throughout the country while all restrictions on the movement of maize, jowar and bajra from the Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have been lifted.

Pulses

Production of pulses recorded a further decline of 15.3 per cent from 9.8 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 8.3 million tonnes in 1966-67. During 1967-68, however, production increased by as much as 47 per cent to 12.2 million tonnes.

Table 6. Pulses

Year (July-June)	Production (Million tonnes)
1950-51	8·2*
1955-56	11·0
1960-61	12·7
1961-62	11·8
1962-63	11·5
1963-64	10·1
1964-65	12·4†
1965-66	9·8†
1966-67	8·3†
1967-68	12·2‡

* Data relates to 1949-50.
† Partially revised estimates.
‡ Final estimate.

As a result of shortfall in production during two successive years, prices of pulses which had already risen by 21.8 per cent during 1966-67 recorded a further rise of 41.0 per cent during 1967-68.* The index number of wholesale prices (*base* : 1952-53= 100) moved up steadily from 235 in March 1967 to the record level of 319 in October 1967. Thereafter prices eased and the index number declined gradually to 226 in March 1968 and further to 195 in June 1968 which was nearly 30 per cent lower than the level a year ago.

Purchases of pulses were made only by the State Governments on their own account and amounted to 1.24 lakh tonnes from 1966-67 crop as against 0.90 lakh tonnes procured from 1965-66 crop.

@ Based on seasonal averages. While in the case of kharif coarse grains (jowar, bajra, maize and ragi), the year relates to the period November to October, in the case of rabi coarse grains (barley) it relates to the period April-March.
* April-March average.

In view of a substantial increase in the production of gram during the 1967-68 season, the movement of gram has been made free throughout the country.

The system of fixing minimum support prices of gram was continued for 1967-68 season. The minimum support prices which were increased by Rs. 2.50—3.00 per quintal during 1966-67 season, were further increased by Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 46.00 per quintal for the 1967-68 crop (to be marketed in 1968-69).

Cotton

Production of cotton during 1966-67 at 49.31 lakh bales (of 180 kgs. each) showed an increase of 3.6 per cent over the output of 1965-66. The output during 1967-68 is estimated to be higher by 20 per cent than in the previous year.

Efforts to increase yield through intensive cultivation continued during 1966-67. The area of 4.90 lakh hectares under the package programme in 1965-66 is to be extended to cover 15.96 lakh hectares by the end of Fourth Plan. The Centrally Sponsored Package Scheme initiated in 1966-67 covered an area of 0.94 lakh hectares as against the target of 3.66 lakh hectares. The shortfall in the achievement was due to delayed sanction of the Scheme. During 1967-68 and 1968-69, the envisaged targets are 3.80 lakh hectares and 4.51 lakh hectares, respectively. The Government of India sanctioned a Central Scheme during 1967-68 for the development of extra long staple Sea Island Cotton in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore to cover an area of 1,000 hectares. The scheme was implemented over an area of 307 hectares only in 1967-68 due to difficulties experienced in getting irrigation water at the time of sowing.

The overall supply position of cotton showed a slight improvement during 1966-67 season. This was mainly due to increase in production and imports. Imports during 1966-67 season totalled 7.76 lakh bales as against 5.33 lakh bales in 1965-66. During 1967-68 season, upto July 6, 1968 imports aggregated around 6.68 lakh bales as against 6.18 lakh bales during the corresponding period last season. Total imports in 1967-68 season are expected to be around 9.76 lakh bales.

Exports of cotton during 1966-67 season were higher at 2.45 lakh bales compared with 1.69 lakh bales in 1965-66. During 1967-68 season upto July 20, 1968 Bengal Deshi cotton registered for exports totalled 2.18 lakh bales as against 2.48 lakh bales during the corresponding period last season. The total exports in 1967-68 season are expected to be around the same level as in the previous season.

Table 7. Cotton

(In thousand bales of 180 kgs.)

Year (September-August)	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption*	Stocks with mills and trade (end August)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950-51	2874	800	178	3578	1518
1955-56	3949	603	603	4908	1593
1960-61	5293	1100	297	5574	2236
1964-65	5664	928	243	6641	2171
1965-66	4762	533	169	6091	1956
1966-67	4931	776	245	6033	..
1967-68†	5918	976	245	6370	..

* Consumption by mills and extra factory consumption.
† Provisional.

Cotton consumption by mills during 1966-67 (Sept.-Aug.) at 57.63 lakh bales was lower by 0.6 lakh bales than in 1965-66. Consumption of Indian cotton formed about 90 per cent of the total consumption. During 1967-68, with the increased availability, consumption of cotton is expected to be higher. Consumption of cotton during the first eight months of the 1967-68 season amounted to 40.70 lakh bales showing an increase of 7.6 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of the previous season; the overall consumption by mills for the entire 1967-68 season is expected to be around 61 lakh bales.

The cotton policy for the 1967-68 (Sept.-Aug.) season announced on August 10, 1967 provided *inter alia* for lifting of the statutory price controls which were in operation since 1943 except for a short period in 1948. The ceiling prices were abolished and the floor prices were replaced by support prices, which are higher by 5 to 10 per cent than the floor prices during 1966-67 except in the case of Bengal Deshi. The system of permits for the movement of cotton for 1967-68 season was abolished. Working hours of the mills were normalised effective September 1, 1967. However, some restrictions were imposed on cotton stocks held by the mills. Cotton stocks were not to exceed the consumption of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months for mills situated in Bombay and Ahmedabad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ months elsewhere and 4 months for mills situated at distant places or which export 20 per cent or more of their production or are meeting the demand of Defence. These limits were revised upwards by 1 month's consumption under the relaxed policy announced on April 27, 1968.

Cotton prices, which witnessed a distinct firmness in 1965-66 season (September-August) continued to move up generally during 1966-67 due mainly to tight supply position. The all-India index number of raw cotton (1952-53 =100) moved up from 140 in August 1966 to 152 in July 1967. Thereafter with the onset of monsoon and expectations of a good crop in 1967-68 it declined to 146 in September 1967. The easiness was short-lived; the index moved up again to a new high of 177 in December 1967. This was mainly attributed to keen mill demand, initial poor arrivals and uncertainty of imports as sequel to devaluation of Pound Sterling. In order to regulate the use of bank finance for transactions in cotton, the Reserve Bank of India imposed with effect from November 1, 1967 a minimum margin of 35 per cent against the security of cotton to all parties other than cotton mills and 25 per cent in respect of advances to cotton mills. Prices, however, showed seasonal declines from mid-January and the index stood at 164 in April. Thereafter it moved up to 170 in June 1968.

In the Bombay Cotton Market spot* prices ruled above ceiling levels throughout the 1966-67 season, commanding substantial premia in unofficial deals. During 1967-68 season, after the decontrol of cotton, three distinct phases were noticed in the price behaviour between September—May 10, 1968. A sharp rise was witnessed between September 1967 and mid-January 1968, which was largely due to purchases by mills whose stock position had depleted during the previous two years of drought. Between the latter half of January and the first half of April, a decline in prices was noticed which was attributed to the slackness in mill demand and increased pace of market arrivals. From the second half of April prices started to move up due to liberalised credit and textile policies. The R.B.I. liberalised with effect from April 2, the control on advances by the commercial banks against the security of indigenous cotton and kapas. The ceiling has been raised to 110 per cent of the peak level during the corresponding three months period commencing with April-June 1967 or the present ceiling together with additional limit granted whichever is greater. A uniform margin of 25 per cent has been prescribed for all parties. Subsequently, the minimum margin was again reduced to 20 per cent for mills effective June 17, 1968. However, the margin for parties other than cotton mills continues at 25 per cent as before. Under the new textile policy, the legal obligation on mills to produce 40 per cent of their total output in controlled varieties of cloth is reduced to 25 per cent. The level of prices in the entire season despite oscillations ruled above the erstwhile ceiling prices of 1966-67 and above the support prices announced for the 1967-68 season.

* There has been no futures contract since August 26, 1966.

Table 8. Cotton Price—Spot prices of cotton (selected varieties) in the Bombay Market

Variety	Unit	Ceiling price 1966-67	Minimum support price 1967-68	September 30, 1967	January 15, 1968	April 13, 1968	May 10, 1968	June 29, 1968
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
M. G. Vidarbha/M.P. Virnar 21·5 mm (fine)	Three quintals	984	837	N.Q.	1223	1074	1139	1135
M. G. Cambodia (B) 25 mm (fine) ..	Three quintals	1224	1068	1582	1803	1306	1476	1465

Jute

Production of raw jute during 1966-67 at 53.58 lakh bales recorded a substantial rise of about 20 per cent over that in 1965-66. This increased production was mainly an outcome of higher yield since the area sown to jute was only 5.5 per cent larger than in 1965-66. Output of mesta at 12.14 lakh bales was, however, lower by 6 per cent. Production was adversely affected by inadequate rains and shrinkage in area by 6 per cent as compared with the area in 1965-66 season.

According to the final estimate for the 1967-68 season, the production of jute is placed at 63.69 lakh bales surpassing marginally the previous record of 63.58 lakh bales reached in 1961-62. The all-India second estimate for mesta shows an increase of 2.1 per cent in area as compared with the corresponding adjusted estimate for the previous season. According to the estimates of I.J.M.A., the combined output of jute and mesta this year is expected to be in the region of 76 lakh bales. Together with a carryover of 18.8 lakh bales and estimated import of 1 lakh bales, the total supply this season will be around 96 lakh bales.

Imports of raw jute during 1966-67 amounted to 14.85 lakh bales, but in view of the increased level of output during 1967-68 imports of raw jute will be kept to a minimum of 1 lakh bales of Pakistani long jute meant exclusively for the manufacture of carpet backing and other specialities. Imports upto November 1967 aggregated 4,000 bales.

Exports of raw jute during 1966-67 totalled 2.08 lakh bales. During 1967-68 exports are likely to be around one lakh bales. Mill consumption of raw jute in India during 1966-67 was 72 lakh bales as against 77 lakh bales in 1965-66. During 1967-68, a broadening of internal demand is expected in view of a bumper foodgrains harvest, and consequently mill consumption is estimated at about 73 lakh bales.

With regard to prices of raw jute, the *Calcutta* raw jute market at the beginning of March 1967 showed a very firm tendency but subsequently displayed an easier tone on reports of good rains in jute growing areas. Assam Bottoms which had reached Rs. 152.72 on March 4, 1967 was quoted at Rs. 124.59 at the end of June 1967. This easiness continued throughout the 1967-68 season. With the prospects of a bumper crop during 1967-68, prices of raw jute started declining steeply. Following an increase in the pace of arrivals and the absence of a matching demand from the mills, prices fell below the minimum support level of Rs. 107.17 per quintal. In fact on November 24, 1967 at Rs. 96.45 per quintal it touched the lowest level of the season. Thereafter, prices moved up steadily to reach Rs. 112.53 on February 8, 1968 mainly due to purchases by the S.T.C. as also to the reported decision of the Government to allow export of 2 lakh bales of jute. Reduction in export duty on jute goods also aided the sentiment. Thereafter, prices continuously moved up to reach Rs. 131.28 on June 29, 1968; this level was higher by Rs. 6.69 than the level a year ago. The all-India index number of wholesale prices of raw jute (*Base*: 1952-53=100) declined from 256 in March 1967 to 207 in June and further to 197 in August 1967. After staging a mild recovery in September and October it again receded

to 198 in November. Thereafter, it rose to 244 in June 1968. The index for 1967-68 (July-June) at 214.4 was lower by about 15 per cent than the 1966-67 season.

Various corrective measures were taken to check the falling prices. On the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the minimum support price of raw jute for 1967-68 season was raised by Rs. 13.40 per quintal to Rs. 107.17. The jute policy for the 1967-68 season announced on August 10, 1967, also included, *inter alia* (1) compulsory purchases of raw jute by mills and purchases by the Jute Buffer Stock Association and, if necessary by the State Trading Corporation at the minimum support price of Rs. 107.17 per quintal if prices fell below that level, (2) the suspension of futures trading in jute goods so long as necessary and (3) establishment of Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association. Accordingly the system of fixing maximum purchase quota introduced in September 1964 was withdrawn and the minimum monthly purchase quota system was introduced in August 1967 under the Jute (Licensing & Control) Order, 1961. The total minimum purchase quota issued to the mills during the period August 1967 to April 1968 amounted to 62.79 lakh bales. The minimum stock limit of jute to be held by each mill at the end of the month was also specified and the scheme of group purchases of jute introduced by I.J.M.A. in April 1967 was suspended. The J.B.S.A. was advised to lift fixed quotas of raw jute and a total purchase quota amounting to 8 lakh bales was issued to the J.B.S.A. The State Trading Corporation also started buying extensively through grower's co-operatives in an effort to support the fibre market. Purchases made by the S.T.C. upto May 25, 1968 amounted to about 74 thousand bales. The Jute Buffer stock Association (JBSA) was renamed Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Associations (J.J.G.B.S.A.) for carrying out buffer stock operations in jute goods also along with raw jute to help avert any undue fall in the prices of jute goods. Hedge trading in jute goods which remained suspended from August 5, 1967 to December 31, 1967, was again resumed with effect from January 1, 1968.

The Indian Jute Development Council has fixed a production target of 90 lakh bales of raw jute during 1968-69 of which jute would be 73 lakh bales and mesta 17 lakh bales. On the recommendation of the Indian Jute Development Council, the Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for introducing a package programme for jute development on 7000 acres of selected areas in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam during the 1968-69 season. The scheme aims at improving the quality of fibre and raising the yield from the present average of about 3 bales an acre to 5 bales by adoption of all proven techniques of production efficiency.

Table 9. Jute

(In thousand bales of 180 kgs. each)

Year (July-June)	Production			Imports	Consumption*a*	Exports	Stocks*b*
	Jute	Mesta	Total				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	3309*c*	..	3309	2598	5851	1	1021
1955-56	4232	1162	5394	1482	6916	..	1471
1960-61	4134	1129	5263	416	6451	..	870
1961-62	6358	1878	8236	468	6703	2	2722
1962-63	5442	1743	7185	293	7610	116	3132
1963-64	6079	1897	7976	116	8044	114	2879
1964-65	6021	1583	7604	588	8346	197	2016
1965-66	4471	1285	5756	1507	7862	119	1170
1966-67	5358	1214	6572	1485	7403	208	1881
1967-68	6369	N.A.	N.A.	4*d*	7510*e*	101*e*	N.A.

a — Includes village consumption.
b — Includes stocks with the JBSA and other stockists.
c — Including mesta.
d — Upto November 1967.
e — Estimated.

Note : Data on production upto 1963-64 are revised estimates, 1964-65 to 1966-67 are partially revised estimates and for 1967-68 final estimates.

Source : Columns 1 to 3 crop estimates. Columns 4 to 7—Regional Office (Jute Development) Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Department of Agriculture), Government of India.

1339

Oilseeds

Production of major oilseeds during 1966-67 at 6.41 million tonnes* was higher by 1.1 per cent than that of 6.35 million tonnes in 1965-66. Output of groundnut at 4.41 million tonnes showed a rise of 4.3 per cent over the production of 4.23 million tonnes in 1965-66. The increase in production was due chiefly to favourable weather conditions during the period of crop growth. All the major groundnut producing States reported increases in the level of output. Among other major oilseeds, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum and linseed recorded declines of 2.4 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 18.2 per cent, respectively, while castorseed showed a nominal increase of 1.3 per cent over the 1965-66 level.

Table 10. Oilseeds

Year (November-October)	Production (Million tonnes)	Imports (April-March) (tonnes)	Exports (April-March) (tonnes)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 ..	5·16	..	..
1955-56 ..	5·73	..	..
1960-61 ..	6·98	16	49,317
1965-66 ..	6·35	6,998	435
1966-67 ..	6·41	4,438	327

Note : Production relates to groundnut, sesamum rapeseed and mustard, linseed and castorseed. Imports and exports relate to all oilseeds.

Source : Regional Office, Oilseeds Development, Government of India.

Official estimate of production for 1967-68 is available for groundnut only and is placed at 5.83 million tonnes recording a sharp rise of 32.2 per cent over 1966-67. The overall output of all major oilseeds is expected to show a significant increase.

During 1966-67, the Centrally Sponsored Export Promotion Programme and the State Sponsored Package Programme and Integrated Oilseeds Development Schemes were continued. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme which was taken up during 1966-67 in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh, an area of 66,800 hectares was covered and an additional production of about 49,000 tonnes of groundnut was estimated. The Scheme has been extended to Gujarat, Haryana, Madras, Maharashtra and the Punjab during 1967-68 covering an area of 3.69 lakh hectares. The important groundnut producing States were covered under the Package Programme. An area of 2.24 lakh hectares was brought under the Scheme in the States during 1966-67 and an estimated additional production of 1.19 lakh tonnes was achieved. During 1967-68, the area under this Programme covered 1.64 lakh hectares. The Integrated Oilseeds Development Schemes which were introduced in most of the major oilseeds producing States, covered 19.85 lakh hectares and 17.23 lakh hectares in 1966-67 and 1967-68, respectively. An estimated additional production of 5.18 lakh tonnes was achieved during 1966-67.

The all-India index number of wholesale prices of oilseeds (Base: 1952-53=100) after an initial decline from 291.7 in October 1966 to 283.4 in November rose steadily to 325.8 in June 1967. There was a sharp break in prices from July 1967 and the index declined to 284.1 in October 1967. The sizeable fall in prices was reported to be mainly due to unloading of stocks by the traders in anticipation of a bumper crop in 1967-68 season. The larger imports of soyabean oil from U.S. under P.L. 480 also helped ease the pressure on the internal supplies of oil. The index (November 1966-October 1967 average), however, was higher by 9.6 per cent than the corresponding average of 1965-66. During 1967-68, prices showed a declining trend ; the index number declined from 283.5 in November 1967 to 223.8 in March and further to 213.5 in June 1968. Groundnut prices which showed a rise during 1966-67 (average of November—October) declined during 1967-68 ; the index came down from 221.9 in November 1967 to 189.2 in March 1968 and further to 183.7 in May 1968.

* Based on partially revised estimate of groundnut and final estimates of sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, castorseed and linseed.

With the supply of raw oils continuing to be difficult in view of the inadequate increase in production of oilseeds during 1966-67, the Government took several measures to augment internal availability both by giving positive incentives to farmers for larger production and by stepping up substantially the import of substitute oils. During the year 1967, about 1.13 lakh tonnes of soyabean oil was imported from U.S.A. under P.L. 480. The ban on the exports of groundnut oil and groundnut was continued during the 1966-67 season. Exports of other oils and oilseeds were also negligible. In view of the comfortable supply position in the 1967-68 season, the Government, however, have permitted the export of HPS groundnut within a limited ceiling. The levy on groundnut oil imposed by the Government of Gujarat in 1966-67 remained in force during 1967-68 also. However, the State Government suspended the levy of 20 per cent initially for the period March 20 to June 1, 1968 in view of comfortable supply position of oil in the State and later extended it upto July 27, 1968.

The selective credit controls imposed by the Reserve Bank in 1964-65 on bank advances against vegetable oils and oilseeds were tightened further in July 1967. However, with a view to encouraging the manufacture and exports of oilcakes, control on advances to solvent extraction units was relaxed in November 1967. The restrictions in respect of vegetable oils and oilseeds were relaxed in January 1968 in view of the comfortable supply position.

The Forward Markets Commission took the following steps to regulate futures trading in Bombay. (1) Trading in hedge contracts in groundnut and groundnut oil, which was suspended in 1964-65, continued to remain suspended during 1967-68 season as well, and the non-transferable specific delivery contracts (n.t.s.d.) also continued to be under strict control and vigilance. (2) In respect of other oilseeds where futures trading was permitted, the excessive speculative activity was sought to be curbed through the imposition of margins, fixation of ceilings on the outstanding long position, etc.

Sugar

During 1966-67, while the area under sugarcane declined by 16.2 per cent to 2.3 million hectares, production of sugarcane (in terms of gur) at 9.5 million tonnes showed a sharp fall of 21.5 per cent over the previous year. This was due mainly to severe drought and lack of adequate irrigation at the time of sowing. A part of the shrinkage in area was also due to the diversion of area to high yielding varieties of wheat, rice and millets. The all-India second estimate for 1967-68 has placed the area under sugarcane at 2.1 million hectares which is lower by 8.8 per cent than the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1966-67. The production of sugarcane (in terms of gur) during the 1967-68 season is likely to be maintained at around 9.5 million tonnes.

Production of sugar during 1966-67 (November—October) aggregated 21.47 lakh tonnes registering a sharp decline of 38.8 per cent over the record output of 35.08 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The share of the co-operative sector was 30.6 per cent as against 26.4 per cent last year. Production during 1967-68 upto March 31, 1968 aggregated 20.75 lakh tonnes. Exports of sugar during 1966-67 season declined to 2.09 lakh tonnes from 4.41 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 season.

Control on prices, distribution and movement of sugar was continued during the 1966-67 season. In view of the short supply during 1966-67, the monthly quota released for internal consumption was reduced by stages from 2.53 lakh tonnes to 1.57 lakh tonnes. Internal consumption, thus, declined to 26.33 lakh tonnes from the record level of consumption of 28.01 lakh tonnes during the previous season.

The ex-factory prices of sugar fixed by the Government for different States were revised thrice during the season from Rs. 124.35-140.85 to Rs. 132.56-187.10 per quintal. The index number of wholesale prices of sugar (*Base:* 1952-53=100) which was 161.2 in October 1966 moved up to 161.4 in November 1966 and remained at that level till January 1967. From February to June 1967, it ruled at 174. The index again moved up

Table 11. Sugar

(In lakh tonnes)

Year (November-October)	Production of sugarcane in terms of gur (Million tonnes)	Pro-duction	Imports	Exports	Consump-tion	Stocks at the end of the year
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950-51	5·7	11·34	0·57	—	10·98	1·80
1955-56	6·1	18·90	0·69	—	19·72	5·40
1960-61	11·1	30·29	—	2·47	21·27	12·60
1965-66	12·1	35·08	—	4·41	28·01	9·51
1966-67	9·5	21·47	—	2·09	26·33	2·56
1967-68 (October-March)*	9.5†	20.75	—	0.60	10·31	15·08

* The Government have notified the sugar season 1967-68 as October 1967 to September 1968.
† Current estimate.
Source : Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Government of India.

in July 1967 to 180 and remained at that level till the close of the season. The average index number for 1966-67 (November-October) at 172.9 was higher by 9.1 per cent as compared with the corresponding average of the previous year. During 1967-68, the index which stood at 180 in November 1967 rose to 187.8 in December and went up further to 199.6 in January and remained at that level till May 1968.

With a view to stimulating sugar production by enabling the industry to meet effectively the competition from gur and khandsari, the Government announced a policy of partial decontrol on August 16, 1967.

The salient features of the policy were :

1. The minimum price of sugarcane payable by the factories to the sugarcane producers was raised from Rs. 5.68 per quintal to Rs. 7.37—a rise of nearly 30 per cent. This price was linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or less with a premium of 5.36 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery above 9.4 per cent.

2. The basic excise duty on sugar was reduced by Rs. 8.35 to Rs. 28.65 per quintal.

3. Rebate was allowed to factories at a flat rate of 50 per cent of the basic excise duty on the output of sugar in 1967-68 which is in excess of 80 per cent of the production in 1966-67 season.

4. The Government would acquire by way of levy at a fixed price, 60 per cent of the output in 1967-68 season, subject to a minimum of 1.3 million tonnes, leaving the balance to the factories for free sale in the market anywhere in India subject to periodical releases by Government.

Under the new policy of partial decontrol of sugar, every month a quantity of 1 lakh tonnes of sugar is being allotted to State Governments for distribution mainly among domestic consumers and another quantity of 66,000 tonnes to sugar factories for sale in the open market, with effect from November 23, 1967.

Coffee

The production of coffee during 1966-67 reached a record level of 78.3 thousand tonnes registering an increase of 22.6 per cent over the previous year. During 1967-68 the crop is expected to be lower at 70.5 thousand tonnes.

The total quantity of coffee released from the pool for internal consumption during

1967 was 36.5 thousand tonnes as against 35.5 thousand tonnes during 1966.

Table 12. Coffee

(Thousand tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption*	Export**
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51 ..	18·9	17·5	0·3
1955-56 ..	35·0	22·6	8·1
1960-61 ..	68·0	30·0	32·3
1961-62 ..	46·1	33·9	19·8
1962-63 ..	56·2	34·7	22·4
1963-64 ..	69·3	33·6	33·0
1964-65† ..	61·0	35·2	23·0
1965-66† ..	63·9	36·9	28·8
1966-67† ..	78·3	35·5	35·0
1967-68† ..	70·5	36·5	35·0‡

* Coffee released for consumption during the calendar years.
** Export of coffee during the season.
† Subject to revision.
‡ Allocation.
Source : Coffee Board.

Export of coffee during 1966-67 at 35.0 thousand tonnes showed an increase of 21.3 per cent over the previous year. For 1967-68 the quantities allotted for export at 35.0 thousand tonnes is the same as for 1966-67. For coffee year 1967-68, the I.C.O. has allotted to India a quantity of 22.36 thousand tonnes for export to quota countries.

The Coffee Development Plan initiated in 1956 by the Board continued to be in operation. During the two years 1966-67 and 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 19.03 lakhs was sanctioned for intensive cultivation. The total loans sanctioned since 1956-57 under this head aggregated Rs. 76.84 lakhs. During the year 1968-69, the loan proposed to be advanced for intensive cultivation is estimated at Rs. 7.26 lakhs. A new scheme of granting long-term loans for replanting to registered growers in all acreage groups has also been introduced this year.

Tea

The production of tea during 1967 touched a record high of 380.2 million kgs. registering an increase of 1.4 per cent over the previous year. Exports of tea showed an increase of 19.3 per cent from 179.2 million kgs. in 1966 to 213.7 million kgs. in 1967.

Table 13. Tea

(Million kgs.)

Year	Production	Exports
	(1)	(2)
1950	278·8	181·5
1955	308·4	166·8
1960	321·1	195·1
1961	354·4	206·3
1962	346·7	214·0
1963	346·4	223·5
1964	372·5	210·5
1965	366·4	199·4
1966	374·8	179·2
1967	380·2	213·7

Source : Tea Board.

The improvement in the exports during 1967 was mainly attributed to the adjustment in the export duty rates in May 1967, exemption of instant tea from the payment of export duty effective July 1967 and to the relief granted in August 1967 on the Package tea export.

The wholesale price index of tea which showed a nominal fall of 0.1 per cent during 1966-67 (seasonal average) over the previous year moved up substantially by 13.2 per cent during 1967-68.

The Tea Plantation Finance Scheme which has been in operation since 1962 for granting of loans by the Tea Board to tea estates for replanting, replacement and/or extension of old tea areas was continued during 1967. Under the scheme, 298 applications for loans

totalling Rs. 17.9 crores were received till the end of March 1968 and of these 140 applications for loans aggregating Rs. 5.90 crores were sanctioned.

Tobacco

Output of tobacco during 1966-67 aggregated 3.50 lakh tonnes as compared with the level of 2.98 lakh tonnes in 1965-66, registering an increase of 17 per cent. This increase was attributed partly to increase in area and partly to favourable weather conditions. The wholesale price index (1952-53 = 100) of raw tobacco, which showed a fall of 9.3 per cent during 1966-67 (seasonal average) over the previous year further declined by 1.3 per cent in 1967-68.

Despite an increase in production, exports of unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco during 1966-67 were lower at 38.9 million kgs. as against 59.3 million kgs. in 1965-66.

INDUSTRIAL

I. BASIC INDUSTRIES

(i) Coal

In 1967, the output of coal (including Lignite) at 71.1 million tonnes registered a marginal increase of 0.86 per cent over that of 70.5 million tonnes in 1966. The slow growth in output noticed during this year as well as in the previous year was largely attributed to sluggish activity which prevailed in the principal coal-consuming industries like steel, cement, and textiles and the consequent adjustments in the offtake of coal by these industries. The slow growth of demand has resulted in larger pit-head stocks during recent years, the stocks being at 5.6 million tonnes and 5.4 million tonnes towards the end of 1967 and 1966, respectively. The lower offtake in 1967 was, to some extent, due to reduced wagon allotments by the Railways, particularly in June and July 1967 when there was diversion of wagons for movement of foodgrains.

Of the total output of coal in 1967, the private sector according to provisional figures, accounted for 54.41 million tonnes or 79.7 per cent and the public sector for 13.85 million tonnes or 20.3 per cent. In 1966, the private sector contribution was 80.2 per cent and the public sector's 19.8 per cent.

An important development in the price policy of coal was the removal of price control on all varieties of coal, and distribution control on all coal except coking coal required for metallurgical industries, with effect from July 24, 1967. The decision to decontrol coal is reported to have been taken to enable the industry to bear, by making suitable price revisions, the extra burden arising from the implementation of the Coal Wage Board Award from the middle of August 1967. Continuance of the distribution control on coking coal required for metallurgical industries would ensure uninterrupted supplies to the public sector undertakings (particularly steel plants) and other priority consumers. The prices charged to those consumers will be determined by negotiations between the producers and the undertakings concerned. Under the earlier system of control, Government was under obligation to grant price increases whenever

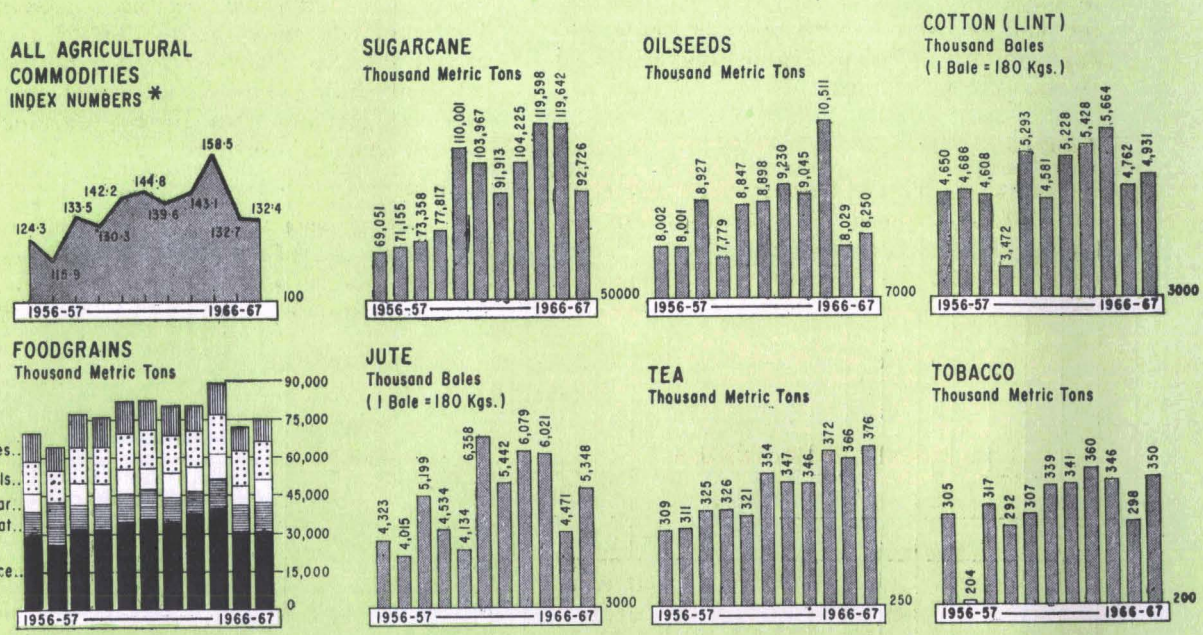
Table 14. Coal (Including Lignite)

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Production	Year-end Stocks (at pit-heads)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	34·9	2·8
1956	40·1	2·8
1961	56·1	3·3
1962	61·5	3·5
1963	66·9	4·7
1964	64·0	5·0
1965	69·5	4·6
1966	70·5	5·4
1967	71·1	5·6

GRAPH 5

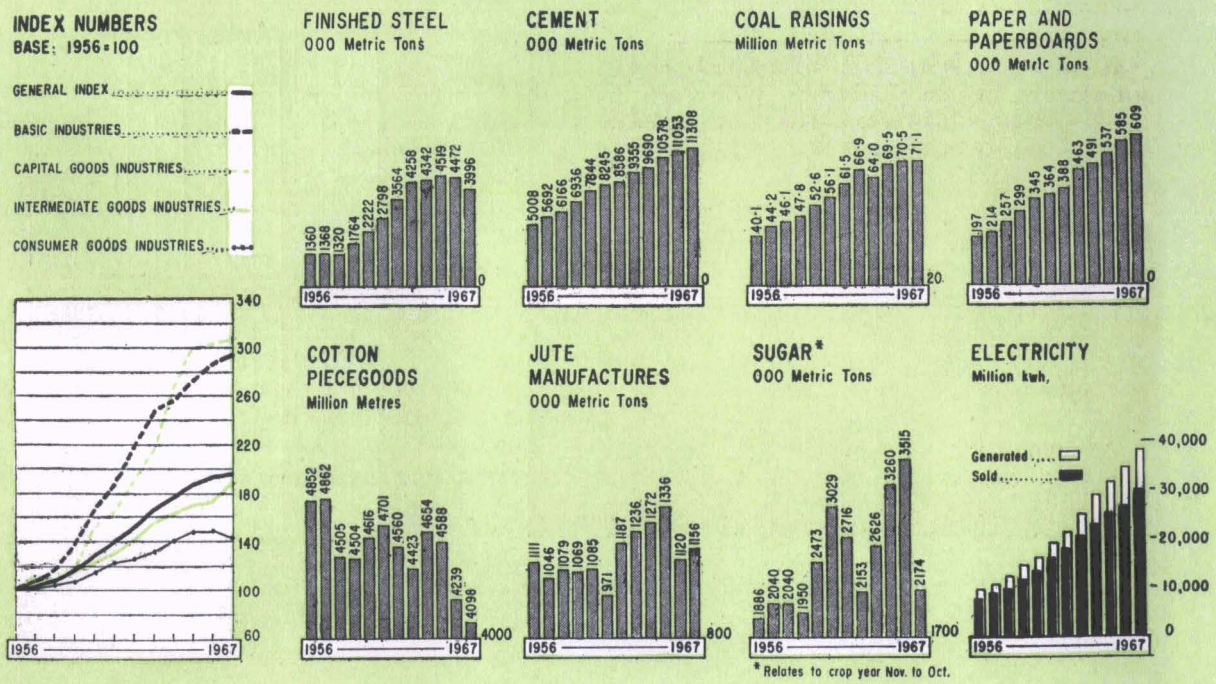
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



* Base : Agricultural year 1949-50 = 100 The indices for 1964-65 and 1965-66 are generally based on partially revised estimates while those for 1966-67 are generally based on final estimates The indices for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

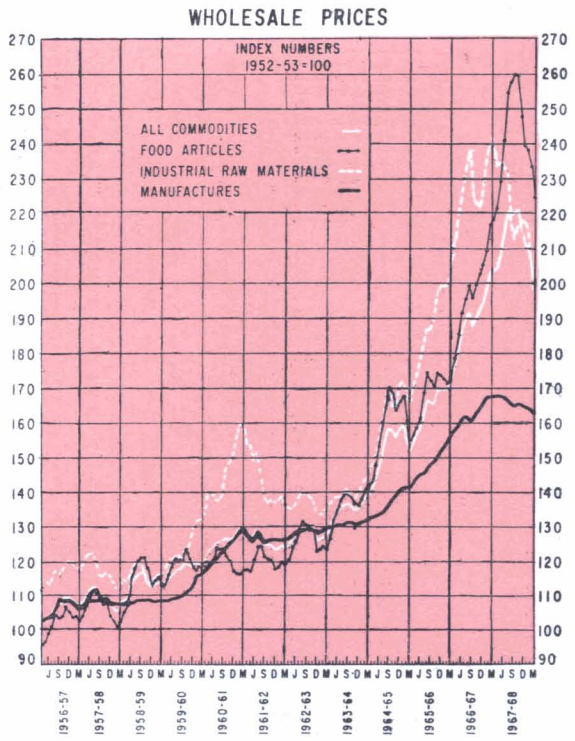
GRAPH 6

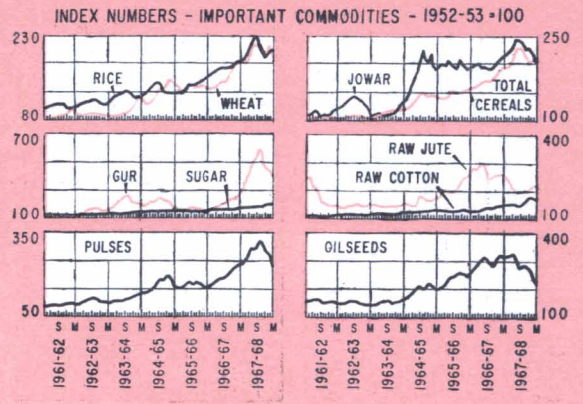
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



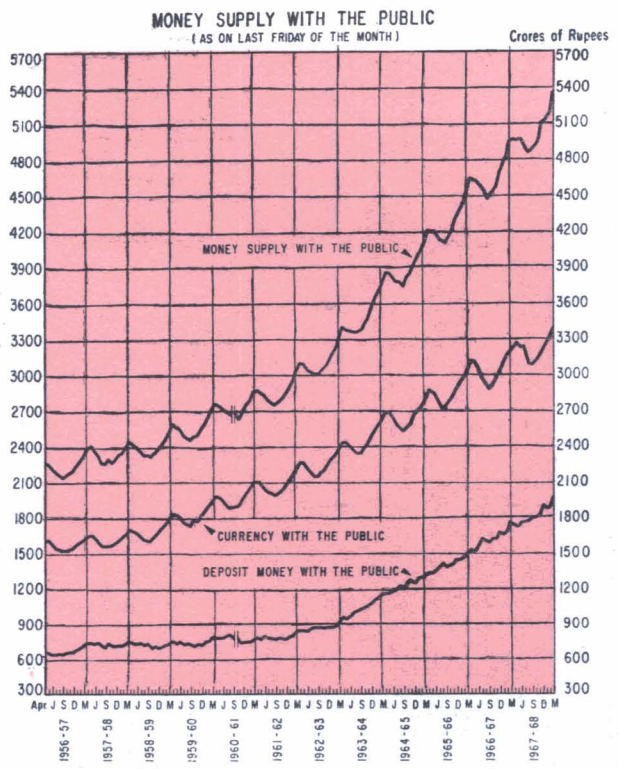
* Relates to crop year Nov. to Oct.

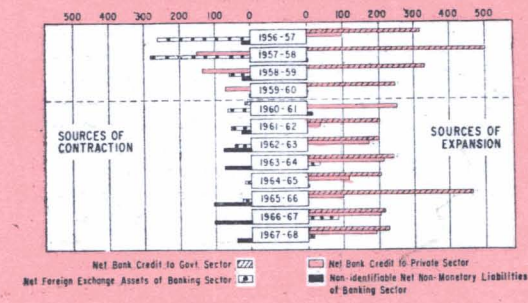
GRAPH 7





GRAPH 8





wage costs went up due to increases in dearness allowance, bonus payments, etc. The last price rise under that system was granted in April 1967 to meet certain wage increases. In September 1967, after consultations between the coal industry on the one hand and steel plants and railways on the other, the coal industry was allowed a flat increase of Rs. 5/- per tonne in the prices of all coal to be supplied to steel plants ; for supplies to Railways, it was agreed that the price rise would be Rs. 5/- per tonne in respect of Bengal and Bihar coal fields and Rs. 4/- per tonne in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra collieries. Consequent on the two price revisions in April 1967 and September 1967, the Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for coal (*Base* : 1952-53 =100) rose from 188.8 in the week ended March 25, 1967 to 245.7 in the week ended September 9, 1967 showing an increase of about 30 per cent. However, the Index eased slightly to 239.2 in the week ended November 18, 1967 and remained at that level till the end of the period under review. Thus, over the year ended March 30, 1968, the Index recorded an increase of 26.7 per cent.

Exports of coal in 1967 amounted to 3.60 lakh tonnes as compared with 4.11 lakh tonnes 1966. In recent years, especially since the loss of Pakistani markets in 1965, coal exports have been confined to Burma and Ceylon. The prospects for coal exports for 1968 have brightened as a result of the efforts made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. Recently in November 1967, it was reported that the Corporation had secured an order from Ceylon for the export of 1.5 lakh tonnes of coal. Another order for an export of 2 lakh tonnes of coal to Burma is being negotiated.

(ii) Iron Ore

Production of iron ore which had registered a continuous rise since 1956 showed a fall in 1967. Output (including that of the Union Territory of Goa) which had risen from 23.7 million tonnes in 1965 to 26.8 million tonnes in 1966 declined to 25.5 million tonnes in 1967, a fall of 4.9 per cent in contrast to a rise of 13.1 per cent in 1966. Orissa continued to be the chief producer, accounting for more than one-third of the all-India output followed by Bihar whose share amounted to one-fourth.

Table 15. Iron Ore

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Production*	Exports		Year-end Stocks
		Quantity	Value (Rs. crores)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956 ..	4·98	1·8	9·3	1·5
1962 ..	13·37	8·8	33·5	2·5
1963 ..	14·78	9·3	35·4	2·1
1964 ..	14·90 (21·4)	10·0	35·4	1·4
1965 ..	16·80 (23·7)	11·3	39·4	1·9
1966 ..	19·78 (26·8)	13·3	58·9	3·2
1967 ..	18·91 (25·5)	13·5	75·6	3·8

* Excluding Goa, Daman and Diu. Figures within brackets relate to output inclusive of the Union Territory of Goa.

In 1967, exports of iron ore increased, though marginally to 13.49 million tonnes valued at Rs. 75.6 crores from 13.32 million tonnes valued at Rs. 58.9 crores in 1966. The Minerals and Metals Corporation is the sole exporter of iron ore with the exception of private exporters from Goa. The Corporation's share in total exports increased by 7 per cent in terms of quantity.

In order to promote exports of iron ore and attain the increased export target, various steps are being taken to develop mines, inland transport and ports. The mechanised mine at Kiriburu exported about 2 million tonnes of iron ore during 1967. Float ore movement has commenced from Bailadila mine and a second mechanical mine is expected to be commissioned shortly with initial capacity of 2 million tonnes of lump ore per year and ultimately to be raised to 4 million tonnes per year during the second phase. The second mine at Bailadila is being set up in the context of the decision to divert

the production from Kiriburu mine to the Bokaro Steel Plant by 1970-71 and in order to meet the Kiriburu export commitment thereafter. The Orissa Mining Corporation is also expected to make available substantial quantities of iron ore from the mechanised mine at Daitari. The National Mineral Development Corporation is setting up a mechanised mine at Donamalai.

With regard to inland transport Government recently approved the construction of a rail link between Cuttack and Paradeep port. Efforts are being made to increase the capacity of the railway line between Kirindul and Kottavalasa through improved operational techniques, use of heavier payload wagons and investments on line capacity works. In respect of port development, some more ports on the East and West Coasts would be commissioned in the near future. The Madras Port Trust is examining the project report for the mechanical ore loading facilities at the outer harbour of Madras. For modernising the Marmagao port, application for assistance has been made to the World Bank. A new port north of Mangalore is under construction and another is coming up at Halida. A Consultative Commission for iron-ore was set up during the year, which comprised representatives of the private producers, public sector organisations and other agencies connected with the production, export and transport of iron-ore.

(iii) Manganese Ore

The uptrend in the production of manganese ore noticed since 1962 was reversed in the year 1967. Production aggregated 1.54 million (estimated) tonnes in 1967 as against 1.71 million tonnes in 1966 representing a substantial fall of 9.9 per cent over 1966, as compared with an increase of 3.6 per cent in 1966 over 1965. The fall in production in 1967 was attributable to consistent fall in demand for manganese ore both in local and overseas markets and to the consequent accumulation of ore stocks at the mines. Exports of manganese ore declined from 1.17 million tonnes in 1966 to 1.08 million tonnes in 1967. Owing to the recessionary trends experienced by the public sector steel projects, internal demand for manganese ore was also at a low ebb during 1967.

Exports of manganese ore are being canalised mainly through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation since July 1965, though limited quantities are exported by Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. An export duty on manganese ore levied from August 2, 1966 was operative during the period following devaluation. The rates of duty were as under : (1) Rs. 20/- for one metric ton ore with manganese content above 48 per cent; (2) Rs. 12.50 per metric ton having a manganese content between 10 per cent and 48 per cent; and (3) Rs. 7.00 per metric ton having a manganese ore content of less than 10 per cent.

Table 16. Manganese Ore

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Production	Exports	
		Quantity	Value (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961 ..	1·24	1·00	11·0
1962 ..	1·22	0·91	9·0
1963 ..	1·30	0·93	8·1
1964 ..	1·41	1·57	13·7
1965 ..	1·65	1·42	11·3
1966 ..	1·71	1·17	11·9
1967* ..	1·54	1·08	12·4

* Estimated.

With a view to augmenting the supply of manganese ore for exports, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation provides facilities for mine owners like provision of finance either directly or through the State Bank of India for purchase of machinery, equipment and trucks, etc. In respect of exports of manganese ore, several factors inhibited Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's efforts at increasing exports of manganese ore. The closure of the Suez Canal affected India's shipments to the U.S.A. and Europe

adversely, since the closure meant that shipments have to be made via Cape resulting in a substantial increase in freight. The recession in the steel industry in the middle of 1967 in the U.S.A. and Europe diminished the market for manganese ore. The release of high grade manganese ore by the U.S.A. from its stock-pile also hit exports rather badly.

In augmenting the ore for exports, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been working in close collaboration with producers and suppliers. The Consultative Committee, which was set up in the beginning of 1966 for studying and suggesting ways and means for increasing the production of ore, continued to function during the year. As a long-term measure, State Governments concerned have also been approached for leasing out additional mining areas and also areas for building approach roads.

(iv) Mica

Output of mica registered a sharp decline from 22.8 thousand tonnes in 1966 to 17.6 thousand tonnes in 1967 or by 22.8 per cent, on top of a decline of 4.2 per cent in 1966.

Table 17. Mica

Year	Production (Crude) (000 Tonnes)	Exports	
		Quantity (Lakh Kgs.)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956-57 ..	28.5	208	8,77
1961-62 ..	28.3	285	10,66
1962-63 ..	28.4	343	10,54
1963-64 ..	25.1	299	9,43
1964-65 ..	22.8	319	10,36
1965 ..	23.8	374	10,99
1966 ..	22.8	273	12,78
1967 ..	17.6	213	15,94

Note :—Production relates to calendar years for all the years given in the Table ; exports relate to financial years upto 1964-65, thereafter they relate to calendar year.

Exports of mica declined from 27.3 million Kgs. in 1966 to 21.3 million Kgs. in 1967 mainly owing to large decline in the production of mica during the year and serious shortfall in overseas demand. Though the exports of mica during the year declined in terms of quantity, they went up in terms of value from Rs. 12.8 crores in 1966 to Rs. 15.9 crores in 1967, mainly as a result of higher prices received from exports to Japan, U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The unit value realised from mica worked out higher at $0.9 per Kg. during the year as against $0.6 per Kg. during the preceding year.

During the year, Government effected the following changes in the price structure of mica : (*i*) on September 20, 1967, the Government allowed the export of factory cuttings of mica at a price of Rs. 600/- per ton F.A.S. exclusive of export duty ; (*ii*) on December 16, 1967, Government reduced the export price of No. 6 cheap loose mica splittings from Rs. 1.45 per Kg. to Rs. 1.10 per Kg. exclusive of export duty; and (*iii*) on January 27, 1968 the Government allowed the exports of No. 6 stained loose mica splittings at Rs. 3.45 per Kg. F.A.S. exclusive of export duty which must contain at least 70 to 75 per cent of films that are stained.

An important procedure has been introduced in the mica trade to compel overseas buyers to open letters of credit so that they might not take advantage of an artificially created buyers' market by rejecting consignments as of inferior quality only to force selling at a lower price. It is learnt that the system of opening L/Cs now covers 100 per cent of exports as compared to 90 per cent earlier. The system of pre-shipment inspection introduced from August 1, 1964 is working satisfactorily. The floor prices of about 500 items under mica have been fixed by Government. These items form about 90 per cent in value of the total exports of unmanufactured mica from India.

The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for mica (*base:* 1952-53 =100) which is based on varieties for which floor prices are fixed by Government, increased from 149.2 at end-March 1967 to 164.2 at end-March 1968, representing an increase of 10.1 per cent. The rise in prices of mica during the year is largely attributable to a sharp decline in production.

(v) Cement

The rising trend in cement output noticed since 1951 continued during 1967 ; but the slackening of the annual growth rate noticed since 1965 was also in evidence in 1967. The annual output, which rose from 10.58 million tonnes in 1965 to 11.06 million tonnes in 1966 increased further to 11.31 million tonnes in 1967—an increase of 2.3 per cent in 1967 as compared with a rise of 4.5 per cent in 1966. The installed capacity of the industry increased from 11.69 million tonnes at the end of 1965 to 12.50 million tonnes at the end of 1966 and further to 12.66 million tonnes at the end of 1967. The trend in the growth of installed capacity also indicated sluggishness in 1967 as compared with 1966. Alongside the sluggish growth in output, the sluggish demand conditions, resulted in higher stocks with the industry at the end of the year. Thus, from the level of 204 thousand tonnes at the end of December 1966, stocks went up to 240 thousand tonnes at the end of July 1967 but came down to 221 thousand tonnes at the end of December 1967.

Table 18. Cement

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Installed Capacity	Production	Year-end Stocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951 ..	3,613	3,252	..
1956 ..	5,795	5,008	110
1961 ..	9,474	8,245	169
1962 ..	9,728	8,586	148
1963 ..	10,285	9,355	122
1964 ..	10,768	9,690	146
1965 ..	11,694	10,578	162
1966 ..	12,497	11,057	204
1967 ..	12,663@	11,308	221

@ Provisional.

An important development during the year was the reimposition of statutory control on the industry. The decontrol in regard to price and distribution, which became effective on January 1, 1966, came to an end on December 31, 1967. The Cement Allocation and Co-ordination Organisation (CACO), which was charged with the function of distribution of cement following decontrol on January 1, 1966, could not satisfy Government about proper discharge of its functions. Government, therefore, reintroduced the price and distribution control and handed over the responsibility of distribution to the Cement Corporation of India with effect from January 1, 1968. The Government also announced, with effect from the same date, the new retention prices, which vary from factory to factory, and range between Rs. 90.50 and Rs. 129.75 per tonne.

The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for cement (*base* : 1952-53=100) remained unchanged at 192.4 throughout the year 1967-68 due to the fact that there was no revision of cement prices effected during the period.

(vi) Pig Iron and Ferro Alloys

Production of pig iron and ferro alloys which had increased marginally by 1.1 per cent from 7.12 million tonnes in 1965 to 7.20 million tonnes in 1966 declined in 1967 by 2.5 per cent to 7.02 million tonnes. The persistence of reduced demand for iron and steel in the wake of recessionary conditions obtaining in the engineering sector resulted in reduced production of pig iron and also in large accumulation of stocks. The labour troubles and operational difficulties at Rourkela and Durgapur were also responsible for lower production during the year.

The domestic availability of pig iron during 1967-68 is estimated at 1.2 million tonnes as against 1.00 million tonnes during 1966-67. During the ten-month period April 1967—January 1968, exports of pig iron amounted to 5.18 lakh tonnes. Almost the entire quantity went to Japan. In the year 1966-67, pig iron exports amounted to only 2.07 lakh tonnes.

In the private and public sectors together, an additional capacity of 1.28 million tonnes of pig iron has been sanctioned. The main equipment of a pig iron plant, *viz.*, blast furnace is now available indigenously from

the Heavy Engineering Corporation. In view of this, it has been decided that in general pig iron plants should use standardised types of blast furnace to be supplied by the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

With regard to ferro alloys, India is self-sufficient in its requirements of ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon. Two units have been licensed for the production of ferro-chrome and they are expected to go into production during the next financial year. They will be able to meet the entire demand of the country for the various categories of chromium alloys. Production has been undertaken in a small way of some other categories of ferro-alloys, *viz.*, ferro-vanadium, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, etc.

Table 19. Pig Iron and Ferro Alloys

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Production	Stocks with Producers at the end of the year
1951	1829 (n.a.)	61
1956	1990 (448)	39
1961	5101 (1083)	68
1962	5917 (1117)	54
1963	6741 (1386)	71
1964	6741 (1318)	61
1965	7123 (n.a.)	87
1966	7199 (n.a.)	226
1967	7021 (n.a.)	121

Note : Figures in brackets represent production of foundry-grade pig iron.

(vii) Finished Steel

There was a significant decline in the output of finished steel in 1967. Output had declined in 1966 also but the extent of decline in 1967 was much larger than that in 1966. In absolute figures, the fall in finished steel output was of the order of 4.8 lakh tonnes in 1967 as against 0.5 lakh tonnes in 1966, or in terms of percentages, 10.6 per cent in 1967 as against 1.0 per cent in 1966. Actual output amounted to 4.00 million tonnes in 1967 as compared with 4.47 million tonnes in 1966 and 4.52 million tonnes in 1965.

While the general recessionary conditions, particularly in the engineering industry, affected all the plants, there were certain adventitious factors at work in respect of some plants. Thus, of the three plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited, two at Rourkela and Durgapur suffered from labour troubles and operational difficulties, resulting in considerable loss of production. As for Bhilai, the cut-back in expenditure of the Government Departments which are said to be major consumers of Bhilai's products, made the plant slash its production programme in 1967. In 1966, there was substantial improvement in the finished steel output at Bhilai unlike at Rourkela and Durgapur. There was considerable fall in the output of finished steel at private sector plants too. Thus, output of TISCO, which is the biggest finished steel producer in the country, declined from 10.72 lakh tonnes in 1966 to 10.15 lakh tonnes in 1967, while IISCO's output declined from 5.79 lakh tonnes to 4.90 lakh tonnes. The finished steel output of registered re-rollers, who are complementary to the main producers and whose contribution to the total output exceeds that of such important plants as IISCO and Durgapur, declined from 6.02 lakh tonnes in 1966 to 5.81 lakh tonnes in 1967.

Total availability of finished steel during 1967-68 is estimated at 4.6 million tonnes, comprising indigenous production of 4.3 million tonnes and imports of 0.3 million tonnes. The total availability during 1966-67 was of the order of 4.9 million tonnes, the indigenous and the import components being 4.4 million tonnes and 0.5 million tonnes, respectively.

Some of the expansion programmes are already under implementation. Thus, in mild steel, the Bokaro Steel Project, the expansion programmes of IISCO and the first phase of Bhilai Steel Plant's expansion in coke and iron making facilities are already under implementation. For phase II expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant to 3.2 million tonnes, a techno-economic study has already been prepared.

The demand for alloy steels, estimated at 5 lakh tonnes by 1970-71, is proposed to be

met by taking advantage of the built-in capacity in the Durgapur Steel Plant and completing the change-over of the Bhadravati Plant to alloy and tool steels. The demand for electrical sheets and alloy high strength steel, estimated at 1.5 lakh tonnes and 1.0 lakh tonnes respectively by 1970-71 is expected to be met by the integrated steel plants.

The Union Government decided to remove the statutory control over the prices and distribution of all categories of steel with effect from May 1, 1967. This decision was taken in pursuance of the policy of progressive decontrol of iron and steel, adopted in 1964 after the report of the Committee on Steel Control (Raj Committee) submitted to the Government. Control over a large number of categories of steel was lifted in March 1964. Since then, as the supply of various items of steel improved, more and more items had been freed from control.

A Joint Plant Committee was appointed in 1964 and was entrusted with the work of distribution, fixation of prices and planning of indents of all decontrolled categories of steel, as well as the work of planning of indents of the controlled categories.

In order to meet the vital requirements of Government Departments and important industries, the Steel Priority Committee in the Department of Iron and Steel continued to give directions to the Joint Plant Committee regarding allocations of supply on priority basis in respect of categories in short supply.

Table 20. Finished Steel

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year (1)	Production (2)	Year-end Stocks (3)
1951	1034	130
1956	1270	115
1961	2798	208
1962	3564	187
1963	4258	161
1964	4342	166
1965	4519	148
1966	4472	192
1967	3996	274

II. CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES

(i) Engineering Industries:

The overall performance of the engineering industry during 1967 continued to be discouraging. This was the cumulative impact of various adverse factors operating in the economy since 1965. There were recessionary conditions prevailing in majority of the industries belonging to the engineering group, partly as a result of the secondary impact from lower production activities in the consumer goods sector and partly due to cutback in public sector investment outlays. However, due to the adoption by the Government of a series of measures like liberal import policy for the imports of raw materials and plant and machinery and also the implementation of the scheme of cash assistance on the exports of selected non-traditional industrial products, there were signs of revival of production in the engineering industry towards the end of the year. Hence, the year as a whole closed with marginal improvement in the production of engineering goods as compared with last year.

Among the 'light mechanical engineering industries,' the output of stoves and duplicators, which had declined by 67 per cent and 40 per cent in 1966, increased by 91 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, in 1967. Output of crown corks and zip fasteners also registered increases of 22 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, during the year. Production of typewriters, ball and roller bearings and bicycles also registered increases between 5 and 15 per cent during the year. Output of sewing machines, and rubber ply transmission and conveyor beltings, however, declined by 9.5 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively during the year.

In the 'heavy mechanical engineering industries' group, the output of railway wagons which had declined by 33.2 per cent during the previous year, declined further by 29.3 per cent during the year 1967 owing to the recessionary trend in the economy resulting in heavy decline in orders from the Railways. Output of automobiles also showed a decline of 3.3 per cent as against a decline of 0.3 per cent during the previous year. Output of passenger cars in this group increased by 18.5 per cent while that of com-

Table 21. Light Mechanical Engineering Industries

Items (1)	Units (2)	1964 (3)	1965 (4)	1966 (5)	1967@ (6)
Ball and Roller Bearings ..	Million Nos. ..	5·9	8·3	9·2	9·8
Typewriters	'000 Nos. ..	44·0	41·1	41·5	47·7
Rubber Ply Transmission and Conveyor Beltings	Tonnes ..	4,068	5,136	6,096	5,778
Zip Fasteners	'000 Metres ..	3,366	3,216	3,662	4,283
Crown Corks	Million Nos. ..	890·4	1,022·4	1,142·4	1,394·8
Bicycles	'000 Nos. ..	1,380	1,540	1,670	1,756
Sewing Machines	„ ..	255	421	411	372
Duplicators	Nos. ..	5,376	5,412	3,240	5,028
Stoves (pressure type)	'000 Nos. ..	177·2	151·8	52·0	99·1

@ Provisional.

mercial vehicles and jeeps and land rovers declined by 11.7 per cent and 34.7 per cent respectively. Among other industries in this group, power driven pumps and diesel engines registered increases of 11.0 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively, while road rollers declined heavily by 31.9 per cent as against a marginal decline of 3.2 per cent during 1966.

In the group 'electrical engineering industries,' the output of radio receivers and domestic refrigerators increased by 14.2 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively, as against increases of 22 per cent and 23 per cent in the preceding year. Increases in production were also registered by power transformers (11.1 per cent), electric fans (9.4 per cent), storage batteries (8.9 per cent) and electric motors (7.0 per cent). In 1966, power transformers and electric motors had shown increases of 11.1 per cent and 16.8 per cent, respectively, storage batteries and electric fans had recorded declines of the order of 3.4 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. The output of electric lamps increased marginally by 3.0 per cent as compared with 9.3 per cent in 1966. Among this group, the production of fluorescent lamps, and G.L.S. and other lamps increased by 34.1 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively, while that of miniature lamps went down by 3.7 per cent. The only industry whose production declined during 1967 was dry cells by 4.8 per cent as against an increase of 9.3 per cent during 1966.

Table 22. Heavy Mechanical Engineering Industries

(000 numbers)

Items (1)	1964 (2)	1965 (3)	1966 (4)	1967@ (5)
Automobiles :				
(i) Passenger Cars	23·2	24·8	27·6	32·7
(ii) Commercial Vehicles	33·5	37·3	35·0	30·9
(iii) Jeeps and Land Rovers	10·4	10·5	9·8	6·4
Power Driven Pumps	174·0	231·6	294·0	326·4
Diesel Engines	78	97	114	120
Railway Wagons	23·6	25·0	16·7	11·8
Road Rollers*	1092	1128	1092	744

* Production figures in numbers.
@ Provisional.

Table 23. Electrical Engineering Industries

Items	Units	1964	1965	1966	1967@
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Electrical Lamps :					
(i) G. L. S. and Others	Million Nos.	66·7	67·0	75·2	75·2
(ii) Fluorescent Lamps	,,	3·4	4·3	4·1	8·5
(iii) Miniature Lamps	,,	32·1	28·2	29·5	28·4
Radio Receivers	'000 Nos.	473	583	713	814
Storage Batteries	,,	767	745	720	784
Dry Cells	Lakh Nos.	2,866	3,007	3,286	3,128
Domestic Rerfigerators	'000 Nos.	30	31	38	40
Power Transformers	Thousand K.V.A.	3,312	4,316	4,794	5,327
Electric Motors	'000 H.P.	1,314·0	1,699·2	1,984·8	2,124·0
Electric Fans	'000 Nos.	1,085	1,448	1,292	1,414

@ Provisional.

(ii) Metallurgical Industries (Other than Steel):

In the 'metallurgical industries' (other than steel) group, most of the important industries showed increases in production during 1967. Brass sheets and circles and copper sheets and circles registered sizeable increases of 43.6 per cent and 33.3 per cent as against declines of about 60 per cent each in 1966. Output rose by 39.3 per cent (as against only 2.9 per cent in 1966) in the case of virgin aluminium metal, while output declined by 7.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent in respect of virgin copper and lead metals respectively. Output of aluminium wire rods for A.C.S.R. increased by 22.9 per cent as against an increase of 29.8 per cent during the previous year. The production of aluminium sheets and circles declined marginally by 0.6 per cent in contrast to a notable increase of 27.8 per cent in 1966. The production of zinc sheets and strips declined heavily by 90.2 per cent as against a marginal decline of 6.8 per cent in the previous year.

Exports of engineering goods totalled Rs. 29.01 crores ($ 38.7 million) in 1967 as compared with Rs. 21.78 crores ($ 34.4 million) in 1966, representing an increase of $ 4.3 million over 1966. Export performance of the groups such as metal manufactures, electrical machinery, machinery other than electrical, transport equipment, etc., was better than that of 1966. Exports, particularly of heavy mechanical industries like railway wagons, automobiles, diesel engines, improved considerably, particularly in the latter half of 1967. This rising trend in exports reflected not only diversification of products but also of markets.

Table 24. Metallurgical Industries

(Thousand Tonnes)

Items	1964	1965	1966	1967@
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Virgin Metals :				
Aluminium	55·1	61·6	63·4	88·3
Copper	9·5	9·4	9·4	8·7
Lead	3·6	3·2	2·5	2·4
Semi Manufactures :				
Aluminium and Circles	22·6	24·5	31·3	31·1
Aluminium Wire Rods for A.C.S.R.	20·7	20·5	26·6	32·7
Copper Sheets & Circles	2·1	1·5	0·6	0·8
Brass Sheets & Circles	20·5	13·4	5·5	7·9
Zinc Sheets & Strips	4·6	4·4	4·1	0·4*

@ Provisional.

* From December 1966 onwards, figures of production relate to printing industry and other Battery Users only.

III. INTERMEDIATE GOODS INDUSTRIES

(i) Jute Textiles :

The rising trend in the production of jute goods, which was interrupted in 1966 due to acute shortage of fibre, was resumed in 1967. However, total production in 1967, amounting to 1,157 thousand tonnes and showing a rise of 37 thousand tonnes over the 1966 level, still remained substantially lower than the peak level of 1,336 thousand tonnes reached in 1965.

Variety-wise, production of hessian and carpet backing in 1967 was higher than in 1966, but output of sacking declined for the second year in succession. Thus, hessian output went up from 427 thousand tonnes in 1966 to 463 thousand tonnes in 1967. During the same period, carpet backing output also went up from 107 thousand tonnes to 124 thousand tonnes. Output of sacking at 481 thousand tonnes in 1967 recorded a decline of 22 thousand tonnes compared with the 1966 level. In 1966, the decline in sacking output was of the order of 87 thousand tonnes.

Table 25. Jute Textiles*

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Production (1)	Exports (2)	Year-end Stocks (3)	Consumption** (4)
1951 ..	889	789	86	123
1956 ..	1,111	877	97	197
1961 ..	997	760	56	278
1962 ..	1,231	874	83	303
1963 ..	1,324	875	112	333
1964 ..	1,271	931	105	378
1965 ..	1,336	929	122	378
1966 ..	1,120	746	123	405
1967 ..	1,157	769†	129	388

* Production figures relate to the production by Mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) and also to one non-member mill, but stocks and consumption figures relate to IJMA Mills only.

** Figures represent despatches for internal consumption.

† Provisional.

Exports of jute goods which suffered a sharp set-back in 1966, compared with 1965, improved only marginally in 1967. Total exports declined from 929 thousand tonnes in 1965 to 746 thousand tonnes in 1966 and rose to 769 thousand tonnes in 1967—an increase of 3 per cent in 1967 in contrast to a decline of about 20 per cent in 1966. Export demand had generally been sluggish since the devaluation of the Indian rupee in June 1966. Competition from Pakistan and increasing use of synthetic substitutes in importing countries were a few factors operating to the disadvantage of the Indian industry. In response to the persistent requests by the industry, Government announced a downward revision of export duties in the budget for 1967-68. Thus, export duty on hessian was reduced from Rs. 900 to Rs. 750 per tonne and that on sacking was reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 450 per tonne. As a result, exports picked up slightly since March 1967, but the rising trend was arrested around September 1967 when it became known that foreign buyers were holding off demand in anticipation of further fall in prices following the bumper crop in 1967-68. Other factors which inhibited growth in exports in 1967 were : war in West Asia and the consequent closure of the Suez Canal affecting shipments to East European markets and lower consumption of burlap in U.S.A. which is one of the major importers of Indian jute goods. Average monthly consumption of burlap in U.S.A., which largely determines its hessian intake, during the 11 months (January-November) of 1967 was lower at 68.3 million yards compared with 75.5 million yards during the corresponding period of 1966. The only solution in this situation was to enhance the competitiveness of Indian jute goods in overseas markets. As the interests of jute growers required the maintenance of raw material prices at a guaranteed minimum level, there was a limit to which jute goods prices could be reduced. Government, therefore, further reduced the export duties on jute goods in February 1968. The duty on hessian was reduced from Rs. 750 to Rs. 500 per tonne and on sacking from Rs. 450 to Rs. 250 per tonne. The duty of Rs. 600 per tonne on jute specialities was completely abolished. Simultaneously, the excise duty on both hessian and sacking was

increased in the Budget proposals for 1968-69. This would partly make up the loss in revenue resulting from reduction in export duties and make available a larger portion of output for exports.

Domestic offtake of jute goods which had been increasing in recent years suffered a slight set-back in 1967. Thus, despatches for internal consumption which went up from 378 thousand tonnes in 1965 to 405 thousand tonnes in 1966 declined to 388 thousand tonnes in 1967. Lower foodgrains output for the second year in sucession in 1966-67, lower imports of foodgrains in 1967, sharp fall in sugar output during 1966-67 season and sluggish growth of cement output appear to be a few factors which resulted in reduced requirements of packing materials by indigenous customers.

Prices of jute manufactures which had recorded substantial increase in 1965-66 (30.3 per cent) due to rise in the cost of raw material declined during the next two years. Thus, in 1966-67 following a slight improvement in raw jute output and consequent fall in raw material prices, manufactures prices declined by 11.5 per cent. In 1967-68, prices declined further due to pressure of sharp increase in raw jute output and sluggish overseas demand for jute goods. Thus, the Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for jute manufactures (Base 1952-53 = 100) declined from 146.1 in the week ended March 25, 1967 to 122.6 for the week ended August 26, 1967. The steep decline in jute goods prices in the face of sluggish overseas offtake of jute goods led to a demand by the industry to restrict output in order to prevent further fall in prices. Government, however, did not agree to this suggestion and instead, in August 1967 announced, in consultation with the industry, its intention to set up a Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association to prevent fluctuations in prices arising out of seasonal and periodic imbalances between supply and demand. The proposed Association would be on the lines of the Jute Buffer Stock Association for raw jute. This had a healthy but short-lived effect on the price trend. Thus, from 122.6 for the week ended August 26, 1967, the Index rose to 134.7 in the week ended September, 23, 1967. Thereafter, due to the continued sluggishness in the overseas demand, the Index declined gradually to 123.2 in the week ended December 23, 1967. The Index once again resumed the uptrend in January 1968 on Government assurances of increased purchases, higher demand by sugar and cement industries and reports of larger imports by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The firmness in prices continued till February 1968, when reduction in export duties was announced. This was followed by a marginal reduction in the month of March 1968. Nevertheless, though the jute goods price Index showed a rise of 5.7 per cent during the last quarter of 1967-68 (from 123.2 at end-December 1967 to 130.2 at end-March 1968), it recorded a decline of 10.9 per cent over the year as a whole.

(ii) Rubber Manufactures

Output of rubber products, which had been showing a rising trend since 1961, fell during 1966 but picked up again in 1967. The annual index of output (base : 1956 = 100) which rose from 198 in 1964 to 218 in 1965, stagnated in 1966 and moved up to 231 in 1967. The rubber goods manufacturing industry covering a wide range of items like automobile tyres and tubes, footwear, fan and V belts, etc., has achieved self-sufficiency particularly in all the items.

Among the main items of production, output of automobile tyres and cycle tyres increased by 5.2 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively and that of automobile tubes increased sizeably by 24.7 per cent. While footwear output increased by 4.2 per cent, that of cycle tubes declined by 5.4 per cent.

The value of exports of rubber products including crude rubber during January-November 1967 amounted to $ 4.3 million as against $ 4.1 million during the corresponding period of 1966. The major items of export were motor car, truck and bus tyres and tubes and rubber soled footwear with canvas upper.

Though the application of synthetic rubber is on the increase, natural rubber continues to be the major raw material for rubber manufactures. Government had requested the

Tariff Commission to enquire into cost of production of indigenous raw rubber and to recommend to Government the fair price that should be paid for raw rubber. The Commission had *inter-alia* recommended that a price of Rs. 415/- per 100 kgs. f.o.b. Cochin would be a fair selling price for R.M.A. Grade I rubber. The Government accepted the recommendation and subsequently notified the minimum and maximum prices for the various grades of natural rubber on the basis of a minimum price of Rs. 415 and a maximum price of Rs. 416 per 100 kgs. Government also decided to provide interim relief to growers having small holdings (i.e. upto 4 hectares) in order to improve the productive efficiency.

As regards prices, the Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices (base : 1952-53 = 100) for rubber tyres and tubes which is under informal price control remained at 131.0 throughout 1967-68, while that for rubber shoes rose from 145.3 at the end of March 1967 to 164.0 by end September and thereafter remined at 150.9 for the remaining period.

Table 26. Rubber Products

(In thousands)

Year	Tyres (Automobile)		Tubes (Automobile)		Tyres (Cycle)		Tubes (Cycle)		Footwear* (Rubber)	
	Production	Year-end stocks	Production	Year-end stocks	Production	Year-end stocks	Production	Year-end stocks	Production	Year-end stocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1951 ..	870	—	821	—	3,941	—	6,327	—	230	—
1956 ..	938	23	918	30	6,320	—	6,373	290	361	53
1961 ..	1,562	27	1,484	37	11,346	399	12,848	399	451	59
1962 ..	1,710	30	1,643	38	11,940	315	11,562	536	498	64
1963 ..	1,926	38	2,029	36	14,186	331	13,343	260	466	56
1964 ..	2,090	61	2,209	93	16,156	302	15,194	216	470	64
1965 ..	2,354	65	2,365	76	18,122	244	17,923	226	530	66
1966 ..	2,351	75	2,208	96	19,639	392	20,449	831	522	60
1967 ..	2,474	50	2,754	104	22,348	563	19,353	738	544	64

* Figures in lakh pairs.

(iii) Chemicals and Chemical Products

Output of chemicals and chemical products registered a marginal rise of 3.3 per cent in 1967 as compared with 8.3 per cent in 1966. Production of some of the major items like sulphuric acid, caustic soda, paints and varnishes, phosphatic fertilisers (super phosphate), soda ash and soap increased, while that of nitrogenous fertilisers (Ammonium sulphate) declined.

Exports of chemicals and allied products during 1967 (January-November) totalled (Rs. 10.60 crores) $ 14.1 million as compared with (Rs. 9.27 crores) $ 15.3 million during the corresponding period of 1966. The decline in exports was partly due to the ban on exports of alcohol and molasses and partly as a result of acute shortage of sulphuric acid. During the year, many more items of chemicals and allied products—numbering ninety-five as against 51 last year—were brought within the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection scheme. These include minerals and ores, organic and inorganic chemicals, pesticides, safety glass, rubber products, paints and varnishes, etc.

Table 27. Major Chemicals and Chemical Products

(000 tonnes)

Year	Sulphuric Acid		Caustic soda		Paints and Varnishes		Nitrogenous Fertilisers ('N' content)			Phosphatic Fertilisers (Super Phosphate) (P_2O_5 content)		Soda Ash		Soap	
	Production	Year-end Stocks	Production	Year-end Stocks	Production	Year-end Stocks	Production		Year-end† Stocks	Production	Year-end Stocks	Production	Year-end Stocks	Production	Year-end Stocks
							Total*	Ammonium Sulphate							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1951	109	—	15	—	34	—	—	11	—	10	—	48	—	85	—
1956	168	7	40	1	42	2	80	79	1	14	—	86	2	112	7
1961	422	14	120	4	59	6	135	79	8	62	8	177	23	149	6
1962	469	24	127	3	65	4	164	84	10	75	12	223	12	152	6
1963	568	23	152	3	74	6	220	89	3	97	12	268	8	164	5
1964	680	24	184	4	72	8	226	86	3	118	7	282	13	158	4
1965	685	30	215	7	71	8	240	88	1	114	7	322	9	169	4
1966	675	28	231	15	68	5	256	86	5	118	11	350	15	170	3
1967	804	30	250	17	79	7	317	82	2	139	15	356	10	178	3

* Includes production of—(1) Ammonium sulphate (2) Urea (3) Double salt (4) Ammonium Chloride (5) Ammonium phosphate (6) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (7) Nitro-Phosphate.
† Relate to Ammonium Sulphate only.

Over the year, the Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for chemicals (*base:* 1952-53 = 100) registered a nominal rise of 1.4 per cent from 147.4 at the end of March 1967 to 149.5 at the end of March 1968 on top of a rise of 9.3 per cent over the previous year 1966-67. Significant increases in prices were recorded during the period under review by 'Sulphuric Acid' (19.6 per cent), 'Paints' (10.6 per cent) and 'Drugs and Medicines' (1.7 per cent), while those of 'Soap', "Alum" and 'Sodium Hydrosulphite' declined by 10.2 per cent, 9.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively.

Production of chemical fertilisers showed a marked improvement in 1967. Thus, production of all varieties of nitrogenous fertilisers (N content) together increased from 2,56,000 tonnes in 1966 to 3,17,000 tonnes in 1967. Among these, however, the production of 'Ammonium sulphate N content' declined over the year from 86,000 tonnes to 82,000 tonnes. Production of phosphatic fertilisers (Super phosphate, P_2O_5 content) also increased to 139,000 tonnes in 1967 from 118,000 tonnes in 1966. As any significant improvement in agricultural production depends to an important extent upon the availability of fertilisers, Government have decided to expand the installed capacity of many existing factories and also allowed the establishment of new fertiliser factories at Ghaziabad (U.P.), Mirzapur (U.P.) and Kolaba District (Maharashtra) in the private sector, and at Kandla in the Co-operative sector. The additional capacity to be installed through these projects will be 7,80,000 tonnes of nitrogen. Government has also imported about 9,70,000 tonnes* (as against about 6,02,000 tonnes previous year) of nitrogenous fertilisers as a whole as the

* Provisional.

consumption target for nitrogenous fertilisers for 1967-68 is placed at 1.35 million tonnes and indigenous production would be only about 3,70,000* tonnes. Imports of nitrogenous fertilisers for 1968-69 are expected to be 1.1 million tonnes.

Output of phosphatic fertilisers (P_2O_5 content), on the other hand, increased in the last five years by about 85 per cent from 75,000 tonnes in 1962 to 1,39,000 tonnes in 1967. The imports of phosphatic fertilisers are expected to be of the order of 2,25,000 tonnes. Total consumption of phosphatic fertilisers is expected to be around 5,00,000 tonnes. The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices (*base:* 1952-53 = 100) for fertilisers registered an increase of 23.1 per cent during the period, that is, from 98.8 at the end of March 1967 to 121.6 at the end of March 1968.

During the year, Government also imposed ban and/or restrictions on the imports of dyes and chemicals and drugs and pharmaceuticals with a view to helping the indigenous producers.

IV. CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

(i) Cotton Textiles :

The declining trend in the output of cotton textiles noticed since 1965 continued in 1967. Total production of cloth declined from 7,335 million metres in 1966 to 7,276 million metres in 1967 or by 0.8 per cent, and that of yarn from 901 million Kgs. to 896 million Kgs. or by 0.6 per cent. The decline in cloth output in 1967, as in 1966, occurred only in the mill sector where output fell from 4,239 million metres in 1966 to 4,098 million metres in 1967 or by 3.3 per cent. Output in the decentralised sector went up from 3,096 million metres in 1966 to 3,178 million metres in 1967. The decline in the mill-sector output was due to the observance of an extra holiday once-a-week upto April 1967 and once-a-fortnight thereafter upto the end of August 1967. This extra holiday was necessitated by shortage of raw cotton following the two consecutive poor crops in 1965-66 and 1966-67. Since September 1967, with the resumption of normal working by mills, cloth production picked up and was running at a level of 367 million metres per month during January-April 1968 compared with an average of 342 million metres per month in 1967 as a whole.

The data regarding offtake of cloth are available only in respect of the mill sector, and these indicate lower offtake in 1967 compared with 1966. Thus, deliveries of mill-cloth for civil consumption declined from 3,897 million metres in 1966 to 3,669 million metres in 1967. Export deliveries which have been declining continuously from 1965, also moved down from 458 million metres in 1966 to 429 million metres in 1967.

In terms of foreign exchange earned, exports of cotton textiles from India showed a decline for the second year in succession. Thus, earnings from total exports (including apparel, hosiery, etc.) declined from U.S. $ 133 million in 1965 to $ 114 million in 1966 and further to $ 106 million in 1967. Exports of mill-made cloth declined from 424 million sq. metres in 1966 to 402 million sq. metres in 1967. Exports of yarn declined from 16.2 million Kgs. in 1966 to 10.9 million Kgs. in 1967. The monthly figures of exports for 1967 show that export demand had been very sluggish till about September. In September 1967, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in consultation with the Government introduced a self-financing assistance scheme for exporters to improve the competitiveness of Indian exports. The scheme envisages collection of a fee of Rs. 200 per bale on all imports of global cotton, the sum so collected being utilised for paying cash incentives on the basis of export performance in different markets and qualities of the products. The scheme, which was in operation initially for a period of six months from September 1967 to February 1968, has been extended for another six months. As a result, exports picked up in the closing months of 1967.

Region-wise details of exports show that the decline occurred practically in respect of all the zones. In the Asian zone, shipments to

* Provisional.

Table 28. Cotton Textiles

(Cloth in Million Metres) (Yarn in Million Kgs.)

	Year	Production	Exports	Domestic Consumption*	Year-end Stocks (unsold)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cloth—Mill Sector	1951	3727	..	3096	..
	1956	4852	680	3818	372
	1961	4701	522	4106	291
	1962	4560	465	3852	432
	1963	4423	493	4117	186
	1964	4654	517	3961	224
	1965	4588	507	3861	293
	1966	4239	424	3897	199
	1967	4098	402	3669	177
Cloth-Decentralised Sector	1951	1013	..	..	..
	1956	1668	55	..	..
	1961	2376	26	..	..
	1962	2412	27	..	..
	1963	2880	33	..	..
	1964	3072	34	..	..
	1965	3060	40	..	..
	1966	3096	37	..	..
	1967	3178	30†	..	..
Cloth—Total	1951	4740	753	3992	..
	1956	6520	735	5847	..
	1961	7077	548	6527	..
	1962	6972	492	6482	..
	1963	7303	526	6780	..
	1964	7726	551	7179	..
	1965	7648	547	7097	..
	1966	7335	461	6874‡	..
	1967	7276	432	6844‡	..
Cotton Yarn—Mill Sector	1951	591	..	124	..
	1956	758	..	200	5
	1961	862	7	290	7
	1962	860	10	295	10
	1963	893	14	317	9
	1964	965	13	338	12
	1965	939	13	337	16
	1966	901	16	342	8
	1967	896	11	350	18

† January-November. ‡ Provisional.

* Represents deliveries for civil consumption. Figures for yarn relate to sale of yarn by mills to handlooms and powerlooms. Domestic consumption figure for cloth-total, represents cloth available for home consumption, *i.e.* total cloth produced in the mill and decentralised sectors plus actual imports minus actual exports of cloth.

Note: Export figures for decentralised sector relate to handlooms only.

Aden, Burma, Ceylon and Malaysia declined. The improvement in exports to Indonesia was attributed to the extension of credit facilities to that country. In the African zone, exports to almost all the markets except Sudan were lower. The decline in African market was attributed to increasing self-sufficiency attained by these countries. Exports to E.E.C. Countries also suffered during the year. A bilateral agreement has now been concluded with E.E.C. countries under which India has been offered an annual quota of 7,800 tonnes during the next three years. Purchases by East European countries were lower because of their unwillingness to pay the enhanced prices after rupee devaluation. Exports to Canada and U.S.A. were also at a reduced level.

Prices of cotton manufactures showed a smaller increase over the year as compared with 1966-67. The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for cotton manufactures (base : 1952-53=100) which is based on both mill cloth and handloom cloth rose from 153.9 in the week ended March 25, 1967 to 157.4 in the week ended March 30, 1968 or by 2.3 per cent, as against 4.8 per cent in 1966-67 and 5.6 per cent in 1965-66. The Index for mill cloth showed a smaller increase of 3.2 per cent as against an increase of 7.4 per cent in 1966-67. The smaller rise during 1967-68 is attributed to a smaller increase in price granted by Government in respect of controlled varieties of cloth and inability of producers to increase markedly the prices of non-controlled varieties of cloth in the context of consumer resistance even at the existing price levels. In respect of controlled cloth, according to the scheme originally agreed to by Government, prices were due for revision in October 1967 and in April 1968. But the Government did not grant any increase in prices either in October 1967 or in April 1968.*

An important development of the year was the enactment in January 1968 of the Cotton Textiles Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967. Under the Act, Government have powers either to liquidate a 'sick' textile unit, and to buy it, or to reconstruct the company and acquire a controlling interest in it. For this purpose, it was decided to set up a Textile Corporation, with an initial equity capital of Rs. 1 crore, to manage the mills taken over by Government.**

(ii) Woollen Textiles

The downward trend in output of woollen textiles, noticed since 1964, continued during 1967. Thus, the index of production of woollen textiles (base : 1956 = 100) which had declined from 136.9 in 1965 to 128.8 in 1966 fell further to 122.1 in 1967—a decline of 5.2 per cent superimposed on a decline of 5.9 per cent in 1966. Production of woollen/worsted yarn was almost at the same level in 1967 as in 1966 — 16.7 million Kgs. Output of fabrics (wearable) at 9.4 million metres was at the same level as in 1966.

The production performance of woollen industry is heavily dependent upon imported raw wool and wool tops. The allocation of foreign exchange to the woollen industry, which was considerably reduced during the years 1962-66, was raised during 1966-67. Thus Government allotted Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange during 1966-67 for import of raw material as compared with only Rs. 2 crores in 1965-66. During 1966, the industry supplemented its raw material requirements by way of National Defence Remittance licences and export promotion entitlements. During the first eight months of 1967, imports of raw wool, wool tops and shoddy totalled 10.87 million Kgs. as against 3.87 million Kgs. during the corresponding period of 1966.

Exports of woollen/worsted fabrics increased marginally to 9.39 lakh metres during 1967 from 9.34 lakh metres during 1966. There was a significant increase in the exports of woollen hosiery goods from 3.98 lakh

* Instead, in May 1968, Government agreed to a 2 per cent increase in ex-mill prices of controlled varieties of cloth except grey dhoties and sarees. Simultaneously, excise duties were suitably adjusted with a view to ensuring that no part of the increase in ex-mill prices of coarse and lower medium categories is passed on to the consumer. As for the decentralised sector, a corresponding reduction is being made in the processing surcharges applicable to coarse and lower medium handloom and powerloom cloth so that their competitive position *vis-a-vis* the mill sector is maintained.

** Another important development which took place after the closing of the financial year 1967-68 was the relaxation in the statutory control on cotton textiles. Under the system in force prior to the relaxation every mill was legally required to produce not less than 40 per cent of its total production in varieties subject to controls or/and to meet the requirements of defence and export markets. With effect from May 2, 1968, this legal obligation has been reduced to 25 per cent. With effect from the same date superfine, fine and higher medium categories of dhoties, sarees and long cloth, shirting and drill have been decontrolled. The changed policy also provides that the obligation to produce controlled cloth or cloth for defence and export purposes can be transferred by one mill to another provided the Textile Commissioner is satisfied that the mill that wants to transfer its obligation will face 'exceptional difficulties' in carrying out the obligation in full by producing either controlled varieties of cloth or by meeting the requirements of export markets or defence requirements. The mills which are permitted to transfer their obligation will have to deposit in a special fund a sum at the rate of 6 paise per square metre for the shortfall in its legal obligation. From this fund, an incentive will be provided to the mills which produce controlled varieties of cloth in excess of their obligation.

Kgs. in 1966 to 8.02 lakh Kgs. in 1967. The main buyers of woollen hosiery goods were U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Bahrein and Kuwait. New markets were also explored, particularly in the African countries such as Kenya, Libya, Sudan and Nigeria.

Table 29. Woollen Textiles

(Yarn in million Kgs.)
(Fabrics in million metres)

Year	Production	Exports*
	(1)	(2)
Woollen/Worsted Yarn		
1951	7·7	
1956	11·6	
1961	14·6	
1962	18·0	
1963	22·7	
1964	20·9	
1965	18·1	
1966	16·6	
1967	16·7	
Woollen/Worsted Fabrics @		
1951	11·1	
1956	14·9	0·03
1961	12·0	0·2
1962	14·8	0·4
1963	18·1	1·1
1964	11·7	0·7
1965	9·9	1·1
1966	9·4	0·9
1967	9·4	0·9

* Figures relate to financial year, *i.e.* 1956 figures relate to 1956-57 and so on.
@ Production figures exclude (1) production of hosiery goods from 1958 onwards and (2) production of independent power loom factories from 1961 onwards. From November 1962 production figures also exclude production of non-wearable woollen/worsted fabrics.

Certain policy changes in regard to wool and woollen textiles were announced in November 1967. The main features of the revised policy are as follows : All imports of wool, either for domestic consumption or for export purposes will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation. The 20 per cent share earmarked for the worsted sector will be distributed to mills in the organised sector on the basis of their installed and recognised spindleage. The balance of 80 per cent will be distributed to various sectors in the proportions of 55 per cent for weaving, 27 per cent for hosiery and 18 per cent for knitting. Units in the decentralised sector will get a direct allotment of wool. There will be no price, distribution or production control. However, a part of the production of the woollen goods has to be distributed through Super Bazars and Co-operatives.

During the year 1967, the woollen industry was permitted to import machinery valued at Rs. 46.6 lakhs for rehabilitation and modernisation. No expansion in the woollen industry is permitted at present, except with indigenous machinery for spinning indigenous raw wool.

The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for woollen manufactures (base : 1952-53 = 100) fell from 210.6 in the last week of March 1967 to 204.2 in the last week of March 1968—a fall of 3 per cent.

(iii) Paper and Paper Boards

Output of paper and paper boards (excluding newsprint) continued to increase in 1967, but the annual rate of expansion which was 9 per cent both in 1965 and 1966 came down to 4 per cent in 1967. Total output went up from 585 thousand tonnes in 1966 to 609 thousand tones in 1967. The smaller increase in output during 1967 was caused by some loss of production due to closure of a few mills.

It may be recalled that the control on prices of paper was introduced in January 1960 and since then, except for a revision of Rs. 60 per tonne granted in June 1962, paper prices remained unchanged despite increases in cost elements like raw materials, wages, power, freight, etc. This resulted in slowing down of the expansion plans and closure of a few small mills due to financial difficulties.

Table 30. Paper and Paper Boards (excluding newsprint)

(Thousand tonnes)

Year	Installed Capacity	Production	Year-end Stocks
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1951 ..	..	134	..
1956 ..	215	197	12
1961 ..	410	364	17
1962 ..	434	388	16
1963 ..	502	463	26
1964 ..	556	491	24
1965 ..	644	537	31
1966 ..	644	585	43
1967 ..	673	609	31

The Development Council for the industry as well as a Committee of Economic Secretaries appointed by the Government to go into the question of paper prices came to the conclusion that the present paper prices were unremunerative and did not therefore attract fresh investment that was badly needed for the expansion of the industry. Though the demand for paper is evenly matched with supply at present, it was felt that judging from the slowing down of the rate of increase in installed capacity during the last two years, unless immediate steps were taken to attract fresh capital to the industry a shortage of paper might develop by 1970-71 by which time demand is expected to go up to about 850 thousand tonnes.@

Exports of paper, paper board and paper manufactures increased from Rs. 1.38 crores (U.S. $ 2.3 million) in January-November 1966 to Rs. 2.34 crores (U.S. $ 3.1 million. during the corresponding period of 1967). In order to give incentive to increased exports, the cash subsidy has been enhanced from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, on February 29, 1968, subject to the condition that the registered exporter would be eligible for this additional subsidy of 5 per cent only if the f.o.b. value of his exports during the period March 1, 1968 to February 28, 1969 exceeded by 10 per cent the f.o.b. value of his exports during the one-year period commencing from March 1, 1967.

The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for 'paper and newsprint' (base : 1952-53 = 100) continued unchanged at 106.8 during the period under review due to the operation of statutory control on paper prices.

Gold and Silver

The domestic output of gold, which had declined from 4,063 kgs. in 1965 to 3,736 kgs. in 1966, dropped further by 575 kgs. to 3,161* kgs. in 1967. The decline in output may be attributed to the flooding of the Kolar mines following the heavy rainfall in the area in 1966-67 and to some mechanical defects that developed in the mining operations. Shortfall in the grade of the ore mined also affected production. The production of silver, however, recovered from the very low level of 1,220 kgs. in 1966 (as against 5,235 kgs. in 1965) to 3,470* kgs. in 1967.

As regards trading in bullion, the ban on forward trading in both gold and silver continued during the year. In the spot trading in the Bombay bullion market, gold prices presented by and large a steady front. The official closing quotation of the Bombay Bullion Association for standard gold (which became available since July 7, 1967) was generally steady through 1967, the monthly average** price per 10 grams ranging between Rs. 157.60 to Rs. 159.23 during August to December. During January to mid-March 1968, gold prices witnessed a bearish trend. The average price for January 1968 worked out to Rs. 154.94 per 10 grams and for February to Rs. 153.95 per 10 grams. The European gold rush in the second week of March did not exert any perceptible influence on Indian prices. However, the decision of the Western Central Bankers on March 17, 1968 to follow a dual price policy for gold under which the price of gold for monetary purposes was to continue at $ 35 per fine oz. while for non-monetary purposes it was allowed to be determined by the market forces of supply and demand raised apprehensions that smuggled gold

@ An important development shortly after the period under review was the removal of price control on all varieties of paper with effect from May 6, 1968.

* Provisional.

** Average of closing quotations for working days.

would become costlier than before and, consequently, the price of standard gold rose to Rs. 168.00 per 10 grams on March 18 from Rs. 158 on March 16—a rise of Rs. 10.00 per 10 grams. But the price retreated to Rs. 162 on the very next day (*i.e.* March 19, 1968) and ruled between Rs. 162 to Rs. 164.50 for the rest of the month. Over the period July 7, 1967 to March 31, 1968, the price of standard gold rose by Rs. 4.50 per 10 grams.

Gold control continued to be administered under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 Part XIIA as amended by the Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules 1966.† The ban on private possession of primary gold by persons other than licensed refiners and dealers became effective from September 1, 1967. In pursuance of the new policy of Government control over gold refineries with the ultimate object of bringing them under state ownership, only 26 applicants who fulfilled the required conditions, were selected for consideration for renewal of their licences for 1967. Out of these 12 had started production of standard gold bars.

As regards silver, a significant development in the Bombay market was the commencement from May 12, 1967 of trading in ready weekly delivery contract. It was expected that this new contract would serve to regulate price trends and bring about uniformity of rates all over the country. Under the contract, transactions were on the basis of one bar weighing 30 kgs. and of 99.60 fineness. Silver bars with a fineness of less than 99.60 (but not less than 98) were tenderable, but a penalty of 50 p. was payable for fineness upto 98. Bars weighing 27-33 kgs. were tenderable, the surplus or gap in weight being adjusted at the rate fixed by the Board or Committee appointed by the Board. The basis for fixing the rate was 99.60 fineness. Actual deliveries were effected on Tuesday, and any failure to take delivery or effect delivery against the outstanding position was liable for damages. This new ready weekly delivery contract opened at Rs. 361.25 per kg. and rose to Rs. 537.00 per kg. by April 1, 1968. Searches conducted by the Forward Markets Commission on April 2, 1968, however, revealed that large scale speculative activity through illegal forward trading was being carried on in the guise of ready delivery contracts and, therefore, trading in this contract was suspended effective April 3, 1968.

In regard to price trends, the easy trend noticed in 1966-67 continued generally through the first quarter of 1967-68 the quotation moving down from Rs. 358 per kg. at end-March 1967 to Rs. 353 by end-June 1967. However, the U.S. Treasury's decision on May 18, 1967 to restrict its sales at $ 1.29 per fine oz. to domestic industrial users of silver and the further decision of July 14, to altogether abandon its policy of selling silver at $ 1.29 per fine oz. and to sell silver only at 'going market prices' led to a shooting up of silver prices in international markets. This made unauthorised exports of silver from India even more attractive and induced a steady rise in prices which developed into a veritable boom in November pushing up the quotation to an all-time peak of Rs. 565.00 per kg. on November 27. Apart from the ruling high prices abroad, the rumours that the Reserve Bank of India would be empowered to purchase silver which would be treated on par with gold for statutory requirements of currency backing and that the Government would export silver on its own account assisted the spurt in prices. Although there was a retreat from the November peak in the wake of nervous liquidation by a section of operators following the seizures of large quantities of contraband metal and in sympathy with the decline in prices of agricultural commodities, silver prices remained well around the peak of Rs. 565 per kg. reached on November 27, 1967, and at the close of the year the price stood at Rs. 535 per kg. At this level, silver prices showed a net rise of Rs. 177 or 49.4 per cent over the year in sharp contrast to a fall of Rs. 8 per kg. during the previous year.

Trends in National Income

The analysis of the trends in net national product (national income) is based on the

† A Gold Control (Amendment) Bill incorporating the modifications under these Rules was presented to the Parliament on July 22, 1968.

Revised Series of National Product which has replaced the conventional estimates of national income.* The 'quick' estimate of net national product at constant (1960-61) prices for 1966-67 was estimated at Rs. 15,706 crores showing an increase of 1.7 per cent over the preliminary estimate of Rs. 15,441 crores for 1965-66. At current prices, the estimate at Rs. 24,157 crores for 1966-67 was higher by 14.7 per cent than Rs. 21,064 crores in 1965-66. During the same period, the general index of wholesale prices had shown an increase of 15.6 per cent.

Sectorwise, at constant prices, the income from 'agriculture, forestry and logging and fishing' showed a marginal fall from Rs. 6,704 crores to Rs. 6,703 crores during 1966-67. However, the contribution of 'mining and quarrying etc.' rose by 2.3 per cent from Rs. 3,655 crores to Rs. 3,740 crores, while that of 'transport and communications and trade, storage etc.' by 2.6 per cent to Rs. 2,551 crores and that of 'banking and insurance and services etc.' by 6.0 per cent to Rs. 2,912 crores.

The per capita national income at current prices in 1966-67 increased to Rs. 482 from the previous year's level of Rs. 430 but, at constant (1960-61) prices, it slightly declined by 0.7 per cent to Rs. 313 in 1966-67 from Rs. 315 in 1965-66.

The preliminary estimate of net national product at current prices for 1965-66 at Rs. 21,064 crores showed an increase of 3.1 per cent over the corresponding estimate of Rs. 20,424 crores for the previous year. At constant prices, however, it declined by 4.8 per cent from Rs. 16,219 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 15,441 crores in 1965-66. The per capita net national product at current prices for 1965-66 advanced to Rs. 430 from the previous year's level of Rs. 427. At constant prices, the per capita net national product which rose by 4.9 per cent in 1964-65 to Rs. 339 declined by 7.0 per cent during 1965-66 to the level of Rs. 315.

The gross national product at current market prices increased by 4.1 per cent from Rs. 23,308 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 24,273 crores in 1965-66, whereas the gross national product at factor cost in current prices registered a rise of 3.4 per cent from Rs. 21,524 crores to Rs. 22,263 crores during the same period. At constant prices, the gross national product at factor cost showed an increase of 21.1 per cent during the first four years of the Third Plan period, the rate of growth (compound) being 4.9 per cent. However, it is likely to decline during the last year of the Third Plan period.

The substantial decline of Rs. 778 crores in the net national product during 1965-66 was mainly due to a steep fall of 13.6 per cent in the output of the 'agriculture' sector (comprising agriculture, forestry and logging and fishing) as against a rise of 9.3 per cent in 1964-65. In absolute terms, the contribution of the 'agriculture' sector to net domestic product at 1960-61 prices declined by Rs. 1,057 crores from Rs. 7,761 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 6,704 crores in 1965-66. The group 'mining and quarrying', 'large-scale manufacturing', 'small-scale manufacturing', 'construction' and 'electricity, 'gas and water supply', contributed Rs. 3,655 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 48 crores over the previous year's level. The contribution of 'transport and communication' and 'trade, storage, hotels and restaurants' also showed an increase of Rs. 51 crores in 1965-66 as compared to 1964-65. Addition to the net domestic product from the sector consisting of 'banking and insurance', 'real estate and ownership of dwellings', 'public administration and defence' and 'other services' was slightly higher at Rs. 189 crores during 1965-66.

The share of 'agriculture' sector in the net domestic product was 43.0 per cent in 1965-66 compared to 47.4 per cent and 46.6 per cent in 1964-65 and 1963-64 respectively. For each of the other three sectors, the percentage contribution was a little higher in 1965-66 compared to 1964-65 which was, however, lower in 1964-65 than the corresponding shares in 1963-64.

During the Third Plan period, the average annual rate of growth of net national product

* A note giving a brief description of the salient features of the Revised Series of National Product was published in the February 1968 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

at constant prices was 2.9 per cent as compared to 4.8 per cent for the first four years of the Plan. However, the national income had risen at an average annual rate of 3.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent during the First and Second Plan periods* respectively. Sector-wise, income from 'agriculture' sector declined at an annual average rate of 0.4 per cent during the Third Plan period as against a rise at the rate of 3.0 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively during the first two Plan periods. The annual average rate of increase in the income from 'manufacturing' sector improved from 3.5 per cent during the First Plan to 4.7 per cent during the Second Plan and to 6.3 per cent during the Third Plan period. The corresponding growth rate for the sector 'transport and communications etc.' continuously increased from 3.5 per cent to 4.6 per cent and further to 5.7 per cent respectively during the three Plan periods while those for the 'services' sector were 4.5 per cent, 6.0 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. The per capita national income showed an annual average growth rate of 0.4 per cent during the Third Plan period as compared to 2.3 per cent for the first four years of the Plan as a result of the steep decline in the per capita income during the last year of the Third Plan period.

Table 31. Sector-wise Trends in net national product (Revised Series)
(At 1960-61 prices)

(Rs. crores)

GROUP	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Annual average percentage change during the Third Plan
1. Agriculture, forestry, logging and fishing ..	6954	7117 (+2·3)	6959 (—2·2)	7099 (+2·0)	7761 (+9·3)	6704 (—13·6)	6703 (—0·01)	— 0·4
2. Mining and quarrying, large-scale manufacturing, small scale manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply	2694	2894 (+7·4)	3097 (+7·0)	3403 (+9·9)	3607 (+6·0)	3655 (+1·3)	3740 (+2·3)	+ 6·3
3. Transport and communication and trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	1884	2014 (+6·9)	2130 (+5·8)	2291 (+7·6)	2436 (+6·3)	2487 (+2·1)	2551 (+2·6)	+ 5·7
4. Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration and defence and other services	1993	2108 (+5·8)	2253 (+6·9)	2423 (+7·5)	2558 (+5·6)	2747 (+7·4)	2912 (+6·0)	+ 6·6
5. Net national product at factor cost	13453	14037 (+4·3)	14329 (+2·1)	15101 (+5·4)	16219 (+7·4)	15441 (—4·8)	15706 (+1·7)	+ 2·9
6. Per capita net national product (in Rs.) ..	310·0	316.0 (+1·9)	314·2 (—0·6)	323·4 (+2·9)	339·2 (+4·9)	315·3 (—7·0)	313·1 (—0·7)	+ 0·4

Figures in the brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year.

* The growth rates for the First and Second Plans have been worked out on the basis of conventional series of national income.

CHAPTER III—MONEY MARKET AND BANKING

Money Rates

Reflecting the less comfortable overall resources position of scheduled commercial banks in the 1967 slack season as compared to the preceding one, the trend of higher rates in the inter-bank call money market witnessed during the 1966-67 busy season broadly continued during the earlier part of the 1967 slack season. In Bombay, the call rate was quoted at the busy season's closing level of 6.0 per cent till about the middle of May 1967, and ranged between 4.0 per cent to 6.0 per cent till end-June. Thereafter, barring a temporary rise to 4.4—4.7 per cent during the second week of September, this rate eased to 3.4—4.2 per cent and closed for the season at 3.7 per cent. During the 1966 slack season, this rate had stayed around 4 per cent throughout except for a shortlived rise to 4.3 per cent between May 13 and May 20, 1966. In the 1967-68 busy season the call rate in Bombay started at a higher rate of 4.1 per cent but showed an easy undertone till the beginning of December, ruling between 3.6 and 3.9 per cent. Thereafter, it rose to season's high of 5.3 per cent on December 15, 1967 but eased again to 4 per cent by January 5, 1968 and stayed at that level throughout that month. During the latter half of February 1968, it rose to 5 per cent but eased in the subsequent period following the reduction in the Bank Rate by one full point on March 2, to close the season at 4.5 per cent. During the preceding busy season, on the other hand, the call rate in Bombay reflected considerable stringency in the money market. After ruling at 4 per cent till the beginning of December 1966 the rate ranged higher at 5.4 and 6 per cent till end February 1967, after which it showed a progressive hardening, touching an all-time high of 12.0 per cent on March 31, 1967. Thereafter it declined to close the season at 6 per cent. In Calcutta, the movement of call money rate showed wider fluctuations ranging between a low of 3.1 per cent and a high of 6.2 per cent before closing the slack season at 3.1 per cent. During the 1966 slack season, this rate had shown still wider fluctuations ranging between the season's low at 2.8 per cent and the high of 6.6 per cent before closing at 3.7 per cent. During the 1967-68 busy season, this rate hardened to 5.2 per cent from 3.1 per cent in the very beginning, but eased to 3.5 per cent on November 24, 1967 and ranged between 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent during the rest of the busy season to close at 4.4 per cent. In the 1966-67 busy season, the call rate in Calcutta had shown erratic movements ranging between a 3.4 per cent and 7.2 per cent, touching the season's peak of 13.2 per cent on March 24, 1967, before closing the season at 5.5 per cent.

The discount rate on Treasury bills sold on tap was reduced, for the first time since the tap system was introduced in July 1965 in place of weekly auction and intermediates from 3.50 per cent to 3.00 per cent, on March 2, 1968, following the reduction in the Bank rate. The hundi-rate of the State Bank of India which had been raised from $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on February 3, 1966 was also reduced to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with effect from March 12, 1968.

Credit Controls

The general credit policy of the Reserve Bank has been reviewed in Chapter I. The following paragraphs deal with the selective credit control measures.

Against the background of a larger credit expansion, associated with a severe set-back to productive activity during the 1966-67 busy season and persistent pressure on prices, the guiding principle of Bank's credit policy during the 1967 slack season was to effect a significant reduction in bank advances against seasonal commodities and to exercise strict control on advances against domestic commodities in short supply and unsecured advances. Nevertheless within the framework of this

overall policy, suitable changes were made in selective credit controls, depending upon the needs of the situation in respect of individual commodities and in particular the desirability of encouraging production and promoting exports. Advances against exportable varieties of cotton or kapas were completely exempted from the purview of controls on May 4, 1967. In June 1967, scheduled commercial banks' advances against the security of certain varieties of cotton (ISC and Andrews) were also completely exempted from the provisions of the existing directive on cotton and kapas. Again, in September 1967, the stipulation that scheduled commercial banks should not extend advances to mills or traders against stocks of cotton, unless such stocks were covered by the permits/letters of authorisation by the Textile Commissioner, was withdrawn. Also advances against stocks of non-edible vegetable oils excepting castor oil and linseed oil were exempted in September 1967 from the purview of the minimum margin restrictions and credit limits stipulated in the earlier directives.

The control on advances against groundnuts and 'other oilseeds' (excluding cottonseeds) was tightened in July 1967 with a view to curbing the rising trend in prices of oilseeds. The ceilings on advances against 'other oilseeds' were reduced from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of the actual levels in 1964-65. Advances to vanaspati manufacturers were, however, exempted from minimum margin restrictions. Certain concessions were given to exporters (including integral oil expeller mills) of oilseeds(excluding groundnuts), de-oiled and de-fatted cakes and oil extractions. Advances against warehouse receipts covering the above commodities, which were hitherto exempted from credit control, were made subject to margin and ceiling requirements as the sharp rise in advances against warehouse receipts indicated that traders were taking advantage of the exemption granted in respect of bank advances against warehouse receipts for stocking purposes.

As the busy season of 1967-68 advanced, with the improvement in the agricultural output a reversal of the earlier upward trend in prices was discerned. The Bank, therefore, gradually relaxed controls on advances against some of the seasonal commodities. Advances against paddy and rice granted to millers and wholesale dealers appointed as procuring agents by State Governments were exempted from credit restrictions. With a view to encouraging the production and export of oilcakes, advances against oils and oilseeds to solvent extraction plants and/or integral oil expeller mills with solvent extraction plants manufacturing oilcakes were exempted from ceiling restrictions; a preferential margin of 25 per cent was also fixed in respect of such advances. Taking into account the expected bumper groundnut crop in 1967-68 and also the increase in the production of other oilseeds, especially mustard seed, the Bank relaxed its control on advances against the vegetable oils and oilseeds in January 1968 mainly in favour of the manufacturing sector and advances against official warehouse receipts. In respect of advances against vegetable oils, a concessional margin of 35 per cent was prescribed for advances to the manufacturing sector while the minimum margin on trade advances continued to be 60 per cent. A ceiling equivalent to 100 per cent of the 1967 level was fixed in respect of advances against vegetable oils to the vanaspati manufacturers and registered oil mills. A separate ceiling was prescribed for trade advances on the same basis. Earlier, the ceilings were 90 per cent of the 1964-65 levels. In respect of advances against groundnuts also, the minimum margin requirement for registered oil mills and in respect of warehouse advances was reduced from 50 per cent to 35 per cent, while the minimum margin requirement of 50 per cent for trade advances remained unchanged. The ceilings in respect of advances against groundnuts were prescribed at 100 per cent of the 1967 levels, operating separately for warehouse and non-warehouse advances.

As regards advances against indigenous raw cotton and kapas, ceilings were fixed in November 1967 at 85 per cent of the outstanding levels in the corresponding month or the month immediately following the corresponding month in the previous year, the option to choose the base being left to the banks. A minimum margin of 25 per cent on advances to mills and 35 per cent for trade advances was fixed. Where genuine difficulties were experienced for want of credit limits, appro-

priate additional limits were also granted. Taking into account the decline in cotton prices, the Bank further relaxed the control effective April 2, 1968; the ceiling was revised to 110 per cent of the peak level during the corresponding three-month period commencing from April-June 1967 or the prevailing ceiling together with additional limits granted, whichever was higher. The minimum margin for trade advances was lowered and a uniform margin of 25 per cent was thus prescribed for all parties. In the case of State and Central co-operative banks, a minimum margin of 40 per cent for hypothecation and 25 per cent for pledge advances was fixed. Separate ceiling limits were fixed (*i*) in the case of State Co-operative Banks not operating in Union Territories and (*ii*) State Co-operative Banks operating in Union Territories and Central co-operative banks. However, in December 1967, minimum margins in respect of advances to co-operative cotton mills were lowered to 20 per cent and 10 per cent for hypothecation and pledge advances, respectively, provided such advances were guaranteed by State Governments. In November 1967, advances against gur by scheduled commercial and co-operative banks were brought under control for the first time in view of the phenomenal rise in gur prices noticed at that time. A ceiling of 70 per cent of last year's outstanding level and a minimum margin of 50 per cent were imposed for scheduled commercial banks' advances so as to discourage the use of bank finance for speculative buildup of gur stocks.

The Reserve Bank provided in November 1967 certain guidelines in regard to bank advances against shares towards creating a better climate in the capital market. Banks were advised to continue to extend credit against shares as part of their normal service to the community. Regarding advances to managing agents and holding companies, banks were asked to take into account the genuine difficulties of the parties in securing finance, considering the existing conditions in the capital market, and to meet liberally the financial needs for genuine productive purposes such as project implementation and working capital requirements. It was also emphasised that reasonable credit to sharebrokers to finance *badla* operations and to finance their own stocks of shares should not be denied. Further, in cases where the banks decide to recall advances, it was pointed out that such recall should be suitably phased. The Bank also detailed the cases where banks need not draw up a repayment programme as well as cases where a bank had to fix the repayment programmes and obtain the Reserve Bank's approval. As regards advances to individual investors (including firms and companies), the Reserve Bank left it to the discretion of banks to decide whether a repayment programme should be fixed or not for advances upto Rs. 5 lakhs. In cases where advances were over Rs. 5 lakhs and were spread over five years as also in cases where the bank did not intend to fix a repayment programme, the Reserve Bank's approval was necessary. The Reserve Bank also emphasized the need for encouraging investments in Government securities and advised banks that advances against Government securities could be given more liberally and sympathetically.

On November 8, 1967, the Reserve Bank allowed certain types of unsecured advances to be excluded from the total of unsecured advances in applying the norm relating to unsecured advances and guarantees indicated in the Bank's letter of May 3, 1967. On March 11, 1968, the Reserve Bank also advised banks that purchases and discounts of export bills may be excluded while determining a bank's credit-deposit ratio. It was hoped that with this relaxation banks with high credit-deposit ratios which were otherwise reluctant to undertake further credit expansion, would be able to take full advantage of the Reserve Bank's refinancing facilities and provide larger credit to various productive sectors, including exports.

Banking Legislation

Banking legislation was initiated by the Government during the year in pursuance of its policy of social control over banks. This was done mainly with a view to securing a better alignment of the banking system to the needs of economic planning. It was increasingly felt that the banking system in the country—both commercial and co-operative—had to play a more active and positive role in aiding sectors like agriculture and small-scale industries. The scheme of social control, therefore, envisages purposive distribution of available credit as well as a more effective mobilisation of savings. Towards this pur-

pose and for providing a forum for discussing and assessing credit priorities, a high level body called the National Credit Council was set up in terms of Government Resolution No. F.4(43/BC/67) dated December 22, 1967. The main functions of the Council are periodically to (*a*) assess the demand for bank credit from the various sectors of the economy; (*b*) determine priorities for the grant of loans and advances or for investment, having regard to the availability of resources and requirements of priority sectors, in particular agriculture, small-scale industries and exports; (*c*) co-ordinate lending and investment polcies as between commercial and co-operative banks and specialised agencies to ensure the optimum and efficient use of the overall resources ; and (*d*) consider other allied issues as may be referred to it by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman. The membership of the Council is not to exceed twenty-five. Five of these are permanent members. The Minister of Finance is the Chairman and the Governor of the Reserve Bank the Vice-Chairman. The other three permanent members of of the Council are (*i*) Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, (*ii*) Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and (*iii*) Chairman, Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The remaining twenty members of the Council whose tenure is for such periods not exceeding three years as the Government may specify, are appointed by the Government of India to secure adequate representation for the various sectors, viz., the commercial banks, the co-operative sector, large and medium-scale industries, small-scale industry, agriculture, trade including export trade and professionals including economists. The Council may invite other persons if considered necessary. It would meet as often as may be considered necessary, but not less frequently than twice a year. The Council held two meetings, first in March 1968 and then in July 1968.

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, was introduced in the *Lok Sabha* on December 23, 1967 to amend (*i*) the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for providing for the application of social control over banks; (*ii*) the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and (*iii*) the State Bank of India Act, 1955. The Bill which was referred to a Select Committee of the *Lok Sabha* and whose report was submitted to the *Lok Sabha* on May 6, 1968 has since been passed in the *Lok Sabha*. The main features of social control, as modified by the Select Committee, are summarised in the following paragraphs.

According to the legislative amendments proposed in terms of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, every banking company has to reconstitute its Board of Directors so that not less than 51 per cent of the total number of members of the Board of Directors are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in accountancy, agriculture, rural economy, small-scale industries, co-operation, banking, economics, finance, law and other matters which are of use to a banking company. The directors in the majority sector should not have a substantial interest in and/or be employed in large or medium-sized industrial or business undertakings. Of these persons, not less than two directors, should represent agriculture and rural economy, co-operation and small-scale industries. Each Indian bank will have a professional banker and not an industrialist as a full time Chairman who will exercise his powers subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Board of Directors. He should have the special knowledge and practical experience of commercial banking or financial, economic or business administration. He should not be substantially interested in any other company or firm or be otherwise actively connected with it. The Chairman would be appointed for a period not exceeding 5 years at a time and the appointment, removal or termination of appointment would require the approval of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank would have wider powers to appoint a director or observer on the Board of a commercial bank. Each foreign bank would be expected to set up an Advisory Board following more or less the same pattern as that prescribed in respect of the Boards of Directors of Indian Banks. It would also be obligatory for foreign banks to get the accounts of their Indian business audited in future by auditors registered in India.

After the commencement of the Act, there would be a statutory prohibition on the grant of any new loans and advances, whether secured or unsecured, to directors (including

members of any Advisory Committee constituted in India by any bank) and the concern in which they are interested as directors, partners, managers, employees or managing agents or substantial share-holders. Subsidiaries of banking companies, Government companies and non-profit making companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act of 1956 would, however, be exempted from the scope of this prohibition. The Reserve Bank of India would also be empowered to define loans and advances in this regard so that no genuine operational difficulties may arise. Advances of the prohibited categories already granted before the new provisions became effective would be required to be repaid in the case of term loans within the period stipulated when such loans were granted; and in the case of other loans within a period of one year from the commencement of the relevant section in the Act. The Reserve Bank would have power to extend the period in special circumstances, but not beyond three years from the commencement of the Act. The approval of the Reserve Bank would be necessary in future for the appointment, re-appointment or removal of the auditors of a banking company ; the Reserve Bank has also the power to give to the auditors such special directions, as may be considered necessary.

The inclusion of a reference to banking policy in Section 21, 35A, 36 and 36AB of the Banking Regulation Act would widen the scope of the Reserve Bank's powers regarding control over bank advances and directions to banks generally or any other matter concerning their affairs.

The Bill also provides for a new section 36 AD which makes it unlawful to (*i*) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving a bank's office or from carrying on any business there, (*ii*) hold within such office, demonstrations which are violent or are calculated to prevent the transactions of normal business or (*iii*) act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the bank concerned. This will be without prejudice to the exercise of normal and lawful trade union rights by the employees.

The Government would be empowered to acquire the business of a particular bank, after providing for compensation, if it fails more than once to comply with any directions issued to it under Section 21 of the Banking Regulation Act, relating to the policy in regard to advances or under Section 35A of that Act relating to matters involving broader issues of policy and if in addition, the acquisition of the bank is considered necessary in the interests of the depositors or in the public interest or in the interest of banking policy. In the initial stages, the powers of social control would be exercised in respect of major banks with deposits of over Rs. 25 crores. Over a period of time these would be extended to all banks.

The amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 seek mainly to (*i*) simplify borrowing formalities for which a suitable amendment to Section 17(3A) of the above Act is being promoted to facilitate borrowings by banks for periods not exceeding 180 days in connection with pre-shipment loans and advances to exporters. (*ii*) provide for (*a*) the revaluation of gold held in the Issue Department at the current parity rate consequent upon the devaluation of the rupee in June 1966 (*b*) the valuation of the securities held in the Issue Department at or below the market rates for the time being obtaining. Further, the Reserve Bank is being authorised on behalf of the Central Government to operate a scheme for subsidising the rates of interest charged to exporters by commercial banks or other financial institutions.

The Select Committee of the *Lok Sabha* which considered the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, has also proposed an amendment to the State Bank of India Act, 1955 to enable the State Bank of India to grant loans and advances for periods not exceeding one year at a time as compared with six months as at present. Further, under Section 33 of this Act, the maximum period for which the State Bank of India can grant term loans is 10 years. The Committee has suggested to the Government that in the context of the changed economic conditions in the country, this period should be extended to 15 years.

The major Indian banks have already initiated action to fall in line with the objectives of social control outlined above and have taken steps to reconstitute their Boards of

Directors and most of the foreign banks have set up Advisory Boards.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance also announced in the *Lok Sabha* on December 14, 1967 that a Banking Commission would be set up to study matters relating to the development of the banking industry.

Non-Banking Companies: Regulation of Deposits and Hire-Purchase Business

It was mentioned in the last Report that on October 29, 1966, two new directives, *viz.*, (1) Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 and (2) Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 were issued extending the Bank's control to all (i) non-banking financial companies and (ii) non-banking non-financial companies accepting deposits, and that the directions were brought into force with effect from January 1, 1967. The directives provided, *inter alia*, for the restriction of the acceptance of deposits to 25 per cent of paid-up capital and free reserves in the case of both non-banking financial companies (other than housing finance and hire-purchase finance companies) and non-banking non-financial companies.

After the issue of the above directives, a number of representations were received to the effect that in view of the recessionary trends in the economy, some relief should be granted to non-banking companies regarding the acceptance of deposits from the public. The Bank, on a review of the position, came to the conclusion that no basic changes in the framework of the control were necessary or desirable. However, in order to obviate hardships, particularly to industrial undertakings, to implement the provisions of the directives within the specified time limit, the Bank made certain modifications in the directives on August 23, 1967 as follows : (i) in the case of all non-banking companies, financial or non-financial, the Bank decided that any amount held in the statutory development rebate reserve, created under Section 34(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, may (notwithstanding the fact that the period of eight years specified in that Section might not have been completed in respect of all the assets) be counted as a free reserve and (ii) in the case of industrial concerns as defined in the directives which (a) have paid dividends on their equity shares at six per cent or more per annum in the five years or in five out of six or seven years immediately preceding January 1, 1967, or (b) have unencumbered fixed assets of a book value in excess of twice the amount of the deposits and unsecured loans, the time-limit of two years, for the adjustment of the deposits already received in excess of twenty-five per cent of the paid-up capital and free reserves, will be increased to five years, that is upto the end of December 1971. (A company, which has already received deposits in excess of this limit, will, however, not be permitted to receive any additional deposits).

Premature repayment of deposits

In terms of paragraph 9 of the directives, non-banking companies are precluded from paying interest on the premature repayment of deposits. The proviso to this paragraph permits the Reserve Bank to authorise, by general or special order in the case of any class or classes of depositors, the payment of interest on such terms and conditions as the Bank may specify. Several representations were received from time to time from non-banking companies requesting for permission to repay certain deposits before maturity with interest accruing on them. The Bank, therefore, issued two orders in April 1967, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the proviso to paragraph 9 of the directives, regarding the payment of interest on the premature withdrawal of deposits. These orders were replaced in August 1967 by fresh orders which permit in the case of premature withdrawal of deposits before the expiry of a period of 6 months in the case of hire-purchase finance companies and 12 months in the case of other financial and non-financial companies, the payment of interest at the rate which commercial banks are paying in similar circumstances and in the case of premature withdrawal of deposits after a period of 6 months from the date of receipt in the case of hire-purchase finance companies and 12 months in the case of other financial and non-financial companies, the payment of interest at the contracted rates less one per cent per annum.

Survey of Deposits with Non-Banking Companies

A survey of deposits with non-banking companies, based on the returns received from them as on March 31, 1966, has revealed that the number of companies, financial or non-financial, accepting deposits, as on March 31, 1966 was as follows :

	Financial	Non-financial
Number of companies reported to be at work ..	2,051	24,515
Number of companies accepting deposits		
(a) Public limited companies	129	955
(b) Private limited companies	263	987
(c) Branches of foreign companies	1	22
Total	393	1,964

The total amount of the deposits reported as at the end of March 1966 was Rs. 283.41 crores representing an increase of Rs. 74.26 crores over the deposits reported as at the end of March 1965. The total number of deposit accounts increased by about 86,000 to 3,67,300.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The number of insured banks declined to 90 at the end of March 1968 from 97 at the end of March 1967 as a result of the compulsory amalgamation of one bank under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with another and the transfers of deposit liabilities and equivalent assets of six banks to other insured banks. The liability of the Corporation was not attached in any of these cases. No new bank was registered as an insured bank during the year. Since its inception in 1962 to the end of March 1968, the Corporation has met claims aggregating Rs. 56.85 lakhs in respect of 11 banks. During the same period, repayments received by the Corporation in respect of the claims met totalled Rs. 33.54 lakhs relating to 11 banks.

The Corporation has, with the previous approval of the Government of India, increased, with effect from January 1, 1968, the limit of insurance cover in respect of the amounts due to any one depositor from a registered commercial bank from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000. There will, however, be no change in the present rate of premium, which will continue to be 5 paise per hundred rupees per annum.

As on the last Friday of September 1967, the latest date for which the data are available, the total number of deposit accounts with the insured banks was 155.26 lakhs, 76.4 per cent of which represented accounts having balances not exceeding Rs. 1,500 each, and they were fully insured.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1967 was introduced in the *Lok Sabha* on the July 17, 1967, with a view to extending the scheme of deposit insurance to cover State and Central co-operative banks and larger primary non-agricultural credit societies, *i.e.*, urban co-operative banks with paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 1 lakh or more.

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation

The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) made further progress during 1967-68 in its business in spite of the difficult situation on the export front. The value of risks covered during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 123.20 crores (Rs. 57.01 crores on shipment policies and Rs. 66.19 crores on financial guarantees) as compared to Rs. 88.95 crores during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

As on March 31, 1968, 1918 exporters were holding ECGC policies as against 1473 as on March 31, 1967. The number of various guarantees in force issued to cover 30 banks totalled 474 as compared to 246 at the end of March 1967. Bank finance availed of by the exporters under the packing credit guarantees of the ECGC increased from Rs. 47.49 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 64.25 crores in 1967-68. Of the other two types of guarantees, *viz.*, the postshipment export credit guarantee and the export finance guarantee, while the former declined further from 17 to 13 during the period under review, the latter increased from 3 to 7. However, advances secured under these guarantees rose from Rs. 0.73 crore in 1966-67 to Rs. 1.52 crores during 1967-68.

Reference was made in the last year's Report to the Export Production Finance Guarantee, which helps exporters of textiles, yarn, ready-made garments and many other commodities to which the Scheme is being extended, to obtain advances upto 50 per cent over and above the f.o.b. value. Under this type of guarantee, 7 guarantees were issued during the period under review and the amount of advances availed of amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs.

Towards the end of October 1967, the Corporation introduced a new guarantee known as the Export Performance Guarantee. This Guarantee serves as a counter guarantee to the banks in India, to enable them to give more freely such bank guarantees as and when required by businessmen. There were 4 guarantees in force under this new type at the end of March 1968, and the amount of advances availed of stood at Rs. 36 lakhs during the period under review.

Under its scheme of 'Revolving Foreign Exchange Credits for Exporters' to assist exporters in securing essential raw materials from abroad, the Corporation approved one application and an import licence for Rs. 10.50 lakhs was issued to the party.

The ECGC has also been authorised by the Government of India to cover deferred payment risks upto ten years wherever necessary. Until recently, the maximum credit period that could be covered by the ECGC was five years.

The premium earnings during 1967-68 at Rs. 26.73 lakhs were higher by 26.2 per cent over the preceding year. The Corporation paid Rs. 5.75 lakhs as claims during the year, bringing the total of claims paid since its inception to Rs. 31.87 lakhs. During 1967-68 the Corporation paid Rs. 3.48 lakhs towards loss on account of political risks.

Co-operative Credit—Institutional Developments

Among the important developments during the year, mention may be made of the appointment of a Working Group by the Government of India to draw up a model scheme for the working of the Agricultural Credit Corporations, proposed to be set up, as per the recommendation of the Informal Group on Institutional Arrangements for Agricultural Credit, in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan and the two Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura, where the co-operative credit structure is considered to be weak. In their report, the Working Group has drawn up a model scheme. The important aspects of the scheme dealt with in the report are (i) functions of the Corporation (ii) demarcation of areas between the Corporation and the co-operative structure (iii) relationship of the Corporation with primary agricultural credit societies satisfying certain minimum standards, which will continue to function undisturbed within their respective jurisdictions (iv) co-ordination and co-operation between the Corporation and co-operatives on the one hand and between the Corporation and the State Government on the other (v) legal and administrative arrangements required to be made by the State Government in order that the Corporation may enjoy all the rights and privileges bestowed on co-operatives under the Co-operative Societies Act. A bill for the setting up of the Corporations in these States/Union Territories was passed in the Parliament in May 1968.

The Expert Committee on Co-operative Processing, set up to assess the need and scope for development of agricultural processing industries in the co-operative sector and for examining the scope for widening the financial role of the National Co-operative Development Corporation in the development of co-operative processing, submitted its report during the year. It has, in its report, suggested the establishment of 1,194 additional processing units of various types before the end of 1970-71. It has also recommended that the NCDC may step in as a financing/refinancing agency to enable the State Governments and State co-operative banks to provide the requisite block loans to medium and small-sized processing units and that for this purpose, the Central Government should grant a long-term loan to NCDC over a period of next three years or so for financing the enlarged processing programme.

The Fertiliser Credit Committee which was set up by the Fertiliser Association of India

under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Venkatappiah to examine the requirements of credit for fertiliser distribution submitted its report during the year. One of the important recommendations of the Committee is the setting up of a Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation for ensuring adequate institutional credit facilities for distribution of fertilisers. The Committee has placed the total distribution credit needs in 1970-71 at Rs. 297 crores. Envisaging a significant role for the co-operative sector in distribution, the Committee has estimated that by 1970-71, the co-operative distribution agencies may be in a position to handle upto 55 per cent of the total available supplies of fertilisers in the country. For the distribution of the balance, the manufacturers and their agencies will have to build up their distribution channels.

To enable the entire banking structure, co-operative as well as commercial, to meet the massive requirements of distribution credit during the next few years, the Committee has suggested that the Reserve Bank should accord priority sector treatment and provide refinance facilities to the banking system in respect of fertilisers. Pipeline credit would be needed for a period of not more than six months for each consignment. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that bills arising from fertiliser trade should be placed on the same footing as those arising from export of goods for purposes of refinance from the Reserve Bank. It has further recommended that to enable the co-operative distribution agencies to raise a larger volume of distribution credit from the co-operative banks, the State Bank of India and commercial banks, the State Governments should make liberal contribution to the share capital of the concerned co-operatives. It has suggested that the co-operative banks and the State Bank of India might sanction liberal credit facilities to co-operative distribution agencies upto three times their owned funds by way of clean cash credit limits, upto 95 per cent of the value of the stock in the case of pledge advances and 90 per cent of the value in the case of hypothecation advances. The banks which advance such credit could seek the protection of the proposed Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation. It has also suggested that pending adequate financial strengthening of the co-operative distribution agencies, the manufacturers might supply fertilisers to the co-operatives on a deferred payment basis against the guarantees of the State or Central co-operative banks. These would also have the protection of the Guarantee Corporation.

The Conference of State Chief Ministers and Ministers of Agriculture and Irrigation held at New Delhi on July 6 and 7, 1967 noted that the provision of adequate and timely credit was essential for the success of the High Yielding Varieties Programme and other intensive production programmes. The Conference felt that the procedures for grant of loans and recovery needed to be streamlined and co-operative institutions overhauled and revitalised and primary societies made more viable and serviceable. It was realised that besides co-operatives, resources for agricultural credit will have to be tapped from other sources as well. For medium and long-term credit requirements, greater participation by the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Bank of India was stressed. The Conference also visualised a wide scope for commercial banks in financing schemes of rural electrification, construction of tube-wells, tractor service agencies, supply and servicing of other agricultural machinery, investments in special debentures of land mortgage banks for land reclamation and land development programmes and refinancing of mortgages of the Agro-Industries Corporations set up in different States.

The Fifth Indian Co-operative Congress was held at New Delhi from December 2 to 4, 1967. The main theme of discussion was the use of co-operative form of organisation as an instrument for planned development and progress. The Congress suggested that co-operation should be assigned a greater role in the socio-economic development in the Fourth Five Year Plan and recommended that the National Co-operative Union of India might constitute special committees at the National and State levels to suggest plans of co-operative development in the Fourth Plan. It also suggested the constitution of a committee to rationalise co-operative leadership and initiative and stressed the imperative need to improve managerial and technical competance of co-operative societies.

For building up an integrated leadership in the co-operative movement, the Congress stressed the need for intensive education and training programme for members, office bearers and employees and suggested a complete take-over of education and training programme by the National Co-operative Union of India and the State Co-operative Unions.

The Reserve Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit held two meetings during the year. One of the important subjects discussed related to the problem of adequate flow of funds to co-operative industries. In this regard, the Committee had, in a meeting held during the last year, recommended the setting up of a working group to study the problem and recommend to the State co-operative banks how they should organise themselves for facilitating increased flow of funds from higher financing agencies to co-operative industries. The Committee discussed the matter further in its meeting held during the year and finalised the terms of reference of the proposed Working Group. Accordingly, a Working Group with Shri. P. N. Damry, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, as the Chairman was set up in June 1967. The terms of reference of the Working Group were: to examine the existing position regarding the resources available to co-operative processing industries and co-operative cottage and small scale industries from the co-operative banking structure, to suggest measures to ensure flow of adequate funds to them and study the role of urban co-operative banks in industrial financing and to examine the question of bringing a closer inter-relationship between co-operative banks and higher financing agencies for these purposes. Another important subject discussed by the Committee related to the role of commercial banks in agricultural credit. The Committee felt that there was ample scope for both co-operative banks and commercial banks to function in a complementary manner in the provision of agricultural credit. The Committee also discussed the subject relating to the training of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and allied matters and emphasised the need to implement the recommendations of various expert committees on the matter.

Almost all the States have taken steps to introduce the crop loan system, a reference to which was made in the last two reports, but its full implementation is likely to take some time. In Haryana, the authorities propose to introduce the system from *Kharif* 1968. In none of the States, the crop loan system can be said to have been introduced fully; it is implemented in varying degrees in different States. Further, it is observed that in most of the cases, seasonality in lendings and recovery of loans is not strictly observed and the progress made in regard to linking of credit with marketing is not impressive.

Following the reduction in the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent with effect from the close of business on March 2, 1968, the effective rate charged to State co-operative banks was also reduced correspondingly; the concession allowed to them remained as before at 2 per cent below the Bank rate for short-term loans for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the Bank rate for loans for purposes of financing the production and marketing activities of cottage and small-scale industries and for medium-term loans for agricultural purposes and also for the medium-term loans for conversion of short-term agricultural loans into medium-term loans. It is expected that the benefit of this reduction will percolate to the ultimate borrower through a lowering of the interest rates on loans at all levels.

A mention was made in the last year's Report regarding the extension of deposit insurance facilities to co-operative banks. A bill entitled the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1967 was introduced in Parliament on July 17, 1967. The Bill seeks to extend the benefit of deposit insurance scheme to co-operative banks in those States which have amended their respective State Co-operative Societies Acts for the purpose on the lines suggested by the Reserve Bank. A large number of States/Union Territories have agreed in principle to amend their State Acts enabling the Deposit Insurance Corporation to extend the deposit insurance facilities to co-operative banks. A few States have already initiated action in this regard.

In the last year's Report, a mention was made of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Co-operative Societies) which came into force on March 1, 1966. The number of co-operative banks coming under the purview of the Act declined from 1,650 at the end of March 1967 to 1,449 at the end of March 1968. The main reason for the sharp decline in the number of co-operative banks is due to the deletion of several salary earners'/employees' co-operative credit societies which were classified as primary co-operative banks at the commencement of the Act on March 1, 1966. Most of these societies which were classified as primary co-operative banks by virtue of provisions in their bye-laws for acceptance of deposits from non-members, had not in fact accepted such deposits. The list of co-operative banks coming under the purview of the Act includes 29 State co-operative banks, 368 Central co-operative banks and 1,052 primary co-operative banks. During the period under review, licences to commence banking business under Section 22 of the Act were granted to one State co-operative bank, one Central co-operative bank and 2 primary co-operative banks raising the total number of banks so far licensed to 10.

A mention was made in the previous Report regarding enforcement of the Banking Regulation (Co-operative Societies) Rules, 1966 from December 3, 1966. The Rules, *inter alia*, prescribe the manner in which the accounts, balance sheets etc. of co-operative banks are required to be published. In terms of the notification No. F. 10/1/66 SB dated October 18, 1967 published in Part II, Section 3(i) of the Gazette of India dated October 28, 1967, rule 10 of the above Rules has been amended by the Government of India to provide for the publication, by a co-operative bank in a newspaper, of the profit and loss account and balance sheet, together with the auditors' report within a period of nine months (as against six months previously) from the end of the period to which they relate.

Trends in Co-operative Credit

During the year ended June 1967, the number of primary agricultural credit societies declined to 1.81* lakhs from 1.92 lakhs as at end June 1966 mainly due to continued efforts at revitalisation by liquidation of dormant societies and amalgamation of weak societies. Membership of these societies, however, increased from 261 lakhs as at end June 1966 to 272* lakhs as at end June 1967. The short and medium-term credit dispensed by the primary agricultural credit societies amounted to Rs. 365* crores during 1966-67 as against Rs. 342 crores during the previous year.

The outstanding amount of advances and bills purchased and discounted by the State co-operative banks, scheduled as well as non-scheduled, as on March 29, 1968† was Rs. 367.17 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 43.91 crores over the level as on March 31, 1967. Aggregate deposits (exclusive of inter-bank deposits and borrowings from the Reserve Bank and other banks) increased by only Rs. 5.15 crores to Rs. 83.00 crores. To meet the demand for credit, the State co-operative banks resorted to borrowings mainly from the Reserve Bank.

The financial accommodation provided by the Reserve Bank of India is presented in Table 1. The limits sanctioned to the State co-operative banks by the Reserve Bank rose by Rs. 127.17 crores to Rs. 403.17@@ crores during 1967-68. The gross amount drawn by State co-operative banks from the Reserve Bank rose by Rs. 76.47 crores to Rs. 423.15 crores during the year. The outstanding borrowings from the Reserve Bank as at the end of March 1968 at Rs. 191.15 crores showed a rise of Rs. 20.47 crores over the previous year.

In the sphere of *short-term finance*, the amount drawn by the State co-operative banks from the Reserve Bank during the year ended March 1968, for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at the concessional rate (*i.e.* 2 per cent below the Bank rate) aggregated Rs. 350.46 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 45.40 crores or 14.9 per cent over the previous year. The outstanding borrowings at the end of March 1968 were also higher at Rs. 153.52 crores as against

* Provisional.
† Data relate to State co-operative banks maintaining accounts with the Reserve Bank.
@@ Excludes limits sanctioned for general banking purposes.

Table 1—Reserve Bank Credit to Co-operatives, 1967-68

(Lakhs of rupees)

Purpose	Amount outstanding at the end of March 1967	Amount advanced during April 1967 to March 1968	Amount outstanding at the end of March 1968
	(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Loans to State Co-operative Banks :			
Short-term			
1. Seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops (at 2% below Bank rate)	1,49,13	3,50,46	1,53,52
2. Production and marketing of handloom products (at 1½% below Bank rate)	5,02*	8,71*	5,61*
3. Purchase and sale of yarn (at Bank rate)	24	1,73	24
4. General banking purposes (at Bank rate)	59	15,09	2,26
5. Purchase and distribution of fertilisers (at Bank rate)	—	32,17	10,04
Medium-term			
1. Agricultural purposes (at 1½% below Bank rate)	12,21	8,46	11,94
2. Financing agriculturists for purchase of shares in co-operative sugar factories (at Bank rate)	5	10	10
3. Conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans in scarcity affected areas (at 1½% below Bank rate)	3,42	6,43	7,44
B. Loans to State Governments for contribution to share capital of co-operative credit institutions†	28,21	7,36	31,70
C. Investment in Debentures			
1. Rural Debentures	6,92	1,08**	7,74
2. Ordinary Debentures	19,76	2,47**	22,16
3. Special Debentures	20	—	20
D. Total	2,25,75	4,34,06	2,52,95

* Includes Rs. 17 lakhs advanced to one State co-operative bank under Section 17(4)(a).
† Rate of interest charged to State Governments in respect of these loans is nil per cent for the first two years, 2% during next 3 years, 2½% for the next 4 years and 3% for the next 3 years.
** Purchased during the year.

Rs. 149.13 crores at the end of March 1967. The increased drawals from the Reserve Bank were due partly to the implementation of the High Yielding Varieties Programme over a larger area during the year under review and the resultant increase in demand for inputs such as fertilisers, hybrid seeds etc. The concessions regarding the waiver of the condition regarding maintenance of non-overdue cover for borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India by "C" class banks which had adopted the crop loan system or were working in special project areas were continued in 1967-68 also. Similarly, the waiver of maintenance of non-overdue cover for borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India by "A", 'B" and "C" class banks in the drought affected areas which had approached the Reserve Bank for conversion facilities from the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund was continued during 1967-68. These concessions also helped maintain the flow of credit from the Reserve Bank.

An important change in policy in regard to financing of marketing of crops during the

year was that with a view to bringing about a proper correlation between the demand for credit and orderly marketing of cotton and kapas, the Bank decided to sanction special credit limits to State co-operative banks at the concessional rate of 2 per cent below the Bank rate for financing the marketing of cotton and kapas. The limits sanctioned for this purpose are operative upto June 30, 1968. Each drawal is treated as a separate loan to be repaid within 90 days. For the purpose of the condition of non-overdue cover as well as the condition of minimum involvement in short-term agricultural loans, where imposed, the special credit limit will be treated as part of the limit sanctioned for seasonal agricultural operations and the marketing of crops other than cotton and kapas.

It was mentioned in the last year's Report that the target for the High Yielding Varieties Programme during 1966-67 was placed at 2.38 million hectares divided into 1.06 million hectares under *Kharif* and 1.32 million hectares under *Rabi*. However, in view of the shortfalls in the targetted coverage during *Kharif* 1966, the target for *Rabi* 1966-67 was stepped upto 1.77 million hectares. The estimated coverage against the target was, however, reported to be 0.97 million hectares. The target for 1967-68 was originally fixed at 6.49† million hectares; 3.14† million hectares for *Kharif* 1967 and 3.35† million hectares for *Rabi* 1967-68. The actual coverage during *Kharif* 1967 was, however, estimated at 2.39† million hectares and, in order to make up the short-fall in the targetted coverage of *Kharif* 1967, the earlier target set for *Rabi* 1967-68 was revised upwards to 4.06 million hectares. During 1966-67, the Reserve Bank of India had sanctioned special credit limits, in addition to the normal limits, to the concerned co-operative banks for meeting the production requirements of members of co-operative credit societies joining the High Yielding Varieties Programme. The Bank had also relaxed during that year the conditions relating to maintenance of non-overdue cover and maximum eligibility in relation to owned funds in respect of borrowings for financing the programme. During 1967-68, however, the Reserve Bank not only discontinued sanctioning special credit limits for financing the programme but also the relaxation referred to above as it was felt that, in the light of past experience, the requirements of the programme could be taken into account, while sanctioning normal credit limits for the year. The Central co-operative banks are expected to meet the requirements under the High Yielding Varieties Programme out of their own resources as well as those of the Apex Bank. These would be supplemented by the normal credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India which will be within the maximum eligibility of the central banks and drawals from which will be governed by the usual conditions including the maintenance of adequate non-overdue cover. The banks are expected to include their full requirements of the High Yielding Varieties Programme in their normal loan programme.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme which was launched in 1960-61 was in operation in 18 districts during 1966-67. Of the total gross cropped area of 81.06 lakh hectares in these districts, the area covered under the programme increased from 28.91@ lakh hectares in 1965-66 to 31.73 lakh hectares in 1966-67. The number of farm plans prepared, recorded an appreciable increase from 12.98@ lakhs in 1965-66 to 14.90 lakhs in 1966-67. The co-operative credit societies continued to be the principal institutional agency for providing production credit, inputs and facilities like storage, marketing etc. in the I.A.D.P. districts. The volume of short-term agricultural loans advanced by primary credit societies in these districts increased from Rs. 20.89 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 24.04 crores in 1966-67. The co-operative marketing societies in these districts handled agricultural produce of the order of Rs. 18.40 crores in 1966-67 as compared with Rs. 14.13 crores in 1965-66. The progress in linking of credit with marketing in all the I.A.D.P. districts, except West Godavari and Burdwan, was significant during 1964-65 when Rs. 281.18 lakhs were recovered on this account. The amount recovered through the linking arrangements, however, got reduced to Rs. 70.38 lakhs in 1965-66.

† Provisional.
@ Revised.

In the previous Report, it was mentioned that, with a view to introducing production-oriented system of lending to weavers' societies by co-operative banks, it was decided that, from April 1966, a society might be considered as eligible for a normal credit limit of one-fifth of the actual production of handloom cloth produced on its own account during the previous year plus a reasonable increase in production expected during the year, provided that the sales were at least 80 per cent of the production. Further, the normal limit was subject to a margin of ten per cent to be provided by the handloom weavers' societies out of their own resources. However, in view of the difficulties experienced by the societies in complying with the requirements of the change over, the Bank granted certain relaxations during 1967-68. Thus, the Bank agreed to fix the normal credit limit for a society at one-fourth, instead of one-fifth, of its actual production of handloom cloth on its own account during the previous calendar year in addition to a reasonable increase in production expected during the current calendar year, provided that the sales during the previous year were at least two-thirds of the production. Where sales were less, the limits might be reduced proportionately. Further, while introducing the new pattern from April 1966, it was stipulated that if a society became eligible during 1966-67 for a credit limit lower than that sanctioned to it for 1965-66 (on per active loom basis) the limit fixed for 1965-66 might be renewed for 1966-67. This concession was extended for 1967-68 also on the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee of the All India Handloom Board. Secondly, with a view to giving societies sufficient time to make the necessary adjustments in their operations for providing the required margin of ten per cent, the Bank has agreed, as a temporary measure, to treat certain items of assets such as cash and bank balances, reserve fund investments in unencumbered Government and Trustee securities, unencumbered reserve fund deposits with the Central co-operative bank of the district, buildings constructed out of profits (unencumbered), and plant, equipment and machinery used in the business of the society (unencumbered to any other creditor) as cover for borrowings in lieu of the prescribed margin of ten per cent. The gross drawals of the State co-operative banks for financing handloom weavers' co-operatives under Section 17(2)(bb) or 4(c) as well as special credit limits sanctioned under Section 17(4)(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the Bank rate were Rs. 8.71 crores during 1967-68 as against Rs. 5.04 crores during the previous year. The amount outstanding at the end of March 1968 was Rs. 5.61 crores. Accommodation provided to State co-operative banks on behalf of the apex weavers' societies under Section 17(2) (a) or (4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act at Bank rate for purchase and sale of yarn during the year aggregated Rs. 1.73 crores as against Rs. 0.58 crore during the preceding year; the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 0.24 crore.

The drawals by State co-operative banks at Bank rate for general banking purposes under Section 17(4)(a) amounted to Rs. 15.09 crores as against Rs. 23.81 crores during the previous year. The amount outstanding against this account at the end of March 1968 was Rs. 2.26 crores.

In the sphere of *co-operative marketing*, the expansion of the net-work was more or less completed in the preceding years. There were 3,290 primary marketing societies as on June 30, 1967, covering nearly all the important secondary markets in the country. Of these, 2,390 societies were State-partnered. The super-structure of co-operative marketing societies consisted of one National Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Federation, 20 State level apex marketing societies and 162 district level marketing societies. Besides, there were two fruit and vegetable federations at the State level and one inter-State arecanut Federation with its headquarters in Mysore State.

As a measure for streamlining the marketing structure, the Dantwala Committee on Co-operative Marketing recommended that the future pattern of organisation of marketing co-operatives should be a two-tier structure, with the apex societies at the State level and primary marketing societies at the mandi level, with branches of the apex marketing societies at district or regional level where necessary. In States where a three-tier structure already exists, the existing district federations need not be disturbed. Such

district federations should, however, gradually divest themselves of those functions which legitimately fall within the purview of the primary marketing societies. These recommendations are under active consideration of the State Governments.

The value of agricultural produce marketed by co-operatives during 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 335 crores as against Rs. 360 crores during 1965-66. The decline was mainly due to adverse seasonal conditions affecting the sugarcane crop. The co-operatives handled foodgrains worth Rs. 144.45 crores during 1966-67 as against Rs. 136.75 crores during 1965-66. In Maharashtra and Mysore, the State Governments continued the monopoly procurement of paddy, jowar and nagli through co-operatives during 1966-67. Assam continued with the monopoly procurement of paddy during the year and the responsibility for getting the paddy milled was also entrusted to the co-operatives. In Madhya Pradesh, the Food Corporation of India, the sole agent of the State Government for the procurement of Jowar, in turn, entrusted this work to the Madhya Pradesh Apex Marketing Society. In the procurement programmes undertaken in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and West Bengal, co-operatives were appointed as agents along with the private traders. The co-operative marketing societies have also been able to enter export trade on a modest scale in recent years. They exported agricultural produce worth Rs. 1,94 lakhs during 1966-67 as against Rs. 96 lakhs during 1965-66. In addition to these direct exports, the co-operatives assisted other authorised agencies in the export of agricultural produce by supplying processed commodities. The co-operative sugar factories delivered 1.50 lakh tonnes of raw sugar to the Indian Sugar Mills Association for export purposes, accounting for 68 per cent of the total exports of raw sugar during 1966-67. The co-operatives exported tea worth Rs. 12.87 lakhs and the coffee processing societies exported coffee worth Rs. 82 lakhs through authorised agencies.

The scheme of Government contribution to the price fluctuation fund of marketing co-operatives to enable them to undertake outright purchases at the village level, so as to bring small producers within their fold and to meet possible losses arising out of such purchases, was continued. During 1966-67, over 200 co-operative marketing societies undertook outright purchases of agricultural produce under the scheme. The total value of outright purchases made under the scheme by societies during 1966-67 was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 8.0 crores. Efforts continued to be made to forge an organic link between co-operative credit and marketing. The progress in this regard has, however, been slow. During 1965-66, the co-operative marketing/processing societies recovered production credit of Rs. 33 crores through the sale proceeds of members' produce as against Rs. 30 crores during 1964-65. Eighty per cent of the recoveries through linkage during 1965-66 was accounted for by Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The co-operative marketing societies continued to be entrusted with the work of distribution of fertilisers. During the year 1966-67, the co-operatives handled fertilisers worth Rs. 119.86 crores as against Rs. 80.11 crores during 1965-66. It was mentioned in the last year's Report that as the State Governments might not be able to extend credit to co-operatives as in the past, due to the reduction of the period and volume of credit made available to them by the Government of India and as the co-operatives were unlikely to undertake such heavy responsibility without adequate financial assistance from the financing banks, the Reserve Bank indicated its willingness to sanction credit limits to State co-operative banks at Bank rate against Government guarantee under Section 17(4)(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act for stocking and distributing fertilisers. During 1967-68, the Bank sanctioned credit limits amounting to Rs. 40.00 crores to nine State co-operative banks for this purpose. The drawals by the State co-operative banks for the purpose amounted to Rs. 32.17 crores; the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 10.04 crores.

In the sphere of *medium-term credit*, certain relaxations were effected by the Reserve Bank in the policy governing the sanction of medium-term advances to State co-operative banks, on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit. Hitherto, advances were made to

finance agriculturists for purchase of shares in co-operative sugar factories only. During the year, this facility was extended to three additional types of processing societies, viz. cotton ginning and pressing, groundnut oil mills and rice mills. Another relaxation has been made in regard to the purposes for which medium-term credit would be made available from the Reserve Bank. The medium-term credit requirements for poultry activities undertaken by agriculturist members of primary credit societies and poultry co-operative societies have also been included in the eligible purposes. Yet another relaxation has been made in regard to the period for which medium-term credit would be available from the Reserve Bank. The Bank has agreed to grant medium-term loans for 5 years to a larger extent, so that the needs of a well designed programme of intensive development of area did not suffer for want of adequate medium-term finance. Hitherto, medium-term loans were granted for a period of 5 years to the extent of 25 per cent of the total limit, the remaining part being repayable within 3 years.

The gross medium-term loans drawn by State co-operative banks from the Reserve Bank in 1967-68 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the Bank rate for agricultural purposes under Section 17(4AA) read with Section 46A(2) (b) of the Reserve Bank of India Act amounted to Rs. 8.46 crores as against Rs. 7.46 crores in the previous year; the outstandings at the end of March 1968 were Rs. 11.94 crores as compared with Rs. 12.21 crores at the end of the previous year. Under the same provision of the Act, which permits the Reserve Bank to advance loans to State co-operative banks for other purposes connected with agricultural activities, one State co-operative bank drew a sum of Rs. 0.10 crore at Bank rate, for financing the purchase of shares in co-operative sugar factories during the year.

The Reserve Bank of India made a further contribution of Rs. 9 crores to the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund, raising the total amount standing to the credit of the Fund to Rs. 25 crores during 1967-68. Stabilisation loans to the extent of Rs. 7.45 crores were sanctioned by the Bank to four State co-operative banks (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) for conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans in the areas affected by drought conditions. Drawals during the year amounted to Rs. 6.43 crores, and outstandings at the end of March 1968 to Rs. 7.44 crores.

In the field of *long-term credit*, the ordinary debenture programme for 1967-68 was estimated at Rs. 57.40 crores. The three public sector institutions agreed to contribute to the extent of Rs. 20 crores to these debentures as under: Life Insurance Corporation Rs. 10.50 crores; State Bank of India Rs. 4.50 crores; and Reserve Bank of India Rs. 5.00 crores. The support from the three public sector institutions to any series was also subject to the condition that at least 80 per cent of the loans backed by unencumbered mortgages shown as cover for the series should have been advanced for productive purposes. The Government of India also agreed to provide Rs. 15 crores to the State Governments for contribution to the debentures floated by central land mortgage banks during 1967-68, if, as prescribed in the previous year, the concerned State Governments provided a more or less matching contribution and the central land mortgage banks also showed as cover unencumbered mortgages representing loans for at least an equal amount for certain specified purposes such as sinking of new wells and purchase of pumpsets. For the purpose of allocating the support of Rs. 35 crores from the Government of India and the three public sector institutions, the land mortgage banks, depending upon the stage of their development, were divided into three groups viz. 'A', 'B', and 'C', as was done in 1966-67, and the assured support to them was worked out at 50, 55 and 60 per cent, respectively, of the allotted programme. As in the previous year, the Reserve Bank's contribution was to the extent of the shortfall in public subscription or the share agreed to, whichever was less, but any savings in a particular series would be made available for contribution to the next series within the year, provided the total did not exceed the share fixed for the year. Further, in September 1967, the commercial banks decided to step up their contribution to debentures to a significant extent and agreed to contribute to the extent of Rs. 18 crores which resulted in an upward revision of the debenture programme fixed for the year. During the year, 17 central land

mortgage banks floated ordinary debentures for a total sum of Rs. 71.18 crores as against Rs. 58.02 crores floated by the 17 banks in the previous year. Subscriptions to these issues amounted to Rs. 72.63* crores. Of the total, the amount subscribed by the commercial banks was Rs. 18.13 crores or 24.9 per cent. Next in order of importance came the Central Government which contributed Rs. 14.90 crores or 20.5 per cent, the State Governments Rs. 12.40 crores or 17.1 per cent, the L.I.C. Rs. 10.43 crores or 14.4 per cent, co-operatives Rs. 7.23 crores or 9.9 per cent, the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 4.76 crores or 6.6 per cent and the State Bank of India Rs. 4.49 crores or 6.2 per cent. Rural debentures for a total sum of Rs. 3.26 crores were floated during 1967-68 by ten central land mortgage banks (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh) as compared with Rs. 4.18 crores floated by eight central land mortgage banks during the previous year. Of these, the central land mortgage banks of Maharashtra and Gujarat accounted for Rs. 2.00 crores or 61 per cent of the total floated by the ten central land mortgage banks. Subscriptions to the issues of all the ten banks amounted to Rs. 2.05 crores, of which Rs. 108.46 lakhs or 53 per cent was from the Reserve Bank and the balance from individuals. Special development debentures for Rs. 4.07 crores were issued by seven central land mortgage banks during the year as against Rs. 2.50 crores issued by six central land mortgage banks during the previous year. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation subscribed to the issue to the extent of Rs. 3.38 crores and the balance was subscribed to by the concerned State Governments.

As against the previous year's contribution of Rs. 15 crores, the Bank made a contribution of Rs. 16 crores to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund during the year, raising the total amount standing to the credit of the Fund to Rs. 131 crores. During 1967-68, loans amounting to Rs. 7.32 crores were sanctioned to 15 State Governments for contribution to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions as compared with Rs. 2.47 crores sanctioned to 14 State Governments during 1966-67. Of this, Rs. 1.03 crores was sanctioned to 3 State co-operative banks, Rs. 4.54 crores to 81 Central co-operative banks, Rs. 0.98 crore to 2,016 primary agricultural credit societies and Rs. 0.77 crore to 8 Central Co-operative Land Mortgage/Development Banks. The outstandings of loans advanced to the State Governments for share capital contribution amounted to Rs. 31.70 crores as at end March 1968, showing an increase of Rs. 3.49 crores over the previous year. During the year, certain changes were made in the standards of eligibility of primary agricultural credit societies for State participation in their share capital. The Bank, in consultation with the Government of India, decided that the consent of 60 per cent of the members of the primary agricultural credit societies for State participation in their share capital and the support of the proposal by the Central co-operative bank concerned, need not be insisted upon. It was also decided that a minimum contribution of Rs. 5,000 would be permitted in the case of each viable and potentially viable primary agricultural credit society without insistence of matching contribution from other members. A society may be eligible for additional Government contribution at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for every increase of Rs. 10,000 in its loan and other business over and above the level of Rs. 30,000. The ceiling on total Government contribution to a primary credit society will, however, be retained at Rs. 10,000 as a general rule.

During the year under review, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned refinance in respect of 61 schemes of development involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 34.83 crores, out of which the Corporation's commitments amounted to Rs. 29.00 crores. Since its inception, the Corporation has approved 95 schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 75.83 crores and sanctioned refinance to the tune of Rs. 62.20 crores.

The disbursements made by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 3.87 crores as at the end of March 1968 and the total disbursements since its inception stood at Rs. 10.41 crores.

* Represents contributions made upto mid-April 1968 under the debenture programme for 1967-68.

A few changes in the policy and procedure of the Corporation were made during the year. The Corporation made further relaxation in its policy for financing area development schemes under minor irrigation projects. It had earlier stipulated a condition to the effect that the construction programme of wells should invariably be preceded by appropriate ground water surveys and investigations so as to ensure that the available ground water resources are exploited systematically on sound technical lines. However, consequent upon the representation made by the central land mortgage banks that such a detailed survey delayed the formulation of the schemes, it was decided that a certificate from the concerned technical department of the State Government indicating availability of adequate ground water resources to support the programmes for additional wells without affecting recuperative capacity in the existing wells in the project area might be acceptable to the Corporation, provided that the certificate was supported by investigation of a scientific nature such as taking up a sufficient number of exploratory test borings, a quick survey based on the performance of existing wells, the prevailing water table therein, their recuperative capacity, the extent of failures in the past, etc. Further, the Corporation agreed, as a very special case in view of the strained resources position of the State Governments, to accept in respect of minor irrigation schemes sanctioned during the current accounting year, a reduced contribution of 10 per cent by the State Governments to the special development debentures to be floated by the central land mortgage banks instead of the usual 25 per cent. The Corporation also agreed to provide through central land mortgage/development banks refinance facilities in respect of loans advanced to the farmers towards the expenditure incurred by the latter by way of charges paid to the electricity boards for carrying low tension lines to energise their wells, provided that it was found to be within the repaying capacity of the borrowers.

As regards its financial assistance through the scheduled banks, it was decided that, in case the cultivators in a particular area showed a specific preference for obtaining finance through a scheduled bank, refinance facilities from the Corporation can be made available to the scheduled bank, especially in areas where the cultivators came under the area of operation of a sugar factory and the factory was prepared to assist the bank in supervision, technical guidance, recovery of loans etc. The Corporation also decided to entertain proposals from scheduled banks for financing the purchase of power-tillers, tractors, pumpsets etc. and provide refinance for the purpose provided that the schemes were drawn up keeping in view the area development aspect.

In the *co-operative processing sector*, the number of co-operative sugar factories licensed/registered remained constant at 76 during the year under review and, as such, the total licensed capacity of the co-operative sector continued to be of the order of 14.09 lakh tonnes, *i.e.*, 32 per cent of the total licensed capacity of the sugar industry as a whole. Of the 76 registered co-operative sugar factories, 58 were in production during the 1967-68 season as against 55 in 1966-67 and 51 in 1965-66. The sugar production of these factories during 1966-67 amounted to 6.63 lakh tonnes, showing a decrease of 28 per cent over the previous year's level, mainly due to prevalence of drought conditions in the country which affected production of sugarcane during the year. The co-operative sugar factories accounted for 31 per cent of the total national production of sugar during 1966-67 as against 27 per cent in the previous year. The total share capital of these factories increased to Rs. 31.87 crores as on June 30, 1967, of which the contribution from State Governments was Rs. 12.64 crores. The total loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation since its inception upto March 1968, to co-operative sugar factories amounted to Rs. 51.48 crores, of which Rs. 25.04 crores were outstanding. The total limits sanctioned to co-operative sugar factories by the State Bank of India during the year amounted to Rs. 11.84 crores and the outstandings at the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 7.74 crores.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation continued rendering financial assistance to different types of co-operatives through State Governments and also undertook promotional activities in regard to co-operative marketing, processing, storage etc. The financial assistance provided by the Corporation during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 8.96

crores; Rs. 7.23 crores as loan and Rs. 1.73 crores as subsidy. Of the loan assistance granted during the year, loans to State Governments for share capital contribution to co-operative sugar factories amounted to Rs. 1.37 crores, for establishment of rice mills Rs. 1.15 crores, for establishment of other processing units and modernisation of rice mills Rs. 1.85 crores, for share capital contribution to co-operative marketing societies Rs. 1.09 crores, for construction of godowns by co-operatives Rs. 0.91 crore and for establishment of co-operative cold storages Rs. 0.58 crore. (Table 2).

Table 2.—State aid to Co-operatives, 1967-68 (National Co-operative Development Corporation)

(Lakhs of Rupees)

	Purpose	Amount outstanding at the end of March 1967	Amount advanced during the year 1967-68*	Amount outstanding at the end of March 1968*
I.	Share capital contribution to co-operative marketing societies		1,09	
II.	Construction of godowns		91	
III.	Establishment of cold storages		58	
IV.	Cash credit accommodation to wholesale consumers' co-operatives		—	
V.	Purchase of transport vehicles by consumers' co-operatives		—	
VI.	Purchase of transport vehicles by marketing/processing societies		14	
VII.	Share capital contribution to co-operative modern rice mills		—	
VIII.	Construction of godowns and silos of co-operative modern rice mills		—	
IX.	Co-operative rice mills (Conventional)		1,15	
X.	Loans for strengthening of agricultural credit stabilisation funds of State co-operative banks	47,32	—	49,68
XI.	Loans for establishment of formulation units of insecticides/pesticides by marketing societies		3	
XII.	Loans for organisation of seed producers' processing-cum-sale societies		1	
XIII.	Loans for establishment of units for fabrication of agricultural implements by marketing societies		3	
XIV.	Loans for establishment of processing units and modernisation of rice mills		1,85	
XV.	Loans for setting up granular fertiliser mixing units		7	
XVI.	Share capital contribution to co-operative sugar factories		137	
XVII.	Investment in debentures of central land mortgage banks	92	—	92

* Provisional.

Upto the end of March 1967, the Corporation organised/assisted a total of 1,494 processing units other than co-operative sugar factories. During 1967-68, the assistance was provided to 37 more units which included rice mills (8), rice bran oil mill (1), dal mill (1), oil mills (8), cotton ginning and pressing unit (1), fruit and vegetable processing unit (1), spinning mills of growers (11) and others (6).

Under the scheme for organising seed producers' co-operatives, the Corporation was expected to assist 5 units during 1967-68. Further, 2 marketing societies were to be assisted by it for the establishment of formulation units for manufacturing pesticides/insecticides. The Corporation also formulated a scheme for assisting the establishment of granular (mechanically prepared) fertiliser mixing units on a pilot basis in the co-operative sector and the establishment of two such units in Maharashtra was approved during 1967-68. It provided assistance for construction of 215 mandi level godowns and 688 rural godowns.

In the sphere of *consumer co-operatives*, a broad institutional frame-work had already been created in the preceding years under a centrally sponsored scheme which was launched in 1962 and accelerated during the period following devaluation. Thus, by the end of June 1967, the structure of consumer co-operatives comprised over 13,000 primary consumer stores, 345 wholesale stores and 14 State Co-operative Consumers' Federations and a National Co-operative Consumers' Federation as the apex. The total share capital and working capital of the wholesale stores amounted to Rs. 7.21 crores and Rs. 21.74 crores, respectively, as at end June 1967 as against Rs. 4.00 crores and 16.42 crores, respectively, as at end June 1966. The value of consumer goods sold by the wholesale stores increased from Rs. 143.52 crores during 1965-66 to Rs. 173.65 crores during 1966-67 showing an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year. Under the Guarantee Scheme, a reference to which was made in the last year's Report, all scheduled banks and apex and central co-operative banks can provide working capital accommodation to consumers' co-operatives. However, consumer co-operatives have, by and large, been drawing loans and advances from co-operative banking institutions. The arrangements were recently reviewed by the Central Advisory Committee on Consumers' Co-operatives. The Committee was of the view that the balance of advantage would lie with the consumers' co-operatives borrowing directly from scheduled banks. It is proposed that in future, consumer co-operatives should be encouraged to borrow increasingly from scheduled banks, all of which are within the purview of the Guarantee scheme.

The scheme for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas through marketing societies and village co-operatives recorded further progress. Consumer articles worth Rs. 245 crores were distributed in these areas during 1966-67 as against Rs. 198 crores during the preceding year.

The storage facilities provided by the Central Warehousing Corporation increased further during the year under review. As at end March 1968, the Corporation had 80 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 3.58 lakh tonnes. Besides, there were 21 special warehouses of the Corporation with a storage capacity of 4.88 lakh tonnes. The State Warehousing Corporations which had 607 warehouses including sub-warehouses, with a storage capacity of 7.36 lakh tonnes as at end March 1967, recorded a decline in the storage capacity during the year. As at end March 1968, the State Warehousing Corporations had 629@ warehouses including sub-warehouses, with a total storage capacity of 7.28@ lakh tonnes.

@ Provisional.

CHAPTER IV : CAPITAL MARKET

General :

The gilt-edged prices recorded modest gains over the year, reflecting the impact of the Bank's policy to create orderly market conditions and rationalise the yield pattern through its open market operations. The equities market, on the other hand, remained depressed during the major part of the year although towards the close of the year signs of revival in equity prices were in evidence following the announcement, in the budget for 1968-69, of tax concessions to the corporate sector and the reduction in the Bank Rate on March 2, 1968. There was an unprecedented rise in the consents for capital issues through shares and debentures (excluding bonus and miscellaneous issues), but the revival in new issue activity was quite modest. The demand for loans from the term-lending institutions by the corporate sector declined during the year owing to recessionary conditions in certain sectors of the industry.

The Gilt-edged Market

In the gilt-edged market, the recovery evinced during 1966-67, became more pronounced during 1967-68. The Reserve Bank's All-India Index of Government and Semi-Government security prices moved up by 2.6 per cent over 1967-68 as against 1.1 per cent in 1966-67. Apart from the comparatively easier conditions in the money market for the greater part of the year under review, the resumption by the Reserve Bank of the open market operations towards the close of July and the stepping up of its buying rates for certain loans imparted strength to the market. The market sentiment was further favourably influenced by the liberalization of monetary policy, mainly the cut in the Bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent on March 2, 1968. Over the year, Reserve Bank's open market operations resulted in net sales as in the preceding year.

The Union Government on July 15, 1967 floated at par, three new cash-cum-conversion loans for an aggregate nominal amount of Rs. 350 crores. The three loans were : (i) the 4½ per cent Loan 1972 for Rs. 100 crores, (ii) the 5 per cent Loan 1982 for Rs. 100 crores and (iii) the 5½ per cent Loan 1992 for Rs. 150 crores. These loans were fully subscribed; the total subscription amounted to Rs. 350.43 crores of which subscriptions in the form of conversions accounted for Rs. 219.44 crores, the balance of Rs. 130.99 crores being in cash. On September 1, 15 State Governments issued the new 5¾ per cent Loan 1979 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 114.75 crores with issue prices varying between Rs. 97.00 and Rs. 99.00 per cent. The yield rates ranged between 5.87 to 6.11 per cent as compared with the range of 5.62 to 5.73 per cent last year. The total subscriptions, including Rs. 7.25 crores in the form of conversions, amounted to Rs. 119.46 crores.

The Reserve Bank's All-India Index for Government and Semi-Government securities (base : 1961-62 = 100) rose from 94.6 at end-March 1967 to 96.3 on March 2, 1968, *i.e.*, on the eve of the Bank rate cut. Thereafter, it moved up to close at 97.1 by end-March, thus showing a rise of 2.6 per cent over the year as compared with 1.1 per cent in 1966-67. The increase was noticed both in Central and State Government securities. The index of Government of India securities increased from 94.5 at end-March 1967 to 97.4 by end-March 1968 and that of State Government securities went up from 95.1 to 96.2. In the Central list, the rise in prices was more marked in the long and medium dated securities. Among short-dateds, the rise in prices varied between 25 p. in the case of the 4¼ per cent Loan 1968 and Rs. 3.35 in the case of the 4 per cent Loan 1972 which moved up to Rs. 100.25 and Rs. 99.40, respectively. The 3 per cent Loan 1970-75 registered the largest gain of Rs. 7.80. This might be attributed to the market expectation that the loan would be repaid on the earlier date of redemption *i.e.*, in 1970. In the list of long-dated securities, the 3 per cent conversion Loan 1986 showed

the maximum gain of Rs. 6.25 raising its price to Rs. 60.00. The rise in other issues ranged from Rs. 2.10 in the case of the 5½ per cent Loan 1990 (which moved up to Rs. 102.35) to Rs. 5.10 in the case of the 4½ per cent Loan 1985. In the medium-dated section, the rise in prices ranged between Rs. 2.55 in the case of the 4¼ per cent Loan 1973 (which rose to Rs. 100.10) and Rs. 3.75 in the case of the 2¾ per cent Loan 1976. The new Central Government loans floated during the year, *viz.*, the 4½ per cent Loan 1972, the 5 per cent Loan 1982 and the 5½ per cent Loan 1992, gained 55 p., 80 p. and Rs. 1.30, respectively.

Reflecting the general firm undertone of the market, the yields on Central loans showed declines. Among short-dated loans the fall in yields ranged from 0.34 point (to 4.30 per cent) in the case of the 4½ per cent Loan 1971 to 0.78 point (to 4.12 per cent) in the case of the 3½ per cent Loan 1969. In the medium-dated section, the maximum decline of 1.09 points was noticed in the case of the 3 per cent Loan 1970-75, the yield on which came down to 3.63 per cent. Among long-dateds the fall in yields ranged between 0.16 point (to 5.32 per cent) and 0.46 point (to 4.63 per cent) in the case of the 5½ per cent Loan 1990 and the 4 per cent Loan 1980, respectively. The (flat) yield on the 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 declined by 0.58 point to 5.00 per cent.

In the State list, majority of the loans registered increases in prices. The gains in the short-dateds varied between 15 p. in the case of the 4 per cent 1969 issues of Kerala and West Bengal (which rose to Rs. 97.25 each) and Rs. 4.25 in the case of the 4¼ per cent Loan 1972 of Madras (which moved up to Rs. 95.25). Among the few short-dated loans that showed declines over the year, the fall ranged from 25 p. in the case of the 4¼ per cent Loan 1972 of Mysore (which fell to Rs. 91.75) to Rs. 3.75 in the case of the same issue of Bihar (which declined to Rs. 91.00). In the medium-dated section, the rise in prices ranged between 10 p. in the case of the 3¾ per cent Loan 1976 of Gujarat (which rose to Rs. 93.10) and Rs. 4.05 in the case of the 4½ per cent Loan 1974 of Maharashtra (which moved up to Rs. 94.80). In the medium-dated section, the maximum decline in price of Rs. 7.00 was witnessed in the case of the 4½ per cent Loan 1974 of Madhya Pradesh. Among the new 5¾ per cent Loans 1979, the decline in prices ranged up to Rs. 4.50 in the case of the Bihar issue which was quoted at Rs. 92.50.

As regards yields on State loans, among the short-dated issues, the fall in yields ranged from 0.05 point (to 6.59 per cent) in the case of the 4¼ per cent Loan 1972 of U.P. to 1.32 points (to 4.48 per cent) in the case of the 4 per cent Loan 1969 of Maharashtra, while the rise ranged from 0.01 point (to 5.76 per cent) in the case of the 4 per cent Loan 1971 of M.P. to 1.31 points (to 6.59 per cent) in the case of the 4¼ per cent Loan 1972 of Bihar. Among medium-dateds the rise in yields was highest in the case of the 4½ per cent Loan 1974 of M.P. which rose by 1.37 points to 6.10 per cent. The decline in yields among these loans varied between 0.02 point (to 6.10 per cent) in the case of the issue of Orissa and 0.61 point (to 5.46 per cent) in the case of the same issue of Maharashtra. However, the yields on the new 5¾ per cent Loans 1979 moved up to levels higher than at the time of their issue, the rise being as high as 0.59 point to 6.70 per cent in the case of the Bihar issue.

Industrial Securities Market

The basic trend in the industrial securities market was one of decline during the major part of 1967-68. The equity prices which had ruled generally firm during the greater part of 1966-67 gradually drifted to lower levels during 1967-68. The downtrend which began in February 1967 continued during the year, except for occasional spells of steadiness, and touched the bottom on February 10, 1968. There was a revival thereafter, owing to the optimism arising from the concessions granted to the corporate sector in the Union Budget for 1968-69 and the reduction in the Bank Rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. Among the fixed-interest bearing industrial securities, while the debentures were steady, the preference shares eased further during the year.

The bearish tendency in equities noticed since February 1967 continued almost unin-

terrupted till the end of July 1967. During this period, the Reserve Bank's All-India Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (base : 1961-62 = 100) which had declined from 84.0 at the end of February 1967 to 81.1 for the week ended March 25, 1967, further dropped to 75.4 on July 22, 1967. From the beginning of the year market sentiment was adversely affected by economic and political uncertainties consequent on the reverses suffered by the ruling party in the general elections which culminated in the formation of coalition ministries with different ideologies and programmes in the States. Other important factors which contributed to this downtrend were : (1) the disquieting outlook on the food front ; (2) apprehensions of Government measures to implement the Congress Working Committee's resolution calling for increased State participation in banking, foreign trade, general insurance and foodgrain distribution ; (3) the Arab-Israel conflict leading to the closure of Suez Canal in June 1967 and the consequent disruption of the flow of supplies such as machinery, spare parts and raw materials; (4) fears of a change in Government's licensing policy in view of the publication of interim report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy (Hazari Committee Report); (5) recessionary trends witnessed in some industries, particularly in the engineering sector and (6) labour unrest in the eastern parts of the country.

The downtrend was arrested towards the end of July and the index recovered partially from 75.4 on July 22, 1967 to 77.2 on August 12, 1967. The factors which contributed to this recovery were the announcement on July 24, 1967 of concessions in the tax proposals of Union Budget for 1967-68 and the formulation of incentive measures to counteract the slackness in the economy. The sentiment was further aided by reports of favourable rains in different parts of the country and the consequent expectations of better agricultural production.

This optimistic trend, however, proved short-lived. From mid-August, the markets turned bearish on reports of a package of measures by the Government to freeze prices, wages and dividends (discounted in October) and the ordinance of September 14, raising the annuity deposit rates. Sentiment was also adversely affected by reports of deepening recessionary trends in some industries. The Reserve Bank's index of equity prices dropped from 77.2 on August 12 to 76.1 on August 26 and fluctuated between 75 and 76 till end-October.

From November 1967 the share prices again started declining; the index receded from 76.8 on November 4, 1967 and on February 10, 1968 touched 73.2 which was the lowest level for the whole year. The market reacted bearishly to the Reserve Bank's directive (issued on November 9) to the scheduled commercial banks setting out certain guidelines in respect of advances against shares and uncertainties in regard to exports of certain industries such as tea and jute following the devaluation of the British pound sterling by 14.3 per cent on November 18, 1967 and the rise in the British Bank Rate from 6.5 per cent to 8 per cent. Other factors which contributed to the downtrend were (1) dislocation in the working of industries in the western region due to damage to the Koyna power plants consequent on the earthquake on December 11, 1967, (2) the decision of the World Bank to raise the interest rate on loans to the developing countries from 6 to 6¼ per cent and (3) uncertain foreign aid prospects following a cut in expenditure by the U.K. Government and curbs on overseas spending announced by the U. S. President.

From mid-February, however, a revival in the market sentiment became discernible on anticipations of a favourable budget; this sentiment was strengthened by the Union Budget for 1968-69 which provided for a reduction in sur-tax on companies from 35 per cent to 25 per cent, abolition of excess dividend tax and annuity deposit scheme, the grant of exemption from tax for the first Rs. 500 on dividend income, and several incentives designed to promote industrial expansion and exports. The reduction in Bank Rate from 6 to 5 per cent on March 2, 1968 provided a further impetus to this trend. The reports of substantial orders for railway wagons by the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries also aided the market sentiment as was reflected in the Reserve

Bank's All-India Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities which moved up from 73.2 on February 10 to 74.6 on February 24, and thereafter rose further from 75.6 on March 2 to 79.0 on March 9. Subsequently, however, prices receded temporarily owing to reports of growing pressure on the British pound sterling and the U.S. dollar along with the rush for gold in the world's free markets and the possible repercussions on the world economy. The equity price index declined from 79.0 on March 9 to 77.5 on March 30, 1968. Over the year 1967-68, the index of equity prices registered a decline of 4.4 per cent as against an increase of 6.9 per cent in 1966-67. Region-wise, the largest decline was recorded by the Ahmedabad market (6.7 per cent) followed by Calcutta (6.5 per cent), Madras (5.0 per cent) and Bombay (3.2 per cent). Delhi Market, however, recorded a nominal rise of 0.6 per cent.

In accordance with the general trend, most of the sub-groups recorded declines in prices. The largest fall was recorded by the group 'other mining' which declined by 22.1 per cent in 1967-68 as against a rise of 5.8 per cent in 1966-67. The sub-groups 'machinery other than transport and electrical' declined by 20.1 per cent and 'foundries and engineering workshops' by 18.6 per cent. The shares in these groups evoked poor interest due to reports of recessionary trends and the closure of certain units. The coal group dropped by 15.8 per cent over and above the fall of 8.3 per cent recorded in the previous year, mainly due to continued slackness in demand and reports of labour trouble in collieries. Other sub-groups which recorded substantial declines were metal products (15.6 per cent), jute textiles (14.1 per cent), transport equipment (12.8 per cent) and rubber plantations (12.5 per cent).

A few major sub-groups, however, showed increases over the year; notable among these were 'shipping and other transport' which improved by 22.7 per cent followed by 'rubber and rubber products' (10.1 per cent) and sugar (6.8 per cent). The Government's announcement in September 1967 of the partial decontrol of sugar was responsible for a firm trend in these share prices.

As regards fixed interest-yielding industrial securities, the easiness noticed since 1964-65 continued in 1967-68 also. The all-India index of preference shares (base : 1961-62 = 100) declined from 88.6 at the close of March 1967 to 85.7 at the close of March 1968 — a fall of 3.3 per cent as compared with a fall of 2.5 per cent in 1966-67. The index for debentures showed a fractional decline from 91.8 in 1966-67 to 91.7 in 1967-68.

During the year, the average yield (gross) on variable dividend industrial securities rose from 7.71 per cent to 8.22 per cent, while that on preference shares rose from 9.38 per cent to 9.83 per cent and on debentures from 7.97 per cent to 8.40 per cent.

Capital Issues

New issue activity improved during 1967-68. In contrast to the decline in the previous year, capital issues through both prospectuses and rights increased during the year, largely on account of equity issues, though issues of preference shares and debentures also recorded increases. The bonus issues declined sharply this year in contrast to the substantial increase noted last year following the abolition of bonus issue tax on the companies and of the notional capital gains tax on bonus shares in the hands of shareholders.

Capital issues through prospectuses were higher during 1967-68 than in the previous year, mainly on account of the substantial rise in equity issues and also due to increases in preference shares and debenture issues. The share of the net amount offered to the public in the total capital issues was smaller than in the previous year, particularly in respect of debentures. The share of the foreign collaborators in the capital issued through prospectuses was larger during the year while that of the promoters showed a decline. The rate of dividend offered on majority of preference issues was maintained at the previous year's level of 9.5 per cent, though in the case of a few issues it was 10 per cent. The rate of interest offered on debentures remained unchanged at $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Table 1. Capital Consents and Capital Raised by Non-Government Companies

(Rs. crores)

Year	CAPITAL CONSENTS/NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATES		CAPITAL RAISED			
	Shares (other than bonus) and debentures**	Bonus shares	Total	Shares (other than bonus) and debentures	Bonus shares	Miscellaneous loans, etc.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1966	67·0	147·0	176·9	72·4	84·8	19·7
1967	150·6	47·8	168·0	81·4	83·9	2·7

Public response to capital issues continued to be selective. As in the previous year a majority of the issues were undersubscribed ; the promoters, therefore, had to rely heavily on institutional support. All the same a measure of improvement in the public response to capital issues was discernible, as the proportion of the amount underwritten devolved on the underwriters during the year was relatively smaller than in the previous year.

The trends in consents for capital issues during 1966 and 1967 are not strictly comparable owing to incomplete coverage of the data for 1967 following the relaxation in November 1966 of capital issues control in respect of certain categories of issues.* Available data relating to consents/no objection certificates during 1967 indicate that the consents for fresh capital issues through shares and debentures (excluding bonus and miscellaneous issues) at Rs. 150.6** crores were more than twice the amount consented to during the preceding year (Rs. 67 crores**). The consents for the 'initial' issues by new companies amounted to Rs. 52.3** crores and 'further' issues by existing companies to Rs. 98.3** crores. Inclusive of bonus shares and miscellaneous issues total consents/no objection certificates granted for the issue of capital by non-Government public limited companies were lower at Rs. 219.3** crores in 1967 than in 1966 (Rs. 253.0** crores), largely because of the decline in consents for bonus issues. Bonus issues declined sharply from Rs. 147.0 crores in 1966 to Rs. 47.8 crores in 1967.

Total capital (excluding bonus and miscellaneous issues) raised by non-Government companies against consents and under Exemption Order increased from Rs. 72.4 crores in 1966 to Rs. 81.4 crores in 1967, bulk of the rise being in equity and debenture issues which increased from Rs. 49.7 crores and Rs. 15.3 crores, respectively, in 1966 to Rs. 53.0 crores and Rs. 20.9 crores, respectively, in 1967. Capital raised through preference issues during 1967 at Rs. 7.5 crores was around the same level as in the preceding year (Rs. 7.3 crores) but the capital raised though bonus issues was at a slightly lower level of Rs. 83.9 crores as against Rs. 84.8 crores in the previous year. The miscellaneous 'loans' registered a sharp decline from Rs. 19.7 crores in 1966 to Rs. 2.7 crores in 1967.

Special Financial Institutions Providing Industrial Finance

Reflecting the recessionary trends in certain industrial sectors of the economy, the financial assistance sanctioned by the special term-lending institutions to the private industrial sector during the year 1967-68 declined sharply over the previous year. Aggregate

* Vide Report on Currency and Finance, 1966-67, pp. 85-86.

** Excluding private limited companies, banks, insurance companies, and provident societies incorporated as companies. Since November 4, 1966 these companies have been exempted from the operation of Capital Issues Control, except in case of bonus issues, and they no longer require the prior sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, hence they are not included in the data now. The data for 1966 are adjusted accordingly.

1339

financial assistance sanctioned by the term-lending institutions viz. the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFC), the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and the State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) was substantially lower at Rs. 86.0 crores in 1967-68 as compared with Rs. 121.8 crores in 1966-67, recording a decline of about 30 per cent (Table 2). This decline was mainly under the assistance in the form of loans which at Rs. 75.7 crores showed a fall of Rs. 32.1 crores over the year. The assistance rendered through underwriting and direct subscriptions to shares and debentures decreased by Rs. 3.7 crores. Total disbursements also registered a decline of Rs. 19.9 crores from Rs. 123.9 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 104.0 crores in 1967-68.

During the year, the Industrial Development Bank of India, as the apex institution providing term-finance, considerably widened the scope of its schemes of refinancing and of rediscounting of bills for providing liberal assistance to industries, especially for export oriented industries and transport industries. Besides these term-lending institutions, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India continued to provide assistance to industry on a liberal scale through their investment and underwriting operations. The assistance granted to small-scale industries under the Government of India's Credit Guarantee Scheme and the State Bank's "Liberalised Scheme" of providing credit facilities made considerable progress during 1967-68.

Industrial Development Bank of India : Total effective financial assistance (excluding guarantees) sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1967-68 (April-March) recorded marked decline under the impact of recession in certain sectors of industry and at Rs. 36.5 crores was just about half of the level of the total sanctions (Rs. 71.3 crores) granted during the preceding year. Total disbursements too declined from Rs. 62.2 crores during 1966-67 to Rs. 50.6 crores during 1967-68. Both sanctions and disbursements under all categories of assistance except by way of rediscounting of bills/promissory notes showed a substantial fall during the year under review.

The IDBI has, since its inception, sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs. 200.9 crores and disbursed an amount of Rs. 170.4 crores. Assistance outstanding as on March 31, 1968 was Rs. 167.9 crores while guarantees for loans and deferred payments for Rs. 29.7 crores were sanctioned upto the end of March 1968.

Effective sanctions in respect of direct assistance *i.e.* loans and underwriting of shares/debentures declined steeply from Rs. 34.6 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 12.4 crores in 1967-68. The number of industrial concerns assisted also declined from 39 to 15. As in previous years, bulk of the direct financial assistance was sanctioned to new projects and covered a wide range of industries, both traditional and non-traditional such as cotton textiles, cement, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals and basic chemicals. Disbursements of direct assistance decreased from Rs. 31.5 crores to Rs. 21.9 crores in 1967-68 comprising Rs. 19.3 crores by way of loans and Rs. 2.6 crores by way of underwriting of shares/debentures. Direct assistance outstanding as on March 31, 1968 stood at Rs. 65.6 crores compared with Rs. 44.8 crores on March 31, 1967.

The IDBI further widened the scope of its schemes of refinancing and of rediscounting of bills/promissory notes so as to provide liberal assistance to industries, especially export-oriented industries, sales of indigenous machinery and sales of new trucks, jeeps and passenger buses to road transport operators in the private sector. It reduced the rate of interest for refinance on industrial loans from 6½ per cent to 6 per cent effective July 1, 1967, subject to the condition that the institution availing of refinance did not itself charge more than 8½ per cent on its corresponding loans. In other cases, the normal rate of 6½ per cent continued to be applicable. Following the reduction in the Bank Rate, the normal rate was reduced to 6 per cent, effective March 14, 1968 and the concessional rate of 6 per cent was further reduced to 5½ per cent, provided the lending institution

Table 2. Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by Financial Institutions to the Industrial Sector during 1966-67 and 1967-68

(Rs. Crores)

	Loans				Underwriting and Direct-Subscriptions to Shares and Debentures				Total Assistance			
	1967-68		1966-67		1967-68		1966-67		1967-68		1966-67	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.D.B.I. ..	26·7*	39·1*	55·2*	43·4*	1·2	2·6	2·7	6·4	27·9	41·7	57·9	49·8
I.F.C. ..	19·7†	22·1**	19·3†	27·8**	1·1	1·8	2·3	3·4	20·8†	23·9	21·6†	31·2
	(1·0)	(4·2)	(5·8)	(8·6)					(1·0)	(4·2)	(5·8)	(8·6)
I.C.I.C.I.	9·7†	15·8	12·0†	18·1	5·5	4·5	6·2	4·4	15·2†	20·3	18·2†	22·5
	(6·0)	(10·0)	(6·3)	(12·9)					(6·0)	(10·0)	(6·3)	(12·9)
S.F.Cs.	18·8	15·3**	20·0	17·3**	1·0	0·7	1·5	0·6	19·8	16·0	21·5	17·9
S.I.D.Cs.@	0·8	0·5	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·2	2·3	2·1	2·6	2·5
Total	**75·7**	**92·8**	**107·8**	**107·9**	**10·3**	**11·1**	**14·0**	**16·0**	**86·0**	**104·0**	**121·8**	**123·9**
	(7·0)	**(14·2)**	**(12·1)**	**(21·5)**					**(7·0)**	**(14·2)**	**(12·1)**	**(21·5)**
U.T.I.	—	—	—	—	8·5	5·7	5·2	3·0	8·5	5·7	5·2	3·0
L.I.C.+			13·4	4·9			11·4	8·6			24·8	13·5
Grand Total	**75·7**	**92·8**	**121·2**	**112·8**	**18·8**	**16·8**	**30·6**	**27·6**	**94·5**	**109·7**	**151·8**	**140·4**

* Comprising refinance to banks, direct loans and rediscounts ; refinance to SFCs is excluded to avoid double-counting since this is covered under loans by SFCs.
† Excludes guarantee assistance.
** Including disbursements on account of guarantees.
@ Data relate to 6 SIDCs.
+ Figures for 1967-68 are not available.
Figures in brackets relate to foreign currency loans. Data for 1967-68 are provisional.

Source : IDBI and SFCs.

Table 3. Summary of Operations of the IDBI

(Amount in crores of rupees)

	April 1967—March 1968				April 1966—March 1967			
	Assistance Sanctioned (Effective)		Assistance Disbursed	Assistance outstanding as on March 31, 1968	Assistance Sanctioned (Effective)		Assistance Disbursed	Assistance outstanding as on March 31, 1967
	No. of applications	Amount	Amount	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	Amount	Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Refinance	84	7·45	13·74	71·35*	173	23·77	18·48	70·91*
2. Direct loans to Industrial Units	7	11·13	19·33	53·59	27	31·91	25·09	35·33
3. Underwriting of shares, debentures etc. ..	8	1·23	2·60	12·03	12	2·69	6·45	9·43
4. Subscriptions to shares and bonds of financial institutions+	7	4·89	4·89	15·06	10	7·09	7·09	10·17
5. Rediscounting ..	13++	11·77@	10·08**	15·85@	8++	5·81@	5·05**	6·91@
Total of 1 to 5 ..	119	36·47	50·64	167·88	230	71·27	62·16	132·75
6. Guarantees	3	6·62	—	—	3	10·27	—	—
Total	**122**	**43·09**	**50·64**	**167·88**	**233**	**81·54**	**62·16**	**132·75**

* Including outstanding refinance assistance sanctioned by the Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd., upto the end of August 1964.
++ Refers to the number of banks.
@ Face value of the bills rediscounted.
** Exclusive of discount.
+ Includes subscriptions to debentures of ICICI, but excludes purchases of shares of the IFC.

Source : IDBI.

would not charge more than $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on its loans.* Further, in respect of loans to small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme, the refinance rate was fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, provided the lending institution did not charge more than 8 per cent.

There was a sharp reduction both in the number of applications (from 195 to 154) for refinance and in the quantum of assistance sought (from Rs. 31.1 crores to Rs. 15.3 crores) between 1966-67 and 1967-68. Partly as a result of this, the amount of refinance sanctioned as also the amount disbursed declined from Rs. 23.8 crores and Rs. 18.5 crores respectively, to Rs. 7.5 crores and Rs. 13.7 crores. Repayments in respect of refinance, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 9.6 crores to Rs. 12.9 crores. Traditional industries, mainly textiles, accounted for about 24 per cent of total refinance sanctioned during 1967-68. The refinance assistance outstanding as on March 31, 1968 stood at Rs. 71 crores.

With a view to stimulating the flow of credit to the export sector, the IDBI liberalised in August 1967 its scheme for refinancing medium-term export credits. The maximum period for eligible export credit was extended in respect of capital goods from 5 years to 7 years in deserving cases and upto 10 years in exceptional cases. The facility was also extended to cover finance for the overall cost of construction projects executed by Indian concerns abroad, where the bulk of the contracts constituted equipment, material and services of Indian origin. The exporters in the public sector were also brought within the purview of the scheme. The facility is now available at a uniform rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent provided the financing institutions do not charge the exporters more than 6 per cent. During 1967-68, 3 applications for Rs. 29.0 lakhs were sanctioned and Rs. 27.3 lakhs were disbursed as against 4 applications considered and Rs. 40.5 lakhs sanctioned and disbursed in 1966-67. Since the inception of the scheme in January 1963 upto the end of March 1968, total amount sanctioned in respect of 11 applications was Rs. 1.6 crores, and outstandings at the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 32.8 lakhs.

The IDBI's scheme for rediscounting of usance bills arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payments basis, introduced in April 1965, was expanded in August 1967 so as to meet the difficulties arising from recessionary trends in the industry. The scheme was widened to cover assistance for financing capital equipment required in agricultural and small-scale industries. The limit stipulated for the minimum amount for a transaction covering a set of bills was abolished in the case of agricultural implements and was reduced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the case of other machinery while at the same time the maximum limit was raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. The maximum period of deferred payment covered under the scheme was also extended from 5 years to 7 years in deserving cases. The rediscount rate in respect of bills with unexpired usance period of more than 60 months was fixed at 5 per cent.** With a view to assisting small purchasers who find it difficult to obtain bank guarantee it was decided in February 1968 to accept the guarantee of an insurance company in lieu of a bank guarantee in respect of any transaction for an amount not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs relating to a single purchaser. As against rediscounting of bills of the face value of Rs. 5.8 crores in respect of 8 banks during 1966-67, during 1967-68, 13 eligible financial institutions rediscounted bills of the face value of Rs. 11.8 crores, of which bills of the face value of Rs. 3.3 crores related to sales of indigenous machinery to 9 concerns. Since the inception of the scheme in April 1965, bills for Rs. 19.4 crores were rediscounted of which Rs. 15.9 crores were outstanding as at the end of March 1968.

A new scheme was introduced in September 1967 to cover promissory notes arising out of sales of new trucks, jeeps and passenger buses to road transport operators in the private sector on the basis of conditional sales and resales or on a hire-purchase basis. The

* In May 1968, the IDBI further liberalised its refinancing schemes relating to cotton textile mills, other industrial loans and rediscounting of bills/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery.

** Effective May 10, 1968, the rates of rediscount were reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent all along the line, provided the approved institution charges discount rates at not more than 2 per cent above the respective rediscount rates.

minimum amount for a transaction for this purpose has been fixed at Rs. 10,000 and prior sanction of the IDBI is to be obtained in respect of rediscounts for more than Rs. 10 lakhs in respect of a single road transport operator. The rate of rediscount has been fixed at 6 per cent provided the banks do not charge the manufacturer or hire-purchase finance company more than 9 per cent and try to ensure that the manufacturer or hire-purchase finance company does not charge the road transport operator more than 7½ per cent flat per annum. Though limits aggregating Rs. 3.1 crores were sanctioned to 5 banks upto March 1968 no bills were received for rediscounting.

Under the scheme for the guarantee of loans to private sector coal industry, administered by the IDBI on behalf of the Central Government, 3 applications for Rs. 13.4 lakhs were received during 1967-68 and 4 guarantees for Rs. 6.7 lakhs were issued. Between April 1963 (when the scheme was introduced) and March 1968, 64 guarantee applications for advances aggregating Rs. 5.9 crores were received from 11 credit institutions, of which 56 guarantees for Rs. 4.0 crores (including renewals of 19 guarantees for Rs. 0.57 crore) were issued.

The IDBI continued to assist other institutions providing term-finance by subscribing to their shares and bonds. Subscription by the IDBI to debentures issued by the ICICI during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 4.1 crores compared with Rs. 5.0 crores during 1966-67. In addition, the Bank subscribed a sum of Rs. 51.8 lakhs to the bonds of three State Financial Corporations (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa) and Rs. 28.2 lakhs to the share capital of three other Corporations (Haryana, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir). Total assistance extended to the term-lending institutions by the IDBI since its inception amounted to Rs. 6.0 crores.@

Under the IDBI's scheme of participation in loans and guarantees along with other financial institutions as a method of risk sharing, it sanctioned loan assistance aggregating Rs. 60 lakhs in participation with a commercial bank, the extent of IDBI's participation being 66⅔ per cent. During the year Rs. 25 lakhs were disbursed under this scheme.

The IDBI's principal sources of funds were borrowings from Union Government and the Reserve Bank which amounted to Rs. 25.0 crores and Rs. 0.8 crore, respectively, during 1967-68. Repayments under refinance, rediscounting and direct loans amounted to Rs. 13.3 crores, Rs. 2.8 crores and Rs. 1.1 crores, respectively. As at the end of March 1968, total borrowings from the Reserve Bank stood at Rs. 6.0 crores and from Government at Rs. 119.0 crores (exclusive of Rs. 33.5 crores drawn up to the end of August 1964 by the erstwhile RCI before its merger with the IDBI or September 1, 1964).

Industrial Finance Corporation of India: Total financial assistance sanctioned* (net) by the Industrial Finance Corporation during 1967-68 (April-March) was lower at Rs. 23.9 crores than in 1966-67 (Rs. 30.1 crores). Assistance sanctioned during 1967-68 comprised rupee loans of Rs. 18.7 crores, foreign currency loans of Rs. 1.0 crore, underwriting of shares/debentures to the extent of Rs. 1.1 crores and deferred payment guarantees of Rs. 3.1 crores. The Corporation has since its inception upto March 31, 1968 sanctioned net financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 300.5 crores in respect of 884 operations against which a sum of Rs. 256.8 crores was disbursed. Total financial assistance outstanding as at the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 164.6 crores.

During 1967-68, the Corporation sanctioned 45 loans in rupee and foreign currency aggregating Rs. 19.7 crores as against 66 loans for Rs. 24.2 crores in the preceding year. Disbursements were also lower at Rs. 22.1 crores than in 1966-67 (Rs. 27.8 crores). Loan applications were received from new units and also from existing units planning for expansion/diversification into new lines of production and renovation. The industries assisted by the Corporation included, among others, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, paper, cotton textiles, engineering, cement, automobiles, etc.

@ Excluding purchase of shares of IFC for Rs. 4·2 crores and Rs. 9·1 crores contributed to debentures of ICICI.

* Including guarantee assistance.

The rate of interest charged by the Corporation on rupee loans and foreign currency loans remained unchanged at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 9 per cent, respectively subject to the usual rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for punctual repayment of instalments of principal and interest.

The underwriting assistance sanctioned by the Corporation during 1967-68 was also lower at Rs. 1.1 crores compared with Rs. 2.6 crores during the previous year. As against the Corporation's underwriting operations completed in respect of 18 issues aggregating Rs. 2.0 crores during the year, it was called upon to subscribe to securities of the value of Rs. 1.4 crores (Rs. 0.42 crore of equity, Rs. 0.17 crore of preference shares and Rs. 0.83 crore of debentures). Since its inception, of the amount of Rs. 20.6 crores underwritten by the Corporation in respect of 137 issues placed in the market as much as 83 per cent devolved on it.

During the period under review, the Corporation sanctioned 5 applications for guaranteeing deferred payments to the extent of Rs. 3.1 crores in respect of machinery and equipment to be imported from abroad as against Rs. 3.8 crores during the previous year. While letters of guarantee for deferred payments worth Rs. 4.4 crores were issued in respect of 5 applications sanctioned in the previous year, no new guarantees for foreign loans were sanctioned or issued during the year.

The Corporation continued to provide special financial assistance to industrial co-operatives. The total net assistance sanctioned to 68 co-operative societies as on March 31, 1968 aggregated Rs. 55.3 crores; of this Rs. 51.5 crores were in favour of 61 sugar co-operatives. Loans due for repayment but outstanding as on March 31, 1968 in respect of loans to co-operative societies aggregated Rs. 26.7 crores.

With a view to augmenting its resources, the Corporation made a cash-cum-conversion issue of bonds for Rs. 8 crores in October 1967 which was fully subscribed. These bonds are repayable after 12 years and carry an interest rate of $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum at an issue price of 98 per cent. The outstandings of bonds issued and of borrowings from the Central Government as on March 31, 1968 amounted to Rs. 43.3 crores and Rs. 72.3 crores respectively.

Further, the Corporation concluded negotiations for fifth and sixth lines of credit for DM 10 million and DM 7.5 million with the Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau. Thus the six lines of credit sanctioned by KFW aggregated DM 92.5 million as on March 31, 1968.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: Total financial assistance (net) sanctioned by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India was lower at Rs 17.5 crores in 1967-68 as against Rs. 19.2 crores in 1966-67. The bulk of the decline in sanctions was in respect of rupee loans. Assistance sanctioned during 1967-68 consisted of loans in foreign currencies amounting to Rs. 6.0 crores, rupee loans of Rs. 3.7 crores, guarantees of Rs. 2.2 crores, underwriting of shares/debentures of Rs. 5.6 crores and direct subscription to shares for Rs. 0.3 crore. Disbursements during the year were also lower at Rs. 20.4 crores (Rs. 10.0 crores in foreign currency loans and Rs. 10.4 crores in rupee loans) compared with Rs. 22.4 crores during the previous year.

Aggregate assistance sanctioned by the Corporation since its inception in 1955 up to the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 202.3 crores to 466 companies and comprised Rs. 111.0 crores in foreign currency loans, Rs. 40.4 crores in rupee loans, Rs. 5.4 crores of guarantees and Rs. 39.1 crores for underwriting of shares and debentures and Rs. 6.4 crores by way of direct subscription to shares and debentures.

During the year under review the Corporation augmented its rupee resources by an issue of debentures for Rs. 6 crores carrying interest rate of 6 per cent per annum at the issue price of Rs. 98 and redeemable at par on November 1, 1977. Thus, the total resources of the Corporation as at the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 195 crores of which Rs. 141 crores were in foreign currency loans and Rs. 54 crores in rupees comprising share capital of Rs. 7.5 crores, loans amounting to Rs. 32.5 crores granted by Government of

India, loans amounting to Rs. 8 crores received from IDBI, and debentures of Rs. 6 crores.

The Corporation's income from interest, dividends, underwriting commission and other sources amounted to Rs. 7.9 crores in 1967 as compared with Rs. 6.4 crores in 1966. Profits before tax were higher at Rs. 2.7 crores than in 1966 (Rs. 2.4 crores). The dividend was maintained at 9 per cent.

*State Financial Corporations:** Total loans sanctioned by the 18 State Financial Corporations declined from Rs. 20.0 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 18.8 crores in 1967-68. Disbursements also showed a decline and stood at Rs. 15.3 crores as compared with Rs. 17.3 crores during the previous year. The total amount of loans outstanding as on March 1968 amounted to Rs. 80.3 crores.

Besides providing financial assistance in the form of loans, nine Corporations (including MIIC) had underwritten shares of industrial concerns. The investment of SFCs in shares taken up by them in fulfilment of their underwriting obligations (including direct subscriptions by MIIC) as at the end of March 1968 amounted to Rs. 9.3 crores, of this as much as Rs. 7.3 crores was provided by MIIC.

The MIIC and four SFCs (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore) provided guarantees for deferred payments by industrial concerns for purchase of indigenous capital goods. The guarantees issued by the four SFCs and outstanding amounted to Rs. 97.1 lakhs as on March, 1968. The Orissa State Financial Corporation has for the first time guaranteed a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs raised by an industrial concern from a scheduled bank. The outstandings on account of guarantees given by the MIIC to machinery suppliers and its guarantees to banks amounted to Rs. 3.4 crores and Rs. 3.6 crores respectively, as at the end of March, 1968.

The rate of interest charged by the SFCs varied between 8½ per cent and 9½ per cent but after the reduction in the Bank Rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, effective March 2, 1968, and in the light of concessional rates of refinance of 4½ per cent and 5½ per cent announced by the IDBI, three SFCs *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh reduced their rates from 8 to 7½ per cent on loans to small scale industries and from 8½ —9 to 8—8½ per cent on other loans.

During 1967-68, fiive more SFCs (Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh) raised their paid-up capital, thus increasing the total paid-up capital of all the 18 Corporations (including MIIC) to Rs. 19.7 crores (as at the end of March 1968).

State Financial Corporations replenished their resources during the year through the issue of bonds, acceptance of deposits, borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and State Governments and by availing themselves of refinance facilities provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India. Seven SFCs supplemented their resources through the issue of bonds for a total sum of Rs. 5.3 crores. The outstandings against the bonds issued by 17 SFCs (including MIIC) amounted to Rs. 42.9 crores at the end of March 1968. Deposits accepted by nine SFCs aggregated Rs. 15.1 crores, of which the MIIC accounted for fixed deposits of Rs. 12.5 crores. In terms of Section 7(2)(b) of the SFC Act, the Reserve Bank sanctioned borrowing limits to 9 SFCs for Rs. 3.9 crores during 1967-68. Ten other SFCs were also sanctioned limits for borrowings upto Rs. 3.2 crores for periods of 90 days against Government securities. The total outstandings of these borrowings amounted to Rs. 2.6 crores as on March 29, 1968. The amounts borrowed by 3 SFCs (Gujarat, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh) from their respective State Governments stood at Rs. 62 lakhs, Rs. 19 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively. Sixteen SFCs (including MIIC) availed themselves of refinance facilities from IDBI and the amount outstanding as on March 1968 amounted to Rs. 16.4 crores.

Nine out of the 18 Corporations are acting as agents of their respective governments for routing concessional finance to small scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Acts/Rules. The loans disbursed under these arrangements amounted

* Including the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Ltd.

to Rs. 4.4 crores as at the end of March 1968.

The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd : Since February 1963, the Corporation has not entertained fresh applications for granting loans. The total disbursements (against the loans sanctioned earlier) upto the end of March 1968 aggregated Rs. 18.3 crores of which Rs. 43 lakhs were disbursed during the year 1967-68.

During the year, the Technological Consultancy Bureau of the Corporation rendered consulting services worth Rs. 27.8 lakhs. Apart from undertaking the detailed designing and engineering of major projects to be established in India, the Bureau assisted under the United Nations Development Programme the Government of Iran in the establishment of the consultant engineering services in that country.

Unit Trust of India : The operations of the Unit Trust of India during the fourth year of its existence showed conspicuous rise in the sale of units. During the year ended June 30, 1968, sales of units amounted to Rs. 15.3 crores as against Rs. 9.2 crores during the preceding year. The total number of unit holders registered with the Trust as on June 30, 1968 was 2,18,000 whose holdings amounted to about Rs. 41 crores. Repurchases of units by the Trust during the year (July 1967 to June 1968) amounted to Rs. 1.2 crores as against Rs. 2.0 crores in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of unit holders participating in the Trust's 'Re-investment Plan' which provides for automatic re-investment of income derived from units. For participating in the plan the Trust received more than 6,400 new applications from unit holders, their aggregate investment during the year exceeding Rs. 15.6 lakhs.

The total investments of the Trust as on March 31, 1968 aggregated Rs. 47.1 crores, of which ordinary shares of corporate enterprises accounted for Rs. 18.0 crores (38.3 per cent), preference shares Rs. 6.2 crores (13.1 per cent), debentures for Rs. 16.0 crores (34.0 per cent) and bonds of financial corporations and electricity boards for Rs. 0.9 crore (1.9 per cent). The balance of Rs. 6.0 crores represented advance deposits against forthcoming preference shares and debenture issues which the Trust had agreed to underwrite, application money, treasury bills, cash and bank and other balances.

Apart from subscribing directly to new issues and rights issues, the Trust continued to extend underwriting facilities for such issues and offered firm commitments to invest upto the amounts underwritten. Such assistance sanctioned and disbursed in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 8.0 crores and Rs. 5.4 crores, respectively as against Rs. 5.0 crores and Rs. 2.9 crores in 1966-67.

With a view to promoting the sale of units, the network of individual agents was considerably expanded by the Trust. As on June 30, 1967, 670 persons were appointed as 'approved' agents for the sale of units to investing public. Besides, 142 of the brokers registered on the recognised stock exchanges have also joined the Trust's list of 'approved' brokers. Units were also sold by branches of leading banks which have contributed to 'initial' capital of the Trust and by 14,000 authorised post offices throughout the country. A branch of the Trust was opened in Delhi on June 19, 1967 with a view to decentralising the sale and repurchase of units through its 4 offices and enabling the Trust to provide better service to the existing unit holders and to prospective investors.

The gross income of the Trust for the year ended June 30, 1968 amounted to Rs. 3.7 crores as against Rs. 2.5 crores in the preceding year. After allocation to the initial capital, the gross income allocated to the unit capital worked out to Rs. 3.3 crores. After deducting Rs. 16 lakhs from the gross income allocated to the unit capital towards the Trust's expenses, the balance was available for distribution to the unit holders. The Board of Trustees has decided to distribute 70 paise per unit, the balance being carried forward.

Financing of Small Industries :

The Government and the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries continued to provide assistance to the small-scale industrial sector. The Government of India's Credit Guarantee Scheme for small-scale industries administered

by the Reserve Bank since July 1960, made considerable progress during 1967-68. The applications for guarantees received by the Guarantee Organisation aggregated 21,285 for a total amount of Rs. 101.6 crores during the period 1967-68, as against 17,803 applications for Rs. 73.2 crores received during the previous year. During 1967-68, guarantees issued aggregated 21,511 in number and Rs. 100.9 crores in terms of amount issued. Since the introduction of the scheme in July 1960, 70,197 applications were received for a total amount of Rs. 306.0 crores and guarantees were issued in respect of 63,065 applications for a total sum of Rs. 260.6 crores upto the end of March 1968. Of these, 30,709 guarantees amounting to Rs. 143.2 crores were issued to industrial units engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, metal products, machinery apparatus and appliances, transport equipment and parts and basic metal industries. These industries accounted for 48.7 per cent and 55.0 per cent of the total number and amount, respectively, of the guarantees issued upto March 31, 1968. Although the bulk of the applications for guarantees continued to be received from the State Bank of India, as that bank had decided to obtain guarantee cover in respect of all their advances to small-scale industries under the scheme, other specified credit institutions also availed themselves of the guarantee facility increasingly in respect of their advances to small-scale industries. Some of the larger scheduled commercial banks have also decided to cover all their advances to small-scale industries under the scheme following the concessions announced by the Reserve Bank of India by way of relief in computing the net liquidity ratio for purposes of borrowings from the Reserve Bank. Moreover, with a view to augmenting the flow of institutional credit to small-scale industries at a reasonable cost a new facility was introduced in February 1968 to provide refinance to scheduled commercial banks and State Financial Corporations at a concessional rate. The Reserve Bank of India decided on February 3, 1968 to charge a concessional rate of 4½ per cent to scheduled commercial banks in respect of the increase in their advances to small-scale industries covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme over their levels in the slack and busy seasons commencing from July 1967. The IDBI took complementary measures in the sphere of term-finance to small-scale industries by providing the facility of refinance, effective March 14, 1968, to the banks and SFCs at 4½ per cent in respect of their loans to small scale units which are covered under the Scheme provided the lending bank or institution does not charge interest at a rate exceeding 8 per cent.

During the period 1967-68 13 claims were paid on invocation of guarantees, the amount involved being Rs. 1.8 lakhs, bringing the total number and amount of claims paid since the inception of the scheme upto the end of March 1968 to 89 and Rs. 11.5 lakhs, respectively.

With a view to expediting the disposal of guarantee applications, revised forms of application for guarantee were introduced from the last quarter of 1967. The work relating to the scheme was decentralised by opening regional offices of the Industrial Finance Department of the Reserve Bank of India at three centres, *viz.*, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi for the purpose of providing a liason between the Reserve Bank/Industrial Development Bank of India and the credit institutions as well as Government and other agencies connected with the financial and other needs of industry, especially in small scale sector.

Role of State Bank and its subsidiaries in Financing Small Scale Industries : The State Bank of India under its "Liberalised Scheme"* continued to provide assistance to small-scale industries (*i.e.* small-scale industrial units, small-scale industrial co-operatives and units in Rural Industries Projects) on an increasing scale. The revised definition of a small-scale unit was adopted from March 1, 1967 and accordingly, industrial units with an investment of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs in plant and machinery were financed under the bank's

* The liberalised scheme of providing credit facilities to small-scale industries by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries is not applicable to conventional industries such as flour mills, rice mills, oil mills, etc. The above data, therefore, do not include figures relating to assistance provided to such conventional industries. Further, figures in respect of advances to other industries which are not eligible for guarantee cover under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Government of India are also not included in the above data.

liberalised scheme. The number of units assisted and working capital limits sanctioned to them under this scheme rose from 11,142 and Rs. 67.0 crores at the end of March 1967 to 12,820 and Rs. 83.2 crores as on March 31, 1968. The amount of outstanding advances stood at Rs. 46.0 crores as on March 31, 1968 as against Rs. 36.3 crores a year ago. The seven subsidiaries of the bank also sanctioned higher limits aggregating Rs. 25.0 crores to 4,211 units as at the end of March 31, 1968 as against Rs. 18.7 crores to 3,133 units at the end of March 1967.

Table 4.

(Amounts in rupees crores)

Schemes of Assistance	1967-68		1966-67	
	State Bank	Subsidiaries	State Bank	Subsidiaries
1. **Working Capital Limits** (including demand and usance bills limits)				
No. of units assisted	1,678	1,078	1,827	920
Amount sanctioned	16·25	6·38	15·4	4·9
Amount outstanding as at the end of the year	45·99	10·97	36·4	8·4
2. **Medium-term credit** No. of units assisted	162	..	110	2
Amount sanctioned	1·86	0·05	1·1	0·09
Amount outstanding as at the end of the year ..	3·06	0·15	1·8	0·09
3. **Instalment Credit** No. of units assisted	..	3	292	38
Amount sanctioned	1·44	0·23	1·1	0·23
Amount outstanding as at the end of the year ..	3·03	0·44	2·1	0·27

The total amount of medium-term credit provided by the bank and its subsidiaries to small-scale industries for expansion and modernisation was Rs. 5.3 crores in respect of 503 units as on March 31, 1968; instalment credit facilities sanctioned aggregated Rs. 5.5 crores in respect of 545 units. The outstandings in respect of medium-term loans and instalment credit as on March 31, 1968 were Rs. 3.2 crores and Rs. 3.5 crores respectively.

The State Bank also extended financial assistance to industrial co-operatives; the limits as on December 31, 1967 amounted to Rs. 1.1 crores, of which Rs. 0.6 crore was outstanding.

During the year, the bank introduced a scheme to extend financial support to those who had the requisite technical ability and worthwhile projects but did not possess the necessary financial resources of their own. The scheme which is designed to tap the entrepreneurial talent and thus give a boost to industrialisation covers technically sound and economically viable projects which are to be set up in industrial estates or in industrial areas/zones/sites. The scheme is confined to new industrialists and the amount of assistance is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh. The assistance covers the entire range of financial requirements of the prospective entrepreneurs including, where necessary and warranted, part of the owner's equity.

Under the modified guarantee scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), the total limits sanctioned by the State Bank amounted to Rs. 0.11 crore in respect of 23 units as on September 30, 1967.

National Small Industries Corporation : The NSIC continued to render assistance to small-scale industries by supplying them machines on hire-purchase basis, securing orders for their products from Government departments and railways and giving marketing assistance. During the year 1966-67, it supplied on hire-purchase basis imported machines valued at Rs. 2.8 crores as against Rs. 2.6 crores during the previous year. The value of orders secured by the small-scale units with the help of the NSIC declined considerably from Rs. 24.8 crores during 1965-66 to Rs. 15.5 crores during 1966-67, mainly due to the general diminution in the orders from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. The marketing division of the NSIC operates its scheme for the sale to small-scale units of radio valves and transistors manufactured by Bharat Electronics Ltd. During the year, the orders were booked for radio valves and transistors valued at Rs. 0.5 crore and orders to the tune of Rs. 0.4 crore were executed.

Company Legislation

Managing Agents

In the Report for 1966-67, reference was made to the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee's Report, submitted to Government in March 1966, recommending the discontinuance of the managing agency system as a desirable measure of long-term reform. The Government after due consideration of the Committee's Report made a policy announcement in September 1966 of completely abolishing the managing agency form of management in companies by April 2, 1970 in five industries, *viz.*, cotton textiles, cement, jute textiles, paper and pulp and sugar. Consequently, a notification under Section 324 of the Companies Act was issued on December 21, 1966, notifying the above five industries in which it would not be permissible to appoint or re-appoint managing agents on or after April 2, 1967. The proposals for renewals of managing agencies in other industries were also considered and decided in the light of the September policy announcement envisaging gradual abolition of the system. A further decision on the future of the managing agency system in respect of other industries was taken by Government on December 1, 1967, when the Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs announced in Parliament the Government's decision to abolish the system altogether. The details in regard to the implementation of this decision are being worked out. Government have also decided to abolish the institution of Secretaries and Treasurers as they are considered almost identical to the managing agency form of organisation and have not proved a better alternative form of management. It has, therefore, been decided that wherever managing agencies are abolished, they would not be allowed to function as Secretaries and Treasurers of other corporate bodies. To give effect to this decision, a bill to abolish the system of managing agencies as well as of Secretaries and Treasurers was introduced in Parliament on May 3, 1968, as the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The number of managing agencies on April 1, 1967 was 746, of which 292 belonged to the five industries mentioned earlier, *viz.*, cotton textiles, cement, jute textiles, paper and pulp and sugar, in which managing agencies will cease to function from April 2, 1970 in terms of the notification issued under Section 324 (referred to earlier). The remaining 454 managing agencies belonging to other industries will also be terminated on a date to be specified later.

Another important development relating to company affairs was the abolition of the Companies Tribunal set up under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1963. Experience revealed that owing to procedural delays and other factors, the functioning of the Tribunal did not prove quick and effective in regard to the action required to be taken against mismanagement of companies. Accordingly, the Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Act, 1967 was passed and the Tribunal was abolished from July 1, 1967. Since then, the old scheme of vesting jurisdiction in the Central Government or the court has again been restored.

Extension of the Companies Act, 1956

The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are at present applicable only to banking, financial and insurance companies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of their incorporation, winding up and liquidation. By virtue of the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Second Amendment Order 1965, the Central Laws (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill 1967 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 19, 1967, with a view to making the provisions of the Companies Act applicable to all categories of companies in that State.

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967

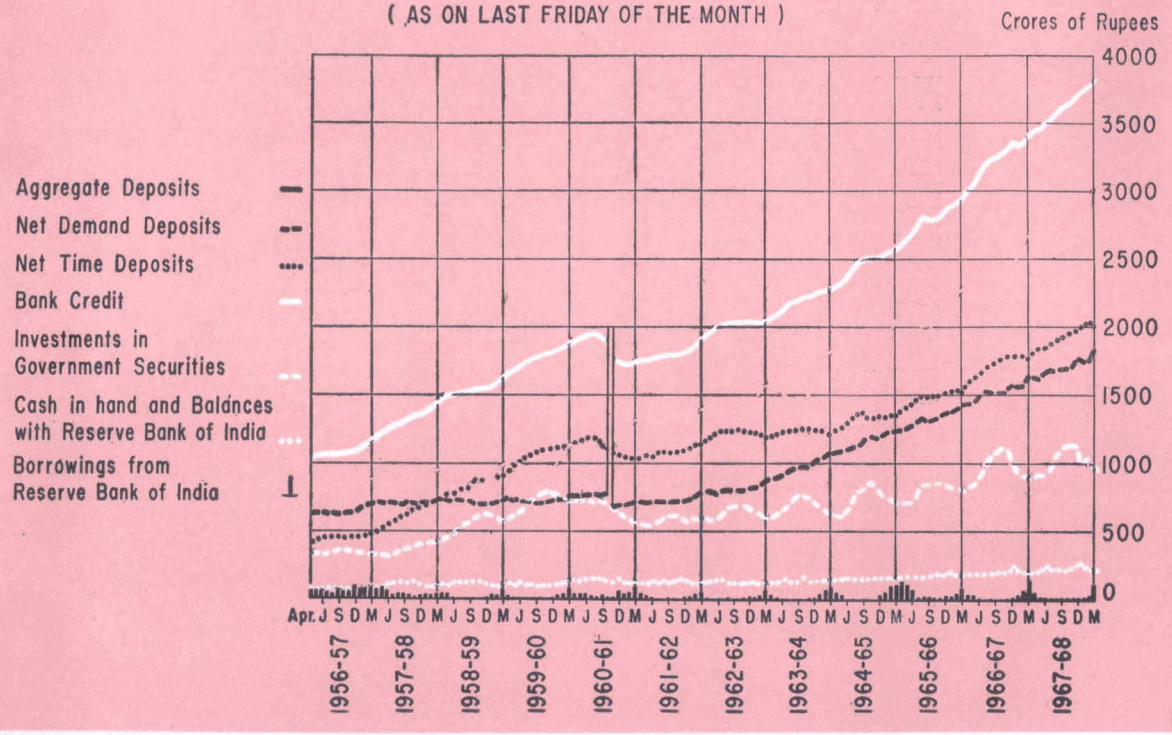
In terms of the Resolution dated September 5, 1966 on the Report of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission conveying the Government's concurrence with the Commission on the need to ensure that concentration of economic power in private hands does not operate to the common detriment and that a permanent Statutory Commission known as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission should be established by law to control monopolistic and restrictive trade practices, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill was introduced in the

Rajya Sabha on August 18, 1967. The Bill incorporates the recommendations of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission as modified in the Government Resolution of September 5, 1966. Certain other modifications introduced in the Bill include provision for more effective control of concentration of economic power by providing for comprehensive control over an undertaking which, along with other inter-connected undertakings under the control of the same persons or group, commands assets worth Rs. 20 crores or more. The Commission will be invested with advisory powers in respect of cases concerning monopolistic practices and concentration of economic power and mandatory powers in regard to cases of restrictive trade practices. The main provisions of the Bill are (1) Regulation of expansion, mergers and amalgamations and appointment of directors in respect of "dominant undertakings" having assets of Rs. 1 crore and more and of undertakings which by themselves or with inter-connected undertakings have assets worth not less than Rs. 20 crores, (2) Regulation of the starting of new undertakings which would become inter-connected undertakings of such existing undertakings whose total assets exceed Rs. 20 crores and (3) control/prohibition of such monopolistic and restrictive trade practices as are found to be prejudicial to public interest.

GRAPH 9

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)



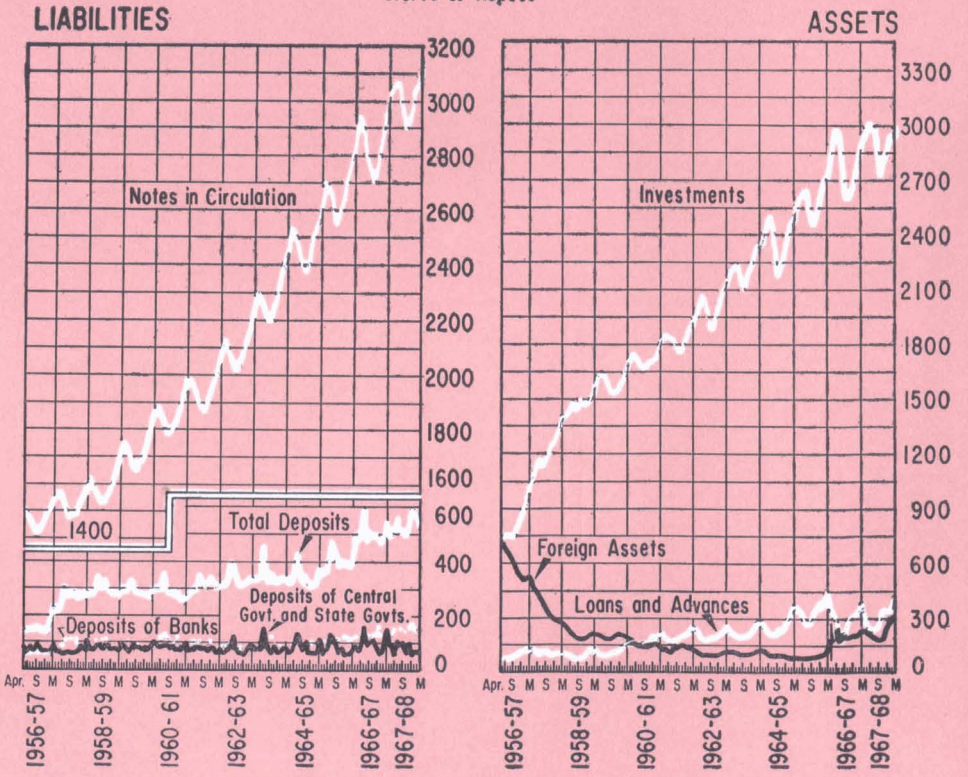
GRAPH 10

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE AND BANKING DEPARTMENTS COMBINED

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH)

Crores of Rupees

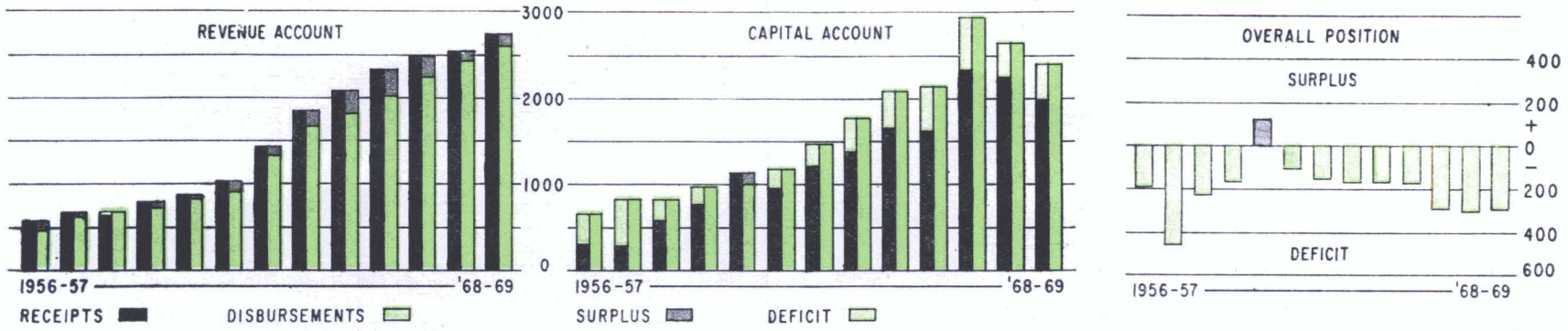


GRAPH II

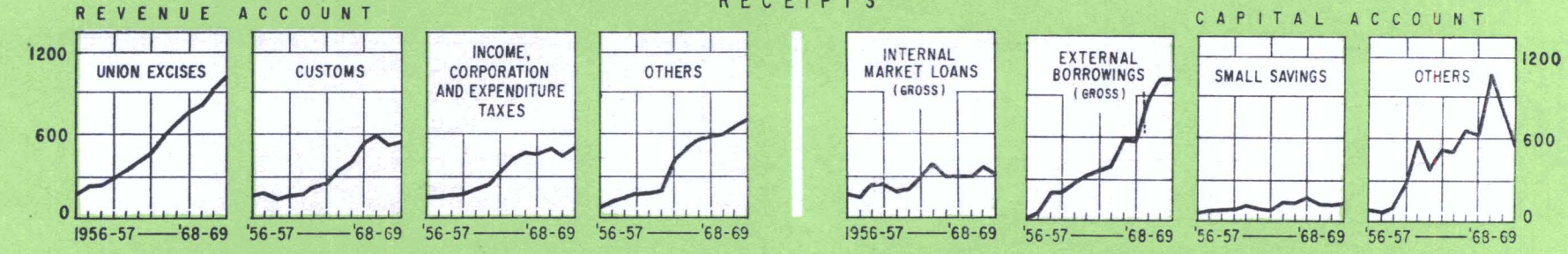
FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1956-57 —— 1968-69

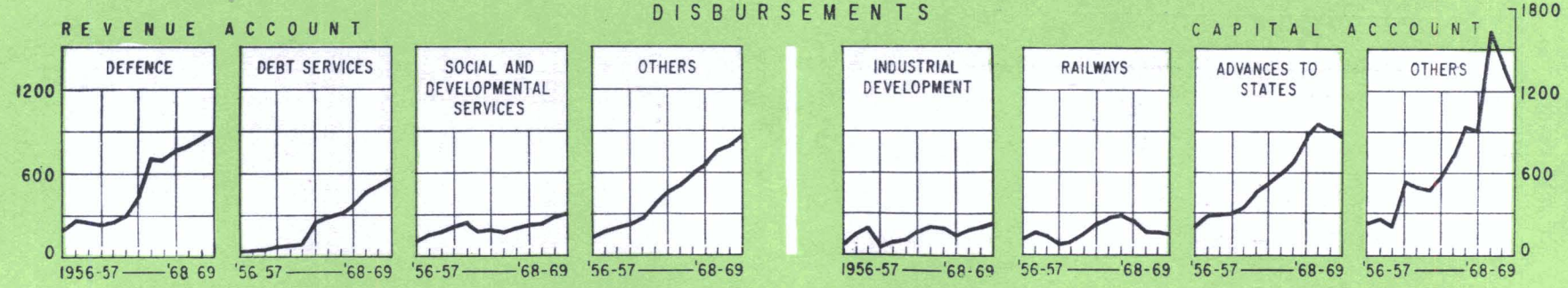
(CRORES OF RUPEES)



RECEIPTS



DISBURSEMENTS



CHAPTER V : BUDGETS AND PUBLIC DEBT

UNION GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Overall Position : The Budget of the Government of India for 1967-68 presented in May 1967 had provided for a nominal overall surplus of Rs. 1 crore—the result of a deficit of Rs. 302 crores on capital account (including miscellaneous transactions) and an offsetting surplus of Rs. 303 crores on revenue account. However, as the year progressed, the budgetary situation deteriorated. The setback to the economy following successive droughts during 1965-66 and 1966-67 and the recessionary tendencies in some sectors in 1966-67, which gathered momentum during 1967-68, caused a sizeable decline (relatively to budget estimates) in tax receipts, and small savings; there was a shortfall in external loans also. In the context of this decline in resources, efforts were made for judicious readjustment of outlays, keeping in view the need to contain the recessionary forces. For instance, provision in the Central budget on annual plan for 1967-68 was reduced from the budgeted level of Rs. 1,826 crores to Rs. 1,809 crores in the revised estimates. Even so, aggregate disbursements exceeded the budget provision (moderately on revenue account and substantially on capital account). The increase in disbursements was due mainly to enhancement of dearness allowance payable to the Central Government employees and provision for larger non-plan grants, loans and advances to States, and also to public undertakings. Despite measures taken during 1966-67 to prevent the recurrence of overdrafts by States with the Reserve Bank, referred to in the last year's Report, some States continued to resort to this form of borrowing during 1967-68, and in order to enable them to clear the overdrafts, the Government of India had to provide special loans to them; this was the main reason for the increase in the quantum of loans from the Centre to States in the revised estimates. All in all, the revised estimates for 1967-68 disclosed a sizeable overall deficit of Rs. 300 crores*; while the surplus on revenue account narrowed to Rs. 87 crores, the deficit on capital account (including miscellaneous transactions) widened to Rs. 387 crores. According to latest estimates, the actual overall deficit for 1967-68 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 218 crores.

The budget for 1968-69 was framed against the background of a cautious optimism in regard to the revival of the economy. The objective of the budget was, therefore, to provide through fiscal incentives a further stimulus for the economic recovery. Aggregate resources for 1968-69 are expected to be lower by Rs. 78 crores than the revised estimates for 1967-68. Aggregate disbursements have also been placed lower by Rs. 89 crores. The outlay on annual plan for 1968-69 has been put up moderately (by Rs. 50 crores) to Rs. 1,859 crores (excluding the provision of Rs. 140 crores for building up buffer stock of foodgrains). The resources in sight to finance the Plan are placed at Rs. 1,544 crores (at existing rates of taxation). Proposals for additional taxation will yield a net additional revenue of Rs. 26 crores to the Centre, still leaving a large gap of Rs. 289 crores; this is made up of a surplus of Rs. 131 crores on revenue account and a deficit of Rs. 420 crores on capital account (including miscellaneous transactions).

Revised Estimates for 1967-68

Budgetary Resources : Aggregate resources of the Centre for 1967-68 (revised estimates) amounted to Rs. 4,781 crores showing a shortfall of Rs. 197 crores from the level budgeted. A steep fall in revenue receipts by Rs. 183 crores to Rs. 2,545 crores mainly contributed to the fall in aggregate resources. On revenue account, the decline in tax revenue

* The overall deficit is as measured by the net increase in Treasury Bills outstanding and change in cash balances. The overall deficit as measured by the net increase in Reserve Bank credit to Central Government amounted to Rs. 333 crores during 1967-68 as compared to Rs. 117 crores during 1966-67.

was as much as Rs. 205 crores but it was partly mitigated by an improvement of Rs. 22 crores under non-tax revenue. The decline in tax revenue was shared by almost all the major tax items and reflected the impact of the recessionary trends in the economy and lower foreign aid allocations. The yield from import duties fell short of the estimates by as much as Rs. 125 crores, mainly as a sequel to a steep reduction in machinery imports which are largely financed with foreign aid. However, export duties fetched Rs. 6 crores more than anticipated following an improvement in the quantum of exports of tea and tobacco.

Gross collections under excise duties at Rs. 1,163 crores fell short of the estimates by Rs. 42 crores of which Rs. 30 crores was under sugar, Rs. 7 crores under iron and steel products and Rs. 3 crores under cotton yarn. Since the share of excise duties payable to States also declined by Rs. 15 crores, the fall in excise duties *retained* by the Centre was Rs. 27 crores. Among direct taxes, corporation tax brought in Rs. 30 crores less than expected, in view of the low profitability of companies during 1967-68 and a consequent fall in advance tax payments. In contrast to this, *gross* collections of income tax other than corporation tax exceeded budget anticipation by Rs. 10 crores following larger collections from deduction at source and expeditious disposal of small income cases. After allowing for the increase of Rs. 43 crores in payments of States' share in income tax (mainly as a result of adjustments of Rs. 26 crores on account of short-payments during 1966-67) income tax *retained* by the *Centre* also would fall short of the budget anticipation by Rs. 33 crores. About one-half of the improvement under non-tax revenue resulted from an increase of Rs. 8 crores in interest receipts and of Rs. 4 crores in net contribution of public undertakings (Table 1).

The decline of Rs. 14 crores in aggregate capital receipts conceals the sharp declines that occurred under some individual items. External loans (including P.L. 480 dollar credits) recorded a steep fall of about Rs. 100 crores. In respect of P.L. 480 assistance there was an increase of Rs. 100 crores in loans, but net accretion of P.L. 480 deposits invested in special securities fell short of budget anticipation by Rs. 64 crores. Net receipts from small savings at Rs. 110 crores in the revised estimates were lower than anticipated by Rs. 20 crores. Further, in contrast to expectations of accretion of Rs. 27 crores to the reserve funds of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, there was a depletion of Rs. 12 crores of the reserves by these Departments for meeting the deficit in their budgets. As against these declines, recoveries of loans made to States and other third parties exceeded budget expectations by Rs. 42 crores and Rs. 21 crores, respectively. Further, net accretion to Provident Funds turned out better than expected by Rs. 18 crores. This was a sequel to the decision to credit to the Provident Fund of employees, the arrears on account of increase in dearness allowance sanctioned to them in September 1967; finally net receipts under Income-tax Annuity Deposits were higher than in the budget estimates by Rs. 6 crores.

Budgetary Outlays : Provision had been made in the budget for 1967-68 for aggregate outlays of Rs. 4,978 crores. In the revised estimates, they stood at Rs. 5,081 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 103 crores. Revenue expenditure was stepped up by Rs. 33 crores to Rs. 2,458 crores. Of this increase, defence expenditure at Rs. 857 crores accounted for an increase of Rs. 15 crores and civil expenditure at Rs. 1,601 crores for an increase of Rs. 18 crores. The increase in the latter may be attributed to larger cash outgo on account of additional dearness allowance to Government employees (Rs. 9 crores) and the stepping up of grants to States and Union Territories (Rs. 14 crores). The rise in grants resulted mainly from the additional provision of Rs. 12 crores for assistance to States affected by floods, cyclones and earthquake. Centre's direct expenditure on civil administration exceeded budget anticipation by Rs. 13 crores following an increase of Rs. 10 crores in the provision of expenditure on Central Reserve Police and Border Security Forces. The increase was offset by a reduction of Rs. 12 crores in expenditure on social and developmental services and of Rs. 2 crores in interest payments.

The increase of Rs. 70 crores in capital disbursements over budget estimates reflected wholly the larger outgo from the Central

exchequer on account of loans to States and Union Territories by Rs. 45 crores and to other third parties by Rs. 79 crores. In the budget estimates, provision had been made for Rs. 840 crores for loans to States and Union Territories, of which Rs. 50 crores were intended for providing special assistance to some States to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank at the end of 1966-67; the special loans were over and above the amount (Rs. 55 crores) actually sanctioned in March 1967 for a similar purpose. In the revised estimates, not only the original budget provision of Rs. 50 crores for clearing overdrafts at the end of March 1967 was stepped up to Rs. 58 crores, but in addition, a further sum of Rs. 50 crores was provided to enable States to clear further overdrafts which were likely to remain outstanding with the Reserve Bank at the end of March 1968. Of the total loans to States and Union Territories of Rs. 885 crores in the revised estimates, Rs. 108 crores* was on account of special loans; the increase in loans to States was thus wholly on non-plan account. Among developmental loans to States, loans for irrigation and power projects and for miscellaneous development purposes were stepped up by Rs. 37 crores and Rs. 19 crores, respectively, while loans for agricultural schemes and rural electrification schemes were reduced by Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 14 crores, respectively. The increase in loans to other third parties reflected mainly the stepping up of the loans to Government industrial companies and corporations (Rs. 60 crores) and a fresh loan provision to Posts and Telegraphs Department (Rs. 21 crores).

The increase in loan disbursements of the Centre was partially offset by a reduction of Rs. 46 crores in capital outlay, both under developmental heads (Rs. 27 crores) as well as under non-developmental heads (Rs. 19 crores). Under the former, investments in industrial projects accounted for a decline of Rs. 18 crores and investments in Railways for a decline of Rs. 12 crores. Under non-developmental heads, net capital outlay on schemes of Government trading was reduced by Rs. 6 crores partly as a result of the decision to withdraw subsidy on sale of fertilisers with effect from April 1, 1967 and on sale of wheat and indigenously procured rice with effect from January 1, 1968, and a reduction in the quantum of subsidy on milo and imported rice from January 1, 1968; among other non-developmental items, defence capital outlay was scaled down by Rs. 8 crores (Table 2).

Budget Estimates for 1968-69:

Resources : In the context of the steep fall in resources in 1967-68 (revised estimates) from the level budgeted, estimates of resources for 1968-69 have been made on a cautious basis. Taking revenue and capital accounts together, aggregate receipts at Rs. 4,703 crores show a shortfall of Rs. 78 crores over the revised estimates for 1967-68.

Including yield from additional taxation proposed in the budget, revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 2,726 crores which is Rs. 181 crores more than in the revised estimates for 1967-68, but lower by Rs. 2 crores than the corresponding budget estimates for 1967-68. Tax revenue is expected to show an improvement of Rs. 141 crores of which Rs. 51 crores is on account of yield from additional taxation proposed. Union excise duties will fetch an additional Rs. 83 crores—Rs. 53 crores at existing rates and Rs. 30 crores as a result of new levies on certain commodities and enhancement of rates on certain other excisable items. The yield from income tax is expected to go up by Rs. 37 crores largely as a sequel to additional income that will become liable to income tax with the decision to abolish the Income-Tax Annuity Scheme, and partly as a result of a decline in the share payable to States. Under corporation tax credit is taken for an increase of about Rs. 4 crores, at existing rate of taxation, but this will be offset by a loss of an equivalent amount from the concessions to the corporate sector proposed in the budget. The yield from import duties, including additional taxation, is placed Rs. 41 crores more than in 1967-68 (revised estimates), while under export duties a reduction of Rs. 25 crores is anticipated following the reduction in export duties on certain jute manufactures, tea and coir yarn effective February 7, 1968; in the result, the aggregate yield from customs duties will be higher than in the budget by Rs. 16 crores.

* The amount actually disbursed during 1967-68 as special loans to clear overdrafts was Rs. 118 crores.

Table 1. Resources (By Main Groups)

(Rupees crores)

	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Revenue Account				
Total Revenue	**2,473**	**2,728**	**2,545**	**2,726**
(*i*) Tax Revenue	1,934	2,151	1,946	2,087
Of which :				
Income tax	172	158	126	163
Corporation tax	329	350	320	320
Customs	585	640	523	539
Union Excise	803	956	929	1,012
(*ii*) Non-tax Revenue	539	577	599	639
Of which :				
Interest Receipts	377	409	417	449
Net Contribution of Public Enterprises	87	98	102	107
Capital Account				
Total Receipts*	**2,336**	**2,250**	**2,236**	**1,977**
(*i*) Market Borrowings*				
Internal (Gross)	275	350	350	300
,, (Net)	(93)	(95)	(93)	(61)
External (Gross)†	866	1,015	1,015	1,019
,, (Net)†	(704)	(820)	(830)	(825)
(*ii*) Small Savings (Net)	118	130	110	120

* Excluding Treasury Bills. † Including P.L. 480 loans.

Non-tax revenues will show an improvement of Rs. 40 crores over the revised estimates for 1967-68. Of this, Rs. 32 crores will be on account of larger interest receipts and Rs. 5 crores on account of increase in profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to Government.

Aggregate capital receipts of Rs. 1,977 crores are lower than in 1967-68 (revised estimates) by Rs. 259 crores. Of this decline, Rs. 164 crores is notional, resulting from a decline in the amount transferred to the Special Development Fund, which is purely a book-keeping (self-balancing) transaction. Internal market loans (net) are expected to bring Rs. 32 crores less than in 1967-68. External loans including PL 480 dollar credits are placed higher than in the revised estimates for 1967-68 by Rs. 79 crores but PL 480 rupee loans and deposits together are placed lower by Rs. 121 crores. Other factors contributing to the decline in capital receipts are: (i) smaller net accretion to the Provident Funds of Rs. 34 crores than during 1967-68 (Rs. 73 crores), and (ii) a net outgo of Rs. 9 crores under Income-Tax Annuity Deposits (in view of the decision to discontinue the scheme) in contrast to net receipt of Rs. 28 crores in 1967-68. These declines in capital receipts will be partly offset by improvement in small savings by Rs. 10 crores, in recoveries of loans from States and Union Territories by Rs. 40 crores and in net accretion to

reserve funds of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs by Rs. 33 crores.

Outlays : The budget for 1968-69 makes provision for aggregate outlays on revenue and capital accounts of Rs. 4,992 crores, lower than in the revised estimates for 1967-68 by Rs. 89 crores. The decline is the net result of an increase of Rs. 137 crores in revenue expenditure and a reduction of Rs. 226 crores in capital expenditure (including miscellaneous transactions).

Of the increase of Rs. 137 crores in revenue expenditure, defence expenditure accounts for an increase of Rs. 37 crores. This increase is attributed to payment of additional dearness allowance to defence personnel and increased cost of stores purchases. The increase in civil expenditure reflects in a large measure the full year impact of the enhancement of dearness allowance to Government employees (payable in cash) from September 1967 and the mounting cost of debt servicing. Of the increase of Rs. 100 crores in civil expenditure over the revised estimates for 1967-68, more than one half is on account of salaries and allowances of Government employees (Rs. 16 crores) and interest payments (Rs. 42 crores). Expenditure on social and developmental services has been stepped up by Rs. 26 crores. In view of the urgency for expanding export earnings, the budget has stepped up the provision for export market development (mainly for providing cash assistance for exports) by Rs. 17 crores over and above the provision made in 1967-68. Total grants to States and Union Territories have also been stepped up by Rs. 11 crores wholly under developmental grants; grants for relief from natural calamities have been reduced by Rs. 12 crores relatively to 1967-68.

Table 2. Disbursements

(Rupees crores)

	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Revenue Account				
Total Expenditure	**2,244**	**2,425**	**2,458**	**2,595**
I. Defence (net)	798	842	857	894
II. Civil	1,446	1,583	1,601	1,701
Of which :				
(*a*) Civil administration	123	124	137	140
(*b*) Interest payments	458	505	503	545
(*c*) Social and Developmental services	233	284	272	298
(*d*) Grants to States	406	453	467	478
Capital Account				
Total Disbursements†	**2,860**	**2,553***	**2,623**	**2,397**
I. Capital Outlay@	946	783	737	761
(*i*) Developmental	523	553	526	554
(*ii*) Non-Developmental	423	230	211	207
Of which :				
Defence	111	121	113	121
II. Loans and Advances to States and Union Territory Governments	931	840	885	856
III. Other Loans and Advances (Net)	339	306	385	337
IV. All Others†	644	624*	616	443
Of which :				
Transfer of Development Assistance from U.S.A.	350	150	150	—

† Including net miscellaneous transactions.
@ Excluding the notional adjustment on account of transfer of P.L. 480 Loans to Special Development Fund.
* Including contingencies of Rs. 16 crores.

A large part of the decline under capital disbursements is due to reduction in loans to States and other third parties. The provision for total loans to States and Union Territories has been reduced by Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 856 crores. Provision for loan assistance for natural calamities alone accounts for a fall of as much as Rs. 40 crores. Among developmental loans, loans for rural electrification and for miscellaneous development purposes have been stepped up by Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 19 crores respectively, although loans for agricultural programmes have been reduced by Rs. 7 crores. Loans to other third parties are also lower than in 1967-68 by Rs. 48 crores, owing to a reduction of Rs. 14 crores each in loans to Government companies and corporations, and to foreign Governments and of Rs. 13 crores in loans to Government servants. As against the decline in loans, the provision for direct capital outlay has been raised by Rs. 24 crores. Capital outlay on industrial development and on defence has been increased by Rs. 33 crores and Rs. 8 crores, respectively, whereas outlays on State trading and Railways have been reduced by Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 7 crores. The capital budget for 1968-69 makes a provision of Rs. 140 crores for building up a buffer stock of foodgrains—Rs. 100 crores under capital outlay on State trading and Rs. 40 crores under loans to the Food Corporation of India.

Tax Proposals : The measures of taxation proposed in the budget are expected to bring in Rs. 66 crores of additional revenue; in addition, changes in postal and telegraph rates have been effected which will benefit the Department to the extent of Rs. 26 crores in a full year. Of the additional tax yield of Rs. 66 crores, Rs. 10 crores would come from changes in direct taxes, Rs. 37 crores from Union excise duties and Rs. 19 crores from customs. Since Rs. 15 crores of the additional tax yield will accrue to States as their share in the divisible pool, net additional tax accruing to the Centre would be Rs. 51 crores. It has been decided to discontinue the Income-Tax Annuity Deposit Scheme which would involve a loss of Rs. 35 crores but this would be offset to the extent of Rs. 10 crores on account of contributions expected to the proposed Public Provident Fund (for details see section on Public Debt). The overall net addition to the resources of the Centre, as a result of budget proposals would thus be Rs. 26 crores. The financial effect of the budget proposals are summarised in Table 3; details are provided in Appendix I.

Table 3. Budget Proposals

(Rs. Crores)

	Additional Revenue (+) or Estimated loss in Revenue (—) in a full year
A. Revenue Account	
I. Direct :	
Income Tax	+ 14·00 + (5·84)
Corporation Tax	— 4·00
Total of I	**+ 10·00** + (1·84)
II. Indirect :	
Union Excise	+ 36·43 +(29·59)
Customs	+ 19·30
Total of II	**+ 55·73** +(48·89)
Total Revenue Account	**+ 65·73** +(50·73)
B. Capital Account	
Discontinuance of Annuity Deposits	— 35·00
Introduction of Public Provident Fund	+ 10·00
Total Capital Account	**— 25·00**
Total (A + B)	**+ 40·73** +(25·73)*
C. Posts and Telegraph Rates	
Postal	+ 24·70
Telegraph	+ 1·08
Total of C	**+ 25·78**

Figures in brackets are exclusive of the share of States in the additional tax yield.

* The budget estimates presented to the Parliament have already taken credit for additional yield from the changes in the postal and telegraph rates. The net addition to the Centre's resources from the budget proposals is therefore only Rs. 25·73 crores.

The tax proposals are designed mainly to promote savings and investments in the economy and to give a fillip to export earnings and higher agricultural productivity; the proposals also carry further the process of simplification of the tax structure.

The most important of the proposals in the personal tax field is the discontinuance of the Income-Tax Annuity Deposit Scheme, first introduced in 1964-65. It will be recalled that the budget for 1967-68 had exempted from payment of income tax, dividend income if it did not exceed Rs. 500. In order to encourage investment in equities, the present budget has exempted the first Rs. 500 of dividend income, even when total dividend income exceeds Rs. 500. For encouraging personal savings through the proposed Public Provident Fund, contribution to and payments from the Fund are to be granted the same concessions and exemptions under Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts as are available to contributions under the Provident Fund Act, 1925. In order to simplify the income tax structure, the levy of separate surcharges on earned and unearned incomes over specified levels has been discontinued; in order, however, to maintain the progressiveness of the tax structure, the basic rates on incomes in slabs over Rs. 1 lakh have been raised. Another measure of simplification is the decision to allow a straight deduction of prescribed amounts, from the income of assessees, on account of expenditure incurred in the maintenance of conveyance. The wealth tax rates on the highest slabs have been stepped up, from 2 to 2.5 per cent on net wealth in the slab between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs, and from 2.5 to 3 per cent on net wealth over Rs. 20 lakhs.

The proposals in regard to corporate taxation have all been on the whole beneficial to companies. The tax on excess distribution of equity dividend has been abolished and the rate of surtax on company profits reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. The other proposals in regard to corporate taxation are intended to raise agricultural productivity and to promote exports. In the former category, important measures are (1) to allow a deduction from business profits of 120 per cent of the expenditure incurred by a company in providing inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, implements and pesticides, and extension services in agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy and poultry farming and (2) to accord priority industry treatment to the seed processing industry for the purpose of income tax. Tax incentives for boosting export earnings comprise (1) inclusion in the list of industries eligible for development rebate at a higher rate (35 per cent) industries engaged in the manufacture of vegetable oils and cakes, processed concentrates for cattle and poultry feeds and fish and fish products, (2) provision for deduction from taxable income of an amount equal to one and one-third of the expenditure incurred under specified heads (e.g. on advertisement and publicity outside India, market research, maintenance outside India of branch, agency or office for promotion of exports etc.) by an Indian company and (3) exemption from income tax of the whole of the income (instead of 60 per cent hitherto) derived by an Indian company by way of dividends, royalties, fees etc. from a foreign company. Further, as part of measures for providing adequate and cheap credit for financing exports, the Finance Minister announced in his budget speech the decision to grant a subsidy towards interest charges on export finance provided by the banks. According to the details of the scheme announced by the Reserve Bank of India on June 15, 1968 in this behalf, the subsidy works out to 1.5 per cent per annum in respect of short-term export credit extended by banks at a concessional rate of 6 per cent.

Side by side with the concessions in both personal and corporate taxation, the Finance Act has also tightened the penal provisions in the Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts with a view to discouraging concealment of income and wealth and avoidance of tax.

In the sphere of indirect taxation, items chosen for fresh excise levy or for enhancement of existing rates of excise are mainly articles of inessential consumption or those in which it was desirable to encourage exports by restraining domestic consumption. Six new items, namely, confectionery and chocolates, embroidery, steel furniture, leather cloth, valves and transistors, and crown corks have been brought within the excise net for the

first time. The duties on the first three items are leviable only if they are manufactured in the organised sector; further, smaller units in the organised sector will be exempted from the duty or liable to lower effective rates. Items on which existing rates have been enhanced are refrigerators and air-conditioners, and their components (other than components of air-conditioning machinery and plant intended for setting up cold storages), all varieties of unmanufactured tobacco (other than dust), jute manufactures, and processed fabrics. The rates of duty on motor spirit, refined diesel oil and petroleum products have been stepped up with the object of mopping up over-recoveries in the hands of oil companies. As regards customs duties, import duties have been enhanced mainly on luxury items (alcoholic drinks), items on which there is a high margin of profits (cloves, cassia and cinnamon) and items where indigenous production has been rising (some iron and steel products such as steel ingots, certain alloy steel etc.).

No changes have been proposed in export duties. It will be recalled that in the budget for 1967-68, export duties on jute goods, tea, manganese and iron ore were reduced which were expected to result in a loss of Rs 20.3 crores annually. On February 7, 1968, further reductions in export duties were effected on certain items like jute manufactures, tea and coir yarn and the duties on items like jute specialities, certain varieties of finished leather, and tanned hides and on coir manufactures other than coir yarn were withdrawn; these measures would result in a further loss in revenue of Rs. 18.8 crores per annum.

The budget also contains fresh measures to promote investments in small savings media; details of these measures are set out in the section on Public Debt.

The proposals in regard to Posts and Telegraphs became necessary in view of the deterioration in the budgetary position of the Department. The deterioration has been due to a rapid increase in the working expenses of the Department. It will be recalled that in the budget for 1967-68, proposals were made for some changes in postal and telegraph rates to yield Rs. 4.4 crores in a full year. Government had since appointed a Tariff Enquiry Committee to evolve definite principles on which the tariff policy of the Department might be based. The Committee has submitted an *interim* report covering the Postal Branch. Based on the principles recommended, the entire tariff schedule covering postal articles, insurance fees, money order commission etc. has been revised upwards to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 24.7 crores in a full year (for details see Appendix I). The report on the tariff for other branches is yet to be submitted, but in view of the loss in the telegraph branch, a small increase in some inland telegram rates is proposed, to yield Rs. 1.1 crores in a full year. The changes in the postal (inland) and telegraph rates came into force from May 15, 1968 and those in regard to foreign postal rates from June 1, 1968.

STATE GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

Overall Position : In their budgets for 1967-68, States had provided for an overall deficit of Rs. 125 crores made up of a deficit of Rs. 23 crores on revenue account (after taking credit for yield from additional taxation proposed by eleven States) and of Rs. 102 crores on capital account (including net remittances). The deficit was without taking credit for the proceeds of market loans (gross) raised by Bihar and Maharashtra during the year (Rs. 25 crores). As the year progressed the finances of States came under severe strains. On the one hand, States' own revenue resources were adversely affected as a result of the drought during 1965-66 and 1966-67 as well as the recessionary situation in the economy in 1967-68. On the other hand, enhancement of dearness allowances granted by certain State governments to their employees as well as the burden of additional famine expenditure in certain States (such as Bihar) led to a sizeable increase in cash outgo. In the context of the strained resources position, States as a whole had to curtail their developmental activities; the outlay on the States' Annual Plan for 1967-68 was scaled down from the budgeted level of Rs. 1,041 crores to Rs. 1,013 crores in the revised estimates. Even so,

aggregate expenditures of States exceeded budget provision by Rs. 42 crores on revenue account and by Rs. 55 crores on capital account. To tide over ways and means difficulties, some States continued to have resort to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank during 1967-68. To enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank as well as to relieve the burden of additional relief expenditure, the Centre had to step up the quantum of loans to States. Gross loans from the Centre which were placed at Rs. 762 crores in the budget for 1967-68 rose to Rs. 829 crores, or by Rs. 67 crores, in the revised estimates. The amount of shared taxes and grants received from the Centre also exceeded budget anticipation by Rs. 30 crores; this rise was, however, due to an adjustment for short-payments of States' share of income tax during 1966-67. Mainly as a sequel to increase in resources transferred from the Centre to States, aggregate resources of the States were higher than in budget estimates by Rs. 37 crores on revenue account and by Rs. 68 crores on capital account. The larger increases in receipts relatively to the increases in disbursements enabled States to bring down the level of overall deficit to Rs. 103 crores.* Although the deficit on revenue account widened to Rs. 28 crores, the deficit on capital account (including net remittance transactions which yielded a surplus of Rs. 9 crores in contrast to a deficit of Rs. 6 crores in budget estimates) narrowed to Rs. 75 crores.

For 1968-69, the States as a whole have budgeted for an aggregate deficit of Rs. 99.6 crores, at existing levels of taxation; this again does not include the proceeds of market loans to be raised by Bihar and Maharashtra. While revenue receipts are anticipated to be higher than in 1967-68 (revised estimates) by Rs. 145 crores, revenue expenditure is expected to rise by only Rs. 127 crores, thereby leaving a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 10 crores which is lower by Rs. 18 crores than in 1967-68 (revised estimates). On the other hand, on capital account, both the receipts and disbursements are expected to show declines from the 1967-68 revised estimates ; the expected fall in the former being more (Rs. 44 crores) than in the latter (Rs. 37 crores), the deficit on capital account is anticipated to widen by Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 91.3 crores. State-wise, only two, namely, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have budgeted for overall surplus while two others, Madras and Uttar Pradesh have presented balanced budgets. The remaining States have budgeted for overall deficits ranging from Rs. 26 crores (Bihar) to Rs. 0.6 crore (Jammu & Kashmir). Besides Bihar, other States which show sizeable overall deficits are Kerala (Rs. 25 crores), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 16 crores) and Maharashtra (Rs. 15 crores). The overall deficit of Maharashtra is due to non-inclusion of receipts from proceeds of market loans to be floated by the State. The deficits in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar which are also reflected mainly in the capital account follow a reduction in the scale of Central loans relatively to 1967-68 ; besides in the case of Bihar no credit is taken for market borrowing. On the other hand, the sizeable deficit in the case of Kerala is mainly due to a deterioration in the revenue account and reflects the impact of subsidy on distribution of foodgrains.

Only five States have proposed additional tax measures estimated to yield Rs. 14.3 crores. Madhya Pradesh has proposed additional taxation of Rs. 2 crores which will raise the overall surplus of the State to Rs. 8 crores. The additional taxation of Rs. 1.99 crores in Orissa would convert the deficit of Rs. 1.49 crores into a nominal surplus of Rs. 0.5 crore. The deficit of Rs. 15.5 crores in Andhra Pradesh would be reduced to Rs. 12.5 crores after taking into account the additional yield of Rs. 3 crores from new proposals. While the entire overall deficit of Rs. 0.6 crore in Jammu and Kashmir will be wiped off by its additional tax measures, Punjab would be able to reduce its overall deficit by Rs. 6.7 crores from Rs. 11.4 crores to Rs. 4.7 crores through its tax proposals. Besides these proposals for additional taxation, two States (namely, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat) have proposed economy measures which are expected to produce savings of Rs. 1.3 crores and Rs. 1.9 crores, respec-

* The overall deficit is as measured by net changes in cash balances, net sale of securities from cash balances investment account and net transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund. The overall deficit as measured by net Reserve Bank credit to State Governments amounted to Rs. 62 crores during 1967-68 in contrast to a surplus of Rs. 138 crores during 1966-67.

tively. Allowing for the proposals for additional taxation and economy in expenditure the overall deficit of States would be reduced to Rs. 82 crores. Further, allowing for States' share in additional yield from the Central budget for 1968-69 (Rs. 15 crores), the overall deficit would be still lower at Rs. 67.1 crores.

1967-68 Revised Estimates

Resources : The combined resources of States (on capital and revenue accounts) increased from Rs. 3,665 crores in the budget to Rs. 3,770 crores in the revised estimates for 1967-68 (Table 4). Revenue receipts improved by Rs. 37 crores, tax revenue contributing to an increase of Rs. 20 crores and non-tax revenue of Rs. 17 crores. The improvement in tax revenue was wholly due to an increase of Rs. 25 crores in the States' share of Central taxes. States' own tax revenue recorded a decline of Rs. 5 crores over budget estimates. The rise in non-tax revenue was mainly under administrative receipts (Rs. 11 crores) and under grants from the Centre (Rs. 5 crores); net contribution of public enterprises showed a fall of Rs. 6 crores.

In the revised estimates, receipts on capital account showed an improvement of Rs. 68 crores over the budget estimates. Receipts from permanent debt (mainly market loans) at Rs. 127 crores were higher by Rs. 20 crores than in the budget estimates; in the budget no credit had been taken for market loans of Rs. 25 crores raised by Maharashtra and Bihar. Loans from the Centre were higher by Rs. 67 crores, mainly as a result of special loans to enable some of the States to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank. Also, recoveries of loans and advances granted by States at Rs. 163 crores were higher by Rs. 12 crores than originally envisaged. The increases were partially offset by a decline of Rs. 47 crores under floating debt.

Outlays : The aggregate disbursements on both revenue and capital accounts, which were placed at Rs. 3,785 crores in the budget estimates for 1967-68 rose by about Rs. 97 crores to Rs. 3,882 crores in the revised estimates for that year (Table 5). Revenue expenditure at Rs. 2,470 crores accounted for a rise of Rs. 42 crores and capital expenditure at Rs. 1,412 crores, for an increase of Rs. 55 crores. On revenue account, while development expenditure showed a fall of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 1,367 crores in the revised estimates, non-development expenditure recorded a rise of Rs. 62 crores to Rs. 1,103 crores. The decline in development expenditure was marked under civil works (Rs. 11 crores) and agriculture (Rs. 9 crores). The rise in non-development expenditure was largely confined to civil administration (Rs. 18 crores) and famine relief (Rs. 27 crores), the former owing to increase in pay, dearness and other allowances granted to State Government employees and the latter necessitated by drought conditions prevailing in certain States, particularly Bihar.

On capital account, direct capital outlays were lower in the revised estimates at Rs. 466 crores as compared with Rs. 473 crores in the budget estimates. Developmental capital outlay accounted for the entire decline; expenditure on non-development items showed a nominal rise of Rs. 2 crores. Of the development items, the expenditure on buildings, roads and waterworks declined by Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 117 crores while that on industrial development rose by Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 73 crores. Provision for disbursement of loans and advances by State Governments was stepped up by Rs. 52 crores to Rs. 458 crores. Repayment of loans to the Centre was also higher by Rs. 22 crores at Rs. 397 crores and repayment of 'Other loans'* was lower by Rs. 9 crores at Rs. 32 crores.

1968-69 Budget Estimates

Resources: Aggregate resources of the States during 1968-69 (at existing levels of taxation) are budgeted higher than in the revised estimates for 1967-68 by Rs. 101 crores at Rs. 3,871 crores. Revenue receipts are expected to improve by as much as Rs. 145 crores whereas capital receipts would be lower by Rs. 44 crores. Tax revenue accounts for the bulk

* Loans taken from Life Insurance Corporation, National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, etc.

(Rs. 119 crores) of the rise in revenue. To this, States' own taxes would contribute Rs. 109 crores. The States' share in Central taxes is expected to go up by Rs. 10 crores. Among States' taxes, the improvement is noticeable under General Sales Tax (Rs. 55 crores), State Excise (Rs. 14 crores) and Land Revenue (Rs. 10 crores).

Table 4. Resources (By Main Groups)

(Crores of Rupees)

	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
A. Revenue Account				
Total Revenue Receipts	**2,135**	**2,378 (2,405)**	**2,442**	**2,587 (2,605)**
1. Tax Revenue	**1,306**	**1,414 (1,439)**	**1,459**	**1,578 (1,589)**
(*a*) Share from the Centre*	368	383	408	418(*a*)
(*b*) States' own resources	938	1,031 (1,056)	1,051	1,160 (1,171)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	**829**	**964 (966)**	**983**	**1,009 (1,016)**
(*a*) Grants from the Centre	397	448	453	448
(*b*) Administrative Receipts	164	163	174	181
(*c*) Net contribution of Public Enterprises	64	81	75	86
(*d*) Others (Residual)	204	272	281	294
B. Capital Account				
Total Capital Receipts	**1,224**	**1,260**	**1,328**	**1,284**
(*a*) Permanent Debt	94	107	127	113
(*b*) Loans from the Centre	918	762	829	714
(*c*) Others (Residual)	212	391	372	457
GRAND TOTAL (Revenue and Capital Accounts)	**3,359**	**3,638 (*3,665*)**	**3,770**	**3,871 (*3,889*)(*a***

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the position after taking into account the additional tax proposals and economies in expenditure proposed by States.

* Comprises share of income tax, estate duty and Union excise duties.

(*a*) Excludes the share of States in the yield from additional measures undertaken by the Centre. The States' share is estimated to be Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 6.84 crores on account of Union excise duties and Rs. 8.16 crores on account of income-tax (Explanatory note on the Budget of Central Government for 1968-69 P. 6).

On capital account, receipts under permanent debt are estimated lower by Rs. 14 crores at Rs. 113 crores. Thirteen States have taken credit for an aggregate amount of Rs. 46 crores on account of net market loans to be floated during the year as compared to Rs 52 crores actually raised by them during 1967-68. Bihar and Maharashtra which had raised Rs. 14 crores (net) by way of market loans during 1967-68 have not taken credit for this item in their budget for 1968-69 although they have provided for discharge of loans which mature during the year. States expect to receive during 1968-69 Rs. 115 crores less by way of loans from the Centre than in 1967-68 (revised estimates). Apart from the fact that the figure of loans from the Centre for 1967-68 is inclusive of special loans,

there is a reduction during 1968-69 in loans on account of natural calamities. The declines under these heads are partly offset by increases in respect of 'other loans' (Rs. 3 crores), recoveries of loans and advances made by States (Rs. 30 crores), and deposits and advances (net) (Rs. 13 crores).

Outlays : For the budget year 1968-69, the States have provided for aggregate outlays of Rs. 3,972 crores which is Rs. 90 crores higher than the revised estimates for 1967-68. Expenditure on revenue account is pitched higher by Rs. 127 crores while capital expenditure is lower by Rs. 37 crores. Of the rise of Rs. 127 crores in total revenue expenditure, Rs. 93 crores occur under developmental items while the balance of Rs. 34 crores is accounted for by non-developmental items. Among development expenditure, education (Rs. 37 crores) and medical and public health (Rs. 19 crores) claim the major share in total rise. Among non-development expenditure, debt services account for Rs. 55 crores of the rise, while civil administration is expected to cost Rs. 37 crores more during 1968-69 than during 1967-68 (revised estimates). The increases under these items are partly offset by a reduction of Rs. 65 crores in the provision for expenditure on famine relief.

Table 5. Disbursements (By Main Groups)

(Crores of Rupees)

	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4
I. Total Revenue Expenditure	**2,194**	**2,428**	**2,470**	**2,597**
(a) Development	**1,213**	**1,387**	**1,367**	**1,460**
(i) Education	420	496	501	538
(ii) Agriculture, etc.	178	205	196	198
(iii) Medical and Public Health	171	204	206	225
(iv) Community Development	75	79	71	72
(v) Civil Works	157	149	138	147
(vi) Irrigation	68	76	80	85
(vii) Others (Residual)	144	178	175	195
(b) Non-Development	**981**	**1,041**	**1,103**	**1,137**
(i) Collection of Taxes, etc.	92	103	105	112
(ii) Debt Services	356	398	400	455
(iii) Civil Administration	295	303	321	358
(iv) Others (Residual)	238	237	277	212
II. Total Capital Expenditure	**1,146**	**1,357**	**1,412**	**1,375**
1. Capital Outlay	**357**	**473**	**466**	**442**
(a) Development	**421**	**442**	**433**	**432**
(i) Multi-purpose River Valley Schemes	79	78	74	73
(ii) Irrigation and Navigation	119	113	115	115
(iii) Electricity Schemes	33	32	33	28
(iv) Buildings and Roads, etc.	111	130	117	127
(v) Industrial Development	59	61	73	68
(vi) Others (Residual)	20	28	21	21
(b) Non-Development	**—64**	**31**	**33**	**10**
2. Loans and Advances	**442**	**406**	**458**	**372**
3. Other Expenditure	**347**	**478**	**488**	**561**
III. GRAND TOTAL (Revenue & Capital Accounts)	**3,340**	**3,785**	**3,882**	**3,972**

On capital account, outlays proposed on developmental items are more or less of the same magnitude as in the revised estimates for 1967-68. On the other hand, non-developmental outlays show a decline of Rs. 23 crores owing to a sizeable reduction under state trading. A higher provision of Rs. 454 crores than in the revised estimates for 1967-68 (Rs. 397 crores) for repayment of loans to the Centre is made; but loans and advances to be made by State Governments is reduced by Rs. 86 crores to Rs. 372 crores.

Tax Proposals, 1968-69 :

As already stated, against an aggregate deficit of Rs. 99.6 crores, only five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab have announced fresh tax proposals which would bring in Rs. 14.3 crores in a year (Table 6; for details see Appendix II).

Table 6. Estimated Yield from Budget Proposals of States

	Additional Yield (Rs. Lakhs)
By States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	300·00
2. Jammu and Kashmir ..	60·00
3. Madhya Pradesh	205·00
4. Orissa	199·00
5. Punjab	666·00
**Total ..	**1430·00**
By Major Heads	
1. Irrigation and Water Rates..	295·00
2. Tax on Passengers and Goods	135·00
3. General Sales Tax	79·00
4. State Excise	65·00
5. Land Revenue	80·00
6. Motor Vehicles Taxes ..	310·00
7. Stamp Duty	20·00
8. Others	446·00
**Total ..	**1430·00**

PUBLIC DEBT

Union Government

The outstanding public debt of the Central Government (i.e. domestic rupee loans, Treasury bills, external loans, etc.) expanded further by Rs. 1,118 crores during 1967-68 (revised estimates) or 10.3 per cent to Rs. 11,956 crores, on top of a rise of Rs. 2,832 crores or 35 per cent in the previous year. Of the increase of Rs. 1,118 crores in total public debt, domestic loans accounted for Rs. 341 crores against Rs. 799 crores in 1966-67. Among the domestic debt, the long-term rupee loans were higher by Rs. 168 crores, at Rs. 3,731 crores and Treasury bills were larger by Rs. 170 crores at Rs. 2,089 crores. External debt which had been marked up by Rs. 2,033 crores during the previous year, mainly as a result of writing up of the value of the loans on account of devaluation of the Rupee, rose by Rs. 777 crores during 1967-68 to Rs. 5,401 crores; at this level they formed 45.2 per cent of total public debt on the same date. Together with small savings and other obligations (comprising provident funds, Income-tax Annuity deposits and deposits under various funds), total debt liabilities of the Centre aggregated Rs. 15,859 crores as at the end of March 1968. The share of public debt in the total liabilities remained more or less unchanged at the preceding year's level of 75 per cent.

At the end of 1968-69, total public debt of the Centre is expected to rise further by Rs. 1,197 crores to Rs. 13,153 crores. Of this rise, external loans would contribute to an increase of Rs. 824 crores and Treasury bills for Rs. 315 crores*; rupee loans are expected to register a rise of Rs. 56 crores to Rs. 3,787 crores (Table 7).

Since the end of March 1967, the total liabilities of the Central Government have been in excess of total capital outlay and loans and advances by it. The excess amounted to Rs. 117.88 crores at the end of March 1968. This is due to the writing up of the external debt consequent on devaluation of the Rupee. At the end of the financial year 1968-69 liabilities are expected to exceed the assets by Rs. 46.70 crores.

* The increase in the quantum of Treasury bills during 1968-69 corresponds to the anticipated overall deficit of the Central Government during the year at the existing level of taxation. If allowance is made for the reduction in the overall deficit by Rs. 26 crores to Rs. 289 crores, as a result of budget proposals, the increase in Treasury bills during 1968-69 would be Rs. 289 crores.

Trends in some of the more important constituents of the total debt liabilities of the Central Government are set out in detail below.

External Loans : As against an anticipated receipt of Rs. 865 crores in the budget estimates for 1967-68, the revised estimates now place the receipts under external loans, other than P.L. 480 rupee loans, lower by Rs. 100 crores at Rs. 765 crores. Including P.L. 480 loans, the outstanding external obligations as at the end of March 1968 stood at Rs. 5,401 crores. At this level external loans continued to exceed internal rupee loans (Rs. 3,731 crores) for the second year in succession. Of the total outstanding external debt as at the end of 1967-68, viz. Rs. 5,401 crores, U.S.A. accounted for Rs. 2,913 crores (53.9 per cent), U. K. for Rs. 573 crores (10.6 per cent), International Development Association (I.D.A.) for Rs. 566 crores (10.5 per cent), West Germany for Rs. 368 crores (6.8 per cent), U.S.S.R. for Rs. 350 crores (6.5 per cent), I.B.R.D. for Rs. 262 crores (4.8 per cent), Japan for Rs. 171 crores (3.2 per cent) and other foreign sources for Rs. 198 crores (3.7 per cent).

Table 7. Government of India's Debt Position

(Crores of Rupees)

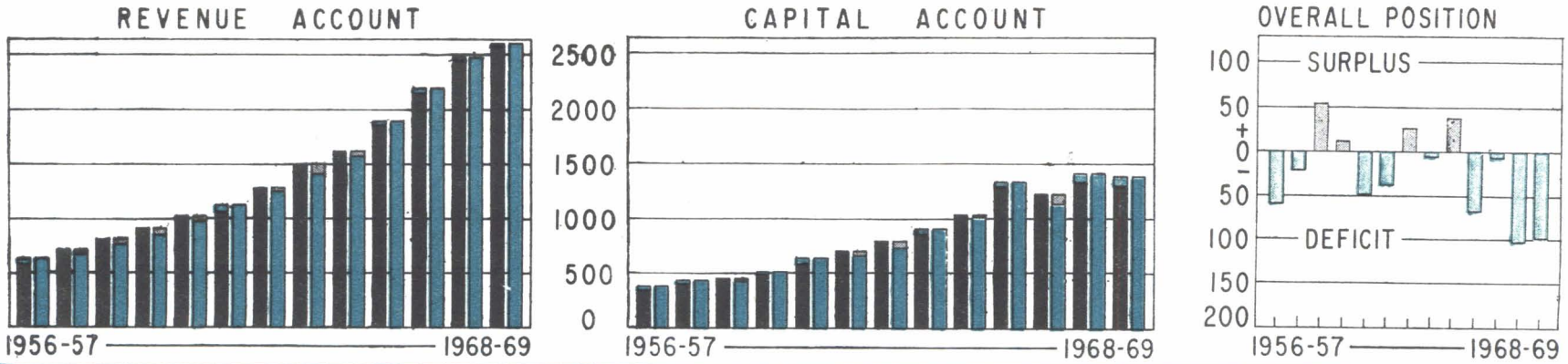
	As at the end of March						
	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968 (Revised)	1969 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Debt							
1. Internal							
(a) Rupee Loans	1,438	1,509	2,571	3,429	3,563	3,731	3,787
(b) Treasury Bills	358	595	1,106	1,612	1,919	2,089	2,404
(c) Others*	226	225	298	374	732	735	737
Total (a+b+c)	**2,022**	**2,329**	**3,975**	**5,415**	**6,214**	**6,555**	**6,928**
2. External	**32**	**114**	**761**	**2,591**	**4,624**	**5,401**	**6,225**
Total Public Debt (1+2) ..	**2,054**	**2,443**	**4,736**	**8,006**	**10,838**	**11,956**	**13,153**
Small Savings	337	576	973	1,542	1,667	1,769	1,889
Other Obligations**	474	492	835	1,781	1,851	2,134	2,247
Total Debt@	**2,865**	**3,511**	**6,544**	**11,329**	**14,356**	**15,859**	**17,289**

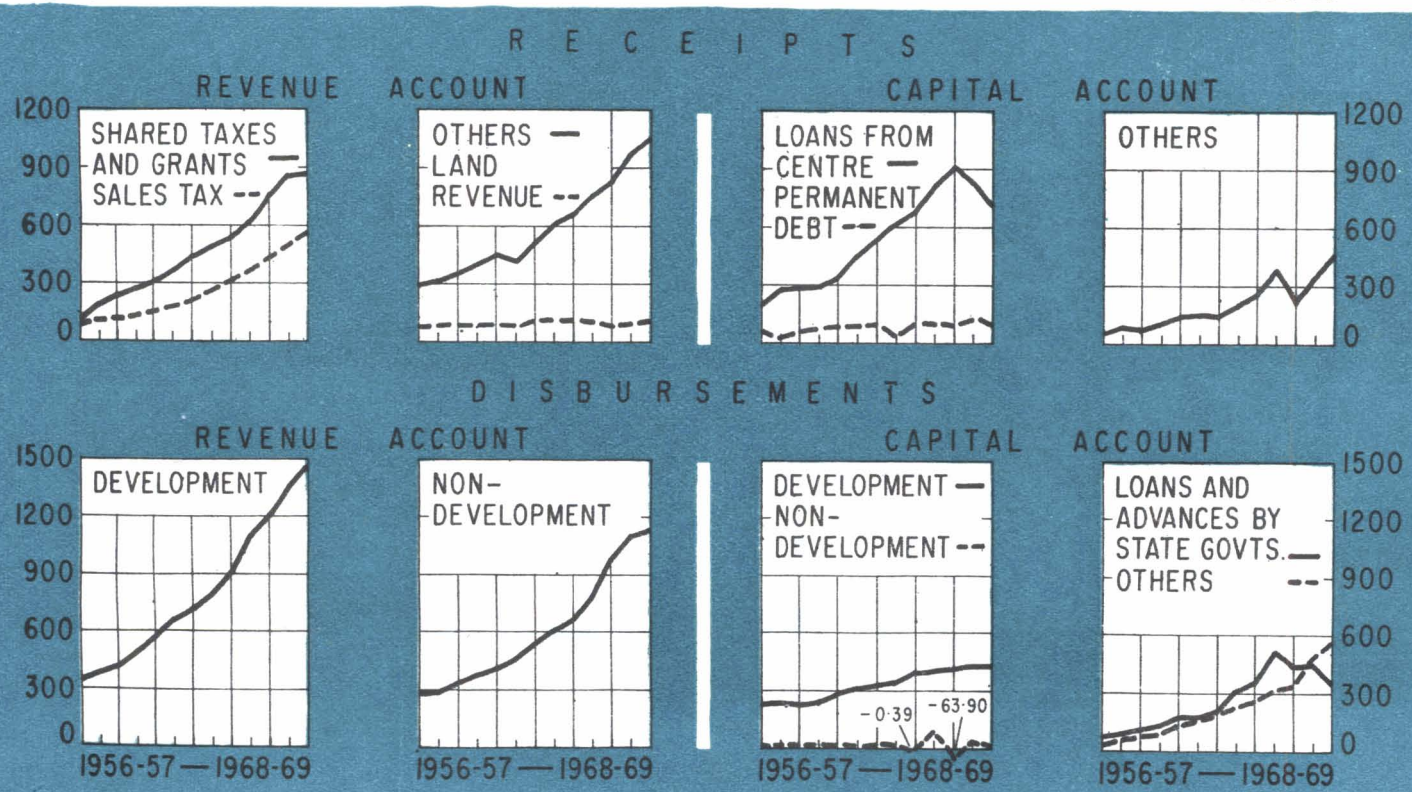
Notes: 1. Figures given here are based on the budget documents. Actuals in respect of certain items such as market borrowings, Treasury bills and Small Savings are given later.
2. The outstanding external debt (other than P.L. 480 loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on June 6, 1966 by 57·5 per cent consequent on the change in the par value of the Indian Rupee.
* Include special floating loans representing India's subscription to I. M. F., I. B. R. D. and I. D. A., loans in course of repayment, etc.
** Investments of P.L. 480 funds, Service Funds, State Provident Funds, Deposits of Depreciation, Development and Reserve Funds, etc., and Compulsory and Annuity Deposits.
@ Of the total debt, an estimated amount of Rs. 300 crores is due from Pakistan on account of the share of pre-partition debt.

The budget for 1968-69 takes a credit for Rs. 844 crores on account of external loans (gross). Excluding Rs. 223 crores of new loans anticipated during the year, the largest contribution (Rs. 157 crores) is expected from the U.S.A. (excluding Exim Bank and P.L. 480 convertible local currency credit), followed by the U.K. (Rs. 84 crores), the U.S.S.R. (Rs. 68 crores), Japan (Rs. 65 crores), West Germany (Rs. 58 crores), I.B.R.D. (Rs. 27 crores), Canada (Rs. 25 crores) and I.D.A. (Rs. 23 crores).

Rupee Debt : Total outstanding rupee liabilities of the Government of India at Rs. 9,753 crores as at the end of March 1968 showed an increase of Rs. 627 crores over the year, and nearly a four-fold rise over the outstanding level in

GRAPH 12





BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1956-57 TO 1968-69

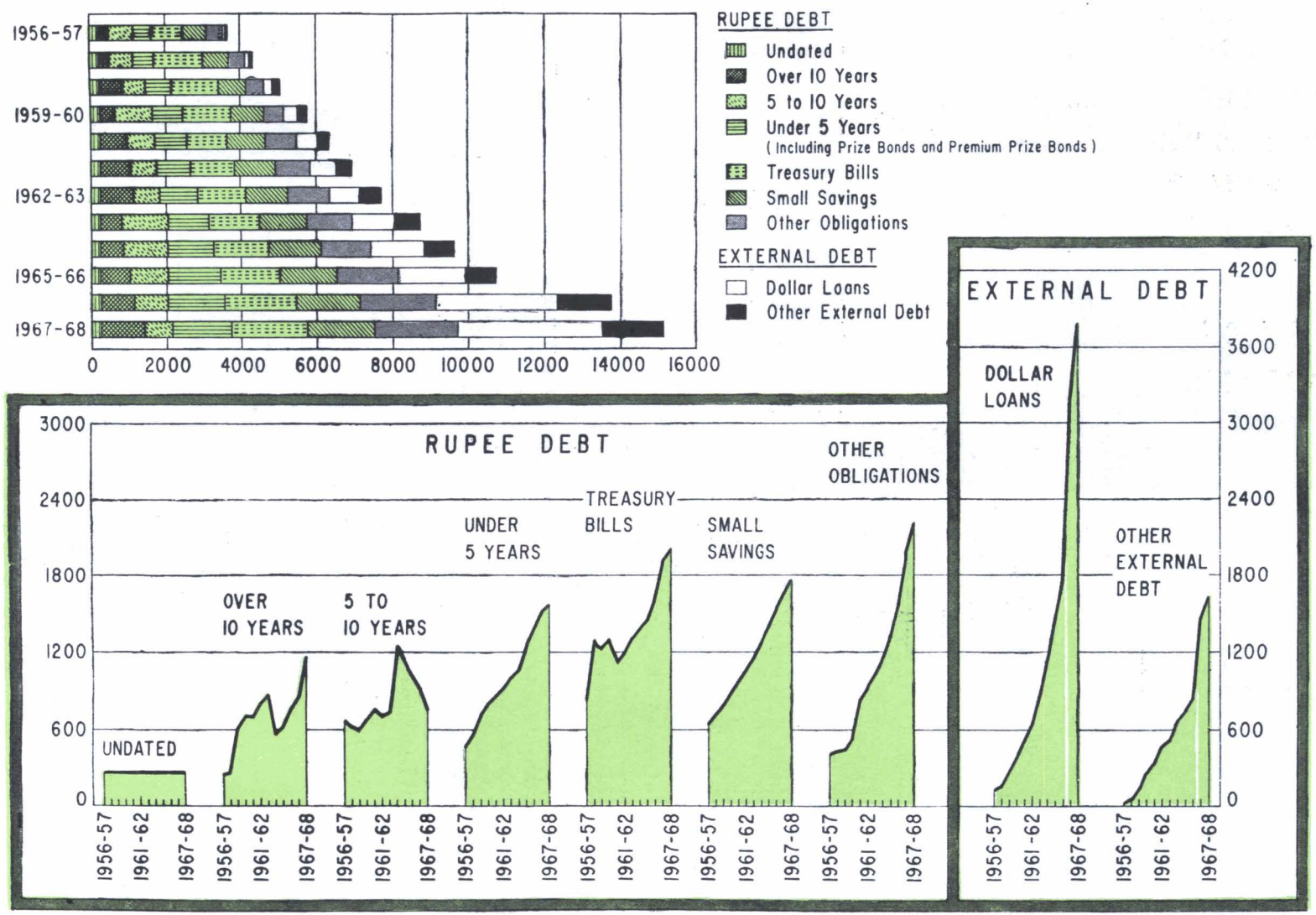
(CRORES OF RUPEES)

- RECEIPTS
- DISBURSEMENTS
- SURPLUS
- DEFICIT

GRAPH 13

DEBT POSITION (PRELIMINARY) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(CRORES OF RUPEES)



1951 (Table 8). Of the increase of Rs. 627 crores over the year, rupee loans accounted for Rs. 175 crores (27.9 per cent), Treasury bills for Rs. 94 crores (15.0 per cent), small savings for Rs. 122 crores (19.4 per cent) and other obligations for the balance of Rs. 236 crores (37.7 per cent). At the end of March 1968, rupee loans formed 38.3 per cent of the total rupee debt, Treasury bills formed 20.7 per cent and small savings and other obligations constituted 18.3 per cent and 22.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 8. Rupee Debt

(Crores of Rupees)

	End-March						
	1951	1956	1961	1965	1966	1967	1968@@
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rupee Loans	1,438	1,509	2,571	3,268	3,425	3,557	3,732
Treasury Bills	365@	595	1,106	1,444	1,612	1,919	2,013
Small Savings	336	580	982	1,399	1,549	1,667	1,789
Other Obligations	330	399	834	1,322	1,580	1,983	2,219
Total ..	**2,470**	**3,083**	**5,494**	**7,432**	**8,166**	**9,126**	**9,753**

Note: Figures in this table are actuals and differ from those given in table 7 which is based on budget documents.
@@ Provisional figures. @ Include Treasury Deposit Receipts.

Market Borrowings : The Union Government budget for 1967-68 had assumed a credit of Rs. 351.3 crores (gross) on account of market loans (including Rs. 1.3 crores* from issue of Gold Bonds). On the basis of the loans actually floated during the year and also taking into account the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of the value of Rs. 75 crores into dated securities on February 9, 1968, the revised estimates now place the same at Rs. 426.9 crores.

In July 1967, the Central Government issued three cash-cum-conversion loans, viz. 4½ per cent Loan, 1972 (5-year maturity), 5 per cent Loan, 1982 (15-year maturity) and 5½ per cent Loan, 1992 (25-year maturity) for an aggregate amount of Rs. 350 crores. All the loans were issued at par and are redeemable at par on July 15 of the year in which they fall due for repayment. The lists for the new loans were opened on July 15, 1967 and closed on July 18, the loans being fully subscribed. Subscriptions in cash amounted to Rs. 131 crores while conversion of 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds—Third Series (3½ per cent Loan, 1967) and 3¾ per cent National Plan Bonds—Fourth Series (3¾ per cent Loan, 1967) amounted to Rs. 219.5 crores. Of the total subscriptions (cash and conversion) of Rs. 350.5 crores, Rs. 100.1 crores were in respect of the 4½ per cent Loan 1972, Rs. 100.2 crores in respect of the 5 per cent Loan 1982, and Rs. 150.2 crores in respect of the 5½ per cent Loan, 1992. Repayments in cash of maturing loans amounted to Rs. 37.2 crores. Net receipts from market loans floated during the year thus amounted to Rs. 93.8 crores. In addition to the market issue, *ad hoc* Treasury bills of the value of Rs. 75.0 crores held by the Reserve Bank of India in their Issue Department were converted on February 9, 1968 into further tranches of 3¾ per cent Loan, 1974 (Rs. 25 crores) and 5 per cent Loan, 1982 (Rs. 50 crores). Including Rs. 1.50 crores of gold bonds issued during the year, rupee (market) loans of the Central Government amounted to Rs. 170 crores, raising the outstanding amount from Rs. 3,562 crores (including Rs. 6.0 crores on account of Gold Bonds) as on March 31, 1967 to Rs. 3,732 crores at the end of March 1968.

* These are in respect of Gold Bonds which were on tap from October 27, 1965 to May 31, 1966. The value of Bonds issued amounted to Rs. 2·0 crores during 1965-66 and to Rs. 3·2 crores during 1966-67. The credit of Rs. 1·30 crores in the budget for 1967-68 was on account of residuary adjustments connected with the issue.

The maturity-wise classification of Rupee debt showed that as at the end of March 1968 the proportion of debt maturing after ten years expanded by seven percentage points to 31 per cent at the expense of other maturity groups. While medium-dateds (i.e. maturing between 5 and 10 years) showed a sizeable decline by 6 percentage points to 20 per cent, short-dated debts declined by one percentage point to 42 per cent. The share of undated debt in total declined further nominally during the year under review.

For 1968-69, the Central Government budget has taken credit for Rs. 300 crores (gross) on account of internal market loans. The Government completed the first phase of its market borrowing programme for 1968-69 on May 11, 1968 when it issued the 5½ per cent Loan, 1995 (27-year maturity) at par for an aggregate amount of Rs. 175 crores. Facility for conversion was offered in respect of the 3¾ per cent National Plan Bonds—Fifth Series (3¾ per cent Loan, 1968) at par. The loan was closed the same day after it was fully subscribed. Total subscriptions to the new loan amounted to Rs. 178.6 crores—Rs. 117.8 crores in conversion and Rs. 60.8 crores in cash. After allowing for repayment in cash of the matured loan, net receipts from this market floatation amounted to Rs. 21.9 crores.

The Government announced on July 5, 1968 the issue of another cash-cum-conversion loan, namely, 4¼ per cent loan, 1975 (seven-year maturity) for a total amount of Rs. 135 crores. The maturing 3½ per cent loan, 1968 was offered for conversion at par into the new loan. The subscription list opened on July 26 and closed on the same day. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 142 crores of which Rs. 76 crores were in cash and 66 crores in conversions; the entire subscriptions were accepted. Allowing for cash repayment of the unconverted portion of the 3½ per cent Loan, 1968 and repayment on account of 4¼ per cent National Defence Loan, 1968 (Rs. 10.4 crores) and the 4 per cent Hyderabad Development Loan, 1968 (Rs. 2.2 crores) which mature during September/October 1968, the net market borrowing of the Centre for 1968-69, would aggregate Rs. 81 crores (including Rs. 21.9 crores raised in May) as against Rs. 61 crores envisaged in the budget for 1968-69.

Treasury Bills : During 1967-68 Treasury bills showed an increase of Rs. 94 crores* compared with a substantial rise of Rs. 307 crores during 1966-67, raising the outstanding of these bills as at the end of March 1968 to Rs. 2,013 crores.

Of the increase of Rs. 94 crores in the total holdings of Treasury bills, over the year, Reserve Bank accounted for Rs. 85 crores (Rs. 160 crores, ignoring the funding of Rs. 75 crores during the year) or 90.4 per cent of the total increase ; the Bank's share in total holdings, however, remained more or less unchanged at 95 per cent. As at the end of March 1968, of the total outstandings of Treasury bills, the holdings of the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs. 1,909 crores (95 per cent), while those of State Governments and other approved bodies aggregated Rs. 104 crores (5 per cent).

Small Savings : The budget for 1967-68 had assumed a net credit of Rs. 130 crores from various small savings schemes. The revised estimates placed the net collections lower at Rs. 110 crores. Preliminary figures of actual collections during 1967-68 indicate that, together with accrued interest of Rs. 26.50 crores on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, net collections aggregated Rs. 121.88 crores as compared with Rs. 117.57 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 150.77 crores for 1965-66 (Table 9). The budget for 1968-69 takes credit for net receipts of Rs. 120 crores under small savings.

Net collections under Post Office Savings Bank deposits had shown a sudden spurt (Rs. 88.69 crores) in 1965-66 from Rs. 42.56 crores in 1964-65, mainly on account of transfer to post offices of deposits made with commercial banks by intending buyers of motor vehicles and scooters. Net collections came down by Rs. 31.09 crores to Rs. 57.60 crores in 1966-67. During the year under review, net collections, including accrued interest.

* If allowance is made for the funding of Rs. 75 crores of *ad hoc* Treasury bills during 1967-68 the increase in Treasury bills during the year will be Rs. 169 crores.

were more or less of the same magnitude. The stagnation in net receipts is attributed to drought and famine conditions prevailing in some of the States. The budget for 1968-69 takes a higher credit of Rs. 60 crores.

Net collections under 12-year National Defence Certificates (adjusted for repayments of all uncurrent series and premature encashment of current series) which had amounted to around Rs. 29 crores each during 1965-66 and 1966-67 picked up to Rs. 40.59 crores in 1967-68—a rise of Rs. 12 crores over the year. The budget for 1968-69 assumes a net credit of Rs. 33.95 crores under these certificates.

Table 9. Small Savings Collections (Net)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	First Plan	Second Plan	1961-62	1965-66	Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68 (Preliminary)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Post Office Savings Bank Deposits* ..	111,19	142,31	35,55	88,69	212,64	57,60	57,84††	60,00
2. National Defence Certificates†	95,76	220,07	43,08	29,78	254,93	28,94	40,59	33,95
3. Defence Deposit Certificates@	35,94	34,89	4,71	4,59	46,92	2,55	1,76	3,75
4. Cumulative Time Deposits	—	2,63	3,24	9,77	34,04	12,85	11,67	13,00
5. Annuity Certificates ..	95	2,43	25	—17	32	—29	—27	—20
6. National Savings Certificates (I)	—	—	—	18,11	18,11	15,86	10,24	9,40
7. National Savings Certificates (B.S.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	10
Total ..	**243,84**	**402,33**	**86,83**	**150,77**	**566,96**	**117,57**	**121,88**	**120,00**

Note : For details see Statement 67.

* Include Dead Savings Bank Account and interest credited to depositor's account from time to time.

† Represent 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates upto November 15, 1962 which were substituted by National Defence Certificates since that date. @ Represent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates upto November 10, 1962 which were substituted by Defence Deposit Certificates since that date.

†† Including accrued interest of Rs. 26.50 crores.

The trend in collection under National Savings Certificates (First Issue) and the Bank Series was not quite encouraging. Net collections from these series together which had amounted to Rs. 18.1 crores in the first year of their issue (1965-66) dropped to Rs. 15.92 crores in 1966-67 and further to Rs. 10.29 crores in 1967-68. Collections under both these series are placed at Rs. 9.50 crores in the budget for 1968-69.

In respect of Defence Deposit Certificates, their collections (net), after adjusting for repayment in respect of the old series of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, had registered a sharp fall from Rs. 14.79 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 4.59 crores in 1965-66. The downtrend continued during the next two years, net receipts declining further to Rs. 2.55 crores during 1966-67 and to Rs. 1.76 crores during 1967-68. The budget for 1968-69 assumes gross collection under these certificates of Rs. 8.00 crores and, after meeting repayment liability of Rs. 4.25 crores in respect of uncurrent series, net collections are expected to amount to Rs. 3.75 crores.

Net receipts under Cumulative Time Deposits which had shown a consistent upward trend since 1964-65 and reached a high level of Rs. 12.85 crores in 1966-67 declined to Rs. 11.67 crores in 1967-68. The budget for 1968-69 takes credit for Rs. 13.00 crores from this source. The decline of Rs. 1.18 crores

in net receipts during 1967-68 was the net result of a fall of Rs. 2.02 crores in the 5-year account partly offset by increases of Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs in the 10-year and 15-year accounts, respectively.

In order to promote small savings the Finance Minister announced in his budget speech for 1968-69 some incentives. Details of the incentives were announced subsequently. An important measure was the introduction of a new five-year fixed deposit scheme with Government with effect from March 15, 1968. Deposits are accepted at Post Offices and, from May 1, at branches of State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks also, in multiples of Rs. 50 and the maximum amount of deposit is Rs. 25,000 for an individual and Rs. 50,000 for joint holdings by two adults. Interest at 5 per cent (simple), which is free of income tax, is payable along with deposit on maturity; the deposits will be wholly exempt from wealth tax.

The other incentives were designed to provide a higher rate of return on certain existing instruments mainly with a view to inducing investors to hold the securities till maturity. Thus, the effective rate of interest (free of income tax) on the 5-year Cumulative Time Deposits has been stepped up from 4.2 per cent to 4.5 per cent per annum, by granting an additional maturity bonus of Rs. 5. The redemption value of the 12-year National Defence Certificates has been increased from Rs. 175 to Rs. 180 for every Rs. 100, raising the rate of interest (tax free) from 6.25 per cent (simple) to about 6.67 per cent on maturity. The rate of interest (free of income tax) payable annually on the 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates is at present 4.5 per cent; it has been decided to give an additional interest of Rs. 5 per Rs. 100 on such Certificates held to maturity so as to make the average rate of interest earned on such Certificates equivalent to 5 per cent per annum. The enhanced rates of interest will apply to investments in 5-year Cumulative Time Deposits, 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates and 12-year National Defence Certificates made after March 1, 1968. Investments made in these instruments prior to this date and held till maturity will also qualify for the additional interest on a proportionate basis. Further, the maximum limit for monthly deposit in the 5 year, 10 year and 15 year Cumulative Time Deposits has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for individuals, and from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 for joint accounts.

Following the reduction in the Bank rate on March 2, 1968 the commercial banks effected a reduction in the rates on various deposits offered by them and the rate on savings bank deposits was brought down from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent. Consequently, the rate on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits was also reduced from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent, effective April 1, 1968, in the case of single, joint and Provident Fund accounts. The rate for security deposit (such as deposits by intending purchasers of motor vehicles) accounts has been reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. In the case of public accounts, the rates remain unchanged at 3.5 per cent in respect of balances upto Rs. 50,000 and 3 per cent on the remainder.

Other promotional measures taken during the year were as follows :

(1) It was decided to raise the rate of post-maturity interest from 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent in respect of 3½ per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates with effect from October 1, 1966. Interest at the revised rate is payable for each completed year from October 1, 1966, the maximum period of retention being not more than 5 years from maturity in any case. Post-maturity interest will also be paid for broken period provided such period is not less than six months.

(2) The 4 per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates issued from June 1, 1957 became repayable at par beginning from June 1, 1967 after completion of 10 years from the date of the original deposit. The holders of these certificates are also allowed to retain their holdings for a period of 5 years after these mature for payment and on holdings so retained, post-maturity interest would be payable at 4½ per cent per annum for each completed year following the date of maturity and also for any period less than a year, provided such period is not less than 6 months. In the case of those investors who desire to re-invest the proceeds in the 4½ per

cent Ten-Year Defence Deposit Certificates, facilities for encashment of 4 per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and for re-investment of the proceeds in the 4½ per cent Ten-Year Defence Deposit Certificates were provided at all public debt offices of the Reserve Bank of India.

(3) Holders of Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts were given the option to make such deposits in advance also. Such advance deposits will be allowed rebate, which on Rs. 5 denomination account works out to Rs. 1.40 on 12 months advance deposits and 35 paise on 6 months advance deposits.

(4) As part of the budget proposals for 1967-68, the limit of the amount of approved savings in Life Insurance, Government and other approved provident funds and 10 and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit accounts which qualify for tax relief in case of individuals and Hindu undivided families was increased from 25 per cent of the total income to 30 per cent. The monetary limits in this behalf of Rs. 12,500 in the case of individuals and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families were also raised to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively. The deductions will, however, continue to be computed at 60 per cent of the first Rs. 5,000 of the savings and 50 per cent of the balance.

(5) With a view to minimising the difficulties experienced by depositors in furnishing satisfactory identification at the time of making withdrawals from their Savings Bank Accounts, when their signatures do not tally with the specimen on record, the Posts and Telegraphs Department introduced the facility of keeping on record their photographs for assisting them in the matter of identification. This facility is for the time being provided at the Head Post Offices and Selection grade sub-offices.

(6) The Savings Mobilisation Board which was established by the Government in 1964 with a view to strengthening the administrative arrangements for propagating and publicising the small savings movement was wound up on July 1, 1967 and an Inter-Departmental Committee was set up.

The total number of clearing houses functioning in India as on March 31, 1968 stood at 91. Of these, 7 clearing houses were being managed by the Reserve Bank of India, 69 by the State Bank of India, and 15 by its subsidiaries. Fourteen Post Office Savings Banks were enrolled as sub-members of the Local Clearing Houses raising their number to 81. Efforts were being put in, to enrol more Post Office Savings Banks as sub-members.

Income-tax Annuity Deposits: The budget estimate for 1967-68 had taken credit for Rs. 34 crores as gross collections under the Income-Tax Annuity Deposit Scheme. During the course of the year, the coverage of the Scheme was widened by reducing the income limit for obligatory payment of deposit from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 15,000 per annum. Besides, the rates of deposits were stepped up by 20 per cent in all income ranges liable to Annuity Deposits. Assessees falling in income range between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000 were obliged to make deposit at the rate of 1 per cent in cases where the income exceeded Rs. 15,000 but not Rs. 20,000 and at the rate of 1½ per cent in cases where the income exceeded Rs. 20,000 but not Rs. 25,000. Mainly as a result of the changes in the Scheme, gross collections showed an improvement of about Rs. 6 crores in the revised estimates (at Rs. 40 crores) over the budget estimates. Allowing for repayments of Rs. 12 crores (the same as budgeted), net receipts on account of Income-Tax Annuity Deposits are placed at Rs. 28 crores in the revised estimates as compared to Rs. 22 crores in the budget estimates. The outstandings on account of Income-Tax Annuity Deposits stood at Rs. 134 crores at the end of March 1968 (revised estimates). As mentioned in the para on Union Budget, it has been decided to discontinue the Income-Tax Annuity Deposit Scheme with effect from the assessment year 1969-70; this means that no deposit need be made in respect of income arising during 1968-69.

Public Provident Fund Scheme: There have been provident fund schemes in existence for the wage and salary earners. There was no such media for the self-employed persons. Hence, in order to attract voluntary savings mainly from the self-employed persons, it has been decided to institute a Public Provident Fund. A bill giving powers to Government to formulate the Scheme has been passed. The Fund, which is open to all,

has been set up on July 1, 1968 and operated by the Union Government through the agency of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. The minimum contribution to the Fund has been fixed at Rs. 100 per annum and the maximum at Rs. 15,000. Limited withdrawals from the Fund will be permitted after five years from the commencement of the deposit and full withdrawal after 15 years; loans can be taken against the deposits. The income tax and wealth tax concessions now available to participants in the recognised provident funds will be extended to the contributors to the Public Provident Fund also. Further, the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber will not be liable for attachment under any decree or order of a court in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the subscriber. The balance in the Fund will earn interest at rates to be notified by Government from time to time; for 1968-69, the rate of interest is fixed at 4.8 per cent. The budget for 1968-69 has taken credit for Rs. 10 crores under this Scheme.

State Governments

The outstanding debt liabilities of the States during 1967-68 increased by Rs. 628.5 crores to Rs. 6,629.0 crores as compared with a rise by Rs. 555.6 crores to Rs. 6,000.5 crores in the preceding year (Table 10). As in the past, a substantial part of the increase in the debt of States during the year was on account of loans from the Centre (Rs. 469.6 crores). At the end of March 1968, the outstanding debt to the Centre stood at Rs. 5,149.4 crores forming well over three-fourths of the total debt of States.

Table 10. Debt Position of States

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	END-MARCH						
	1952	1956	1961	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7*
Permanent Debt	133,71	264,48	493,12	721,60	823,73	905,02	969,49
Floating Debt	15,66	8,20	41,75	70,29	170,15	32,40	33,82
Loans from the Union Government ..	238,54	876,07	2,015,81†	3,558,74†	4,100,92†	4,679,85†	5,149,45†
Other Debt	—	—	51,57	116,85	155,23	163,05	214,95
Unfunded Debt	57,37	83,19	134,93	203,17	194,82	220,19	261,32
Total	**445,28**	**1,231,94**	**2,737,17**	**4,670,66**	**5,444,86**	**6,000,51**	**6,629,03**

† Excluding share of pre-partition loans of Rs. 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal.
* Figures for 1967 and 1968 are provisional.

In their budgets for 1968-69, States have taken credit for gross loans from the Centre of Rs. 713.7 crores as compared to Rs. 829.3 crores during 1967-68 (revised estimates); provision for repayment of loans has been stepped up from Rs. 397.3 crores during 1967-68 to Rs. 453.5 crores during 1968-69. Consequently, net loans from the Centre will be lower at Rs. 260.2 crores during 1968-69 than Rs. 432.0 crores during 1967-68. As mentioned in an earlier para, the fall in the quantum of loans from the Centre is due mainly to a reduction in loans for relief from natural calamities.

Permanent debt of the States (comprising market loans and loans issued in connection with the abolition of Zamindari) as at the end of March 1968 at Rs. 969.5 crores was higher by Rs. 64.5 crores than at the end of March 1967. During the year States raised Rs. 73.8 crores (net) by way of loans floated in the open market. The smaller increase in total permanent debt (of Rs. 64.5 crores) indicates net repayment on account of Zamindari bonds.

Unfunded debt (comprising chiefly State Provident Funds) amounted to Rs. 261.3 crores at the end of March 1968, registering an increase of Rs. 41.1 crores over the year, as compared to an increase of Rs. 25.4 crores during 1966-67. The larger increase during the year was mainly a sequel to the decision by some State Governments to credit to the Provident Fund accounts a part of the enhanced dearness allowance sanctioned by them to their employees.

Floating debt representing short-term accommodation from the Reserve Bank, commercial banks etc. showed a nominal rise of Rs. 1.4 crores during 1967-68 in contrast to a steep decline of Rs. 137.8 crores during 1966-67. The decline during 1966-67 reflected the clearance of overdrafts with the Reserve Bank with special loans provided by the Central Government. 'Other debt'* of the States during 1967-68 recorded a rise of Rs. 51.9 crores to Rs. 215 crores.

The market borrowing programme of States in 1967 consisted of floatation by 15 States of 12-year loans carrying interest at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The loans were issued for a total amount of Rs. 114.75 crores at prices varying from Rs. 97 to Rs. 99 for every Rs. 100 (nominal) of the loan applied for, giving yields ranging from 5.87 per cent to 6.11 per cent per annum. The lists for all these loans were opened on September 1, 1967 and closed by September 9. Total amount subscribed aggregated Rs. 125.26 crores, the whole of which was accepted. Of this, cash subscriptions amounted to Rs. 117.89 crores and conversion to Rs. 7.37 crores. After repayment in cash of Rs. 44.06 crores in respect of maturing loans not converted into the new issues, the net market borrowings of the States in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 73.83 crores as against Rs. 96.77 crores in 1966-67.

RAILWAY FINANCES

The recessionary tendencies in the economy on the one hand and the rising prices, on the other, during the greater part of the year under report, left their impact on the finances of Railways. The sluggishness in the economy affected adversely the growth in traffic earnings while operational costs comprising mainly salaries, fuel and repairs and maintenance rose at a faster pace than receipts. The rate of growth in gross traffic receipts which was about 11 per cent in 1965-66 came down to only 5 per cent during 1966-67 although it recovered somewhat to 8 per cent during 1967-68. The rate of growth in working expenses which declined from 12 per cent in 1965-66 to 8 per cent during 1966-67 rose again to 12 per cent during 1967-68. Further, with the steady increase in the capital investment in Railways, as well as in the rate of dividend, dividend payments to General Revenues have also been increasing continuously. In the result, there emerged a deficit, for the first time since Independence, of Rs. 18 crores during 1966-67. This widened to Rs. 23 crores during 1967-68 (revised estimates).

Actuals for 1966-67 :

Actual gross traffic receipts for 1966-67 at Rs. 768.8 crores fell short of the revised estimates by Rs. 15.0 crores, mainly as a result of a fall of Rs. 11.4 crores in goods earnings. Total passenger earnings were virtually the same as in the revised estimates. Ordinary working expenses showed a smaller decline of Rs. 11.9 crores. With other disbursements such as appropriation to depreciation funds and dividend payments to General Revenues remaining almost unchanged as in the revised estimates, the year ended with a larger deficit of Rs.18.3 crores than anticipated in the revised estimates (Rs. 15.3 crores).

Revised Estimates for 1967-68 :

Revised estimates of gross receipts for 1967-68 at Rs. 829.6 crores were Rs. 17.4 crores lower than originally anticipated in the budget. The shortfall was entirely due to a fall in earnings from goods traffic. Apart from the fact that the anticipated increase of about 8.5 million tonnes in originating revenue-earning traffic during 1967-68, over 1966-67, did not materialise—in fact there was a decline of 1 million tonnes in revenue-earning traffic from the 1966-67 level—the fall in revenue was also due to a change in the pattern of traffic flows in favour of low tariff items. Thus, with heavy imports of food, Railways were obliged to move supplies quickly to relieve congestion at the ports. Further, transport of food to drought-stricken

* This includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development Corporation and Central Warehousing Corporation, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc.

areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from distant ports like Madras and Kandla often involved movement of empty wagons over long distances. Ordinary working expenses are expected to be higher by Rs. 22.5 crores than in the budget estimates owing mainly to an increase of Rs. 10.6 crores on account of additional dearness allowance to Railway employees sanctioned with effect from June 1967 and November 1967 and of Rs. 8.3 crores on account of additional fuel cost. In view of the widening gap between receipts and expenditure, appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was reduced from the budgeted level of Rs. 105 crores to Rs. 95 crores and contribution to the Railway Pension Fund from Rs. 14.9 crores to Rs. 9.9 crores. But the dividend to General Revenues was maintained at the budgeted level (Rs. 141 crores). After making these appropriations, the deficit amounted to Rs. 22.6 crores in the revised estimates against Rs. 1.8* crores anticipated in the budget.

1968-69 Budget :

Gross traffic receipts for 1968-69 (at existing levels of fares and freight) are estimated at Rs. 864.5 crores or Rs. 34.9 crores higher than in the revised estimates for 1967-68. The increase in receipts is based mainly on expectation of a rise of 6 to 7 million tonnes in goods traffic. Passenger traffic is also expected to rise by 3½ per cent over 1967-68. Consequently, earnings from goods traffic are expected to increase by Rs. 21.0 crores to Rs. 530.0 crores and passenger earnings by Rs. 12.3 crores to Rs. 267.5 crores.

On the expenditure side, ordinary working expenses, at Rs. 614.0 crores, will show an increase of Rs. 24.3 crores over the revised estimates for 1967-68. Apart from the normal increase of Rs. 5 crores on account of annual increments to staff, the increase in expenditure reflects the full year's impact of increase in dearness allowance granted in 1967 and the increase in costs of electricity and coal. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund has been raised from Rs. 95 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 100 crores, but appropriation to Pension Fund has been maintained at Rs. 9.9 crores. Dividend to General Revenues has been stepped up by Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 152 crores mainly as a sequel to the increase of Rs. 143 crores in the capital invested in Railways. After making these payments the Railways will be left with a deficit of Rs. 27.3 crores at existing levels of fares and freights.

The deficits during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were met entirely by withdrawals from the Revenue Reserve Fund of the Railways. As a result, the balances in this Fund came down from Rs. 63.2 crores at the end of 1965-66 to only Rs. 21.3 crores at the end of 1967-68. The resources position of the Railways has thus become tight. In view of this, the Minister proposed revisions in passenger fares and freight rates, effective April 1, 1968 estimated to yield Rs. 28.4 crores, so as to convert the deficit into a nominal surplus of Rs. 1 crore. Of the total additional yield anticipated, Rs. 10.6 crores will be from changes in passenger fares, Rs. 15.0 crores from changes in freight rates and Rs. 2.8 crores from other coaching earnings, viz., revision in the rates of surcharge on parcels and luggage and increase in the rates of platform tickets. The surplus will, however, be wiped out as a result of some modifications in the proposals subsequently announced by the Railway Minister. The proposals are set out below.

Passenger Fares :

Passenger fares have been raised by levying a surcharge of 5 paise on each passenger ticket upto the value of Rs. 5, 10 paise on each ticket of the value between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 and 25 paise on each ticket of the value above Rs. 15. This raises the minimum third class fare to 20 paise; correspondingly the cost of a platform ticket is also raised to 20 paise. The charges for Third Class monthly season tickets have been raised by 25 paise and for First Class tickets by one Rupee. Charges for monthly Second Class season tickets (which are issued only on the non-suburban lines) have been increased by 40 paise. The Railway Minister stated that the proposals to increase passenger fares would be purely a temporary measure until Railways begin to

* The budget for 1967-68 had originally anticipated a surplus of Rs. 1·3 crores after taking credit for proposals for revision in passenger fares and freight rates. This was converted into a deficit of Rs. 1·8 crores as a result of some modifications in the proposals (costing Rs. 3·1 crores) announced in Parliament subsequently.

earn a surplus for feeding the Railway Development Fund. Sleeper accommodation in two-tier (hitherto Rs. 3.50 per night) and three-tier Third Class coaches (Rs. 3.50 per night for journeys upto 800 kilometres and free for journeys beyond 800 kilometres) would cost Rs. 4 per night, irrespective of distance ; the Railway Minister announced subsequently in the Lok Sabha that the charges for sleeper accommodation in three-tier sleeper berths would be Rs. 4 for the first night and Re. 1/- for every subsequent night. Charge for Second Class sleeper accommodation has been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per night.

Fares of Air-conditioned Class have been raised by 10 per cent. Air-conditioned chair cars of deluxe express are to be charged at Second Class fares.

Goods Freight Rates :

The existing supplementary charge of 10 per cent on parcels and luggage is raised to 20 per cent. The exemption from supplementary charge on fresh fruits, other than those moved in wagonloads and charged at much lower station-to-station rates has been removed so that they would in future bear full supplementary charge. Milk, newspapers and fresh vegetables would continue to enjoy exemption so as to avoid increase in their prices. It was decided to increase supplementary charge on goods freight from 3 per cent to 6 per cent in the case of foodgrains and from 6 per cent to 9 per cent in the case of all other goods. Postal, military and Railway materials and stores other than coal are exempt as hitherto.

Railway Funds:

The aggregate balances in the Railway Funds (the Railway Reserve Fund, the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the Pension Fund and the Development Fund) at the end of 1968-69 are placed at Rs. 161.4 crores as against Rs. 149.1 crores at the end of 1967-68—an increase of Rs. 12.3 crores. The increase is wholly due to net accretion of Rs. 7.3 crores to the Pension Fund and of Rs. 5.5 crores (mainly on account of interest on balances) to the Depreciation Reserve Fund. Balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund had stood at Rs. 63.2 crores at the end of 1965-66. As mentioned earlier, the Railway deficits during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were financed entirely by drawing down these balances. As a result, the balances in the Fund came down to Rs. 21.3 crores at the end of 1967-68, and are placed still lower at Rs. 20.8 crores at the end of 1968-69. The Railway Development Fund (to which Railway surplus is credited) had a balance of Rs. 30.1 crores at the end of 1965-66. During 1966-67, there being no Railway surplus, expenditure chargeable to this Fund was met entirely by drawing down the balances which came down to Rs. 3.4 crores. The whole of this was drawn upon during 1967-68, but, as this was inadequate to meet expenditure chargeable to the Fund, loan to the extent of Rs. 19.0 crores was obtained from General Revenues ; a further loan of Rs. 20.2 crores was proposed to be obtained during 1968-69 for a similar purpose.

Railway Development Programme :

Reflecting the slackness in the economy as well as the strained resources position of Railways and foreign exchange constraints, the capital expenditure on works, rolling stock and machinery has been progressively pruned. Expenditure which had amounted to Rs. 363.7 crores in 1965-66 was brought down to Rs. 278.4 crores in 1966-67. Although the budget estimates for 1967-68 provided for an outlay of Rs. 305.0 crores, it was reduced to Rs. 286.1 crores in the revised estimates. This reduction followed rephasing of certain works consistent with the latest traffic requirements and a reduction in the procurement programme of imports and indigenous materials. For the budget year, the expenditure has been further reduced to Rs. 272.0 crores. Railways' own resources available to finance the expenditure for 1968-69 are placed at Rs. 122.5 crores or 45 per cent as against Rs. 118.7 crores (or 41 per cent) during 1967-68.

CHAPTER VI : TRADE AND TARIFF DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in Exchange Control

During the year, the main developments in the sphere of exchange control pertained to the release of foreign exchange for educational purposes, being relaxed somewhat, and the grant of emigration facilities, being tightened further. Certain consequential changes were also effected following the devaluation of the pound sterling. These developments are detailed below.

In *April 1967*, the amount of exchange to be released to students going to the U.K. and the continent of Europe was raised from £ 600 per annum, inclusive of fees, to £ 600 per annum plus the actual fees. Further, the duration for which exchange was to be released was also raised from four to five years in cases where the student desired to take up a Ph.D course in addition to a degree course.

The exchange facilities granted to holders of B.Sc. degree with 60 per cent marks for taking up degree courses in approved technical subjects other than engineering subjects were extended in *May 1967* to cover degree courses in engineering.

The minimum marks prescribed for the release of exchange to holders of engineering degrees proceeding abroad for taking up degree courses in approved engineering subjects was lowered from 60 per cent to 55 per cent in *April 1967*. In *June 1967*, engineering degree holders with 60 per cent marks were made eligible for the grant of exchange facilities for taking up degree courses in any of the other technical subjects also. Uniformity was brought about in *October 1967* when all engineering degree holders with 54.5 per cent marks and above were considered eligible for taking up any of the approved technical/ engineering subjects.

All imports and exports, whether direct or indirect from and to Portugal were prohibited in *September 1967* and authorised dealers were instructed not to enter into any transaction involving remittances to or from Portugal in respect of imports and exports.

Following the change in the par value of the pound sterling on *November* 18, *1967*, the *maximum* and *minimum* rates for buying and selling sterling by the Reserve Bank from/to authorised dealers (under Section 40 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1964) were revised respectively from £ 4.8095238 to £ 5.6111111 per Rs. 100/- and from £ 4.7142858 to £ 5.5000001 per Rs. 100/-. In accordance with these changes, the actual rates at which the Reserve Bank bought and sold sterling were also revised with effect from November 20, 1967. The buying rate for delivery within six months (including spot) was changed from £ 4.7619 to £ 5.5556 per Rs. 100/- and the selling rate for ready delivery from £ 4.7467 to £ 5.5380 per Rs. 100/- (forward sales were discontinued on June 10, 1966). The rates prescribed by the Reserve Bank for purchase and sale of sterling notes by authorised dealers and money changers for their transactions with the public were also revised respectively from Rs. 20.75 to Rs. 17.72 per £ 1 and from Rs. 21.25 to Rs. 18.25 per £ 1.

In *December 1967*, it was decided to permit withdrawals from the National Defence Remittance Scheme Special Accounts held by non-residents of Indian origin for investment in public/private limited companies in India on the following conditions, namely, (*a*) neither the capital nor the profits earned would be allowed to be repatriated and all amounts due to the non-resident investor would be credited to his National Defence Remittance Scheme Special Account ; and (b) where the investment was in a resident private limited company Indian participation should be progressively increased to at least 49 per cent within a period of, say, five years.

The emigration facilities hitherto granted to members of the Anglo-Indian community were withdrawn in *January 1968*. However, it was decided to give exceptional consideration to those who had entered into definite

commitments prior to February 1, 1968 in anticipation of the actual emigration from the country. An annual ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs was instituted for total remittances by emigrant Indian nationals including Anglo-Indians. This ceiling covered the initial transfers, subsequent instalments of capital transfer as also remittances of income. Applications for grant of emigration facilities within this ceiling are considered by the Bank provided the applicant has compelling reasons for leaving the country and settling abroad, and where the denial of the facility is likely to cause undue hardship.

In *February, 1968*, the emigration facilities hitherto granted to Indian Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel were withdrawn and it was decided to consider requests for emigration facilities from them also, only on grounds of hardship as in the case of other Indians. However, consideration would be given to cases where definite commitments had been entered into prior to March 1, 1968 in anticipation of emigration to Israel.

In order to prevent leakage of foreign exchange the Cabinet Committee on Tourism and Transport recommended that the present list of authorised money-changers should be reviewed and the number of money-changers reduced by one-third. Accordingly, the policy regarding the issue and renewal of money-changers' licences was revised in *March 1968*. Under the modified arrangements, the existing licences would be allowed to continue only if the foreign exchange purchased/accepted by the licence holder during a year exceeded $ 10,000 or its equivalent and fresh licences would be issued only against an undertaking from the applicant that he would secure a minimum foreign exchange receipt of $ 10,000 or its equivalent per annum.

With a view to facilitating expeditious disposal of applications for passage clearance and travel abroad (including travel for higher studies/training) the Bank opened on *April 1, 1968*, Exchange Control Cells at Bangalore, (State of Mysore), Hyderabad (State of Andhra Pradesh), Jaipur (State of Rajasthan) Nagpur (State of Madhya Pradesh and Vidharbha region of State of Maharashtra) and Patna (State of Bihar) to process the applications from residents in the several areas indicated in the parentheses.

Developments in Trade Policy

The trade policy during the year continued to be production-oriented with greater emphasis on cost reduction and diversification of products. Besides modifying the various export promotion measures taken in the preceding year after the devaluation of the rupee in 1966, a few fiscal and other measures were announced during the current year mainly with a view to increasing the marketing competence of export products particularly the new ones. The import liberalisation policy followed after the devaluation in respect of 59 priority industries was continued. The licensing procedure was, however, simplified so as to enable the priority industries to obtain licences as and when required.

The export duties on a number of items were reduced with a view to increasing the competitiveness of Indian goods (vide Statement 91). The main duty reductions were effected partly to offset the exchange rate adjustments made by India's important competitors in the foreign markets following the devaluation of sterling. The duties on jute manufactures, tea and coir yarn were reduced while those on leather were abolished. The rates of cash assistance on a number of selected non-traditional products with a substantial export potential were also enhanced during the year. A new feature of the cash assistance scheme was the linking of additional assistance to export performance. The registered exporters of specified items would be eligible to claim additional cash assistance varying from 2.5 per cent to 10 per cent for their total exports provided the f.o.b. value of their exports during the twelve months from March 1, 1968 to February 28, 1969 exceeded by at least 10 per cent the level of the preceding twelve months (vide Appendix III). With a view to encouraging exploration of export markets, the Central Government budget for 1968-69 provided for an Export Market Development Allowance to the tax payers (other than foreign companies) at the rate of one and one-third of the revenue expenditure incurred for that purpose. At the same time, the rules for blanket release of foreign exchange to exporters were liberalised. Thus, (i) the minimum limit to qualify for obtaining blanket permits of foreign exchange was

reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs of exports per year in the case of non-traditional goods and traditional goods, respectively, as against the previous requirements of Rs. 100 lakhs in the case of tea and jute goods, Rs. 20 lakhs for non-traditional goods and Rs. 50 lakhs for all other items; and (ii) the amount of foreign exchange released under the liberalised scheme would be available not only to cover expenditure on business travels abroad but also for certain other approved items of expenditure like market studies, advertising, etc. The export houses recognised by the Government of India would also be eligible to obtain grant-in-aid for an increasing range of activities relating to the promotion of marketing efficiency and overseas market research ; the scale of assistance has also been liberalised. Further, in order to step up exports of Indian technical know-how, provision was made in the budget to exempt from taxes the whole of the income earned by Indian companies through the supply of technical know-how and technical services to foreign countries. The budget also provided for (i) grant of higher development rebate at 35 per cent of the cost of the new equipment to the manufacturers of vegetable oils and oil cakes through the solvent extraction process, and of processed fish and fish products in order to help modernisation of the plants and (ii) enhancement of excise duties on jute goods and unmanufactured tobacco to curb domestic consumption.

During the year the coverage of the quality control and pre-shipment inspection was further extended. Several additional items including footwear, electric fans, electric cables and conductors, sewing machines, diesel engines, power-driven pumps, automobile spares, components and ancillaries, a few varieties of paints and allied products, coir yarn and certain specified items of coir door mats were brought under the purview of the scheme. Action was also initiated to bring under quality control hessian bags and certain types of jute sacking cloth. Besides extending the coverage of the scheme to new commodities, steps were also taken for the consolidation and stabilisation of the inspection system in respect of commodities which have already been brought under the system of quality control and pre-shipment inspection. Further, a detailed scheme for pre-shipment inspection of dried fish exports from India to Ceylon was worked out in consultation with the Marine Products Export Promotion Council, the State Trading Corporation of India and the concerned exporters. The scheme was introduced with effect from April 1, 1967 on the basis of specifications agreed upon between the State Trading Corporation and the Co-operative Whole-seller Establishment, Ceylon.

In conformity with the export promotion policy and consistent with the requirements of the economy there was progressive relaxation during the year in the control over exports of certain items while several other items were brought under control (vide Appendix III).

The erstwhile Board of Trade held one meeting during the year. Besides reviewing, among others, the trend in India's foreign trade and the export promotion measures, the results of the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations, and the report of the Working Group on Export Credit and Finance, the meeting discussed rationalisation and simplification of the advisory and the institutional structure in regard to India's foreign trade. The Board was later reconstituted on January 1, 1968. The reconstituted Board consists of 30 members and is headed by the Union Minister for Commerce ; the Commerce Secretary would function as its executive Vice Chairman. The reconstituted Board would mainly deal with problems and policies relating to development of the country's internal and external commerce and make recommendations to the Government from time to time on (i) expansion of production having a bearing on import savings and export earnings, (ii) product development and adaptation with a view to expanding overseas sales, (iii) improvements in marketing mechanism and media including the extension of state trading, (iv) provision of commercial services for the benefit of the commercial community and (v) adoption of sound trading practices with a view to safeguarding the interests of the consumers. After its reconstitution, the Board held a meeting on January 24, 1968 in which two sub-committees were set up; one to make suggestions for macro and micro planning for export and the other to make suggestions for incorporation in the Export Policy Resolution of the Government.

The Export-Import Advisory Council whose term expired on December 31, 1967 was replaced by an Advisory Council on Trade with effect from January 1, 1968. The Council would meet twice a year and would mainly consider problems relating to the expansion of exports, the regulation of imports, the operation of import and export trade controls, the working of commercial services with particular reference to export marketing and export assistance and the organisation and expansion of the export sector of the economy.

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade continued to pursue its varied activities covering Training, Marketing Research and General Research. It organised a number of training programmes at various centres in India to impart intensive training in subjects like 'International Trade', 'Overseas Marketing Research,' 'Overseas Salesmanship', 'Export Techniques', etc. With a view to providing guidelines to industry and trade as well as to the Government for effectively dealing with the various elements of cost of production and for designing a cost reduction machinery for continuous watch on the cost behaviour as well as for initiating measures for cost reduction, the Institute organised a Workshop on Cost Reduction during the year. Apart from organizing a number of seminars, the Institute undertook several research projects, commodity studies and export potential surveys of some of the states.

The State Trading Corporation (STC) continued to play an important role in the diversification of India's export trade. So far it has introduced 108 new items of exports in 41 countries. The export programme of the Corporation falls into 5 main groups (i) railway equipment, (2) engineering goods including machine tools and manufactures of small industries, (3) chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, (4) consumer goods including leather footwear and components, wigs, wiglets and other human hair, woollen knitwear and textiles and (5) agricultural and marine products.

The total volume of direct trade handled by the STC in 1967-68 aggregated Rs. 160 crores (provisional). Although the value of overall exports handled by it during the year under review is not yet available, it is likely to be around Rs. 35 crores as compared with Rs. 31 crores in 1966-67. The Corporation made further progress in the export of railway stock extending its sales to the countries like the U.S.S.R., Thailand, Ceylon, Burma and South Korea. The new orders secured by the Corporation during the year related to the supply of 2000 wagons to the U.S.S.R. by 1969-70 and 1100 wagons to South Korea. The number of wagons to be supplied to the U.S.S.R. would be gradually raised to 10,000 a year during the next 10 years. Besides, it also secured small orders for wagons from Burma, Ceylon and Thailand. Through persistent efforts the Corporation was also successful in introducing various kinds of machine tools in countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, West Germany, Burma, Libya and Iran. It also concluded contracts for export of footwear valued at Rs. 4.7 crores to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Bulgaria, G.D.R., Czechoslovakia and Hungary. On the import side, the STC continued to arrange for imports of capital goods, industrial raw materials and certain scarce commodities required for the country's economic development. As part of export promotion drive, the Corporation took part in trade fairs and exhibitions held at Montreal (Canada), Gothenburg (Sweden), Moscow, Barcelona (Spain), Poznan (Poland), Izmir (Turkey), Lima (Peru), Sydney (Australia), Djakarta (Indonesia) and Bombay (International Tourist Fair).

The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) continued to expand its trading activities during the year under review. Exports of iron ore by the MMTC during January-September 1967 were 6.20 million tonnes valued at Rs. 39.0 crores as against 5.77 million tonnes valued at Rs. 26.6 crores during the corresponding period of 1966. Exports of manganese ore by the Corporation during 1967 (January-September) were, however, lower at 0.73 million tonnes valued at Rs. 8.1 crores as compared with 0.91 million tonnes valued at Rs. 8.6 crores during the corresponding period of 1966. The decline in this case was mainly due to the dislocation following the Suez crisis and the general recession in the steel industry in Western Europe and the U.S.A. The release of high grade manganese ore by the Com-

modity Credit Corporation of the U.S.A. from their stock-pile also affected adversely the demand for Indian manganese ore. The Corporation's imports during the year included certain non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc, lead, tin, aluminium wire rods and nickel as also pig iron and certain categories of steel.

The *import policy* for the year 1967-68 announced on May 1, 1967 was made need-based and production-oriented and provided for the continuation of priority treatment for 59 specified industries. The licensing procedure was simplified with a view to enabling these industries to meet their import requirements on a continuing basis. The priority industries and small scale industries producing the same goods would not be subject to any fixed dates or periods for submitting applications for import licences for raw materials, components and spares. The existing units in these industries could apply for licences for raw materials, components and spares, covering approximately six months requirements, after utilising previous set of licences by opening letters of credit to the extent of 90 per cent of the value of licence or by actual importation to the extent of 60 per cent of the value of licence.* For industries, not included in the priority list, the import licensing procedure was similarly simplified but in their case the issue of additional licences was subject to exchange availability.

Among the commodities which were placed under the open general licence introduced after the devaluation of the rupee in June 1966 for the import of raw materials required by certain export industries (see Report on Currency and Finance, 1966-67 Page No. 127), jute was taken off after March 31, 1967. Imports of spare parts of certain essential machinery which had been freely licensable under aid in the previous year were placed under special general licence and it was decided to consider applications for licences for imports of these parts from rupee payment countries. However, banned or restricted items were not covered by this facility.

The policy of issuing replenishment import licences to actual users against exports made by registered exporters was continued. In August 1967, the policy was made applicable to exports from the Kandla Free Trade Zone. In September 1967, it was decided to grant advance licences to registered manufacturer-exporters, for the import of raw materials, etc., for executing specific export orders secured from overseas buyers.

The licensing policy for established importers was further rationalised. The basic period for the purposes of calculating the quota was changed uniformly to the five years of the Third Five-Year Plan *i.e.* 1961-62 to 1965-66 instead of various periods that were operative in the past.

Under the import policy announced on May 1, 1967 the import of art-silk yarn was canalised through the State Trading Corporation. Subsequently in November 1967, the import of wool raw, wool tops and all synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyester fibre were canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

Several items were taken off the list of permissible items for imports in view of their availability from domestic production.

The Union Budget for 1968-69 stepped up the import duties on (i) whisky, brandy and a few other alcoholic drinks, (ii) cloves, cassia and cinnamon, (iii) chemicals (excluding those required for manufacture of drugs and medicines), plastics, synthetic resins and miscellaneous items not otherwise specified in the Customs Tariff (excluding carbon black, red phosphorous and other goods already exempted), (iv) steel ingots and alloy steels (as are not used in the manufacture of small tools) and (v) high silicon steel sheets (other than grain-oriented). (Details of the general import policy and announcements in regard to selected individual items are given in Appendix IV)

Tariff Commission

In 1967-68, the Tariff Commission completed† three price inquiries, relating to

* With the closure of the Suez Canal actual importation got delayed. An alternative stipulation was, therefore, introduced in September 1967 providing for the issue of fresh licences after the utilisation of existing ones to the extent of 70 per cent by way of shipment.

† An inquiry is considered to be complete only after Government's decision on the report is published.

(i) antimony, (ii) raw rubber and (iii) coal/coke, washed coal and washery by-products.

As regards tariff inquiries, the Commission could not complete the inquiry regarding continuation of protection to dyestuff industry which was due to expire on December 31, 1967. Pending the completion of inquiry, the Commission recommended the extension of protection to dyestuff industry, by another year *i.e.* upto December 31, 1968, which was accepted by the Government.

In connection with the price inquiries, the Government accepted the recommendations of the Commission regarding the fixation of fair selling price for antimony. For raw rubber the recommendation regarding the price to be retained by the growers was also accepted by the Government. However, the Government considered that small growers of rubber needed some immediate support to improve their economic viability and, therefore, recommended cash subsidy to small growers. The Government also decided to appoint a committee to study the economies of small holdings of rubber and to suggest measures to improve the efficiency and to contribute to the stability of the sector. The recommendation regarding the reduction of cess on rubber was not accepted by the Government, while that relating to bringing the rehabilitation allowance given for replantation in Kanyakumari District, on par with that in the rest of the Madras State, was referred to the Government of Madras. The recommendation regarding the replantation cost was being examined by the Government. In connection with the inquiry regarding the price structure of coal/coke, washed coal and washery by-products, the Government announced that some of the recommendations related to or had a bearing on prices of coal and soft coke. The Government have, however, decontrolled the prices of all coal and soft coke with effect from July 24, 1967.

Details of the Tariff Commission's recommendations and Government's action thereon are given in Appendix V.

Trade Agreements and Trade and Payments Arrangements

Trade agreements and trade and payments arrangements continued to play a significant role in expanding India's foreign trade and forging closer economic ties. Apart from the tripartite agreement with the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia, fresh trade agreements were entered into during the year with Brazil, Finland, Mongolia and the Philippines. Earlier trade agreements with some of the other countries were extended for further periods. In accordance with the existing trade and payments agreements with the East European and a few other countries annual trade arrangements with this group of countries were also made during the year.

Details in respect of the trade agreements/arrangements entered into during 1967-68 are furnished in Appendix VI.

With a view to strengthening mutual economic co-operation, increasing trade exchanges among the participating countries and to contributing to the development of inter-regional trade among developing countries, a five-year Trade Expansion and Economic Co-operation Agreement between India, the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia was concluded during the year. The agreement provides that each of the participating countries would accord special tariff concession of 50 per cent to imports from the other two countries in respect of a 'Common List' of items which includes over 500 products. The reduction would be effected in two stages ; a 40 per cent cut will be effected in the Most-Favoured Nation clause rate in the twelve months beginning April 1, 1968 and a further 10 per cent cut thereafter. In August 1967, India also concluded an agreement with Ceylon to provide Suppliers' credit of Rs. 5 crores to the latter to enable it to import Indian goods such as electrical and telecommunication equipments, industrial machinery and machine tools, commercial vehicles, earth moving machinery and construction equipments. Fresh trade agreements were signed with Brazil, Finland, Mongolia and Philippines in order to develop and strengthen trade and economic relations with these countries. The existing agreements with France, Greece, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia were extended for further periods. Annual trade arrangements with Iraq and Iran were finalised within the framework of the agreements with these countries.

Trade arrangements with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the U.A.R. and the U.S.S.R. were also finalised within the framework of the existing trade and payments agreements with these countries, while trade arrangements with Afghanistan, East Germany (GDR), North Korea and Yugoslavia were extended for further periods. An important feature of these trade arrangements is the provision made for augmenting trade turnover between the participant countries by widening the range of items as well as increasing the volume of products taking into account the production requirements of their economies. Accordingly, non-traditional items in the engineering and chemical categories and manufactured and semi-manufactured goods continued to figure on an increasing scale in India's export list in the trade arrangements during the year.

Further, a supplementary to the technical co-operation agreement was signed with West Germany providing for technical assistance for identifying Indian engineering products for West German markets.

An event of importance in the sphere of international trade was the holding of the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at New Delhi, during February-March 1968. The agenda for the Conference was drawn up at the fifth session of the Trade and Development Board held during August-September 1967. The different participant groups had held some preparatory meetings. Thus the developing countries met in Algiers in October 1967 and formulated a charter of demands known as Charter of Algiers. Similar meetings were also held both by the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and by the socialist countries.

The main items on the agenda of the Conference were : commodity problems and policies ; expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries ; growth, development finance and aid ; problems of developing countries in regard to invisibles, including shipping and trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries. An important feature of this Conference was the recognition of the need for special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.

After eight weeks of deliberations, the Conference could pass a number of resolutions which only set forth recommendations and guidelines which would help the continuing machinery of the UNCTAD to evolve a work programme. As little was achieved that was worthwhile the Conference unanimously decided to report to the United Nations General Assembly that it had failed to reach any accord on many basic issues. The outcome fell far short of the demands of the developing countries as embodied in the Algiers Charter, with the result that there was disappointment among the developing countries. The achievements, if any, were in the nature of some conceptual gains and minor concessions, such as the acceptance of the principle of a generalised scheme of tariff preferences, aid target of 1 per cent of GNP by each developed country and the financial and technical assistance for development of shipping, insurance and tourism in developing countries.

Mention may be made of the twenty-fourth session of the Contracting Parties to the GATT which was held during November 1967. The highlights of this session were, the review of the operations of the GATT during the last 20 years and the adoption of a future work programme. The future programme for expansion of international trade envisaged a co-ordinated programme of work under three broad headings : (1) industrial products, (2) agricultural products and (3) trade of developing countries. In regard to the trade problems of developing countries, the Contracting Parties agreed that there was urgent need for additional positive measures for the expansion of trade and improvement in the trade position of these countries.

Reference was made in the last year's Report to the Kennedy Round negotiations which culminated in a compromise agreement in June 1967 providing for a phased programme of tariff cuts spread over 5 years ending on January 1, 1972. As a sequel to this agreement, the U.S. and several other major western countries have cut by one-fifth import tariffs on a wide range of manufacturing,

semi-manufacturing and agricultural products, effective January 1, 1968. In the meanwhile, the European Common Market has offered to advance by one year the one-fifth tariff cut originally scheduled to be made by the Community on January 1, 1970, while allowing the U.S. to postpone by one year a similar reduction due on January 1, 1969. This offer, however, was conditional on the U.S. refraining from any new protectionist moves and abolishing the American Selling Price system for certain chemicals by January 1, 1969. The U.K. also announced in May 1968 that her first instalment of tariff cuts under the Kennedy Round would be effective July 1, 1968 as planned.

For India, the results of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations involved both gains and losses ; the gains were in terms of reductions of duties by the U.S.A., the EEC, (European Economic Community), Japan, Nordic and a few other countries in which Indian products did not enjoy any preferential treatment. The losses were in countries like the U.K., Canada, New Zealand and Ireland where preferential advantages enjoyed by India would be abridged by a general scaling down of import duties. In purely quantitative terms it was estimated (on 1964-65 trade) that India would secure in non-preferential markets, tariff concessions on products valued at Rs. 196 crores while in preferential markets the exports of products accounting for Rs. 42 crores would be adversely affected.

The British application for membership of the European Economic Community made in May 1967, was supported by all the EEC members except France. The main reason for France's opposition appeared to be the British insistence on "all or nothing", with the result that little progress could be made. Towards end-May 1968, the EEC agreed on a common policy for dairy products and beef, as part of its agricultural policy coming into effect on July 1, 1968.

The Economic Mission of India in Brussels which maintains continuous contact with the Commission of the EEC countries as well as with their Governments, held negotiations during the year for determining the levels of exports of cotton textiles from India to the EEC countries. A quota of 7,800 tons (70 million yards or 64 million metres) a year for a period of 3 years beginning from October 1, 1967 was agreed upon. The quota is almost three and a half times India's exports to these countries in recent years.

The members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) gathered in May 1968 in London for their first ministerial meeting since France shut the doors on admitting new members to the EEC in December 1967. The emphasis of the EFTA meeting was on strengthening the ties among the members to face the unexpectedly lengthy period for which they would have to remain outside the EEC.

The twenty-fourth annual conference of the ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) was held in Canberra in April 1968. The main resolutions passed were on (i) the establishment of a trade promotion centre, (ii) studies on tariff structures, (iii) request for more funds from the U.N., and (iv) the pre-investment surveys for telecommunication links.

The Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of South-East Asia was also held in Singapore during April 1968. The Conference urged a speedy completion of the technical surveys on transport, establishment of a special fund by the Asian Development Bank to implement transportation projects and examination of the possibility of setting up the economic promotion centres for South-East Asia in the business centres of the world. The Conference also stressed that economic development funds administered by the Asian Development Bank should principally cater to the needs of South-East Asia and assistance should be on a most concessional basis.

The International Wheat Agreement of 1962 which was to expire in July 1968 was replaced by the International Grains Agreement. The Grains Agreement is more comprehensive in nature as it covers imports and exports of coarse grains in addition to wheat. The Agreement is valid for 3 years and is intended to facilitate the export and import of grains among member countries. Under one of the clauses of the Agreement, every importing country would be obliged to buy 70 per cent of its commercial purchases from the exporting members.

The International Coffee Agreement concluded at the U.N. Coffee Conference in 1962 was renewed in February 1968 for another five years. The Agreement contains new features, notably production goals and control, a diversification fund and a flexible system for quota adjustments. Under the renewed Agreement India's annual export quota has been raised from 21,600 tonnes to 25,380 tonnes.

The Cocoa Conference was convened during November-December 1967 and an agreement was reached only on a few problems, such as conversion factors and the definition of the quota year. In a resolution passed in UNCTAD-II, it was recommended that a world conference on cocoa should be convened before end-June 1968. In June 1968, however, only informal consultations were held in Geneva between the main cocoa producers and consumers. But no agreement was reached.

The U.N. Sugar Conference which met in Geneva in April-June 1968 for entering into an effective International Sugar Agreement decided to set up a special panel to study the question of fixation of export quotas. The next meeting of the Conference is expected to be held in London in September 1968 for the purpose.

CHAPTER VII : CURRENCY AND COINAGE

During 1967-68, currency in circulation expanded by Rs. 181.2 crores to Rs. 3,468.2 crores, the expansion during the year being slightly larger than that (Rs. 176.5 crores) in the previous year. Component-wise, while the increase in notes in circulation this year was considerably more than in the preceding year, that in small coins was lower. Circulation of rupee coins registered a decline of Rs. 0.8 crore in contrast to a rise of Rs. 15.8 crores in 1966-67. The quaternary alloy rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee and cupro-nickel four anna (scalloped) coins were demonetised with effect from April 1, 1968. Towards the close of the year, an agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Governments of Qatar and the Trucial States on the redemption of the rupee notes repatriated by these States in 1966-67.

Circulation of Notes and Coins:

Circulation of Notes : Notes in circulation registered an expansion of Rs. 174.2 crores (5.9 per cent) during the year which was larger compared to Rs. 153.4 crores (5.4 per cent) in 1966-67. Following the seasonal pattern, the circulation of notes* rose from Rs. 2,977 crores at the close of the previous year to Rs. 3,020 crores in May 1967 and, after declining to Rs. 2,852 crores by end-September, expanded steadily to Rs. 3,151 crores by the close of March 1968. The expansion of Rs. 174.2 crores in the total notes in circulation in 1967-68 was the net result of expansion in circulation of Rs. 2, Rs. 10, Rs. 100, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 denomination notes offset to some extent by the decline in the circulation of Rs. 5 and Rs. 1,000 denominations. These changes, however, did not bring about any appreciable shifts in the percentage share of each denomination in the total value of notes and coins in circulation except in the case of Rs. 100 notes. The proportion of Rs. 100 denomination in the total notes and coins in circulation was around 40 per cent during 1960-61 to 1963-64 ; it had declined to 34 per cent in 1964-65 largely due to a spurt in the circulation of Rs. 10 notes in that year. Again in 1965-66 and 1966-67 the share of Rs. 100 denomination rose to 40 per cent and in 1967-68 it rose further to 43 per cent. The proportionate share of Rs. 10,000 notes, which are used mostly for inter-bank transactions, remained at 0.2 per cent *i.e.*, around the level of the previous two years.

Circulation of Rupee Coins : During the year, circulation of rupee coins at Rs. 198.8 crores† the bulk of which comprises one-rupee notes issued by the Government of India, recorded a decline of Rs. 0.8 crore (or 0.4 per cent) in contrast to a rise of Rs. 15.8 crores (or 8.6 per cent) in the previous year.

Circulation of Small Coins : The circulation of small coins rose by Rs. 6.0 crores in 1967-68 as compared with Rs. 7.0 crores in 1966-67. The rise in decimal coins during the year at Rs. 6.4 crores was also smaller compared with Rs. 7.1 crores in the previous year. Denomination-wise, all except 5 paise coins, which rose by Rs. 0.4 crore as compared with Rs. 0.2 crore in the previous year, registered smaller increases, *viz.*, 50 paise coins by Rs. 1.5 crores, 25 paise coins by Rs. 1.4 crores, 3 paise coins by Rs. 0.6 crore, 2 paise coins by Rs. 0.5 crore and 1 paisa coins by Rs. 0.2 crore compared with Rs. 1.7 crores, Rs. 1.7 crores, Rs. 1.0 crore, Rs. 0.6 crore and Rs. 0.3 crore, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in circulation of 10 paise coins was of the same order as in the previous year.

Miscellaneous :

Redemption of Indian Currency Retired from Qatar and the Trucial States : A

* 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 in circulation in India has comprised of (i) Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940, (ii) quaternary silver rupees issued between December 1940 and June 1946, (iii) nickel rupees issued from June 1947 and (iv) pure nickel decimal rupees issued from July 2, 1962.

reference was made in the previous year's Report to the rupee notes returned from Qatar and the Trucial States totalling Rs. 12.88 crores. An agreement regarding the redemption of these notes was reached on March 24, 1968 between the Government of India and the Governments of the Gulf States of Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Sharjah, Ummal Qaiwan, Ras al Khaimah and Fujairah. Under the agreement, this amount is proposed to be treated as a loan from these Gulf States to the Government of India repayable by the latter in sterling beginning with a payment of 1/5th of the amount within 15 days of the date of the agreement and the remaining in 11 equal annual instalments commencing on January 1, 1969. The Government of India will pay interest at the rate of 5.5 per cent per annum on the outstanding liability in respect of the loan from time to time.

Demonetisation of Quaternary Coins : With effect from April 1, 1968 the quaternary alloy rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee and cupro-nickel four anna (scalloped) coins have been demonetised as per the notification No. F. 2(47)-C & C/64 dated October 16, 1967 of the Government of India. From April 1, 1968, these coins have ceased to be legal tender but they will be accepted upto September 30, 1968 at all offices of the Reserve Bank, all agency and sub-agency banks of the Reserve Bank conducting Government business and at all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries ; during this period, these coins will also be accepted at all Posts and Telegraph Offices and all Railway Offices for payment of dues. After September 30, 1968 and until further notice, these coins will continue to be legal tender at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Byculla, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, New Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur.

Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes: During 1967-68, 1,15,257 claims in respect of lost, destroyed and mutilated notes involving an amount of Rs. 153.6 lakhs were admitted at the Bank's offices as compared with 1,57,348 claims for an amount of Rs. 135.5 lakhs admitted in the preceding year. The payments made against these claims as well as those admitted in the preceding years stood at Rs. 133.0 lakhs as compared with Rs. 123.4 lakhs in the previous year.

Note Forgeries: The total number of forged notes including Government of India one-rupee notes, received by the Bank during the year was much larger at 4,947 than in the previous year (3,233) and consequently, the value in respect of these notes was higher at Rs. 74,369 compared with Rs. 40,482 in the preceding year. Denomination wise, substantial increases in forgeries were noticed in the case of notes of the denominations of Rs. 2, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100.

Coinage: During 1967-68, 1,845 million pieces of decimal coins of various denominations valued at Rs. 8.45 crores were minted as against 1,696 million pieces valued at Rs. 7.85 crores minted last year. The total mintage of decimal coins since their introduction in 1956-57 amounts to 15,575 million pieces valued at Rs. 85.30 crores. Pure nickel half-rupee Bhutan Coins (Tikchung) valued at Rs. 39.22 lakhs were also minted in 1967-68.

Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-nickel, Copper and Aluminium Coins: Uncurrent coins of the total value of Rs. 13 lakhs and current coins of the value of Rs. 58.5 lakhs were withdrawn from circulation during the year.

Counterfeit Coins : The number of counterfeit coins cut at treasuries and railway stations during 1967-68 was higher at 9,194 as against 6,563 in the preceding year but was substantially lower compared with 26,511 during 1965-66.

APPENDIX I. UNION GOVERNMENT BUDGET PROPOSALS, 1968-69*

A. DIRECT TAXES

I. CORPORATE TAXATION

(*i*) *Abolition of tax on excess dividend distribution:* Under the existing tax laws, domestic companies (other than companies which are under an obligation to distribute dividends upto the statutory percentage of their distributable income) distributing equity dividend in excess of 10 per cent of their paid-up equity capital have to pay an additional income tax at the rate of 7.5 per cent. It is proposed to discontinue this from the assessment year 1969-70.

(*ii*) *Reduction in the rate of surtax :* The rate of surtax on the net chargeable profits of companies is proposed to be reduced with effect from the assessment year 1969-70, by 10 percent, from 35 per cent to 25 per cent.

(*iii*) *Tax incentives for improving agricultural productivity and increasing supplementary food resources:*

a) In order to encourage expenditure on scientific research in the field of agriculture and in providing agricultural inputs and extension services to persons engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming, it is proposed to include, in the definition of the term 'scientific research' any activities for the extension of knowledge in those fields. Further, companies which use products of agriculture, animal husbandry or dairy or poultry-farming as raw material, or process such products will be eligible for a weighted deduction in the computation of their business profits; the deduction will be equal to one and one-fifth of the expenditure incurred after February 29, 1968, by the company or their approved agencies in providing agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, implements, pesticides and extension services. In computing the expenditure with reference to which the weighted deduction will be allowed, any amount received by the company in consideration of the goods, services or facilities provided by it will be excluded.

b) The seed processing industry is to be included in the list of priority industries for purposes of income tax. It is proposed to allow, from the assessment year 1969-70, a domestic company deriving profits from seed-processing industry, to deduct 8 per cent of such profits in computing its taxable income. A foreign company receiving dividend from a closely held Indian company will be entitled to a deduction of 80 per cent of such dividends. It is also proposed to grant a higher development rebate of 35 per cent of the cost of installation of new machinery or plant in such industry as against the general rate of 20 per cent.

c) Industries producing processed concentrates for cattle and poultry feed, processed (including frozen) fish and fish products and vegetable oils and oil cakes by the solvent extraction process from seeds other than cotton seed will also be entitled to the higher development rebate of 35 per cent on new machinery or plant.

(*iv*) *Incentives for exports :*

Grant of an Export Markets Development Allowance for promoting exports: Domestic companies and non-corporate tax payers resident in India who incur expenditure after February 29, 1968, to promote the sale, outside India, of any goods and services will be allowed a deduction equal to one and one-third of such qualifying expenditure.

Effective from the assessment year 1969-70, Indian companies will be allowed to deduct, in computing the taxable income, the whole of their income by way of dividends, royalties, fees, etc. from a foreign company in consideration of supply of technical know-how or technical services as against the present deduction of 60 per cent of such income.

II. PERSONAL INCOME TAXATION

(*i*) *Discontinuance of separate surcharges on earned and unearned income :* Under the existing law, unearned income (mainly income from investments in house property, shares, deposits etc.) from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 and over Rs. 50,000 are subject to surcharges of 20% and 25% respectively of the basic income tax thereon. Earned income over Rs. 1 lakh upto Rs. 2 lakhs attracts a surcharge of 5%, Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs 10% and over Rs. 3 lakhs 15% of the basic income tax. It is now proposed to discontinue from the assessment year 1969-70, the levy of separate surcharges in relation to earned and unearned incomes. However, it is proposed to raise the rate of basic income tax on incomes in the range of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakhs, from the current rate of 65 per cent to 70 per cent and on incomes over Rs. 2.5 lakhs from 65 per cent to 75 per cent. But a surcharge (corresponding to the existing special surcharge) of 10% of the basic income tax will continue. These changes will result in lowering the highest marginal rate of income tax (including the element of surcharge) attracted on income above Rs. 2.5 lakhs to 82.5 per cent from the existing highest marginal rate of 89.375 per cent on unearned income in the slab above Rs. 70,000 ; the maximum marginal rate on earned income in the slab over Rs. 3 lakhs will be 82.5 per cent as compared with the existing rate of 82.225 per cent.

(*ii*) *Abolition of spouse allowance in case of resident married individuals :* The existing tax provision entitles both the spouses to a tax relief in their individual assessment where the husband or wife has an independent taxable income. Under the new provision, neither of them will be entitled to tax relief on account of spouse allowance where both the spouses have independent taxable income.

(*iii*) *Standard deductions of expenditure on maintenance of conveyance :* The expenditure on maintenance and wear and tear of conveyances of various categories owned by salaried tax payers and used for the purpose of their employment, is deducted for the purpose of computing the taxable salary income. This is so far being done on the basis of an estimate by the income-tax officer at the time of regular assessment which renders it impossible to deduct the amount while computing the taxable income. This system is now proposed to be simplified by fixing standard deductions on each type of Indian made vehicles. The deductible amount in respect of motor cars varies with the salary income of the tax payer. Thus, the amount deductible is Rs. 150 per month where the gross salary income during the year does not exceed Rs. 15,000, Rs. 200 per month

* The Finance Bill embodying the tax proposals has been passed with certain modifications. The modifications are indicated at appropriate places.

where it is between Rs. 15,001 and Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 250 per month in the case of income above Rs. 25,000. For motor cycles and scooters the monthly deductible amount is Rs. 50, while for bicycle it is Rs. 5.

(*iv*) *Income from house property, extension of concession of full exemptions :* The existing tax provisions relating to the annual value of let out houses allow for deduction of the whole of the tax levied by a local authority in respect of house property built prior to April 1, 1950 and half of the amount of such taxes on houses built after March 31, 1950. The bill proposes to (*i*) extend the concession of full exemption to all house property in so far as the tax is borne by the owner irrespective of the date of completion of construction, (*ii*) include tax levied by state governments also in the deductible sum and (*iii*) allow deduction of interest payable on the mortgage of house property provided the funds raised by such mortgage are utilised for acquiring, constructing, repairing or renovating the property. These provisions will be effective from the assessment year 1969-70.

(*v*) *Refund of tax on provisional assessment :* Any excess amount of tax paid in advance or deducted at source is at present refunded only on completion of regular assessment. To avoid hardship due to delay in issue of refunds in cases where the completion of regular assessment is likely to be delayed it is now proposed to allow refund of tax on a provisional assessment made on the basis of the return of income and the accounts and documents accompanying it.

(*vi*) *Grant of credit for tax deducted at source to the beneficial owner of shares :* Under the existing system, credit for tax deducted at source from dividends on company shares is given only to the person in whose name the shares are registered in the books of the company, while dividend is taxable only in the hands of the beneficial owner of shares. It is now proposed to grant credit for such tax to the beneficial owners of the shares.

Tax exemptions on dividends of companies enjoying tax-holiday and tax concessions on inter-corporate dividends are now available only where shares stand registered in the name of persons owning shares. Under the new provision these tax concessions will be available to the owner of shares even where they are registered in the name of another person.

(*vii*) *Tax Credit Certificates—elimination of waiting period for refund :* Under the existing provisions, the amount due to assessees on account of the tax credit certificates is refunded after the expiry of 12 months from the date on which the certificate is produced before the Income Tax officer in most cases. The bill proposes to eliminate this waiting period and the amount due on the certificate will be adjusted against any tax liability of the certificate-holder existing on the date on which it is produced and the balance amount if any, will be refundable forthwith. This provision will be effective from 1st April, 1968.

(*viii*) *Liberalisation of the provisions for deduction of tax at source from interest other than interest on securities :* It is proposed to liberalise the existing provision for receipt of interest income without deduction of tax at source by (*i*) enlarging the class of officials and non-officials who are authorised to attest the declaration of the parties to the effect that they have no taxable income and (*ii*) exempting interest income credited by a firm to its partners and by a co-operative society to other societies from the provisions of the Act.

(*ix*) *Tax relief to totally blind resident individuals :* Effective from assessment year 1969-70, it is proposed to grant relief to blind individuals resident in India by way of allowing a straight reduction of Rs. 2,000 in the computation of their taxable income.

(*x*) *Interest income of non-resident individuals from non-resident accounts in a bank in India :* The existing provision of the Income Tax Act exempting interest income of a non-resident person from a non-resident account in any bank in India was intended to apply only to funds repatriable outside India. To achieve this, it is proposed to grant such exemption for interest income of a non-resident only from non-resident (external) account in any bank in India with effect from the assessment year 1969-70.

(*xi*) *Annuity Deposits :* It is proposed to discontinue the requirement under the Income Tax Act of making Annuity Deposits on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1969-70 and subsequent years.

(*xii*) *Exemption of the first Rs. 500 of dividend income:* It is proposed to exempt from Income tax, the first Rs. 500 of Indian company dividends. The exemption will apply even where the total dividend income of the tax payer during the year is more than Rs. 500. According to the present provisions, this exemption is available only in such cases where the total income from dividends does not exceed Rs. 500 during the year.

(*xiii*) *Tax concessions for encouraging personal savings through certain media :*

(*a*) *Public provident fund :* In order to encourage personal savings, contributions to and payments from the proposed Public provident fund, will be extended the same income tax concessions/exemptions as are available under the Provident Fund Act, 1925. (The amount outstanding to the credit of an individual in the Public provident fund will also be exempt from wealth tax.)*

(*b*) *Five-year fixed deposits :* It is proposed to exempt from income tax, interest on deposits in the proposed five-year fixed deposits with the Government.

III. Co-operative Societies

Discontinuance of ordinary surcharge : In the context of the discontinuance of the levy of separate surcharges on earned and unearned income in the field of personal income taxation, it is proposed to discontinue the ordinary surcharge on co-operative societies, leviable at 6¼ per cent of the basic income tax on their income in the slab over Rs. 25,000. A surcharge corresponding to the special surcharge, at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic income tax has, however, been provided for. The marginal rate of income tax on the incomes of co-operative societies in the slab over Rs. 25,000 is to be reduced to 40 per cent from the existing 41 per cent.

IV. Local Authorities

Merging the element of surcharge with the basic rate of income tax : The bill provides for merging in the basic rate of income tax of 45 per cent, the element of surcharge of 10 per cent thereon and to prescribe a new rate of basic income tax in the round figure of 50 per cent. There will be a further levy of a surcharge, corresponding to the existing special surcharge at the rate of 10 per cent of basic income tax.

V REGISTERED FIRMS

Abolition of rebate of tax to partners : The present system of granting a rebate of tax on the proportionate amount of the tax borne by a registered firm on its income, is to be replaced by the new provision of allowing deduction of the tax borne by the registered firm in determining the individual shares of partners in its income ; and partners are taxable on shares so determined. In the context of this change, in order to maintain the present level of incidence of tax on registered firm and its partners taken together, it is proposed to revise upwards the rate of basic income tax on registered firms in the slab of Rs. 50,001-Rs. 1 lakh from the current rate of 8 per cent to 12 per cent and on incomes in the slab over Rs. 1 lakh from the present 12 per cent to 20 per cent. There is no change in the rates of basic income tax upto Rs. 50,000 or in the rates of ordinary and special surcharges in the case of registered firms.

VI CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Enlargement of definition of 'short-term' capital gains : It is proposed to enlarge the scope of 'short-term' capital gains by providing that gains arising from sale or transfer of any capital asset held by the tax payer for not more than 24 months (as against the present 12 months), prior to the date of the sale or transfer will be treated as capital gains relating to short-term capital assets and chargeable to tax as ordinary income.

VII WEALTH TAX

(*i*) *Increase in the rate of wealth tax on higher slabs :* The rates of ordinary wealth tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families in the slabs of net wealth above Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed to be increased with effect from assessment year 1969-70, from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent in the slab of wealth between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs and from 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent in the slab of wealth over Rs. 20 lakhs.

(*ii*) *Tax exemption of the beneficial owners of securities :* Exemption from wealth-tax in respect of the value of securities issued under the small savings schemes of the Central Government will, from the assessment year 1969-70, be available to the beneficial owner, irrespective of in whose name the securities are held.

(*iii*) *Exemption of amounts outstanding in provident funds for computing net wealth :* Any amount standing in the name of an individual in any provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the official gazette, will be exempted in computing the net wealth of the individual for tax purpose.

VIII MEASURES TO CURB LAVISH EXPENDITURE AND TAX EVASION

(*i*) As per the existing income tax rules the maximum deductible amount of entertainment expenditure in business and profession is Rs. 30,000. These limits are circumvented through entertainment undertaken out of entertainment allowance or 'expense account' operated by employees. To prevent this, such expenditure is proposed to be brought within the limit of deductible expenditure of Rs. 30,000. (This will have effect from the assessment year 1968-69).

The deductible expenditure in providing perquisites, benefits or amenities to higher-paid employees is at present limited to 20 per cent of the basic salary of such employees in the case of companies. This provision is to be extended to non-corporate employees also. Further, depreciation allowance and maintenance expenditure in respect of any assets provided by the employer free of charge or on a concessional basis will also be brought within the purview of this limit. It is also proposed to lay down an alternative monetary limit of Rs. 1,000 per month for each employee over the deductible amount of expenditure incurred by the employer in providing perquisites, benefits or amenities to its higher-paid employees. This will be effective from the assessment year 1969-70.

In computing the profits of the business or profession no deduction will be allowed for business or professional payments to specified categories of persons (broadly the tax payer's relatives or associate concerns, directors and partners) beyond limits considered reasonable ; the reasonableness of expenditure is to be judged having regard to the fair market value of goods, services or facilities or the legitimate needs of the business or profession or the benefit derived by the tax payer from the expenditure. This will have effect for and from the assessment year 1968-69.

Further, payments made in amounts exceeding Rs. 2,500 after a date to be notified later, will be allowed as a deduction only if made by crossed cheques or crossed bank drafts. However, in certain special cases where facilities for payment by cheque or bank draft are not available, the provision for disallowance will not operate.

(*ii*) *Reduction in the time limit for completion of original assessment of income tax :* In order to expedite the disposal of income tax assessments, it is proposed to reduce the existing time limit of 4 years for completion of assessments in original proceedings to two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. As a corollary to this the time limit for claiming refund also will be reduced to 2 years. This will take effect from the assessment year 1969-70. The time limit for completion of assessment and for claiming refunds in respect of assessment year 1968-69 would also be reduced to 3 years from 4 years.

(*iii*) *Stepping up of penalty for concealment of income :* Penalty under the Income Tax Act, for concealment of income is raised from the present (minimum) 20 per cent and (maximum) 150 per cent of the income tax sought to be avoided to an amount equal to 100 per cent (minimum) and 200 per cent (maximum) of the amount of concealed income.

(*iv*) *Punishment for default in deducting tax at source :* Effective from April 1, 1968, persons who default, without reasonable cause or excuse, in the statutory obligation to deduct tax at source and pay to the credit of the government, will be liable, on conviction before a court, to rigorous imprisonment upto six months and also to a fine which will be not less than an amount of 15 per cent per annum of the tax in default; the penalty at present is a fine upto Rs. 10 for every day during which the default continues.

(*v*) *Stepping up of penalty for concealment of wealth :* It is proposed to step up, with effect from April 1, 1968, the minimum penalty imposable for concealment of wealth from the present 20 per cent of wealth tax sought to be avoided to the amount of the concealed wealth and the maximum penalty from one and a half times of tax sought to be avoided to twice the amount of the concealed wealth. The onus of proof in penalty proceedings will be shifted from the revenue official to the tax payer only when the margin of difference between wealth assessed and wealth returned exceeps 25 per cent against 20 per cent as hitherto.

B. INDIRECT TAXES

(Rupees Crores)

Item	Basic Rate of Duty		Additional Revenue (+) or Loss (—) during one full year (Rs. crores)
	Existing (Rs. if not otherwise specified)	Proposed (Rs. if not otherwise specified)	
1	2	3	4
I. Union Excise Duties			
A. *By Bill*			
1. *Confectionery and chocolates manufactured with the aid of power*	Nil	0.80 per kg.	+2.40
(Total exemption from duty will be granted to units clearing 20 tonnes of confectionery in any financial year while in respect of units whose annual production does not exceed 40 tonnes, the first 20 tonnes cleared will also be exempted from this duty).			
2. *Unmanufactured tobacco :*			
(i) Flue-cured, used in the manufacture of			
(a) Cigarettes	3.20 per kg.	3.50 per kg.	
(b) Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes	25.00 „	27.50 „	
(c) Not otherwise specified	2.25 „	2.50 „	
(ii) Other than flue-cured:			
(a) Used in manufacture of cigarettes or smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes	2.60 „	2.85 „	+6.36
(b) Others not used for above items and 'bidis'	1.60 „	1.75 „	
(iii) Other than flue-cured and not otherwise specified	2.25 „	2.50 „	
(iv) Stalk	0.22 „	0.25 „	
(Additional duty of excise in lieu of sales-tax and special excise duty of 20 per cent of basic duty will continue. The present concessional rate of basic duty on dust of tobacco will also continue).			
3. *Jute manufactures*			
(i) Hessians	375.00 per tonne	450.00 per tonne	+4.02
(ii) Others	175.00 „	250.00 „	
(The existing special excise duty of 10 % of basic duty will continue.)			
4. *Textile fabrics like artificial leather cloth, rexine etc.*	Nil	25% *ad valorem* (basic)	+1.52
5. *Embroidery manufactured with the aid of power*	Nil	20% „	+2.40
(The subsequent concession announced by the Finance Minister provides for the levy of duty on the basis of tariff values with option to the manufacturer to compound the levy at a rate per machine per shift.)			
6. *Refrigerating and Airconditioning machinery and parts :*			
(i) Refrigerators, etc.	20% *ad valorem*	30% *ad valorem*	+2.40
(ii) Air-conditioners, etc.			
(iii) Parts thereof	30% „	40% „	
(The existing special excise duty of 33⅓ per cent of the basic duty will continue. The Finance Minister later announced some relief in excise duty chargeable on components of air conditioning machinery and plant intended for the setting up of cold storages as a result of which the total incidence of duty on the cost of a complete cold storage plant for the preservation of perishable foods will come down to the level existing before March 1, 1968).			

Item	Basic Rate of Duty		Additional Revenue (+) or Loss (—) during one full year (Rs. crores)
	Existing (Rs. if not otherwise specified)	Proposed (Rs. if not otherwise specified)	
1	2	3	4
7. *Parts of wireless receiving sets :*			
(i) Electronic valves & tubes	Nil	5.00 each (Effective rate Rs. 3.00 each)	+2.90
(ii) Transistors and semi-conductor diodes	Nil	5.00 each (effective rate Re. 1.00 each)	
8. *Steel furniture made with the help of power*	Nil	20% *ad valorem*	+3.00
(Exemption from duty will be given to small units upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000 cleared in any financial year ; in the case of units whose annual production does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs, the first Rs. 50,000 of clearances will also be similarly exempted from duty).			
9. *Crown corks*	Nil	0.01 each	+1.50
10. *Diesel oil, not otherwise specified*	195.00 per tonne (effective rate Rs. 106.10)	168.25 per kilo litre (effective rate Rs. 91.55)	No revenue effect; it is only a conversion of the rates from weight to volume.
11. *Furnace oil*	80.00 per tonne (effective rate Rs. 49.55)	75.45 per kilo litre (effective rate Rs. 46.75)	
12. *Mineral Products*			

	Additional Rate of Duty		Additional Revenue (+) or Loss (—) during one full year (Rs. crores)
	Existing (Rs.)	Proposed (Rs.)	
(i) Motor spirit	165.00 per kl.	200.00 per kl.	+10.13
(ii) Refined diesel oil and vaporising oil	250.00 ,,	400.00 ,,	
(iii) Diesel oil not otherwise specified	150.00 per tonne	129.45 ,,	
(iv) Furnace oil	60.00 ,,	56.60 ,,	
(v) All products described in item No. 11A of the First Schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944	300.00 ,,	500.00 per tonne	

Note : The ceiling rates fixed under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 have been found inadequate as the over-recoveries in the hands of the oil companies which have to be appropriated to the Consolidated Fund of India through additional excise duties require a higher rate of levy than at present. Hence this revision. The present rates of duty in respect of kerosene and asphalt and bitumen remain unchanged. The effective rates, fixed by notification, are given below :

A *Motor spirit*		
(a) Special boiling point spirits	78·90 per kl.	155·50 per kl.
(b) Other than special boiling point spirits	88·15 per kl.	89·05 per kl.
B *Kerosene superior*	55·40 per kl.	53·00 per kl.
C *Kerosene inferior*	73·15 per kl.	79·80 per kl.

Item	Additional Rate of Duty		Additional Revenue (+) or Loss (—) during one full year (Rs. crores)
	Existing (Rs. if not otherwise specified)	Proposed (Rs. if not otherwise specified)	
1	2	3	4
D *Refined diesel oils*			
(a) (i) BOC Lub — 40 and BOC Lub — 50, produced wholly from indigenous crude oil or its derivatives	188·90 per kl.	295·50 per kl.	
(ii) BOC — Lub — 40 and BOC — Lub — 50 produced wholly from imported crude oil or its derivatives	78·90 per kl.	155·50 per kl.	
(iii) Jute batching oil, flushing oil, household oil and bauxite solvent oil ..			
(b) Other than jute batching oil, BOC Lub — 40, BOC — Lub — 50, flushing oil, household oil and bauxite solvent oil ..	42·15 per kl.	47·10 per kl.	
E. *Vaporising oil*	48·30 per kl.	45·95 per kl.	
F. *Diesel oil not otherwise specified* ..	91·70 per tonne	87·35 per kl.	
G. *Furnace oil*	37·30 per tonne	43·00 per kl.	
H. *Bitumen/Asphalt straight grade* ..	44·70 per tonne	46·95 per tonne	
I. *Bitumen/Asphalt cut-back* .. .	46·45 „ „	47·05 „ „	
J. (*a*) *Base mineral oils produced wholly from indigenous crude oil or its derivatives and intended for use in the manufacture of lubricating oils and lubricating greases*	208·85 per tonne	330·50 per tonne	
(*b*) *Lubricating oils and lubricating greases produced wholly from indigenous crude oil or its derivatives* ..			
(*c*) *Lubricating oils and lubricating greases produced wholly or partly from imported crude oil or its derivatives*	92·75 per tonne	182·75 per tonne	
(*d*) *All other products*			
Total of A (By Bill)			**+36,63**

Item	Basic Rate of Duty		Additional Revenue (+) or Loss (—) during one full year (Rs. crores)
	Existing	Proposed	
B. *By Notification*			
13. *Paper*	Some concessions applicable to paper manufacturers are further liberalised. Coloured varieties of printing and writing paper (other than unbleached and tinted) hitherto exempted from special excise duty, are chargeable to such levy.		+0·15

14. *Cotton Yarn*

Changes in the effective rates of duty on cotton yarn are as under :

Count Group	Existing				Proposed				
	In hank		Others		In hank		Others		
	Unsized	Sized	Unsized	Sized	Unsized	Sized	Unsized	Sized	
Below 29 ..	nil	nil	0·13 to 0·40	0·15 to 0·44	nil	nil	0·13 to 0·40	0·15 to 0·44	
29 — 33 kg. ..	0·05	0·06	0·70	2·40	Nil	Nil	0·70	1·45	
34 — 39 kg. ..	0·40	0·48	0·70	2·40	0·40	0·48	0·70	1·45	—3·58
40 — 50 kg. ..	0·65	0·78	1·10	5·20	0·65	0·78	1·10	3·50	
51 or more kg. ..	0·90	1·08	1·10	5·20	0·90	1·08	1·10	3·50	

The only change in rates of compounded duty is the reduction from 15 paise to 14 paise per square metre in fine cotton yarn.

15. *Cotton fabrics (produced in composite mills)*

(a) Cotton fabrics—Superfine : Grey — It is proposed to reduce the rate of basic duty from 12 paise to 7 paise per sq. metre.

(b) Cotton fabrics—Fine :

	Paise per sq. metre	Rate of Duty (Basic) Existing	Proposed	
(i) Grey	„	10·00	6·00	+3·48
(ii) Bleached/dyed/printed	„	20·00	21·00	
(iii) Mercerised	„	40·00	41·00	
(iv) Shrink-proofed etc.	„	55·00	56·00	

Notes : 1. The above proposals in respect of cotton yarn and fabrics which are in the nature of adjustments, are intended to give a marginal relief on a small quantity of composite mill fabrics cleared in the Grey stage. There would be a substantial relief to the grey powerloom fabrics of superfine and fine varieties. There is no loss or gain to the Exchequer.

2. The existing rates will continue for the other varieties of superfine fabrics.

3. The existing exemption to independent processors on bleached/dyed/printed duty-free cloth upto 20,000 sq. metres, is proposed to be withdrawn. With a view to preventing avoidance of processing duty due to diversion of processing from independent processors to others, the existing exemption from processing duty on fabrics which are finished with the aid of power, after having been manually bleached, is withdrawn.

4. It is proposed to reduce by 50 per cent the concession to independent processors in respect of processing duty per square metre of powerloom fabrics.

5. The exemption from duty to the hank yarn in plain straight reels of or above 29 counts but less than 34 counts is intended to give benefit to handloom sector. This will result in a loss of Rs. 10 lakhs in a full year.

16. *Aluminium*	It is proposed to grant a relief of Rs. 150·00 per tonne to small ore-based manufacturers whose clearance, in whatever form, did not exceed 12,500 tonnes in the preceding financial year.	— 0·25
Total of B (By Notification)		**— 0·20**
TOTAL of Union Excise Duties (A + B)		**+36·43**

II Customs Duties

Item	Rate of Duty		Additional Revenue (+) or Loss (—) (Rs. crores)
	Existing	Proposed	
1	2	3	4
1. Cassia and Cinnamon	100% *ad valorem* (std.) and 92½% *ad valorem* (preferential)	Rs. 20 per kg. (std.) and Rs. 20 per kg. less 7½% *ad valorem* (preferential)	+1·70
2. Cloves	100% *ad valorem* (std.) and 92½% *ad valorem* (preferential)	Rs. 18 per kg. (std.) and Rs. 18 per kg. less 7½% *ad valorem* (preferential)	
(The proposals will result in increase in duty on these articles by about Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per kg.)			
3. Whisky, brandy and a few other alcoholic drinks.	Rs. 44 per litre or 170% *ad valorem* whichever is higher	Rs. 45 per litre or 170% *ad valorem* whichever is higher	+0·30
(The increase will work out to about Rs. 9 per bottle.)			
4. Chemicals, other than those required in the manufacture of drugs and medicines, pesticides and articles already exempted.	50% *ad valorem* (std.) and 40% *ad valorem* (preferential where applicable)	60% *ad valorem* (std.) and 50% *ad valorem* (preferential where applicable)	
5. Articles not otherwise specified in the Tariff except (1) carbon black and (2) goods already exempted by notification. ..	50% *ad valorem*	60% *ad valorem* (chemicals and intermediates not manufactured in the country and used in the manufacture of insecticides, pesticides and fungicides will be exempted from duty to encourage the use of these products as an aid to agricultural production.)	+ 12·00
6. Steel ingots	15% *ad valorem*	27½% *ad valorem.*	+ 0.50
7. Certain alloy steels not used in the manufacture of small tools.	15% *ad valorem* (std.) and 5% *ad valorem* (if of British manufacture)	27½% *ad valorem* (std.) and 17½% (if of British manufacture)	+ 0·90
8. High silicon steel sheets other than grain oriented.	15% *ad valorem.*	27½% *ad valorem.*	+ 0.10
9. *Additional Countervailing duties of Customs from*			
1. Refrigerating and Air-conditioning machinery and certain components thereof.			+ 0.24
2. Transistors and electronic valves and tubes used in wireless instruments.			+ 0.06
3. Mineral, lubricating oils and greases.			+ 3.50
(It is proposed to continue upto March 31, 1969, the special duties of customs at a flat rate of 10 per cent of the duty otherwise payable; however, a separate notification is being issued exempting all imported goods from this levy so as to maintain the *status quo ante*. It is also proposed to continue up to May 15, 1969 the enabling provision for the imposition of regulatory duty of customs).			
	Total Customs Duties — II		**+ 19.30**
	Total Yield from Indirect Taxes (I + II)		**+ 55.73**

Postal and Telegraph Tariffs 1968-69

SECTION — I

Postal

Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
Inland				
1. Letters	Upto 15 grams	15 P	Upto 15 grams	20 P
	Per 15 grams thereafter	10 P	Per 15 grams thereafter	15 P
2. Post Cards	Single	6 P	Single	10 P
	Reply paid	12 P	Reply paid	20 P
3. Letter Cards (Inland) ..		10 P		15 P
4. Book, Pattern and Sample Packets	Upto 50 grams	10 P	Upto 50 grams	15 P
	Per 25 grams thereafter	5 P	Per 25 grams thereafter	10 P
5. Book packets containing printed books only	Per 50 grams	5 P	Upto 100 grams	10 P
			Per 50 grams thereafter	5 P
6. Registered newspapers ..	*For single copies*		*For single copies*	
	Upto 60 grams	2 P	Upto 100 grams	5 P
	Exceeding 60 grams but not exceeding 100 grams	5 P		
	Exceeding 100 grams but not exceeding 250 grams	10 P	Exceeding 100 grams but not exceeding 250 grams	10 P
	Per 250 grams thereafter	5 P	Per 250 grams thereafter	5 P
7. Parcels	Per 400 grams	65 P	Per 400 grams	80 P
8. Registration fee		60 P		70 P
9. Acknowledgement fee ..		10 P		15 P
10. Certificate of Posting fee	Per three articles	5 P	Per three articles	10 P
11. Insurance fee	Upto Rs. 100	45 P	Upto Rs. 100	50 P
	Per Rs. 100 thereafter (Upto Rs. 5000)	25 P	Per Rs. 100 thereafter (Upto Rs. 5000)	30 P
	Per Rs. 1000 thereafter (Upto Rs. 10,000)	100 P	Per. Rs. 1000 thereafter (Upto Rs. 10,000)	100 P
12. Money order commission	Per Rs. 10	15 P	Per Rs. 10 (upto Rs. 200)	20 P
	(M. O. form costs 3 Paise which is adjustable towards commission)		Per Rs. 20, beyond Rs. 200 (M. O. form to cost 5 paise adjustable towards commission).	30 P

Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
13. Postal Orders	For each Postal Order upto Rs. 5	5 P	Per Postal Order of any denomination upto Rs. 10	10 P
	For each Postal Order over Rs. 5	10 P		
14. Value payable articles posting fee	Not exceeding Rs. 15	5 P	Not exceeding Rs. 25	10 P
	Exceeding Rs. 15 but not exceeding Rs. 25	10 P		
	Exceeding Rs. 25	15 P	Exceeding Rs. 25	20 P
15. Express Delivery fee ..		15 P		20 P
16. Late fee	Unregistered articles	10 P	Unregistered articles	15 P
	Registered articles	15 P	Registered articles	20 P

17. Post boxes and bags : ..

(Rental)	For full official year	For three calendar months	For full official year	For three calendar months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Post box	25	8	30	10
Post bag			Post bag	
In places having no Post Box system	20	7	In any office 30	10
In places having a Post Box system	25	8		
Post Boxes and Bags combined—				
With same number ..	30	9	With same or different numbers 50	15
With different numbers	50	16		

Foreign

Surface Postage Rates :

1. Letters	Upto 20 grams	50 P	Upto 20 grams	75 P
	Per 20 grams thereafter	30 P	Per 20 grams thereafter	45 P
2. Post Cards	Single	30 P	Single	45 P
	Reply paid	60 P	Reply paid	90 P
3. Printed papers, samples and mixed packets	Upto 50 grams	30 P	Upto 50 grams	40 P
	Per 50 grams thereafter	15 P	Per 50 grams thereafter	20 P
	Minimum charge for samples or mixed packets	50 P	Minimum charge for samples or mixed packets	75 P
4. Registered Newspaper ..	Upto 50 grams	16 P	Upto 50 grams	20 P
	Per 50 grams thereafter	8 P	Per 50 grams thereafter	10 P
5. Small Packets	Per 50 grams	30 P	Per 50 grams	40 P
	Minimum charge	100 P	Minimum charge	150 P
	Delivery fee on each inward "Small Packet"	150 P	Delivery fee on each inward "Small Packet"	150 P

Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
6. Insured boxes	Upto 250 grams	200 P	Upto 250 grams	300 P
	Per 50 grams thereafter	40 P	Per 50 grams thereafter	60 P
7. Registration Fee	i) Bulk bags	150 P	i) Bulk bags	300 P
	ii) Other articles	60 P	ii) Other articles	70 P
8. Acknowledgement Fee ..		25 P		50 P
9. Enquiry fee		50 P		75 P
10. Late fee		15 P		20 P

Air Mail Rates	Combined postage and Air fee		Combined postage and Air fee	
Countries	Post Cards	Aerograms	Post Cards	Aerograms
1. Ceylon, Pakistan	15 P	20 P	20 P	25 P
2. Afghanistan, Burma ..	35 P	45 P	50 P	65 P
3. List I countries-Aden etc.	60 P	65 P	75 P	85 P
4. List II countries-U.K. etc.	60 P	65 P	75 P	85 P
5. List III countries-Australia etc.	60 P	65 P	75 P	85 P
6. List IV countries-U.S.A. etc.	60 P	65 P	75 P	85 P

SECTION II

Telegraphs

	Ordinary	Express		Ordinary	Express
I. Inland Telegrams	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Non-Press .. ..First 8 words	1-00	2-00	First 8 words	1-20	2-40
Each additional word	0-10	0-20	Each additional word	0-10	0-20
Greetings .. .. ..First 8 words	0-80	1-60	First 8 words	1-00	2-00
Each additional word	0-10	0-20	Each additional word	0-10	0-20
Press .. .. ..First 50 words	0-75	1-50	First 50 words	1-00	2-00
Each additional 5 words	0-07	0-13	Each additional 5 words	0-10	0-20
Phototelegrams .. ..First 335 sq. cms. *Rs.* 30			First 335 sq. cms.	Rs. 30	
Each additional 100 Sq. cms. thereafter	Rs.	9	Each additional 100 Sq. cms. thereafter	Rs. 10	

(Note—If the address in an inland telegram exceeds 5 words, additional words between 6 and 10 will be allowed free).

Total additional revenue in a full year from Post and Telegraph tariffs :—

Section I — Postal Tariffs :	**Rs. 24·70 Crores**
Section II — Telegraph Tariffs :	**Rs. 1·08 Crores**
Total	**Rs. 25·78 Crores**

APPENDIX II STATE GOVERNMENTS' BUDGET PROPOSALS, 1968-69

	Estimated Yield during 1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	
Enhancement of existing levy	
Motor Vehicles Tax	**3,00.00**
2. Jammu & Kashmir	
A. *Enhancement of existing levies*	
i) Sales Tax	
a) Revision in rate of general sales tax from 6 per cent to 7 per cent.	
b) Increase in the rate of sales tax on luxury items as under :	
On cosmetics, electric goods (other than electric plants, equipment and their accessories) excluding electric bulbs, plugs and plug shoes, plug bases, bulb holders, flexible wire, torches and torch cells ; cutlery (table), vacuum flasks, sanitary goods and fittings, leather goods other than footwear, glassware, glazed-ware and chinaware including crockery, foreign liquor including Indian made foreign liquor from 6 per cent to 10 per cent	25.00
c) Levy of tax at the rate of 3 per cent on silk fabrics on which additional excise duty was previously being levied.	
d) The following commodities will be taxed at the rate indicated against each: edible oil 3 per cent, condiments 3 per cent, timber including joineries 2 per cent, handicrafts including paper machine and embroidery goods (turn-over exceeding Rs. 20,000)—5 per cent.	
e) Hand-made utensils (turnover exceeding Rs. 10,000) 3 per cent	
ii) State Excise Duties—	
Increase in the rate of state excise duty on Indian manufactured foreign liquor and country liquor	20·00
iii) Motor Vehicles Taxation—	
Increase in the tax rate on motor vehicles	10·00
iv) Electricity Duty—	
Increase in the duty	5·00
B. *New Levies*	
Sales Tax	
Dry fruits, kerosene oil, matches and bricks are to be subjected to general sales tax (yield included in A (i) above) ..	
	60.00

	Estimated Yield during 1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)
3. Madhya Pradesh	
A. *Enhancement of existing levies—*	
i) Irrigation Rates	
Increase in the rate of irrigation cess	55.00
ii) Revision of Water Rates	
Increase in metered and unmetered water rates for supply of water from Government water works for domestic, non-domestic and industrial consumption and public taps in cities	55·00
iii) Sales Tax ..	
Increase in the rate of sales tax on tendu leaves (used for manufacturing bidis) from 2 per cent to 7 per cent	25.00
B. *New levies*	
Toll taxes on bridges costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above (excluding inter-state bridges) constructed after the reorganisation of the State	15.00
C. *Others*	
i) State trading in minor forest produce	55.00
ii) Sales Tax	
Restoration of the rates of sales tax on motor vehicles from 11 per cent to 10 per cent. (This was raised from 10 per cent to 11 per cent from August 1, 1967)	No revenue effect
	2,05.00
4. Orissa	
A. *Enhancement of existing levies*	
i) Tax on Immovable Property and Non-Agricultural Lands	
a) Additional rent on urban land 'salami' for leasing Government land	
b) Taxes on rural immovable property	50.00
c) Non-agricultural land tax	
ii) Sales Tax	
Revision of rates of sales tax	29.00
B. *New Levy*	
i) Tax on Goods and Passengers	
Imposition of tax on passenger fares ..	30.00

	Estimated Yield during 1968-69 (Rs. lakhs)
C. *Others*	
i) State Excise Duty	
Reorientation of excise policy	45.00
ii) Royalty	
Increase in royalty on minerals ..	20.00
iii) Income from 'kendu' leaves	25.00
(Of the additional income of Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 25 lakhs will go to Panchayats)	
	1,99.00

5. **Punjab**

A. *Enhancement of existing levies*	
i) Irrigation Rates	
a) Increase in canal irrigation rates by 50 per cent	1,50.00
b) Replacement of the existing system of charging canal irrigation rates for water supplied through tube wells by the unit rate system and fixing the rate of electricity consumed at 25 paise per unit ..	35.00
ii) Market Fees	
Increase in market fee from 40 paise per hundred rupees to Re. one per hundred rupees	1,20.00
iii) Royalty	
Increase in royalty on minor minerals by 100 per cent.	13.00
iv) Entertainment Tax	
Increase in the rate of show tax by 100 per cent	6.00
v) Tax on Goods and Passengers	
a) Increase in tax on passenger fares from 25 to 35 per cent.	90.00
b) Increase in the ceiling limit of token tax paid by bus owners (based on seating capacity of buses) from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200.	15.00
vi) Land Revenue	
Additional surcharge at the rate of 50 per cent on land revenue on holdings of more than 5 standard acres.	30.00
vii) Stamp Duty	
Increase in the rate of stamp fee on gift and mortgage of immovable property from 3 per cent and 2.25 per cent respectively to a uniform rate of 5 per cent.	20.00
B. *New Levies*	
i) Advertisement Tax	
Imposing a tax on advertisement films at the rate of Rs. 2 per show per film of 100 running feet	2.00
ii) Education Fee	
Imposing fees on students of 6th to 8th classes	1,20.00
iii) Health Cess	
Imposing of health cess of 10 paise per visit to outdoor department and 25 paise daily per patient for hospital stay ..	20.00
C. *Others*	
Lotteries	
Starting State-managed lotteries and assigning the proceeds for hospitals, schools, etc.	45.00
	6,66.00
Total Additional Taxation	**14,30.00**

APPENDIX III : IMPORTANT EXPORT CONTROL/PROMOTION ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1967-68

A. Changes in Control

Item (1)	Month of announcement (2)	Details (3)
Cotton textiles	May 1967	On May 25, 1967 Government announced their decision to extend upto November 30, 1967 the scheme for the licensing of cotton yarn and cotton textiles for export to the U.K. Under the scheme exports were divided into 18 specified categories. Exports shall be subject to the procedure of allocation of necessary quota on first-come-first-served basis subject to the condition that as soon as the ceiling laid down for any of the 18 categories is reached, exports thereunder would be stopped.
,,	November 1967	On November 30, 1967 Government announced their decision to continue the policy of free licensing of cotton yarn and cotton textiles for export to the U.K. for a further period from December 1, 1967 to November 30, 1968.
,,	September 1967	The scheme for licensing of restricted varieties of cotton textiles for export to the U.S.A. during the licensing year October 1, 1967 to September 30, 1968 was announced. For the purpose of licensing, the shipment period was divided into two half yearly periods *i. e.*, October 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968 and April 1, 1968 to September 30, 1968. Licences under the scheme would be issued on the basis of the quota certificates issued by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council. Reserved quotas to established exporters under each restricted category would be allotted on the basis of a specified percentage of the total quantity shipped by each exporter under the corresponding category from April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967 against quotas issued for shipment within that period. Fifty per cent of these quotas would be allotted in the first instance for shipment upto March 31, 1968. The quota holders would, however, be at liberty to surrender the whole or part of their quotas upto December 31, 1967 and obtain a revalidation certificate from the Texprocil on or before January 1, 1968 for the balance quotas in their hands which would be shipped in full by March 31, 1968 failing which they would have to pay a penalty of 5 paise per square yard on the shortfall as on April 1, 1968. Balance quotas for the year would be allotted later in accordance with the decisions of the U.S.A. Textiles Licensing Advisory Committee. General quotas to both established exporters and newcomers under each restricted category would be allotted by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council on terms and conditions as decided by the U.S.A. Textiles Licensing Advisory Committee.
,,	November 1967	Exports to the U.S.A. of all the 64 ICTA categories of cotton textiles were brought under control.
,,	February 1968	Exports of cotton textiles including cotton yarn to Austria and cotton textiles excluding cotton yarn to West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg were brought under control.
Textile fabrics	May 1967	Exports to the U.K. of (1) handloom striped bedspreads known as "Etawah Stripes", (2) handloom cloth of lungi design of non-fast colours including those having bleeding properties and garments made therefrom and (3) cotton mesh bags or sacks including cotton mesh potato bags were excluded from the purview of export control.
,,	February 1968	Control was lifted on exports of cotton mesh bags or sacks including cotton mesh potato bags with effect from February 3, 1968.
Woollen druggets	January 1968	Control was lifted on exports of woollen druggets with effect from January 24, 1968.
Garments and ready-made articles	December 1967	Control was lifted on exports of garments and ready-made articles of rayon and man-made fibre fabrics with effect from December 4, 1967.
Nylon fabrics	February 1968	Exports of nylon fabrics were brought under control and Government announced their decision to canalise these exports through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. with effect from February 23, 1968.

Item (1)	Month of announcement (2)	Details (3)
Placental blood/plasma	April 1967	Exports of placental blood/plasma were banned effective from April 10, 1967.
,,	July 1967	Exports of placenta were banned with effect from July 7, 1967.
,,	September 1967	Ban on the export of placenta was removed with effect from September 15, 1967.
,,	February 1968	Exports of human blood/plasma were banned effective from February 23, 1968.
Cinematographic films	April 1967	Control on exports of 8 m.m. and 16 m.m. cinematographic films was removed with effect from April 13, 1967.
,,	October 1967	Exports of cinematographic films, exposed other than 16 m.m. not exceeding 120 metres in length, and 8 m.m. were brought under control with effect from October 3, 1967.
Tobacco	April 1967	Exports of sun-cured natu (country) tobacco and sun-cured jutty tobacco were brought under control with effect from April 24, 1967. Exports of (1) flue-cured virginia tobacco, (2) sun-cured virginia tobacco, (3) sun-cured natu (country) tobacco and (4) sun-cured jutty tobacco were licensed freely subject to the production of a certificate from the Tobacco Export Promotion Council to the effect that prices were not lower than the revised minimum prices fixed by the Government.
,,	February 1968	Fixation of minimum floor prices for exports of various grades of flue-cured virginia, sun-cured virginia, sun-cured natu (country) and sun-cured jutty tobacco for the calendar year 1968 was made on the same lines as in the previous year but without any reference to the year of the crop.
Mulberry silk waste	June 1967	The export quota of mulberry silk waste of South Indian origin which was allowed earlier at the rate of double the quantity that an exporter sells to the Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna and/or Assam Spun Silk Mills, Jagi Road was reduced effective from June 2, 1967 to the equivalent of the quantity he sells to the Government mills.
,,	July 1967	It was decided to permit the exports of mulberry silk waste of South Indian origin against the qualifying entitlement under the old linking ratio of 2:1 for firm commitments made prior to May 30, 1967 and after due verification.
Silk waste	December 1967	Exports of non-mulberry silk waste (tasar, eri and muga) and mulberry pierced cocoons were banned with effect from December 6, 1967. It was decided to license freely exports of certain varieties of silk waste viz. noils and noils droppings and all other varieties of mulberry silk waste other than mulberry silk waste of South Indian origin, boiled cocoons, basin refuse, fluff or floss and flimsy cocoons exports of which would be linked with supplies to the Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna and/or Assam Spun Silk Mills, Jagi Road in the ratio of 1:1.
Tent/tent cloth	November 1967	Exports of tent/tent cloth were brought under control with effect from November 10, 1967 and licences were issued on merits. Exports of this item to Nepal were also regulated with effect from the same date.
,,	January 1968	Control was lifted on the exports of tent with effect from January 29, 1968.
,,	March 1968	Exports of tent were brought under control with effect from March 18, 1968 and were considered on merits. Exports of this item to Nepal were also regulated with effect from the same date.
Onions	February 1968	Exports of onions were allowed with effect from February 23, 1968 to all permissible destinations without any floor price restrictions. They were, however, subject to quality control and pre-shipment inspection, production of 100 per cent irrevocable letter of credit supported by the contracts and production of legally valid contracts with overseas buyers.

Item (1)	Month of announcement (2)	Details (3)
Raw goat skins	January 1968	Export quotas during 1968 for raw goat skins—wet and salted—for established shippers were reduced from 35 per cent in 1967 to 25 per cent on the basis of the best year's performance during any one of the five years ending 1958. Established shippers whose basic exports were less than 50,000 pieces were allowed to export 100 per cent of their basic exports while those whose best year's exports were more than 50,000 pieces were allowed a minimum of 50,000 pieces. Small quota holders whose entitlement worked out to 50,000 pieces or less during the year were allowed to combine with other quota holders to enable them to utilise their quotas in a profitable manner.
,,	February 1968	Established shippers unable to utilise their 1967 export quotas of raw goat skins by end-December 1967 were given extension upto end-April 1968 to complete their shipments.
Leopard skins	October 1967	Exports of skins of ordinary leopards (panther) were licensed freely to all categories of shippers during the licensing period October 1967-March 1968, on production of firm sale contract backed up by an irrevocable letter of credit by the foreign buyer in favour of the shippers.
Crocodile skins	October 1967	Exports of crocodile skins were banned with effect from October 27, 1967.
Mango slices in brine	June 1967	During 1967-68, exports of mango slices in brine were allowed to intending exporters upto 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of their exports during 1965-66.
Cauliflower seeds	April 1967	Exports of cauliflower seeds of snowball variety were brought under control with effect from April 13, 1967 and were allowed on merits.
Molasses	July 1967	Exports of molasses which were hitherto under control were banned with effect from July 17, 1967.
De-oiled groundnut cake (extractions)	September 1967	Exports of de-oiled groundnut cake (extractions) were licensed freely, with effect from September 11, 1967 on shipping bills to all permissible destinations by all categories of exporters.
,,	October 1967	Exports of H.P.S. groundnut kernels were allowed within a limited ceiling during the period October 1967-September 1968 on shipping bills by all categories of exporters on first-come-first-served basis to all permissible destinations.
Chillies	October 1967	Minimum price restrictions were imposed on exports of chillies to Ceylon with effect from October 6, 1967 and a Price Fixation Committee was constituted for the purpose.
,,	January 1968	Price Fixation Committee was abolished and exports of chillies were licensed freely to all destinations subject to pre-shipment inspection, quality control and production of letter of credit.
Oilcakes	January 1968	Control on exports of coconut and linseed oilcakes was lifted with effect from January 24, 1968.
Wood and timber	March 1968	Regulations were announced governing exports of wood and timber of the following varieties during 1968-69 viz. (1) soft wood, (2) Assam and Tripura Timber, (3) Andamans timber and (4) hard wood.
Superphosphate	April 1967	Exports of superphosphate were brought under control and were allowed on merits effective from April 20, 1967.
Ethyl alcohol	May 1967	Exports of ethyl alcohol or rectified spirit of any proof degree whether denatured or not which were hitherto under control were banned effective from May 25, 1967.
Diosgenin	July 1967	Exports of diosgenin roots were banned with effect from July 12, 1967.
Naphthalene	November 1967	Exports of naphthalene (both in crude and refined form) were banned effective from November 30, 1967.
Cinchona seeds	September 1967	Exports of cinchona seeds were banned with effect from September 7, 1967.

Item (1)	Month of announcement (2)	Details (3)
Quinine, quinine products and cinchona alkaloids	December 1967	Exports of quinine, quinine products and cinchona alkaloids were brought under control effective from December 4, 1967 and were considered on merits.
Metallurgical residues	December 1967	Exports of metallurgical residues (other than those of gold and silver) were licensed freely to all intending exporters subject to the condition that the free metal content in the metallurgical residues was less than 15 per cent by weight and the same was in a finely dispersed condition.
Nux-Vomica seeds, roots and powders	April 1967	Exports of nux-vomica seeds which were hitherto under control and exports of nux-vomica roots and powders were banned with effect from April 26, 1967.
Silver manufactures	August 1967	Exports of manufactures wholly or mainly of silver were licensed freely subject to the condition that the f.o.b. value of the silver content of the article sought to be exported was not less than the value of an equal quantity of silver as ascertained by the proper officer of customs having regard to the latest prevailing prices in London or New York whichever might be higher plus 5 per cent of the value so ascertained.
,,	November 1967	Manufactures wholly or mainly of silver were licensed for export subject to the condition that the f.o.b. value of the article after deducting the value of any non-silver metal or material used in it is not less than 105 per cent of the value of silver contained in it. Exports of manufactures wholly or mainly of silver were not allowed on consignment basis.
Silver zari	December 1967	Control was lifted on exports of silver zari goods irrespective of the percentage of their silver contents.
Mica	September 1967	Ban was removed on exports of mica factory cuttings; however, exports of mica factory cuttings of specified descriptions were brought under control with effect from September 20, 1967 and were licensed subject to a minimum f.a.s. price of Rs. 600 per tonne exclusive of export duty. The floor price of No. 6 cheap loose splittings of mica was reduced from Rs. 1.45 per kg. to Rs. 1.10 (exclusive of export duty).
,,	January 1968	Exports of No. 6 stained loose splittings of mica were brought under control effective from January 27, 1968. Minimum export price of No. 6 stained loose mica splittings was fixed at Rs. 3.45 per kg. f.a.s. exclusive of export duty. These splittings should contain at least 70 to 75 per cent of films that are stained.
Lac	October 1967	Control was lifted on exports of manufactures of shellac, seedlac, button lac, garnet lac and all other forms of lac with effect from October 21, 1967.
,,	December 1967	The minimum price of siltn shellac ¾ per cent was fixed at Rs. 225·99 per bag of 75 kgs. f. o. b. Calcutta.
Red Sanders/Sandalwood]	July 1967	Exports of certain specified varieties of seeds viz. pterocarpus santalinus (red sanders) and santalum album (sandalwood) were banned effective from July 14, 1967.
Malt	September 1967	Exports of malt were brought under control with effect from September 27, 1967.
Ferrous scrap	May 1967	The policy for the export of ferrous scrap during 1967-68 was announced. The Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. would continue to export specified categories of ferrous scrap under certain conditions. Floor prices for export of these specified categories of scrap would be as prescribed by Government from time to time. Such exports would be exempted from export licence. However, exports of heavy melting scrap would not be allowed.
Finished steel, billets and pig iron	May 1967	Exports of specified categories of finished steel, billets and pig iron were allowed during 1967-68 on the recommendation of the Steel Exporters' Association, provided the f.o.b. realisation was not below the floor prices as might be fixed, from time to time, by the Steel Exporters' Association for various items and for different regions.

B. Other Export Promotion Measures

1. *Export Performance Guarantee :* During September 1967, the ECGC introduced a new guarantee *viz.* the Export Performance Guarantee which would serve as a counter-guarantee to the banks to enable them to give more freely such bank guarantees as and when required by Indian businessmen. The new guarantee would enable Indian exporters to secure large export orders.

2. *Extension of the time limit for the realisation of proceeds of exports of industrial machinery :* During the year, the time limit for receipt of payment against exports of industrial machinery was raised from 5 to 7 years, which may be extended upto 10 years in special cases. Insurance cover and guarantee from the ECGC were also available for such extended period.

3. *Fiscal incentives :* (i) During the year, the Government announced their decision to exempt closely-held Indian companies engaged in export business from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends for the purpose of the Income-tax Act. This exemption which would be operative from the assessment year 1967-68 would facilitate ploughing back of profits by closely-held Indian companies for developing export markets and improving their export performance. (ii) The budget proposals for 1968-69 contained *inter alia* the following measures designed to assist export promotion: (*a*) extension of development rebate at the higher rate of 35 per cent of the cost of new equipment to the manufacturers of vegetable oils and oilcakes through the solvent extraction process, processed concentrates for cattle and poultry feeds and processed fish and fish products, (*b*) grant of export market development allowance to tax payers other than foreign companies at the rate of 1⅓ of the revenue expenditure incurred for the development of export markets and (*c*) exemption of Indian companies from payment of tax on their income consisting of dividends received from any foreign company on shares allotted in consideration of the supply of technical know-how or technical services, as well as royalties, fees, etc., received for the supply of these services to foreign companies.

4. *Grant-in-aid to Export Houses :* Export Houses recognised by the Government were made eligible to obtain grant-in-aid for an increasing range of activities that promote marketing efficiency and overseas market research. The scale of assistance was also liberalised.

5. *Reconstitution of the Board of Trade :* On January 1, 1968 the Board of Trade was reconstituted. The new Board consists of 30 members with the Commerce Minister as the Chairman and the Commerce Secretary as the executive Vice Chairman. The Board set up two sub-committees ; one to make suggestions for macro and micro planning for export and the other to make suggestions for incorporation in the proposed export policy resolution. A new advisory body called Advisory Council on Trade was created replacing the Export-Import Advisory Council whose term expired on December 31, 1967.

6. *Cash Assistance and Import Replenishment Schemes :* The Government announced their decision to increase the scale of cash assistance in a few selected cases with substantial export promise. A new feature of the scheme is the linking of such assistance to exports; enhanced rates of assistance would be available to an exporter on his entire exports of the concerned products, provided his exports during the period March 1, 1968 to February 28, 1969 exceed the level of exports during the preceding year by at least 10 per cent. Higher import replenishments were also announced for various items like imitation jewellery, polythene products and ready-made garments while some new items like potassium permanganate and excavators were made eligible for the benefits of the scheme. Cash assistance and import replenishment schemes were also extended to the manufacturer-exporters of the Kandla Free Trade Zone.

7. *Scheme for supplying raw materials for the plastic industry at international prices :* During the year, the Government introduced a scheme under which exporters eligible for import licences for polythene granules and PVC resins, moulding powder, composition and sheeting could obtain supplies of polythene and PVC at international prices from manufacturers of these materials. Release of polythene and PVC at international prices would be against exports made and subject to the condition that raw materials would be used for manufacture in the factory of the person in whose favour the release order is issued.

8. *Revised rules for issue of blanket permits :* During April 1968, the Reserve Bank of India liberalised the rules for blanket release of foreign exchange to exporters. Under the revised scheme, the minimum export performance in the preceding year which an exporter must fulfil to be eligible for the facility was fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs for exporters of traditional and non-traditional goods, respectively, as against the previous requirements of Rs. 100 lakhs in the case of tea and jute goods, Rs. 20 lakhs for non-traditional goods and Rs. 50 lakhs for all other items. Foreign exchange released under the liberalised scheme would be available, besides travel abroad, for such purposes as (*a*) market studies conducted either by specialists deputed from India or through marketing research organisations abroad, (*b*) advertisements abroad, (*c*) participation in trade fairs and (*d*) collection of samples from abroad and of technical information relating to export products and commodities.

APPENDIX IV : IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN REGARD TO IMPORT CONTROL POLICY, 1967-68

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)
		A. Import Policy : General
1. Import Policy for 1967-68	May 1967	The salient features of the import policy for 1967-68 have been broadly described in Chapter VI of this Report. The most important details are set out below :— (i) Import licensing for 59 priority industries, both in the large and small-scale sectors, was made need-based and continuous. A unit in the priority industries could apply for import licences for raw materials, components and spares as often as it needed during the financial year after utilising the previous set of licences to a specified extent, i.e. letters of credit have been opened covering 90 per cent of the value of licence or actual importation has been effected to the extent of 60 per cent of the value of licence. (ii) Most of the features of licensing for priority industries were made applicable to industries in the non-priority sector but their requirements were to be met to the extent the available foreign exchange resources permit. (iii) As a procedural simplification, spare parts of certain essential machinery freely licensable from U.S.A. were placed under Special General Licence for import from that country, subject to the conditions applicable to U.S. Aid. These parts were also made freely licensable for imports by actual users from rupee payment countries. (iv) The import policy for established importers was further rationalised. The basic period for the establishment of quotas was uniformly changed to the five years of the Third Plan i.e. 1961-62 to 1965-66. However, quotas already established under previous policies were not disturbed. (v) The policy of issuing replenishment import licences to actual users under the import policy for registered exporters was continued. (vi) For the mining industry, specific provision was made for meeting its essential requirements of spare parts on an annual basis. (vii) Import of art silk yarn was canalised through the State Trading Corporation. (viii) Several items which became indigenously available were taken off the list of permissible items of imports.
	August 1967	It was decided that units in industries other than priority industries which were granted import licences for raw materials, components and spares under the liberalised import policy for 1966-67 for less than Rs. 5,000 could apply for fresh licences even before fulfilling the stipulation regarding the utilisation of previous licences.
	September 1967	Due to the closure of the Suez Canal importation of goods got delayed. It was, therefore, decided to relax the stipulation regarding the utilisation of previous set of licences before applying for a fresh licence. A third alternative was added permitting actual users to apply for fresh licences for the import of raw materials, components and spares after the old licences were utilised to the extent of 70 per cent by way of shipment.
2. Policy for Established importers :—		
(*a*) Raising the limit of amount which could be remitted in one lot	June 1967	Established importers were allowed to utilise licences valued upto Rs. 8,000 in one lot at any time during the validity period of the licence. For licences above Rs. 8,000 remittance could not be made for a value exceeding 50 per cent of the value of the licence during the first six months of the validity period. Earlier, the limit for remittance in one lot was Rs. 5,000.
(*b*) Imports under the National Defence Remittance Scheme not qualifying for refixation of quotas	August 1967	Imports made against licences under the National Defence Remittance Scheme were not to qualify for establishment/refixation of quotas for established importers.

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Reduction in the value of licences on account of :—		
(*a*) Devaluation of pound sterling	November 1967	As a result of the devaluation of the pound sterling, it was decided to reduce, by one-seventh, the rupee value of import licences issued against U. K. credit or Kipping Loan which had remained unutilised on November 19, 1967.
(*b*) Devaluation of Krona	December 1967	As a result of the devaluation of the "Krona" (Denmark Currency), it was decided to reduce by 8 per cent the rupee value of import licences issued against Danish credit which had remained unutilised on November 21, 1967.
(*c*) Devaluation of New Zealand Dollar	December 1967	As a result of the devaluation of New Zealand Dollar, it was decided to reduce by 20 per cent the rupee value of licences issued specifically for import from New Zealand and which had remained unutilised on November 22, 1967.
4. Conversion of licences for the import of raw materials, components, spares and non-ferrous metals for importing steel	December 1967	The facilities of conversion of actual users' licences issued against free foreign exchange for the import of raw materials, components, spares and non-ferrous metals for importing steel and *vice versa* were withdrawn in respect of items, imports of which were canalised through an agency approved by the Government.
5. Issue of advance licences to registered exporters	September 1967	Decision was taken to consider applications for the grant of advance import licences from registered manufacturer-exporters for the import of raw materials, etc., to meet specific export orders.
6. Import Duties	February 1968	The Union Budget for 1968-69 stepped up the import duty on (i) cassia and cinnamon, (ii) cloves, (iii) whisky, brandy and a few other alcoholic liquors, (iv) chemicals other than those required for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, pesticides and articles already exempted, (v) articles not otherwise specified in the Tariff except carbon black and goods already exempted by notification, (vi) steel ingots, (vii) certain alloy steels not used in the manufacture of small tools and (viii) high silicon steel sheets other than grain-oriented. (For details see Appendix I Union Government Budget Proposals, 1968-69.)
7. Canalisation of Imports	November 1967	Imports (including imports under the policy for registered exporters) of wool raw, wool tops and all synthetic non-cellulose fibre including polyester fibre were canalised through the State Trading Corporation.
8. Open General Licence No. IV	July 1967	The value limits of imports under Open General Licence No. IV for free gifts of books, trade catalogues and circulars, etc., was raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 and for trade samples supplied free from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.
9. Open General Licence No. LXXXIII and LXXXIV	September 1967 and March 1968	Decision was taken to allow under Open General Licence imports of cashewnuts, wattle bark, wattle extract, other bark for tanning and hides and skins, raw or salted, where the value of hides and skins is more than that of wool hair thereon, dyeing and tanning substances of all sorts not otherwise specified, from any country except South Africa/South West Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal for shipment on or before March 31, 1968. In March 1968, the period of shipment was extended upto September 30, 1968.
10. Trade with Portugal	August 1967	It was decided to continue the ban on the exports to and the imports from Portugal.
11. **Policy for Registered Exporters :—**		
(*a*) Exports from Kandla Free Trade Zone	August 1967	The import policy for registered exporters was made applicable to exports from Kandla Free Trade Zone.

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)
(*b*) Cotton yarn, non-fabric cotton items	June 1967	The import policy for registered exporters was made applicable to the exports of cotton yarn other than grey, non-fabric cotton textiles items like bed sheets, pillow covers, towels and napkins and cotton fabrics embroidered.
(*c*) Ready-made garments	July 1967	The import policy for registered exporters was also made applicable to ready-made garments of cotton and polyester fibre.
(*d*) Adhesive gums	May 1967	It was decided to extend the import policy for registered exporters to the exports of adhesive gums effected on or after January 1, 1967.
	July 1967	It was decided that exports of adhesive gums made on or after June 6, 1966 would qualify for replenishment licences under the import policy for registered exporters.
(*e*) Silver	August 1967	It was decided that exports of silver solder (rolled) would not be eligible for the grant of import replenishment under the import policy for registered exporters. In case of jewellery containing silver, platinum or paladium and studded with diamonds, precious or semi-precious stones, real or cultured pearls or synthetic stones but not containing gold, the value of metal used in the product exported would be excluded from the f.o.b. value of exports for the purpose of determining the value of replenishment admissible.
	September 1967	Exports of plain silver jewellery effected on or after September 4, 1967 would not be eligible for grant of import licences under the import policy for registered exporters.
(*f*) Copper-bottomed stainless steel utensils	September 1967	The import policy for registered exporters was made applicable to the exports of copper-bottomed stainless steel utensils and other stainless steel utensils in respect of exports effected on or after July 1, 1967.
(*g*) Grant of licences in favour of merchant exporters	October 1967	It was decided to issue import licences in the name of registered exporters of sports goods, leather and leather goods, E.P.N.S. ware and german silverware, even though they are not manufacturers, subject to the conditions that material imported under such licences should be distributed by the licensees to the manufacturers for the manufacture of the relevant product for export production and no portion thereof should be sold for internal consumption.
(*h*) Import of plant and machinery required for replacement, balancing or modernisation	November 1967	It was decided that an import licence issued to registered manufacturer-exporter, against his own exports may be utilised for an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the value of licence or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less for the import of plant and machinery required for replacement, balancing or modernisation. This provision was not made applicable to the exports of gem and jewellery items, handicrafts and cinematograph films (exposed).
(*i*) Silver brazing alloy wire rings	February 1968	Imports of wire rings made out of silver brazing alloy with a composition of silver 5 per cent, copper 88.75 per cent and phosphorous 6.25 per cent only, were made eligible for grant of replenishment under the import policy for registered exporters.
		B. Import Policy in Regard to Important Individual Items
1. Iron and steel and ferro-alloys	May 1967	It was decided to allow import of specified categories of special steel and ferro-alloys during 1967-68 on the production of non-availability certificates from specified indigenous producers. The safety razor blade industry was permitted to import specified category of stainless steel strips on the condition that at least fifty per cent of the finished product was exported. Import of skelp, black sheets--hot rolled and cold rolled (including P.C.R.C.A. sheets deep drawing and extra deep drawing quality sheets and tin mill black plates) and galvanised sheets was canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. Permission given for the import of stainless steel sheets, plates, strips and circles by conversion of import licences for raw materials, components and spares was withdrawn. The import licences for ferro-alloys would be granted to actual users only.

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)
	July 1967	The import licensing policy for iron and steel and ferro-alloys for the priority industries was made continuous, thereby allowing the units in these industries to apply for licences as and when the previous licences were utilised to a specified extent.
	August 1967	It was decided that in respect of exports of goods other than specified steel products covered by the policy for registered exporters effected on or after July 1, 1967, the manufacturer-exporter or the nominee-manufacturer would not be entitled to claim licences for stainless steel sheets, strips, circles and plates, even though these items might be included in the valid actual users' licences held by them.
	November 1967	The import policy for tool, alloy and special steel was modified on account of the commissioning of some of the units producing these products. It was decided that for the remaining part of the period April 1967—March 1968 imports would not be permitted in respect of (*a*) non-sulphur bearing free cutting steel, plain carbon steel including carbon steels containing carbon up to 1.35 per cent, spring steels, forging quality carbon steels and die steels including die blocks upto 400 m.m. square and specified categories of wire rods. (*b*) For certain specified items of tool, alloy and special steels and wire rods, fifty per cent of requirements were allowed to be imported straightaway and fifty per cent on the production of non-availability certificates from specified indigenous manufacturers. (*c*) For certain items like roller steel drills, rods, stainless steel sheets including heat resisting type (18 gauge and thicker) etc., imports would be allowed without the production of non-availability certificates. (*d*) For items not specified in the list covered by (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), imports would be permitted only on the production of non-availability certificates from specified indigenous producers.
	February 1968	The import policy for ferro-alloys was modified permitting the import of ferro-phosphorous without the production of non-availability certificates from indigenous producers. Import of ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium and ferro-tungsten was allowed to the extent of fifty per cent straightaway and the remaining fifty per cent on the production of non-availability certificates from specified indigenous producers. Ferro-chrome and ferro-titanium were, however, allowed to be imported on the production of non-availability certificates from specified indigenous producers.
2. Newsprint	April 1967	The overall allocation of newsprint, comprising of imported and domestic, was liberalised allowing for the increase in circulation. The proportion of imported newsprint to basic entitlement (allocation) was, however, reduced from 75 per cent to 70 per cent in the case of newspapers and periodicals with annual entitlements of more than 1000 metric tonnes and from 80--95 per cent to 75 per cent in the case of those having entitlements of between 100 metric tonnes and 1000 metric tonnes. In respect of units with entitlements of less than 100 metric tonnes the import allocation of 100 per cent was maintained.
3. Cellulose acetate film scrap	August 1967	It was decided to allow import of cellulose acetate film scrap to new units also for the manufacture of bangles.
4. Coal-tar dyes and dyes-intermediates	August 1967	It was decided not to grant licences to any category of importers (including applicants under erstwhile Export Promotion Schemes and National Defence Remittance Scheme) for the import of specified categories of coal-tar dyes, dyes-intermediates and certain items of drugs, medicines and chemicals. In the case of revalidation of licences already granted, extension of validity of licences would not be applicable to the import of these items.
	October 1967	Import of some additional items of coal-tar dyes and dyes-intermediates was banned in view of their indigenous production.

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)
	December 1967	In respect of dyes-intermediates, it was decided to permit the import of twenty-five items out of twenty-six items banned in August 1967.
	January 1968	It was decided not to allow import of four specified items of dyes-intermediates either on new or revalidated licences.
5. Grease-proof paper, tetrachloroethane and trichlorethylene, benzene and benzol	January 1968	It was decided not to allow import of grease-proof paper, tetrachloroethane and trichlorethylene, benzene and benzol on licences to be issued or revalidated thereafter. The import of grease-proof paper, tetrachloroethane and trichlorethylene was, however, continued to be permitted under the import policy for registered exporters. Import of benzene and benzol was not permitted under the import policy for registered exporters.
6. Typewriters	August 1967	It was decided to allow the import of components of typewriters excluding typewriter ribbons to actual users also with approved manufacturing programme for the manufacture of typewriters. Hitherto, import of these items was allowed to established importers.
7. Instruments, equipments and accessories required by technical consultancy firms	October 1967	A decision was taken to consider requests for the issue of *ad hoc* licences for the import of permissible items of design and drawing office equipments and instruments, erection and installation equipment and tools and accessories actually required, and not indigenously available to technical consultancy firms undertaking foreign operations and earning foreign exchange.
8. Parts for radio receivers, transistor radio receivers, amplifiers, car radios and microphones	November 1967	It was decided to consider applications for the import of certain raw materials, components and spares from small-scale units engaged in the manufacture of radio receivers, transistor radio receivers, amplifiers, car radios and microphones to a specified extent.
9. Ball and roller bearings	August 1967	In view of the improvement in indigenous production it was decided to ban/restrict certain specified categories of ball or roller bearings.
10. Dates (*a*) from Iraq	October 1967	As an interim policy, it was decided to grant licences on a quota of 15 per cent for import of dates from Iraq to the established importers having past imports of dates from that country.
	November 1967	It was decided to grant additional licences on an annual basis for import of dates from Iraq to the established importers having past imports of dates from that country. The basic period for all established importers of dates from Iraq will be from 1961-62 to 1965-66. However, established importers having past imports of dates from Iraq within the previous basic period (*i.e.* 1956-57 to 1961-62) would also be entitled to apply for licences. Licences on an *ad hoc* basis would also be issued to established importers who have imported fresh fruits from any of the countries in the General Area including Pakistan but excluding Afghanistan during a specified period. Licences would also be issued to established importers having imports of dry fruits from Pakistan during the period 1951-52 to 1961-62 and co-operative societies dealing in fresh fruits.
(*b*) From Saudi Arabia, Muscat and other countries	January 1968	It was decided to grant licences for import of dates from Saudi Arabia, Muscat and other Persian Gulf Ports, excluding Iran and Iraq, on an annual basis during October 1967—September 1968 licensing period on the basis of past imports of dates from these countries in any one of the prescribed basic years.
11. (*a*) Fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs from Afghanistan	August 1967	In terms of the Trade Arrangement with Afghanistan, it was decided to issue licences to approved importers for the import of fruits of all sorts (excluding coconut and cashewnuts and dates) asafoetida, cumin seeds and specified medicinal herbs from Afghanistan during the validity period of arrangement for 1967-68 (August 1, 1967 to July 31, 1968) within a fixed monetary ceiling.

Item	Month of Announcement	Details
(1)	(2)	(3)
	January 1968	It was decided that in addition to approved importers, licences for import of fruits from Afghanistan would also be issued to newcomers who would undertake to export specified non-traditional items to that country.
(*b*) Fruits, dates, medicinal herbs, asafoetida and other miscellaneous items from Iran	September 1967	It was decided to grant *ad hoc* licences to established importers for the import of fruits, dried or salted, dates, red oxide, asafoetida, medicinal herbs, gums, resins and lac from Iran within the monetary ceilings fixed for each item.
	November 1967	It was decided to grant licences for the import of dry fruits, dates, red oxide, asafoetida, medicinal herbs, gums, resins and lac from Iran to established importers during October 1967—March 1968 licensing period within the monetary ceilings prescribed for each item. *Ad hoc* licences would also be issued for the import of dry fruits from Iran to established importers of fresh fruits from Afghanistan and from any other country in the General Area including Pakistan during specified years as also to co-operative societies dealing in fresh fruits.

APPENDIX V : TARIFF COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS,* 1967-68

Industry (1)	Purpose (2)	Main Observations of the Commission (3)	Government's Action on the Recommendations (4)
		A. Tariff Inquiries	
Dyestuff	Continuance of protection	Protection granted to the dyestuff industry was due to expire on December 31, 1967. The Commission, however, could not complete the inquiry and submit the report in 1967. The Commission, therefore, recommended that protection granted to the dyestuff industry should be extended upto December 31, 1968.	Accepted.
		B. Price Inquiries	
1. Antimony	Fixation of fair selling price	i) The fair selling price payable to the Star Metal Refinery, the sole producer, for the first six months' period from July 1 to December 31, 1966 should be at the rate of Rs. 7,490 per tonne of antimony metal ex-works and for the subsequent six monthly periods as fixed by the Government on the basis of a prescribed formula. ii) Changes in the prices of Star Metal Refinery should be effected only once in six months i.e. on January 1 and July 1 based on the average contracted prices of ore during the immediate preceding period, subject to any earlier adjustments which may be necessitated by changes in fiscal levies. iii) The commission on sales to consumers should be uniform at Rs. 1.50 for 50 kgs.	Accepted.
2. Raw rubber	Fixation of prices	i) A price of Rs. 415 per 100 kgs. (exclusive of sales tax and cess) is to be retained by the growers f. o. b. Cochin for R.M.A. Grade I rubber. The prices of other grades and for preserved latex would be fixed after adjustment of grade differentials indicated by the Commission.	Accepted. The Government, however, considered that small growers of rubber need some immediate support to improve their economic viability. It was, therefore, proposed to give a cash subsidy to small growers of rubber with holdings upto 2 hectares and 2 to 4 hectares at the rate of Rs. 175 per hectare and Rs. 150 per hectare, respectively, during the fiscal year 1967-68. Government were also of the view that the small growers should be able to acquire sufficient competitive strength as early as possible. Government decided to appoint a committee to study the economies of the small holdings and to suggest measures to improve the efficiency and to contribute to the stability of the sector.

*These refer only to inquiries completed during the year. An inquiry is treated as complete only after the Government's decision on the report is published.

Industry (1)	Purpose (2)	Main Observations of the Commission (3)	Government's Action on the Recommendations (4)
Raw rubber (Concld.)		ii) The expenses incurred by a planter for replantation should be considered as capital investment and this replantation cost must be earned through the sales of rubber. One-half of the development expenses (viz., Rs. 11.67) should be included in the retention price of the grower. A new scale of subsidy may be paid to the growers to enable them to meet the cost of replantation which would not be fully recovered through the retention price.	The recommendation was being examined by the Government.
		iii) A reduction of the cess may be considered by the Government.	The Government did not consider it feasible to reduce the existing cess on rubber.
		iv) The rehabilitation allowance provided for replantation in Kanyakumari District of Madras State is not on par with that in the rest of the State, and needs to be looked into by the Government of Madras.	The Government referred this recommendation to the Government of Madras for necessary action.
3. Coal and soft-coke	Fixation of price structure of coal, soft-coke, washed coal and washery by-products	i) The price structure of coal under present conditions cannot well be based either on average or marginal costs and that the basis adopted by the Coal Price Revision Committee still continues to be, by and large, sound.	
		ii) The prices should not be changed for a period of at least two years at a time, and these, instead of being *ad hoc*, should be based on the quick cost examination of a few units.	
		iii) The Commission suggested price structure on the basis of useful heat-units. But to afford some relief to the producers of mainly lower grades of coal it was proposed that ceiling prices of high moisture Grade II Bengal/Bihar region may be raised to Rs. 25 and for Grade IIIB to Rs. 24 per tonne. For the Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh regions, ceilings of Rs. 27 and Rs. 26 per tonne for Grade II and Grade III, respectively, were proposed.	The Government observed that some of these recommendations relate to or have a bearing on prices of coal and soft coke. However, the Government decontrolled the prices of all coal and soft-coke with effect from July 24, 1967.
		iv) The ceiling price of soft-coke may be fixed at Rs. 38 per tonne f.o.r. Suitable adjustments may be made in this price for changes that may be effected in the ceiling price of Grade III-B coal.	

APPENDIX VI : TRADE AGREEMENTS AND TRADE AND PAYMENTS ARRANGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY INDIA DURING 1967-68

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
Afghanistan	August 14, 1967	Valid upto July 31, 1968	*Imports :* (1) Schedule 'A'—Dry and fresh fruits, asafoetida, cumin seeds, hides and skins and medicinal herbs (2) others—cotton and wool. *Exports :* (1) Schedule 'B'—Cotton and woollen textiles, silk and art silk fabrics, jute manufactures, tea, coffee, spices, fish, vegetable oils, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, leather manufactures, engineering goods (2) Schedule 'C' — Sugar, automobiles and spares, tractors, compressors, wood working machinery, generators, drugs, medicines and all other items not included in schedule 'B'.	This is an extension of the trade arrangement signed on February 1, 1967.
Argentina	May 23, 1967	Valid upto May 22, 1969	*Imports :* Live animals, meat and meat preparations, hides and skins, wool, dairy products, eggs and honey, agricultural products like cereals, oilseeds and their oils, preserved and leguminous vegetables, fresh fruits, forest products and fish products, food substances, textiles and textile manufactures, perfumes and toilet articles, leather, chemical substances and products, photographic and cinematographic articles, equipment, machinery and vehicles, domestic appliances, agricultural machinery, etc. *Exports ;* Food, beverages and tobacco, crude materials (inedible), minerals and allied materials, animal and vegetable oils and fats, engineering goods, drugs and medicines, chemicals and chemical products, oils, paints and mineral products, rubber products, etc.	The trade agreement was signed on March 26, 1966 but came into force on May 23, 1967 on which date it was ratified.
Brazil	February 3, 1968	Valid for three years	The agreement is general in nature and no specific items are mentioned for export from either country.	This is the first trade agreement signed between the two countries. The agreement will come into force from the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification.
Bulgaria	October 31, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1968	*Imports :* Fertilisers and other basic chemicals, capital goods, special steels and non-ferrous metals. *Exports :* Cattle-feed in the shape of de-oiled cakes, packing material in the shape of jute bags, engineering products.	This trade plan for 1968 provides for trade each way of Rs. 16 crores between the two countries and is in terms of the agreement of February 14, 1964.

Country	Date of Agreement	Duration	Commodity Details	Other particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ceylon	August 16, 1967	December 31, 1968	*Exports :* Electrical equipment other than cables and fans, tele-communication equipment excluding cables, industrial machinery and machine tools, commercial vehicles, earthmoving machinery, construction equipment, railway equipment including rail wagons, tank wagons and coaches, pipes and fittings for water supply and drainage schemes and other miscellaneous items.	This is a credit arrangement of Rs. 5 crores extended by India to Ceylon for exporting goods of Indian manufacture to Ceylon. The credit will cover only 90 per cent of the f.o.b. value of goods expressed in Indian rupees. The initial 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value will have to be paid by the importer in free convertible foreign currency as a down payment. Contracts to be financed under this credit will need to be signed and letters of credit established by December 31, 1968. The credit is repayable in equal half-yearly instalments payable on June 30 and December 31 each year commencing from June 30, 1969.
Czechoslovakia	April 19, 1967		*Imports :* Engineering products and products of metallurgical and chemical industries. *Exports :* Food stuffs, fodder, metal and new products of the Indian processing industry.	This is a trade arrangement for 1967 concluded in terms of the trade and payments agreement dated November 7, 1963.
„	November 28, 1967		*Imports :* Capital goods, spares and components for maintaining the production programmes of various projects set up in India with Czechoslovak assistance, essential raw materials such as alloy and tool steel, newsprint and chemicals. *Exports :* M. S. pipes, pipe fittings, cutting tools, diamond tools, hand and small tools, auto-ancillaries, locks and padlocks, railway wagon ancillaries, wire ropes, industrial plants and machinery, switch-gears, refrigerators and flash lights, linoleum, paints, varnishes, lacquers, sports goods, ferro-manganese, cigarettes, tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper, vegetable oil, groundnut H.P. S., cashew kernels, de-oiled cake, shellac and shellac-based products, iron ore, mica and mica-based products, jute manufactures, hides and skins, textiles and ready-made garments, tyres and tubes.	This is a trade arrangement for 1968 made in terms of the trade and payments agreement concluded on November 7, 1963.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	December 30, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1969	*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.	The trade arrangements concluded on June 2, 1961 were made valid for two years from January 1, 1968 to December 31, 1969.

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
Federal Republic of Cameroon	February 22, 1968		*Imports :* Basic products such as cocoa, coffee, cotton, rubber and wood, textiles, food stuffs and beverages, agricultural products, chemical products and soaps, engineering products, electrical material and appliances, household equipment and construction material, hardware, manufactured leather goods including artificial leather goods, handicrafts and cottage industries products and other items like lac and shellac, tents and canvas, etc. *Exports :* Textiles, spices, preserved fruits, agricultural products such as vanaspati and vegetable oil, drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals, paints, pigments and varnishes, soap, toilet requisites and perfumery, engineering goods, electrical goods, household and building requirements, hardware, rubber manufactures, leather manufactures, handicrafts and cottage industry products and other miscellaneous items.	This is the first trade agreement entered into between the two countries. The agreement is yet to be ratified by the contracting parties and will be valid for one year from the date of its ratification.
Finland	June 29, 1967	Valid upto June 28, 1969	*Imports :* Pharmaceuticals and chemical products, wood pulp and waste paper, various paper products including newsprint and packing and wrapping paper, fibre building board, paper board and manufactures thereof, various porcelain and faience products, road making machinery, excavators and cranes, farming and dairy machinery, machinery for wood working industry, various machinery products, water turbines, ships, internal combustion engines, non-ferrous metals and concentrates, electric machinery apparatus and wires, electrical and telephone cables and wires, sports and hunting guns and rifles and cartridges, etc. *Exports :* Leather footwear, animal casings, hides and skins, goat skins (raw, semi-tanned and tanned), hemp, cashew nuts and other dry fruits, coir and coir products, tobacco, castor oil, polythylene, cutlery, cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn and waste, silk, art silk and rayon fabrics, jute manufactures, carpets, rugs and mats, palm fibres, oilcakes, de-oiled cakes, essential oils, insecticides, engineering goods, tea, coffee, spices, sugar,lac and shellac, household utensils of iron and steel, brass and aluminium, alarm clocks, minerals including mica, rubber products, juices and fruit (canned), cashew kernels and walnuts, groundnut H.P.S., brass artware and other handicrafts, exposed cinematographic films, records, clocks and watches, handicrafts and cottage industry products, coir goods, jewellery (gold and silver), precious and semi-precious stones, etc.	This is a trade agreement entered into by the two countries for a period of two years and shall continue to be in force for periods of two years at a time unless notice of termination is given by either party four months prior to the expiry of each two year period. The list of items in the agreement are of indicative nature and the agreement does not involve any export/import commitment from either side.

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
France	November 28, 1967	Valid upto June 15, 1968	The agreement does not contain any indicative list of items of exports from either side.	This is a further renewal of the trade agreement originally signed in 1959.
German Democratic Republic	November 14, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1968	*Imports :* Fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and muriate of potash, machine tools, capital goods, printing machinery, special steels, zinc, copper, tinplate, X-ray films, pesticides, newsprint, chemicals and cinematographic films. *Exports :* Iron ore, de-oiled cakes, tobacco, raw skins, tea and coffee, manufactured goods like machine tools, sanitary fittings, textile machinery, flash lights, storage batteries and tyres, mica, bones crushed, cashew kernels, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, chemical products, etc.	This is an extension of the trade agreement originally signed between the two countries on September 12, 1964.
Greece	April 3, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1967	*Imports :* Dried figs, currants, sultanas and other dried fruits, grapes, olives, olive oil, lemons and oranges, mastic, honey, tobacco, cigarettes, wines and alcoholic beverages, tomato paste, saffron, canned vegetables, sulphur, soap, acorn tanning extracts, activated carbon, marbles, emery and corundum, iron, zinc, manganese and chrome ores, magnesite, cement other than portland, barytes, sponges, agricultural machinery and tools, electric motors, diesel engines, cooking stoves and spare parts, gas stoves, cotton, cotton and rayon yarns and textiles, woollen cloth, carpets, aluminium and copper sheets, copper wires and exposed cinematographic films. *Exports :* Linen, jute products, linseed oil, coffee, cocoa, tea, spices including pepper, rubber manufactures, raw rubber other than sole crepe rubber, paraffin, gums other than gum arabic, gutta-percha, raw goat skins and sheep skins known as Amritsar papras, tanned hides and skins (buffaloes and others), wool, resins other than aloe resin, raw hemp, vegetable oils, leather, raw cotton, cotton piecegoods, shellac, cashewnuts and cashewshell oil, mica, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, coir products, sports goods, plastic products, linoleum and leather cloth, scientific instruments, engineering goods such as bicycles, sewing machines, electrical goods, etc., chemical engineering goods like bichromates, paints, enamel, varnishes, matches and fireworks, drugs and medicines, glassware and ceramics, handicrafts, art ware, handloom cloth and carpets, mango chutnies and other fruit products, sugar, etc.	This is a further renewal and extension of the trade agreement originally signed on February 14, 1958. The list of items in the agreement are of indicative nature and the agreement does not involve any export/import commitment from either side.

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
Hungary	December 29, 1967		*Imports :* Rolled steel products, machine tools, aluminium ingots and wire rods (electrical and commercial grade), drugs and medicines in bulk, chemicals, dye-intermediate, ball, roller and taper bearings, tool, alloy and special steel, seamless pipes and tubes, high pressure gas cylinders, laboratory and testing instruments, wheels, tyres and axles for rolling stock, complete wheel sets, air brakes and accessories for assembling railway wagons, fertilisers, capital goods, etc. *Exports :* De-oiled cakes, iron ore, jute manufactures, cotton textiles, railway wagons, cotton waste, cotton raw, cotton yarn, manganese ore, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, various chemical products, pepper and spices, tea, coffee, tobacco, mica, shellac, animal hair and bristles, coir yarn, handicrafts and handloom products, essential oils, rolled steel products, leather footwear, engineering goods such as machine tools, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, domestic refrigerators, room air conditioners, compressors, textile machines, kelly filters, petrol metering and dispensing pumps, hand tools, cutting tools, diesel engines, storage batteries, trailers, typewriters, duplicators, pipes, fittings and flanges, razor blades, etc.	This is a trade arrangement for 1968 concluded in terms of the trade and payments agreement dated November 22, 1963.
Iran	November 13, 1967	Valid from March 11, 1967 to March 10, 1970	*Imports :* Dry fruits, dates, asafoetida, gums, red oxide, medicinal herbs and plants, etc. *Exports :* Tea, machinery and engineering goods, iron and steel products, railway materials and equipment, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, animal and marine products, agricultural products, mining products, plastics and sports goods, cotton and woollen textiles, household and building materials, spices, preserved fruits and vegetable products, etc.	This is an extension of the trade agreement originally signed in 1964.
Iraq	October 26, 1967	Valid upto September 30, 1968	*Imports :* Dates, washed wool, goat skins, etc. *Exports :* Tea, jute manufactures, steel goods, electric fans, electrical goods, machines, equipment, metal products, batteries and bicycles.	This is a trade arrangement for 1968 concluded in terms of the trade agreement signed on December 13, 1962.
Jordan	February 24, 1968	Valid upto December 31, 1970	*Imports :* Rock phosphate. *Exports :* Tea, steel bars and rods, steel billets, pipes and tubes, wires and cables, transmission line equipment, capital goods and equipment, etc.	This is an extension of the trade agreement dated July 18, 1963.

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
Mongolian People's Republic	February 13, 1968	Valid upto February 12, 1971	*Imports :* Wool, skins of animals, fur and other goods such as tungsten and other metals, which do not contain iron, woollen knitwear, woollen cloth, woollen blankets, leather goods, cattle horns, medicinal herbs and films. *Exports :* Food stuffs, raw materials and industrial goods such as ferrous and non-ferrous rolled metals and metal wares, light industry machinery, electro-technical goods, lifting handling (transport equipment), chemical goods, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, tarpaulins, consumer goods, textiles including woollen, cotton and silk, jute manufactures, etc.	This is the first trade agreement signed between the two countries.
Morocco	August 3, 1962	Valid upto August 2, 1968	*Imports :* Rock phosphate, lead, cork, paper and cardboard, manufactured products, chemical products, handicrafts, rice, cotton, etc. *Exports :* Cotton textiles, artificial textiles, tea, linen textiles, coconut fibre and manufactures, electrical material, domestic sewing machines, crepe fibre and yarn, groundnut oil, handicrafts, etc.	The agreement is automatically renewed from year to year by tacit extension for a further period of one year unless either party rescinds it in writing by giving three months' notice before its expiry.
Philippines	March 26, 1968	Valid upto March 25, 1969	*Imports :* Abaca (Manila hemp), copra, commercial veneers, wood pulp, fertilisers, insecticides and other agricultural chemicals, copper concentrates, fire-refined and electrolytic copper, zinc ores and zinc concentrates, non-ferrous metal scraps, raw film, filter aids, rock phosphate, newsprint, industrial alcohol, metallic mercury, raw hides and skins and rayon grade pulp. *Exports :* Rolled steel and steel pipes and tubes, railway track fittings, fasteners and accessories, electrical and mechanical signalling equipment, train lighting equipment and rolling stocks, industrial plant and machinery, electrical fans, motors, transformers, switch gear, control gear and other electrical equipment and spare parts, components and accessories of sewing machines, diesel engines, pumps (centrifugal and turbine) and air compressors, machine tools and foundry moulding machines, anodised aluminium and other decorative and specialised builders' hardware, other engineering manufactures, wired glass, organic and inorganic chemicals, jute manufactures, tanned hides and skins, dyes and dyestuffs, unprocessed and semi-processed raw materials and cigarette papers, etc.	This is the first trade agreement signed with the Philippines and will continue to be in force from year to year unless either party gives to the other atleast 90 days' written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement.

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
Poland	January 10, 1968	Valid upto December 31, 1968	*Imports :* Fishing vessels, ships equipment, high pressure gas cylinders, capital goods, rolled steel products including special tool and alloy steel, machine tools, various chemicals, drugs and medicines, sulphur, urea (fertiliser) and zinc. *Exports :* Coffee, tea, pepper, de-oiled cakes, tobacco, jute products and cotton waste, manufactured goods like railway wagons, trucks, steel pipes and tubes, textile machinery, machine tools, cutting tools, wire ropes, wire cloth for paper industry, auto ancillaries, diesel engine castings, tyres and tubes, rayon tyrecord, paints, varnishes, lacquers and leather footwear, iron and manganese ores, mica and mica-based products and rolled steel products.	This is a trade arrangement for 1968 in terms of the trade and payments agreement dated December 18, 1963 and envisages a total trade turnover of Rs. 730 million.
Sudan	November 10, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1968	*Imports :* Cotton and gum arabic. *Exports :* Tea, jute manufactures, essential oils, perfumes and spices, textiles including cotton, rayon and silk piecegoods, made-up garments, thread and yarn, coffee, tobacco and other items such as sandalwood, steel bars, rods, rounds and structurals, oil mill machinery, commercial motor vehicles, diesel engines and pumps, machine tools, sewing machines, electric fans, etc.	This is a further extension of the trade agreement dated October 22, 1965.
Tunisia	October 5, 1960	October 4, 1968	*Imports :* Live animals, dried octopus, cheese, natural sponges (washed), cuttle fish bones, dried vegetables(cereals), dates, citrus fruits, fresh fruits (other than citrus), condiments, local products, olive oil, preserved fish and vegetables and fruits, rock phosphate, hyper phosphate, super phosphate, zinc, mercury, lead, cork and cork products, washed wool, aluminium wares, handicrafts, etc. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, pepper, raw hides and finished leather, jute sacking, woollen fabrics, cotton piecegoods, silk fabrics (pure and artificial), spectacle frames, pharmaceutical products, rubber tyres and tubes for cars, lorries, and bicycles, electric equipment and fans, etc.	The agreement is automatically renewed from year to year by tacit consent of the parties unless rescinded by either party giving three months' notice in writing before its expiry.

Country (1)	Date of Agreement (2)	Duration (3)	Commodity Details (4)	Other particulars (5)
U.A.R.	May 9, 1967	Valid from March 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968	*Imports :* Cotton, rice, rock phosphate, cotton yarn, petroleum products, nitro-cellulose, etc. *Exports :* Tea, jute manufactures, steel reinforced bars, rods and structurals, tobacco, cotton yarn, shellac, iron and steel scrap, aluminium sheets, coffee, pepper, spices, chemicals including dye-stuffs, mica, paper and paper products, diesel engines and centrifugal and turbine pumps, industrial sewing machines, fluorescent tubes, fittings, fixtures and accessories, certain types of engineering goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dry batteries, electric fans, telecommunication equipment, etc.	This is the trade plan agreed to by the two countries for the period March 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968.
U.S.S.R.	December 26, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1968	*Imports :* Capital goods, components and spare parts, essential raw materials including fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, muriate of potash and urea, sulphur, zinc and tin, chemicals for the manufacture of medicinal products, dye-stuffs and laboratory chemicals, raw asbestos, wood pulp and newsprint and oil products including kerosene. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, spices, mica, oilcake extraction, manufactured goods like leather shoes, textiles, ready-made garments, bed linen, handkerchiefs, woollen knitwear, spectacle frames, rolled steel products, accumulators, automobile tyres and tubes, cashew kernels, H.P.S. groundnuts, raw opium, jute manufactures, chemicals and insecticides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, etc.	This is a trade arrangement for 1968 made in terms of the trade and payments agreement concluded on June 10, 1963 which is valid upto December 31, 1970.
Yugoslavia	November 21, 1967	Valid upto December 31, 1968	*Imports :* Lead, zinc, mercury, ferro alloys, lubricating oils, steel products, pesticides, wood pulp and finished machinery and equipment. *Exports :* Tea, coffee, pepper, jute products, de-oiled cakes, tobacco, iron ore and machine tools, tyres and tubes, engineering products, plastic goods, tinned fruits and juices, tinned fish and shrimps, handicrafts including cotton handlooms, sports goods, ready-made garments, knitwear, etc.	This is an extension of the trade agreement originally signed on October 13, 1962.

PART III—STATEMENTS

SUMMARY CONTENTS

		STATEMENT NO.	PAGE NO.
1.	Notes on the Statements		S5
2.	Population	2	S8
3.	Output and Prices	3-18	S9-S32
4.	Money and Banking	19-37	S33-S67
5.	Capital Market	38-51	S68-S85
6.	Public Finance	52-71	S86-S118
7.	Trade and Balance of Payments	72-92	S119-S161
8.	Currency and Coinage	93-102	S162-S168

CONTENTS

		PAGE NO.
1.	Selected Economic Indicators	S6-S7
	Population	
2.	Estimated Mid-year Population	S8
	Output and Prices	
3.	Net Domestic Product by Industry of Origin	S9-S10
4.	Index Numbers of Agricultural Production	S11
5.	Area and Production of Agricultural Commodities	S12-S13
6.	Industrial Production	S14-S15
7.	Index Numbers of Industrial Production, Base : 1956=100	S16-S17
7A.	Index Numbers of Industrial Production, Base : 1960=100	S18-S19
8.	Stocks of Principal Commodities with Industry	S20-S21
9.	Consumer Price Index Numbers (Working Class)	S22
10.	Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-manual Employees	S23
11.	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Sub-groups (Annual, Monthly and Weekly)	S24-S25
12.	Movements in Price Indices of Selected Commodities	S26-S27
13.	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Selected Items—Seasonally Adjusted Series	S28
14.	A. Employment Exchange Statistics	S29
	B. Occupational Distribution of Applicants on Live Registers	S29
15.	Estimates of Saving of the Government and the Domestic Corporate Sectors	S30-S31
16.	Saving of the Household Sector in the form of financial assets	S30-S31
17.	Assaying and Refining of Gold and Silver at the India Government Mints	S32
18.	Prices of Gold and Silver—Bombay	S32
	Money and Banking	
19.	Monetary Resources	S33
20.	Money Supply with the Public and Selected Items of Liabilities and Assets of Scheduled Commercial Banks—Seasonally Adjusted Series	S33
21.	Money Supply with the Public	S34-S35
21A.	Seasonal Variations in Money Supply with the Public	S36-S37
21B.	Variations in Money Supply with the Public	S38-S39
22.	Liabilities and Assets (Annual and Weekly) of the Reserve Bank of India (Issue Department)	S40-S41
23.	Liabilities and Assets (Annual and Weekly) of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department)	S42-S43
24.	Reserve Bank of India and Co-operative Credit	S44
25.	Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Finance	S45
26.	Money Rates	S46
27.	Remittances through the Reserve Bank of India	S47
28.	Borrowings by Scheduled Commercial Banks from the Reserve Bank of India at Various Rates of Interest	S47
29.	All Scheduled Banks : Business in India (Annual and Weekly)	S48-S51
30.	Scheduled Commercial Banks : Business in India (Annual and Weekly)	S52-S55

CONTENTS—(*Contd.*)

		PAGE NO.
31.	Classification of Scheduled Commercial Banks' Advances (According to Security)	S56-S57
32.	Cheque Clearances (Annual and Monthly)	S58-S59
33.	Non-Scheduled Commercial Banks: Liabilities and Assets in India	S60-S61
34.	State Co-operative Banks Maintaining Accounts with the Reserve Bank of India	S62-S65
35.	Seasonal Trends in Selected Items of Scheduled Commercial Banks' Liabilities and Assets	S66
36.	Savings Deposits with Commercial Banks	S67
37.	Reserves of Scheduled Commercial Banks and State Co-operative Banks with the Reserve Bank of India	S67

Capital Market

38.	State Financial Corporations—Liabilities and Assets	S68
39.	Operations of State Financial Corporations	S69
40.	Liabilities and Assets of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India	S70
41.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India—Industry-wise Distribution of Financial Assistance Sanctioned	S71
42.	Liabilities and Assets of the Industrial Development Bank of India	S72
43.	Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by Financial Institutions	S72
44.	Consents for Capital Issues	S73
45.	Capital Raised by Non-Government and Government Companies	S74-S75
46.	Prices (in Bombay) of Government of India Securities, 1967-68	S76
47.	Average Yields on Government of India Securities	S77
48.	All-India and Regional Indices (Annual and Weekly) of Security Prices	S78-S79
49.	Index Numbers of Security Prices—All India (Annual and Monthly)	S80-S81
50.	Gross Yields on Industrial Securities—All-India and Regional (by Groups and Sub-groups)	S82-S83
51.	Prices of Selected Industrial Shares	S84-S85

Public Finance

52.	Five-Year Plans	
	A. Plan Provision and Actual Outlay for Public Sector (by Heads of Development)	S86
	B. Financing of Plan outlays in the Public Sector	S86-S87
53.	Budgetary Position of the Government of India	S88
54.	Consolidated Budgetary Position of States	S89
55.	Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India (on Revenue Account)	S90-S91
56.	Revenue from Union Excise Duties	S92-S93
57.	Capital Budget of the Government of India	S94-S95
58.	Budgetary Position of Individual State Governments (on Revenue Account)	S96-S97
59.	Revenue and Expenditure of States (on Revenue Account)	S98-S99
60.	Capital Budget of States	S100
61.	Railway Finances	S101
62.	Debt, Liabilities, Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced by the Government of India	S102-S103

CONTENTS—(*Concld.*)

		PAGE NO.
63.	Debt Position of the Government of India	S104
64.	Maturity Pattern of the Government of India Rupee Loans	S105
65.	Debt Position of States	S105
66.	Ownership of Central and State Government Securities	S106-S107
67.	Small Savings (Annual and Monthly)	S108-S109
68.	Market Borrowings of the Government of India and State Governments, 1967-68	S110-S111
69.	Central and State Government Loans (Outstandings as on March 31, 1968)	S112-S116
70.	Government of India Treasury Bills (Weekly), 1967-68	S117
71.	Government of India Treasury Bills (Annual and Monthly)	S118
	Trade and Balance of Payments	
72.	India's Overall Balance of Payments, 1967 (Preliminary)	
	A. Current Account	S119
	B. Capital Account	S120
73.	India's Balance of Payments, 1967 (Preliminary)—Current Account—Region-wise	S121-S125
74.	India's Foreign Exchange Reserves	S126
75.	India's Foreign Trade	S126
76.	Exports of Tea (Black) to Principal Countries	S127
77.	Exports of Cashew Kernel to Principal Countries	S128
78.	Exports of Tobacco (Unmanufactured) to Principal Countries	S128
79.	Exports of Jute Goods (Bags and Cloth) to Principal Countries	S129
80.	Exports of Sugar to Principal Countries	S130
81.	Exports of Oilcakes to Principal Countries	S130
82.	Exports of Cotton Piecegoods to Principal Countries	S131
83.	India's Exports of Principal Commodities	S132-S133
84.	India's Imports of Principal Commodities	S134-S135
85.	Direction of India's Foreign Trade	S136-S138
86.	Index Numbers of Exports	S139
87.	Index Numbers of Imports	S140
88.	Sterling Transactions of the Reserve Bank of India	S141
89.	External Assistance : Authorised and Utilised	S142-S143
90.	Purpose-wise Distribution of Foreign Loans/Credits	S144-S157
91.	Commodities subject to Export Duty during 1967-68	S158-S160
92.	Inland and Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted by Scheduled Commercial Banks	S161
	Currency and Coinage	
93.	Total Notes and Coins Issued (Denomination-wise)	S162
94.	Movements in Circulation of India Small Coin (Denomination-wise)	S162
95.	Movements in Circulation of India Small Coin (Metal-wise)	S163
96.	Lost, Destroyed and Mutilated Notes, 1967-68	S164
97.	Note Forgeries	S164
98.	Mintage of India Rupees and Small Coins	S165
99.	Mintage of India Small Coins by Denominations, 1967-68	S165
100.	Withdrawal of Silver, Cupro-nickel, Copper and Aluminium Coins, 1967-68	S166
101.	Number of Counterfeit Coins Cut at Treasuries and Railway Stations	S167
102.	Description of Coins in Active Circulation at the end of March, 1968	S168

NOTES ON THE STATEMENTS

The annual series in the statements cover the financial years which run from April to March ; thus 1967-68 refers to the year from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968. In this issue, generally annual data for the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1967-68 are presented. In the statements giving monthly data, generally the latest thirteen months' figures are presented.

The statements on Industrial Production, Employment Exchanges, Consents for Capital Issues and Capital Raised by Non-Government and Government Companies are presented on calendar year basis as the statistics assembled at the respective sources are on that basis. Statistics on Balance of Payments are presented for the calendar year 1967. Data relating to (i) Agricultural Production and (ii) Financial Assistance Sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are for the year ended June. In respect of (i) Estimated Mid-year Population and (ii) Liabilities and Assets of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the data presented are as at the end of June.

The new statements included in this issue are (i) Estimated Mid-year Population, (ii) The revised series on Index Numbers of Industrial Production with 1960=100 as base, (iii) Seasonally adjusted series relating to (*a*) Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities (Statement 13) and (*b*) Money Supply and Selected Items of the Assets and Liabilities of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Statement 20), (iv) Monetary Resources, (v) Five-year Plans—(A) Plan Provision and Actual Outlay for Public Sector (by Heads of Development) and (B) Financing of Public Sector Plan Outlays and (vi) Ownership of Central and State Government Securities. The statement on National Income by Industrial Origin has been replaced by a new statement 'Net Domestic Product by Industry of Origin' wherein data are presented (i) at current prices, (ii) at 1960-61 prices and (iii) for the conventional series at 1948-49 prices. In place of the monthly average indices for March every year, the corresponding annual average indices on a financial year basis have been presented in the statement 'Movements in Price Indices of Selected Commodities.' The available data relating to Non-scheduled commercial banks have been included in the statement 'Savings Deposits with Commercial Banks.'

The currency unit of the Indian Union is the Rupee. From April 1, 1957 India adopted the decimal coinage, the Rupee being divided into 100 equal parts, each called 'naya Paisa.' With effect from June 1, 1964, the prefix 'naya' or 'naye' in the designation 'naya Paisa' or 'naye Paise' was dropped and in statements where small coin data are presented, the term 'Paisa/naya Paisa' is used. The abbreviations for 'Rupees' and 'Paise' are 'Rs.' and 'P.' respectively. The abbreviation 'Kg.' stands for kilogram.

Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966 changing its par value from Rs. 4.76 per U.S. dollar to Rs. 7.50 per U.S. dollar and from Rs. 13.33 to 1 pound sterling to Rs. 21 to 1 pound sterling. Later the pound sterling was devalued on November 18, 1967 and the present par value of the rupee is Rs. 18 to 1 pound sterling.

From November 1, 1956 (on which date the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 became effective) to April 30, 1960, the Indian Union consisted of fourteen States and a few centrally administered areas. One State, namely, the Bombay State was bifurcated on May 1, 1960 into (i) Maharashtra and (ii) Gujarat. On December 1, 1963 Nagaland was constituted as a State and on November 1, 1966, the Punjab State was bifurcated into (i) Punjab and (ii) Haryana, bringing the total number of States in the Union to seventeen. The Federal Government is the Government of India, also called the Central Government.

From October 1, 1960 India adopted the metric system of units and measures and the data presented in the statements are in metric units. The data relating to earlier periods which were expressed in F.P.S. units have been converted into metric units using the following conversion factors :

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 hectare

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

The following symbols have been used : .. = Figure is not available; — = Figure is nil or negligible.

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 1—SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Item	Unit/Base	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Population (*a*)	Millions	361.09	..	439.23	453.41	464.34	475.53	486.99	498.86	511.30	524.05
II. Output and Prices											
1. Net National Product (*b*)											
(i) At current prices	Rs. crores			134,53	143,15	151,79	175,63	204,24	210,64	241,57	..
(ii) At 1960-61 prices	,,			134,53	140,37	143,29	151,01	162,19	154,41	157,06	..
2. Industrial Production General Index (*c*)	1956 = 100	73.5£	91.9	130.2	141.0	152.9	167.3	177.8	188.1	192.6	195.3
3. Agricultural Production	Year ended June 1950=100	95.6	116.8	142.2	144.8	139.6	143.1	158.5	132.7	132.4	..
4. Wholesale Prices											
(i) All Commodities	1952-53=100	111.8(*d*)	92.5	124.9	125.1	127.9	135.3	152.7	165.1	191.3	212.4
(ii) Food articles	,,	112.5(*d*)	86.6	120.0	120.1	126.1	136.8	159.9	168.8	199.9	242.2
5. Consumer Prices—Working Class (All-India)	1949=100	101	96	124	127	131	137	157	169	191	213
6. Security Prices (*e*)											
(i) Government and semi-Government securities	1961-62=100	100.0	90.9	101.0	100.9	100.1	99.4	98.2	94.6	94.3	95.5
(ii) Variable dividend industrial securities	,,	124.2	121.6	171.7	183.7	179.5	167.1	86.1	76.7	80.2	76.7
7. Gold and Silver (Bombay:Spot)											
(i) Gold (*f*)	Rs. per 10 gms.	97.28	82.18	114.91	121.25	117.71	111.98 / 61.85	68.84	77.78	83.85	156.97
(ii) Silver	Rs. per Kg.	159.37	144.65	193.64	206.49	218.69	240.32	261.17	314.62	358.88	430.09
8. Number of Applicants (*c*)											
(i) Placed in employment	000's	331	170	306	404	458	536	545	570	507	431
(ii) On live registers	,,	331	692	1,606	1,833	2,380	2,518	2,493	2,585	2,622	2,740
III. Money and Banking											
9. Money supply with the public	Crores of Rs.	2,016.0	2,217.0	2,868.6	3,045.8	3,310.0	3,752.1	4,080.3	4,529.4	4,949.2	5,350.0*
(i) Currency with the public	,,	1,406.5	1,571.0	2,098.0	2,201.2	2,379.5	2,605.6	2,769.0	3,034.3	3,196.8	3,374.6*
(ii) Deposit money with the public	,,	609.5	645.9	770.6	844.7	930.5	1,146.6	1,311.2	1,495.1	1,752.4	1,975.4
10. Reserve Bank of India											
(i) Central Government's deposits	Crores of Rs.	162.0	67.3	76.5	71.3	55.8	84.2	90.9	51.4	116.9	52.7
(ii) State Governments' deposits	,,	26.4	62.0	29.0	15.9	31.4	16.0	24.7	25.8	38.9	13.7
(iii) Investments	,,	585.8	726.0	1,813.2	1,910.6	2,128.3	2,338.1	2,480.7	2,718.5	2,923.0	3,003.4
(iv) Other loans and advances (*g*)	,,	16.8	79.9	185.5	177.7	207.3	221.0	306.4	244.6	317.4	311.0
(v) Loans and advances to											
(1) Scheduled commercial banks	,,	..	..	..	..	..	71.3	84.2	153.0	73.5	139.7	103.9
(2) State co-operative banks	,,	..	..	..	..	..	134.4	134.0	149.9	165.8	170.7	197.7

11. Foreign exchange reserves ..	Crores of Rs.	..	1,029.2	902.4	303.6	297.3	295.1	305.8	249.7	298.0	478.4(*h*)	538.6
12. A. Scheduled commercial banks												
(i) Aggregate deposits ..	,,	..	880.6(*i*)	1,043.2(*i*)	1,746.1	1,921.9	2,042.3	2,285.1	2,583.3	2,949.8	3,424.7	3,856.8
(ii) Bank credit	,,	..	546.9(*j*)	761.2(*j*)	1,319.5	1,407.6	1,588.0	1,816.5	2,033.7	2,288.1	2,692.5	3,031.9
(iii) Investments in Government securities	,,	..	..	359.9	558.6	601.4	592.8	639.7	718.2	810.7	892.8	967.3
(iv) Cash reserves	,,	..	93.3	84.7	116.6	123.5	125.7	147.6	162.4	170.8	215.6	221.2
(v) Credit deposit ratio ..	Per cent	..	62.1	73.0	75.6	73.2	77.8	79.5	78.7	77.6	78.6	78.6
B. Cheque clearances† ..	Crores of Rs.	..	553.2	663.4	1,045.9	1,133.5	1,249.1	1,400.7	1,536.4	1,746.4	1,973.8	2,073.7
13. Inter-bank call money rate (Bombay) (*k*)	Per cent per annum		0.74	2.75	4.24	4.24	4.16	3.87	4.01	6.26	5.16	4.95
14. Yield on 3 per cent conversion loan of 1986 or later (*l*) ..	,,		3.15	3.74	4.06	4.16	4.49	4.66	4.80	5.46	5.57	5.45
IV. Public Finance												
A. Budgetary position of Government of India :												
15. Revenue Account												
(i) Revenue	Crores of Rs.	..	405.9	481.2	877.5	1,036.8	1,427.5	1,846.1	2,080.6	2,320.4	2,473.2	2,545.4
(ii) Expenditure	,,	..	346.6	440.7	826.2	911.9	1,314.1	1,658.6	1,806.7	2,000.6	2,244.5	2,458.4
16. Capital Account												
(i) Receipts	,,	..	104.4	281.0	1,127.0	957.3	1,204.2	1,380.8	1,645.0	1,608.2	2,336.4	2,236.4
(ii) Disbursements	,,	..	182.6	470.9	1,000.5	1,171.6	1,454.4	1,760.0	2,076.3	2,125.2	2,923.2	2,618.2
B. Debt position of Government of India :												
17. Total debt	,,	..	2,501.6	3,196.4	6,255.1	6,974.6	7,699.4	8,730.1	9,624.2	10,756.5	13,749.0	15,128.0
(i) Internal	,,	..	2,469.5	3,082.8	5,494.1	5,864.0	6,320.4	6,921.0	7,432.0	8,165.9	9,125.4	9,727.2
(ii) External	,,	..	32.0	113.6	761.0	1,110.6	1,379.0	1,809.1	2,192.2	2,590.6	4,623.6(*m*)	5,400.8
18. Rupee loans	,,	..	1,438.5	1,508.7	2,571.3	2,688.4	2,840.9	3,113.9	3,267.5	3,424.9	3,556.8	3,732.3
19. Treasury Bills outstanding ..	,,	..	358.0	595.3	1,106.3	1,175.0	1,299.6	1,382.0	1,443.5	1,611.8	1,919.6	2,013.4
20. Small savings												
(i) Net receipts	,,	..	33.9	67.0	105.0	86.8	74.9	126.4	128.0	150.8	117.6	95.4
(ii) Outstandings	,,	..	336.2	580.0	982.4	1,069.2	1,144.1	1,270.6	1,398.6	1,549.3	1,666.9	1,762.3
V. Trade												
21. Imports	,,	..	650.2	774.2	1,121.6	1,091.6	1,131.5	1,222.8	1,349.0	1,408.5	227.1@ 1,704.4	1,950.5*
22. Exports	,,	..	600.6	608.9	642.1	660.6	685.3	793.2	816.3	805.6	127.7@ 967.4	1,197.0*
23. Net balance of trade	,,	..	—49.6	—165.4	—479.6	—431.0	—446.2	—429.6	—532.7	—602.9	— 99.4@ —737.0	—753.4*
24. Number of wagons loaded												
(i) Broad gauge	000's	..	10,472(*n*)	4,907	6,164	6,334	7,050	7,533	7,542	8,168	8,226	8,267
(ii) Metre gauge	,,			2,938	3,593	3,536	3,578	3,754	3,784	3,972	3,770	3,663

Note : Figures for all the items relate to the year except those of items 8 (ii), 11,17,18, 19 and 20(ii) which relate to the end of the period and those of items 9, 10 and 12A which relate to last Friday.

(*a*) The figures for 1950-51 and 1960-61 relate to Census of 1951 and 1961 respectively and those for subsequent years relate to the estimated mid-year population ; the data for 1961-62 correspond to mid-year 1962 and so on. (*b*) Revised estimates. (*c*) Relating to calendar year; thus data for 1955-56 correspond to 1955. (*d*) Derived figures. (*e*) Data for the year 1950-51 relate to the base 1938 = 100 ; for 1955-56 to the base 1949-50 = 100 and for the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 to the base 1952-53 = 100. (*f*) Relate to 14 carat from August 28, 1963 to November 9, 1966 and to Standard Gold from July 10, 1967. (*g*) Loans and advances, other than those to the Governments. (*h*) Gold has been valued at Rs. 53.58 per10 grams upto May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter, following the change in the par value of the rupee. (*i*) Relating to aggregate liabilities. (*j*) Including due from banks. (*k*) Data relate to local head offices of the banks and are exclusive of brokerage. (*l*) Running yield. (*m*) The outstanding foreign loans (other than P.L. 480 loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on June 6, 1966 by 57.5 per cent consequent on the change in the par value of the Indian rupee. (*n*) In terms of metre gauge.

† Average of monthly data. £ Relate to 1951. @ Figures above the line relate to the pre-devaluation period and those below the line to the post-devaluation period. * Provisional.

STATEMENT 2—ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION

(In millions)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
All-India	**442.74**	**453.41**	**464.34**	**475.53**	**486.99**	**498.86**	**511.30**	**524.05**	**537.12**	**550.51**	**564.07**
Andhra Pradesh	36.21	36.92	37.63	38.36	39.10	39.88	40.71	41.56	42.43	43.32	44.22
Assam	11.99	12.34	12.70	13.07	13.45	13.85	14.29	14.73	15.19	15.67	16.16
Bihar	46.81	47.89	48.99	50.12	51.28	52.48	53.77	55.09	56.44	57.82	59.24
Gujarat	20.82	21.39	21.98	22.58	23.20	23.84	24.50	25.18	25.88	26.60	27.33
Haryana	7.67	7.91	8.15	8.40	8.66	8.93	9.21	9.49	9.79	10.09	10.40
Jammu & Kashmir	3.58	3.63	3.68	3.73	3.78	3.83	3.89	3.94	4.00	4.05	4.11
Kerala	17.04	17.47	17.91	18.36	18.82	19.30	19.79	20.29	20.81	21.34	21.87
Madhya Pradesh	32.64	33.46	34.29	35.15	36.03	36.94	37.86	38.82	39.80	40.81	41.83
Madras	33.88	34.45	35.04	35.63	36.23	36.86	37.52	38.19	38.87	39.57	40.26
Maharashtra	39.89	40.92	41.98	43.06	44.18	45.31	46.48	47.67	48.89	50.15	51.41
Mysore	23.77	24.32	24.89	25.47	26.06	26.68	27.32	27.99	28.66	29.36	30.06
Nagaland	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44
Orissa	17.68	18.07	18.47	18.88	19.30	19.74	20.20	20.68	21.16	21.66	22.16
Punjab	11.25	11.60	11.95	12.32	12.71	13.10	13.51	13.93	14.36	14.81	15.26
Rajasthan	20.35	20.94	21.55	22.17	22.82	23.48	24.16	24.86	25.58	26.32	27.06
Uttar Pradesh	74.29	75.96	77.66	79.39	81.16	83.00	84.93	86.90	88.92	90.98	93.06
West Bengal	35.24	36.20	37.19	38.20	39.24	40.31	41.43	42.58	43.76	44.97	46.21
Union Territories	*9.09*	*9.40*	*9.72*	*10.06*	*10.40*	*10.76*	*11.14*	*11.54*	*11.95*	*12.37*	*12.81*

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India.

STATEMENT 3—NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (*a*)	1965-66 (*a*)	1966-67 (*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) AT CURRENT PRICES (In Rs. Crores)							
1. Agriculture	67,07	70,10	71,96	84,73	101,55	98,01	115,95
2. Forestry and logging	1,69	1,94	1,99	2,25	2,54	2,77	3,03
3. Fishing	78	87	86	95	1,08	1,24	1,53
Sub-Total	**69,54**	**72,91**	**74,81**	**87,93**	**105,17**	**102,02**	**120,51**
4. Mining and quarrying	1,44	1,49	1,78	2,04	2,06	2,37	2,55
5. Large-scale manufacturing	10,70	11,77	13,00	15,19	17,00	18,55	20,51
6. Small-scale manufacturing	7,85	8,63	9,37	10,91	11,85	12,25	13,27
7. Construction	6,26	6,61	7,05	8,01	9,07	9,87	10,83
8. Electricity, gas and water supply	69	76	86	1,07	1,26	1,41	1,58
Sub-Total	**26,94**	**29,26**	**32,06**	**37,22**	**41,24**	**44,45**	**48,74**
9. Transport and communication	5,83	6,55	7,36	8,07	8,75	9,71	10,51
(i) Railways	2,52	2,80	3,12	3,52	3,56	3,95	3,98
(ii) Communication	64	73	82	93	1,02	1,19	1,41
(iii) Transport by other means	2,67	3,02	3,42	3,62	4,17	4,57	5,12
10. Trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	13,01	13,87	14,92	17,00	20,69	22,32	26,50
Sub-Total	**18,84**	**20,42**	**22,28**	**25,07**	**29,44**	**32,03**	**37,01**
11. Banking and insurance	1,58	1,83	2,24	2,49	2,89	3,44	3,98
12. Real estate and ownership of dwellings	3,84	4,03	4,43	5,11	5,52	5,93	6,25
13. Public administration and defence	5,47	6,02	6,80	7,99	9,15	10,65	11,99
14. Other services	9,04	9,66	10,25	10,98	12,31	13,76	15,41
Sub-Total	**19,93**	**21,54**	**23,72**	**26,57**	**29,87**	**33,78**	**37,63**
15. **Total net domestic product**	**135,25**	**144,13**	**152,87**	**176,79**	**205,72**	**212,28**	**243,89**
16. Net factor income from abroad	—72	—98	—1,08	—1,16	—1,48	—1,64	—2,32
17. **Net national product**	**134,53**	**143,15**	**151,79**	**175,63**	**204,24**	**210,64**	**241,57**
18. Gross national product at market prices	151,37	162,05	173,74	201,20	233,08	242,73	..
19. Gross national product at factor cost	141,89	151,25	161,09	185,54	215,24	222,63	..

Note : The estimates of net national product (national income) have been revised recently by the Central Statistical Organisation. For details regarding the improvements and methodological changes in the revised series against the conventional series at 1948-49 prices, reference may be made to the 'Brochure on Revised Series of National Product for 1960-61 to 1964-65' brought out by Central Statistical Organisation.

(*a*) Preliminary estimates (*b*) Quick estimates (*c*) Including forestry and fishery (*d*) Comprising professions and liberal arts, Government services (administration), domestic service and house property

Source: Estimates of National Product (revised series) issued by Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

STATEMENT 3—NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—(*Concld.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (*a*)	1965-66 (*a*)	1966-67 (*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			(ii) AT 1960-61 PRICES (In Rs. Crores)						
1. Agriculture			67,07	68,56	67,02	68,27	74,71	64,02	63,92
2. Forestry and logging			1,69	1,81	1,81	1,89	1,99	2,09	2,17
3. Fishing			78	80	76	83	91	93	94
Sub-Total			**69,54**	**71,17**	**69,59**	**70,99**	**77,61**	**67,04**	**67,03**
4. Mining and quarrying			1,44	1,52	1,72	1,89	1,85	2,07	2,17
5. Large-scale manufacturing			10,70	11,78	12,89	14,14	15,37	15,75	16,11
6. Small-scale manufacturing			7,85	8,48	8,81	9,56	10,09	9,90	10,04
7. Construction			6,26	6,36	6,65	7,35	7,56	7,48	7,57
8. Electricity, gas and water supply			69	80	90	1,09	1,20	1,35	1,51
Sub-Total			**26,94**	**28,94**	**30,97**	**34,03**	**36,07**	**36,55**	**37,40**
9. Transport and communication			5,83	6,29	6,74	7,25	7,57	8,06	8,28
(i) Railways			2,52	2,70	2,87	3,11	3,14	3,39	3,34
(ii) Communication			64	71	77	86	92	1,02	1,01
(iii) Transport by other means			2,67	2,88	3,10	3,28	3,51	3,65	3,93
10. Trade, storage, hotels and restaurants			13,01	13,85	14,56	15,66	16,79	16,81	17,23
Sub-Total			**18,84**	**20,14**	**21,30**	**22,91**	**24,36**	**24,87**	**25,51**
11. Banking and insurance			1,58	1,79	1,92	2,06	2,11	2,22	2,30
12. Real estate and ownership of dwellings			3,84	3,95	4,08	4,22	4,34	4,46	4,55
13. Public administration and defence			5,47	5,96	6,73	7,77	8,52	9,74	10,79
14. Other services			9,04	9,38	9,80	10,18	10,61	11,05	11,48
Sub-Total			**19,93**	**21,08**	**22,53**	**24,23**	**25,58**	**27,47**	**29,12**
15. **Total net domestic product**			**135,25**	**141,33**	**144,39**	**152,16**	**163,62**	**155,93**	**159,06**
16. Net factor income from abroad			—72	—96	—1,10	—1,15	—1,43	—1,52	—2,00
17. **Net national product**			**134,53**	**140,37**	**143,29**	**151,01**	**162,19**	**154,41**	**157,06**
18. Gross national product at factor cost			141,89	148,22	152,10	160,13	171,87	..	..
	(iii) CONVENTIONAL SERIES AT 1948-49 PRICES. (In Rs. Abja=100 Crores)								
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities (*c*)	43.4	50.2	59.0	59.1	57.9	59.7	65.1	57.2	57.3
2. Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	14.8	17.6	21.1	22.1	23.0	24.4	25.3	26.6	27.2
3. Commerce, transport and communication	16.6	19.7	24.6	25.4	26.4	27.8	29.5	29.8	30.2
4. Other services (*d*)	13.9	17.3	23.1	24.7	26.6	28.7	31.2	34.2	36.5
5. **Net domestic product at factor cost**	**88.7**	**104.8**	**127.8**	**131.3**	**133.9**	**140.6**	**151.1**	**147.8**	**151.2**
6. Net factor income from abroad	—0.2	—	—0.5	—0.7	—0.8	—0.9	—1.1	—1.2	—1.7
7. **Net national product at factor cost**	**88.5**	**104.8**	**127.3**	**130.6**	**133.1**	**139.7**	**150.0**	**146.6**	**149.5**

For footnote see previous page.

STATEMENT 4—INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Agricultural year ended June 1950 = 100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice	**35.3**	87.9	114.2	137.7	142.4	132.6	147.0	155.1	121.8	120.9
Wheat	**8.5**	101.1	131.3	162.8	178.8	159.6	145.9	182.1	154.5	170.8
Jowar	**5.0**	89.8	96.7	141.1	115.4	140.1	132.2	140.1	108.2	128.6
Bajra	**2.7**	83.8	108.3	102.9	114.1	123.9	121.3	139.3	114.3	140.8
Maize	**2.1**	84.4	112.3	146.7	154.3	164.8	163.2	166.6	169.8	178.1
Total Cereals ..	**58.3**	**90.3**	**114.9**	**138.3**	**143.1**	**135.9**	**141.4**	**153.7**	**124.2**	**129.9**
Gram	**3.7**	98.0	138.9	160.4	148.5	137.6	115.5	148.5	108.0	92.8
Total Pulses	**8.6**	**91.7**	**118.4**	**129.0**	**121.5**	**117.9**	**102.9**	**126.3**	**98.4**	**88.8**
Total Foodgrains ..	**66.9**	**90.5**	**115.3**	**137.1**	**140.3**	**133.6**	**136.5**	**150.2**	**120.9**	**124.6**
Groundnut	**5.7**	101.4	112.4	142.1	147.5	149.4	156.3	178.3	128.1	135.8
Total Oilseeds (*b*) ..	**9.9**	**98.5**	**108.6**	**134.0**	**140.0**	**142.6**	**134.5**	**164.9**	**125.4**	**127.3**
Cotton	**2.8**	110.7	153.9	202.1	174.9	199.8	208.6	217.6	183.0	189.5
Jute	**1.4**	106.3	135.8	125.3	192.7	165.0	184.3	182.4	135.5	162.1
Mesta	**0.3**	100.0	174.7	168.8	280.8	260.7	283.7	236.8	192.3	181.6
Total Fibres	**4.5**	**108.6**	**149.7**	**176.0**	**187.5**	**193.0**	**206.0**	**207.9**	**168.8**	**180.4**
Tea	**3.3**	103.8	107.2	120.9	133.4	130.5	130.4	140.2	137.9	141.1
Coffee	**0.2**	112.3	196.1	246.4	230.4	237.7	255.5	269.0	281.6(*a*)	339.5(*a*)
Rubber	**0.1**	93.8	146.1	167.0	180.0	209.4	239.0	286.0	328.5	328.5(*a*)
Total Plantation Crops	**3.6**	**104.0**	**113.2**	**129.2**	**140.1**	**138.6**	**140.4**	**151.4**	**151.2**	**157.3**
Sugarcane (*c*)	**8.7**	113.7	119.8	183.9	173.5	152.5	172.6	200.2	201.3	158.0
Tobacco	**1.9**	97.3	112.9	114.3	126.2	129.3	136.4	131.0	112.8	132.6
Total Miscellaneous ..	**15.1**	**110.3**	**120.1**	**163.4**	**156.3**	**148.2**	**160.0**	**178.4**	**174.3**	**150.2**
Total Non-Foodgrains ..	**33.1**	**105.9**	**119.9**	**152.6**	**153.9**	**151.6**	**156.5**	**175.4**	**156.4**	**148.2**
All Commodities ..	**100.0**	**95.6**	**116.8**	**142.2**	**144.8**	**139.6**	**143.1**	**158.5**	**132.7**	**132.4**

Note : The indices for 1964-65 and 1965-66 are generally based on partially revised estimates, while those for 1966-67 are based on final estimates. The indices for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

(*a*) Based on provisional estimates. (*b*) Comprising groundnut, rape and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castor-seed. (*c*) Yield in terms of gur.

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

STATEMENT 5—AREA AND PRODUCTION

Commodity	1950-51(*a*)		1955-56		1960-61		1961-62	
	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FOODGRAINS								
Cereals								
1. Rice (*b*)	30,519	23,542	31,521	27,557	34,128	34,574	34,694	35,663
2. Wheat	9,758	6,391	12,367	8,760	12,927	10,997	13,570	12,072
3. Jowar	15,513	5,870	17,362	6,726	18,412	9,814	18,249	8,029
4. Bajra	9,259	2,835	11,338	3,428	11,469	3,283	11,278	3,645
5. Maize	3,262	2,046	3,696	2,602	4,407	4,080	4,507	4,312
6. Ragi	2,206	1,544	2,307	1,846	2,515	1,838	2,511	2,030
7. Barley	3,181	2,251	3,418	2,816	3,205	2,819	3,312	3,150
8. Small millets ..	5,415	2,278	5,335	2,070	4,955	1,909	4,868	2,050
Total Cereals	**79,113**	**46,757**	**87,344**	**55,805**	**92,018**	**69,314**	**92,989**	**70,951**
Pulses								
9. Gram	8,295	3,726	9,779	5,418	9,276	6,250	9,566	5,785
10. Other Pulses	11,872	4,433	13,437	5,627	14,287	6,454	14,677	5,970
Total Pulses	**20,167**	**8,159**	**23,216**	**11,045**	**23,563**	**12,704**	**24,243**	**11,755**
Total Foodgrains (Cereals and Pulses)	**99,280**	**54,916**	**110,560**	**66,850**	**115,581**	**82,018**	**117,232**	**82,706**
NON-FOODGRAINS								
11. Sugarcane (*c*) ..	1,707	5,705	1,847	6,075	2,415	11,141	2,455	10,563
12. Oilseeds	16,609	6,171	20,171	7,125	21,380	8,847	22,750	8,898
(*i*) Groundnut (Nuts in shell)	4,494	3,481	5,133	3,862	6,463	4,812	6,889	4,994
(*ii*) Rape and mustard	2,071	762	2,556	860	2,883	1,347	3,168	1,346
(*iii*) Sesamum ..	2,204	445	2,293	467	2,169	318	2,252	372
(*iv*) Linseed ..	1,403	367	1,529	420	1,789	398	1,977	463
(*v*) Castorseed ..	555	103	574	125	466	107	486	109
(*vi*) Cotton seed ..	5,882	1,013	8,086	1,391	7,610	1,865	7,978	1,614
13. Cotton (Lint) (*d*) ..		2,875		3,949		5,293		4,581
14. Jute (*d*)	571	3,309	704	4,232	629	4,134	917	6,358
15. Mesta (*d*)	..	..	231	1,162	274	1,129	425	1,878
16. Tea	317	279	321	308	331	321	333	354
17. Coffee	93	19	103	35	120	68	125	46
18. Rubber	69	16	84	24	130	26	141	27
19. Tobacco	357	261	410	303	401	307	418	339

Note : (1) The absolute figures of area and production from year to year are not strictly comparable due to changes in coverage and methods of estimation. (2) Figures relate to the agricultural year ending June. Item 16 refers to the calendar year i.e., figures for 1950-51 relate to 1950 and so on ; however, area figures refer to financial year ending March. Item 17 refers to calendar year. Item 18 refers to the financial year ending March. (3) Figures for 1964-65 and 1965-66 are partially revised estimates while those for 1966-67 are final estimates.

OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(In thousands)

1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35,695	33,217	35,809	36,998	36,364	39,034	35,273	30,655	35,598	30,441
13,590	10,776	13,499	9,853	13,460	12,290	12,656	10,424	13,135	11,528
18,414	9,748	18,376	9,198	17,938	9,749	17,504	7,527	18,001	8,944
10,962	3,959	11,103	3,878	11,726	4,454	11,563	3,655	12,458	4,503
4,643	4,607	4,582	4,561	4,618	4,658	4,765	4,760	5,061	4,991
2,484	2,041	2,471	2,021	2,437	1,898	2,256	1,176	2,375	1,600
3,019	2,420	2,774	2,038	2,684	2,523	2,633	2,377	2,859	2,449
4,772	1,855	4,621	2,022	4,513	1,952	4,444	1,656	4,720	1,671
93,579	**68,623**	**93,235**	**70,569**	**93,740**	**76,558**	**91,094**	**62,230**	**94,207**	**66,127**
9,193	5,362	9,354	4,502	8,896	5,785	7,993	4,206	8,015	3,612
15,072	6,166	14,832	5,571	14,897	6,653	14,087	5,594	14,243	5,310
24,265	**11,528**	**24,186**	**10,073**	**23,793**	**12,438**	**22,080**	**9,800**	**22,258**	**8,922**
117,844	**80,151**	**117,421**	**80,642**	**117,533**	**88,996**	**113,174**	**72,030**	**116,465**	**75,049**
2,242	9,286	2,249	10,524	2,562	12,031	2,780	12,100	2,329	9,494
23,065	9,230	23,044	9,045	23,381	10,511	22,870	8,029	22,685	8,250
7,283	5,064	6,886	5,298	7,216	5,888	7,428	4,230	7,251	4,485
3,127	1,303	3,046	915	2,881	1,466	2,884	1,276	2,994	1,245
2,552	492	2,412	439	2,513	493	2,480	425	2,668	404
1,904	430	1,995	379	2,060	503	1,727	335	1,526	274
469	99	484	102	440	108	409	81	412	81
7,730	1,842	8,221	1,912	8,271	2,053	7,942	1,683	7,834	1,761
	5,228		5,428		5,664		4,762		4,931
847	5,442	869	6,079	839	6,021	757	4,471	798	5,348
395	1,743	401	1,897	360	1,583	339	1,285	318	1,214
333	347	334	346	338	372	342	366	345	376
126	56	129	69	130†	61	..	64†	..	71†
146	32	153	37	155	46	165	51	171	55
405	341	441	360	394	346	372	298	398	350

(*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 terms of cleaned rice. (*c*) Yield in terms of gur. (*d*) Production in thousand bales of 180 Kgs. each. † Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and the Tea, Coffee and Rubber Boards.

STATEMENT 6—INDUSTRIAL

Industry	Unit	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967†
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Basic Industries										
1. Coal, including Lignite	000 Metric tons	3,88,44	5,26,20	5,61,00	6,15,48	6,69,24	6,39,96	6,94,56	7,05,36	7,11,44
2. Iron ore (*a*) ..	,,	43,32	1,06,80	1,22,76	1,33,68	1,49,28	1,49,04	1,68,00	1,97,76	1,89,03
3. Sulphuric acid ..	,,	1,69	3,54	4,22	4,69	5,68	6,80	6,85	6,75	8,04
4. Caustic soda ..	,,	35	98	1,20	1,27	1,52	1,84	2,15	2,31	2,50
5. Synthetic fibres (*b*)	,,	14	45	52	62	69	79	82	86	1,02
6. Cement	,,	45,59	78,44	82,45	85,86	93,55	96,90	1,05,78	1,10,57	1,13,08
7. Pig iron and ferro-alloys (*c*) ..	,,	17,96	42,64	51,01	59,17	67,41	67,42	71,23	71,99	70,21
8. Finished steel ..	,,	12,80	22,22	27,98	35,64	42,58	43,42	45,19	44,72	39,96
9. Bleaching powder (*d*)	Metric tons	2,748	5,928	7,128	6,720	6,972	7,932	7,356	10,812	9,249
10. Gold	Kilograms	6,576	4,992	4,872	5,076	4,308	4,608	4,068	3,744	3,161
11. Aluminium(*e*) ..	Metric tons	9,824	16,418	16,930	16,294	22,324	22,613	24,533	31,318	31,329
12. Brass (*e*)	,,	13,248	27,228	24,612	23,748	22,980	20,496	13,428	5,508	8,962
13. Electricity (*f*) ..	00,000 k.w.h.	8,46,84	16,43,28	19,11,12	21,47,28	24,79,08	28,52,76	31,37,76	34,14,84	37,91,23
II. Capital Goods Industries										
14. Diesel engines ..	Nos.	14,100	52,752	54,300	51,012	64,584	78,360	96,744	1,14,048	1,18,177
15. Railway wagons (*g*)	Nos.	15,288	7,476	10,536	16,956	19,188	23,628	24,984	16,692	11,957
16. Motor vehicles ..	Nos.	23,088	52,116	54,312	57,744	52,296	67,140	72,588	72,396	70,361
III. Intermediate Goods Industries										
17. Cotton Spinning	00,000 Kgs.	73,95	78,79	86,23	85,96	89,26	96,48	93,92	90,10	89,64
18. Woollen/worsted yarn	,,	94	1,27	1,46	1,80	2,27	2,09	1,81	1,66	1,67
19. Jute Manufactures (*h*)										
(i) Hessain (*i*) ..	000 M. tons	4,08	4,30	3,56	4,82	5,28	5,36	5,29	4,27	4,63
(ii) Sacking ..	,,	5,84	5,50	4,84	5,52	5,08	5,15	5,90	5,03	4,81
20. Tyres(Automobiles)	000's	8,82	13,62	15,62	17,10	19,26	20,90	23,54	23,51	24,74
21. Paints and varnishes	000 Metric tons	40	52	59	65	74	72	71	68	79
22. Petroleum refinery products ..	,,	30,24	57,47	60,90	65,84	76,50	84,29	91,19	1,11,14	1,34,63
23. Ammonium sulphate 'N' content	,,	80	77	79	84	89	86	88	86	82
IV. Consumer Goods Industries										
24. Sugar (refined) (*j*)	,,	16,20	24,73	30,29	27,16	21,53	26,26	32,60	35,15	21,74
25. Tea (*k*)	00,000 Kgs.	30,32	32,11	35,44	34,67	34,64	37,25	36,63	36,46	37,99
26. Salt refining ..	00,000 Quintals	3,03	3,44	3,48	3,89	4,54	4,65	4,71	4,52	4,48
27. Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati) ..	000 Quintals	26,50	33,77	33,91	36,95	38,35	35,87	42,92	35,85	39,29
28. Cigarette manufacturing	00,00,000's	22,83	36,97	39,47	41,12	40,06	46,20	54,03	58,51	54,48
29. Cotton weaving										
(i) Mill sector ..	00,000 Metres	4,65,84	4,61,62	4,70.14	4,56,03	4,42,29	4,65,35	4,58,75	4,23,89	4,09,75
(ii) Decentralised sector ..	000,000 ,,	16,20	20,16	23,76	24,12	28,80	30,72	30,60	30,96	31,78
30. Woollen/worsted fabrics (*l*) ..	000 Metres	..	76,04	66,50	81,40	1,80,60	1,17,18	98,66	93,89	94,01
31. Footwear (Leather)	00,000 Pairs	55	92	1,06	1,18	1,35	1,38	1,57	1,69	1,76
32. Footwear (Rubber)	,,	3,49	4,46	4,51	4,98	4,66	4,70	5,30	5,22	5,48
33. Paper and paper boards	000 Metric tons	1,88	3,45	3,64	3,88	4,63	4,91	5,37	5,85	6,09
34. Matches	Million sticks	..	28,93,68	28,12,20	26,41,20	24,84,60	25,21,20	26,74,20	26,99,40	25,85,77
35. Soap (*m*) ..	000 Metric tons	1,01	1,43	1,49	1,52	1,64	1,58	1,69	1,70	1,78
36. Enamelware ..	000 Pieces	1,57,16	1,41,49	2,34,82	2,88,28	3,32,33	3,41,65	4,07,92	3,38,48	2,99,07
37. Bicycles	000's	4,91	10,50	10,49	11,16	11,66	13,80	15,40	16,70	17,04

Note : The industries/products have been classified according to the National Standard Industrial and Occupational Classifications.

(*a*) Figures exclude the production in Goa. (*b*) Inclusive of saleable wastes. (*c*) Including Direct Castings. (*d*) From January 1962 onwards figures relate to stable variety only. (*e*) Figures relate to sheets and circles only. (*f*) Covers all power stations owned by public utility undertakings and two stations owned by Industrial Concerns. (*g*) In terms of 4-wheelers. (*h*) Relating to production by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills' Association and to one non-member mill. (*i*) Includes Canvas. (*j*) Figures relate to the crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only. (*k*) Figures relate to black tea only. Monthly figures are exclusive of production in Kangra and Mandi. Annual figures relate to those collected by the Tea Board. (*l*) Figures relate to wearables only. (*m*) Figures relate to the production of organised factories only. † Provisional.

PRODUCTION

1966	1967											
Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.†	Oct.†	Nov.†	Dec.†
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
62,63	60,65	59,19	64,40	61,27	64,01	59,02	58,63	56,25	54,92	53,26	57,34	62,50
15,98	15,45	15,43	16,83	16,20	17,00	14,97	15,78	14,70	16,02	16,20	14,71	15,74
55	59	56	64	51	59	48	77	77	76	74	75	88
21	19	18	20	17	20	20	21	22	23	22	25	23
8	8	8	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
10,47	10,21	8,09	9,97	9,33	10,12	9,53	9,44	9,25	8,27	9,62	9,61	9,64
6,42	6,35	5,60	6,33	5,90	5,86	5,48	5,89	5,98	5,47	5,33	5,72	6,30
3,84	3,83	3,61	4,04	3,31	2,38	2,97	3,24	3,49	3,27	3,09	3,17	3,56
1,165	1,063	932	970	948	809	388	535	530	805	826	6,23	8,20
277	261	242	240	245	251	270	248	258	254	292	310	290
3,010	2,674	2,524	3,005	2,803	2,956	2,461	2,370	2,721	1,774	2,301	2,784	2,956
893	900	630	738	675	606	588	610	563	600	607	1,291	1,154
3,16,42	3,01,66	2,91,03	2,95,63	3,03,05	3,18,88	3,12,52	3,23,27	3,20,08	3,23,93	3,35,00	3,33,46	3,32,72
11,890	10,421	10,493	11,337	9,535	9,221	9,560	10,070	10,100	9,386	9,149	9,475	9,430
1,583	1,337	844	1,154	934	1,000	1,039	1,035	733	771	1,000	885	1,225
6,742	7,371	6,891	7,839	4,879	6,055	4,725	4,803	4,945	5,326	4,989	5,738	6,800
7,56	7,14	6,44	7,23	7,06	7,71	7,54	7,71	7,70	8,10	7,83	7,45	7,73
15	14	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	15	15	14	14
41	35	36	40	37	40	40	40	40	42	35	38	40
47	42	42	46	43	46	44	38	35	35	31	38	41
254	214	219	194	163	194	214	217	233	253	150	200	223
7	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	7	8	7	6
11,28	10,86	9,44	11,68	10,61	11,36	11,28	11,05	12,22	11,61	11,82	11,46	11,24
9	8	7	9	8	5	5	8	7	4	6	7	8
5,00	5,97	4,27	2,98	1,08	23	6	2	3	1	27	1,82	5,00
1,38	63	47	54	1,80	2,96	4,89	5,03	5,88	5,84	5,51	3,22	1,22
16	20	31	52	62	97	1,22	16	12	11	10	8	7
3,86	3,37	3,31	3,43	3,18	3,33	3,21	3,12	2,89	2,83	2,96	3,44	4,22
5,08	4,54	4,61	4,57	4,85	5,02	3,69	3,77	4,79	4,95	4,44	4,50	4,75
34,76	32,36	29,10	32,60	31,77	35,05	34,84	35,35	35,04	37,30	36,92	34,11	35,31
2,76	2,47	2,35	2,72	2,43	2,52	2,51	2,77	2,63	2,75	2,94	2,87	2,82
8,31	6,77	5,98	6,36	6,07	7,28	7,06	7,82	7,07	8,17	9,32	11,35	10,76
18	12	13	18	14	13	18	16	14	16	9	14	19
59	44	47	55	43	35	47	44	42	51	34	42	64
52	49	42	49	47	51	52	54	52	54	54	52	54
2,31,60	2,34,20	2,16,55	2,25,15	2,10,90	2,35,85	2,40,45	2,35,39	2,28,39	2,41,12	2,00,60	1,53,49	1,63,68
15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
28,25	27,07	26,50	26,00	25,00	25,00	24,50	24,50	25,50	25,00	25,00	25,00	20,00
1,64	1,50	1,48	1,66	1,42	1,44	1,47	1,55	1,36	1,28	1,15	1,30	1,43

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.

STATEMENT 7—INDEX NUMBERS

(1956=

Industry	Weight	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967†
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Basic Industries	**22·33**	**94·4**	**166·9**	**188·2**	**217·9**	**248·0**	**254·5**	**271·8**	**285·8**	**291·8**
1. Coal, including Lignite	**7·09**	97·0	131·3	140·0	153·6	167·0	159·7	173·3	176·0	175·7
2. Heavy inorganic chemicals	**0·61**	88·7	206·8	249·8	285·6	333·1	395·8	434·8	461·1	494·5
3. Cement	**1·24**	91·0	156·7	164·7	171·5	186·8	193·5	211·2	220·8	225·8
4. Iron & Steel	**7·48**	95·6	191·4	223·0	270·1	312·7	309·9	320·0	340·8	327·7
(i) Pig iron	**0·90**	97·6	212·9	254·4	295·6	336·8	336·2	354·5	359·2	350·5
(ii) Finished steel ..	**2·53**	94·2	163·5	205·8	262·1	313·1	319·3	332·4	329·0	293·7
5. Aluminium manufacturing	**0·61**	101·1	177·7	206·3	268·5	386·3	388·7	430·8	483·9	639·7
6. Electricity	**3·68**	88·1	171·0	198·8	223·4	257·9	296·8	326·5	355·3	394·5
II. Capital Goods Industries ..	**4·71**	**77·2**	**150·1**	**163·9**	**189·5**	**213·6**	**265·2**	**299·3**	**302·8**	**306·3**
7. Electric cables and wires	**0·72**	75·7	112·3	181·2	212·8	241·0	320·6	298·6	323·5	450·3
8. Railway wagons ..	**1·04**	95·9	46·6	65·7	105·9	119·8	147·5	155·9	104·2	74·6
9. Automobiles ..	**1·28**	71·4	162·2	169·0	177·0	160·0	203·6	220·6	220·5	213·8
III. Intermediate Goods Industries (*a*)	**24·59**	**91·3**	**123·7**	**129·9**	**141·9**	**154·8**	**163·0**	**170·3**	**173·2**	**188·5**
10. Cotton spinning ..	**8·91**	95·8	111·3	119·6	122·0	125·5	135·5	136·2	133·8	133·2
11. Jute manufactures ..	**5·62**	98·5	102·0	92·8	115·7	127·6	120·9	125·7	105·3	109·3
12. Rubber products (*b*)	**3·04**	92·0	141·3	157·4	169·5	187·0	198·0	218·1	218·0	230·6
13. Fertilisers	**0·60**	98·4	152·7	209·2	252·2	356·2	368·2	381·7	410·2	504·7
14. Paints, varnishes and lacquers	**0·54**	99·5	131·0	142·2	162·9	181·4	173·7	169·8	151·3	179·8
15. Petroleum products ..	**3·79**	77·7	147·7	156·5	169·2	196·6	216·6	234·4	285·9	346·0
IV. Consumer Goods Industries	**48·37**	**92·5**	**114·6**	**122·6**	**124·9**	**131·9**	**141·4**	**147·7**	**148·7**	**143·4**
16. Sugar	**4·52**	82·7	130·4	143·4	140·9	116·3	132·3	162·6	169·5	109·5
17. Tea	**7·42**	99·7	104·0	114·8	110·1	111·7	120·1	117·8	124·1	123·0
18. Salt	**0·64**	91·2	103·6	104·9	117·1	136·9	140·0	142·1	136·3	135·3
19. Cigarettes	**1·49**	86·8	140·6	150·0	156·3	152·3	175·6	205·8	222·5	207·2
20. Cotton weaving ..	**23·19**	95·3	99·9	104·3	104·6	111·8	118·6	118·3	114·6	114·5
(i) Mill sector ..	**16.94**	94·1	92·0	90·1	90·0	89·4	94·6	94·4	88·4	86·5
(ii) Decentralised sector (power loom and hand loom) ..	**6.25**	97·1	120.9	142.4	144.4	172.4	183.8	183.2	185.7	190.5
21. Woollen Textiles (*c*)	**1·10**	82·1	100·1	102·8	124·2	196·7	162·0	136·9	128·8	122·1
22. Textiles from silk and synthetic fibres ..	**2·94**	77·2	135·1	144·9	153·9	169·8	211·2	218·2	215·3	220·3
23. Paper and paper products	**1·39**	95·9	173·4	181·9	190·9	226·8	237·8	255·4	281·7	296·4
24. Soap	**0·72**	89·8	127·5	133·0	135·2	146·8	141·3	151·1	151·8	157·8
25. Matches	**0·58**	100·0	108·8	105·7	99·3	93·4	94·8	100·5	101·5	97·2
General Index	**100·00**	**91·9**	**130·2**	**141·0**	**152·9**	**167·3**	**177·8**	**188·1**	**192·6**	**195·3**

Note : 1. Figures in brackets represent the indices adjusted for seasonal variations. (2) Weights of individual industries may not add to that of the group as only selected industries are shown. (3) The index numbers for the four groups of industries *viz.*, (i) Basic Industries, (ii) Capital Goods Industries, (iii) Intermediate Goods Industries and (iv) Consumer Goods Industries have been derived by combining the index numbers for the individual industries constituting each group using the respective weights.

(*a*) Include 'Gold'. (*b*) Include Footwear (Rubber). (*c*) Relating to wearables, non-wearables and hosiery.

† Provisional.

OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

100)

	1967											
December 1966	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September†	October†	November†	December†
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
310·4	**305·0**	**281·8**	**306·1**	**290·2**	**292·9**	**281·3**	**295·1**	**292·2**	**281·4**	**282·0**	**287·7**	**305·3**
187·6	181·6	177·3	192·9	183·5	191·7	176·8	175·6	168·5	164·5	159·5	168·3	168·3
487·9	469·9	448·9	505·0	450·6	482·6	456·2	520·2	523·5	519·3	511·1	526·0	520·3
250·9	244·7	194·0	238·9	223·6	242·4	228·4	226·3	221·6	198·2	230·6	230·3	231·0
366·5	367·1	323·5	355·0	327·4	308·1	305·4	337·5	336·6	306·8	300·0	310·0	352·5
384·5	380·0	335·3	378·9	355·4	351·2	328·6	352·8	357·5	327·7	317·8	344·7	376·3
335·4	329·1	318·1	356·1	292·2	210·4	262·4	286·0	308·0	294·1	273·0	273·1	313·2
565·7	645·5	602·9	677·0	625·0	652·7	596·6	576·6	624·6	617·6	643·7	677·3	736·7
395·1	376·7	363·4	369·1	378·4	398·2	390·2	403·6	399·7	404·5	418·3	416·4	416·4
353·7	**349·1**	**320·8**	**358·1**	**279·9**	**304·1**	**292·9**	**302·9**	**289·3**	**290·7**	**284·3**	**284·7**	**318·0**
414·5	425·0	409·2	453·9	438·9	439·1	425·6	491·0	461·2	457·4	449·3	475·6	475·6
118·6	100·1	63·2	86·4	70·0	74·9	77·8	77·5	54·9	57·8	74·9	66·3	91·8
251·8	267·0	252·2	287·3	179·7	223·8	173·5	174·8	180·3	191·8	179·5	208·5	246·7
196·6	**180·1**	**174·4**	**193·5**	**178·5**	**188·9**	**189·0**	**188·8**	**196·4**	**197·2**	**183·8**	**190·4**	**198·4**
134·3	126·4	113·9	130·9	127·4	137·5	133·8	136·9	135·6	143·2	139·9	134·4	137·9
120·1	107·4	109·2	120·3	110·5	117·1	113·9	109·3	105·8	108·0	94·3	108·3	108·3
279·0	230·8	239·1	234·0	200·4	213·8	235·6	237·5	246·1	268·0	172·7	221·9	266·6
484·1	368·0	530·7	505·3	450·2	414·5	477·9	501·5	596·2	479·9	541·7	553·9	637·1
184·0	186·5	177·5	183·3	177·3	189·4	157·0	186·6	160·5	181·7	198·9	184·8	174·2
347·8	335·1	291·3	360·1	327·2	350·5	348·0	340·8	376·9	358·1	364·4	353·4	346·7
154·4	**146·9**	**132·5**	**137·5**	**127·8**	**136·3**	**146·4**	**143·9**	**147·9**	**152·3**	**151·4**	**145·0**	**152·9**
302·0	361·1	258·3	179·9	65·5	14·0	3·4	1·5	2·0	0·4	16·1	110·2	302·0
54·7	25·1	18·2	20·9	70·0	115·2	190·1	195·6	228·7	226·8	213·2	125·0	47·4
58·1	72·7	112·0	188·7	224·9	351·6	440·5	58·6	42·2	41·4	37·4	28·5	24·7
231·9	206·9	210·1	208·5	221·0	228·9	168·3	172·0	218·6	225·7	204·9	205·2	216·5
117·1	106·9	98·7	112·7	105·4	113·0	112·6	118·8	115·3	122·3	126·6	120·9	121·2
87·1	80·8	72·8	82·0	79·8	87·9	87·5	89·1	88·0	94·4	95·2	89·3	91·0
198·6	177·7	169·1	195·7	174·8	181·3	180·6	199·3	189·2	197·8	211·5	206·5	202·9
137·3	96·3	112·7	118·7	115·2	122·5	122·7	126·6	118·3	133·1	139·1	130·4	129·8
236·6	229·1	213·9	219·5	207·5	220·6	210·8	211·6	221·2	211·7	235·8	230·6	231·8
295·8	276·8	245·0	289·9	281·5	289·8	302·3	312·0	307·0	319·8	311·1	311·1	311·1
156·4	153·6	155·3	155·9	156·2	156·4	155·9	157·5	158·3	158·7	160·2	161·8	163·7
104·5	105·7	97·7	101·6	95·2	106·4	108·5	106·2	103·0	108·8	90·5	69·3	73·8
209·0	**199·9**	**185·0**	**199·2**	**183·7**	**192·1**	**193·9**	**196·2**	**198·7**	**198·7**	**194·8**	**194·6**	**205·9**
(200·9)	**(197·2)**	**(189·7)**	**(197·0)**	**(186·2)**	**(194·3)**	**(199·1)**	**(192·1)**	**(195·9)**	**(197·6)**	**(196·6)**	**(198·8)**	**(197·9)**

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.

STATEMENT 7 A—INDEX NUMBERS

[Base : 1960 =

	Industry	Weight	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967†	December 1966
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	**Mining and Quarrying**	9·72	105·4	115·2	123·2	119·4	131·7	137·1	134·0	144·8
B.	**Manufacturing**	84·91	109·1	119·5	129·1	141·3	150·6	150·8	147·8	163·3
1.	**Food manufacturing**	12·09	108·6	110·2	108·6	118·3	122·9	127·2	113·2	127·7
	1. Flour milling and grinding	1·49	100·7	120·9	142·6	157·8	127·9	149·8	131·6	128·1
	2. Sugar, factories and refineries (sugar refined)	3·58	110·0	108·1	89·2	101·4	124·7	129·8	84·0	231·6
	3. Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati)	1·09	100·4	109·4	113·6	106·2	126·2	106·2	116·4	137·1
	4. Tea	5·12	111·6	108·3	108·4	118·1	115·8	118·7	120·0	54·1
2.	**Beverages and Tobacco**	2·22	107·0	111·7	109·2	126·1	147·6	158·9	149·4	165·9
	1. Cigarettes	2·15	106·7	111·2	108·4	125·0	146·2	158·3	147·4	165·0
3.	**Cotton Textiles**	21·18	104·8	104·4	105·5	112·8	111·6	106·5	104·9	106·0
	1. Spinning	11·79	108·4	109·3	113·2	122·3	120·9	117·3	116·7	117·7
	2. Weaving	9·39	100·3	98·2	95·8	100·9	100·0	92·9	90·1	91·4
4.	**Woollen Textiles**	0·63	99·3	119·1	195·0	162·4	136·4	129·6	122·5	139·0
5.	**Jute manufactures**	3·97	89·1	110·8	118·8	115·1	120·3	100·4	104·1	114·1
6.	**Manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture**	0·80	95·5	109·9	120·6	128·4	235·1	201·7	218·1	202·8
7.	**Paper and paper products**	1·61	105·8	109·4	130·2	137·3	147·1	160·0	167·1	169·0
	1. Paper	1·36	104·1	108·3	130·3	136·8	143·6	159·7	167·3	166·4
8.	**Rubber Products**	2·22	112·9	121·8	135·5	143·0	159·4	160·2	171·4	206·8
	1. Tyres and tubes	1·48	114·2	124·5	142·0	155·2	173·5	174·1	185·4	223·8
9.	**Chemicals and chemical products**	7·26	113·4	121·8	134·0	145·6	153·9	166·7	172·2	190·6
	1. Basic industrial chemicals including fertilisers	2·66	118·2	135·8	155·1	180·1	193·6	206·9	230·0	226·4
	(i) Heavy inorganic chemicals	0·69	121·4	141·3	165·2	191·0	213·8	227·1	243·2	249·2
	(ii) Synthetic fibres	0·64	116·2	137·7	153·8	173·0	174·0	181·3	207·3	196·5
	(iii) Dyestuff and dyes	0·61	102·7	105·7	91·6	127·9	141·9	161·5	164·8	162·0
	2. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2·20	114·7	121·6	131·8	135·3	133·7	155·9	135·8	195·2
	3. Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds	0·95	104·5	107·9	116·0	112·4	121·0	119·8	143·3	122·7
	4. Matches	0·50	97·1	91·3	85·9	87·1	110·9	94·8	89·4	101·5
10.	**Petroleum refinery products**	1·34	106·0	114·6	133·1	146·7	156·3	195·9	234·2	235·4
11.	**Non-metallic mineral products except petroleum and coal**	3·85	106·9	116·3	130·3	138·6	149·2	149·1	155·8	157·4
	1. Structural clay products	0·77	118·5	133·0	135·7	134·1	124·1	162·8	214·0	163·2
	2. Glass and glass products	0·57	104·6	112·8	121·9	119·7	131·1	151·0	153·5	159·5
	3. Cement	1·17	105·1	109·5	119·3	123·5	134·8	141·0	143·9	160·1
12.	**Basic metal**	7·38	118·7	143·0	171·7	174·4	180·0	186·4	178·1	194·1
	1. Iron and steel basic industries	6·23	121·0	147·1	175·2	178·6	185·1	190·2	173·5	193·8
	2. Aluminium manufacturing	0·57	110·6	140·0	203·3	204·7	226·0	273·2	339·8	321·6
13.	**Metal products except machinery & transport equipment**	2·51	112·4	116·3	130·4	145·8	205·6	209·6	192·1	227·9
	1. Fittings, fixtures and fasteners	0·85	107·3	115·3	138·4	178·0	197·1	206·9	149·7	230·3
14.	**Machinery except electrical machinery**	3·38	121·2	150·2	181·3	215·7	238·8	281·8	290·1	300·7
	1. Prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants	0·59	130·3	218·4	244·0	353·5	403·0	375·2	377·4	421·7
	2. Industrial machinery	0·93	111·0	127·6	146·8	157·3	153·2	116·9	125·6	116·7
	3. Machinery components and accessories	1·06	121·2	144·7	204·5	243·1	282·2	443·7	338·9	475·4
	4. Commercial office and household machines	0·53	128·4	126·2	121·3	105·5	121·1	149·0	147·0	148·8
15.	**Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies**	3·05	110·0	130·3	153·0	174·2	204·4	224·9	243·4	291·1
	1. Cables and insulated wires	0·68	104·2	131·3	151·1	171·8	198·3	196·3	206·7	239·8
	2. Electrical appliances	0·56	108·2	120·6	127·6	123·8	152·5	145·9	154·5	163·7
	3. Communication equipment	0·61	121·6	127·9	155·8	176·2	217·4	265·6	318·3	433·7
16.	**Transport equipment**	7·77	116·7	149·9	156·7	192·1	204·3	164·5	139·5	187·5
	1. Rail road equipment	3·50	126·2	184·3	203·0	243·2	255·5	180·4	132·0	202·8
	2. Motor vehicles	2·51	104·2	109·2	98·6	125·6	136·1	136·1	131·8	155·3
	3. Bicycles and tricycles	0·51	99·9	106·3	111·0	131·4	146·6	155·4	162·3	187·0
C.	**Electricity**	5·37	116·3	130·7	150·9	173·6	190·9	207·8	230·7	231·1
	GENERAL INDEX	100·00	109·2	119·7	129·7	140·9	150·9	152·4	150·9	165·1 (156·7)

Note : (1) The series on Index Numbers of Industrial production with 1956 = 100 as base have been replaced by a revised series with 1960 = 100 as base. For details regarding the scope and construction of the revised series, a reference may be made to the Supplement to July and August 1967 issue of the "Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India" published by Central Statistical Organisation.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the indices adjusted for seasonal variations. (3) Weights of individual industries may not add to that of the group as only selected industries are shown. † Provisional.

OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

100]

1967											
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November†	December†
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
138·8	**136·0**	**147·1**	**141·1**	**146·6**	**135·2**	**133·1**	**126·2**	**126·3**	**122·0**	**123·5**	**121·4**
154·7	**140·4**	**153·4**	**138·8**	**145·4**	**147·3**	**146·3**	**148·3**	**153·3**	**143·1**	**144·2**	**155·3**
129·2	**104·3**	**88·9**	**81·4**	**87·9**	**117·1**	**113·1**	**134·7**	**133·9**	**131·2**	**113·5**	**123·3**
145·5	144·3	151·0	135·6	105·7	89·5	91·7	154·4	153·3	159·0	137·4	111·9
276·9	198·1	138·0	50·2	10·7	2·6	1·1	1·5	0·3	12·4	84·5	231·6
119·9	117·8	121·8	113·0	118·4	114·1	110·8	102·6	100·7	105·1	122·3	150·1
24·0	17·7	20·4	68·3	112·5	185·6	191·0	223·2	221·4	208·1	122·1	46·3
148·2	**151·0**	**151·8**	**160·1**	**166·5**	**123·6**	**126·5**	**157·3**	**161·3**	**146·5**	**146·2**	**153·7**
147·2	149·5	148·4	157·3	162·9	119·8	122·4	155·5	160·6	145·8	146·0	154·0
99·6	**89·7**	**101·4**	**98·8**	**107·8**	**106·0**	**108·1**	**107·4**	**113·8**	**111·7**	**105·6**	**108·9**
111·1	100·2	113·8	111·0	120·2	117·5	120·2	119·6	126·2	122·7	117·2	120·9
85·0	76·5	85·9	83·6	92·2	91·6	93·0	92·0	98·2	97·9	91·0	93·8
119·2	**111·5**	**116·5**	**112·7**	**121·2**	**121·2**	**127·7**	**118·0**	**131·9**	**135·4**	**128·3**	**126·5**
101·6	**103·5**	**114·0**	**104·7**	**111·6**	**108·3**	**103·7**	**100·0**	**102·4**	**88·7**	**102·0**	**108·7**
202·4	**210·0**	**234·2**	**210·4**	**231·7**	**241·5**	**274·0**	**174·3**	**204·7**	**175·0**	**220·9**	**210·0**
157·0	**138·2**	**162·3**	**158·1**	**164·5**	**167·2**	**177·0**	**173·3**	**181·1**	**175·7**	**170·4**	**180·0**
155·3	143·1	169·1	162·0	162·4	166·8	173·3	173·9	178·8	175·1	166·1	181·3
171·3	**177·8**	**177·5**	**149·8**	**159·3**	**174·9**	**174·3**	**180·9**	**198·8**	**130·7**	**164·2**	**198·0**
189·7	193·7	179·8	154·1	176·1	190·8	194·6	205·9	221·1	135·7	179·4	204·7
177·6	**171·2**	**177·9**	**167·2**	**172·0**	**184·9**	**177·7**	**176·7**	**177·1**	**167·4**	**154·5**	**164·6**
228·4	221·6	234·9	213·7	221·2	223·0	228·8	236·6	233·5	242·5	221·6	255·6
234·2	224·8	249·0	229·7	244·4	239·5	244·7	248·4	246·7	242·6	255·8	262·1
198·8	191·1	215·9	205·4	213·8	216·9	224·7	220·0	222·7	226·1	169·3	183·0
151·6	153·6	171·5	149·0	164·9	151·3	152·1	140·0	179·6	193·8	152·3	217·6
156·8	152·0	143·5	137·6	141·2	188·2	156·3	143·2	146·0	102·4	89·4	79·5
132·8	136·7	139·8	141·8	143·8	143·4	144·5	144·9	146·3	146·6	148·9	148·8
97·1	89·8	93·4	87·5	97·8	99·7	97·6	94·7	100·0	83·2	63·7	67·9
226·9	**197·2**	**243·8**	**221·5**	**237·3**	**235·6**	**230·7**	**255·1**	**242·4**	**246·7**	**239·2**	**234·7**
153·6	**142·4**	**155·5**	**151·5**	**154·7**	**155·6**	**159·7**	**156·6**	**152·7**	**165·8**	**162·6**	**158·5**
181·5	189·2	192·9	189·7	195·4	204·4	211·9	215·8	223·5	258·0	258·0	247·7
171·2	155·8	158·7	159·1	146·0	151·0	149·2	149·9	149·9	153·7	151·0	146·2
154·0	123·5	152·5	142·8	154·8	145·8	144·5	141·5	126·5	147·2	147·0	147·5
195·9	**181·6**	**202·5**	**172·9**	**156·4**	**161·8**	**175·2**	**183·4**	**174·4**	**167·1**	**171·7**	**195·8**
195·0	180·2	201·1	169·1	147·6	155·4	173·7	180·9	167·9	160·4	162·7	187·9
334·5	319·9	351·8	325·9	345·0	324·9	305·4	327·8	350·2	334·5	357·9	399·4
212·6	**180·4**	**231·2**	**205·1**	**220·6**	**220·4**	**142·7**	**144·5**	**190·4**	**187·0**	**172·6**	**207·0**
200·2	149·0	203·9	180·5	208·4	196·3	103·7	86·0	117·4	110·5	100·1	133·8
303·5	**283·6**	**343·2**	**282·9**	**317·2**	**265·4**	**255·0**	**273·6**	**308·9**	**200·5**	**277·2**	**301·2**
422·9	363·3	468·9	395·6	420·3	394·3	377·6	389·9	370·2	259·2	327·4	282·9
117·6	121·6	153·2	145·7	127·3	115·1	114·3	118·7	145·8	98·4	93·8	153·7
375·3	344·3	441·7	319·4	352·6	285·8	277·5	310·3	309·3	238·6	316·9	370·9
139·7	125·2	159·1	162·5	176·7	166·1	173·9	155·3	135·3	104·8	122·7	142·5
261·1	**237·5**	**253·3**	**241·9**	**233·2**	**238·3**	**242·6**	**234·4**	**242·3**	**226·1**	**247·2**	**262·1**
212·8	203·8	240·0	220·4	205·9	195·2	214·1	200·1	201·3	190·5	193·9	202·9
155·3	160·0	177·0	153·0	167·8	169·8	147·5	143·8	153·1	122·4	142·8	161·3
288·4	307·1	301·0	317·6	264·1	297·9	301·6	323·3	332·0	305·9	359·2	422·1
175·5	**143·4**	**170·8**	**127·7**	**141·4**	**134·0**	**136·1**	**115·8**	**121·0**	**126·5**	**130·3**	**148·9**
176·1	122·5	154·7	124·9	132·1	136·3	134·4	98·7	102·8	122·1	122·6	152·1
164·6	155·5	177·2	110·8	138·0	107·0	107·8	111·2	118·3	110·7	128·6	152·1
171·8	169·4	189·2	162·8	165·1	167·9	176·9	155·7	146·5	130·9	148·3	163·3
220·3	**212·5**	**215·9**	**221·3**	**232·9**	**228·2**	**236·1**	**233·7**	**236·5**	**244·6**	**243·5**	**243·0**
156·6	**143·8**	**156·1**	**143·4**	**150·2**	**150·5**	**149·8**	**150·7**	**155·2**	**146·5**	**147·5**	**156·7**
(152·8)	**(147·2)**	**(149·7)**	**(146·8)**	**(153·7)**	**(154·0)**	**(148·3)**	**(149·7)**	**(156·4)**	**(152·4)**	**(147·5)**	**(148·7)**

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.

STATEMENT 8—STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL

At or about the end of	RAW MATERIALS						MANUFAC-			
	Cotton (*a*) (*b*)			Coal, including Lignite						
	Indian	Foreign	Jute (*c*)	Pit head	Indus-tries	Iron ore (*d*)	Sugar (Refined) (*e*)	Salt refi-ning	Hydro-genated oil (Vanas-pati)	Ciga-rettes
	000 Bales	000 Bales	000 Bales	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	000 Metric tons	Lakh Quin-tals	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
1960-61	961	404	930	5,567	2,192	2,603	605	134	9,459	5,940
1961-62	1,413	397	1,969	3,767	2,219	4,331	1,203	94	13,113	4,880
1962-63	1,217	242	2,528	4,086	3,611	2,124	1,020	132	9,594	4,700
1963-64	1,579	212	2,363	5,198	3,981	1,125	157	169	15,864	6,620
1964-65	1,616	240	1,691	5,260	2,936	1,485	152	211	13,467	8,400
1965-66	1,456	346	1,154	4,871	3,921	2,290	672	249	8,252	8,410
1966-67	1,420	221	1,248	6,008	3,370	3,454	956	256	10,057	5,520
December 1966 ..	636	141	1,241	5,426	3,931	3,218	1,091	280	9,205	4,280
January 1967 ..	689	137	1,415	5,434	3,722	3,299	1,434	262	8,569	5,500
February ,, ..	783	180	1,351	5,800	3,583	3,453	1,622	267	8,937	5,580
March ,, ..	931	280	1,248	6,008	3,370	3,454	1,655	256	10,057	5,520
April ,, ..	1,042	337	1,148	6,060	3,154	3,573	1,528	264	4,879	5,510
May ,, ..	1,051	364	1,020	6,156	3,285	3,651	1,311	316	4,946	5,540
June ,, ..	1,060	367	902	6,132	3,416	3,760	1,113	398	5,975	5,550
July ,, ..	1,012	376	693	5,884	3,571	3,796	909	387	9,827	5,300
August ,, ..	935	377	550	5,536	3,766	3,787	705	367	11,466	5,250
September ,, ..	765	371	669	5,923	3,585	3,903	530	342	5,432	5,200
October ,, ..	610	333	977	5,739	3,469	4,011	245	315	4,610	5,220
November ,, ..	602	307	1,243	5,660	3,434	3,883	338	278	5,295	5,240
December ,, ..	679	298	1,376	5,578	..	3,820	693	241	9,373	4,650

At or about the end of	MANUFAC-									
	Matches	Soap	Synthe-tic fibres (*h*)	Glass and glass pro-ducts (Sheet glass only)	Cement (Pro-ducers)	Structural clay pro-ducts (Refrac-tories)	Pig iron (Produ-cers) (*i*)	Finished Steel (Produ-cers)	Alumi-nium (Sheets and cir-cles only)	Copper (Sheets and cir-cles only)
	Million Sticks	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	..	3,373	655	598	98	57	51	109	..	183
1960-61	..	5,600	2,442	807	129	102	63	134	1,200	300
1961-62	..	4,650	2,635	297	167	95	29	183	827	695
1962-63	..	4,800	6,148	717	154	60	..	205	1,410	323
1963-64	..	4,800	11,580	1,318	120	144	80	150	869	223
1964-65	..	3,850	15,826	1,369	143	143	50	141	704	241
1965-66	2,035	3,450	8,693	2,478	133	140	85	146	1,300	59
1966-67	2,490	3,200	4,720	2,000	198	124	194	216	807	41
December 1966 ..	2,195	3,260	6,244	2,450	204	124	226	192	765	65
January 1967 ..	2,350	3,180	5,854	2,400	214	124	218	202	1,036	60
February ,, ..	3,155	3,250	4,765	2,000	202	124	192	230	907	38
March ,, ..	2,490	3,200	4,720	2,000	198	124	194	216	807	41
April ,, ..	2,770	3,300	4,790	2,000	193	125	207	238	1,035	45
May ,, ..	2,415	3,350	4,623	2,000	213	124	215	184	1,360	24
June ,, ..	2,415	3,320	5,174	2,100	236	125	206	224	1,352	40
July ,, ..	3,195	3,340	5,685	2,000	240	125	204	216	1,150	36
August ,, ..	2,140	3,360	5,057	1,950	232	125	197	191	945	38
September ,, ..	2,166	3,350	5,254	2,000	200	125	167	187	1,027	39
October ,, ..	1,745	3,420	5,540	2,000	210	125	138	264	796	41
November ,, ..	1,536	3,440	4,637	2,000	191	126	167	277	1,238	151
December ,, ..	1,977	3,450	4,117	1,600	221	125	121	274	1,420	121

Note : The Industries/products have been classified according to the National Standard Industrial and Occupational Classifications.

(*a*) Mill Stock; 1 Bale = 180 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 = 180 Kilograms. (*d*) From January 1964 onwards figures relate to stock at minehead only ; figures for Goa are excluded. (*e*) Annual figures relate to October falling within the financial year. (*f*) Stock relates to unsold Stock with Mills relating to civil consumption with effect from January 1965. (*g*) Relating to mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills' Association and one non-member Mill. (*h*) Including Nylon monofilament from April 1961, Polyster fibre from May 1965 and Nylon filament yarn from February 1965. Data are inclusive of Saleable wastes. (*i*) Includes Basic and Foundry and Direct Castings. (*j*) Excluding stock of 'Miniature lamps'.

COMMODITIES WITH INDUSTRIES

TURES

Cotton (*a*)		Jute (*g*)		Foot-wear (Leat-her)	Paper and paper boards	Foot-wear (Rub-ber)	Tyres (Auto-mobi-les)	Sul-phuric acid	Caus-tic soda	Bleach-ing powder	Ammo-nium sulphate ('N' content)	Paints and var-nishes
Spinning (*f*)	Weaving	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	6,558	2,665
89	207	25	47	1,961	18,833	55	30	11,500	10,905	233	10,855	4,539
78	262	16	29	2,056	18,117	57	55	16,937	3,642	160	5,343	5,450
87	290	30	45	2,439	25,439	57	59	28,960	2,750	196	8,650	4,195
118	146	43	47	2,230	21,564	53	77	22,502	3,310	145	1,983	5,822
145	267	48	42	2,188	24,300	76	96	27,637	5,227	184	1,845	6,200
110	206	46	51	2,766	29,700	61	80	28,676	6,922	161	900	7,258
78	175	44	61	2,579	30,629	58	74	26,500	15,000	1,135	5,309	6,000
79	199	44	56	3,181	43,170	60	75	27,902	14,500	793	4,620	4,955
81	184	39	57	2,751	36,372	51	96	26,719	16,363	1,043	4,092	7,000
77	184	39	57	2,455	32,038	52	94	29,551	13,550	1,005	2,856	6,500
78	175	44	61	2,579	30,629	58	74	26,500	15,000	1,135	5,309	6,000
97	169	46	52	2,520	31,020	63	69	26,800	14,000	1,095	6,200	6,500
103	168	45	50	2,617	28,869	56	73	23,750	12,000	1,274	4,053	6,700
111	178	38	59	2,921	33,631	58	79	24,000	10,000	1,060	2,424	5,192
112	173	41	64	3,050	33,257	61	79	32,760	12,000	644	3,214	5,645
128	184	44	69	3,411	33,000	63	83	31,800	15,000	347	4,672	4,095
140	197	50	71	4,739	32,165	58	83	31,000	12,618	194	3,949	7,500
108	197	50	69	3,170	32,547	65	78	31,000	11,222	826	3,804	8,000
103	177	52	62	3,197	33,702	66	75	30,000	14,000	125	3,068	7,800
177	177	48	59	2,883	30,535	64	50	30,000	16,500	138	2,474	6,700

TURES—(*Contd.*)

Brass (Sheets and circles only)	Hurricane lanterns	Enamel-ware	Diesel engines	Sewing machi-nes	Dry cells	Storage batteries	Electric lamps (*j*)	Electric fans	Domes-tic refrige-rators	Motor Vehi-cles	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
2,000	211	539	2,128	..	35	27	1,531	58	1,033	1,918	114
1,987	341	1,125	3,656	..	42	28	1,448	56	1,730	1,690	278
2,366	194	560	2,118	3,973	58	23	1,811	63	780	2,204	69
2,158	474	897	3,309	6,224	29	32	2,699	270	2,376	2,997	91
2,116	320	933	2,449	15,755	77	32	2,514	204	6,612	1,818	77
280	425	797	2,667	40,549	66	23	2,519	165	4,693	1,455	49
740	627	900	3,975	28,607	83	24	3,594	152	7,056	2,057	97
720	568	850	3,716	28,507	125	31	3,614	132	7,706	2,376	82
700	592	900	3,629	28,581	147	29	4,253	167	8,821	2,806	81
669	630	900	4,077	30,250	132	27	4,617	177	8,821	2,901	28
740	627	900	3,975	28,607	83	24	3,594	152	7,056	2,057	97
928	575	850	5,465	44,291	77	29	3,849	124	5,189	2,796	118
880	562	850	6,633	25,938	60	27	3,696	107	4,508	3,980	97
956	500	830	4,683	24,181	36	24	3,416	108	3,426	2,234	102
1,123	310	800	7,441	25,505	32	28	2,956	119	4,539	1,973	79
1,084	160	800	7,812	24,517	37	16	3,117	114	4,668	1,634	75
939	180	700	8,510	15,269	62	25	3,221	128	5,695	1,833	108
959	180	720	7,837	20,747	78	25	2,902	155	6,177	1,638	108
1,759	220	900	7,346	26,614	78	27	3,181	180	7,004	2,069	116
1,818	140	500	6,667	21,339	73	27	3,150	152	8,532	2,426	102

Source : Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Ministry of Mines and Metals and *Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.*

STATEMENT 9—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (WORKING CLASS)

	1949 = 100							1960 = 100(*a*)										
	All-India	Cuttack	Gauhati	Jabalpur	Ludhiana	Madras City	Trichur	Ahmedabad	Ajmer	Bangalore	Bombay(*b*)	Calcutta	Delhi	Hyderabad City	Jamshedpur	Kanpur	Nagpur(*b*)	Sholapur(*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Annual Average ..																		
1950-51 ..	**101**	112	100	105	101	101	103	87	98	74	71	90	..	80	91	92	72	76
1955-56 ..	**96**	100	87	90	85	100	107	74	79	71	76	81	..	75	82	80	71	67
1960-61 ..	**124**	128	104	109	103	146	132	100	104(*c*)	101	100(*c*)	100	101(*c*)	100	100	101	96(*c*)	99(*c*)
1961-62 ..	**127**	134	107	115	106	149	136	103	105	106	104	102	104	104	102	102	97	99
1962-63 ..	**131**	142	112	133	112	150	137	105	106	109	106	108	108	108	105	105	98	109
1963-64 ..	**137**	151	112	143	119	153	146	110	108	114	108	114	114	115	109	113	106	106
1964-65 ..	**157**	178	128	160	131	177	164	124	123	124	119	124	128	128	122	136	131	123
1965-66 ..	**169**	188	135	169	139	192	180	130	132	144	130	131	136	140	136	146	138	128
1966-67 ..	**191**	213	158	207	175	207	199	148	156	159	147	148	152	158	158	153	148	150
1967-68 ..	**213**	244	194	231	199	217	214	168	176	172	162	163	..	167	183	174	164	165
Monthly Indices																		
March 1967 ..	**200**	226	164	225	201	212	203	158	172	161	153	150	161	160	164	161	151	155
April ,, ..	**202**	226	169	231	196	211	204	161	175	162	154	154	162	160	168	161	151	156
May ,, ..	**206**	229	170	239	191	212	207	168	177	163	158	155	163	162	177	165	156	156
June ,, ..	**211**	235	172	239	194	215	210	173	178	170	160	157	166	166	185	167	162	162
July ,, ..	**213**	236	176	239	199	218	214	174	183	172	161	160	170	169	191	173	164	165
August ,, ..	**215**	237	192	237	199	216	217	173	180	171	162	161	174	166	201	175	163	165
September ,, ..	**214**	250	199	242	199	215	213	172	180	174	158	165	177	164	198	179	171	165
October ,, ..	**217**	252	203	247	201	220	217	174	179	178	162	171	178	169	194	187	168	170
November ,, ..	**216**	252	209	225	201	220	217	172	174	179	164	168	178	176	184	178	166	169
December ,, ..	**214**	254	209	215	205	220	216	164	175	175	166	164	175	171	180	172	164	170
January 1968 ..	**220**	252	208	218	202	221	219	164	174	177	169	168	175	170	177	180	171	169
February ,, ..	**217**	251	208	222	201	218	218	165	172	173	165	169	..	169	175	178	169	169
March ,, ..	**213**	248	213	214	200	217	216	158	170	172	165	167	..	164	168	174	158	166

(*a*) Figures above the line are derived making use of the respective conversion factors. (*b*) For the period from January 1961 to September 1965 the indices in the old series have been shifted arithmetically to 1960 base by using appropriate conversion factors taking into account the corrections carried out by the Maharashtra Government in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The figures for 1965-66 are averages worked out from estimated figures for April to September 1965 and figures on original base for October 1965 to March 1966. (*c*) Average of the indices from January to March 1961.

Source : Labour Bureau, Government of India.

STATEMENT 10—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES

(Base: 1960 = 100)

	All-India	Bombay	Delhi-New Delhi	Calcutta	Madras	Hyderabad Secunderabad	Bangalore	Lucknow	Ahmedabad	Jaipur	Patna	Srinagar	Trivandrum	Cuttack-Bhubaneswar	Bhopal	Chandigarh	Shillong
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Annual Averages																	
1960-61*	**100**	99	100	98	103	101	102	100	100	101	99	105	103	100	102	101	101
1961-62	**104**	103	105	102	106	104	106	102	103	105	102	105	105	107	109	105	103
1962-63	**108**	107	111	107	111	107	111	105	105	108	106	111	110	113	111	108	107
1963-64	**113**	114	116	112	116	111	115	110	112	115	111	120	115	122	115	114	114
1964-65	**124**	125	125	118	125	122	124	125	125	126	124	128	122	135	128	124	121
1965-66	**132**	132	131	126	133	133	133	132	131	133	139	134	131	142	133	129	123
1966-67	**146**	142	142	139	147	147	145	146	146	150	160	143	146	154	144	143	134
Monthly Indices																	
March 1967	**151**	144	148	142	152	149	150	156	154	155	168	153	149	156	150	152	139
April ,, ...	**152**	146	150	144	151	149	150	154	157	157	170	155	149	158	158	152	143
May ,, ...	**154**	149	149	145	152	151	151	155	160	159	174	158	152	159	160	152	147
June ,, ...	**158**	153	150	148	154	155	154	159	164	163	181	160	157	161	172	153	149
July ,, ...	**160**	155	155	149	155	157	156	164	163	165	186	159	163	163	167	156	150
August ,, ...	**161**	154	155	152	154	156	155	164	162	166	184	153	165	164	168	158	152
September ,, ...	**161**	152	155	155	153	155	156	163	163	166	187	155	163	166	167	158	155
October ,, ...	**163**	156	155	158	155	155	159	163	165	165	186	157	173	169	171	156	164
November ,, ...	**162**	155	154	155	156	158	159	161	162	162	182	163	176	169	167	155	161
December† ,, ...	**159**	153	154	153	156	157	159	158	158	160	177	162	175	167	164	154	159

* Relates to the period January to March 1961. † Provisional.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

STATEMENT 11—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

(Annual, Monthly and Weekly)

Base : 1952-53 = 100

Average of months/ weeks/week ended Saturday	General Index	Food Articles				Liquor and Tobacco		Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials					Manufactures					
		Total	Cereals	Pulses	Milk and ghee	Total	Tobacco		Total	Fibres	Oilseeds	Minerals	Others (*a*)	Total	Intermediate products	Finished Products			
																Total	Textiles	Chemicals	Machinery and transport equipment
Weight	**1000**	**504**	**192**	**43**	**84**	**21**	**20**	**30**	**155**	**61**	**60**	**2**	**32**	**290**	**41**	**249**	**147**	**20**	**31**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**
1950-51(*b*)	**111.8**	**112.5**	94.7	91.7	102.8	**98.4**	92.6	**92.6**	**130.9**	127.9	142.5	80.6	117.7	**103.3**	112.4	**101.8**	108.4	90.8	81.3
1955-56	**92.5**	**86.6**	75.5	62.2	89.6	**81.0**	79.6	**95.2**	**99.0**	105.6	85.4	87.6	113.2	**99.7**	100.1	**99.6**	101.6	92.1	97.4
1960-61	**124.9**	**120.0**	104.4	92.9	116.0	**109.9**	103.3	**120.0**	**145.4**	151.6	149.9	97.4	128.0	**123.9**	130.6	**122.8**	125.8	104.4	111.9
1961-62	**125.1**	**120.1**	102.3	91.9	116.4	**100.3**	96.8	**122.1**	**142.6**	138.3	156.4	94.9	128.1	**126.6**	138.8	**124.6**	125.5	110.7	114.5
1962-63	**127.9**	**126.1**	105.6	105.2	124.4	**100.9**	97.4	**124.4**	**136.5**	128.8	151.4	93.6	125.8	**128.8**	139.5	**127.1**	126.1	115.5	117.9
1963-64	**135.3**	**136.8**	116.3	115.4	128.2	**119.6**	116.8	**139.4**	**139.5**	133.2	154.1	92.8	127.3	**131.1**	139.6	**129.7**	127.7	117.9	124.2
1964-65	**152.7**	**159.9**	139.3	165.2	146.6	**131.2**	128.9	**144.9**	**162.7**	142.6	200.3	110.8	133.7	**137.3**	152.4	**134.8**	132.4	120.9	128.0
1965-66	**165.1**	**168.8**	148.0	161.7	164.8	**136.6**	134.2	**153.0**	**189.1**	165.1	240.5	129.3	141.9	**149.2**	172.3	**145.4**	143.9	128.3	135.9
1966-67	**191.3**	**199.9**	174.4	196.9	185.8	**130.3**	125.5	**169.7**	**228.7**	191.7	300.4	135.9	169.8	**163.0**	204.5	**156.1**	153.1	144.4	149.8
1967-68	**212.4**	**242.2**	210.7	277.6	220.8	**136.6**	130.2	**184.1**	**219.1**	181.8	285.1	148.3	170.5	**165.5**	211.7	**157.9**	151.6	150.5	155.0
March 1967 ..	**203.5**	**218.5**	195.1	235.4	199.3	**130.6**	125.5	**173.4**	**238.1**	193.9	318.0	146.6	177.9	**167.4**	219.2	**158.9**	154.8	147.5	154.3
April ,, ..	**204.4**	**221.7**	192.5	235.7	208.3	**127.4**	121.8	**173.6**	**233.9**	189.2	314.0	146.6	174.0	**167.5**	220.0	**158.9**	154.0	150.0	154.3
May ,, ..	**208.4**	**229.1**	196.2	250.0	208.4	**126.1**	120.5	**174.5**	**234.4**	182.6	322.1	146.6	173.8	**168.0**	219.5	**159.6**	153.5	150.8	154.5
June ,, ..	**214.2**	**240.9**	209.4	273.9	215.5	**131.2**	125.8	**178.2**	**233.2**	175.4	325.8	148.9	174.6	**167.4**	219.9	**158.7**	152.0	151.6	154.5
July ,, ..	**220.5**	**254.5**	225.6	293.5	222.7	**132.5**	127.2	**177.8**	**231.4**	175.2	321.7	149.3	174.2	**166.4**	217.7	**158.0**	150.7	152.8	154.5
August ,, ..	**219.6**	**257.7**	231.5	289.1	232.4	**133.6**	128.4	**177.1**	**217.0**	170.8	289.3	151.1	173.2	**165.3**	215.4	**157.1**	150.2	153.0	154.5
September ,, ..	**220.3**	**259.9**	228.1	297.4	224.1	**133.8**	128.6	**191.4**	**212.7**	170.3	278.6	150.8	173.5	**164.9**	211.0	**157.4**	151.2	150.6	154.5
October ,, ..	**221.0**	**259.4**	220.1	318.8	232.0	**134.2**	129.0	**192.3**	**216.6**	176.9	284.1	149.9	169.3	**165.7**	211.5	**158.2**	151.9	149.4	154.7
November ,, ..	**215.2**	**247.9**	208.5	313.4	230.1	**135.4**	130.3	**192.6**	**217.4**	181.2	283.5	148.9	166.1	**165.3**	211.5	**157.8**	151.0	148.8	154.7
December ,, ..	**210.8**	**239.3**	199.9	284.1	223.4	**138.8**	130.3	**189.0**	**218.3**	189.8	276.2	148.9	168.0	**164.6**	207.4	**157.6**	150.4	149.6	154.7
January 1968 ..	**209.7**	**238.0**	208.0	277.8	213.7	**141.7**	133.4	**188.4**	**215.8**	193.6	265.7	145.4	168.7	**164.4**	205.9	**157.6**	150.8	150.1	155.3
February ,, ..	**205.2**	**233.1**	206.2	270.9	218.7	**148.0**	140.1	**187.9**	**203.1**	191.1	236.8	146.3	166.3	**163.8**	201.9	**157.6**	151.7	150.0	156.8
March ,, ..	**199.6**	**224.6**	202.2	226.2	220.5	**155.1**	146.8	**186.9**	**195.4**	185.3	223.8	146.3	164.7	**162.5**	199.2	**156.5**	151.5	149.6	156.9
April 1, 1967 ..	**203.3**	**219.6**	194.0	233.0	206.9	**127.1**	121.5	**174.0**	**233.7**	192.3	309.4	146.6	175.7	**167.3**	220.4	**158.6**	153.9	149.8	154.3
,, 8, ,, ..	**204.3**	**221.5**	194.6	235.5	209.6	**127.7**	122.2	**173.6**	**234.2**	189.8	314.1	146.6	174.0	**167.2**	220.7	**158.4**	153.4	150.5	154.3
,, 15, ,, ..	**204.2**	**220.7**	191.8	232.3	209.2	**127.3**	121.8	**173.6**	**234.7**	188.4	317.0	146.6	173.6	**167.9**	220.4	**159.3**	154.6	150.5	154.3
,, 22, ,, ..	**205.1**	**223.4**	191.0	236.3	216.2	**127.3**	121.8	**173.3**	**233.1**	187.9	313.5	146.6	173.5	**167.4**	219.3	**158.9**	153.8	150.5	154.3
,, 29, ,, ..	**205.3**	**223.3**	191.3	241.5	199.5	**127.4**	121.9	**173.4**	**234.0**	187.7	316.0	146.6	173.4	**167.7**	219.4	**159.2**	154.1	150.5	154.3
May 6, ,, ..	**207.0**	**226.4**	194.0	248.9	204.3	**128.3**	122.8	**173.3**	**233.2**	185.7	316.1	146.6	173.3	**168.5**	221.5	**159.8**	154.0	150.5	154.3
,, 13, ,, ..	**208.3**	**229.7**	194.6	248.0	216.9	**124.5**	118.9	**173.2**	**232.8**	182.8	317.6	146.6	173.9	**167.8**	218.3	**159.5**	153.4	150.6	154.5
,, 20, ,, ..	**208.7**	**229.5**	197.1	246.3	207.7	**124.5**	118.9	**173.4**	**236.1**	181.3	327.8	146.6	173.8	**167.5**	218.8	**159.0**	152.7	150.6	154.5
,, 27, ,, ..	**209.5**	**230.6**	198.9	256.7	204.8	**126.9**	121.4	**177.9**	**235.6**	180.5	327.1	146.6	174.3	**168.3**	219.5	**159.9**	153.9	151.6	154.6

June	3,	1967	..	**210.9**	**233.8**	201.4	255.5	213.6	**132.4**	127.2	**178.2**	**233.5**	175.9	326.0	148.9	174.5	**167.9**	219.8	**159.4**	153.2	150.5	154.5
,,	10,	,,	..	**213.3**	**239.1**	204.3	268.2	224.7	**129.4**	124.0	**178.2**	**233.1**	175.3	325.7	148.9	174.2	**167.5**	219.3	**159.0**	152.6	150.5	154.4
,,	17,	,,	..	**215.6**	**244.1**	213.0	283.8	217.5	**131.2**	126.0	**178.2**	**232.7**	174.0	325.6	148.9	175.0	**166.9**	220.7	**158.1**	150.9	150.5	154.5
,,	24,	,,	..	**217.0**	**246.6**	218.7	288.5	206.3	**131.4**	126.1	**178.1**	**233.3**	175.7	325.7	148.9	174.8	**166.8**	219.9	**158.1**	151.1	150.5	154.5
July	1,	,,	..	**218.5**	**249.9**	221.9	289.4	208.2	**131.4**	126.1	**178.1**	**232.3**	177.5	321.3	148.9	174.4	**166.9**	219.0	**158.3**	151.5	151.6	154.5
,,	8,	,,	..	**219.5**	**251.9**	225.0	287.3	206.5	**132.0**	126.8	**178.1**	**233.0**	176.6	324.1	148.9	174.4	**166.7**	219.3	**158.1**	151.0	151.4	154.4
,,	15,	,,	..	**222.5**	**258.0**	226.5	295.3	234.2	**132.8**	127.7	**177.9**	**232.3**	175.3	323.8	148.9	174.2	**166.7**	217.9	**158.3**	151.0	153.8	154.4
,,	22,	,,	..	**222.3**	**257.9**	227.9	300.0	231.0	**132.9**	127.8	**177.7**	**232.3**	173.8	325.2	148.9	174.2	**166.1**	218.0	**157.5**	149.9	153.8	154.3
,,	29,	,,	..	**219.6**	**254.7**	226.6	296.9	233.4	**132.9**	127.8	**177.3**	**226.9**	172.8	312.5	151.1	173.8	**165.3**	214.4	**157.2**	150.2	153.6	154.3
August	5,	,,	..	**219.4**	**256.3**	230.2	287.1	231.3	**133.4**	128.3	**177.4**	**219.9**	169.1	298.3	151.1	173.4	**165.6**	216.3	**157.3**	150.2	153.0	154.3
,,	12,	,,	..	**220.8**	**258.3**	232.1	287.2	235.0	**133.5**	128.4	**177.2**	**221.7**	172.5	299.8	151.1	173.1	**166.1**	217.5	**157.7**	150.8	153.0	154.3
,,	19,	,,	..	**219.3**	**258.4**	232.4	293.5	231.7	**133.6**	128.4	**177.2**	**213.7**	172.0	279.9	151.1	172.4	**164.8**	214.1	**156.6**	149.9	153.1	154.3
,,	26,	,,	..	**218.6**	**257.7**	231.3	288.7	231.7	**133.6**	128.4	**176.6**	**212.8**	169.7	279.3	151.1	173.7	**164.4**	213.5	**156.4**	149.8	153.0	154.2
September	2,	,,	..	**217.6**	**255.6**	229.2	285.8	219.7	**133.8**	128.6	**191.8**	**209.8**	171.4	269.4	150.8	174.5	**164.3**	209.7	**156.8**	150.2	153.0	154.3
,,	9,	,,	..	**219.2**	**258.9**	229.8	287.9	229.1	**133.8**	128.6	**192.1**	**209.9**	169.7	271.9	150.8	173.6	**164.3**	210.1	**156.8**	150.4	153.1	154.5
,,	16,	,,	..	**221.7**	**261.9**	228.4	300.4	223.3	**133.8**	128.6	**192.7**	**215.0**	170.0	284.8	150.8	173.4	**164.9**	212.6	**157.1**	151.1	148.8	154.5
,,	23,	,,	..	**222.0**	**262.1**	226.4	304.5	223.5	**133.8**	128.6	**193.1**	**214.6**	170.4	283.6	150.8	173.2	**165.7**	211.4	**158.2**	152.7	149.0	154.5
,,	30,	,,	..	**221.5**	**261.4**	226.8	309.4	224.8	**133.8**	128.6	**193.1**	**214.2**	169.9	283.1	150.8	172.9	**165.2**	211.0	**157.7**	151.6	149.0	154.5
October	7,	,,	..	**222.7**	**263.5**	222.9	309.0	232.5	**134.0**	128.8	**193.1**	**214.4**	171.3	283.7	150.8	170.0	**165.6**	211.5	**158.1**	152.1	149.0	154.7
,,	14,	,,	..	**224.1**	**265.3**	222.9	319.2	240.1	**134.0**	128.8	**193.3**	**217.1**	177.4	284.9	150.8	169.5	**165.8**	210.8	**158.4**	152.5	149.4	154.7
,,	21,	,,	..	**220.3**	**258.1**	219.7	331.2	227.7	**134.0**	128.8	**194.4**	**216.5**	176.9	284.5	148.9	168.5	**165.7**	212.2	**158.1**	151.6	149.4	154.7
,,	28,	,,	..	**216.8**	**250.8**	214.8	318.9	227.7	**134.6**	129.5	**194.3**	**217.5**	180.5	283.2	148.9	168.5	**165.5**	211.4	**158.0**	151.3	149.8	154.7
November	4,	,,	..	**216.9**	**251.7**	211.4	317.8	241.8	**134.6**	129.5	**192.3**	**216.0**	180.0	280.1	148.9	168.0	**165.4**	211.1	**157.9**	151.3	149.6	154.6
,,	11,	,,	..	**216.4**	**250.8**	210.3	315.2	233.2	**136.1**	131.0	**192.4**	**215.2**	180.6	278.2	148.9	166.9	**165.4**	211.9	**157.8**	151.1	148.6	154.6
,,	18,	,,	..	**213.7**	**244.3**	207.1	313.6	223.0	**135.5**	130.3	**192.6**	**219.3**	183.8	285.2	148.9	167.5	**165.2**	211.8	**157.6**	150.8	148.6	154.7
,,	25,	,,	..	**213.9**	**244.8**	205.1	307.1	222.2	**135.5**	130.3	**192.6**	**218.9**	180.7	290.3	148.9	161.9	**165.3**	211.2	**157.8**	150.8	149.0	154.7
December	2,	,,	..	**213.4**	**243.0**	202.6	299.7	224.3	**138.8**	130.3	**192.8**	**221.8**	187.4	288.2	148.9	167.0	**165.1**	209.0	**157.9**	150.9	149.2	154.7
,,	9,	,,	..	**213.2**	**242.6**	201.3	292.8	226.8	**138.8**	130.3	**192.9**	**221.7**	187.9	286.4	148.9	169.2	**165.0**	209.2	**157.7**	150.4	149.7	154.7
,,	16,	,,	..	**210.7**	**238.9**	200.2	281.8	227.2	**138.4**	129.8	**193.0**	**217.9**	190.4	274.6	148.9	168.1	**164.8**	208.1	**157.6**	150.5	149.9	154.7
,,	23,	,,	..	**209.5**	**237.8**	197.7	276.0	223.2	**138.8**	130.3	**192.6**	**215.6**	190.7	268.5	148.9	167.9	**164.0**	205.7	**157.2**	149.9	149.8	154.6
,,	30,	,,	..	**207.5**	**234.2**	197.6	270.4	215.4	**139.1**	130.6	**192.2**	**214.1**	191.9	263.3	148.9	168.0	**164.0**	205.2	**157.3**	150.4	149.6	154.6
January	6,	1968	..	**209.8**	**237.6**	206.0	275.0	211.7	**139.6**	131.2	**192.2**	**217.9**	193.5	270.8	144.5	169.3	**164.2**	206.1	**157.4**	150.4	149.5	154.6
,,	13,	,,	..	**210.5**	**238.9**	208.5	278.1	214.2	**141.3**	132.9	**192.1**	**217.1**	193.4	269.6	144.5	168.3	**164.5**	207.5	**157.5**	150.8	149.5	154.6
,,	20,	,,	..	**209.7**	**237.9**	208.6	279.8	213.6	**143.0**	134.8	**192.1**	**215.1**	194.4	263.0	146.3	168.8	**164.5**	205.7	**157.7**	151.2	149.4	154.6
,,	27,	,,	..	**209.0**	**237.5**	209.0	278.2	215.1	**142.8**	134.5	**191.8**	**213.1**	193.0	259.4	146.3	168.5	**164.0**	204.2	**157.4**	150.8	148.9	154.6
February	3,	,,	..	**209.4**	**238.4**	209.5	283.6	219.5	**147.0**	139.1	**192.0**	**211.6**	192.4	256.9	146.3	167.0	**164.2**	204.6	**157.6**	151.1	149.4	154.7
,,	10,	,,	..	**207.8**	**236.4**	208.1	281.2	220.5	**147.9**	140.0	**191.5**	**207.9**	193.0	247.0	146.3	166.7	**164.2**	203.0	**157.9**	152.4	149.0	154.7
,,	17,	,,	..	**203.8**	**231.8**	205.0	270.7	217.5	**148.5**	140.6	**187.9**	**199.0**	190.9	226.7	146.3	165.9	**163.3**	200.6	**157.2**	151.8	148.7	155.4
,,	24,	,,	..	**199.7**	**225.7**	202.2	248.0	217.4	**148.7**	140.9	**187.2**	**194.0**	188.2	216.6	146.3	165.5	**162.5**	199.2	**156.5**	151.6	148.7	155.4
March	2,	,,	..	**198·8**	**223·3**	203·3	231·4	215·8	**153·3**	145·7	**187·3**	**195·7**	186·3	223·2	146.3	165·1	**162.5**	199·6	**156·4**	151·2	149·8	156·9
,,	9,	,,	..	**199·8**	**225·3**	202·7	226·1	229·7	**153·0**	145·4	**187.1**	**195·6**	184.4	224.9	146·3	164.8	**162.4**	199·4	**156·4**	151·2	149·8	156·9
,,	16,	,,	..	**199·3**	**224·1**	202·2	227·8	222.1	**156·4**	147·7	**186·7**	**195·8**	185·1	225.0	146.3	164.6	**162.6**	199·6	**156·5**	151·5	149·2	156·9
,,	23,	,,	..	**198·8**	**223·6**	201·4	223·1	215·4	**156·4**	147·7	**186·7**	**194·1**	185.1	220.5	146.3	164·5	**162.5**	198·3	**156·6**	151·5	149·5	156·9
,,	30,	,,	..	**200·6**	**226·5**	201·5	222·6	219·5	**156·5**	147·7	**186·7**	**196·0**	185·4	225·2	146·3	164·5	**162·6**	199·1	**156·6**	151.5	149·5	156·9

Note : Weights of sub-groups may not add to the total as only selected sub-groups are shown.

a) Comprising hides raw, skins raw, lac and rubber etc. (*b*) Derived figures.

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

STATEMENT 12—MOVEMENTS IN PRICE INDICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(1952-53 = 100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	Average of months										*Percentage variation of*				
		1950-1951*	1955-1956	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	(8) over (3)	(9) over (8)	(10) over (9)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. All Commodities	**1,000**	**111.8**	**92.5**	**124.9**	**125.1**	**127.9**	**135.3**	**152.7**	**165.1**	**191.3**	**212.4**	*—17.3*	*+35.0*	*+32.2*	*+15.9*	*+11.0*
(*a*) Agricultural Commodities†	**461**	110.0	88.0	123.8	122.9	123.3	131.5	155.8	169.3	199.0	220.8	*—20.0*	*+40.7*	*+36.8*	*+17.5*	*+11.1*
II. Food Articles	**504**	**112.5**	**86.6**	**120.0**	**120.1**	**126.1**	**136.8**	**159.9**	**168.8**	**199.9**	**242.2**	*—23.0*	*+38.6*	*+40.7*	*+18.4*	*+21.2*
(*a*) Foodgrains	**235**	94.2	73.1	102.3	100.4	105.5	116.1	144.0	150.5	178.5	222.8	*—22.4*	*+39.9*	*+47.1*	*+18.6*	*+24.8*
(*i*) Cereals	**192**	95	76	104	102	106	116	139	148	174	211	*—20.0*	*+36.8*	*+42.3*	*+17.6*	*+21.3*
1. Rice	**113**	94	78	108	105	111	125	134	141	173	206	*—17.0*	*+38.5*	*+30.6*	*+22.7*	*+19.1*
2. Wheat	**53**	95	72	90	91	90	99	130	138	158	202	*—24.2*	*+25.0*	*+53.3*	*+14.5*	*+27.8*
3. Jowar	**10**	91	67	122	112	130	116	189	197	199	227	*—26.4*	*+82.1*	*+61.5*	*+ 1.0*	*+14.1*
(*ii*) Pulses	**43**	92	62	93	92	105	115	165	162	197	278	*—32.6*	*+50.0*	*+74.2*	*+21.6*	*+41.1*
1. Gram	**15**	80	49	87	83	89	100	158	151	198	258	*—38.8*	*+77.6*	*+73.6*	*+31.1*	*+30.3*
(*b*) Others																
(*i*) Fruits and vegetables	**23**	106	101	119	138	136	141	179	176	203	218	*— 4.7*	*+17.8*	*+47.9*	*+15.3*	*+ 7.4*
(*ii*) Milk and ghee	**84**	103	90	116	116	124	128	147	165	186	221	*—12.6*	*+28.9*	*+42.2*	*+12.7*	*+18.8*
(*iii*) Edible oils	**47**	147	85	150	157	151	151	200	234	304	285	*—42.2*	*+76.5*	*+56.0*	*+29.9*	*— 6.2*
(*iv*) Fish, eggs and meat	**17**	96	96	124	135	144	150	171	200	225	235	*—*	*+29.2*	*+61.3*	*+12.5*	*+ 4.4*
(*v*) Sugar	**18**	99	94	127	125	131	139	151	153	163	184	*— 5.1*	*+35.1*	*+20.5*	*+ 6.5*	*+12.9*
(*vi*) Gur	**30**	194	86	136	116	153	218	210	162	211	458	*—55.7*	*+58.1*	*+19.1*	*+30.2*	*+117.1*
(*vii*) Tea	**19**	170	170	205	193	175	196	187	194	197	218	*—*	*+20.6*	*— 5.4*	*+ 1.5*	*+10.7*
(*viii*) Coffee	**2**	80	81	86	88	92	99	110	116	140	127	*+ 1.3*	*+ 6.2*	*+34.9*	*+20.7*	*— 9.3*
III. Liquor and Tobacco	**21**	**98.4**	**81.0**	**109.9**	**100.3**	**100.9**	**119.6**	**131.2**	**136.6**	**130.3**	**136.6**	*—17.7*	*+35.7*	*+24.3*	*— 4.6*	*+ 4.8*
(*a*) Tobacco	**20**	99	80	108	97	97	117	129	134	126	130	*—19.2*	*+35.0*	*+24.1*	*— 6.0*	*+ 3.2*
IV. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	**30**	**92.6**	**95.2**	**120.0**	**122.1**	**124.4**	**139.4**	**144.9**	**153.0**	**169.7**	**184.1**	*+ 2.8*	*+26.0*	*+27.5*	*+10.9*	*+ 8.5*
(*a*) Coal	**9**	100	101	140	142	151	162	169	176	185	220	*+ 1.0*	*+38.6*	*+25.7*	*+ 5.1*	*+18.9*

(*b*) Mineral oil ...	**14**	85	95	109	111	113	134	134	139	146	156	*+11.8*	*+14.7*	*+27.5*	*+ 5.0*	*+ 6.8*
(*c*) Castor oil	**2**	114	59	104	106	97	95	122	146	234	213	*—48.2*	*+76.3*	*+40.4*	*+60.3*	*— 9.0*
V. Industrial Raw Materials ..	**155**	**130.9**	**99.0**	**145.4**	**142.6**	**136.5**	**139.5**	**162.7**	**189.1**	**228.7**	**219.1**	*—24.4*	*+46.9*	*+30.1*	*+20.9*	*— 4.2*
(*a*) Fibres	**61**	128	106	152	138	129	133	143	165	192	182	*—17.2*	*+43.4*	*+ 8.6*	*+16.4*	*— 5.2*
(*i*) Cotton raw	**32**	117	97	112	109	113	119	126	129	139	159	*—17.1*	*+15.5*	*+15.2*	*+ 7.8*	*+14.4*
(*ii*) Jute raw	**23**	134	117	210	178	147	148	164	219	266	211	*—12.7*	*+79.5*	*+ 4.3*	*+21.5*	*—20.7*
(*b*) Oil seeds	**60**	142	85	150	156	151	154	200	240	300	285	*—40.1*	*+76.5*	*+60.0*	*+25.0*	*— 5.0*
(*i*) Groundnut ..	**27**	134	79	146	155	140	144	186	223	288	242	*—41.0*	*+84.8*	*+52.7*	*+29.1*	*—16.0*
(*ii*) Linseed	**5**	146	95	126	143	139	142	190	227	329	345	*—34.9*	*+32.6*	*+80.2*	*+44.9*	*+ 4.9*
(*iii*) Castorseed ..	**2**	123	63	124	126	126	123	152	188	275	265	*—48.8*	*+96.8*	*+51.6*	*+46.3*	*— 3.6*
(*c*) Manganese ore ...	**0.5**	57	81	89	85	79	72	74	N.Q.	118	116	*+42.1*	*+ 9.9*			*— 1.5*
(*d*) Mica	**1**	93	89	102	99	99	100	124	149	149	164	*— 4.3*	*+14.6*	*+46.1*	*—*	*+10.1*
VI. Manufactures	**290**	**103.3**	**99.7**	**123.9**	**126.6**	**128.8**	**131.1**	**137.3**	**149.2**	**163.0**	**165.5**	*— 3.5*	*+24.3*	*+20.4*	*+ 9.2*	*+ 1.5*
(*a*) Intermediate products	**41**	112.4	100.1	130.6	138.8	139.5	139.6	152.4	172.3	204.5	211.7	*—10.9*	*+30.5*	*+31.9*	*+18.7*	*+ 3.5*
(*i*) Cotton yarn ..	**15**	93	95	128	128	134	137	139	139	156	171	*+ 2.2*	*+34.7*	*+ 8.6*	*+12.2*	*+ 9.6*
(*ii*) Metals	**8**	98	112	147	150	140	167	206	272	302	305	*+14.3*	*+31.3*	*+85.0*	*+11.0*	*+ 1.0*
1. Pig iron	**1**	78	117	164	177	183	189	210	232	262	279	*+50.0*	*+40.2*	*+41.5*	*+12.9*	*+ 6.5*
(*iii*) Linseed oil ..	**6**	148	99	126	143	133	126	170	212	318	295	*—33.1*	*+27.3*	*+68.3*	*+50.0*	*— 7.2*
(*b*) Finished products ..	**249**	101.8	99.6	122.8	124.6	127.1	129.7	134.8	145.4	156.1	157.9	*— 2.2*	*+23.3*	*+18.4*	*+ 7.4*	*+ 1.2*
(*i*) Cotton manufactures	**91**	92	105	128	128	131	136	137	142	151	157	*+14.1*	*+21.9*	*+10.9*	*+ 6.3*	*+ 4.0*
(*ii*) Jute manufactures ..	**37**	133	96	131	122	111	100	114	146	152	130	*—27.8*	*+36.5*	*+11.5*	*+ 4.1*	*—14.5*
(*iii*) Metal products ..	**12**	86	118	148	152	160	163	170	185	193	211	*+37.2*	*+25.4*	*+25.0*	*+ 4.3*	*+ 9.3*
1. Iron and steel manufactures ..	**11**	85	119	148	152	160	163	171	185	192	212	*+40.0*	*+24.4*	*+25.0*	*+ 3.8*	*+10.4*
(*iv*) Chemicals	**20**	91	92	104	111	115	118	121	128	144	150	*+ 1.1*	*+13.0*	*+23.1*	*+12.5*	*+ 4.2*

* Derived figures. † 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, groundnut, linseed, castor seed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugarcane, rubber, logs and timber and bamboos. N.Q. = Not Quoted.

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

STATEMENT 13—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED ITEMS—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

(Base : 1952-53 = 100)

		All commodities	FOOD ARTICLES					INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS				
			Total	CEREALS			Pulses	Total	Cotton raw	Jute raw	Oil seeds	
				Total	Rice	Wheat					Total	Groundnuts
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March	1967	**208·0**	**227·9**	**197·9**	189·1	189·7	253·9	**242·8**	150·5	248·5	**330·2**	310·0
		(203·5)	(218·5)	(195·1)	(183·1)	(191·0)	(235·4)	(238·1)	(149·9)	(255·5)	(318·0)	(301·4)
April	„	**208·8**	**229·3**	**198·3**	188·8	187·7	253·9	**235·9**	149·2	237·3	**324·6**	296·6
		(204·4)	(221·7)	(192·5)	(185·1)	(182·7)	(235·7)	(233·9)	(149·3)	(244·7)	(314·0)	(290·2)
May	„	**210·1**	**232·6**	**202·6**	194·1	191·9	263·0	**233·5**	150·2	221·6	**324·1**	290·8
		(208·4)	(229·1)	(196·2)	(192·3)	(179·7)	(250·0)	(234·4)	(150·2)	(227·1)	(322·1)	(294·9)
June	„	**212·9**	**239·3**	**211·4**	203·9	203·5	282·7	**229·6**	151·8	206·1	**320·9**	284·7
		(214·2)	(240·9)	(209·4)	(205·1)	(195·6)	(273·9)	(233·2)	(151·1)	(206·9)	(325·8)	(299·6)
July	„	**215·7**	**246·0**	**220·4**	209·9	216·2	287·6	**225·7**	152·2	203·8	**308·9**	268·2
		(220·5)	(254·5)	(225·6)	(216·0)	(217·7)	(293·5)	(231·4)	(151·7)	(204·1)	(321·7)	(289·2)
August	„	**212·8**	**246·3**	**221·9**	217·3	209·6	283·9	**212·8**	150·6	197·3	**272·5**	227·6
		(219·6)	(257·7)	(231·5)	(230·0)	(211·4)	(289·1)	(217·0)	(149·9)	(196·8)	(289·3)	(243·9)
September	„	**217·5**	**252·9**	**221·3**	217·1	210·6	291·0	**214·1**	148·8	209·9	**273·3**	224·2
		(220·3)	(259·9)	(228·1)	(226·6)	(211·8)	(297·4)	(212·7)	(145·7)	(200·0)	(278·6)	(231·5)
October	„	**219·8**	**254·9**	**218·4**	212·6	215·7	302·3	**219·7**	157·2	212·8	**287·1**	234·0
		(221·0)	(259·4)	(220·1)	(215·2)	(216·6)	(318·8)	(216·6)	(154·6)	(204·0)	(284·1)	(227·8)
November	„	**215·4**	**245·7**	**210·3**	204·4	205·8	295·9	**219·9**	165·4	205·1	**283·6**	235·3
		(215·2)	(247·9)	(208·5)	(202·3)	(205·7)	(313·4)	(217·4)	(166·0)	(198·3)	(283·5)	(221·9)
December	„	**212·1**	**241·7**	**203·6**	199·7	194·2	275·2	**218·4**	172·3	204·5	**278·3**	227·3
		(210·8)	(239·3)	(199·9)	(192·5)	(195.3)	(284·1)	(218·3)	(177·3)	(203·4)	(276·2)	(214·6)
January	1968	**211·4**	**243·0**	**207·9**	204·9	201·6	270·0	**214·5**	173·0	212·3	**268·0**	214·2
		(209·7)	(238·0)	(208·0)	(199·6)	(212·0)	(277·8)	(215·8)	(176·3)	(215·0)	(265·7)	(208·0)
February	„	**208·2**	**238·8**	**205·4**	207·5	194·9	274·1	**205·7**	168·6	214·4	**245·8**	196·9
		(205·2)	(233·1)	(206·2)	(204·0)	(202·2)	(270·9)	(203·1)	(169·0)	(219·9)	(236·8)	(190·5)
March	„	**204·0**	**234·3**	**205·0**	211·8	190·2	245·5	**199·2**	165·7	207·3	**232·5**	194·3
		(199·6)	(224·6)	(202·2)	(205·6)	(190·7)	(226·2)	(195·4)	(164·8)	(214·0)	(223·8)	(189·2)

Note : Adjusted for seasonality by using "Census Method II—Variant 11" developed by the Bureau of Census, U.S.A.
Figures in brackets relate to the respective unadjusted indices.

STATEMENT 14A—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
	1	2	3	4	5	6
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
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
1962	342	3,844,902	458,085	2,379,530	11,472	790,445
1963	353	4,151,781	536,277	2,518,463	12,723	908,980
1964	365	3,831,904	544,818	2,492,874	13,742	916,572
1965	376	3,957,605	570,191	2,585,473	13,938	946,082
1966	396	3,871,162	507,342	2,622,460	12,908	852,467
1967	399	3,911,748	430,588	2,740,435	11,420	699,039
March 1967	397	299,050	37,151	2,560,503	11,319	57,442
April ,, ...	398	325,460	34,201	2,588,189	11,684	60,101
May ,, ...	398	355,731	37,948	2,629,804	12,526	66,586
June ,, ...	398	407,486	38,125	2,715,901	12,723	64,955
July ,, ...	399	441,777	38,054	2,826,229	12,339	65,820
August ,, ...	399	362,376	39,489	2,855,315	11,634	58,369
September ,, ...	399	326,269	33,583	2,853,481	11,269	55,003
October ,, ...	399	250,869	31,915	2,784,219	10,380	54,138
November ,, ...	399	301,631	36,599	2,737,598	11,471	56,127
December ,, ...	399	331,185	35,005	2,740,435	10,934	55,434
January 1968	399	330,748	33,987	2,763,102	11,002	53,844
February ,, ...	399	286,436	36,579	2,758,771	11,025	55,279
March ,, ...	399	261,094	34,400	2,703,497	10,423	53,470

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 1966 ..	**2,600,973**	151,775	3,075	85,884	9,632	4,211	54,042	176,799	94,328	98,113	1,923,114
December ,, ..	**2,622,460**	153,058	4,364	94,316	9,702	2,481	62,159	195,323	99,536	103,371	1,898,150
June 1967 ..	**2,715,901**	194,938	3,958	103,669	9,488	2,603	63,318	199,996	104,008	110,552	1,923,371
December ,, ..	**2,740,435**	193,065	4,250	114,504	9,934	2,812	73,135	210,786	108,559	109,688	1,913,702

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

Source *Indian Labour Journa* and Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

STATEMENT 15—ESTIMATES OF SAVING OF THE

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Saving of the Government Sector	95.9	187.0	102.1	92.6	93.4	111.4
Proportion (per cent) to National Income	*1.0*	*1.9*	*1.1*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.1*
Saving of the Domestic Corporate Sector	35.0	63.6	1.1	25.9	50.3	60.0
Proportion (per cent) to National Income	*0.4*	*0.6*	—	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.6*

† Preliminary.

STATEMENT 16—SAVING OF THE HOUSEHOLD

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Saving of the Household Sector in Financial Assets						
(i) to (vi) (Gross) ..	**85.0**	**24.6**	**53.8**	**123.5**	**363.7**	**508.4**
(a)	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**3.8**	**5.1**
(i) Currency	79.6	—114.6	— 22.4	24.5	85.4	190.3
(a)	*0.8*	*— 1.1*	*— 0.2*	*0.2*	*0.9*	*1.9*
(b)	*93.7*	*—465.9*	*— 41.5*	*19.8*	*23.5*	*37.4*
(ii) Bank Deposits	9.7	— 19.1	19.7	12.2	63.8	84.5
(a)	*0.1*	*— 0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.7*	*0.8*
(b)	*11.4*	*— 77.6*	*36.6*	*9.8*	*17.5*	*16.6*
(iii) Insurance Policies ..	20.6	15.0	21.9	25.3	27.8	29.5
(a)	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*
(b)	*24.2*	*61.0*	*40.7*	*20.5*	*7.6*	*5.8*
(iv) Provident Funds ..	31.8	34.1	42.9	78.0	87.2	86.2
(a)	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.9*
(b)	*37.4*	*138.6*	*79.7*	*63.2*	*24.0*	*17.0*
(v) Claims on Government Sector	— 89.6	86.4	— 21.4	— 40.9	61.1	67.0
(a)	*— 0.9*	*0.9*	*— 0.2*	*— 0.4*	*0.6*	*0.7*
(b)	*—105.4*	*351.2*	*— 39.8*	*— 33.1*	*16.8*	*13.2*
(vi) Corporate and Co-operative Shares and Securities	32.9	22.8	13.1	24.4	38.4	50.9
(a)	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.5*
(b)	*38.7*	*92.7*	*24.3*	*19.8*	*10.6*	*10.0*
B. Financial Liabilities of the Household Sector (i) to (iii)	**65.7**	**46.2**	**11.2**	**40.5**	**55.9**	**122.8**
(a)	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**1.2**
(i) Bank Advances ..	47.4	25.7	— 8.4	20.6	31.6	84.3
(a)	*0.5*	*0.3*	*— 0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.8*
(b)	*72.1*	*55.6*	*— 75.0*	*50.8*	*56.5*	*68.6*
(ii) Loans against Insurance Policies (Including outstanding premiums) ..	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.2
(a)	—	—	—	—	*0.1*	—
(b)	*4.3*	*7.8*	*38.4*	*10.4*	*7.5*	*1.8*
(iii) Loans and Advances from Government ..	15.5	16.9	15.3	15.7	20.1	36.3
(a)	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.4*
(b)	*23.6*	*36.6*	*136.6*	*38.8*	*36.0*	*29.6*
C. Saving of the Household Sector in Financial Assets (net) (A-B)	**19.3**	**— 21.6**	**42.6**	**83.0**	**307.8**	**385.6**
(a)	**0.2**	**— 0.2**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**3.2**	**3.9**

† Preliminary.
(*a*) Proportion (per cent) to national income. (*b*) Proportion (per cent) to total financial assets/liabilities.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DOMESTIC CORPORATE SECTORS

(In crores of rupees, at current prices)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64†	1964-65†
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
176.7	156.7	138.0	202.8	239.4	356.4	407.8	526.6	550.5
1.6	*1.4*	*1.1*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*3.0*	*2.8*
58.5	18.0	32.4	57.6	106.7	102.8	108.1	126.2	80.9
0.5	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.4*

SECTOR IN THE FORM OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In crores of rupees, at current prices)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64†	1964-65†
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
429.0	**387.9**	**444.1**	**550.0**	**578.2**	**655.0**	**759.5**	**940.7**	**942.3**
3.8	**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**4.7**
51.9	45.3	112.4	130.2	160.3	94.0	172.4	216.7	136.1
0.5	*0.4*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.2*	*0.7*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*0.7*
12.1	*11.7*	*25.3*	*23.8*	*27.8*	*14.4*	*22.7*	*23.0*	*14.4*
94.4	93.3	95.9	183.3	93.2	225.8	216.7	280.0	327.5
0.8	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.3*	*0.7*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.6*
22.0	*24.1*	*21.6*	*33.3*	*16.1*	*34.5*	*28.5*	*29.8*	*34.8*
22.8	29.2	35.8	45.9	54.5	69.5	66.5	91.0	93.3
0.2	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*
5.3	*7.5*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*9.4*	*10.6*	*8.8*	*9.7*	*9.9*
93.0	102.8	107.3	112.6	150.6	154.9	172.5	209.9	227.7
0.9	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.1*
21.7	*26.5*	*24.2*	*20.5*	*26.0*	*23.6*	*22.7*	*22.3*	*24.2*
82.4	63.6	53.4	25.5	60.3	17.6	57.7	75.3	77.7
0.7	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*
19.2	*16.4*	*12.0*	*4.6*	*10.4*	*2.7*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*8.2*
84.5	53.7	39.3	52.5	59.3	93.2	73.7	67.8	80.0
0.7	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*
19.7	*13.8*	*8.8*	*9.5*	*10.3*	*14.2*	*9.7*	*7.2*	*8.5*
109.0	**64.3**	**102.7**	**161.9**	**142.2**	**143.4**	**174.4**	**286.4**	**232.5**
1.0	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.2**
89.4	38.0	67.9	120.5	99.2	99.0	126.8	225.0	121.6
0.8	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.3*	*0.7*
82.0	*59.1*	*66.1*	*74.4*	*69.7*	*69.0*	*72.8*	*78.5*	*52.3*
1.1	4.1	1.5	2.6	4.2	6.4	0.6	7.4	6.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0	*6.4*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*3.0*	*4.5*	*0.3*	*2.6*	*2.8*
18.5	22.2	33.3	38.8	38.8	38.0	47.0	54.0	104.3
0 2	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.5*
17.0	*34.5*	*32.4*	*24.0*	*27.3*	*26.5*	*26.9*	*18.9*	*44.9*
320.0	**323.6**	**341.4**	**388.1**	**436.0**	**511.6**	**585.1**	**654.3**	**709.8**
2.8	**2.8**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.5**

STATEMENT 17—ASSAYING AND REFINING OF GOLD AND SILVER AT THE INDIA GOVERNMENT MINTS

(Kilograms)

Year	Melting and assaying at			Refining at Bombay
	Bombay	Alipore	Total	
	1	2	3	4
		Gold		
1950-51	162	2,859(*a*)	**3,021**	21,737
1955-56	114	121	**235**	12,153
1960-61	105	33	**139**	9,970
1961-62	145	11	**156**	14,714
1962-63	14,080(*b*)	688(*b*)	**14,768(*b*)**	5,155
1963-64	8,897(*b*)	—	**8,897(*b*)**	4,668
1964-65	166(*b*)	—	**166(*b*)**	6,841(*d*)
1965-66	13,856(*b*)(*c*)	—	**13,856(*b*)(*c*)**	5,704(*d*)
1966-67	5,927(*e*)	—	**5,927(*e*)**	5,052(*d*)
1967-68	6(*e*)	—	**6(*e*)**	5,541(*d*)
		Silver		
1950-51	1,482	1,12,315(*a*)	**1,13,797**	19,250
1955-56	41	52,906	**52,947**	196
1960-61	901	61,432	**62,333**	137
1961-62	969	36,944	**37,912**	166
1962-63	500	34,091	**34,591**	—
1963-64	824	1,187	**2,011**	—
1964-65	966	167	**1,133**	—
1965-66	241	—	**241**	—
1966-67	2,915	—	**2,915**	—
1967-68	4,097	—	**4,097**	—

Note: The Calcutta and Alipore Mints did not undertake any refining work.

(*a*) Figures relate to the Calcutta Mint. (*b*) Including gold received against 7% Gold Bonds, 1977 and National Defence Fund. (*c*) Including gold received against 7% Gold Bonds, 1980, National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 and gold received from Alipore Mint. (*d*) Including confiscated gold received from Customs, Central Excise Department and State Governments. (*e*) Including gold received against National Defence Fund and National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980.

STATEMENT 18—PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER—BOMBAY(*a*)

Year/Month	Gold (Rs. per 10 grams)			Silver (Rs. per kilogram)		
	Spot			Spot		
	Highest	Lowest	Average (*b*)	Highest	Lowest	Average(*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	102.99	89.81	97.28	170.40	149.07	159.37
1955-56	91.79	76.66	82.18	157.59	132.68	144.65
1960-61	124.40	107.12	114.91	209.30	181.00	193.64
1961-62	126.00	115.85	121.25	219.65	196.95	206.49
1962-63	129.90	86.00	117.71	242.00	187.80	218.69
1963-64	118.00	97.00	111.98	269.00	222.50	240.32
	69.75	58.00	61.85			
1964-65	72.75	63.25	68.84	281.50	244.00	261.17
1965-66	85.00	70.50	77.78	406.00	281.00	314.62
1966-67	92.75	76.00	83.85	385.00	336.00	358.88
1967-68	168.00	146.00	156.97	565.00	346.00	430.09
March 1967				366.00	355.00	360.48
April ,,				365.00	355.00	359.70
May ,,				371.00	356.00	363.42
June ,,				361.00	346.00	354.65
July ,,	157.00	146.00	152.87	380.00	352.00	361.46
August ,,	164.00	156.50	159.23	383.00	372.00	378.04
September ,,	160.00	156.50	158.00	393.00	374.00	380.65
October ,,	160.00	157.00	158.96	412.00	391.00	399.50
November ,,	161.00	155.00	157.60	565.00	418.00	492.17
December ,,	159.50	155.50	157.70	552.00	488.00	511.42
January 1968	156.50	154.00	154.94	538.00	503.00	522.96
February ,,	156.00	152.50	153.95	531.00	507.00	520.13
March ,,	168.00	154.50	158.54	537.00	516.00	523.96

Note : From October 1, 1960 spot prices of gold are quoted per 10 grams instead of per tola and those of silver are quoted per kilogram instead of per 100 tolas ; earlier prices are converted by using the conversion factor 1 tola = 11.6638 grams.

Spot prices of gold relate to Mysore Gold upto July 13, 1958, Abyssinian Gold from July 14, 1958 to July 31, 1959, Gold Bullion from August 1, 1959 to August 27, 1963, 14-Carat Gold upto November 9, 1966 and Standard Gold from July 10, 1967. Dealer to dealer quotations are not available for Gold since June 23, 1963.

Spot prices of silver relate to 0.999 fineness upto December 13, 1953 and to below 0.996 fineness thereafter. Forward trading in gold was banned throughout the country with effect from November 14, 1962 and that in silver from January 10, 1963.

(*a*) Including Nominal quotations also. (*b*) Average of closing quotations for working days.

Source: Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

STATEMENT 19—MONETARY RESOURCES

(Rs. crores)

Last Friday	Total Monetary Resources@	Variations over the previous year/month
	(1)	(2)
1950-51	2,336.36	+ 134.68
1955-56	2,688.19	+ 302.19
1960-61	3,963.58	+ 422.75
1961-62	4,243.49	+ 279.91
1962-63	4,552.90	+ 309.41
1963-64	5,037.25	+ 484.35
1964-65	5,498.69	+ 461.44
1965-66	6,134.44	+ 635.75
1966-67	6,815.73	+ 681.29
1967-68*	7,460.11	+ 644.38
March 1967	6,815.73	+ 110.11
April ,, ...	6,886.74	+ 71.01
May ,, ...	6,908.48	+ 21.74
June ,, ...	6,914.35	+ 5.87
July ,, ...	6,876.88	— 37.47
August ,, ...	6,860.71	— 16.17
September ,, ...	6,892.08	+ 31.37
October ,, ...	6,953.71	+ 61.63
November ,, ...	7,008.03	+ 54.32
December* ,, ...	7,182.03	+ 174.00
January* 1968	7,236.00	+ 53.97
February* ,, ...	7,312.62	+ 76.62
March* ,, ...	7,460.11	+ 147.49

@ Comprise money supply with the public, net time deposits with Commercial Banks and time liabilities of State Co-operative Banks.
* Provisional.

STATEMENT 20—MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC AND SELECTED ITEMS OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Money Supply with the Public	Scheduled Commercial Banks				
		Net Demand Deposits	Net Time Deposits	Cash in hand	Investments in Government Securities	Bank Credit
	1	2	3	4	5	6
March 1967	4,883,68	1,630,60	1,835,15	89,18	982,45	2,535,92
April ,, ...	4,804,25	1,635,22	1,843,19	89,60	1,017,72	2,508,12
May ,, ...	4,841,37	1,635,95	1,860,59	88,80	1,005,25	2,521,97
June ,, ...	4,891,48	1,662,53	1,854,46	103,85	987,17	2,586,51
July ,, ...	4,920,94	1,660,40	1,852,47	93,46	987,73	2,583,18
August ,, ...	4,937,10	1,664,59	1,874,70	93,77	1,004,68	2,606,71
September ,, ...	5,016,73	1,709,37	1,900,08	94,15	1,035,97	2,663,82
October ,, ...	5,027,60	1,702,59	1,936,13	100,08	1,028,31	2,704,06
November ,, ...	5,069,09	1,715,28	1,957,78	96,01	1,035,68	2,728,64
December ,, ...	5,121,91	1,771,03	1,980,68	98,89	1,031,27	2,752,73
January 1968	5,116,16	1,765,64	2,042,35	85,97	1,082,94	2,744,20
February ,, ...	5,138,97	1,773,86	2,062,18	94,10	1,056,45	2,809,41
March ,, ...	5,224,65	1,823,54	2,080,07	91,42	1,066,48	2,854,90

Note : Adjusted for seasonality by using "Census Method II—Variant 11" developed by the Bureau of Census U.S.A.

STATEMENT 21—MONEY SUPPLY

Last Friday	CURRENCY WITH THE PUBLIC					
	Notes in circulation (*a*) (*b*)	Circulation of rupee coin (*a*) (*b*) (*c*)	Circulation of small coins (*b*) (*c*) (*d*)	Cash on hand with banks (*e*)	**Currency with the public** (1+2+3—4)	Variations in currency with the public
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	1,238.60	135.68	75.76	39.10	**1,406.52**	+ 81.72
1955-56	1,424.23	123.58	65.79	41.45	**1,571.01**	+193.89
1960-61	1,941.57	141.69	71.02	49.79	**2,098.05**	+167.19
1961-62	2,027.13	150.18	78.33	52.43	**2,201.16**	+103.11
1962-63	2,198.79	156.17	84.39	54.93	**2,379.47**	+178.31
1963-64	2,410,83	168.47	90.26	60.96	**2,605.56**	+226.09
1964-65	2,563.69	179.99	97.40	69.52	**2,769.05**	+163.49
1965-66	2,823.19	183.82	105.47	76.09	**3,034.28**	+265.23
1966-67	2,976.60	199.60	112.47	90.14	**3,196.80**	+162.52
1967-68	3,150.79	198.82	116.81*	91.80	**3,374.62***	+177.82*
March 1967	2,976.60	199.60	112.47	90.14	**3,196.80**	+ 39.26
April ,, ...	3,016.09	201.98	113.39	92.26	**3,238.16**	+ 41.36
May ,, ...	3,019.99	207.86	114.56	93.02	**3,248.46**	+ 10.30
June ,, ...	3,009.13	208.84	115.14	118.77	**3,213.34**	— 35.12
July ,, ...	2,910.76	203.28	115.49	91.04	**3,138.23**	— 75.11
August ,, ...	2,862.59	199.45	115.73	90.64	**3,087.13**	— 51.10
September ,, ...	2,851.53	196.02	116.12	89.15	**3,074.52**	— 12.61
October ,, ...	2,892.89	197.21	116.57	103.28	**3,103.39**	+ 28.87
November ,, ...	2,917.88	197.61	116.81	95.39	**3,136.91**	+ 33.52
December ,, ...	3,007.99	199.41	116.81*	114.79	**3,209.41***	+ 72.50*
January 1968	3,024.23	197.73	116.81*	91.14	**3,247.63***	+ 38.22*
February ,, ...	3,087.41	198.91	116.82*	93.66	**3,309.48***	+ 61.85*
March ,, ...	3,150.79	198.82	116.81*	91.80	**3,374.62***	+ 65.14*

Note : (1) No adjustments have been made for the net inward or outward movements of currency. (2) Data from August 1967 onwards do not include the adjustment on account of Balances held at Treasuries. (3) This statement has been recast to include circulation of small coins. As a result the amount of currency with the public (col. 5) and the total money supply with the public (col. 11) given in this statement will not agree with the figures published in the corresponding statement of the Report on Currency and Finance upto 1960-61. (4) Under Column 7, demand deposits have been given instead of net demand liabilities as given upto 1960-61. The revised figures include (i) in respect of scheduled commercial banks, non-bank demand deposits and non-deposit 'other liabilities' upto 1959-60 and non-bank demand deposits only thereafter, (ii) in respect of non-scheduled commercial 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.' (5) Under Column 8, data on 'other deposits' with the Reserve Bank have been revised to exclude balances held on Reserve Bank Employees' Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Co-operative Guarantee Fund. As a result, data given in this statement will not agree with those published in the corresponding statement of the earlier issues of the Report on Currency and Finance upto 1962-63.

WITH THE PUBLIC

(In crores of rupees)

DEPOSIT MONEY					
Net demand deposits of banks	Other deposits with the Reserve Bank (*f*)	**Deposit money with the public** (7+8)	Variations in deposit money	**Money supply with the public** (5+9)	**Variations in money supply with the public**
7	8	9	10	11	12
585.03	24.44	**609.47**	+ 27.34	**2,015.99**	**+109.06**
636.90	9.04	**645.94**	+ 68.26	**2,216.95**	**+262.16**
757.10	13.46	**770.56**	+ 31.97**	**2,868.61**	**+199.16****
827.43	17.23	**844.66**	+ 74.10	**3,045.82**	**+177.21**
907.98	22.53	**930.51**	+ 85.85	**3,309.97**	**+264.15**
1,114.66	31.90	**1,146.56**	+216.05	**3,752.12**	**+442.15**
1,289.52	21.70	**1,311.23**	+164.67	**4,080.28**	**+328.16**
1,478.38	16.72	**1,495.10**	+183.87	**4,529.39**	**+449.11**
1,710.99	41.41	**1,752.40**	+257.30	**4,949.20**	**+419.81**
1,919.10	56.32	**1,975.42**	+223.02	**5,350.04***	**+400.84***
1,710.99	41.41	**1,752.40**	+ 89.02	**4,949.20**	**+128.28**
1,696.59	30.45	**1,727.03**	— 25.37	**4,965.19**	**+ 15.99**
1,687.18	24.34	**1,711.52**	— 15.51	**4,959.98**	**— 5.21**
1,734.41	18.57	**1,752.98**	+ 41.46	**4,966.32**	**+ 6.34**
1,744.17	17.37	**1,761.54**	+ 8.56	**4,899.78**	**— 66.54**
1,747.26	15.82	**1,763.08**	+ 1.54	**4,850.21**	**— 49.57**
1,769.39	19.32	**1,788.70**	+ 25.62	**4,863.22**	**+ 13.01**
1,766.40	32.12	**1,798.52**	+ 9.82	**4,901.91**	**+ 38.69**
1,787.57	24.97	**1,812.54**	+ 14.02	**4,949.46**	**+ 47.55**
1,848.79	43.22	**1,892.01**	+ 79.47	**5,101.42***	**+151.96***
1,820.57	47.96	**1,868.53**	— 23.48	**5,116.16***	**+ 14.74***
1,826.10	39.36	**1,865.46**	— 3.07	**5,174.94***	**+ 58.78***
1,919.10	56.32	**1,975.42**	+109.96	**5,350.04***	**+175.10***

(*a*) Including *Hali Sicca* currency upto December 1957. (*b*) Figures are net of the return of about Rs. 43 crores from Pakistan awaiting adjustment and special currency withdrawn (Rs. 4·28 crores in October 1965 and Rs. 3.57 crores in November 1965) from Bahrein, beginning from October 16, 1965; Rs. 3.09 crores on August 23, 1966 and Rs. 3.79 crores on August 29, 1966 from Qatar ; Dubai, Sharjah and Ras-Al-Khaima (Rs. 2.96 crores, Rs. 0.89 crore and Rs. 0.28 crore respectively on February 16, 1967) and Abu Dhabi (Rs. 1.88 crores on March 20, 1967). Pending payment to these Governments on account of these withdrawals, the net credit given against the currency withdrawn under "other deposits" have been ignored as they have no effect on money supply. (*c*) Estimated. (*d*) Figures are as on last day of the year/month. Excluding balances held in the small coin depots. Excludes balances held at treasuries also upto March 1962. (*e*) Relating to scheduled commercial, non-scheduled commercial and state co-operative banks. (*f*) Excluding balances held on I.M.F. Account No. 1, Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Co-operative Guarantee Fund and some extraordinary items.

* Provisional. ** Derived from comparable estimates.

STATEMENT 21A—SEASONAL VARIATIONS

	1955-56		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC	**+ 9·3**	**+250·1**	**— 79·6**	**+235·1**	**— 97·9**	**+326·4**	**— 62·9**	**+361·5**
1. Currency with the public	— 11·4	*+208·7*	— 89·4	*+205·2*	—101·1	*+257·8*	— 70·7	*+258·9*
2. Other deposits with the Reserve Bank	— 1·4	*— 0·6*	+ 3·7	*— 5·8*	— 1·6	*+ 5·7*	— 5·2	*+ 11·3*
3. Bank money	+ 22·1	*+ 42·0*	+ 6·1	*+ 35·7*	+ 4·8	*+ 63·0*	+ 13·0	*+ 91·3*
B. FACTORS AFFECTING MONEY SUPPLY								
1. Net Bank Credit to Government Sector (*a*+*b*)‡	**+ 77·7**	**+108·1**	**— 118·1**	**+108·5**	**— 63·8**	**+287·4**	**+ 5·9**	**+194·6**
(*a*) Reserve Bank's net credit to Government Sector (i-ii) ..	+ 24·1	*+145·7*	— 69·3	*+234·9*	—125·4	*+313·2*	—109·1	*+291·5*
(*i*) Aggregate financial assets of the Reserve Bank (including rupee coins)	+ 17·6	*+151·8*	— 75·6	*+215·2*	—110·2	*+296·0*	—116·2	*+301·9*
(*ii*) Government deposits with the Reserve Bank ..	— 6·5	*+ 6·1*	— 6·3	*— 19·7*	+ 15·2	*— 17·2*	— 7·1	*+ 10·4*
(*b*) Banks' credit to Government Sector ‡	+ 53·6	*— 37·6*	— 48·8	*—126·4*	+ 61·6	*— 25·8*	+115·0	*— 96·9*
2. Net Bank Credit to Private Sector (*a*+*b*) ‡	**— 66·1**	**+156·2**	**+ 49·7**	**+196·5**	**— 57·5**	**+102·5**	**— 69·3**	**+246·5**
(*a*) Reserve Bank credit to private sector	+ 0·2	*+ 0·3*	+ 0·5	*+ 0·4*	+ 0·7	*+ 1·9*	+ 2·2	*+ 2·1*
(*b*) Banks' net credit to private sector (i-ii)	— 66·3	*+155·9*	+ 49·2	*+196·1*	— 58·2	*+100·6*	— 71·5	*+244·4*
(i) Financial assets of banks ..	— 26·5	*+163·6*	+ 18·8	*+191·2*	— 31·2	*+199·9*	+ 2·7	*+194·4*
(ii) Non-monetary liabilities of banks ‡*	+ 39·8	*+ 7·7*	— 30·4	*— 4·9*	+ 27·0	*+ 99·3*	+ 74·2	*— 50·0*
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (*a*+*b*)	**+ 15·2**	**— 2·8**	**— 33·2**	**— 53·2**	**+ 5·4**	**— 43·2**	**— 25·4**	**+ 0·6**
(*a*) Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank	+ 4·3	*+ 16·0*	— 27·9	*— 47·0*	— 10·7	*— 33·2*	— 32·8	*+ 20·4*
(*b*) Banks' net foreign exchange assets @@	+ 10·9	*— 18·8*	— 5·3	*— 6·2*	+ 16·1	*— 10·0*	+ 7·4	*— 19·8*
4. Government's net Currency Liabilities to the Public £	**— 3·0**	**+ 11·6**	**— 1·0**	**+ 15·7**	**+ 0·8**	**+ 18·0**	**— 0·2**	**+ 10·6**
5. Net Non-Monetary Liabilities of the Reserve Bank ** (Increase —) ..	**— 8·6**	**— 16·0**	**+ 20·3**	**— 41·8**	**+ 36·5**	**— 36·6**	**+ 30·7**	**— 49·2**
6. Non-identifiable Net Non-Monetary Liabilities of Banks ££ (Increase —)	**— 5·9**	**— 7·0**	**+ 2·7**	**+ 9·4**	**— 19·3**	**— 1·7**	**— 4·6**	**— 41·6**

Note : Slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

‡ In view of the change in arrangements for holding P.L. 480 Funds from May 12, 1960, figures from 1960-61 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier years as no adjustment is made on this count.

* Relate to (i) Net Time liabilities upto 1959-60 and to Net Time Deposits thereafter in respect of Scheduled Commercial banks, (ii) Net Time Deposits of Non-scheduled Commercial Banks and (iii) Net Time liabilities of State Co-operative Banks.

£ Data from August 1967 onwards do not include the adjustment on account of balances held at Treasuries.

@@ Converted into Indian rupee at post-devaluation rates from June 6, 1966.

** Comprises (i) the sum of capital and reserves, (ii) contribution by the Reserve Bank to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations and Stabilisation) Funds, (iii) the difference of (*a*) other liabilities of the Reserve

IN MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(In crores of rupees)

1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		Outstanding as on April 26, 1968
Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	Slack Season	*Busy Season*	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
+ 29·9	+410·0	— 32·7	+388·7	— 43·0	+481·8	—125·7	+455·7	— 63·3	+542·4	5,444·3
— 51·6	+*297·0*	—140·0	+*322·9*	—100·9	+*349·3*	—219·7	+*338·5*	—134·8	+*379·2*	3,482·6
— 2·6	+ *8·8*	— 7·9	+ *12·3*	— 18·3	+ *5·9*	+ 8·8	— *0·5*	+ 1·7	+ *33·2*	65·3
+ 84·1	+*104·2*	+115·3	+ *53·5*	+ 76·1	+*126·5*	+ 85·3	+*117·7*	+ 69·8	+*129·9*	1,896·3
+126·9	+ 93·3	+117·6	+156·4	+109·5	+389·4	+ 26·9	+141·5	+106·9	+ 65·5	4,358·2
— 19·6	+*241·0*	—142·3	+*309·0*	— 30·6	+*414·3*	—267·6	+*338·8*	—115·0	+*247·4*	3,348·9
— 28·1	+*244·5*	—100·9	+*267·3*	— 33·1	+*446·1*	—249·4	+*320·8*	—139·7	+*260·8*	3,433·0
— 8·5	+ *3·5*	+ 41·4	— *41·7*	— 2·5	+ *31·9*	+ 18·2	— *18·1*	— 24·7	+ *13·4*	84·2
+146·5	—*147·6*	+259·9	—*152·6*	+140·2	— *24·8*	+294·5	—*197·4*	+221·9	—*181·9*	1,009·3
—130·5	+359·8	—156·2	+302·9	—154·7	+191·8	—204·9	+357·6	—146·3	+410·2	1,418·6
+ 5·9	+ *3·9*	+ 9·8	+ *6·1*	+ 3·5	+ *2·3*	+ 5·0	+ *2·9*	+ 11·2	+ *3·8*	71·1
—136·4	+*355·9*	—166·1	+*296·8*	—158·1	+*189·5*	—210·0	+*354·7*	—157·4	+*406·4*	1,347·5
— 64·6	+*334·5*	— 76·5	+*365·2*	— 53·8	+*294·8*	— 29·6	+*409·8*	— 27·2	+*515·2*	3,508·0
+ 71·8	— *21·5*	+ 89·6	+ *68·4*	+104·3	+*105·2*	+180·4	+ *55·0*	+130·2	+*108·7*	2,160·5
+ 17·9	+ 6·1	+ 4·7	— 21·2	— 42·7	+ 25·8	+ 54·6	+ 8·4	— 45·7	+110·4	197·1
— 1·0	+ *24·6*	— 12·2	— *20·1*	— 41·1	+ *15·4*	+ 30·5	+ *29·4*	— 42·3	+*110·4*	182·5
+ 18·9	— *18·5*	+ 16·9	— *1·1*	— 1·6	+ *10·4*	+ 24·1	— *21·0*	— 3·4	—	+ 14·6
+ 3·0	+ 18·2	+ 3·0	+ 13·6	— 2·3	+ 18·3	— 0·5	+ 21·8	— 0·5	+ 5·0	318·8
+ 16·9	— 43·3	+ 1·0	— 51·5	+ 45·1	— 63·7	+ 12·1	— 55·8	+ 27·4	— 35·5	414·4
— 4·3	— 24·1	— 2·8	— 11·5	+ 2·0	— 79·9	— 13·7	— 17·8	— 5·0	— 13·3	434·0

Bank (mainly bills payable, profits of the Bank accruing under various heads such as interest, discount, exchange, commission, etc.) and (*b*) other assets (mainly premises, furniture, fittings, stationery, debit balances under heads representing expenditure incurred by the Bank and items in course of collection, etc.), (iv) Reserve Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund, Provident Fund and Co-operative Guarantee Fund and (v) an offset of Rs. 43 crores to assets held against Indian currency returned by Pakistan awaiting adjustment.

££ Comprises mainly capital and reserves of banks and the difference of their (*a*) other liabilities (mainly bills payable and net credit balances on account of branch adjustments) and (*b*) other assets (mainly premises, furniture, fittings, net debit balances on account of branch adjustments and capitalised expenses and tangible assets like uncleared cheques, stamps in hand, etc.).

For further details, refer to the footnotes to Statement 21.

STATEMENT 21B—VARIATIONS IN

	Outstanding as on March 30, 1951	Variations during the First Plan	Outstanding as on March 30, 1956	Variations during the Second Plan	Outstanding as on March 31, 1961	Variations during the Third Plan	Outstanding as on March 25, 1966
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC	**2,020·6†**	**+196·2**	**2,217·0**	**+703·7$**	**2,868·6**	**+1,660·8**	**4,529·4**
1. Currency with the Public	1,404·8†	+166·2	1,571·0	+527·0	2,098·1	+936·2	3,034·3
2. Other deposits with the Reserve Bank	24·4	— 15·4	9·0	+ 4·4	13·5	+ 3·2	16·7
3. Bank money	591·4†	+ 45·4	636·9	+172·3$	757·1	+721·3	1,478·4
B. FACTORS AFFECTING MONEY SUPPLY							
1. Net Bank Credit to Government Sector (*a* + *b*)	**807·5**	**+297·6**	**1,105·0**	**+1,383·5**	**2,488·5**	**+1,320·4**	**3,808·9**
(*a*) Reserve Bank's net credit to Government Sector (i-ii)	460·5	+246·2	706·7	+1,190·7	1,897·4	+1,060·0	2,957·4
(i) Aggregate financial assets of the Reserve Bank (including rupee coins)	648·9	+187·2	836·1	+1,166·9	2,002·9	+1,031·7	3,034·6
(ii) Government deposits with the Reserve Bank	188·4	— 59·0	129·4	—23·8	105·5	— 28·3	77·2
(*b*) Banks' Credit to Government Sector	347·0	+ 51·4	398·3	+192·8	591·1	+260·4	851·5
2. Net Bank Credit to Private Sector (*a* + *b*)	**257·5‡**	**+105·0**	**362·5**	**+23·3$**	**408·3**	**+642·4**	**1,050·7**
(*a*) Reserve Bank's Credit to Private Sector	1·2	+4·8	6·1	+2·6	8·8	+38·6	47·4
(*b*) Banks' net Credit to Private Sector (i - ii)	256·3‡	+100·1	356·4	+20·7$	399·5	+603·8	1,003·3
(i) Financial assets of Banks	587·1‡	+235·6	822·7	+671·8	1,494·5	+1,113·9	2,608·4
(ii) Non-monetary liabilities of Banks	330·8	+135·5	466·3	+651·1$	1,095·0	+510·0	1,605·0
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (*a* + *b*)	**860·0**	**—95·8**	**764·2**	**—663·5**	**178·4**	**—107·3**	**71·1**
(*a*) Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank	877·9	—96·4	781·5	—674·2	185·0	—125·9	59·1
(*b*) Banks' net foreign exchange assets ‡‡	—17·9	+0·6	—17·3	+10·7	—6·6	+18·6	+12·0
4. Government's Net Currency Liabilities to the Public	**241·4**	**—52·4**	**189·0**	**+17·3**	**206·3**	**+80·9**	**287·2**
5. Net Non-Monetary Liabilities of the Reserve Bank [Increase —]	**68·3**	**—19·5**	**87·8**	**—84·7**	**250·2**	**—109·3**	**359·5**
6. Non-identifiable Net Non-Monetary Liabilities of Banks [Increase —]	**77·5‡**	**—38·7**	**116·0**	**+28·0$**	**162·7**	**—166·2**	**328·9**

‡‡ Converted into Indian rupee at post-devaluation rates from June 6, 1966.

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

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(In crores of rupees)

Variations during								Outstanding as on March 31, 1967	Outstanding as on March 29, 1968
1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
+199·2	**+177·2**	**+264·2**	**+442·2**	**+328·2**	**+449·1**	**+419·8**	**+400·8**	**4,949·2**	**5,350·0**
+167·2	+103·1	+178·3	+226·1	+163·5	+265·2	+162·5	+177·8	3,196·8	3,374·6
—3·5	+3·8	+5·3	+9·4	—10·2	—5·0	+24·7	+14.9	41·4	56·3
+35·5	+70·3	+80·6	+206·7	+174·9	+188·9	+232·6	+208·1	1,711·0	1,919·1
—17·3	**+202·5**	**+201·8**	**+242·2**	**+207·1**	**+466·7**	**+217·7**	**+225·9**	**4,026·6**	**4,252·5**
+136·6	+159·3	+207·4	+194·8	+127·8	+370·6	+138·8	+147·1	3,096·2	3,243·3
+135·9	+141·0	+207·5	+207·7	+143·3	+332·2	+217·4	+57·8	3,252·0	3,309·8
—0·7	—18·3	+0·1	+12·9	+15·5	—38·4	+78·6	—89·4	155·8	66·4
—153·9	+43·2	—5·6	+47·4	+79·3	+96·0	+78·9	+78·8	930·4	1,009·2
+252·9	**+36·7**	**+171·7**	**+217·1**	**+117·1**	**+99·9**	**+204·9**	**+192·4**	**1,255·6**	**1,448·0**
+0·3	+2·7	+3·3	+11·5	+13·8	+ 7·3	+ 7·6	+15·8	55·0	70·8
+252·6	+34·0	+168·4	+205·6	+103·3	+92·6	+197·3	+176·6	1,200·6	1,377·2
+237·8	+136·7	+213·6	+247·8	+236·6	+279·3	+458·7	+420·2	3,067·1	3,487·3
—14·8	+102·7	+45·2	+42·2	+133·3	+186·6	+261·5	+243·6	1,866·5	2,110·1
—62·6	**—57·0**	**—42·6**	**+35·1**	**—19·1**	**—23·8**	**+77·6**	**+16·6**	**148·6**	**165·3**
—51·6	—66·5	—27·3	+31·0	—27·8	—35·4	+65·6	+26·0	124·6	150·7
—11·0	+9·5	—15·3	+4·1	+8·7	+11·6	+12·0	—9·4	+ 24·0	+ 14·6
+9·9	**+20·2**	**+9·1**	**+20·1**	**+19·2**	**+12·3**	**+23·1**	**+5·3**	**310·3**	**315·6**
—0·2	**+3·3**	**—31·1**	**—25·9**	**—36·3**	**—19·4**	**—74·3**	**+11·8**	**433·9**	**422·1**
+16·5	**—28·5**	**—44·7**	**—46·5**	**+40·1**	**—86·6**	**—29·1**	**—51·2**	**358·1**	**409·3**

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

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

For further details refer to the footnotes to Statements 21 and 21A.

STATEMENT 22—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY) OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (ISSUE DEPARTMENT)

(In 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
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
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
1962-63	2,241,96	8,56	**2,250,52**	117,76	105,08	116,26	1,911,42
1963-64	2,454,00	19,80	**2,473,80**	117,76	112,46	109,11	2,134,47
1964-65	2,606,86	40,03	**2,646,89**	133,76	77,46	97,75	2,337,92
1965-66	2,866,36	24,86	**2,891,21**	115,89	95,05	94,00	2,586,27
1966-67	3,019,77	45,53	**3,065,30**	115,89	186,42	78,07	2,684,92
1967-68	3,193,96	47,75	**3,241,71**	115,89	166,42	78,96	2,880,44
1967-68 (Weekly) As at the close of **1967**							
April 7, ...	3,110,51	25,73	**3,136,24**	115,89	186,42	74,02	2,759,92
„ 14, ...	3,117,79	18,13	**3,135,92**	115,89	186,42	73,69	2,759,92
„ 21, ...	3,095,90	20,94	**3,116,84**	115,89	186,42	74,61	2,739,92
„ 28, ...	3,059,26	38,65	**3,097,92**	115,89	186,42	75,69	2,719,92
May 5, ...	3,099,69	34,04	**3,133,73**	115,89	186,42	71,50	2,759,92
„ 12, ...	3,129,55	17,06	**3,146,61**	115,89	186,42	69,38	2,774,92
„ 19, ...	3,097,64	23,76	**3,121,40**	115,89	186,42	69,17	2,749,92
„ 26, ...	3,063,16	33,93	**3,097,09**	115,89	186,42	69,86	2,724,92
June 2, ...	3,060,87	34,34	**3,095,21**	115,89	186,42	67,98	2,724,92
„ 9, ...	3,125,16	22,25	**3,147,41**	115,89	186,42	65,18	2,779,92
„ 16, ...	3,110,06	23,37	**3,133,43**	115,89	186,42	66,20	2,764,92
„ 23, ...	3,078,53	21,35	**3,099,88**	115,89	186,42	67,65	2,729,92
„ 30, ...	3,052,30	33,83	**3,086,13**	115,89	186,42	68,91	2,714,92
July 7, ...	3,088,69	14,98	**3,103,67**	115,89	166,42	66,44	2,754,92
„ 14, ...	3,068,73	21,30	**3,090,03**	115,89	166,42	67,81	2,739,92
„ 21, ...	3,005,60	22,82	**3,028,42**	115,89	166,42	71,20	2,674,92
„ 28, ...	2,953,93	42,67	**2,996,60**	115,89	166,42	74,37	2,639,92

August	4,	..	..	..	2,970,91	24,39	**2,995,30**	115,89	166,42	73,07	2,639,92
„	11,	..	..	..	2,995,14	30,09	**3,025,22**	115,89	166,42	73,00	2,669,92
„	18,	..	..	..	2,959,74	22,67	**2,982,42**	115,89	166,42	75,19	2,624,92
„	25,	..	..	..	2,905,76	29,73	**2,935,50**	115,89	166,42	78,27	2,574,92
September	1,	..	..	..	2,893,43	42,18	**2,935,61**	115,89	166,42	78,38	2,574,92
„	8,	..	..	..	2,954,52	19,05	**2,973,57**	115,89	166,42	76,34	2,614,92
„	15,	..	..	..	2,938,97	35,94	**2,974,92**	115,89	166,42	77,69	2,614,92
„	22,	..	..	..	2,897,09	15,92	**2,913,01**	115,89	166,42	80,78	2,549,92
„	29,	..	..	..	2,894,70	19,20	**2,913,89**	115,89	166,42	81,67	2,549,92
October	6,	..	..	..	2,984,58	16,17	**3,000,75**	115,89	166,42	78,49	2,639,95
„	13,	..	..	..	3,001,26	9,09	**3,010,35**	115,89	166,42	78,09	2,649,95
„	20,	..	..	..	2,969,10	22,56	**2,991,66**	115,89	166,42	79,40	2,629,95
„	27,	..	..	..	2,936,06	36,80	**2,972,86**	115,89	166,42	80,58	2,609,97
November	3,	..	..	..	2,995,89	13,11	**3,009,00**	115,89	166,42	76,71	2,649,98
„	10,	..	..	..	3,032,83	14,94	**3,047,77**	115,89	166,42	75,47	2,689,98
„	17,	..	..	..	2,994,73	15,18	**3,009,91**	115,89	166,42	77,60	2,650,00
„	24,	..	..	..	2,961,05	26,51	**2,987,57**	115,89	166,42	80,25	2,625,00
December	1,	..	..	..	2,962,80	24,50	**2,987,30**	115,89	166,42	79,98	2,625,00
„	8,	..	..	..	3,047,39	17,07	**3,064,46**	115,89	166,42	76,92	2,705,23
„	15,	..	..	..	3,046,08	19,17	**3,065,25**	115,89	166,42	77,70	2,705,24
„	22,	..	..	..	3,015,58	36,59	**3,052,18**	115,89	166,42	79,62	2,690,24
„	29,	..	..	..	3,051,16	9,83	**3,060,99**	115,89	166,42	78,43	2,700,24
	1968										
January	5,	..	..	..	3,074,42	25,55	**3,099,97**	115,89	166,42	77,42	2,740,24
„	12,	..	..	..	3,097,54	17,46	**3,114,99**	115,89	166,42	77,43	2,755,24
„	19,		..	..	3,084,52	16,63	**3,101,15**	115,89	166,42	78,58	2,740,25
„	26,	..	..	..	3,067,40	35,30	**3,102,70**	115,89	166,42	80,13	2,740,25
February	2,	..	..	..	3,079,08	22,72	**3,101,80**	115,89	166,42	79,24	2,740,25
„	9,	..	..	..	3,160,54	8,38	**3,168,92**	115,89	166,42	76,36	2,810,25
„	16,	..	..	..	3,161,56	18,10	**3,179,66**	115,89	166,42	77,09	2,820,26
„	23,	..	..	..	3,130,58	30,94	**3,161,52**	115,89	166,42	78,94	2,800,26
March	1,	..	..	..	3,144,22	16,56	**3,160,78**	115,89	166,42	78,21	2,800,26
„	8,	..	..	..	3,213,37	24,41	**3,237,78**	115,89	166,42	75,19	2,880,27
„	15,	..	..	..	3,225,15	12,93	**3,238,08**	115,89	166,42	75,49	2,880,27
„	22,	..	..	..	3,198,78	41,37	**3,240,15**	115,89	166,42	77,56	2,880,27
„	29,	..	..	..	3,193,96	47,75	**3,241,71**	115,89	166,42	78,96	2,880,44

(*a*) The gold reserves of the Issue Department are valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 18.21 per 10 grams upto October 5, 1956 and at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams thereafter. (*b*) Including Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940.

STATEMENT 23—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY) OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (BANKING DEPARTMENT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	LIABILITIES										ASSETS									
	DEPOSITS								Other liabilities (a)	Total liabilities or assets	Notes and coins	Balances held abroad (b)	LOANS AND ADVANCES TO					Bills purchased and discounted	Investments	Other assets
	Central Government	State Governments	Scheduled commercial banks	Scheduled state co-operative banks	Non-scheduled state co-operative banks	Other banks	Others	Total					Central Government	State Governments (c)	Scheduled commercial banks	State co-operative banks	Others (d)			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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
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
1962-63	.. 55,83	31,42	74,91	2,49		4	172,39	**337,09**	263,18	**600,27**	8,62	11,30	54,76		71,28	134,35	1,68	66,00	216,87	35,40
1963-64	.. 84,15	15,97	76,66	2,34		4	161,71	**340,88**	282,76	**623,64**	19,87	13,82	70,62		84,16	133,98	2,82	64,60	203,63	30,13
1964-65	.. 90,91	24,72	95,67	3,06		3	155,87	**370,27**	329,46	**699,72**	40,14	8,25	—	73,97	153,02	149,90	3,46	86,51	142,82	41,65
1965-66	.. 51,44	25,76	99,77	4,07		2	193,85	**374,91**	349,28	**724,19**	24,93	14,87	—	211,21	73,52	165,85	5,20	53,01	132,25	43,34
1966-67	.. 116,90	38,90	127,82	5,84	63	11	278,97	**569,17**	416,32	**985,49**	45,65	48,21	—	70,66	139,72	170,68	7,01	228,13	238,13	37,31
1967-68	.. 52,71	13,74	130,53	5,72	79	9	329,68	**533,27**	426,18	**959,45**	47,89	128,53	—	119,73	103,91	197,67	9,40	168,88	123,00	60,45
1967-68 (Weekly) As at the close of **1967**																				
April 7,	.. 53,70	26,61	135,53	4,61	65	8	272,70	**493,89**	369,00	**862,89**	25,82	48,34	—	80,61	86,10	160,92	7,09	207,92	207,28	38,81
,, 14,	.. 80,65	20,66	132,20	7,27	58	7	268,69	**510,11**	383,10	**893,21**	18,22	41,59	—	115,74	65,23	157,50	8,93	240,53	206,61	38,87
,, 21,	.. 58,54	13,62	134,43	4,85	82	9	267,18	**479,54**	386,19	**865,73**	21,00	38,62	—	129,69	41,26	153,13	8,43	209,42	225,51	38,68
,, 28,	.. 79,38	16,10	123,05	4,57	63	12	268,09	**491,94**	390,87	**882,81**	38,79	37,97	—	126,33	42,82	151,34	7,94	203,75	234,34	39,52
May 5,	.. 77,90	12,57	115,24	5,26	59	7	272,71	**484,35**	386,22	**870,57**	34,11	41,64	—	137,16	46,77	150,91	8,25	218,54	192,92	40,27
,, 12,	.. 52,33	18,07	122,43	5,96	70	3	269,78	**469,29**	400,68	**869,97**	17,14	41,05	—	95,77	62,90	152,33	7,63	208,24	244,49	40,41
,, 19,	.. 59,27	15,06	125,37	5,27	61	6	267,92	**473,56**	401,56	**875,13**	23,85	41,38	—	107,13	32,49	150,81	7,81	201,90	269,31	40,45
,, 26,	.. 79,21	13,36	125,66	5,52	84	4	264,34	**488,98**	405,78	**894,76**	34,01	42,37	—	99,98	13,33	148,12	8,23	214,36	293,78	40,59
June 2,	.. 53,50	22,61	120,39	5,76	60	5	264,35	**467,26**	408,82	**876,08**	34,42	27,31	—	45,62	19,50	147,52	7,05	233,62	318,24	42,80
,, 9,	.. 65,25	13,19	119,43	6,51	1,21	4	264,02	**469,66**	399,86	**869,52**	22,34	27,73	—	61,56	41,48	148,50	7,32	254,24	263,36	42,99
,, 16,	.. 80,66	10,47	123,24	5,42	70	4	261,71	**482,23**	407,83	**890,06**	23,43	29,92	—	77,81	26,94	146,33	9,28	278,75	254,22	43,38
,, 23,	.. 101,25	7,32	130,14	7,99	63	16	265,96	**513,44**	414,29	**927,74**	21,42	30,28	—	91,23	16,45	149,50	7,46	278,20	288,17	45,02
,, 30,	.. 50,70	12,14	147,54	8,79	96	10	319,04	**539,27**	346,79	**886,06**	33,86	21,50	—	54,69	11,53	165,75	7,68	265,95	274,18	50,91
July 7,	.. 50,93	5,72	130,27	6,35	86	11	319,81	**514,04**	335,84	**849,89**	15,05	18,64	—	83,89	3,11	159,11	7,77	233,37	280,16	48,78
,, 14,	.. 51,38	17,47	140,55	5,72	66	19	321,65	**537,63**	324,85	**862,49**	21,37	13,72	—	62,93	2,71	155,78	7,80	217,82	336,33	44,02
,, 21,	.. 114,73	14,45	128,96	5,80	73	31	317,82	**582,80**	327,39	**910,19**	22,88	12,93	—	71,44	80	154,93	7,88	247,71	354,41	37,20
,, 28,	.. 93,27	14,27	134,16	4,94	71	20	317,82	**565,38**	334,78	**900,15**	42,81	17,59	—	72,95	68	157,67	8,01	206,59	358,49	35,36

August	4, ..	113,38	6,01	134,49	5,25	75	10	320,17	**580,16**	334,57	**914,73**	24,46	27,81	—	80,47	1,20	166,18	7,96	225,35	**349,00**	32,28
,,	11, ..	87,09	14,20	134,65	4,86	75	17	318,66	**560,37**	337,93	**898,30**	30,16	22,10	—	50,45	2,42	169,92	7,88	265,36	318,44	31,56
,,	18, ..	129,69	12,65	123,35	6,10	75	14	319,32	**592,01**	340,74	**932,75**	22,76	19,82	—	56,73	34	169,82	7,90	260,73	363,07	31,57
,,	25, ..	83,72	11,95	146,46	4,94	96	14	258,69	**506,86**	335,94	**842,80**	29,80	16,26	—	63,23	70	172,66	7,73	236,23	284,59	31,60
September	1, ..	70,20	5,11	128,49	5,51	1,06	13	293,73	**504,25**	347,28	**851,52**	42,31	19,76	—	84,79	7,00	179,87	8,32	252,41	225,14	31,91
,,	8, ..	53,06	18,26	130,40	5,03	95	12	272,27	**480,09**	337,43	**817,52**	19,11	20,99	—	48,54	7,57	187,15	8,00	296,13	198,18	31,85
,,	15, ..	101,61	11,45	125,87	5,69	87	14	264,22	**509,85**	332,86	**842,72**	36,02	20,07	—	53,87	2,23	184,61	8,31	345,38	159,30	32,93
,,	22, ..	88,15	9,79	136,64	5,81	73	20	264,85	**506,18**	341,61	**847,79**	15,99	23,97	—	47,09	81	184,84	7,59	356,68	178,42	32,39
,,	29, ..	101,06	7,76	136,96	5,60	76	16	262,24	**514,53**	341,31	**855,84**	19,31	11,40	—	55,15	3,20	189,62	7,81	362,23	172,74	34,40
October	6, ..	58,67	4,53	135,18	5,57	63	13	262,45	**467,16**	338,63	**805,79**	16,24	19,03	—	109,67	2,55	191,33	7,57	315,34	108,96	35,10
,,	13, ..	54,94	4,44	135,59	4,52	73	13	261,31	**461,66**	349,71	**811,37**	9,18	16,42	—	125,95	5,13	194,86	7,63	278,44	138,37	35,38
,,	20, ..	53,58	3,62	147,68	5,41	90	14	267,42	**478,75**	357,01	**835,76**	22,63	20,25	—	119,23	1,00	194,36	7,57	245,46	191,60	33,67
,,	27, ..	66,64	4,15	138,47	5,14	70	8	275,12	**490,29**	357,12	**847,41**	36,94	20,28	—	120,67	6,76	200,72	7,74	229,19	191,27	33,84
November	3, ..	64,26	4,61	127,81	4,52	82	10	277,07	**479,19**	359,27	**838,46**	13,19	14,18	—	132,69	9,88	203,62	8,68	270,94	150,34	34,93
,,	10, ..	54,85	4,50	147,55	5,29	88	9	277,85	**491,01**	352,69	**843,70**	15,01	14,99	—	113,96	2,23	204,03	8,70	283,06	166,79	34,92
,,	17, ..	101,79	3,94	126,27	5,11	79	12	275,27	**513,29**	358,67	**871,96**	15,25	18,40	—	121,31	2,15	200,61	8,82	263,69	206,84	34,89
,,	24, ..	95,69	4,25	145,60	4,92	95	12	270,45	**521,98**	360,98	**882,96**	26,58	11,00	—	139,35	2,25	202,17	7,97	250,70	199,33	43,61
December	1, ..	97,30	4,34	141,24	5,93	99	10	276,86	**526,77**	377,39	**904,16**	24,61	17,19	—	135,61	7,43	214,68	8,31	257,39	193,55	45,39
,,	8, ..	71,28	5,42	134,58	5,25	81	9	272,96	**490,39**	365,11	**855,50**	17,14	28,25	—	110,68	10,66	216,82	8,68	273,21	143,34	46,71
,,	15, ..	57,56	4,82	140,72	5,06	73	13	279,69	**488,71**	362,50	**851,21**	19,25	36,39	—	130,52	3,65	211,50	8,62	275,98	117,87	47,44
,,	22, ..	50,27	5,24	142,11	6,72	84	14	278,94	**484,26**	360,57	**844,83**	36,66	42,43	—	98,77	3,12	212,24	8,04	263,45	131,08	49,05
,,	29, ..	54,41	5,57	167,70	5,80	1,13	13	356,94	**591,68**	371,80	**963,48**	9,92	93,71	—	105,39	7,60	231,01	8,44	284,88	172,48	50,06
1968																					
January	5, ..	51,87	13,34	133,25	5,58	92	8	362,84	**567,88**	368,23	**936,11**	25,63	100,19	—	60,96	4,28	225,28	8,34	256,77	204,59	50,07
,,	12, ..	54,62	7,62	140,73	5,86	1,01	10	362,60	**572,54**	379,95	**952,48**	17,53	103,20	—	75,58	4,05	222,33	8,35	284,14	188,49	48,81
,,	19, ..	84,33	10,83	138,18	6,16	87	14	360,80	**601,32**	388,91	**990,23**	16,69	105,11	—	91,31	3,20	224,30	8,35	290,11	201,58	49,59
,,	26, ..	68,60	8,83	145,50	5,17	91	6	361,74	**590,81**	401,65	**992,46**	35,36	111,61	—	102,80	3,27	223,17	8,38	256,18	201,12	50,56
February	2, ..	69,58	14,26	140,68	5,70	82	10	360,03	**591,17**	386,23	**977,40**	22,81	121,38	—	94,76	6,74	219,25	8,47	254,24	197,33	52,42
,,	9, ..	62,32	15,42	134,09	5,22	77	8	357,86	**575,76**	387,87	**963,63**	8,45	123,79	—	97,19	21,25	220,18	8,68	313,82	116,89	53,40
,,	16, ..	50,17	12,37	129,30	5,25	85	7	358,34	**556,35**	394,67	**951,02**	18,17	126,82	—	102,55	37,52	218,55	9,71	268,36	115,49	53,86
,,	23, ..	60,44	12,39	124,76	5,61	79	4	355,76	**559,78**	400,35	**960,13**	31,01	137,15	—	108,33	17,27	215,45	8,55	255,71	132,09	54,59
March	1, ..	113,57	10,05	138,21	5,91	86	8	362,83	**631,52**	390,14	**1,021,66**	16,65	141,14	—	112,28	89,40	216,60	8,70	259,50	120,74	56,65
,,	8, ..	112,66	4,63	122,48	5,23	76	9	363,19	**609,04**	400,23	**1,009,27**	24,47	156,48	—	135,40	121,08	212,85	9,09	173,97	118,53	57,41
,,	15, ..	95,43	5,76	134,63	4,84	80	5	360,24	**601,75**	398,17	**999,92**	13,00	155,93	—	147,38	113,73	209,59	8,62	174,27	119,78	57,62
,,	22, ..	51,24	32,26	142,28	5,30	78	6	362,53	**594,45**	410,99	**1,005,44**	41,45	168,02	—	107,00	128,15	204,98	8,32	148,06	140,45	59,01
,,	29, ..	52,71	13,74	130,53	5,72	79	9	329,68	**533,27**	426,18	**959,45**	47,89	128,53	—	119,73	103,91	197,67	9,40	168,88	123,00	60,45

(*a*) Including (i) paid-up capital of Rs. 5 crores, (ii) reserve fund of Rs. 5 crores upto June 28, 1957 and 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, Rs. 50 crores from June 30, 1961, Rs. 61 crores from July 6, 1962, Rs. 73 crores from July 5, 1963, Rs. 86 crores from July 3, 1964, Rs. 100 crores from July 2, 1965, Rs. 115 crores from July 1, 1966 and Rs. 131 crores from June 30, 1967, (iv) National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) 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, Rs. 6 crores from June 30, 1961, Rs. 7 crores from July 6, 1962, Rs. 8 crores from July 5, 1963, Rs. 9 crores from July 3, 1964, Rs. 10 crores from July 2, 1965, Rs. 16 crores from July 1, 1966 and Rs. 25 crores from June 30, 1967 and (v) National Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund of Rs. 10 crores from July 3, 1964, Rs. 15 crores from July 2, 1965, Rs. 20 crores from July 1, 1966 and Rs. 30 crores from June 30, 1967. (*b*) Including cash and short-term securities. (*c*) Including temporary overdrafts to State Governments from August 23, 1957. (*d*) Including loans and advances to Industrial Development Bank of India from the National Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund with effect from the week ended January 1, 1965.

STATEMENT 24—RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT*

(In lakhs of rupees)

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 financing the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers [17(4) (*c*)] at 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	Amount drawn	Outstandings
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1950-51	537.30	339.20							42·30	2·30		
1955-56	2299.78	1233.48							38.60	13.00		
1960-61	13166.16	7914.42			42.50	12.50	239.88	240.70	319.20	9.00	469.90	—
1961-62	15169.42	10751.22			173.90	65.00	354.30	335.63	983.00	18.50	2032.00	18.00
1962-63	18452.69	11909.02			238.00	77.75	451.66	443.59	1040.00	48.00	1475.00	19.00
1963-64	27453.15	12049.42			291.00	79.00	487.69	486.68	1474.50	70.00	—	—
1964-65	25293.73	13131.99			580.00	73.00	506.09	493.78	1322.00	58.00	—	—
1965-66	24937.22	14471.69			311.00	39.00	554.82	556.65	3723.00	—	—	—
1966-67	30506.50†	14915.02†			58.00	24.00	503.63‡	501.63‡	2381.00	59.00	—	—
1967-68	35046.02††	15352.10††	3216.64	1004.38	173.25	24.00	871.36‡	560.61‡	1509.00	226.00	—	—

Year	National Agricultural Credit (stabilisation) Fund, Loans to State Co-operative Banks for conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans in areas affected by drought [46(B)(2)] at 1½ per cent below Bank rate		National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund								Ordinary debentures of Land Mortgage Banks	
			Medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks for agricultural purposes. [17(4AA) read with 46A(2)(*b*)] at 1½ per cent below Bank rate @@		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(4AA) read with 46A (2)(*b*)] at Bank rate		Long-term loans to State Governments for contribution to the share capital of co-operative credit societies [17(4AA) read with 46A(2)(*a*)] $		Rural debentures of Land Mortgage Banks£ [17(4AA) read with 46A(2)(*d*)]			
	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Amount drawn	Outstandings	Purchases	Outstandings	Purchases	Outstandings
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1950-51											12.00	18.13
1955-56			41.34	51.11							9.50	73.38
1960-61			467.90	763.19			274.58	1995.17	33.17	107.15	2.90	66.81
1961-62			711.33	1081.50	10.00	10.00	542.65	2436.80	70.81	177.96	72.20	139.02
1962-63			348.85	918.86	8.81	15.97	491.34	2714.53	106.92	284.88	167.16	290.18
1963-64			448.24	863.62	—	9.87	330.81**	2831.63	74.48	359.36	334.46	614.26
1964-65			737.38	1105.02	—	4.89	418.25	2987.85	86.16	445.53	481.20	1095.46
1965-66			706.30	1165.44	—	—	252.82	2941.31	129.12	547.77	449.77	1545.23
1966-67	468.31	341.86	746.18	1221.04	5.00	5.00	227.10	2821.49	164.16	711.93	437.14	1976.37
1967-68	642.76	744.18	846.01	1193.86	10.00	10.00	736.08	3169.89	108.46	793.62	247.47	2216.34

Note : Advances to Central Land Mortgage banks under Section 17(4AA) read with Section 46A (2) (*c*) are nil.

* 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. From 1961-62, figures are inclusive of finance for Intensive Agricultural District Programme. ‡ Includes Rs.17 lakhs under Section 17(4)(*a*). @@ Rate of interest of loans sanctioned prior to November1, 1960 was 2 per cent below Bank rate. Includes Rs. 30.75 lakhs and Rs. 40.52 lakhs representing the amount drawn and outstandings respectively at the end of 1955-56 prior to constitution of the Fund. $ Rate of interest charged to State Governments is 'nil' per cent for the first two years, 2 per cent during the next three years, 2½ per cent for the next four years and 3 per cent during the next three years. ** Of this Rs. 27.65 lakhs pertain to the amount sanctioned in 1962-63. £ Include special development debentures from 1962-63. † Include finance for High Yielding Varieties Programme. †† Include Rs. 633.00 lakhs of drawals and Rs. 558·00 lakhs as outstandings for Cotton and Kapas.

STATEMENT 25—RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

(In lakhs of rupees)

As at the end of	A. Long-term Finance to						
	Industrial Finance Corporation		State Financial Corporations		Industrial Development Bank of India		
	Shares(*a*)	Bonds	Shares	Bonds	Shares	Bonds	Others(*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	102.70	—	—	—			
1955-56	102.70	200.00	170.00	—			
1960-61	102.70	200.00	235.00	—			
1961-62	142.70	200.00	245.00	6.75			
1962-63	142.70	220.00	243.00	18.75			
1963-64	142.70	220.00	243.00	18.75			
1964-65	—	220.00	243.00	20.85	1,000.00	—	124.93
1965-66	—	220.00	243.00	20.85	1,000.00	—	308.87
1966-67	—	220.00	243.00	20.85	1,000.00	—	517.90
1967-68	—	220.00	243.00	20.85	2,000.00	—	597.38

Note : Consequent on the merger of the Refinance Corporation for Industry with the Industrial Development Bank of India as from September 1, 1964, the shares held by the Reserve Bank of India of the paid-up value of Rs. 100 lakhs have been paid up by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

(*a*) From August 1, 1964 all the shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India held by the Reserve Bank of India have been transferred to the Industrial Development Bank of India. (*b*) Relates to the data on long-term finance to Industrial Development Bank, for purposes of purchase of or subscription to stocks, shares, bonds, debentures issued by Industrial Finance Corporation, S.F.C.s or any other notified financial institution or for purposes of any other business of Industrial Development Bank.

Outstanding as on last Friday	B. Medium-term Finance to		C. Short-term Finance to
	Industrial Finance Corporation [Under Section 17 (4B)(*b*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act]	State Financial Corporations including M.I.I.C. [Under Section 17(4A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act]	State Financial Corporations including M.I.I.C. [Under Section 17(4)(*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act]
	8	9	10
1960-61	51.00		13.00
1961-62	—		34.00
1962-63	—	5.00	71.33
1963-64	124.00	94.00	63.65
1964-65	—	191.00	52.10
1965-66	82.00	77.00	51.69
1966-67	—	132.75	50.05
1967-68	86.00	180.16	76.05
March 1967	—	132.75	50.05
April ,, ...	83.50	151.75	34.55
May ,, ...	111.50	160.75	26.40
June ,, ...	—	217.75	26.05
July ,, ...	16.50	235.75	24.80
August ,, ...	—	234.75	14.05
September ,, ...	29.75	202.25	24.55
October ,, ...	—	224.25	25.55
November ,, ...	—	216.50	52.55
December ,, ...	—	195.50	60.05
January 1968	—	201.10	50.55
February ,, ...	—	201.90	55.40
March ,, ...	86.00	180.16	76.05

Note : Outstandings in respect of medium-term finance to Industrial Development Bank of India under Section 17(4H)(*b*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act and short-term finance to Industrial Finance Corporation under Section 17(4B)(*a*) and Industrial Development Bank of India under Section 17(4H)(*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act are nil.

STATEMENT 26—MONEY RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Year/Month			STATE BANK OF INDIA				OTHER SELECTED MAJOR SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS								
					CALL LOAN		CALL MONEY FROM BANKS			DEPOSITS UPTO 14 DAYS FROM BANKS (4)			BAZAR BILL RATE(5)		
		Bank Rate	Hundi Rate	Advance Rate(1)	Scheduled Commercial Banks(2)	Co-operative Banks(3)	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1955-56	.. ..	3½	4½-5(*a*)	4	3½	3½	2.75	3.16	2.93	2.97	1.32	2.98	10⅛	10⅛-11	12
1960-61	.. ..	4	5½-6½(*b*)	4½-5(*c*)	4-6(*c*)	4-4½(*c*)	4.24	4.30	3.74	3.07	2.81	2.79	9.00 12.00	9.50 13.00	12.00 13.92
1961-62	.. ..	4	6½	5	6	4½	4.24	4.14	4.07	3.00	3.00	3.00	10.50 12.00	12.50 13.50	13.92
1962-63	.. ..	4-4½	6½-7(*d*)	5	6-6½(*e*)	4½	4.16	3.91	3.70	2.97	2.87	2.59	10.50 12.00	12.50 13.00	13.92 15.00
1963-64	.. ..	4½	7¼(*f*)	5-6(*f*)	6½-6¾(*g*)	4½-5(*f*)	3.87	4.09	4.11	2.95	2.97	3.00	12.00	13.00	15.00
1964-65	.. ..	4½-6	7¼-9½(*h*)	6-7(*i*)	6¾-7¼(*j*)	5-6¾(*k*)	4.01	4.48	4.46	2.95 7.93	2.96 5.01	3.00 5.51	12.00	13.00 15.00	15.00 17.40
1965-66	.. ..	6	9¼-9¾(*m*)	7-7½(*l*)	7½-9(*l*)	6¾-8(*l*)	6.26	6.81	6.06	8.34	8.30	7.63	12.00 15.00	15.00	17.40 19.80
1966-67	.. ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	5.16	5.51	4.57	8.81	6.39	6.91	15.00	15.00	19.80
1967-68		6-5	9¼-9½(*n*)	7½-7(*n*)	9-8½(*n*)	8-7½(*n*)	4.95	4.80	4.09	5.69	7.17	6·25	15.00	15.00 13.50	19.80 21·60
March	1967 ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	9.98	11.40	9.50	14.54	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
April	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	7.15	6.85	6.75	15.00	15.00	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
May	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	5.89	5.99	6.14	@	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
June	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	5.05	4.72	5.76	@	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
July	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	3.92	3.59	4.49	@	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
August	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	3.78	4.20	3.51	@	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
September	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	4.21	4.60	4.79	6.00	6.00	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
October	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	3.83	4.07	3.85	4.00	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
November	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	3.88	4.55	4.04	@	@	@	15.00	15.00	19.80
December	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	4.70	4.80	3.63	5.25	@	6.25	15.00	15.00	19.80 21.60
January	1968 ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	4.00	3.93	4.13	@	@	@	15.00	15.00	21.60
February	,, ..	6	9¾	7½	9	8	4.62	4.85	5.32	@	@	@	15.00	15.00 13.50	21.60
March	,, ..	6-5	9¾-9½(*n*)	7½-7(*n*)	9-8½(*n*)	8-7½(*n*)	4·65	5·22	6·57	4.50	@	@	15·00	13.50	21·60

Note : The Reserve Bank of India rate was changed from 3½ per cent (in operation since November 15, 1951) to 4 per cent on May 16, 1957, to 4½ per cent on January 3, 1963, to 5 per cent on September 26, 1964, to 6 per cent on February 17, 1965 and to 5 per cent from the close of business on March 2, 1968. The entire borrowings of scheduled commercial banks were charged at the Bank rate till October 1, 1960, when a new system of quotas (based on each Bank's statutory reserves) and differential lending (slab) rates was introduced. On September 26, 1964 this was replaced by another system under which the effective lending rate was linked to the net liquidity position of the borrowing bank, the rate rising progressively with the impairment of its net liquidity position. Advances under the Rupee Export Bills Scheme are, however, charged at the Bank rate subject to the condition that the borrowing bank will not charge commission, interest or discount on all Rupee Export Bills with it, at a rate exceeding 1½ per cent per annum above the Bank rate. State Co-operative Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank for general banking purposes under Section 17 (4) (*a*) are charged at the Bank rate ; their borrowings for financing *bona-fide* commercial or trade transactions under Section 17 (2)(*a*) or 17(4)(*c*) and for financing co-operative sugar factories under Section 17(2)(*b*) or 17(4)(*c*) are also charged at the Bank rate ; their borrowings for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops under Section 17(4)(*a*), 17(2)(*b*) or 17(4)(*c*)are charged at a rate 2 per cent below the Bank rate and those for financing cottage industries (Handloom) under Section 17(2)(*bb*) or 17(4)(*c*) at a rate 1½ per cent below the Bank rate. The rate on medium term borrowings for agricultural purposes under Section 17(4AA) read with Section 46(A)(2)(*b*) was 2 per cent below the Bank rate till November 1, 1960, when it was changed to 1½ per cent below Bank rate.

The rates given in this statement are the rates at which the banks are prepared to discount or rediscount bills of exchange, to give loans and advances or to accept deposits. The rates given in columns 6 to 11 are the weighted averages of the quotations, the weights being proportional to the amounts accepted during the period.

(1) The Bank's prime lending rate, which regulates all interest rates for the various categories and classes of advances granted by the Bank. (2) 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. (3) From January 1, 1966 the rates relate to call loans of Rs. 1 lakh and above ; loans below Rs. 1 lakh are charged half per cent less. (4) Data prior to October 1964 relate to deposits at notice of seven days. (5) 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 year ; subsequent data provide ranges during the period.

(*a*) From March 7, 1956. (*b*) 6 per cent with effect from May 15, 1960 and 6½ per cent with effect from October 1, 1960. (*c*) With effect from October 1, 1960. (*d*) With effect from January 4, 1963. (*e*) With effect from November 15, 1962. (*f*) With effect from April 6, 1963. (*g*) 6¼ per cent with effect from January 29, 1964 and 6¾ per cent with effect from March 12, 1964. (*h*) 7¼ per cent with effect from October 1, 1964, 8½ per cent with effect from January 1, 1965 and 9½ per cent with effect from February 18, 1965. (*i*) 6½ per cent with effect from October 1, 1964, and 7 per cent with effect from February 18, 1965. (*j*) 7¼ per cent with effect from February 18, 1965. (*k*) 5¼ per cent with effect from October 1, 1964, 5¾ per cent with effect from October 31, 1964 and 6¾ per cent with effect from February 18, 1965. (*l*) With effect from January 1, 1966 (*m*) With effect from February 3, 1966. (*n*) With effect from March 12, 1968.

@ No transaction.

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

STATEMENT 27—REMITTANCES THROUGH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Telegraphic Transfers Issued and Paid (In 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*		
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*
1962-63	**3,882.2**	**3,246.7**	506.4	*726.2*	1,391.6	*1,695.0*	458.4	*442.9*	123.7	*96.3*	222.4	*241.7*	60.8	*13.0*	1,118.9	*31.6*
1963-64	**4,444.3**	**3,339.8**	536.0	*593.3*	1,541.8	*1,854.0*	525.0	*429.8*	148.8	*97.3*	206.5	*276.2*	63.5	*15.2*	1,422.7	*74.0*
1964-65	**5,305.4**	**3,994.5**	702.8	*645.2*	1,922.2	*2,365.4*	612.5	*479.8*	165.4	*118.0*	212.4	*308.9*	71.6	*21.5*	1,618.5	*55.8*
1965-66	**6,187.6**	**4,559.5**	841.4	*702.4*	2,265.0	*2,777.3*	726.8	*455.6*	165.7	*129.7*	258.5	*391.5*	67.8	*19.7*	1,862.4	*83.3*
1966-67	**6,490.4**	**4,736.0**	892.6	*798.9*	2,358.1	*2,775.9*	755.1	*414.0*	290.7	*132.9*	343.8	*521.3*	69.8	*27.1*	1,780.4	*65.9*
1967-68	**7,536.0**	**5,603.9**	1,071.0	*960.7*	2,712.9	*3,144.9*	955.2	*685.2*	212.2	*135.0*	374.8	*580.8*	82.1	*24.0*	2,127.8	*73.3*
April 1966 to Sept. 1966	**3,236.6**	**2,384.3**	377.4	*412.0*	1,172.8	*1,432.0*	329.6	*157.8*	213.0	*59.9*	193.0	*266.3*	38.7	*11.1*	912.1	*45.1*
Oct. 1966 to March 1967	**3,253.9**	**2,351.7**	515.2	*386.9*	1,185.3	*1,343.8*	425.4	*256.2*	77.7	*73.0*	150.8	*255.0*	31.1	*16.0*	868.3	*20.8*
April 1967 to Sept. 1967	**3,746.0**	**2,808.1**	613.9	*533.7*	1,270.5	*1,670.8*	365.0	*272.9*	138.1	*47.5*	169.5	*252.6*	38.1	*9.2*	1,151.1	*21.5*
Oct. 1967 to March 1968	**3,789.9**	**2,795.8**	457.1	*426.9*	1,442.5	*1,474.1*	590.2	*412.4*	74.1	*87.6*	205.3	*328.2*	44.0	*14.8*	976.7	*51.8*

Note : Figures relate to the Indian Union. (*a*) Opened in July 1953. (*b*) Opened in September 1956.

STATEMENT 28—BORROWINGS BY SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS FROM THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AT VARIOUS RATES OF INTEREST

(In lakhs of rupees)

Average of Fridays	Outstandings under Section 17 (4) (*a*), 17(4) (*c*) and 17 (3A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934				Weighted average rate of borrowings %
	Total	At 6%	At 10%	Above 10%	
	1	2	3	4	5
1967-68@	**18,50**	18,48	2	—	6.00
March 1967	**126,53**	119,62	2,49	4,42	6.46
April ,,	**58,85**	58,80	5	1	6.00
May ,,	**38,87**	38,87	—	1	6.00
June ,,	**23,18**	23,18	—	—	6.00
July ,,	**1,82**	1,74	7	2	6.20
August ,,	**1,16**	1,16	—	—	6.00
September ,,	**4,16**	4,16	—	—	6.00
October ,,	**3,86**	3,86	—	—	6.00

Average of Fridays	Outstandings under Section 17(4)(*a*), 17(4) (*c*) and 17(3A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934								Weighted average rate of borrowings %
	Total	At 4½%	At 5% *	At 6%	At 8%	At 9%	At 10%	Above 10%	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967-68 @@	**31,95**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 1967	**4,13**	—		4,13	—	—	—	—	6.00
December ,,	**6,49**	—		6,30	6	13	—	—	6.08
January 1968	**3,70**	—		3,47	8	15	—	—	6.17
February ,,	**20,69**	9,62		10,87	12	—	9	—	5.33†
March ,,	**111,25**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Upto September 25, 1964 interest was charged under the slab-rate system. Effective from September 26, 1964, the slab-rate system was replaced by a new system under which borrowings of Scheduled commercial banks are linked to the net Liquidity ratio. From October 29, 1966 the existing system has been modified. For further details please refer to Chapter III of this report and Statement 26 of the Report on Currency and Finance 1966-67.

* Bank rate was lowered to 5% with effect from the close of business on March 2, 1968.

The weighted average rates of borrowings for the earlier years were: 1960-61—5.12%. (Average of 23 weeks) 1961-62—4.81%, 1962-63—5.19%, 1963-64—5.15%, 1964-65—5.18%, 1965-66—5.87% and 1966-67—6.27% @ Average of 30 weeks. @@ Average of 22 weeks.

† Provisional.

STATEMENT 29—ALL SCHEDULED BANKS: BUSINESS IN INDIA (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY)

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	No. of reporting banks	Demand liabilities (*a*)				Time liabilities (*a*)				Aggregate deposits (3+7)	Borrowings from Reserve Bank (*b*)			Borrowings from State Bank of India and/or a notified bank(*c*) and State Governments (*d*)
		Deposits		Borrowings from banks	Others	Deposits		Borrowings from banks	Others		Against usance bills and/or promissory notes	Others	Total	
		Inter-bank	Others			Inter-bank	Others							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
As at the close of last Friday														
1966-67	87	125,82	1,674,02	17,03	96,98	60,64	1,814,96	21,10	26,21	**3,488,97**	218,23	75,60	**293,82**	102,29
1967-68	85	117,67	1,873,71	26,12	103,66	66,24	2,050,50	10,81	26,23	**3,924,21**	224,37	48,90	**273,27**	99,83
1967-68 (Weekly) Friday Figures														
1967														
April 7, ...	87	113,33	1,648,42	21,80	114,94	64,02	1,842,04	21,76	25,39	**3,490,45**	190,55	41,88	**232,43**	97,00
,, 14, ...	87	110,45	1,642,80	25,54	105,99	60,22	1,855,10	20,21	26,94	**3,497,90**	175,04	31,38	**206,42**	97,98
,, 21, ...	87	107,14	1,650,61	28,34	107,54	66,57	1,860,96	17,46	23,95	**3,511,57**	152,57	25,70	**178,27**	95,52
,, 28, ...	87	113,78	1,660,48	29,99	107,71	59,85	1,867,65	16,87	25,45	**3,528,13**	154,05	24,41	**178,45**	95,60
May 5, ...	87	104,94	1,635,97	27,62	107,70	58,98	1,876,54	17,55	26,79	**3,512,50**	155,61	26,37	**181,98**	96,50
,, 12, ...	87	104,44	1,635,75	30,37	106,29	56,22	1,883,97	15,95	25,39	**3,519,73**	155,73	42,12	**197,85**	96,91
,, 19, ...	87	105,09	1,637,22	36,07	105,37	59,79	1,886,70	16,52	25,41	**3,523,92**	137,28	29,15	**166,43**	98,55
,, 26, ...	87	108,32	1,643,64	32,90	114,23	67,34	1,893,99	16,85	24,65	**3,537,63**	129,87	14,78	**144,64**	97,33
June 2, ...	87	103,34	1,637,30	36,79	107,12	66,86	1,888,75	21,72	26,44	**3,526,05**	131,53	20,44	**151,96**	94,85
,, 9, ...	87	108,71	1,625,52	35,63	98,01	70,47	1,890,76	20,86	25,93	**3,516,28**	131,87	41,01	**172,88**	98,88
,, 16, ...	87	105,95	1,645,15	37,91	95,34	70,47	1,892,66	20,79	25,64	**3,537,81**	123,59	32,71	**156,30**	102,36
,, 23, ...	87	110,44	1,666,50	33,78	98,15	72,59	1,896,07	23,71	25,08	**3,562,57**	124,14	22,81	**146,95**	100,78
,, 30, ...	86	127,80	1,688,46	37,39	109,87	82,05	1,889,73	23,88	28,02	**3,578,19**	134,80	19,56	**154,37**	96,02
July 7, ...	86	113,84	1,673,13	39,19	106,72	83,84	1,894,05	19,33	25,16	**3,567,18**	132,20	11,37	**143,57**	95,71
,, 14, ...	86	107,97	1,683,21	36,20	107,60	88,02	1,906,02	19,69	24,45	**3,589,23**	130,68	10,37	**141,05**	93,99
,, 21, ...	86	103,34	1,695,05	33,23	104,76	85,57	1,911,83	22,10	23,87	**3,606,88**	124,09	14,10	**138,19**	92,59
,, 28, ...	86	103,25	1,706,83	32,01	108,91	87,05	1,918,70	21,27	23,52	**3,625,54**	126,39	12,60	**138,99**	92,46

August	4,	..	..	86	100,90	1,694,97	32,16	110,70	88,75	1,923,83	22,24	25,43	**3,618,80**	133,84	9,48	**143,31**	93,78
„	11,	..	..	86	98,63	1,688,42	38,28	107,83	87,66	1,934,74	21,61	24,96	**3,623,16**	141,81	10,08	**151,89**	92,24
„	18,	..	..	86	99,05	1,698,65	28,90	112,22	92,40	1,943,77	21,16	24,79	**3,642,42**	141,76	7,29	**149,05**	93,22
„	25,	..	..	86	100,82	1,710,63	30,96	110,58	99,41	1,949,88	24,06	24,63	**3,660,50**	144,70	8,28	**152,98**	93,40
September	1,	..	..	86	102,33	1,718,17	31,04	120,78	95,15	1,951,81	35,07	26,80	**3,669,98**	151,66	14,03	**165,68**	97,62
„	8,	..	..	86	97,03	1,710,82	34,20	119,94	89,68	1,954,14	37,81	26,20	**3,664,95**	160,77	13,01	**173,78**	96,56
„	15,	..	..	86	100,42	1,708,14	37,25	119,42	89,55	1,956,38	38,04	25,96	**3,664,51**	156,13	8,98	**165,11**	95,74
„	22,	..	..	86	100,65	1,716,97	36,65	126,73	96,36	1,968,46	37,18	25,53	**3,685,43**	156,82	7,09	**163,91**	95,22
„	29,	..	..	86	104,50	1,728,11	32,83	128,80	98,74	1,969,65	33,13	25,21	**3,697,76**	160,14	9,27	**169,41**	93,61
October	6,	..	..	85	108,09	1,718,37	35,07	125,25	93,49	1,973,78	32,39	27,20	**3,692,15**	165,09	8,97	**174,06**	92,02
„	13,	..	..	85	104,95	1,704,32	36,67	131,65	94,35	1,978,60	34,38	26,86	**3,682,91**	165,86	11,71	**177,57**	93,47
„	20,	..	..	85	105,43	1,727,90	32,45	129,98	99,14	1,984,23	28,16	26,94	**3,712,13**	162,81	9,94	**172,75**	92,46
„	27,	..	..	85	98,21	1,727,00	30,82	133,76	100,35	1,991,51	27,88	25,56	**3,718,51**	168,73	16,07	**184,80**	94,81
November	3,	..	..	85	97,20	1,704,59	30,56	139,71	96,93	1,993,31	28,90	27,67	**3,697,89**	171,19	20,05	**191,24**	94,72
„	10,	..	..	85	99,83	1,727,86	34,28	133,32	97,92	1,995,49	28,21	26,83	**3,723,34**	172,06	11,18	**183,24**	92,10
„	17,	..	..	85	109,15	1,735,10	23,08	134,15	92,48	2,008,49	28,57	26,19	**3,743,59**	168,05	12,07	**180,12**	93,18
„	24,	..	..	85	107,31	1,742,60	21,27	136,70	97,36	1,999,68	30,16	25,75	**3,742,29**	169,14	11,74	**180,88**	92,57
December	1,	..	..	85	100,77	1,729,17	29,72	143,23	98,37	1,999,41	28,65	27,64	**3,728,58**	181,08	16,32	**197,40**	93,38
„	8,	..	..	85	98,25	1,722,16	32,40	138,32	89,29	2,007,51	24,23	27,03	**3,729,67**	182,34	18,80	**201,15**	92,24
„	15,	..	..	85	105,62	1,746,45	38,79	132,76	90,02	2,010,42	22,87	26,57	**3,756,86**	178,91	11,50	**190,41**	91,29
„	22,	..	..	85	105,72	1,755,45	41,45	118,38	96,46	2,010,92	21,72	25,75	**3,766,37**	176,60	11,20	**187,80**	90,39
„	29,	..	..	85	128,28	1,806,54	39,71	117,23	86,61	2,021,84	22,32	29,33	**3,828,38**	187,33	16,29	**203,62**	89,55
1968																	
January	5,	..	..	85	115,16	1,780,14	44,19	120,02	90,70	2,038,21	19,11	26,82	**3,818,35**	183,09	13,39	**196,48**	90,89
„	12,	..	..	85	111,54	1,762,59	43,90	117,09	86,71	2,055,67	15,00	25,96	**3,818,26**	179,59	13,68	**193,27**	90,31
„	19,	..	..	85	107,39	1,773,64	46,96	123,65	92,71	2,057,35	13,92	25,52	**3,830,99**	181,99	12,51	**194,50**	89,67
„	26,	..	..	85	104,35	1,778,62	51,12	118,06	91,57	2,062,88	13,23	24,69	**3,841,50**	181,76	11,99	**193,75**	91,71
February	2,	..	..	85	104,57	1,776,95	48,09	118,18	83,20	2,066,80	11,49	27,32	**3,843,75**	179,54	15,15	**194,69**	92,84
„	9,	..	..	85	103,04	1,774,75	39,89	130,40	69,14	2,075,32	11,90	26,94	**3,850,07**	182,66	28,62	**211,27**	94,35
„	16,	..	..	85	104,13	1,777,05	37,27	123,73	65,43	2,072,61	13,72	26,93	**3,849,66**	204,48	22,42	**226,90**	98,76
„	23,	..	..	85	106,67	1,784,56	40,20	112,74	74,17	2,078,48	15,43	26,85	**3,863,05**	184,17	18,32	**202,49**	96,53
March	1,	..	..	85	104,20	1,786,43	30,53	97,73	70,09	2,067,61	12,67	28,68	**3,854,04**	242,23	33,60	**275,83**	99,74
„	8,	..	..	85	101,94	1,765,56	26,44	109,19	65,79	2,070,97	13,35	28,15	**3,836,53**	268,65	34,48	**303,13**	97,62
„	15,	..	..	85	105,71	1,787,88	27,32	109,60	67,66	2,068,50	12,50	27,59	**3,856,38**	256,03	38,24	**294,27**	92,83
„	22,	..	..	85	109,24	1,811,42	24,24	107,63	71,20	2,060,86	12,72	26,70	**3,872,28**	268,26	35,74	**304,01**	97,60
„	29,	..	..	85	117,67	1,873,71	26,12	103,66	66,24	2,050,50	10,81	26,23	**3,924,21**	224,37	48,90	**273,27**	99,83

STATEMENT 29—ALL SCHEDULED BANKS: BUSINESS IN INDIA (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY)—(*Contd.*)

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank				Balances with other banks in current account	Money at call and short notice	Investments in Government securities (*e*)		Bank credit					
									Advances		Bills purchased and discounted			
	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank	Total	*Percentage of (17) to (10)*				*Percentage of (21) to (10)*	Loans, cash credits and overdrafts	Due from banks	Inland	Foreign	Total	*Percentage of (27) to (10)*
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
As at the close of last Friday														
1966-67	87,69	133,46	**221,15**	*6.3*	53,32	39,00	923,04	*26.5*	2,275,80	260,63	362,48	116,14	**2,754,42**	*79.0*
1967-68	89,85	137,36	**227,21**	*5.8*	40,00	46,36	1,001,16	*25.5*	2,555,56	274,32	410,62	130,98	**3,097,16**	*78.9*
1967-68 (Weekly) Friday Figures 1967														
April 7,	85,85	145,80	**231,65**	*6.6*	39,18	40,84	924,19	*26.5*	2,264,86	244,41	365,60	116,19	**2,746,65**	*78.7*
,, 14,	88,62	126,17	**214,80**	*6.1*	37,70	39,44	925,26	*26.4*	2,265,09	241,63	355,86	110,82	**2,731,77**	*78.1*
,, 21,	90,90	132,97	**223,87**	*6.4*	36,49	49,68	937,26	*26.7*	2,270,82	236,80	341,15	111,53	**2,723,50**	*77.6*
,, 28,	90,10	127,13	**217,23**	*6.2*	37,53	46,72	961,93	*27.3*	2,275,69	235,88	341,14	112,03	**2,728,86**	*77.4*
May 5,	90,24	126,85	**217,09**	*6.2*	36,93	44,32	944,67	*26.9*	2,283,21	236,63	342,84	112,64	**2,738,69**	*78.0*
,, 12,	92,07	126,04	**218,11**	*6.2*	37,82	45,92	927,99	*26.4*	2,282,71	235,64	331,06	109,08	**2,722,85**	*77.4*
,, 19,	91,84	125,75	**217,58**	*6.2*	35,09	56,21	928,57	*26.4*	2,276,30	235,20	320,38	109,04	**2,705,73**	*76.8*
,, 26,	91,11	127,80	**218,91**	*6.2*	35,82	61,70	948,45	*26.8*	2,272,17	237,94	308,41	108,41	**2,688,98**	*76.0*
June 2,	87,74	132,65	**220,38**	*6.2*	35,20	62,68	940,61	*26.7*	2,310,03	236,32	286,73	109,17	**2,705,93**	*76.7*
,, 9,	87,18	125,22	**212,40**	*6.0*	34,32	61,67	941.42	*26.8*	2,320,71	234,79	261,64	110,31	**2,692,66**	*76.6*
,, 16,	90,53	125,89	**216,43**	*6.1*	35,35	65,27	943,96	*26.7*	2,324,82	240,45	252,89	109,62	**2,687,32**	*75.9*
,, 23,	94,89	142,01	**236,90**	*6.6*	35,67	61,20	953,59	*26.8*	2,310,86	245,57	247,15	110,27	**2,668,28**	*74.9*
,, 30,	116,48	151,63	**268,11**	*7.5*	46,03	67,39	953,70	*26.6*	2,355,71	258,38	222,22	104,28	**2,682,21**	*75.0*
July 7,	90,81	139,02	**229,83**	*6.4*	38,14	66,98	973,10	*27.3*	2,336,33	252,79	235,21	104,96	**2,676,50**	*75.0*
,, 14,	93,36	145,64	**239,00**	*6.7*	36,27	64,28	994,62	*27.7*	2,310,28	253,77	214,63	106,31	**2,631,22**	*73.3*
,, 21,	89,48	131,75	**221,22**	*6.1*	36,78	60,88	1,037,76	*28.8*	2,289,91	258,78	211,00	106,03	**2,606,94**	*72.3*
,, 28,	89,00	132,56	**221,56**	*6.1*	35,19	59,21	1,068,08	*29.5*	2,279,46	261,63	209,40	106,98	**2,595,84**	*71.6*

August	4,	..	..	..	92,20	138,50	**230,69**	*6.4*	35,77	58,26	1,075,68	*29.7*	2,285,47.	267,89	208,05	107,03	**2,600,55**	*71.9*
,,	11,	..	..	..	89,12	139,32	**228,44**	*6.3*	37,09	63,87	1,059,06	*29.2*	2,283,44	276,01	202,94	105,73	**2,592,11**	*71.5*
,,	18,	..	..	..	91,31	127,77	**219,07**	*6.0*	36,68	56,27	1,093,49	*30.0*	2,268,37	278,04	205,67	103,84	**2.577,89**	*70.8*
,,	25,	..	..	..	88,82	144,45	**233,27**	*6.4*	37,65	64,26	1,130,27	*30.9*	2,245,89	281,98	205,06	107,74	**2,558,68**	*69.9*
September	1,	..	..	..	88,96	133,50	**222,45**	*6.1*	35,80	71,90	1,140,82	*31.1*	2,280,29	290,37	211,93	112,35	**2,604,58**	*71.0*
,,	8,	..	..	..	92,64	140,23	**232,87**	*6.4*	36,72	68,04	1,105,98	*30.2*	2,280,78	293,24	211,80	115,60	**2,608,18**	*71.2*
,,	15,	..	..	..	89,54	123,41	**212,95**	*5.8*	37,73	68,69	1,111,82	*30.3*	2,271,59	294,95	207,80	109,79	**2,589,18**	*70.7*
,,	22,	..	..	..	86,96	134,08	**221,04**	*6.0*	38,94	73,22	1,129,00	*30.6*	2,248,47	296,61	210,92	115,50	**2,574,89**	*69.9*
,,	29,	..	..	..	87,08	136,23	**223,31**	*6.0*	38,30	69,61	1,166,25	*31.5*	2,250,65	298,86	220.23	116,94	**2,587,82**	*70.0*
October	6,	..	..	..	94,65	136,54	**231,19**	*6.3*	40,35	69,95	1,145,40	*31.0*	2,268,08	301,65	230,54	118,67	**2,617,29**	*70.9*
,,	13,	..	..	..	99,32	165,00	**264,32**	*7.2*	38,89	73,52	1,150,12	*31.2*	2,272,86	303,65	237,25	116,65	**2,626,76**	*71.3*
,,	20,	..	..	..	99,60	139,18	**238,78**	*6.4*	40,31	73,87	1,154,37	*31.1*	2,265,94	306,01	239,37	113,83	**2,619,14**	*70.6*
,,	27,	..	..	..	101,46	138,68	**240,14**	*6.5*	38,04	68,21	1,182,80	*31.8*	2,261,21	307,91	236,04	115,81	**2,613,07**	*70.3*
November	3,	..	..	..	99,06	135,62	**234,68**	*6.4*	38,91	67,79	1,146,69	*31.0*	2,285,42	310,06	242,89	117,96	**2,646,27**	*71.6*
,,	10,	..	..	..	99,34	139,68	**239,01**	*6.4*	39,49	76,57	1,117,86	*30.0*	2,282,77	307,96	239,63	120,15	**2,642,55**	*71.0*
,,	17,	..	..	..	95,42	137,94	**233,36**	*6.2*	38,14	67,83	1,177,14	*31.4*	2,271,28	308,85	239,09	121,35	**2,631,72**	*70.3*
,,	24,	..	..	..	93,55	151,90	**245,45**	*6.6*	38,80	70,85	1,166,03	*31.2*	2,266,29	306,80	244,54	116,87	**2,627,70**	*70.2*
December	1,	..	..	..	89,42	139,47	**228,89**	*6.1*	37,76	71,90	1,130,31	*30.3*	2,300,61	308,53	253,80	118,15	**2,672,57**	*71.7*
,,	8,	..	..	..	91,08	135,31	**226,39**	*6.1*	37,48	65,06	1,075,28	*28.8*	2,343.08	301.55	254,72	118,35	**2,716,15**	*72.8*
,,	15,	..	..	..	94,12	136,18	**230,30**	*6.1*	38,99	74,91	1,072,69	*28.6*	2,344,14	300,94	239,98	116,13	**2,700,26**	*71.9*
,,	22,	..	..	..	88,95	140,31	**229,27**	*6.1*	39,42	79,80	1,092,84	*29.0*	2,355,84	307,45	248,01	113,59	**2,717,44**	*72.2*
,,	29,	..	..	..	112,88	167.94	**280,82**	*7.3*	66,71	72,12	1,042,39	*27.2*	2,413,47	301,19	249,30	116,67	**2,779,44**	*72.6*
1968																		
January	5,	..	..	..	99,27	137,99	**237,25**	*6.2*	47,43	78,20	1,102,69	*28.9*	2,412,63	302,17	259,67	117,42	**2,789,72**	*73.1*
,,	12,	..	..	..	90,12	140,96	**231,08**	*6.0*	44,57	81,14	1,086,96	*28.5*	2,425,40	294,13	257,01	119,50	**2,801,91**	*73.4*
,,	19,	..	..	..	91,38	140,23	**231,60**	*6.0*	39,04	76,52	1,087,19	*28.4*	2,416,62	291,85	265,39	120,11	**2,802,12**	*73.1*
,,	26,	..	..	..	89,79	143,74	**233,53**	*6.1*	36,97	79,77	1,084,28	*28.2*	2,428,22	291,69	267,29	122,79	**2,818,29**	*73.4*
February	2,	..	..	..	89,45	139,40	**228,85**	*6.0*	36,85	70,14	1,079,94	*28.1*	2,470,56	290,68	267,96	125,23	**2,863,74**	*74.5*
,,	9,	..	..	..	91,24	135,59	**226,84**	*5.9*	36,65	60,07	1,026,52	*26.7*	2,508,25	291,91	272,47	123,53	**2,904,25**	*75.4*
,,	16,	..	..	..	93,30	133,85	**227,15**	*5.9*	37,72	53,06	1,020,24	*26.5*	2,487,18	289,91	299,45	125,46	**2,912,09**	*75.6*
,,	23,	..	..	..	91,94	126,65	**218,59**	*5.7*	39,65	66,39	1,017,37	*26.3*	2,502,43	287,02	309,99	125,95	**2,938,37**	*76.1*
March	1,	..	..	..	98,05	137,89	**235,94**	*6.1*	37,60	51,26	1,009,25	*26.2*	2,530,65	285,28	341,11	128,41	**3,000,17**	*77.8*
,,	8,	..	..	..	92,84	128,93	**221,76**	*5.8*	39,13	46,74	1,007.98	*26.3*	2,522,13	282,46	381,53	128,83	**3,032,49**	*79.0*
,,	15,	..	..	..	95,88	136,99	**232,86**	*6.0*	39,29	46,71	1,005,43	*26.1*	2,539,49	280,81	380,92	128,53	**3,048,93**	*79.1*
,,	22,	..	..	..	92,89	134,95	**227,84**	*5.9*	39,55	48,30	1,005,46	*26.0*	2,527,69	279,63	394,22	129,83	**3,051,73**	*78.8*
,,	29,	..	..	..	89,85	137,36	**227,21**	*5.8*	40,00	46,36	1,001,16	*25.5*	2,555,56	274,32	410,62	130,98	**3,097,16**	*78.9*

Note : The data on scheduled state co-operative banks are included from August 12, 1966. (*a*) Data do not include borrowings of any scheduled state co-operative bank from State Government and any reserve fund deposit required to be maintained with such bank by any co-operative society within the area of operation of such bank. (*b*) As available in the Reserve Bank records in the case of scheduled commercial banks and as reported by the banks in the case of scheduled state co-operative banks. (*c*) Includes borrowings from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. (*d*) Borrowings from State Governments relate to scheduled state co-operative banks only. (*e*) At book value ; including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts, etc. For further details reference may be made to the footnotes to Statement 30.

STATEMENT 30—SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : BUSINESS IN INDIA (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY)

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	No. of reporting banks	Demand liabilities				Time liabilities				Aggregate deposits (3+7) (*d*)	Borrowings from Reserve Bank (*e*)			Borrowings from State Bank of India and/or a notified bank†
		Deposits		Borrowings from banks (*a*)	Others (*b*)	Deposits		Borrowings from banks (*a*)	Others (*c*)		Against usance bills and/or promissory notes	Others	**Total**	
		Inter-bank	Others			Inter-bank	Others							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
As at the close of last Friday														
1950-51	93			23,62	592,55			8	288,06	**880,61**	—	12,41	**12,41**	..
1955-56	89			4,87	630,80			3,01	412,35	**1,043,15**	27,43	37,65	**65,08**	19,71
1960-61	89	55,68	**719,72**	14,01	52,11	14,29	1,026,34	11,07	22,45	**1,746,06**	45,39	49,15	**94,53**	18,52
1961-62	83	53,50	788,76	19,03	54,01	14,84	1,133,11	13,28	11,88	**1,921,87**	40,73	12,31	**53,04**	17,59
1962-63	79	56,24	867,11	22,18	57,07	20,77	1,175,14	15,76	10,51	**2,042,26**	53,30	17,99	**71,28**	22,47
1963-64	78	65,18	1,071,10	31,43	66,85	21,05	1,214,00	12,26	11,37	**2,285,10**	47,59	36,58	**84,16**	26,91
1964-65	76	75,69	1,239,35	20,40	71,78	25,39	1,343,95	16,06	14,15	**2,583,30**	52,97	100,05	**153,02**	57,85
1965-66	76	80,46	1,426,86	39,59	75,22	41,50	1,522,97	26,75	17,82	**2,949,83**	43,25	30,26	**73,52**	52,39
1966-67	75	111,28	1,648,96	16,38	91,92	33,02	1,775,77	19,59	24,41	**3,424,72**	73,18	66,54	**139,72**	62,09
1967-68	73	97,78	1,845,42	26,12	99,88	30,53	2,011,43	10,81	24,16	**3,856,84**	63,85	40,06	**103,91**	70,93
1967-68 (Weekly)														
Friday figures 1967														
April 7,	75	98,95	1,623,91	20,93	110,30	34,59	1,801,57	19,92	23,64	**3,425,48**	52,05	34,05	**86,10**	59,92
„ 14,	75	94,28	1,617,27	24,85	101,92	30,76	1,814,83	18,48	25,18	**3,432,11**	40,88	24,35	**65,23**	62,61
„ 21,	75	91,13	1,626,25	27,49	102,74	37,47	1,819,15	15,64	22,20	**3,445,40**	22,02	19,24	**41,26**	61,50
„ 28,	75	98,15	1,636,38	29,52	104,35	30,03	1,826,83	15,15	23,71	**3,463,21**	24,30	18,52	**42,82**	61,13
May 5,	75	89,75	1,612,02	27,18	104,23	29,32	1,835,43	15,94	25,04	**3,447,46**	26,55	20,22	**46,77**	62,28
„ 12,	75	89,75	1,611,19	29,98	102,85	26,99	1,843,21	15,00	23,64	**3,454,40**	27,62	35,28	**62,90**	62,88
„ 19,	75	91,74	1,612,99	35,40	102,12	29,71	1,845,71	15,65	23,65	**3,458,71**	11,04	21,45	**32,49**	64,69
„ 26,	75	94,07	1,619,83	32,29	101,68	38,01	1,852,86	15,83	22,89	**3,472,70**	7,71	5,62	**13,33**	62,21

June	2,	..	..	75	91,13	1,611,54	36,17	103,58	36,35	1,849,55	19,88	24,42	**3,461,09**	8,38	11,12	**19,50**	62,01
„	9,	..	..	75	92,67	1,601,58	35,18	94,44	40,63	1,850,24	19,32	24,18	**3,451,82**	9,85	31,63	**41,48**	65,29
„	16,	..	..	75	88,56	1,621,88	37,24	91,78	38,64	1,854,37	19,96	23,89	**3,476,26**	2,76	24,17	**26,94**	67,28
„	23,	..	..	75	92,97	1,642,92	33,04	94,43	39,23	1,858,49	22,28	23,33	**3,501,41**	82	15,63	**16,45**	65,57
„	30,	..	..	74	105,54	1,664,57	32,91	104,90	49,26	1,852,37	21,68	26,24	**3,516,95**	—	11,53	**11,53**	62,79
July	7,	..	..	74	97,04	1,649,57	34,96	101,94	49,55	1,855,67	18,16	23,38	**3,505,24**	—	3,11	**3,11**	63,89
„	14,	..	..	74	92,15	1,659,63	29,81	103,10	53,55	1,867,48	18,40	22,66	**3,527,11**	—	2,71	**2,71**	62,39
„	21,	..	..	74	89,36	1,672,06	23,92	100,33	52,05	1,871,78	20,84	22,06	**3,543,83**	—	80	**80**	60,58
„	28,	..	..	74	88,27	1,682,06	25,70	104,21	54,49	1,879,83	20,59	21,77	**3,561,88**	—	68	**68**	60,95
August	4,	..	..	74	85,52	1,671,44	25,16	106,51	54,65	1,886,09	21,47	23,65	**3,557,53**	—	1,20	**1,20**	60,71
„	11,	..	..	74	83,97	1,664,34	31,35	103,71	53,50	1,897,31	20,73	23,18	**3,561,64**	—	2,42	**2,42**	59,56
„	18,	..	..	74	84,19	1,673,86	21,12	107,84	57,52	1,907,27	20,36	22,99	**3,581,13**	—	34	**34**	60,27
„	25,	..	..	74	86,69	1,685,38	24,94	106,31	64,70	1,913,60	23,11	22,83	**3,598,98**	—	70	**70**	60,27
September	1,	..	..	74	87,79	1,692,51	28,32	116,27	62,03	1,914,29	34,23	25,11	**3,606,80**	—	7,00	**7,00**	62,47
„	8,	..	..	74	82,79	1,685,51	33,80	115,64	56,33	1,917,43	37,00	24,51	**3,602,94**	—	7,57	**7,57**	61,73
„	15,	..	..	74	85,97	1,683,02	34,50	115,25	56,74	1,919,41	36,78	24,26	**3,602,44**	—	2,23	**2,23**	60,83
„	22,	..	..	74	84,13	1,691,03	32,73	122,91	62,96	1,932,05	35,29	23,84	**3,623,08**	—	81	**81**	62,95
„	29,	..	..	74	84,56	1,700,55	32,83	125,24	65,73	1,932,59	33,13	23,50	**3,633,14**	—	3,20	**3,20**	62,72
October	6,	..	..	73	89,03	1,692,00	35,07	121,65	60,32	1,937,32	32,39	25,49	**3,629,32**	—	2,55	**2,55**	61,02
„	13,	..	..	73	86,71	1,677,97	36,67	127,97	61,20	1,941,99	34,38	25,13	**3,619,96**	—	5,13	**5,13**	62,39
„	20,	..	..	73	83,47	1,701,50	32,15	126,03	65,22	1,947,54	28,16	24,88	**3,649,05**	—	1,00	**1,00**	61,91
„	27,	..	..	73	81,61	1,699,89	30,82	129,90	66,42	1,954,65	27,88	23,56	**3,654,54**	—	6,76	**6,76**	63,66
November	3,	..	..	73	80,31	1,677,91	30,56	135,88	63,52	1,955,61	28,90	25,65	**3,633,53**	—	9,88	**9,88**	64,19
„	10,	..	..	73	81,57	1,698,98	34,28	129,59	64,73	1,957,05	28,21	24,87	**3,656,03**	—	2,23	**2,23**	62,46
„	17,	..	..	73	85,18	1,707,42	22,68	130,38	60,37	1,970,15	28,57	24,85	**3,677,57**	—	2,15	**2,15**	62,84
„	24,	..	..	73	85,63	1,713,73	20,62	133,24	64,37	1,961,22	30,16	24,41	**3,674,95**	—	2,25	**2,25**	63,69
December	1,	..	..	73	83,95	1,702,06	29,22	140,00	65,28	1,961,37	28,65	26,29	**3,663,43**	70	6,73	**7,43**	64,68
„	8,	..	..	73	82,70	1,694,37	32,40	135,06	56,32	1,969,34	24,23	25,63	**3,663,71**	95	9,72	**10,66**	64,35
„	15,	..	..	73	85,37	1,719,08	38,79	129,77	56,94	1,970,72	22,87	25,17	**3,689,80**	85	2,80	**3,65**	63,66
„	22,	..	..	73	84,48	1,728,24	41,45	114,98	61,82	1,972,29	21,72	24,34	**3,700,53**	84	2,27	**3,12**	62,58
„	29,	..	..	73	111,12	1,779,88	39,71	112,59	53,40	1,982,66	22,32	27,91	**3,762,54**	1,64	5,96	**7,60**	61,06
1968																	
January	5,	..	..	73	95,52	1,753,96	44,19	115,06	57,18	2,000,25	19,11	25,40	**3,754,21**	1,31	2,97	**4,28**	62,25
„	12,	..	..	73	91,65	1,735,53	43,90	112,57	52,02	2,017,73	15,00	24,42	**3,753,26**	1,59	2,46	**4,05**	62,57
„	19,	..	..	73	90,92	1,746,05	46,96	119,18	57,26	2,020,21	13,92	24,08	**3,766,27**	1,78	1,42	**3,20**	60,76
„	26,	..	..	73	88,02	1,751,51	51,12	112,79	55,85	2,026,01	13,23	23,40	**3,777,52**	1,85	1,43	**3,27**	62,02
February	2,	..	..	73	89,00	1,750,02	48,09	113,88	46,88	2,029,54	11,49	25,30	**3,779,56**	1,85	4,89	**6,74**	62,80
„	9,	..	..	73	88,86	1,747,42	39,89	126,18	32,92	2,038,17	11,90	24,93	**3,785,59**	4,75	16,50	**21,25**	64,30
„	16,	..	..	73	88,59	1,750,75	37,27	119,24	29,56	2,034,69	13,72	24,91	**3,785,44**	25,64	11,88	**37,52**	67,40
„	23,	..	..	73	90,06	1,757,89	40,20	108,43	38,71	2,039,50	15,43	24,79	**3,797,39**	8,31	8,95	**17,27**	65,02
March	1,	..	..	73	88,81	1,760,52	30,53	92,90	34,60	2,028,49	13,67	26,63	**3,789,01**	65,35	24,05	**89,40**	68,92
„	8,	..	..	73	87,28	1,738,76	26,44	104,85	29,92	2,031,35	13,55	26,09	**3,770,11**	96,07	25,01	**121,08**	67,14
„	15,	..	..	73	88,83	1,761,03	27,32	105,31	31,83	2,028,58	12,50	25,53	**3,789,61**	84,58	29,14	**113,73**	62,97
„	22,	..	..	73	92,29	1,784,86	24,24	103,80	35,71	2,021,28	12,72	24,65	**3,806,14**	101,99	26,16	**128,15**	66,54
„	29,	..	..	73	97,78	1,845,42	26,12	99,88	30,53	2,011,43	10,81	24,16	**3,856,84**	63,85	40,06	**103,91**	70,93

STATEMENT 30—SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS: BUSINESS IN INDIA (ANNUAL AND WEEKLY)—(*Concld.*)

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank								Bank credit					
									Advances		Bills purchased and discounted		Total (*k*)	
	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank	Total	*Percentage of (17) to (10) (f)*	Balances with other banks in current account	Money at call and short notice	Investments in Government securities (*g*)	*Percentage of (21) to (10) (f)*	Loans, cash credits and overdrafts (*k*)	Due from banks	Inland	Foreign (*i*)		*Percentage of (27) to (10) (f)*
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
As at the close of last Friday														
1950-51	34,95	58,36	**93,30**	*10·6*	..	..	..	..	533,66(*h*)		13,26(*j*)		**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*
1960-61	45,56	71,02	**116,58**	*6·7*	17,85	20,78	558,58	*32·0*	1,110,96	16,78	159,35	49,23	**1,319,54**	*75·6*
1961-62	48,86	74,59	**123,46**	*6·4*	17,77	37,55	601,39	*31·3*	1,178,38	11,69	180,69	48,53	**1,407,61**	*73·2*
1962-63	51,73	73,97	**125,71**	*6·2*	21,86	38,78	592,76	*29·0*	1,309,28	14,28	222,56	56,17	**1,588,01**	*77·8*
1963-64	58,18	89,42	**147,60**	*6·5*	23,34	36,89	639,69	*28·0*	1,520,15	17,17	231,31	65,00	**1,816,46**	*79·5*
1964-65	66,72	95,73	**162,45**	*6·3*	24,22	36,76	718,18	*27·8*	1,698,12	24,27	261,51	74,07	**2,033,70**	*78·7*
1965-66	73,25	97,55	**170,80**	*5·8*	30,11	57,51	810,69	*27·5*	1,945,78	19,77	269,65	72,71	**2,288,14**	*77·6*
1966-67	86,84	128,77	**215,62**	*6·3*	47,95	31,58	892,80	*26·1*	2,214,07	26,58	362,25	116,14	**2,692,47**	*78·6*
1967-68	88,95	132,29	**221,23**	*5·7*	38,22	41,37	967,30	*25·1*	2,490,43	17,99	410,48	130,98	**3,031,90**	*78·6*
1967-68 (Weekly) Friday figures 1967														
April 7, ..	84,97	140,65	**225,62**	*6·6*	36,32	31,42	893,24	*26·1*	2,203,88	21,01	365,39	116,19	**2,685,46**	*78·4*
„ 14, ..	87,73	120,77	**208,49**	*6·1*	35,03	30,07	894,31	*26·1*	2,204,90	20,30	355,72	110,82	**2,671,44**	*77·8*
„ 21, ..	90,05	128,57	**218,62**	*6·4*	34,86	39,53	906,33	*26·3*	2,212,72	17,78	340,94	111,53	**2,665,19**	*77·4*
„ 28, ..	89,16	121,96	**211,12**	*6·1*	35,87	39,80	930,99	*26·9*	2,216,66	17,86	340,94	112,03	**2,669,63**	*77·1*
May 5, ..	89,23	122,12	**211,36**	*6·1*	35,62	35,85	913,72	*26·5*	2,225,37	19,58	342,67	112,64	**2,680,68**	*77·8*
„ 12, ..	91,11	120,66	**211,77**	*6·1*	36,31	40,00	897,04	*26·0*	2,225,71	18,63	330,82	109,08	**2,665,61**	*77·2*
„ 19, ..	90,93	120,53	**211,46**	*6·1*	33,26	51,30	897,57	*26·0*	2,219,16	20,22	320,20	109,04	**2,648,40**	*76·6*
„ 26, ..	90,18	122,46	**212,64**	*6·1*	33,95	56,32	917,45	*26·4*	2,207,26	21,99	308,20	108,41	**2,623,87**	*75·6*
June 2, ..	86,88	126,92	**213,80**	*6·2*	32,74	55,76	909,61	*26·3*	2,257,80	19,61	286,56	109,17	**2,653,53**	*76·7*
„ 9, ..	86,30	120,22	**206,51**	*6·0*	32,98	52,44	910,42	*26·4*	2,268,04	17,55	261,46	110,31	**2,639,81**	*76·5*
„ 16, ..	89,67	121,16	**210,83**	*6·1*	33,18	58,60	912,96	*26·3*	2,273,25	20,38	252,70	109,62	**2,635,57**	*75·8*
„ 23, ..	93,75	136,38	**230,14**	*6.6*	33,57	56,29	922,49	*26·4*	2,260,32	20,00	246,95	110,27	**2,617,53**	*74·8*
„ 30, ..	115,45	143,33	**258,78**	*7·4*	43,18	57,70	922,56	*26·2*	2,304,72	17,17	222,07	104,28	**2,631,07**	*74·8*
July 7, ..	89,88	132,79	**222,67**	*6·4*	35,11	59,32	941,97	*26·9*	2,286,21	16,84	235,05	104,96	**2,626,22**	*74·9*
„ 14, ..	92,45	140,45	**232,89**	*6·6*	34,31	57,26	963,48	*27·3*	2,260,49	16,52	214,44	106,31	**2,581,24**	*73·2*
„ 21, ..	88,67	126,44	**215,11**	*6·1*	35,10	54,34	1,006,62	*28·4*	2,240,72	19,10	210,83	106,03	**2,557,58**	*72·2*
„ 28, ..	88,12	127,80	**215,91**	*6·1*	33,46	53,48	1,036,94	*29·1*	2,230,91	20,61	209,19	106,98	**2,547,08**	*71·5*

August	4,	..	91,14	133,63	**224,78**	*6·3*	34,04	53,84	1,044,54	*29·4*	2,235,85	23,39	207,88	107,03	**2,550,75**	*71·7*
„	11,	..	88,28	134,97	**223,25**	*6·3*	36,08	59,30	1,027,95	*28·9*	2,233,75	23,30	202,77	105,73	**2,542,24**	*71·4*
„	18,	..	90,28	123,38	**213,66**	*6·0*	35,55	52,00	1,062,41	*29·7*	2,219,87	23,45	205,56	103,84	**2,529,27**	*70·6*
„	25,	..	87,90	139,92	**227,82**	*6·3*	35,91	60,03	1,099,18	*30·5*	2,197,68	25,89	204,92	107,74	**2,510,34**	*69·8*
September	1,	..	88,03	128,66	**216,69**	*6·0*	34,33	68,32	1,108,01	*30·7*	2,232,14	30,66	211,80	112,35	**2,556,30**	*70·9*
„	8,	..	91,65	135,36	**227,01**	*6·3*	34,75	62,51	1,073,21	*29·8*	2,232,83	31,95	211,71	115,60	**2,560,14**	*71·1*
„	15,	..	88,73	118,74	**207,46**	*5·8*	35,66	64,72	1,078,32	*29·9*	2,224,39	31,98	207,70	109,79	**2,541,88**	*70·6*
„	22,	..	86,04	129,31	**215,35**	*5·9*	37,20	68,99	1,095,48	*30·2*	2,200,78	31,73	210,84	115,50	**2,527,13**	*69·8*
„	29,	..	86,16	131,52	**217,68**	*6·0*	36,61	65,61	1,132,69	*31·2*	2,204,23	30,79	220,14	116,94	**2,541,31**	*70·0*
October	6,	..	93,66	131,75	**225,41**	*6·2*	38,83	66,00	1,111,64	*30·6*	2,221,78	31,54	230,44	118,67	**2,570,90**	*70·8*
„	13,	..	98,35	160,71	**259,06**	*7·2*	37,49	69,14	1,116,57	*30·8*	2,227,02	31,51	237,17	116,65	**2,580,84**	*71·3*
„	20,	..	98,66	134,55	**233,22**	*6·4*	38,53	70,19	1,120,81	*30·7*	2,221,41	29,53	239,25	113,83	**2,574,49**	*70·6*
„	27,	..	100,54	134,16	**234,69**	*6·4*	36,81	64,12	1,149,23	*31·4*	2,216,07	29,66	235,94	115,81	**2,567,82**	*70·3*
November	3,	..	98,11	131,51	**229,62**	*6·3*	36,97	62,86	1,113,08	*30·6*	2,239,70	30,36	242,75	117,96	**2,600,40**	*71·6*
„	10,	..	98,36	135,27	**233,63**	*6·4*	37,92	71,86	1,084,20	*29·7*	2,236,59	26,24	239,48	120,15	**2,596,22**	*71·0*
„	17,	..	94,51	133,09	**227,59**	*6·2*	36,42	63,74	1,143,50	*31·1*	2,224,75	25,39	238,96	121,35	**2,585,06**	*70·3*
„	24,	..	92,78	147,32	**240,10**	*6·5*	37,18	66,49	1,132,36	*30·8*	2,219,86	24,00	244,43	116,87	**2,581,16**	*70·2*
December	1,	..	88,62	134,68	**223,30**	*6·1*	35,94	67,95	1,096,60	*29·9*	2,252,61	24,43	253,71	118,15	**2,624,47**	*71·6*
„	8,	..	90,32	130,80	**221,12**	*6·0*	35,83	60,14	1,041,57	*28·4*	2,292,38	20,53	254,60	118,35	**2,665,33**	*72·8*
„	15,	..	93,24	131,59	**224,83**	*6·1*	37,15	69,64	1,038,98	*28·2*	2,292,67	20,14	239,87	116,13	**2,648,67**	*71·8*
„	22,	..	88,14	135,42	**223,57**	*6·0*	37,31	74,61	1,059,01	*28·6*	2,303,51	27,83	247,88	113,59	**2,664,98**	*72·0*
„	29,	..	112,14	161,49	**273,63**	*7·3*	63,87	65,24	1,008,58	*26·8*	2,359,49	18,81	249,04	116,67	**2,725,20**	*72·4*
1968																
January	5,	..	98,30	132,77	**231,07**	*6·2*	45,77	72,21	1,068,88	*28·5*	2,357,54	19,14	259,42	117,42	**2,734,38**	*72·8*
„	12,	..	89,27	135,83	**225,10**	*6·0*	42,83	74,71	1,053,14	*28·1*	2,366,31	17,10	256,80	119,50	**2,742,60**	*73·1*
„	19,	..	90,54	135,50	**226,05**	*6·0*	37,74	70,34	1,053,39	*28·0*	2,355,62	15,82	265,25	120,11	**2,740,98**	*72·8*
„	26,	..	88,89	139,39	**228,28**	*6·0*	35,33	75,08	1,050,45	*27·8*	2,365,34	16,43	267,10	122,74	**2,755,18**	*72·9*
February	2,	..	88,59	134,85	**223,44**	*5·9*	34,84	66,37	1,046,10	*27·7*	2,408,28	18,06	267,76	125,19	**2,801,24**	*74·1*
„	9,	..	90,34	131,04	**221,38**	*5·8*	34,66	55,98	992,69	*26·2*	2,445,30	19,11	272,28	123,50	**2,841,09**	*75·0*
„	16,	..	92,51	129,24	**221,75**	*5·9*	35,95	47,47	986,41	*26·1*	2,421,87	19,45	299,22	125,46	**2,846,55**	*75·2*
„	23,	..	91,18	121,95	**213,13**	*5·6*	37,93	59,51	983,55	*25·9*	2,438,31	18,11	309,77	125,95	**2,874,03**	*75·7*
March	1,	..	97,15	132,88	**230,03**	*6·1*	35,76	44,86	975,42	*25·7*	2,466,32	17,71	340,92	128,40	**2,935,64**	*77·5*
„	8,	..	91,95	124,09	**216,04**	*5·7*	37,24	41,27	974,14	*25·8*	2,457,23	18,48	381,34	128,81	**2,967,38**	*78·7*
„	15,	..	94,95	132,18	**227,13**	*6·0*	37,51	40,91	971,60	*25·6*	2,473,88	16,89	380,74	128,53	**2,983,14**	*78·7*
„	22,	..	92,14	130,32	**222,46**	*5·8*	37,94	42,55	971,63	*25·5*	2,462,52	19,42	394,05	129,83	**2,986,40**	*78·5*
„	29,	..	88,95	132,29	**221,23**	*5·7*	38,22	41,37	967,30	*25·1*	2,490,43	17,99	410,48	130,98	**3,031,90**	*78·6*

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. The figures of assets and liabilities include changes consequent on the following transfers of P.L. 480 deposits with the State Bank of India to the Reserve Bank of India: (*i*) Rs. 12 crores each month from July 1960 to June 1961, (*ii*) Rs. 10 crores each month from November 1962 to March 1963, (*iii*) Rs. 6 crores each month from November 1963 to March 1964, (*iv*) Rs. 8 crores each month from November 1964 to March 1965 and (*v*) Rs. 5 crores in November 1965 and Rs. 4 crores each month from December 1965 to March 1966.

(*a*) Including borrowings from State Bank upto April 10, 1952. (*b*) Figures above the line include demand deposits. (*c*) Figures above the line include time deposits. (*d*) Figures above the line relate to aggregate liabilities. (*e*) As available in the Reserve Bank records. (*f*) Ratios above the line relate to aggregate liabilities. (*g*) At book value; including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts. (*h*) Includes inland bills purchased and money at call and short notice. (*i*) Called for from May 14, 1954. (*j*) Relates to inland bills discounted only. (*k*) Figures above the line include due from banks also.

† Includes borrowings from the Industrial Development Bank of India from January 2, 1965 and borrowings from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation from April 1, 1966.

STATEMENT 31—CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS[1]

Nature of Security	Outstandings as on					
	March 1967	April 1967	May 1967	June 1967	July 1967	August 1967
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Seasonal Advances	**486,68**	**480,82**	**460,65**	**458,39**	**404,43**	**345,46**
1. Paddy and Rice	23,75	19,56	21,63	24,11	18,61	14,28
2. Wheat	8,11	5,46	5,79	15,70	14,80	12,04
3. Other Foodgrains	18,92	24,34	21,21	23,74	17,24	13,69
4. Sugar and gur	103,94	101,70	93,18	81,82	68,21	54,41
5. Groundnuts	23,30	19,76	17,83	14,45	8,97	4,86
6. Cotton and Kapas	152,55	145,70	138,23	133,09	125,03	110,59
7. Raw Jute	40,62	39,50	35,16	32,48	27,09	24,69
8. Tea	41,48	42,55	43,06	48,12	51,85	53,01
9. Others	74,01	82,25	84,56	84,88	72,63	57,89
Non-Seasonal Advances	**1,847,39**	**1,848,60**	**1,830,75**	**1,845,76**	**1,816,51**	**1,829,35**
Manufactures and Minerals						
10. Cotton Textiles	193,12	186,31	175,07	172,77	172,40	181,58
11. Jute Textiles	52,07	50,62	47,48	45,26	45,89	45,58
12. Iron & Steel and Engineering products	415,88	418,06	424,42	439,07	436,10	441,21
13. Others	394,70	403,30	408,67	411,49	403,87	408,69
Others						
14. Shares of Joint Stock Companies	89,83	87,86	84,48	84,63	80,76	79,63
15. Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	32,27	33,04	31,66	31,63	31,41	30,25
16. Government and other Trustee Securities	22,18	21,82	21,29	21,37	20,06	21,10
17. Gold and Silver Bullion and Ornaments	24,64	24,00	22,05	22,85	23,43	24,14
18. Assets of Industrial Concerns	182,56	184,82	188,97	185,65	181,03	180,00
19. Others	440,14	438,77	426,66	431,04	421,56	417,17
Total Secured Advances	**2,334,07**	**2,329,42**	**2,291,40**	**2,304,15**	**2,220,94**	**2,174,81**
Total Unsecured Advances	**357,26**	**337,40**	**337,27**	**329,66**	**324,73**	**339,01**

Note : 1. The data for this statement are obtained directly from the offices of scheduled commercial banks in India. 2. The data are exclusive of 'Due from banks'.

ADVANCES ACCORDING TO SECURITY

(In lakhs of rupees)

the last Friday of								*Slack Season Variations*		*Busy Season Variations*	
Septem-ber 1967	October 1967	Novem-ber 1967	Decem-ber 1967	January 1968	February 1968	March 1968	April 1968	*1966*	*1967*	*1966-67*	*1967-68*
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
300,45	**279,11**	**286,93**	**362,63**	**426,44**	**500,00**	**606,00**	**662,64**	*—203,92*	*—201,71*	*+ 170,95*	*+ 383,53*
8,39	7,24	10,27	16,59	18,55	21,49	62,45	70,15	*— 30,55*	*— 12,32*	*+ 14*	*+ 62,91*
12,08	13,07	15,54	24,72	33,17	49,55	20,93	25,53	*+ 3,03*	*+ 7,61*	*— 6,51*	*+ 12,46*
16,88	19,62	15,51	14,77	16,18	12,90	37,15	49,29	*— 5,10*	*— 4,72*	*+ 9,76*	*+ 29,67*
41,64	28,80	27,97	59,77	92,90	126,93	154,69	156,28	*— 64,88*	*— 72,90*	*+ 31,06*	*+ 127,48*
2,75	2,22	4,66	9,66	13,16	13,65	11,41	10,37	*— 12,99*	*— 17,54*	*+ 18,13*	*+ 8,15*
90,55	80,65	80,57	95,21	105,78	124,76	149,47	163,92	*— 70,46*	*— 65,05*	*+ 78,00*	*+ 83,27*
22,52	25,67	30,01	34,39	36,29	40,40	44,28	44,90	*— 5,61*	*— 13,83*	*+ 16,02*	*+ 19,23*
58,34	57,88	55,83	56,58	56,39	52,53	53,40	55,99	*+ 8,37*	*+ 15,33*	*— 13,44*	*— 1,89*
47,30	43,96	46,57	50,94	54,02	57,79	72,22	86,21	*— 25,73*	*— 38,29*	*+ 37,79*	*+ 42,25*
1,898,00	**1,926,72**	**1,929,10**	**1,994,55**	**1,969,47**	**1,988,52**	**2,055,02**	**2,039,31**	*+ 89,94*	*+ 78,12*	*+ 260,41*	*+ 112,59*
193,45	201,06	198,23	211,88	207,62	215,44	223,29	223,58	*+ 9,17*	*+ 14,75*	*+ 6,46*	*+ 22,52*
50,85	53,88	53,84	56,24	53,28	52,24	51,91	50,17	*+ 8,39*	*+ 3,26*	*— 65*	*— 3,71*
465,40	465,65	483,72	493,56	489,13	484,85	483,94	471,46	*+ 54,23*	*+ 47,59*	*+ 44,62*	*+ 5,81*
415,19	428,97	424,70	443,21	439,43	440,44	474,61	465,85	*+ 26,09*	*+ 25,67*	*+ 78,58*	*+ 36,88*
79,79	80,15	80,62	82,64	78,86	78,98	81,39	82,22	*— 8,89*	*— 7,71*	*+ 7,42*	*+ 2,07*
30,73	30,91	31,54	32,25	29,96	29,85	30,02	28,67	*+ 10*	*— 2,13*	*+ 4,47*	*— 2,24*
26,66	24,89	22,63	23,10	21,92	22,65	23.73	22,21	*+ 4,66*	*+ 3,07*	*— 5,06*	*— 2,68*
25,23	26,35	26,31	27,90	27,96	28,18	28,42	27,59	*+ 3,22*	*+ 2,35*	*+ 1,05*	*+ 1,24*
185,70	185,30	183,85	184,33	181,89	181,84	181,82	185,59	*— 3,61*	*+ 48*	*+ 23,10*	*+ 29*
425,00	429,56	423,66	439,44	439,42	454,05	475,89	481,97	*— 3,42*	*— 9,21*	*+ 100,42*	*+ 52,41*
2,198,45	**2,205,83**	**2,216,03**	**2,357,18**	**2,395,91**	**2,488,52**	**2,661,02**	**2,701,95**	*—113,98*	*—123,59*	*+ 431,36*	*+ 496,12*
348,15	**365,19**	**364,33**	**361,90**	**363,60**	**386,44**	**368,68**	**368,34**	*+ 27,08*	*+ 27,79*	*— 7,86*	*+ 3,15*

STATEMENT 32—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	8,09	239,79
1955-56	3,107	663,35	144	27,32	37	3,60	78	8,82	1,123	255,94
1960-61	4,567	1,045,89	244	47,07	57	6,44	126	18,84	1,615	376,22
1961-62	4,996	1,133,90	279	55,84	59	6,74	139	22,33	1,718	412,55
1962-63	5,259	1,249,11	283	57,51	60	7,27	152	25,06	1,769	441,27
1963-64	5,566	1,400,71	305	63,53	68	8,93	170	29,31	1,831	498,51
1964-65	5,914	1,536,35	330	74,02	77	10,30	181	33,92	1,923	542,53
1965-66	6,327	1,746,38	331	76,77	76	10,06	195	40,68	2,029	624,48
1966-67	6,970	1,973,76	328	91,36	86	12,27	214	50,46	2,321	728,32
1967-68	7,226	2,073,67	331	96,63	88	13,93	233	52,89	2,355	751,43
March 1967 ..	7,666	2,444,00	367	105,06	88	13,58	232	72,41	2,423	869,14
April ,, ..	6,850	2,046,05	332	89,05	78	12,68	219	60,42	2,086	735,23
May ,, ..	7,486	2,074,37	345	91,60	96	14,60	231	48,95	2,426	766,43
June ,, ..	6,828	1,936,82	357	93,49	86	13,12	210	47,97	2,180	696,64
July ,, ..	7,456	2,020,58	390	103,29	87	12,92	238	47,22	2,387	730,53
August ,, ..	7,103	1,894,07	279	78,74	84	12,31	235	51,60	2,271	677,31
September ,, ..	7,334	2,086,86	329	92,00	79	11,58	236	55,36	2,403	776,05
October ,, ..	6,880	1,916,70	231	67,86	84	13,04	232	47,99	2,436	724,45
November ,, ..	6,770	1,949,22	300	97,06	97	15,56	235	52,03	2,304	735,31
December ,, ..	7,293	2,164,04	330	110,89	98	15,86	230	48,24	2,405	753,10
January 1968 ..	7,696	2,255,16	394	122,18	102	16,20	243	54,98	2,505	801,81
February ,, ..	7,219	2,105,57	334	95,96	92	14,20	232	51,42	2,425	784,11
March ,, ..	7,802	2,434,60	355	117,44	75	15,04	256	68,50	2,427	836,22

Period	Jabalpur		Kanpur*		Lucknow		Madras*		Madurai	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1950-51			53	11,35	23	2,24	264	36,01	10	1,38
1955-56			76	12,44	32	2,54	351	35,55	16	1,75
1960-61			93	18,32	41	4,19	410	55,45	26	3,77
1961-62	9@	1,45@	100	19,31	43	4,58	438	59,37	31	4,92
1962-63	9	2,23	106	20,75	44	4,89	447	64,69	31	5,16
1963-64	12	2,75	109	23,28	45	5,09	483	73,38	35	5,91
1964-65	13	2,87	112	23,51	52	5,97	498	83,55	36	5,74
1965-66	15	3,30	119	26,35	53	7,40	510	102,09	41	6,47
1966-67	16	3,92	122	30,31	58	8,27	561	120,84	43	7,23
1967-68	16	3,70	130	33,81	62	9,25	591	128,36	49	8,61
March 1967	17	3,83	126	33,13	64	11,25	662	142,47	49	8,49
April ,, ...	14	3,48	128	33,82	65	11,34	575	127,46	45	7,53
May ,, ...	16	4,68	145	37,39	78	8,86	606	127,35	50	8,62
June ,, ...	14	3,25	121	29,90	62	8,22	549	122,63	44	8,19
July ,, ...	16	4,68	124	32,43	73	9,16	604	129,87	49	9,05
August ,, ...	17	3,10	123	30,49	58	7,85	589	125,43	48	7,64
September ,, ...	17	3,27	118	30,96	54	9,26	594	137,21	48	8,75
October ,, ...	16	3,62	118	29,69	48	8,17	563	129,56	48	8,72
November ,, ...	17	3,33	126	32,82	56	8,41	560	130,74	49	8,82
December ,, ...	17	3,35	132	37,25	60	8,23	560	125,70	60	9,08
January 1968	18	4,42	144	36,82	64	11,01	580	126,62	51	8,82
February ,, ...	15	3,07	146	39,42	55	8,89	602	123,83	49	8,52
March ,, ...	19	4,13	140	34,72	70	11,64	716	133,89	52	9,55

Note : Annual figures are averages of months.
* Managed by the Reserve Bank of India. @ Average of nine months.

(ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(Number in thousands ; Amount in lakhs of rupees)

CALCUTTA*		COCHIN		COIMBATORE		DELHI		HYDERABAD		JAIPUR	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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
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
918	388,75	26	7,49	44	8,97	353	42,20	71	13,31	26	4,32
906	417,76	29	8,88	52	10,44	368	45,07	85	17,02	28	4,86
944	449,91	31	9,43	52	11,15	371	45,81	100	20,51	32	5,47
1,018	487,93	32	13,29	59	12,25	381	53,27	96	20,27	39	6,60
1,071	489,27	33	15,26	62	13,33	408	61,65	109	22,36	42	7,53
1,057	491,13	35	15,52	73	13,27	419	66,17	119	25,26	46	8,86
1,177	608,06	31	14,30	75	15,82	440	69,21	127	28,42	43	8,82
1,099	488,47	28	12,68	65	13,20	411	64,81	112	23,19	44	8,58
1,161	503,40	35	15,25	65	3,14	463	68,55	117	27,32	43	9,06
1,102	474,33	33	13,79	65	14,36	423	60,51	99	20,53	41	7,82
1,162	496,36	47	17,89	75	15,42	446	62,51	112	23,38	44	8,32
1,127	447,32	40	17,39	59	12,10	392	57,84	136	28,29	41	7,30
1,218	518,66	32	14,30	65	13,16	388	59,38	114	22,68	44	8,23
905	440,22	33	14,83	83	14,20	371	61,76	104	22,21	45	8,25
830	407,64	34	15,64	77	15,19	400	65,48	141	30,80	44	8,69
1,013	545,37	32	16,62	76	14,65	401	66,95	115	22,94	48	10,02
1,015	506,93	35	17,32	81	14,73	462	71,80	142	28,66	50	10,37
966	469,72	33	15,54	73	13,79	402	80,90	121	26,27	46	8,67
1,080	595,14	34	14,95	88	15,29	468	73,49	120	26,78	56	11,06

MANGALORE		NAGPUR*		NEW DELHI*		POONA		SIMLA		SURAT		OTHER CENTRES	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
6	88	21	2,34	56	4,10	29	1,91	7	45			67	7,42
10	1,05	30	4,05	106	10,93	39	2,66	5	27			112	11,58
18	2,54	37	6,21	223	49,53	65	5,48	5	54	43	5,05	302	37,38
18	2,66	41	6,09	235	52,13	73	6,55	5	60	45	6,08	395	51,85
20	2,88	44	7,07	254	63,02	83	7,90	6	69	49	7,29	464	66,38
21	3,42	50	8,88	280	75,45	89	9,35	6	76	55	8,51	538	79,64
23	3,89	53	9,79	307	82,59	99	11,10	6	93	59	9,46	616	93,92
24	4,22	64	12,05	351	96,18	100	12,39	6	90	64	11,94	722	117,49
26	5,01	68	12,81	402	117,17	112	15,37	7	96	71	13,67	812	146,40
26	5,00	71	13,37	410	131,48	114	16,73	7	108	77	15,97	916	171,24
32	6,12	80	16,36	467	192,38	126	18,48	6	97	85	16,22	947	189,51
28	5,03	73	14,80	406	136,58	114	18,76	7	1,47	66	13,22	857	164,24
28	5,48	68	12,84	417	113,47	104	15,32	7	1,09	79	16,39	907	174,59
25	6,01	63	13,93	370	118,87	109	16,00	6	1,01	70	14,96	800	151,29
21	3,98	71	13,25	409	112,57	123	16,24	7	86	75	16,01	896	154,65
25	4,66	69	11,51	412	130,30	115	14,27	7	1,04	75	15,00	900	152,58
24	4,71	76	12,27	426	122,72	103	14,50	7	90	71	15,17	888	155,73
26	4,67	71	11,86	396	114,12	92	13,66	7	1,06	82	16,08	887	160,67
26	4,40	67	13,09	305	92,54	98	16,92	8	1,49	71	17,03	928	176,24
27	4,66	72	13,91	412	135,40	111	17,10	7	1,19	79	16,77	1,009	186,75
30	5,78	77	14,53	470	167,30	134	20,14	7	96	93	18,18	999	195,61
29	5,75	75	14,03	418	132,45	125	17,36	5	84	73	15,90	904	174,92
30	4,85	76	14,38	482	201,39	137	20,52	7	1,00	91	16,97	1,023	207,64

STATEMENT 33—NON-SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : LIABILITIES AND ASSETS IN INDIA

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Last Friday	No. of functioning banks (a)	LIABILITIES													
		Total (b)	Capital and Reserves			Aggregate deposits (9+12)	Deposits						Due to other banks	Other liabilities
			Total	Paid-up capital (c)	Reserves		Demand			Time				
							Total	Inter-bank	Others	Total	Inter-bank	Others		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1955-56	378	**84,56**	**12,15**	7,82	4,33	**66,81**	**24,90**	42	24,48	**42,71**	38	42,33	2,29	2,51
1960-61	256	**54,16**	**6,95**	4,33	2,62	**42,73**	**11,58**	15	11,43	**31,76**	46	31,30	1,37	2,50
1961-62	212	**48,44**	**5,96**	3,60	2,36	**37,61**	**10,23**	19	10,04	**27,91**	34	27,57	1,49	2,85
1962-63	211	**47,47**	**6,08**	3,59	2,49	**37,31**	**10,82**	29	10,53	**27,26**	48	26,78	82	2,49
1963-64	183	**40,81**	**5,55**	3,12	2,43	**30,45**	**9,68**	19	9,49	**21,38**	42	20,96	1,95	2,25
1964-65	103	**34,73**	**4,36**	2,39	1,97	**26,93**	**9,38**	18	9,20	**17,91**	18	17,73	1,19	1,89
1965-66	33	**28,09**	**1,95**	1,05	90	**23,82**	**8,30**	17	8,13	**15,79**	10	15,69	43	1,62
1966-67	24	**27,57**	**1,86**	98	88	**23,75**	**9,14**	14	9,00	**14,85**	10	14,75	23	1,49
1967-68	19	**29,17**	**1,74**	89	85	**25,73**	**10,60**	11	10,49	**15,28**	4	15,24	29	1,26
December 1966	27	**28,01**	**1,85**	95	90	**24,17**	**9,52**	13	9,39	**14,88**	10	14,78	43	1,33
January 1967	24	**27,77**	**1,88**	97	91	**23,66**	**9,66**	54	9,12	**14,63**	9	14,54	29	1,31
February ,, ...	24	**27,48**	**1,89**	98	91	**23,91**	**9,44**	13	9,31	**14,69**	9	14,60	22	1,24
March ,, ...	24	**27,57**	**1,86**	98	88	**23,75**	**9,14**	14	9,00	**14,85**	10	14,75	23	1,49
April ,, ...	24	**27,93**	**1,85**	98	87	**24,21**	**9,30**	12	9,18	**15,16**	13	15,03	30	1,32
May ,, ...	24	**27,67**	**1,85**	97	88	**23,85**	**8,72**	9	8,63	**15,35**	13	15,22	41	1,34
June ,, ...	24	**28,87**	**1,95**	98	97	**24,52**	**9,22**	16	9,06	**15,56**	10	15,46	83	1,31
July ,, ...	24	**28,36**	**1,95**	98	97	**24,78**	**9,26**	20	9,06	**15,79**	7	15,72	12	1,24
August ,, ...	24	**29,18**	**1,95**	98	97	**25,53**	**9,86**	11	9,75	**15,86**	8	15,78	31	1,20
September ,, ...	24	**30,01**	**2,40**	1,18	1,22	**25,39**	**9,66**	31	9,35	**16,14**	10	16,04	47	1,34
October ,, ...	24	**31,16**	**1,96**	99	97	**26,89**	**11,02**	12	10,90	**16,11**	12	15,99	64	1,43
November ,, ...	24	**30,97**	**1,97**	99	98	**26,73**	**10,72**	15	10,57	**16,24**	8	16,16	63	1,41
December ,, ...	22	**29,82**	**1,90**	96	94	**25,58**	**9,94**	18	9,76	**15,88**	6	15,82	72	1,38
January 1968	20	**25,77**	**1,68**	86	82	**22,20**	**9,04**	14	8,90	**13,33**	3	13,30	55	1,17
February ,, ...	19	**28,61**	**1,74**	88	86	**24,76**	**9,85**	14	9,71	**15,09**	4	15,05	69	1,24
March ,, ...	19	**29,17**	**1,74**	89	85	**25,73**	**10,60**	11	10,49	**15,28**	4	15,24	29	1,26

STATEMENT 33—NON-SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : LIABILITIES AND ASSETS IN INDIA—(*Concld.*)

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Last Friday	ASSETS																	
	Total (*b*)	Cash in hand and Balances with Reserve Bank			Balances with Agent of Reserve Bank and other banks in current account	Money at call and short notice	Bank Credit			Due from banks	Investments				Other assets	*16*	*21*	*25*
		Total	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank			Total	Advances	Bills purchased and discounted		Total	Central Government (*d*)	State Governments	Others		*As percentage of aggregate deposits*		
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1955-56	**84,40**	**4,67**	4,66	1	2,37	76	**41,71**	38,54	3,17	6	**30,32**	16,65	7,97	5,70	4,51	*7.0*	*62.4*	*45.4*
1960-61	**53,99**	**3,22**	3,21	1	2,55	55	**29,11**	27,82	1,29	2	**14,80**	4,63	6,14	4,03	3,74	*7.5*	*68.1*	*34.6*
1961-62	**48,36**	**2,96**	2,95	1	2,46	1,18	**25,38**	24,40	98	3	**12,73**	3,53	6,06	3,14	3,62	*7.9*	*67.5*	*33.8*
1962-63	**47,37**	**2,52**	2,51	1	3,65	1,80	**20,88**	19,70	1,18	1	**14,95**	3,41	6,44	5,10	3,56	*6.8*	*56.0*	*40.1*
1963-64	**40,68**	**2,10**	2,08	2	2,11	1,59	**20,20**	19,18	1,02	3	**11,38**	3,17	4,61	3,60	3,27	*6.9*	*66.3*	*37.4*
1964-65	**34,62**	**1,78**	1,75	3	1,71	1,39	**17,48**	16,51	97	—	**9,42**	2,50	4,02	2,90	2,84	*6.6*	*64.9*	*35.0*
1965-66	**28,01**	**1,63**	1,62	1	2,07	36	**14,14**	13,28	86	—	**7,76**	1,88	3,73	2,15	2,05	*6.8*	*59.4*	*32.6*
1966-67	**27,46**	**2,04**	2,04	—	2,14	61	**14,05**	13,26	79	—	**6,73**	1,68	3,39	1,66	1,89	*8.6*	*59.2*	*28.3*
1967-68	**29,12**	**1,57**	1,56	1	2,12	86	**12,33**	11,52	81	—	**6,84**	85	4,49	1,50	5,40	*6.1*	*47.9*	*26.6*
December 1966 ..	**27,92**	**2,10**	2,09	1	2,47	25	**13,45**	12,90	55	—	**6,50**	1,70	3,31	1,49	3,15	*8.7*	*55·6*	*26.9*
January 1967 ..	**27,66**	**1,78**	1,76	2	2,53	1,33	**12,53**	11,75	78	—	**6,62**	1,68	3,33	1,61	2,87	*7.5*	*53.0*	*28.0*
February ,, ..	**27,37**	**1,61**	1,59	2	1,78	1,86	**12,63**	11,93	70	—	**6,66**	1,67	3,37	1,62	2,83	*6.7*	*52.8*	*27.9*
March ,, ..	**27,46**	**2,04**	2,04	—	2,14	61	**14,05**	13,26	79	—	**6,73**	1,68	3,39	1,66	1,89	*8.6*	*59.2*	*28.3*
April ,, ..	**27,85**	**1,83**	1,82	1	2,26	1,86	**13,12**	12,25	87	—	**6,94**	1,67	3,46	1,81	1,84	*7.6*	*54.2*	*28.7*
May ,, ..	**27,59**	**1,60**	1,59	1	1,45	1,11	**13,86**	13,04	82	—	**7,20**	1,67	3,50	2,03	2,37	*6.7*	*58.1*	*30.2*
June ,, ..	**28,76**	**1,92**	1,91	1	1,47	65	**15,14**	14,51	63	—	**7,47**	1,63	3,77	2,07	2,11	*7.8*	*61.7*	*30.5*
July ,, ..	**28,26**	**1,72**	1,71	1	1,98	1,58	**12,85**	12,26	59	—	**7,73**	1,68	3,82	2,23	2,40	*6.9*	*51.9*	*31.2*
August ,, ..	**29,10**	**1,50**	1,49	1	1,83	2,82	**12,21**	11,67	54	—	**7,98**	1,70	3,82	2,46	2,76	*5.9*	*47.8*	*31.3*
September ,, ..	**29,90**	**1,73**	1,72	1	1,78	1,69	**12,97**	12,19	78	—	**8,33**	1,17	4,30	2,86	3,40	*6.8*	*51.1*	*32.8*
October ,, ..	**31,03**	**1,43**	1,43	—	2,16	3,49	**13,25**	12,40	85	—	**7,92**	1,17	4,57	2,18	2,78	*5.3*	*49.3*	*29.5*
November ,, ..	**30,90**	**1,45**	1,43	2	2,36	2,81	**13,32**	12,50	82	—	**7,53**	1,17	4,63	1,73	3,43	*5.4*	*49.8*	*28.2*
December ,, ..	**29,75**	**1,60**	1,58	2	2,12	1,63	**12,81**	12,12	69	—	**7,38**	1,16	4,66	1,56	4,21	*6.3*	*50.1*	*28.9*
January 1968 ..	**25,71**	**1,06**	1,06	—	1,87	1,61	**10,84**	10,09	75	—	**6,27**	1,03	3,89	1,35	4,06	*4.8*	*48.8*	*28.2*
February ,, ..	**28,57**	**1,36**	1,35	1	1,82	1,62	**12,37**	11,60	77	—	**7,20**	1,05	4,67	1,48	4,20	*5.5*	*50.0*	*29.1*
March ,, ..	**29,12**	**1,57**	1,56	1	2,12	86	**12,33**	11,52	81	—	**6,84**	85	4,49	1,50	5,40	*6.1*	*47.9*	*26.6*

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

(*a*) Relate to reporting banks upto October 1965. (*b*) As the data relate only to areas to which the Banking Regulation Act extended, the total liabilities do not agree with the total assets. (*c*) Excluding banks incorporated outside Indian Union. (*d*) Including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts.

STATEMENT 34—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											Borrowings from Reserve Bank	Borrowings from State Bank and/or a notified bank and State Governments (*d*)		
		Aggregate deposits (*a*) (5+10)	DEMAND					TIME								
			Total	Deposits		Borrowings from banks	Others (*b*)	Total	Deposits		Borrowings from banks	Others (*c*)		Total	Demand	Time
				Inter-bank	Others				Inter-bank	Others						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
As at the close of Last Friday																
1950-51 ..	7	**17,77**	**9,81**			1,04	8,77	**10,11**			1,11	9,00	3,42(*h*)			
1955-56 ..	17	**28,49**	**12,30**			37	11,93	**16,56**			—	16,56	13,20	**16**	16	—
1960-61 ..	20	**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	**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
1962-63 ..	19	**42,65**	**30,34**	10,62	18,66	—	1,05	**41,01**	15,01	23,99	—	2,01	134,18	**5,46**	3,81	1,65
1963-64 ..	18	**49,97**	**34,06**	10,43	22,31	—	1,32	**50,17**	18,86	27,67	—	3,64	133,51	**5,57**	5,25	32
1964-65 ..	18	**58,44**	**40,98**	15,81	23,60	—	1,57	**56,73**	19,19	34,84	—	2,70	149,81	**21,59**	9,60	11,99
1965-66 ..	18	**62,28**	**43,40**	15,10	25,82	—	2,48	**66,39**	28,60	36,46	—	1,33	166,78	**19,15**	4,67	14,48
1966-67 ..	19	**77,85**	**53,68**	15,14	32,33	64	5,57	**77,52**	28,25	45,52	1,51	2,23	169,31	**40,45**	18,75	21,70
1967-68 ..	20	**82,95**	**63,19**	20,69	38,03	—	4,47	**83,40**	36,39	44,92	—	2,09	197,60	**30,02**	8,62	21,40
1967-68 (Weekly) Friday Figures 1967																
April 7, ..	19	**78,46**	**52,67**	15,00	31,71	86	5,10	**80,75**	30,12	46,76	1,84	2,03	161,41	**37,33**	15,69	21,63
,, 14, ..	19	**79,17**	**54,43**	16,60	32,61	69	4,53	**80,45**	30,14	46,56	1,73	2,02	156,27	**35,61**	13,99	21,63
,, 21, ..	19	**79,36**	**53,69**	16,34	31,23	85	5,28	**81,78**	29,80	48,13	1,82	2,02	151,90	**34,27**	11,14	23,13
,, 28, ..	19	**78,23**	**51,50**	16,12	31,06	47	3,84	**81,41**	30,52	47,17	1,72	2,01	150,62	**34,72**	11,59	23,13
May 5, ..	20	**78,70**	**51,11**	15,66	31,05	45	3,95	**81,63**	30,36	47,65	1,61	2,01	150,25	**34,47**	11,40	23,07
,, 12, ..	20	**78,92**	**51,11**	15,20	31,60	39	3,91	**80,16**	29,87	47,32	95	2,02	150,06	**34,28**	10,19	24,09
,, 19, ..	20	**78,79**	**49,63**	13,97	31,28	68	3,71	**81,12**	30,72	47,51	86	2,03	149,13	**34,11**	10,22	23,89
,, 26, ..	20	**79,13**	**59,32**	14,97	30,71	61	13,02	**81,44**	29,99	48,41	1,02	2,03	146,56	**35,36**	11,48	23,88
June 2, ..	20	**79,13**	**50,02**	12,84	32,54	62	4,02	**82,01**	31,30	46,59	1,85	2,28	147,76	**33,09**	9,21	23,88
,, 9, ..	20	**78,57**	**52,41**	17,31	30,62	45	4,03	**82,10**	30,61	47,95	1,53	2,01	146,78	**33,83**	9,57	24,26
,, 16, ..	20	**75,37**	**52,64**	18,29	29,68	66	4,00	**81,12**	32,58	45,70	83	2,01	144,45	**35,33**	10,96	24,37
,, 23, ..	20	**75,64**	**54,05**	18,48	30,66	74	4,17	**82,55**	34,12	44,97	1,44	2,02	145,97	**35,46**	11,25	24,22
,, 30, ..	20	**76,61**	**65,25**	23,40	31,80	4,47	5,58	**82,40**	33,54	44,81	2,20	1,85	160,30	**33,48**	9,31	24,17
July 7, ..	20	**75,43**	**58,41**	17,92	30,87	4,23	5,38	**83,83**	36,25	44,56	1,18	1,85	157,86	**32,07**	8,72	23,35
,, 14, ..	20	**75,55**	**59,04**	16,77	30,80	6,38	5,09	**84,37**	36,47	44,75	1,29	1,86	155,49	**31,85**	9,22	22,63
,, 21, ..	20	**76,97**	**59,71**	14,75	30,65	9,31	4,99	**84,98**	35,51	46,31	1,27	1,88	154,33	**32,26**	9,54	22,72
,, 28, ..	20	**77,40**	**59,37**	15,50	32,28	6,32	5,28	**82,23**	34,60	45,12	68	1,83	155,58	**31,75**	9,03	22,72

August	4,	..	20	**75,76**	**58,25**	15,78	30,72	6,99	4,75	**82,57**	34,89	45,04	77	1,86	160,07	**33,32**	10,73	22,59
,,	11,	..	20	**75,94**	**57,81**	15,10	31,10	6,93	4,69	**82,53**	34,96	44,84	88	1,86	168,97	**32,93**	10,32	22,61
,,	18,	..	20	**75,95**	**59,95**	15,21	32,01	7,78	4,95	**82,31**	35,68	43,95	80	1,87	168,23	**33,21**	10,28	22,94
,,	25,	..	20	**76,56**	**58,15**	14,53	32,79	6,02	4,81	**82,10**	35,51	43,77	95	1,87	171,17	**33,63**	10,49	23,14
September	1,	..	20	**77,89**	**55,47**	14,89	32,81	2,72	5,04	**81,61**	33,93	45,08	84	1,76	178,38	**35,82**	12,53	23,29
,,	8,	..	20	**76,61**	**52,17**	14,48	32,36	42	4,92	**80,94**	34,11	44,25	81	1,77	176,57	**35,40**	12,24	23,16
,,	15,	..	20	**76,89**	**54,87**	14,93	32,46	2,78	4,69	**81,09**	33,64	44,43	1,26	1,77	183,33	**35,32**	12,55	22,76
,,	22,	..	20	**76,92**	**58,18**	16,97	32,94	3,91	4,36	**81,83**	34,19	43,98	1,89	1,77	182,19	**32,67**	9,91	22,76
,,	29,	..	20	**79,58**	**59,49**	20,33	34,99	—	4,16	**80,23**	33,85	44,59	—	1,79	185,76	**31,29**	8,34	22,95
October	6,	..	20	**77,28**	**57,02**	19,38	33,39	1	4,24	**79,69**	34,02	43,89	—	1,78	190,94	**31,49**	8,82	22,67
,,	13,	..	20	**79,37**	**58,37**	18,86	35,28	1	4,22	**79,86**	33,96	44,09	—	1,81	193,83	**31,59**	8,98	22,61
,,	20,	..	20	**77,36**	**60,46**	22,49	33,19	31	4,47	**81,04**	34,73	44,17	—	2,13	193,30	**31,16**	8,49	22,66
,,	27,	..	20	**78,53**	**55,63**	17,09	34,17	1	4,36	**81,16**	34,71	44,36	—	2,08	199,76	**31,75**	9,09	22,66
November	3,	..	20	**78,95**	**55,49**	17,36	33,81	1	4,32	**81,44**	34,20	45,15	—	2,10	203,07	**31,28**	8,70	22,59
,,	10,	..	20	**81,63**	**58,79**	18,84	35,71	3	4,20	**81,90**	33,95	45,92	—	2,04	202,62	**30,39**	7,80	22,60
,,	17,	..	20	**80,68**	**63,82**	24,31	34,86	41	4,23	**80,16**	32,93	45,82	—	1,41	199,90	**31,09**	8,62	22,47
,,	24,	..	20	**83,08**	**63,93**	22,09	37,14	66	4,04	**81,19**	33,84	45,94	—	1,41	201,43	**29,63**	7,45	22,17
December	1,	..	20	**82,18**	**58,32**	17,37	36,68	51	3,76	**80,76**	33,83	45,50	—	1,43	212,84	**29,46**	7,39	22,07
,,	8,	..	20	**81,76**	**56,34**	16,32	36,17	2	3,83	**80,79**	33,72	45,59	—	1,48	215,10	**28,54**	6,72	21,81
,,	15,	..	20	**83,70**	**60,92**	20,86	36,56	2	3,49	**82,46**	33,84	47,15	—	1,48	210,71	**28,44**	6,87	21,57
,,	22,	..	20	**81,80**	**61,49**	21,88	35,64	1	3,96	**83,05**	35,40	46,16	—	1,49	210,88	**28,71**	7,04	21,67
,,	29,	..	20	**83,05**	**59,15**	17,55	36,32	1	5,28	**82,13**	33,91	46,73	—	1,49	229,73	**29,27**	8,28	20,98
1968																		
January	5,	..	20	**81,08**	**63,26**	20,04	37,54	1	5,67	**79,22**	34,17	43,54	—	1,50	225,34	**29,43**	8,44	20,98
,,	12,	..	20	**82,10**	**64,00**	20,35	38,39	1	5,25	**80,77**	35,33	43,72	—	1,72	221,84	**28,63**	7,62	21,00
,,	19,	..	20	**81,75**	**60,98**	16,95	38,86	1	5,15	**80,55**	36,10	42,88	—	1,57	222,86	**29,80**	8,80	21,00
,,	26,	..	20	**80,10**	**60,17**	16,77	37,35	1	6,05	**80,53**	36,37	42,75	—	1,41	221,18	**30,72**	10,23	20,49
February	2,	..	20	**79,72**	**57,60**	15,92	36,68	—	5,00	**82,23**	37,02	43,04	—	2,17	217,97	**31,04**	10,46	20,58
,,	9,	..	20	**80,44**	**56,93**	14,59	37,41	1	4,92	**82,12**	36,92	43,02	—	2,17	219,38	**31,06**	10,54	20,51
,,	16,	..	20	**79,90**	**57,40**	16,14	36,05	1	5,20	**82,57**	36,57	43,85	—	2,15	217,79	**32,37**	11,86	20,50
,,	23,	..	20	**81,04**	**58,50**	17,44	36,16	—	4,90	**83,13**	36,16	44,88	—	2,08	215,21	**32,71**	12,02	20,70
March	1,	..	20	**80,33**	**56,90**	16,10	35,34	—	5,45	**83,26**	36,20	44,99	—	2,08	216,42	**32,02**	10,08	21,94
,,	8,	..	20	**81,67**	**56,55**	15,38	36,19	—	4,97	**84,14**	36,57	45,48	—	2,09	212,06	**31,88**	9,83	22,04
,,	15,	..	20	**81,99**	**58,74**	17,64	36,23	—	4,87	**84,35**	36,51	45,76	—	2,09	209,76	**31,27**	9,23	22,04
,,	22,	..	20	**81,43**	**58,10**	17,68	35,98	—	4,44	**83,71**	36,18	45,46	—	2,08	204,85	**32,33**	10,57	21,76
,,	29,	..	20	**82,95**	**63,19**	20,69	38,03	—	4,47	**83,40**	36,39	44,92	—	2,09	197,60	**30,02**	8,62	21,40

STATEMENT 34—STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS MAINTAINING ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA—(*Concld.*)

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	ASSETS												
	Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank			Balances with other banks in current account	Investments in Government securities (*e*)	Money at call and short notice	Bank credit				17	21	23
	Total	Cash in hand	Balances with Reserve Bank				Total (*f*)	Advances		Bills purchased and discounted	*As percentage of Aggregate deposits (g)*		
								Loans, cash credits and overdrafts	Due from banks @				
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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*
1960-61 ..	**2,60**	1,01	1,59	4,39	21,78	10,15	**62,08**	61,99	62,40	9	*7.4*	*62.3*	*177.7*
1961-62 ..	**2,35**	61	1,73	3,62	23,27	10,57	**160,97**	160,93	2	4	*6.1*	*60.8*	*420.4*
1962-63 ..	**2,87**	69	2,18	3,83	26,09	16,00	**182,90**	182,85	2	6	*6.7*	*61.2*	*428.8*
1963-64 ..	**2,57**	70	1,87	3,12	28,64	20,14	**197,36**	197,32	5	4	*5.1*	*57.3*	*394.9*
1964-65 ..	**3,47**	1,05	2,41	4,94	30,72	17,99	**241,77**	241,69	2	8	*5.9*	*52.6*	*413.7*
1965-66 ..	**5,03**	1,22	3,82	5,57	35,17	13,71	**267,86**	267,69	7	16	*8.1*	*56.5*	*430.1*
1966-67 ..	**6,37**	1,26	5,11	9,56	32,48	8,70	**67,88**	67,62	255,39	26	*8.2*	*41.7*	*87.2*
1967-68 ..	**7,08**	1,29	5,78	4,92	36,55	7,13	**77,92**	77,73	289,09	19	*8.5*	*44.1*	*93.9*
1967-68 (Weekly) Friday Figures 1967													
April 7, ..	**6,89**	1,24	5,64	6,33	33,18	10,99	**66,86**	66,60	245,02	25	*8.8*	*42.3*	*85.2*
,, 14, ..	**7,06**	1,14	5,92	6,30	33,18	10,66	**65,80**	65,61	243,10	19	*8.9*	*41.9*	*83.1*
,, 21, ..	**5,99**	1,14	4,84	5,48	33,16	11,48	**63,75**	63,45	240,54	30	*7.5*	*41.8*	*80.3*
,, 28, ..	**6,93**	1,27	5,66	5,73	33,16	8,11	**64,64**	64,37	239,59	28	*8.9*	*42.4*	*82.6*
May 5, ..	**6,55**	1,33	5,22	5,10	33,23	9,77	**63,96**	63,77	238,81	19	*8.3*	*42.2*	*81.3*
,, 12, ..	**7,14**	1,30	5,85	5,23	33,22	6,86	**63,27**	63,00	239,07	27	*9.0*	*42.1*	*80.2*
,, 19, ..	**6,93**	1,22	5,71	5,56	33,27	5,70	**63,67**	63,46	237,57	20	*8.8*	*42.2*	*80.8*
,, 26, ..	**7,31**	1,25	6,05	5,98	33,27	6,17	**71,13**	70,91	238,66	22	*9.2*	*42.0*	*89.9*
June 2, ..	**7,45**	1,15	6,30	6,29	33,20	7,98	**58,80**	58,59	239,49	21	*9.4*	*42.0*	*74.3*
,, 9, ..	**6,95**	1,21	5,74	4,87	33,20	10,32	**59,19**	58,99	240,63	20	*8.8*	*42.3*	*75.3*
,, 16, ..	**6,49**	1,21	5,28	5,31	33,20	7,60	**58,14**	57,93	242,98	21	*8.6*	*44.0*	*77.1*
,, 23, ..	**7,93**	1,51	6,42	5,55	33,30	5,75	**57,42**	57,19	249,01	23	*10.5*	*44.0*	*75.9*
,, 30, ..	**10,53**	1,40	9,12	7,48	33,34	10,95	**58,06**	57,89	265,09	17	*13.7*	*43.5*	*75.8*
July 7, ..	**8,26**	1,27	6,98	7,74	33,34	8,91	**57,18**	57,00	259,52	18	*10.9*	*44.2*	*75.8*
,, 14, ..	**7,03**	1,28	5,74	5,54	33,34	8,98	**56,86**	56,66	260,58	20	*9.3*	*44.1*	*75.3*
,, 21, ..	**7,07**	1,15	5,92	5,40	33,34	8,35	**56,95**	56,77	262,95	18	*9.2*	*43.3*	*74.0*
,, 28, ..	**6,63**	1,22	5,41	5,56	33,34	7,70	**56,34**	56,11	264,52	23	*8.6*	*43.1*	*72.8*

August	4,	..	**6,86**	1,35	5,50	5,27	33,34	6,10	**58,08**	57,87	267,96	21	*9.0*	*44.0*	*76.7*
,,	11,	..	**6,17**	1,17	5,00	4,83	33,31	6,40	**59,03**	58,83	276,49	20	*8.1*	*43.9*	*77.7*
,,	18,	..	**6,41**	1,34	5,07	4,54	33,29	6,18	**57,60**	57,46	278,78	14	*8.4*	*43.8*	*75.8*
,,	25,	..	**6,68**	1,25	5,43	4,65	33,29	6,15	**56,84**	56,68	280,82	16	*8.7*	*43.5*	*74.2*
September	1,	..	**6,97**	1,22	5,75	4,85	35,23	4,94	**56,81**	56,64	284,40	17	*9.0*	*45.2*	*72.9*
,,	8,	..	**7,09**	1,38	5,72	5,38	35,32	7,51	**56,69**	56,56	286,48	13	*9.3*	*46.1*	*74.0*
,,	15,	..	**6,56**	1,18	5,38	5,24	36,18	5,48	**55,57**	55,45	288,51	12	*8.5*	*47.0*	*72.3*
,,	22,	..	**6,72**	1,28	5,43	4,51	36,20	6,55	**54,86**	54,75	290,53	11	*8.7*	*47.1*	*71.3*
,,	29,	..	**6,57**	1,27	5,30	4,68	36,24	6,43	**53,77**	53,65	294,10	12	*8.2*	*45.5*	*67.6*
October	6,	..	**6,70**	1,36	5,34	4,47	36,44	6,28	**53,52**	53,37	295,97	15	*8.7*	*47.2*	*69.3*
,,	13,	..	**8,21**	1,37	6,84	4,23	36,24	6,71	**55,25**	55,11	298,02	14	*10.4*	*45.7*	*69.6*
,,	20,	..	**6,55**	1,38	5,17	4,26	36,25	5,78	**54,26**	54,10	302,61	16	*8.5*	*46.8*	*70.1*
,,	27,	..	**6,43**	1,31	5,12	4,08	36,25	5,61	**54,97**	54,83	304,83	14	*8.2*	*46.2*	*70.0*
November	3,	..	**6,11**	1,33	4,78	4,21	36,30	6,04	**55,79**	55,61	307,00	18	*7.7*	*46.0*	*70.7*
,,	10,	..	**6,52**	1,39	5,13	4,40	36,35	5,83	**56,10**	55,92	309,37	18	*8.0*	*44.5*	*68.7*
,,	17,	..	**6,88**	1,35	5,53	4,78	36,34	5,20	**56,20**	56,04	311,42	16	*8.5*	*45.0*	*69.7*
,,	24,	..	**6,63**	1,18	5,45	4,95	36,37	5,62	**56,03**	55,90	311,91	13	*8.0*	*43.8*	*67.4*
December	1,	..	**6,68**	1,15	5,53	5,27	36,41	4,97	**57,94**	57,80	314,38	14	*8.1*	*44.3*	*70.5*
,,	8,	..	**6,36**	1,15	5,21	5,26	36,41	6,79	**59,42**	59,26	312,36	16	*7.8*	*44.5*	*72.7*
,,	15,	..	**6,60**	1,31	5,29	4,83	36,41	7,06	**59,57**	59,42	313,55	15	*7.9*	*43.5*	*71.2*
,,	22,	..	**6,80**	1,19	5,61	5,12	36,52	6,96	**60,77**	60,59	313,48	18	*8.3*	*44.6*	*74.3*
,,	29,	..	**8,42**	1,07	7,35	6,05	36,50	8,93	**67,39**	67,10	317,24	30	*10.1*	*44.0*	*81.2*
1968															
January	5,	..	**7,10**	1,33	5,77	4,04	36,50	8,04	**68,53**	68,23	318,67	30	*8.8*	*45.0*	*84.5*
,,	12,	..	**7,06**	1,20	5,86	4,84	36,51	8,38	**72,05**	71,78	312,59	28	*8.6*	*44.5*	*87.8*
,,	19,	..	**6,58**	1,16	5,42	4,74	36,47	8,08	**74,03**	73,86	310,77	18	*8.0*	*44.6*	*90.6*
,,	26,	..	**6,35**	1,19	5,16	3,79	36,51	6,53	**76,33**	76,06	309,75	27	*7.9*	*45.6*	*95.3*
February	2,	..	**6,38**	1,15	5,23	4,67	36,52	5,52	**75,91**	75,62	305,91	28	*8.0*	*45.8*	*95.2*
,,	9,	..	**6,42**	1,24	5,18	5,32	36,52	6,04	**76,11**	75,86	305,71	25	*8.0*	*45.4*	*94.6*
,,	16,	..	**6,44**	1,17	5,27	4,45	36,52	7,12	**78,62**	78,35	303,16	27	*8.1*	*45.7*	*98.4*
,,	23,	..	**6,54**	1,13	5,41	4,76	36,51	9,13	**77,38**	77,13	301,83	25	*8.1*	*45.0*	*95.5*
March	1,	..	**6,93**	1,21	5,72	4,36	36,52	8,61	**77,54**	77,29	300,20	24	*8.6*	*45.5*	*96.5*
,,	8,	..	**6,77**	1,22	5,55	4,92	36,51	7,65	**77,99**	77,74	296,62	25	*8.3*	*44.7*	*95.5*
,,	15,	..	**6,78**	1,26	5,51	4,83	36,51	7,94	**78,63**	78,39	296,54	24	*8.3*	*44.5*	*95.9*
,,	22,	..	**6,45**	1,11	5,35	4,74	36,53	7,87	**77,77**	77,56	292,90	21	*7.9*	*44.9*	*95.5*
,,	29,	..	**7,08**	1,29	5,78	4,92	36,55	7,13	**77,92**	77,73	289,09	19	*8.5*	*44.1*	*93.9*

@ Include advances of Scheduled State Co-operative banks to Central Co-operative banks and Primary Co-operative banks from week ended August 12, 1966; prior to this date these advances were included under 'loans, cash credits and overdrafts'.

(*a*) Figures above the line relate to aggregate liabilities. (*b*) Figures above the line correspond to the total of columns 4, 5 and 7. (*c*) Figures above the line correspond to the total of columns 9, 10 and 12. (*d*) Includes borrowings from the Industrial Development Bank of India from January 2, 1965 and borrowings from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation from March 1, 1966. Borrowings from State Governments relate to Scheduled State Co-operative banks only and are included from August 12, 1966. (*e*) At book value ; includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts. (*f*) Figures above the line include 'Due from Banks' also. (*g*) Ratios above the line relate to aggregate liabilities. (*h*) As on March 31, 1951.

STATEMENT 35—SEASONAL TRENDS IN SELECTED ITEMS OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Season		Net demand deposits	Net time deposits	**Aggregate Deposits (1+2)**	Borrowings from Reserve Bank	Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank	*Cash ratio (a) at the end of the period*	Investments in Government securities (*b*)	*Investments ratio (c) at the end of the period*	Bank credit (*d*)	*Credit-deposit ratio (e) 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(*f*)	*43.1(f)*	— 74,43(*g*)	*47.7(g)*
Busy	1950-51 ..	— 4,74	+ 22,30	**+ 17,56**	+ 9,24	— 25,21	*9.9*	— 65,91(*f*)	*34.8(f)*	+163,43(*g*)	*65.4(g)*
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	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 ..	+ 9,98	+ 33,86	**+ 43,85**	— 31,67	+ 10,31	*7.3*	+ 62,59	*34.5*	— 76,50	*67.6*
Busy	1961-62 ..	+ 58,85	+ 98,30	**+157,16**	+ 6,17	— 44	*6.7*	— 25,00	*30.5*	+203,87	*72.6*
Slack	1962 ..	+ 14,05	+ 70,09	**+ 84,13**	—3,30	— 6,85	*6.1*	+111,93	*34.7*	— 42,10	*67.5*
Busy	1962-63 ..	+ 87,03	— 51,36	**+ 35,68**	+ 21,82	+ 4,19	*6.2*	— 97,69	*29.4*	+203,25	*76.1*
Slack	1963 ..	+ 84,50	+ 63,52	**+148,02**	— 29,41	+ 42,98	*7.7*	+145,60	*34.0*	—120,90	*65.7*
Busy	1963-64 ..	+100,34	— 15,83	**+ 84,51**	+ 43,27	— 29,44	*6.1*	—145,43	*26.5*	+376,24	*79.5*
Slack	1964 ..	+119,78	+ 90,89	**+210,67**	— 43,34	+ 11,88	*6.1*	+258,50	*34.5*	—138,77	*67.4*
Busy	1964-65 ..	+ 43,48	+ 62,93	**+106,41**	+124,50	+ 7,62	*6.1*	—153,83	*27.3*	+407,40	*80.1*
Slack	1965 ..	+ 79,99	+ 97,92	**+177,90**	—122,81	+ 21,60	*6.5*	+138,61	*30.5*	— 93,37	*71.7*
Busy	1965-66 ..	+120,60	+ 93,32	**+213,92**	+ 28,48	+ 5,44	*6.2*	— 27,34	*27.4*	+309,53	*76.9*
Slack	1966 ..	+ 84,80	+180,08	**+264,88**	— 29,79	+ 10,31	*6.0*	+298,15	*34.3*	— 85,67	*68.1*
Busy	1966-67 ..	+110,47	+ 58,69	**+169,17**	+40,77	+ 12,21	*6.1*	—198,07	*26.9*	+426,13	*77.1*
Slack	1967 ..	+ 63,50	+127,82	**+191,33**	— 36,06	+ 23,58	*6.4*	+218,23	*31.4*	—101,82	*70.3*
Busy	1967-68 ..	+120,24	+ 99,81	**+220,04**	+105,31	— 4,24	*5.9*	—182,02	*25.0*	+508,27	*79.4*
Outstanding as on April , 26 1968		**1,820,13**	**2,054,46**	**3,874,58**	**112,07**	**230,45**		**967,21**		**3,076,09**	

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 liabilities, deposits 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 ; for further details regarding these transfers, reference may be made to the foot-notes to Statement 30—Scheduled Commercial Banks : Business in India. Figures above the line in Columns 1, 2 and 3 relate to net demand/net time/aggregate liabilities. The ratios above the line in Column 6, 8 and 10 relate to aggregate liabilities. Figures of bank credit (column 9) below the line are exclusive of 'due from banks'.

(*a*) Percentage of cash and balances with the Reserve Bank of India to aggregate deposits. (*b*) At book value; includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts. (*c*) Percentage of investments in Government securities to aggregate deposits. (*d*) Includes foreign bills purchased and discounted in India from May 14, 1954. (*e*) Percentage of bank credit to aggregate deposits. (*f*) Based on Form XII figures submitted by scheduled commercial banks. (*g*) Excluding foreign bills purchased and discounted in India and including money at call and short notice.

STATEMENT 36—SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITH COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Last Friday	All Scheduled Commercial Banks (2+3)	Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	Foreign Banks	Non-Scheduled Commercial Banks
	1	2	3	4
1955-56	**169,43**	155,01	14,41	
1960-61	**281,81**	256,16	25,65	
1961-62	**333,70**	302,47	31,23	5,88
1962-63	**392,57**	355,46	37,11	5,60
1963-64	**476,61**	434,01	42,61	4,85
1964-65	**579,21**	529,18	50,03	4,51
1965-66	**716,48**	655,29	61,20	4,54
1966-67	**835,77**	766,28	69,50	5,27
1967-68	**962,45**	884,20	78,25	5,90
March 1967	**835,77**	766,28	69,50	5,27
April ,, ...	**847,85**	777,22	70,63	5,37
May ,, ...	**851,01**	779,82	71,19	5,42
June ,, ...	**876,68**	803,01	73,67	5,55
July ,, ...	**892,83**	818,79	74,04	5,60
August ,, ..	**904,85**	830,26	74,59	5,58
September ,, ...	**917,29**	841,27	76,02	5,52
October ,, ...	**917,87**	841,51	76,35	5,29
November ,, ...	**920,10**	843,62	76,49	5,56
December ,, ...	**943,96**	865,63	78,33	5,67
January 1968	**944,05**	866,10	77,95	5,66
February ,, ...	**951,59**	873,53	78,06	5,72
March ,, ...	**962,45**	884,20	78,25	5,90

Note : Figures in column 4 above the line are based on the returns submitted in Form XII.

STATEMENT 37—RESERVES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS AND STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

Last Week	All Scheduled Commercial Banks		Indian Scheduled Commercial 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	**35**	**15**
1955-56 ..	**40,09**	**8,81**	32,30	6,59	7,79	2,22	**47**	**59**
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**
1962-63 ..	**66,36**	**7,61**	57,86	5,77	8,50	1,84	**1,17**	**1,21**
1963-64 ..	**74,33**	**10,55**	65,18	9,59	9,15	96	**1,34**	**80**
1964-65 ..	**83,72**	**11,97**	73,27	9,68	10,44	2,30	**1,59**	**1,66**
1965-66 ..	**95,70**	**15,69**	83,98	12,82	11,72	2,87	**1,72**	**3,18**
1966-67 ..	**109,79**	**15,66**	97,30	12,88	12,49	2,78	**3,57**	**2,23**
1967-68 ..	**122,98**	**17,24**	109,87	15,07	13,11	2,17	**4,81**	**1,82**
March 1967 ..	**109,79**	**15,66**	97,30	12,88	12,49	2,78	**3,57**	**2,23**
April ,, ..	**112,26**	**12,42**	99,40	9,80	12,86	2,62	**3,88**	**1,93**
May ,, ..	**112,70**	**17,35**	99,70	15,20	13,01	2,15	**3,73**	**2,14**
June ,, ..	**114,20**	**25,17**	101,09	21,79	13,10	3,38	**3,87**	**4,62**
July ,, ..	**115,57**	**16,33**	102,62	13,84	12,94	2,49	**4,13**	**1,81**
August ,, ..	**116,85**	**17,42**	103,67	14,88	13,18	2,54	**4,06**	**2,15**
September ,, ..	**119,54**	**12,70**	105,88	10,42	13,67	2,28	**3,99**	**1,84**
October ,, ..	**120,27**	**13,11**	106,72	11,00	13,55	2,12	**4,04**	**1,70**
November ,, ..	**120,88**	**13,65**	107,36	11,24	13,53	2,41	**4,11**	**1,85**
December ,, ..	**121,48**	**19,74**	107,90	17,07	13,58	2,68	**4,76**	**2,46**
January 1968 ..	**123,50**	**13,13**	109,86	11,22	13,64	1,91	**4,70**	**1,48**
February ,, ..	**122,96**	**11,42**	109,34	9,41	13,62	2,01	**4,70**	**2,29**
March ,, ..	**122,98**	**17,24**	109,87	15,07	13,11	2,17	**4,81**	**1,82**

STATEMENT 38—STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	LIABILITIES								
	As on last Friday of March								
	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Capital and Reserves:									
Paid-up capital ..	10,28	15,23	15,82	15,32	15,32	15,54	16,35	17,80	19,43
Reserve fund ..	1	11	13	13	17	17	22	27	28
Provision for bad and doubtful debts and other reserves	—	9	13	26	49	77	1,02	1,50	2,06
2. Bonds and debentures	—	7,17	13,54	18,29	20,64	25,61	32,70	41,20	42,88
3. Fixed deposits(*a*)	—	3,54	5,33	6,52	9,59	10,02	12,03	13,77	15,07
4. Borrowings from Reserve Bank of India	—	13	34	76	1,61	2,41	1,33	1,78	2,58
5. Other borrowings	—	1,00	1,02	2,54	4,78	7,88	11,85	14,50	16,88
6. Other liabilities ..	40	2,53	3,91	3,94	9,20	11,88	14,62	15,49	15,13
Total	**10,70**	**29,80**	**40,22**	**47,76**	**61,80**	**74,28**	**90,12**	**106,31**	**114,31**

	ASSETS								
	As on last Friday of March								
	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Cash in hand and balances with banks ..	3,60	4,56	7,43	4,12	2,97	3,39	4,36	6,24	5,68
2. Investments in Government securities ..	3,94	4,60	4,55	4,61	4,11	3,73	3,76	3,74	3,69
3. Investments in shares ..	—	1,19	2,16	2,72	4,58	5,59	7,49	8,58	9,08
4. Loans and advances	2,72	17,12	23,16	31,83	40,23	48,53	58,95	71,36	80,00
5. Debentures ..	14	14	14	22	22	37	34	31	53
6. Other assets ..	30	2,19	2,78	4,26	9,69	12,67	15,22	16,08	15,33
**Total .. .. ..

STATEMENT 39—OPERATIONS OF STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Corporation	Capital as at the end of March 1968	Outstandings of bonds issued as at the end of March 1968	Total assets as at the end of March 1968	Loans sanctioned* during 1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Madras	2,85	3,86	23,55	1,12	1,79	3,25	1,08	3,60	4,70	2,18	1,60
2. Punjab	75	1,41	3,49	1,28	1,44	2,33	1,84	2,63	2,41	2,54	99
3. Maharashtra ..	1,50	7,22	13,68	1,76	1,79	2,06	3,22	4,09	2,36	3,66	3,41
4. Gujarat	1,00	2,17	6,01	38	72	49	75	1,03	1,58	1,84	2,34
5. Kerala	1,00	2,09	3,76	42	27	55	31	19	1,28	97	1,02
6. West Bengal ..	1,00	4,04	8,62	30	1,25	1,96	1,71	2,24	1,96	1,20	75
7. Assam	1,00	2,82	4 43	68	63	96	1,19	43	46	48	31
8. Uttar Pradesh ..	1,70	1,95	4,80	78	35	77	1,20	1,34	75	60	85
9. Bihar	1,00	1,50	3,39	51	62	76	35	39	31	54	61
10. Rajasthan ..	1,00	2,25	4,27	27	58	90	69	73	1,23	96	99
11. Madhya Pradesh	1,00	3,74	5,96	37	1,47	2,75	47	52	1,97	1,43	1,00
12. Andhra Pradesh	1,50	3,05	8,87	56	99	81	2,38	1,05	2,21	1,55	1,24
13. Orissa	1,00	1,85	2,65	58	39	24	63	59	32	67	39
14. Mysore	1,00	2,80	4,29	44	55	29	68	1,11	1,49	81	1,03
15. Jammu & Kashmir	77	24	1,14	4	6	15	6	11	41	53	63
16. Delhi	50	42	1,23								43
17. Haryana	1,00	2,23	5,48								1,15
18. Himachal Pradesh	12	1	22								6
Total	**19,69**	**43,65**	**105,84**	**9,49**	**12,90**	**18,27**	**16,55**	**20,05**	**23,44**	**19,96**	**18,80**

Corporation	Loans disbursed during 1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Loans outstanding as at the end of March 1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Madras	71	1,30	2,62	1,51	1,44	2,89	3,27	83	3,89	4,83	6,95	7,80	8,33	10,03	12,52	12,38
2. Punjab	57	89	1,26	1,32	1,42	1,63	1,72	71	1,71	2,39	3,34	4,28	5,21	6,30	7,32	2,84
3. Maharashtra ..	83	1,35	1,65	2,09	2,29	2,46	2,46	3,30	1,99	3,02	4,08	5,78	7,44	9,08	10,44	12,41
4. Gujarat	19	35	37	52	72	1,02	1,08	1,33	19	54	90	1,28	1,80	2,54	3,13	3,89
5. Kerala	23	25	32	36	22	45	59	78	1,38	1,47	1,62	1,72	1,76	1,95	2,30	2,81
6. West Bengal ..	21	76	90	1,30	1,36	1,15	1,20	58	1,56	2,13	2,87	3,96	5,01	5,75	6,27	6,31
7. Assam	56	60	66	66	95	34	30	36	1,54	2,02	2,52	3,03	3,71	3,67	3,74	3,92
8. Uttar Pradesh ..	35	23	26	54	79	82	65	61	1,03	1,12	1,21	1,58	2,11	2,68	3,07	3,30
9. Bihar	36	44	52	42	20	24	23	43	1,49	1,81	2,12	2,42	2,43	2,50	2,55	2,83
10. Rajasthan ..	10	37	42	62	63	62	80	88	54	85	1,18	1,65	2,10	2,52	3,07	3,70
11. Madhya Pradesh	7	34	94	53	48	1,41	1,38	84	44	71	1,51	1,91	2,18	3,39	4,61	5,38
12. Andhra Pradesh	27	54	47	82	1,17	1,55	1,71	1,39	82	1,25	1,62	2,19	3,02	4,24	5,54	6,54
13. Orissa	20	26	32	42	47	47	54	42	18	43	78	1,06	1,48	1,88	2,33	2,65
14. Mysore	21	35	60	51	75	79	91	86	34	68	1,24	1,67	2,27	2,92	3,69	4,29
15. Jammu & Kashmir	2	4	2	9	9	25	46	54	2	6	8	16	24	44	75	1,04
16. Delhi								28								1,12@
17. Haryana								1,14								4,70@
18. Himachal Pradesh								2								14@
Total	**4,88**	**8,07**	**11,33**	**11,71**	**12,98**	**16,09**	**17,30**	**15,30**	**17,12**	**23,31**	**32,02**	**40,49**	**49,09**	**59,89**	**71,33**	**80,25**

* Includes in respect of some Corporations, loans subsequently declined by industrial concerns or cancelled or reduced by the Corporation. @ Include outstandings in respect of earlier loans disbursed by the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation and allocated to these Corporations.

Source : State Financial Corporations.

STATEMENT 40—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

	LIABILITIES									
	As on last Friday of March									
	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Capital issued and paid-up	5,00	5,00	5,00	6,84	7,00	7,00	8,35	8,35	8,35	8,35
2. Reserve fund:										
(i) Special reserve fund under Sec. 32-A(1) of the I. F. C. Act	—	14	36	41	47	50	58	70	84	97
(ii) Other reserves ..	1	6	70	1,34	1,75	2,39	3,45	4,52	5,60	6,75
3. Reserve for doubtful debts	—	20	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	39
4. Provision for taxation ..	—	10	50	59	59	85	1,12	1,17	2,78	3,37
5. Bonds and debentures ..	5,30	7,81	22,24	22,24	28,24	28,24	31,48	33,48	39,61	43,30
6. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India(*a*) ..	—	61	51	—	—	1,24	—	82	—	86
7. Borrowings from Government (*b*) ..	—	—	15,25	17,75	23,75	29,75	37,60	50,94	67,69	72,69
8. Guarantees and Underwriting Agreements per contra ..	—	—	4,77	10,40	12,46	16,87	19,33	23,66	35,13	31,39
9. Other liabilities	37	80	1,60	1,63	2,68	5,82	8,60	11,57	23,05	26,08
Total ..	**10,68**	**14,70**	**51,09**	**61,34**	**77,09**	**92,80**	**110,65**	**135,36**	**183,18**	**194,15**

	ASSETS									
	As on last Friday of March									
	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Cash in hand and with bankers	47	2	3,00	2,91	3,59	3	1,19	2,05	8,73	7,99
2. Investments in:										
(i) Government securities	4,58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Shares/ Stocks (*c*)	—	—	95	88	1,37	2,97	5,43	8,01	10,41	10,47
(iii)Bonds/ Debentures (*d*)	—	—	—	—	1,72	3,44	2,54	3,96	5,06	5,38
(iv) Others (*e*	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	21	21
3. Loans and advances ..	5,21	14,01	40,74	45,48	55,63	67,70	78,86	95,43	118,53	133,25
4. Guarantees and Underwriting Agreements per contra ..	—	—	4,77	10,40	12,46	16,87	19,33	23,66	35,13	31,39
5. Other assets	41	67	1,62	1,67	2,31	1,79	3,09	2,05	5,12	5,45
Total ..	**10,68**	**14,70**	**51,09**	**61,34**	**77,09**	**92,80**	**110,65**	**135,36**	**183,18**	**194,15**

(*a*) Under Section 21(3)(*b*) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended). (*b*) Under Section 21(4) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended). (*c*) Under Section 23(1)(*h*) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended). (*d*) Under Sections 23(1)(*h*) and (23)(1)(*i*) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended). (*e*) Subscription to initial capital of Unit Trust of India under Section 20 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (as amended).

Source : Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

STATEMENT 41—INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

INDUSTRYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Industry	Year ended June															
	1956		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total	Amount	% to total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sugar	7,15.00@	*47.3*	4,80.00@	*22.6*	7,52.00@	*30.7*	6,05.00	*15.1*	1,30.00	*3.4*	2,81.44	*8.4*	2,88.06	*6.6*	2,10.00	*9.3*
Textiles	1,98.00	*13.1*	2,16.87	*10.2*	1,90.00	*7.8*	6,12.92	*15.2*	6,37.85	*16.7*	6,54.56	*19.5*	2,65.08	*6.1*	63.61	*2.8*
Artificial Fibres	—	—	—	—	70.00	*2.9*	31.00	*0.8*	18.98	*0.5*	30.12	*0.9*	2,00.48	*4.6*	—	—
Wood and Cork	—	—	80.92	*3.8*	—	—	—	—	8.00	*0.2*	36.50	*1.1*	—	—	—	—
Paper	1,10.00	*7.3*	3,50.00	*16.5*	15.00	*0.6*	1,76.66	*4.4*	1,22.44	*3.2*	2,23.40	*6.7*	3,39.47	*7.8*	1,53.25	*6.8*
Rubber	—	—	1,72.00	*8.1*	—	—	50.00	*1.2*	84.00	*2.1*	1,76.02	*5.3*	—	—	31.72	*1.4*
Basic Industrial Chemicals†	3,06.00	*20.2*	24.05	*1.1*	6,38.00	*26.1*	4,39.32	*10.9*	5,78.75	*15.1*	3,39.60	*10.2*	2,60.03	*6.0*	8,41.75	*37.3*
Miscellaneous Chemicals	—	—	1,25.50	*5.9*	10.00	*0.4*	87.33	*2.3*	1,21.87	*3.2*	1,56.25	*4.7*	3,79.45	*8.7*	10.00	*0.4*
Vegetable & Animal Oil & Fats	—	—	4.50	*0.2*	22.50	*0.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	0.2	—	—
Glass	4.00	*0.3*	97.00	*4.6*	—	—	8.00	*0.2*	1,45.05	*3.8*	—	—	14.17	*0.3*	—	—
Pottery	—	—	1,45.00	*6.8*	13.00	*0.5*	10.00	*0.3*	40.00	*1.0*	37.50	*1.1*	—	—	55.94	*2.5*
Cement	25.00	*1.7*	50.00	*2.4*	95.00	*3.9*	15.00	*0.4*	3,00.00	*7.8*	1,88.50	*5.6*	3,78.39	*8.7*	77.23	*3.4*
Iron and Steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,60.00	*4.0*	60.00	*1.7*	1,46.00	*4.4*	5,26.00	*12.1*	2,12.90	*9.4*
Non-ferrous Metals	—	—	1,30.00	*6.1*	—	—	6,76.52	*16.8*	3,83.45	*10.0*	—	—	40.00	*0.9*	71.60	*3.2*
Metal Products	55.00	*3.6*	60.00	*2.8*	96.00	*3.9*	2,65.46	*6.6*	7,15.35	*18.7*	3,54.23	*10.6*	8,31.25	*19.1*	1,78.84	*7.9*
Machinery	10.00	*0.7*	70.00	*3.3*	75.00	*3.1*	1,32.39	*3.3*	1,79.39	*4.7*	3,31.68	*9.9*	4,95.17	*11.4*	1,19.07	*5.3*
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	19.00	*1.3*	54.75	*2.6*	3,13.53	*12.8*	1,03.04	*2.6*	1,52.22	*4.0*	1,15.86	*3.5*	1,72.05	*4.0*	59.66	*2.6*
Motor Vehicles and Ancillaries	21.00	*1.4*	—	—	14.00	*0.6*	1,49.43	*3.7*	87.00	*2.3*	1,12.51	*3.4*	1,09.19	*2.5*	63.78	*2.8*
Bicycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	*0.3*	4.50	*0.1*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, Gas and Steam‡	—	—	—	—	1,09.28	*4.5*	—	—	—	—	1,01.28	*3.0*	10.00	*0.2*	40.00	*1.8*
Petroleum Products (Oil Refineries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.18	*1.2*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	*0.2*	—	—	—	—
Others	50.00	*3.3*	60.75	*2.9*	32.00	*1.3*	4,80.50	*11.9*	12.35	*0.3*	52.00	*1.5*	36.75	*0.8*	66.07	*2.9*
Total	**15,13.00**	*100.0*	**21,21.34**	*100.0*	**24,45.31**	*100.0*	**40,13.57**	*100.0*	**38,27.38**	*100.0*	**33,44.45**	*100.0*	**43,52.54**	*100.0*	**22,55.42**	*100.0*

Note : Data for the years upto 1961-62 relate only to loans sanctioned while for the subsequent years they relate to total financial assistance comprising direct loans, guarantees for loans and deferred payments, direct subscription to shares and debentures and underwritings. @ Relates to food manufacturing industries (except beverage industries). † Including Fertilizers. ‡ Including Light and Power.

Source : Annual Reports of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

STATEMENT 42—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

LIABILITIES	As at the end of June			ASSETS	As at the end of June		
	1965	1966	1967		1965	1966	1967
	1	2	3		4	5	6
1. Capital issued and paid-up	10,00	10,00	20,00	1. Investments in :			
				(i) Government securities	11,15	7,72	7,39
2. Reserves and reserve fund	81	2,09(*a*)	4,16(*b*)	(ii) Others	6,76	13,57	26,02
3. Borrowings :				2. Loans and advances :			
				(i) Scheduled banks, State Co-operative banks and other financial institutions	50,22	63,93	73,18
(i) From Reserve Bank of India	2,17	3,84	5,24	(ii) Industrial concerns	—	19,89	40,60
(ii) From Government of India	55,00	92,90	127,50	3. Bills of exchange and promissory notes discounted or re-discounted	9	2,31	8,27
4. Other liabilities	1,67	61	1,54	4. Other assets*	1,43	2,02	2,98
Total	**69,65**	**109,44**	**158,44**	**Total**	**69.65**	**109,44**	**158,44**

Note : Data relate to General Fund and Development Assistance Fund. (*a*) Inclusive of unappropriated profit at Rs. 3 lakhs. (*b*) Inclusive of unappropriated profit in the Development Assistance Fund at Rs. 40 lakhs. * Including cash on hand and balances with banks.

Source: Annual Reports of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

STATEMENT 43—ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In crores of rupees)

	Underwriting and direct subscriptions								Total Assistance	
	Loans		Ordinary and preference shares		Debentures		Total			
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total for the Second Plan(*a*)	**105.2**	**70.1**					**15.8**	**6.3**	**121.0**	**76.4**
Total for the Third Plan	**434.2 (80.6)**	**271.1 (44.3)**	**87.1**	**51.5**	**52.1**	**41.3**	**139.2**	**92.8**	**573.4 (80.6)**	**363.9 (44.3)**
IDBI	111.5(*b*)	76.4(*b*)	12.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	13.5	3.0	125.0	79.4
IFC	131.2 (24.5)	78.0 (8.8)	13.1	7.4	6.7	5.0	19.8	12.4	151.0 (24.5)	90.4 (8.8)
ICICI	83.0 (56.1)	54.1 (35.5)	14.2	7.5	8.9	3.9	23.1	11.4	106.1 (56.1)	65.5 (35.5)
SFCs	90.5	60.2	8.1	6.4	0.6	0.4	8.7	6.8	99.2	67.0
SIDCs	1.3	0.6	10.8	5.0	—	—	10.8	5.0	12.1	5.6
Sub Total	**417.5 (80.6)**	**269.3 (44.3)**	**58.4**	**28.0**	**17.5**	**10.6**	**75.9**	**38.6**	**493.4 (80.6)**	**307.9 (44.3)**
UTI	—	—	3.1	2.6	8.0	6.9	11.1	9.5	11.1	9.5
LIC	16.7	1.8	25.6	20.9	26.6	23.8	52.2	44.7	68.9	46.5
Sub Total	**16.7**	**1.8**	**28.7**	**23.5**	**34.6**	**30.7**	**63.3**	**54.2**	**80.0**	**56.0**
1966-67 Total	**110·5 (16·0)**	**91·6 (21·5)**	**18·0**	**17·4**	**12·3**	**9·6**	**30·3**	**27·0**	**140·8 (16·0)**	**118·6 (21·5)**
IDBI	55.4(*b*)	43.4(*b*)	2.8	6.4	—	—	2.8	6.4	58.2	49.8
IFC	14.5 (9.7)	19.2(*c*) (8.6)	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.1	2·6	3·4	17.1 (9·7)	22.6 (8·6)
ICICI	5.7 (6.3)	5.2 (12.9)	3.0	2.5	3.2	1.9	6.2	4.4	11.9 (6·3)	9.6 (12·9)
SFCs	20.2	17.6(*c*)	1.3	0.6	0.2	—	1.5	0.6	21.7	18.2
SIDCs†	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
Sub Total	**97.1 (16.0)**	**86.7 (21.5)**	**9.4**	**12.4**	**4.3**	**3.0**	**13.7**	**15.4**	**110.8 (16·0)**	**102.1 (21·5)**
UTI†	—	—	2.0	0.7	3.2	2.3	5.2	3.0	5.2	3.0
LIC	13·4	4·9	6·6	4·3	4·8	4·3	11·4	8·6	24·8	13·5
Sub Total	**13·4**	**4·9**	**8·6**	**5·0**	**8·0**	**6·6**	**16·6**	**11·6**	**30·0**	**16·5**

Note : Figures within brackets relate to foreign currency loans and these data for 1966-67 are on post-devaluation basis. (*a*) Data for the Second Plan which relate to the operations of the RCI, the IFC, the I.C.I.C.I. and the S.F.Cs are not strictly comparable with those for the Third Plan. (*b*) Comprising refinance to banks, direct loans and rediscounts. (*c*) Including disbursements on account of guarantees. † Provisional.

Source : The Life Insurance Corporation of India and Annual Reports of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

STATEMENT 44—CONSENTS FOR CAPITAL ISSUES

(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
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Non-Government Companies														
Industrial	268	79.88	266	79.30	4	17.54	23	21.81	1	0.60	4	4.62	234	34.72
	(83)	(129.48)	(83)	(129.48)	(21)	(33.29)	(31)	(33.91)	(18)	(32.00)	(13)	(30.29)		
Non-Industrial	121	24.29	113	23.70	1	0.32	2	2.44	1	7.50	2	0.30	107	13.12
	(4)	(2.15)	(4)	(2.15)	(1)	(1.20)	(1)	(0.05)			(2)	(0.90)		
Of which :														
(i) Agriculture & allied activities	33	6.82	32	6.80	—	—	1	1.94	—	—	—	—	31	4.85
	(1)	(0.40)	(1)	(0.40)							(1)	(0.40)		
(ii) Financial	18	10.97	17	10.53	—	—	—	—	1	7.50	—	—	16	3.03
(iii) Trade and Transport	51	2.96	45	2.83	—	—	1	0.50	—	—	1	0.14	43	2.19
	(2)	(1.25)	(2)	(1.25)	(1)	(1.20)	(1)	(0.05)						
(iv) Others	19	3.55	19	3.55	1	0.32	—	—	—	—	1	0.17	17	3.05
	(1)	(0.50)	(1)	(0.50)							(1)	(0.50)		
Total for 1967	**389**	**104.17**	**379**	**102.99**	**5**	**17.86**	**25**	**24.26**	**2**	**8.10**	**6**	**4.93**	**341**	**47.85**
	(87)	**(131.63)**	**(87)**	**(131.63)**	**(22)**	**(34.49)**	**(32)**	**(33.96)**	**(18)**	**(32.00)**	**(15)**	**(31.19)**		
Total for 1966	**796**	**278.70**	**785**	**277.54**	**28**	**24.84**	**46**	**23.13**	**14**	**18.06**	**39**	**64.51**	**658**	**147.00**
Total for 1965	**166**	**167.79**	**154**	**166.50**	**43**	**41.42**	**40**	**23.83**	**18**	**21.02**	**29**	**75.29**	**24**	**4.93**
Total for 1964	**221**	**228.02**	**201**	**224.80**	**52**	**54.71**	**62**	**58.85**	**21**	**25.37**	**36**	**81.79**	**30**	**4.08**
Total for 1963	**377**	**251.38**	**344**	**237.57**	**116**	**85.00**	**110**	**41.08**	**16**	**15.39**	**47**	**85.35**	**55**	**10.75**
Total for 1962	**410**	**227.39**	**397**	**219.45**	**115**	**66.60**	**138**	**53.14**	**16**	**43.30**	**33**	**42.89**	**95**	**13.51**
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**
B. Government Companies														
Industrial	5	1.79	5	1.79	—	—	3	1.28	1	0.50	—	—	1	—
Non-Industrial	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of which :														
(i) Agriculture & allied activities	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Financial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Trade and Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for 1967	**6**	**2.39**	**6**	**2.39**	**1**	**0.60**	**3**	**1.28**	**1**	**0.50**	—	—	**1**	—
Total for 1966	**57**	**183.79**	**57**	**181.74**	**5**	**21.83**	**44**	**127.98**	**2**	**4.50**	**6**	**27.43**	—	—
Total for 1965	**53**	**172.36**	**53**	**109.28**	**8**	**12.20**	**36**	**78.74**	**1**	**3.00**	**8**	**15.34**	—	—
Total for 1964	**45**	**186.53**	**45**	**167.47**	**8**	**16.10**	**31**	**135.39**	(d)	**1.00**	**6**	**14.98**	—	—
Total for 1963	**58**	**358.27**	**58**	**306.75**	**13**	**41.90**	**38**	**182.33**	—	—	**7**	**82.41**	(d)	**0.11**
Total for 1962	**50**	**434.80**	**50**	**162.05**	**6**	**5.90**	**39**	**153.08**	**1**	**1.00**	**4**	**2.07**	—	—
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**	(d)	**0.63**

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. The number of consents involving more than one type of issue is shown against the type of issue having major amount and the amounts for various types of issues under their respective heads. This statement excludes consents for creation of charge forming part of an amount already consented to.

Figures relating to issue of Capital under 'No objection' category are given separately in brackets.

(*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 their assets. (*d*) Formed part of a "further" issue of shares and loans.

Source : Office of the Controller of Capital Issues.

STATEMENT 45—CAPITAL RAISED BY NON-GOVERNMENT

Type of issue	1964 (Further revised)					1965 (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	38.44	0.33	1.23	3.00	**42.98**	25.95	0.18	0.45	3.44	**30.02**
Preference	2.41	—	—	0.05	**2.46**	2.13	—	—	0.13	**2.26**
Further (*b*)										
Ordinary	23.05	0.09	3.61	9.06	**35.81**	26.19	0.58	5.01	8.00	**39.77**
Preference	2.10	—	0.18	0.18	**2.47**	5.99	—	2.12	0.39	**8.50**
Debentures	11.39	0.10	—	—	**11.49**	21.61	—	0.01	—	**21.62**
	77.39	0.52	5.02	12.30	**95.22**	81.87	0.75	7.58	11.97	**102.17**
Bonus	2.33	0.11	—	—	**2.44**	5.66	0.58	—	—	**6.23**
Miscellaneous (loans, etc.)..	9.16	0.11	—	—	**9.27**	16.64	—	—	—	**16.64**
Total	**88.88**	**0.74**	**5.02**	**12.30**	**106.93**	**104.17**	**1.33**	**7.58**	**11.97**	**125.04**
										B. Government
Initial (*a*)										
Ordinary	9.01	8.04	—	0.49	**17.53**	0.24	25.18	0.66	—	**26.07**
Preference	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Further (*b*)										
Ordinary	3.20	141.66	—	—	**144.86**	2.71	75.66	1.09	0.44	**79.90**
Preference	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	**0.50**
Debentures	—	0.49	—	—	**0.49**	—	0.25	—	—	**0.25**
	12.21	150.18	—	0.49	**162.88**	3.45	101.09	1.75	0.44	**106.72**
Bonus	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	**0.11**
Miscellaneous (loans, etc.)..	3.73	8.07	—	—	**11.80**	7.15	—	—	—	**7.15**
Total	**15.95**	**158.25**	—	**0.49**	**174.68**	**10.70**	**101.09**	**1.75**	**0.44**	**113.98**

Note : The data in columns 1 & 2, 6 & 7, 11 & 12 and 16 & 17 relate to the capital raised in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967 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 March 31, 1968. These do not take into account the capital raised by companies for which no reports were received. Figures given in columns 3 & 4, 8 & 9, 13 & 14 and 18 & 19 are based on the returns received from the Registrars of companies.

AND GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

(In crores of rupees)

1966 (Revised)					1967 (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(*c*)		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									
14.97	0.15	0.74	2.86	**18.73**	13.26	—	0.56	2.25	**16.08**
2.12	—	0.13	0.08	**2.33**	1.65	—	—	0.01	**1.67**
14.85	0.02	6.52	9.62	**31.00**	20.37	0.31	5.02	11.26	**36.96**
4.42	—	0.40	0.25	**5.06**	4.03	—	1.24	0.59	**5.85**
15.32	—	—	—	**15.32**	20.86	—	—	—	**20.86**
51.68	0.17	7.79	12.81	**72.45**	60.17	0.31	6.83	14.11	**81.42**
67.05	17.79	—	—	**84.84**	70.35	13.55	—	—	**83.90**
19.21	0.50	—	—	**19.71**	2.71	—	—	—	**2.71**
137.94	**18.46**	**7.79**	**12.81**	**176.99**	**133.23**	**13.85**	**6.83**	**14.11**	**168.03**
Companies									
0.19	14.19	—	0.15	**14.53**	12.87	1.04	—	1.50	**15.41**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.08	90.17	0.43	0.83	**96.52**	0.51	31.07	4.75	38.27	**74.60**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3.50	—	—	—	**3.50**
5.27	104.37	0.43	0.98	**111.05**	16.88	32.11	4.75	39.76	**93.51**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.58	—	—	—	**7.58**	16.74	—	—	—	**16.74**
12.85	**104.37**	**0.43**	**0.98**	**118.62**	**33.62**	**32.11**	**4.75**	**39.76**	**110.25**

(*a*) Issues of new companies. (*b*) Issues of existing companies. (*c*) Including capital raised under "No objection" orders.

Source : Office of the Controller of Capital Issues.

STATEMENT 46—PRICES (IN BOMBAY) OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES, 1967-68

(In rupees)

Loans	As on			Average (*a*) for					1967-68		Difference of March 1968 over March 1967
	Sept. 26, 1964	Feb. 17, 1965	March 4, 1968	March 1967	June 1967	Sept. 1967	Dec. 1967	March 1968	Highest	Lowest	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Terminable											
Under 5 years											
3½ % 1967 (*b*)	99.80	99.65		99.50	99.73				99.90	99.20	
3½ % 1967(*c*)	99.90	99.90		99.70	99·65				99.90	99.45	
3¾ % 1968 ..	99.95	99.80	100.00	99.25	99.26	99.45	99.65	100.00	100.00	99.25	+0.75
3½ % 1968 ..	99.00	99.00	99.75	98.30	98.37	99.42	99.39	99.75	99.75	98.30	+1.45
4¼ % 1968 ..			100.25	100.00	100.00	100.10	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.00	+0.25
4 % 1969 ..	99.50	99.35	99.75	99.10	99.10	99.50	99.41	99.95	100.00	99.10	+0.85
3½ % 1969 ..	97.95	97.25	99.15	97.03	97.18	98.55	98.30	99.19	99.50	97.05	+2.16
4 % 1970 ..	99.00	99.00	99.55	98.20	98.19	99.08	99.00	99.65	99.75	98.10	+1.45
3 % 1970-75	90.15	90.20	95.25	88.24	89.05	93.20	93.32	95.43	95.90	88.10	+7.19
4½ % 1971 ..			100.55	99.45	99.50	100.42	100.50	100.66	100.70	99.45	+1.21
4½ % 1972(*d*)			100.55			100.26	100.40	100.55	100.55	99.30	
4 % 1972 ..	98.75	98.80	99.15	96.09	96.20	98.14	98.14	99.34	99.40	95.70	+3.25
4¼ % 1972 ..	100.10	100.05	100.15	97.60	97.75	99.30	99.61	100.05	100.20	97.60	+2.45
4¾ % 1972 ..			101.75	101.01	101.00	102.00	101.94	101.87	102.10	101.00	+0.86
Between 5 and 10 years											
4 % 1973 ..	98.70	98.80	99.00	95.45	95.50	97.60	97.55	99.04	99.20	95.45	+3.59
4¼ % 1973 ..	99.95	100.05	100.10	97.55	97.60	99.31	99.48	100.10	100.10	97.50	+2.55
3¾ % 1974 ..	96.60	96.60	94.35	93.35	92.50	92.75	93.32	95.55	96.10	92.50	+2.20
2¾ % 1976 ..	83.25	83.25	81.75	78.00	78.00	81.10	81.10	81.75	81.75	78.00	+3.75
7 % 1977 .. (Gold Bonds) (*e*)	118.10	117.00	115.25	112.64	112.80	115.00	115.00	115.32	115.50	112.25	+2.68
Between 10 and 15 years											
4 % 1979 ..	98.00	96.50	93.25	90.31	90.20	90.46	91.75	93.25	93.25	89.90	+2.94
7 % 1980 .. (Gold Bonds)			116.00	112.41	113.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	112.35	+3.59
4 % 1980 ..	98.05	96.50	93.00	89.91	89.99	91.28	91.85	93.98	94.10	89.75	+4.07
4 % 1981 ..	98.35	97.25	92.20	90.00	89.75	91.00	91.12	92.95	93.50	89.75	+2.95
5 % 1982 (*d*)			101.00			100.04	100.05	100.93	101.00	100.00	
Over 15 years											
4½ % 1985 ..	100.15	100.10	96.60	92.00	92.50	94.22	94.59	97.17	97.25	92.00	+5.17
4½ % 1986 ..	100.25	100.00	96.60	92.43	92.20	92.80	94.30	97.02	97.10	91.65	+4.59
4¾ % 1989 ..	100.00	100.00	97.50	95.50	95.50	96.24	96.50	97.91	98.20	95.50	+2.41
5½ % 1990 ..			101.55	100.25	100.35	100.67	101.16	102.26	102.35	100.25	+2.01
5½ % 1991 ..			101.15	99.20	100.03	100.65	100.79	101.96	102.30	99.20	+2.76
5½ % 1992 (*d*)			101.00			100.10	100.10	101.20	101.30	100.00	
Non-terminable											
3 % 1986 or later	63.50	62.00	57.00	53.98	53.88	55.18	55.08	59.33	60.00	53.75	+5.35
3 % 1896-97	62.50	62.50	53.20	52.50	52.50	53.20	53.17	53.60	57.00	52.25	+1.10

Note: The maturity classification is as of March 31, 1968 and of the assumption of the earlier date of redemption.

(*a*) Average of closing quotations for working days. (*b*) Redeemed on July 15, 1967 (*c*) Redeemed on August 1, 1967. (*d*) Quoted from July 15, 1967. (*e*) Prior to April 1, 1965 the rate of interest was 6½ per cent per annum.

Source : Bombay Stock Exchange.

STATEMENT 47—AVERAGE YIELDS ON GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES

(Per cent per annum)

Loans	As on			Average for					Annual average		Difference of March 1968 over March 1967
	Sept. 26, 1964	Feb. 17, 1965	March 4, 1968	March 1967	June 1967	Sept. 1967	Dec. 1967	March 1968	1967-68	1966-67	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Terminable											
Under 5 years											
3½% 1967(*a*) ..	3.58	3.66		5.05	6.48					4.42	
3¾% 1967(*b*) ..	3.79	3.79		4.57	6.61					4.24	
3¾% 1968 ..	3.76	3.81	3.75	4.42	4.58	4.62	4.65	3.75	4.53	4.24	—0.67
3½% 1968 ..	3.78	3.81	4.04	4.73	4.91	4.14	4.39	4.08	4.52	4.49	—0.65
4¼% 1968 ..			3.85	4.25	4.25	4.15	3.95	3.82	4.14	4.25	—0.43
4 % 1969 ..	4.12	4.17	4.22	4.45	4.49	4.32	4.44	4.04	4.40	4.45	—0.41
3½% 1969 ..	3.98	4.20	4.16	4.89	4.97	4.35	4.65	4.15	4.66	4.76	—0.74
4 % 1970 ..	4.21	4.22	4.23	4.63	4.69	4.38	4.46	4.17	4.48	4.58	—0.46
3 % 1970-75 ..	4.90	5.01	4.97	6.76	6.72	5.43	5.58	4.91	5.92	6.76	—1.85
	(4.12)	(4.15)	(3.72)	(4.68)	(4.60)	(3.99)	(4.00)	(3.69)	(4.18)	(4.80)	—(0.99)
4½% 1971 ..			4.32	4.64	4.64	4.38	4.34	4.28	4.44	4.63	—0.36
4½% 1972(*c*) ..			4.36			4.43	4.40	4.36	4.42		
4 % 1972 ..	4.19	4.19	4.21	4.84	4.85	4.42	4.45	4.16	4.56	4.81	—0.68
4½% 1972 ..	4.24	4.24	4.21	4.74	4.73	4.40	4.34	4.24	4.48	4.77	—0.50
4¼% 1972 ..			4.33	4.54	4.54	4.31	4.30	4.30	4.41	4.55	—0.24
Between 5 and 10 years											
4 % 1973 ..	4.18	4.18	4.22	4.86	4.88	4.49	4.52	4.21	4.61	4.85	—0.65
4½% 1973 ..	4.26	4.24	4.23	4.70	4.70	4.38	4.36	4.23	4.48	4.74	—0.47
3½% 1974 ..	4.18	4.19	4.79	4.84	5.02	5.02	4.96	4.57	4.94	4.94	—0.27
2¾% 1976 ..	4.58	4.64	5.45	5.79	5.86	5.43	5.50	5.46	5.64	5.96	—0.33
7 % 1977 ..	4.68	4.76	5.02	5.45	5.42	5.12	5.09	5.01	5.20	5.64	—0.44
(Gold Bonds)(*d*)											
Between 10 and 15 years											
4 % 1979 ..	4.18	4.33	4.78	5.07	5.10	5.08	4.95	4.78	5.00	5.16	—0.29
7 % 1980 ..			5.23	5.68	5.60	5.28	5.25	5.23	5.39	5.82	—0.45
(Gold Bonds)											
4 % 1980 ..	4.17	4.31	4.76	5.05	5.05	4.93	4.87	4.65	4.92	5.10	—0.40
4 % 1981 ..	4.14	4.23	4.79	4.99	5.02	4.91	4.90	4.72	4.93	5.06	—0.27
5 % 1982(*c*) ..			4.90			5.00	5.00	4.91	4.99		
Over 15 years											
4½% 1985 ..	4.49	4.49	4.79	5.18	5.14	4.99	4.97	4.74	5.02	5.01	—0.44
4½% 1986 ..	4.48	4.50	4.78	5.13	5.15	5.11	4.98	4.75	5.04	5.02	—0.38
4½% 1989 ..	4.75	4.75	4.94	5.09	5.09	5.04	5.02	4.91	5.04	5.05	—0.18
5½% 1990 ..			5.38	5.48	5.48	5.45	5.41	5.33	5.43	5.49	—0.15
5½% 1991 ..			5.41	5.56	5.49	5.45	5.44	5.35	5.46	5.56	—0.21
5½% 1992(*c*) ..			5.43			5.49	5.49	5.41	5.48		
Non-terminable											
3 % 1986 or later (*e*) ..	4.72	4.84	5.26	5.56	5.57	5.43	5.45	5.06	5.45	5.57	—0.50
3 % 1896-97(*e*)	4.80	4.80	5.64	5.71	5.71	5.64	5.64	5.60	5.67	5.72	—0.11

Note : The maturity classification is as of March 31, 1968 and of 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 loan, the yield to the later date of redemption is shown in brackets.

(*a*) Redeemed on July 15, 1967. (*b*) Redeemed on August 1, 1967. (*c*) Quoted from July 15, 1967. (*d*) Prior to April 1, 1965, the rate of interest was 6½ per cent per annum. (*e*) Flat yield.

STATEMENT 48—ALL-INDIA AND REGIONAL INDICES (ANNUAL

(Base : 1961-62

			Government and Semi-Government Securities				Debentures			
			All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Last week of										
1	1964-65	.. ..	97.1	96.6	96.9	97.8	95.0	94.9	94.4	99.7
2	1965-66	.. ..	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.1	94.5	91.3	98.5
3	1966-67	.. ..	94.6	94.7	94.6	94.5	91.8	91.3	91.4	98.7
4	1967-68	.. ..	97.1	97.8	97.8	96.0	91.7	91.5	91.2	98.1
1967-68 Weekly										
Week ended										
1967										
5	April	1, ..	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.5	91.8	91.3	91.4	98.7
6	,,	8, ..	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.5	91.7	91.3	91.3	98.7
7	,,	15, ..	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.5	91.7	91.3	91.3	98.7
8	,,	22, ..	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.4	91.7	91.3	91.2	98.7
9	,,	29, ..	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.4	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.7
10	May	6, ..	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.4	91.5	91.3	91.0	98.7
11	,,	13, ..	94.6	94.5	94.6	94.6	91.5	91.2	90.9	98.7
12	,,	20, ..	94.6	94.5	94.6	94.7	91.5	91.2	91.0	98.5
13	,,	27, ..	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.7	91.5	91.2	91.0	98.1
14	June	3, ..	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.7	91.5	91.2	91.0	98.1
15	,,	10, ..	94.7	94.6	94.7	94.7	91.5	91.2	91.0	98.1
16	,,	17, ..	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.8	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
17	,,	24, ..	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.8	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
18	July	1, ..	94.7	94.7	94.8	94.8	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
19	,,	8, ..	94.8	94.7	94.8	94.8	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
20	,,	15, ..	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
21	,,	22, ..	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.8	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
22	,,	29, ..	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
23	August	5, ..	95.2	95.4	95.4	94.9	91.6	91.3	91.0	98.1
24	,,	12, ..	95.4	95.4	95.8	94.9	91.5	91.3	90.9	98.1
25	,,	19, ..	95.5	95.6	96.2	94.9	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
26	,,	26, ..	95.6	95.7	96.2	95.0	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
27	September	2, ..	95.7	95.8	96.2	95.1	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
28	,,	9, ..	95.7	95.8	96.2	95.1	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
29	,,	16, ..	95.7	95.8	96.2	95.2	91.4	91.4	90.7	98.1
30	,,	23, ..	95.7	95.8	96.2	95.2	91.4	91.4	90.7	98.1
31	,,	30, ..	95.7	95.9	96.3	95.1	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
32	October	7, ..	95.7	95.8	96.3	95.2	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
33	,,	14, ..	95.8	95.9	*	95.3	91.4	91.3	*	98.1
34	,,	21, ..	95.8	95.8	96.3	95.3	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
35	,,	28, ..	95.8	95.9	96.3	95.3	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
36	November	4, ..	95.8	95.9	96.4	95.3	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
37	,,	11, ..	95.8	95.9	96.4	95.3	91.4	91.3	90.7	98.1
38	,,	18, ..	95.8	95.9	96.4	95.3	91.4	91.3	90.6	98.1
39	,,	25, ..	95.9	95.9	96.3	95.6	91.4	91.3	90.6	98.1
40	December	2, ..	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.7	91.4	91.4	90.7	98.1
41	,,	9, ..	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.7	91.4	91.4	90.7	98.1
42	,,	16, ..	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.7	91.5	91.6	90.7	98.1
43	,,	23, ..	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.7	91.5	91.6	90.7	98.1
44	,,	30, ..	95.8	*	96.0	*	91.6	*	90.9	*
	1968									
45	January	6, ..	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.7	91.6	91.6	90.9	98.1
46	,,	13, ..	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.7	91.6	91.6	90.9	98.1
47	,,	20, ..	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.8	91.6	91.5	90.9	98.1
48	,,	27, ..	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.9	91.6	91.5	91.0	98.1
49	February	3, ..	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	91.7	91.5	91.1	98.1
50	,,	10, ..	95.9	96.1	96.1	95.8	91.7	91.5	91.1	98.1
51	,,	17, ..	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.8	91.7	91.5	91.1	98.1
52	,,	24, ..	96.1	96.5	96.3	95.8	91.7	91.5	91.1	98.1
53	March	2, ..	96.3	96.6	96.6	95.8	91.7	91.5	91.1	98.1
54	,,	9, ..	96.6	97.3	96.9	95.8	91.7	91.5	91.1	98.1
55	,,	16, ..	96.9	97.6	97.4	95.9	91.7	91.5	91.2	98.1
56	,,	23, ..	97.0	97.8	97.5	96.0	91.7	91.5	91.2	98.1
57	,,	30, ..	97.1	97.8	97.8	96.0	91.7	91.5	91.2	98.1

Note : The old series has been replaced by a revised series. For details of the revised series a reference may be made to pp. 1506-1529 of the October 1965 issue of the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.* Linking of the old series with the revised series may be done by multiplying the All-India main group indices under the old series with the following factors: (*a*) Government and Semi-Government Securities—0.9867. (*b*) Debentures—0.9733 (*c*) Preference shares—1.2418 and (*d*) Variable Dividend Industrial Securities — 0.5252.

* Market closed during the week.

AND WEEKLY) OF SECURITY PRICES

= 100)

Preference Shares					Variable Dividend Industrial Securities						
All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Ahmedabad	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Ahmedabad	Delhi	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
100.4	102.1	101.1	89.7	97.5	81.6	85.6	81.2	78.9	69.6	89.7	*1*
90.9	91.1	93.6	84.1	84.7	75.9	80.6	73.5	75.1	68.6	86.0	*2*
88.6	88.6	91.5	81.2	81.7	81.1	88.3	78.9	77.6	72.9	95.7	*3*
85.7	87.3	86.3	80.3	81.7	77.5	85.5	73.8	73.7	68.0	96.3	*4*
88.5	88.6	91.3	81.2	81.7	80.6	88.0	77.9	77.1	72.3	95.4	*5*
88.5	88.8	91.2	81.3	81.5	80.5	88.0	77.7	76.9	71.8	95.9	*6*
88.4	88.8	91.1	81.3	80.9	79.9	87.4	77.0	76.6	70.8	95.3	*7*
88.4	88.8	91.1	81.3	80.9	79.4	86.6	76.7	75.9	70.3	95.1	*8*
88.4	88.8	91.1	81.4	80.9	79.4	87.0	76.7	75.2	70.5	95.7	*9*
88.4	88.9	91.0	81.3	80.9	80.1	88.3	76.6	75.2	72.7	96.7	*10*
88.4	89.1	90.8	81.3	80.9	79.8	87.8	76.3	75.1	72.8	96.6	*11*
88.3	89.0	90.8	81.3	80.9	79.8	87.8	76.4	74.9	72.7	97.6	*12*
88.4	89.1	90.7	81.3	80.9	79.3	87.2	75.8	74.6	72.1	97.4	*13*
88.3	88.9	90.8	81.4	80.9	78.7	86.7	74.9	74.3	71.9	96.8	*14*
88.1	88.3	90.8	81.4	80.9	78.1	85.9	74.4	73.9	71.0	95.6	*15*
88.0	88.3	90.7	81.4	80.9	78.0	86.1	74.3	73.6	70.9	95.3	*16*
88.0	88.3	90.6	81.4	80.9	77.7	85.7	73.9	73.4	70.7	95.9	*17*
87.7	88.1	90.2	81.2	80.9	77.5	85.7	73.5	73.0	71.0	95.4	*18*
87.5	87.8	90.1	80.8	80.9	76.7	85.1	72.1	72.6	70.7	94.2	*19*
87.3	87.8	89.7	80.6	80.9	75.5	83.5	70.4	72.8	70.1	92.3	*20*
87.2	87.7	89.5	80.5	80.7	75.4	83.6	70.0	72.8	70.2	92.0	*21*
87.0	87.3	89.5	80.4	80.6	76.3	84.9	70.8	73.1	70.6	92.7	*22*
87.1	87.4	89.5	79.7	81.8	77.1	85.9	71.6	73.5	71.1	92.8	*23*
87.1	87.5	89.4	79.4	82.2	77.2	86.2	71.4	74.0	71.7	93.2	*24*
87.1	87.4	89.4	79.2	82.3	76.4	85.2	70.9	73.5	70.1	93.0	*25*
87.1	87.4	89.4	79.4	82.3	76.1	84.8	70.8	73.6	69.9	92.0	*26*
87.2	87.8	89.4	79.5	82.3	75.9	84.5	70.7	73.1	69.6	92.1	*27*
87.3	87.8	89.4	79.6	82.3	76.1	84.7	70.9	72.9	68.9	91.9	*28*
87.1	87.6	89.4	79.5	82.2	75.8	84.0	70.6	72.7	68.3	91.5	*29*
87.0	87.7	89.2	79.6	81.4	75.7	83.8	70.7	73.0	68.1	91.9	*30*
86.9	87.7	89.0	79.8	80.6	75.9	83.7	71.0	73.2	68.1	92.3	*31*
86.9	88.0	88.7	79.5	80.9	75.7	83.3	70.9	73.2	67.9	92.2	*32*
86.9	88.0	*	79.6	81.7	75.8	83.3	*	73.8	68.5	92.6	*33*
86.9	88.0	88.6	79.9	81.6	76.1	83.5	71.3	74.4	68.6	93.1	*34*
86.9	88.1	88.5	80.0	81.6	76.3	83.9	71.5	74.4	68.7	93.1	*35*
86.9	88.1	88.4	80.1	81.5	76.8	84.5	72.1	74.7	69.2	93.6	*36*
86.8	88.1	88.3	79.4	81.5	76.7	84.5	71.9	74.2	68.8	93.7	*37*
86.9	88.4	88.2	79.5	81.5	76.6	84.5	71.6	74.1	68.3	93.3	*38*
87.0	88.8	87.8	80.1	81.5	76.3	84.0	71.4	74.0	67.6	91.8	*39*
87.0	88.8	87.8	80.2	81.5	76.1	83.9	71.2	73.9	67.4	91.7	*40*
86.8	88.4	87.8	80.4	81.5	75.9	83.8	71.2	73.8	67.0	92.3	*41*
86.8	88.2	87.9	80.3	81.5	75.7	83.6	71.0	73.7	67.0	92.5	*42*
86.6	88.2	87.4	80.1	81.5	75.3	83.3	70.5	73.6	66.6	92.1	*43*
86.6	*	87.4	*	*	75.2	*	70.1	*	*	91.8	*44*
86.4	88.2	87.2	79.5	81.5	74.8	82.8	69.9	73.3	65.7	91.7	*45*
86.3	88.1	87.1	79.1	81.5	74.6	82.4	69.9	72.8	65.0	91.6	*46*
86.1	87.6	87.1	79.7	81.5	74.1	81.7	69.3	72.5	64.4	91.6	*47*
86.1	87.3	87.2	79.6	81.5	73.6	81.1	68.8	72.4	64.1	91.8	*48*
85.9	87.2	87.0	79.4	81.5	73.4	80.8	68.5	72.3	64.3	91.2	*49*
85.7	87.1	86.6	79.5	81.5	73.2	80.4	68.5	72.4	64.1	90.8	*50*
85.6	86.9	86.4	79.3	81.5	73.4	80.7	68.6	72.5	64.2	91.2	*51*
85.6	86.9	86.5	79.6	81.5	74.6	82.4	69.8	72.8	66.0	91.9	*52*
85.6	87.0	86.5	79.9	81.5	75.6	83.1	71.5	73.1	66.8	93.6	*53*
85.9	87.6	86.5	80.0	81.5	79.0	87.2	75.2	74.5	70.7	97.5	*54*
85.8	87.4	86.5	80.4	81.5	78.7	86.7	75.0	74.6	69.6	98.1	*55*
85.8	87.4	86.4	80.6	81.5	78.1	86.2	74.4	74.1	68.3	97.4	*56*
85.7	87.3	86.3	80.3	81.7	77.5	85.5	73.8	73.7	68.0	96.3	*57*

STATEMENT 49—INDEX NUMBERS OF

(Base : 1961-62

Average of weeks	GROUP INDICES				SUB-GROUP INDICES OF GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT SECURITIES			SUB-GROUP INDICES OF JOINT STOCK				
	Government and Semi-Government Securities	Debentures	Preference Shares (Fixed Dividend)	Variable Dividend	Government of India	State Governments	Semi-Government Institutions	Plantations	Coal and other mining	Sugar	Textiles other than Jute	Jute Textiles
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1964-65	98.2	95.7	101.5	86.1	98.0	99.4	98.6	99.9	96.5	99.8	98.3	97.2
1965-66	94.6	93.9	94.4	76.7	94.4	95.7	95.5	99.9	96.2	97.2	93.0	96.6
1966-67	94.3	91.8	90.0	80.2	94.2	95.0	93.7	99.8	96.0	96.6	90.7	94.5
1967-68	95.5	91.5	87.1	76.7	95.6	95.2	94.3	99.9	95.1	96.2	90.7	95.4
March 1967 ..	94.6	91.8	88.7	82.5	94.5	95.1	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.6	91.2	94.2
April ,, ..	94.5	91.7	88.4	80.0	94.5	94.9	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.6	91.2	94.3
May ,, ..	94.6	91.5	88.4	79.7	94.5	94.9	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.3	90.8	94.9
June ,, ..	94.4	91.5	88.1	78.1	94.7	94.9	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.2	90.6	95.6
July ,, ..	94.8	91.6	87.4	76.3	94.8	94.9	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.2	90.6	95.6
August ,, ..	95.4	91.5	87.1	76.7	95.5	95.2	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.2	90.6	95.6
September ,, ..	95.7	91.4	87.1	75.9	95.8	95.4	94.3	99.9	96.0	96.2	90.6	95.6
October ,, ..	95.8	91.4	86.9	76.0	95.9	95.3	94.3	99.9	95.7	96.2	90.6	95.6
November ,, ..	95.8	91.4	86.9	76.6	96.0	95.3	94.4	99.9	94.9	96.2	90.6	95.6
December ,, ..	95.8	91.5	86.8	75.7	96.0	95.2	94.5	99.9	93.7	96.2	90.6	95.6
January 1968 ..	95.9	91.6	86.2	74.3	96.0	95.2	94.4	99.9	93.7	96.2	90.6	95.6
February ,, ..	96.0	91.7	85.7	73.6	96.2	95.3	94.3	99.9	93.7	96.2	90.5	95.6
March ,, ..	96.8	91.7	85.8	77.8	97.1	95.8	94.2	99.9	93.7	96.2	90.5	95.6
Percentage variation of March 1968 over March 1967 ..	*+2.3*	*— 0.1*	*— 3.3*	*— 5.7*	*+ 2.8*	*+ 0.7*	*— 0.1*	*—*	*— 2.4*	*— 0.4*	*— 0.8*	*+ 1.5*

Average of weeks	SUB-GROUP INDICES OF VARIABLE—										
	Tea Plantations	Coffee Plantations	Rubber Plantations	Coal	Other Mining	Edible and Vegetable oils	Sugar	Cotton Textiles	Jute Textiles	Silk, Woollen and Rayon Textiles	Iron and Steel
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1964-65	84.7	107.4	115.0	80.2	64.1	103.5	86.9	81.8	90.5	70.1	99.4
1965-66	79.5	107.5	111.1	71.4	49.6	97.9	80.0	69.8	70.6	62.6	95.9
1966-67	80.8	120.6	148.7	65.8	46.4	104.9	77.7	66.5	61.8	71.7	105.3
1967-68	79.8	132.2	143.9	53.2	37.5	114.2	74.1	61.5	48.6	75.8	106.3
March 1967 ..	81.8	130.7	159.6	60.9	45.7	113.7	75.4	65.6	58.2	83.5	110.4
April ,, ..	79.8	128.6	157.4	58.8	44.5	118.0	72.2	63.3	55.5	80.6	107.8
May ,, ..	79.2	127.9	150.1	57.8	43.1	120.8	70.2	63.2	53.8	80.0	113.3
June ,, ..	80.2	128.4	146.5	57.4	42.3	123.0	69.1	61.4	53.4	75.4	111.6
July ,, ..	79.0	129.8	141.3	56.2	40.3	115.9	69.7	61.0	49.6	74.5	107.4
August ,, ..	77.8	131.7	146.2	53.1	40.1	118.4	72.1	62.1	47.3	75.6	106.5
September ,, ..	77.1	130.8	145.3	51.1	36.4	115.4	72.3	61.5	46.4	73.6	103.8
October ,, ..	77.6	133.4	143.6	52.3	34.2	113.7	75.4	61.8	44.9	74.1	103.2
November ,, ..	81.2	137.6	141.3	52.1	36.2	115.3	75.6	62.5	45.5	74.5	104.2
December ,, ..	81.8	137.4	139.6	50.7	34.1	108.5	77.3	61.1	45.2	74.1	103.5
January 1968 ..	80.5	134.5	137.8	49.0	31.9	108.2	77.4	59.6	44.9	73.0	102.2
February ,, ..	80.4	134.6	137.5	48.4	31.0	105.9	76.8	58.9	46.3	73.3	101.6
March ,, ..	82.2	132.3	139.7	51.3	35.6	108.9	80.5	61.4	50.0	80.4	109.9
Percentage variation of March 1968 over March 1967 ..	*+ 0.5*	*+ 1.2*	*—12.5*	*—15.8*	*—22.1*	*— 4.2*	*+ 6.8*	*— 6.4*	*—14.1*	*— 3.7*	*— 0.5*

SECURITY PRICES—ALL-INDIA (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

=100)

OF DEBENTURES COMPANIES			SUB-GROUP INDICES OF PREFERENCE SHARES (FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES)														
Metals and Engineering	Electricity Generation and Supply	Others	Plantations	Coal and other Mining	Sugar	Cotton Textiles	Jute Textiles	Silk, Woollen and Rayon Textiles	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous Metals (Basic)	Engineering	Chemicals	Cement	Paper	Electricity Generation and Supply	Trading	Shipping and other Transport
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
95.5	96.1	94.4	86.5	100.4	95.9	103.8	111.9	101.1	97.4	112.5	100.3	105.7	99.8	112.0	94.9	93.5	92.4
94.4	94.1	93.2	81.8	97.9	92.7	97.8	104.7	92.0	86.2	111.9	94.8	98.5	92.9	106.5	81.8	87.5	87.2
91.6	92.1	91.0	79.7	89.5	89.5	90.3	100.8	91.9	82.1	100.4	92.8	96.2	86.6	102.3	81.8	82.8	84.6
91.3	92.1	90.6	77.5	86.1	86.8	86.6	93.6	91.4	80.1	93.3	88.6	95.1	85.8	101.0	83.2	79.9	84.0
91.9	92.2	90.7	78.1	89.0	87.9	87.9	100.0	93.4	80.1	95.8	89.6	95.8	86.3	102.2	84.4	81.9	83.4
91.8	92.1	90.6	77.7	88.4	87.9	87.6	99.4	93.2	80.1	95.5	89.5	95.8	86.6	102.0	82.8	81.3	83.1
91.8	91.9	90.4	77.8	87.0	87.2	87.7	98.4	93.3	80.2	95.4	89.4	96.0	87.1	102.0	83.7	81.0	83.4
91.9	91.8	90.4	77.7	86.4	86.4	88.0	97.5	91.5	79.6	95.4	89.2	96.2	87.1	102.0	84.1	80.6	83.6
91.9	92.0	90.4	77.3	86.4	85.7	87.4	95.8	90.2	79.3	92.8	88.9	95.9	87.0	102.0	83.1	80.5	84.5
91.2	92.0	90.4	77.9	86.4	85.8	86.4	95.7	90.1	80.4	92.1	88.4	95.9	85.0	102.0	83.1	79.5	85.7
90.8	92.1	90.4	77.9	86.0	86.6	86.3	94.0	89.9	80.4	92.3	88.3	96.1	85.1	102.7	83.3	79.3	84.9
90.8	92.1	90.4	77.2	85.5	87.3	85.7	92.6	90.8	80.8	92.4	88.4	95.9	84.9	100.7	83.9	80.1	84.3
90.8	92.1	90.4	77.1	85.6	87.8	86.3	91.6	91.3	80.9	92.3	88.3	95.5	85.4	100.7	83.7	80.0	84.3
90.8	92.1	90.7	77.4	85.8	88.3	87.6	90.6	91.5	79.9	92.5	88.5	93.9	85.9	100.4	81.6	80.0	84.3
90.9	92.1	90.9	76.9	86.2	87.6	86.2	89.5	91.4	79.9	92.7	88.0	93.2	85.5	100.5	82.3	79.1	84.3
91.4	92.1	90.9	77.4	85.8	86.1	85.0	89.1	91.7	79.6	92.6	87.8	93.3	84.8	99.3	83.3	78.4	81.8
91.4	92.3	90.9	77.7	83.5	84.4	85.1	88.7	92.3	80.6	93.7	87.9	93.8	85.5	98.1	83.4	78.4	83.3
—0.5	*+0.1*	*+0.2*	*—0.5*	*—6.2*	*—4.0*	*—3.2*	*—11.3*	*—1.2*	*+0.6*	*—2.2*	*—1.9*	*—2.1*	*—0.9*	*—4.0*	*—1.2*	*—4.3*	*—0.1*

DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES																	
Non-ferrous Metals (Basic)	Transport Equipment	Electrical Machinery, Appliances etc.	Machinery other than Transport and Electrical	Foundries and Engineering Workshops	Metal Products	Basic Industrial Chemicals	Other Chemical Products	Cement	Paper and Paper Products	Rubber and Rubber Products	Electricity Generation and Supply	Trading	Shipping and other Transport	Banks	Insurance	Investment
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
87.1	89.1	82.4	92.5	93.5	83.4	69.9	76.0	92.6	87.5	67.7	110.0	84.7	108.5	96.8	107.0	88.3
75.8	79.4	72.6	81.4	81.1	72.6	59.2	71.9	85.6	74.8	60.7	107.6	75.4	95.8	96.4	116.3	80.2
92.0	81.2	78.3	85.1	79.4	79.6	67.0	86.0	98.0	77.9	69.5	104.9	79.2	115.3	96.3	136.2	85.9
89.5	71.0	74.7	71.1	64.0	67.8	64.4	93.0	101.4	76.0	78.3	104.7	76.4	136.1	89.8	131.9	85.3
101.9	81.9	83.0	84.7	76.8	77.0	69.4	97.3	105.9	83.2	78.6	105.1	80.0	122.3	97.4	144.3	87.6
98.3	78.7	80.2	83.0	74.0	75.2	66.1	94.5	104.6	79.7	75.5	103.8	78.3	120.0	95.6	147.1	86.8
95.6	76.4	78.4	78.6	71.5	74.7	66.9	92.9	109.0	79.6	73.8	102.3	77.5	125.7	93.6	148.9	85.5
90.9	73.3	76.0	76.6	68.3	73.0	65.6	92.6	109.6	80.0	72.1	102.5	77.2	125.1	91.6	142.3	85.1
87.7	70.5	72.1	73.1	65.5	69.3	63.9	91.3	105.6	77.7	70.5	104.6	76.0	130.5	89.1	133.4	83.4
87.8	73.1	73.7	71.9	66.0	67.8	64.8	91.3	103.2	75.9	74.3	106.4	75.8	131.3	88.2	130.2	82.9
86.9	72.2	73.7	69.6	64.1	66.9	63.7	89.9	101.2	75.5	76.0	106.9	75.8	134.0	87.8	130.9	83.8
87.1	70.1	74.4	68.1	62.4	66.2	63.9	90.2	99.9	75.9	80.7	105.6	75.6	142.0	87.9	120.5	86.8
88.4	68.2	74.5	68.1	61.9	66.5	65.4	92.8	99.4	75.6	83.4	105.0	77.1	149.7	88.4	123.4	86.0
87.1	67.1	73.8	67.4	59.2	64.8	63.6	94.8	97.4	73.7	82.6	104.7	76.6	148.2	88.4	122.9	86.2
85.4	65.1	72.2	65.5	55.6	62.1	61.8	94.1	95.6	72.4	82.1	105.0	76.1	141.2	88.5	123.0	86.7
85.0	64.6	71.0	62.8	55.2	61.1	60.5	93.2	93.3	70.9	82.1	105.2	74.8	134.3	88.9	125.3	85.4
92.8	71.4	75.5	67.7	62.5	65.0	65.8	97.5	97.7	74.4	86.5	103.9	76.2	150.1	89.7	132.6	85.2
— 8.9	*—12.8*	*— 9.0*	*—20.1*	*—18.6*	*—15.6*	*— 5.2*	*+ 0.2*	*— 7.7*	*—10.6*	*+10.1*	*— 1.1*	*— 4.8*	*+22.7*	*— 7.9*	*— 8.1*	*— 2.7*

STATEMENT 50—GROSS YIELDS ON INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES—ALL-INDIA

Average of months/ month	ALL—										
				Variable Dividend							
	Debentures		Preference Shares (Total)	Agriculture and Allied Activities				Mining and Quarrying		
	Redemption yield	Running yield		Total	Total (a)	Tea plantations	Coffee plantations	Rubber plantations	Total	Coal	Other mining
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 1964-65	**6.78**	**6.46**	**8.26**	**6.96**	**8.25**	8.38	6.88	7.76	**8.46**	9.00	6.11
2 1965-66	**7.36**	**6.68**	**8.92**	**8.11**	**8.93**	8.73	8.75	8.28	**8.96**	9.85	5.08
3 1966-67	**7.97**	**6.85**	**9.38**	**7.71**	**8.77**	9.05	7.94	7.66	**8.92**	9.70	5.51
4 1967-68	**8.40**	**6.87**	**9.83**	**8.22**	**9.56**	10.12	8.31	8.16	**9.47**	10.59	4.57
5 March 1967	**7.98**	**6.83**	**9.62**	**7.64**	**8.87**	9.11	8.63	7.46	**9.62**	10.19	7.12
6 April ,,	**8.06**	**6.84**	**9.67**	**7.91**	**9.05**	9.34	8.73	7.55	**9.98**	10.67	6.94
7 May ,,	**8.22**	**6.86**	**9.67**	**8.04**	**9.21**	9.62	8.81	7.46	**10.24**	10.95	7.13
8 June ,,	**8.31**	**6.87**	**9.72**	**8.25**	**9.38**	9.82	8.80	7.65	**10.43**	11.13	7.37
9 July ,,	**8.40**	**6.87**	**9.84**	**8.41**	**9.93**	10.51	9.43	8.20	**9.93**	11.44	3.36
10 August ,,	**8.55**	**6.88**	**9.83**	**8.27**	**9.90**	10.60	9.29	7.79	**10.18**	11.74	3.36
11 September ,,	**8.40**	**6.88**	**9.84**	**8.20**	**9.84**	10.59	9.30	7.88	**9.32**	10.63	3.57
12 October ,,	**8.34**	**6.88**	**9.82**	**8.18**	**9.66**	10.38	8.91	7.89	**9.09**	10.34	3.61
13 November ,,	**8.40**	**6.87**	**9.85**	**8.19**	**9.33**	9.94	7.15	8.35	**9.11**	10.35	3.67
14 December ,,	**8.46**	**6.87**	**9.87**	**8.26**	**9.46**	10.04	7.11	8.71	**8.55**	9.63	3.81
15 January 1968	**8.43**	**6.87**	**9.93**	**8.45**	**9.74**	10.28	7.33	8.88	**9.04**	10.24	3.79
16 February ,,	**8.53**	**6.87**	**10.00**	**8.46**	**9.77**	10.35	7.35	8.89	**9.20**	10.34	4.21
17 March ,,	**8.62**	**6.87**	**9.95**	**7.91**	**9.40**	10.00	7.54	8.68	**8.55**	9.58	4.07

Average of months/ month	ALL—											
	Variable Dividend											
	Processing and Manufacturing (*Contd.*)								Other Industries			
	Metals and Chemicals (*Contd.*)				Others				Total (a)	Electricity generation and supply	Trading	Shipping and other transport
	Foundries and Engineering works	Metal products	Basic industrial chemicals	Other chemical products	Total (a)	Cement	Paper and paper products	Rubber and Rubber products				
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1 1964-65	7.97	5.82	5.13	6.96	**6.97**	8.38	6.16	4.99	**8.12**	8.19	8.05	7.02
2 1965-66	8.36	7.84	6.94	7.90	**7.83**	9.53	7.00	5.69	**9.44**	9.13	9.20	10.30
3 1966-67	7.30	7.19	6.70	6.20	**8.01**	9.27	6.77	7.32	**9.43**	9.82	8.88	9.65
4 1967-68	6.21	7.43	7.37	8.22	**8.13**	10.11	6.83	7.13	**10.18**	10.04	10.11	10.09
5 March 1967	9.48	6.83	6.64	6.45	**7.70**	9.29	6.51	6.39	**9.56**	10.01	8.95	10.17
6 April ,,	8.73	6.88	6.92	7.40	**7.95**	9.65	6.75	6.54	**9.80**	10.14	9.20	10.47
7 May ,,	8.11	7.00	6.94	7.63	**8.06**	9.44	7.37	6.83	**9.90**	10.27	9.37	10.06
8 June ,,	6.79	6.89	7.35	8.14	**8.30**	9.46	8.12	7.01	**10.09**	10.20	9.84	9.82
9 July ,,	6.46	7.39	7.68	8.63	**8.58**	9.78	8.49	7.21	**10.13**	10.03	10.18	9.45
10 August ,,	5.15	7.11	7.53	8.62	**8.41**	9.81	7.95	6.84	**10.16**	9.93	10.27	9.52
11 September ,,	5.15	7.18	7.35	8.62	**7.72**	10.14	6.21	6.45	**10.10**	9.83	10.28	9.43
12 October ,,	5.20	7.10	7.54	8.65	**7.68**	10.25	6.15	6.39	**10.27**	10.01	10.43	9.64
13 November ,,	5.30	7.15	7.54	8.60	**8.03**	10.32	6.20	7.67	**10.33**	10.10	10.31	10.21
14 December ,,	5.68	7.84	7.43	8.48	**8.16**	10.53	6.19	7.70	**10.39**	10.09	10.34	10.47
15 January 1968	6.23	8.41	7.62	8.18	**8.32**	10.72	6.22	7.96	**10.50**	9.95	10.53	11.06
16 February ,,	6.20	8.46	7.64	8.11	**8.44**	10.92	6.38	7.91	**10.55**	9.96	10.62	11.24
17 March ,,	5.50	7.74	6.96	7.60	**7.87**	10.28	5.88	7.11	**10.01**	10.01	9.95	9.71

(a) Including Miscellaneous.

AND REGIONAL (BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS)

(Per cent per annum)

INDIA													
Industrial Securities													
Processing and Manufacturing													
	Foodstuffs, Textiles, etc.						Metals and Chemicals						
Total	Total (*a*)	Edible and vegetable oil	Sugar	Cotton textiles	Jute textiles	Silk, woollen and rayon textiles	Total (*a*)	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals (Basic)	Transport equipment	Electrical machinery, appliances, etc.	Machinery other than transport and electrical	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
6.58	**6.81**	7.41	8.08	6.77	9.21	5.59	**6.19**	7.18	5.14	6.10	6.11	7.29	*1*
7.80	**8.08**	8.14	9.67	8.22	8.33	7.24	**7.49**	7.60	6.56	7.46	7.64	8.78	*2*
7.34	**7.25**	7.75	9.45	7.18	6.89	7.50	**7.19**	6.96	6.24	7.70	7.43	9.57	*3*
7.75	**7.81**	8.46	9.86	8.11	6.15	7.70	**7.55**	7.01	6.95	7.83	8.09	9.71	*4*
7.21	**7.11**	7.65	8.85	7.09	6.73	7.63	**7.15**	6.69	6.02	7.68	7.20	10.10	*5*
7.50	**7.42**	7.92	9.45	7.38	7.01	8.16	**7.43**	6.84	6.49	8.09	7.65	10.39	*6*
7.62	**7.60**	7.76	10.07	7.57	6.74	8.16	**7.49**	6.51	6.76	8.41	7.84	10.71	*7*
7.81	**7.86**	8.02	10.21	7.83	6.81	8.65	**7.57**	6.62	6.95	8.09	8.18	11.22	*8*
7.94	**7.90**	8.48	10.25	7.90	7.07	8.45	**7.76**	6.90	7.18	7.52	8.69	11.98	*9*
7.73	**7.70**	8.31	10.27	7.81	7.10	7.51	**7.54**	6.91	7.09	7.24	8.12	12.33	*10*
7.67	**7.82**	8.49	10.28	8.17	5.93	7.46	**7.49**	7.20	7.16	7.45	8.05	10.03	*11*
7.66	**7.80**	8.55	9.86	8.20	5.92	7.41	**7.49**	7.17	7.13	7.76	8.03	8.40	*12*
7.70	**7.75**	8.54	9.79	8.14	5.94	7.47	**7.52**	7.22	7.05	7.97	7.93	8.15	*13*
7.78	**7.86**	8.94	9.55	8.34	5.72	7.49	**7.57**	7·23	6.97	7.95	8.06	8.17	*14*
7.99	**8.04**	8.92	9.78	8.60	5.37	7.52	**7.81**	7·38	7.23	8.16	8.31	8.66	*15*
8.00	**8.04**	8.90	9.67	8.66	5.31	7.32	**7.80**	7.36	7.11	8.06	8.43	8.63	*16*
7.42	**7.55**	8.66	9.17	8.10	4.89	6.82	**7.12**	6.83	6.33	7.23	7.79	7.85	*17*

INDIA (*Contd.*)				REGIONAL					
Industrial Securities (*Contd.*)									
Financial				Variable Dividend Industrial Securities					
Total	Banks	Insurance	Investment trusts	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Ahmedabad	Delhi	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
9.06	8.90	10.54	8.64	7.06	6.88	7.15	5.95	7.18	*1*
9.56	9.27	11.46	9.34	8.26	7.82	8.75	7.13	8.12	*2*
9.21	9.19	9.35	9.19	7.90	7.48	8.02	6.68	7.53	*3*
10.48	10.16	13.61	9.58	8.51	7.73	8.34	7.40	8.22	*4*
9.30	9.21	9.01	9.76	7.95	7.29	7.86	6.51	7.58	*5*
9.38	9.36	9.01	9.67	8.16	7.56	8.08	7.03	7.80	*6*
9.62	9.54	10.15	9.59	8.29	7.73	8.29	6.84	7.77	*7*
10.14	9.80	12.84	9.60	8.44	7.97	8.58	7.04	8.00	*8*
10.72	10.15	15.18	9.83	8.46	8.27	8.76	7.06	8.33	*9*
11.02	10.45	15.78	9.94	8.39	8.04	8.32	7.06	8.30	*10*
11.00	10.57	15.13	9.85	8.49	7.61	8.33	7.57	8.39	*11*
10.96	10.54	15.59	9.47	8.67	7.46	8.22	7.52	8.29	*12*
10.70	10.33	14.49	9.56	8.60	7.50	8.22	7.60	8.33	*13*
10.68	10.34	14.55	9.37	8.63	7.59	8.25	7.71	8.49	*14*
10.67	10.36	14.46	9.32	8.83	7.73	8.41	8.02	8.55	*15*
10.61	10.36	13.84	9.42	8.83	7.78	8.43	7.97	8.50	*16*
10.21	10.10	12.24	9.31	8.29	7.17	8.18	7.37	7.88	*17*

STATEMENT 51—PRICES OF

Scrip	End December 1957	May 1962	June 1963	December 1964	December 1965
	1	2	3	4	5
Iron and Steel					
1. Indian Iron	18.70*	26.20*	22·38	26.02	23.06
2. Tata Ordinary	160.50*	148.25*	134.75	147.50	136.50
Cotton Textiles					
3. Ambica	582.00	1,417.00*	1,061.00	828.00	636.00
4. Bombay Dyeing	49.80@	69.60	57.00	57.80	51.00
5. Buckingham	155.00	265.00	261.00	277.00	235.00
6. Century	382.00	663.50*	508.50	579.00	485.50
7. Kohinoor	259.50	303.00	302.00	322.00	246.00
8. Madura	33.75	36.75	31.25	35.25	33.25
9. New Shorrock	897.00	1,620.00*	1,250.00	807.50*	608.75
Jute Textiles					
10. Anglo-India	146.50	252.00	224.00	186.00*	106.00
11. Birla	14.75	35.75*	28.00	39.19	22.75
12. Howrah	13.44	22.87	18.87	15.75	12.62
Banks					
13. Central (F 50)	52.30	62.00	55.30	52.30*	47.00
14. India (F 100)	132.25*	111·50*	109.00	101.75	98.50
Coal					
15. Bengal	228.00*	392.00*	270.00	228.00	166.00
16. Burrakur	22.00	20.37	16.50	15.75	12.37
Tea Plantations					
17. Hasimara	21.12	31.56	12.56*	12.06	10.00
18. Periakaramalai	4.05*	3.41	3.05	3.72	3.50
Engineering					
19. Alcock	221.25	331.00*	274.00	297.00	227.00*
20. Ashok Leyland	4.45	8.75*	7.35	7.40*	5.85*
21. Guest, Keen, Williams	29.12	41.75*	31.75	22.75*	17.12
22. Jessop & Co.	22.12*	24.12*	23.31	25.62	21.06
23. Hindustan Motors	5.69	20.06	15.62	16.94	14.31
24. Sandvik Asia			176.00	172.00	140.00*
25. Tata Locomotives	137.25	368.75*	251.00*	272.00*	203.00
26. Texmaco	15.60*	26.00	23.65	25.55	20.45
Electricity					
27. Andhra Valley	1,117.50*	1,015.00	1,015.00	1,215.00	1,197.50
28. Tata Power	1,155.00*	1,103.75	1,058.75	1,257.50	1,256.25
Chemicals					
29. Amar Dye Chem.	100.00	333.75*	157.50	142.50*	123.75
30. Atul	176.50*	500.50*	319.00*	284.50	211.75
31. Chemicals and Fibres					13.24
32. Colour Chem.		500.00*	336.25	307.50	210.00
33. Tata Chem.	12.80*	16.68*	16.60	18.16	17.68
Miscellaneous					
34. Belapur Sugar	252.00*	233.00	173.00	229.50	168.00
35. Deccan Sugar	7.85*	10.10	9.75	10.65*	8.50
36. Cochin Malabar	4.25*	7.00	5.95	6.07	5.75
37. Consolidated Coffee	28.00*	18.35	17.60	25.65	26.15
38. Ouchterlony Valley	4.85	3.80	3.65	3.37	3.06
39. A.C.C.	151.00*	160.00	138.50	153.00*	146.75
40. India Cement	4.70*	6.13*	5.49	5.15	4.92
41. Dunlop India	19.75*	44.44*	30.87	30.87*	20.87*
42. Orient Paper	24.25	44.20*	34.35	33.00	27.20
43. West Coast Paper	65.00	180.00*	127.50	174.50	149.00
44. National Rayon	211.25	545.00*	302.00	370.50*	375.00
45. Travancore Rayon	10.65	40.00	22.75	17.75	12.25
46. Aluminium Industries	13.00*	24.00*	16.80*	24.12	17.20*
47. Bombay-Burmah (Old)	520.00	683.00*	60.00*@	55.50	40.10
48. Hindustan Lever	19.76	50.50*	33.75	28.10	19.00*
49. Tata Oil	35.00	81.00	56.70*	48.50*	44.00
50. Scindia Steam	17.08*	12.76	10.36	15.68	12.24
51. Rohtas Industries	16.00	16.50	10.75	9.62	7.50
52. Premier Construction	154.00	167.00*	132.50	230.50	216.50*
53. Voltas	112.75	298.50	228.00	271.50	188.00*

* Exright/bonus. @ Split shares. £ Nominal.

SELECTED INDUSTRIAL SHARES

(Prices in rupees)

of					1967-68		Percentage variation of (10) over	
March 1967	June 1967	September 1967	December 1967	March 1968	Highest	Lowest	(1)	(6)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.80*	15.38	14.34	14.98	16.46	16.88	13.72	+111.3	+11.2
106·75*	109·00	98·60	96·40	96·70	115·00	90·50	+ 27·8	— 9·4
556.00	568.50	565.00	571.00	609.00	649.00	527.00	+ 86.0	+ 9.5
47.20	45.70	48.00	44.00	39.00	54.50	38.50	+ 12.8	— 0.8
106.00	97.50	94.00	92.50	100.00	106.00	91.66	+ 29.0	— 5.7
661.50	564.50	534.50	503.00	559.50	667.00	475.00	+268.7	— 4.9
166.50	187.50	168.50	166.00	183.50	206.00	152.00	— 27.2	+ 10.2
16.12	15.90	15.00	15.60	16.85	17.12	14.75	— 0.2	+ 4.5
597.50	625.00	403.00*	399.00	374.00	737.50	364.00*	+ 46.3	+ 25.2
100.00£	100.50	85.00	83.00	85.50£	105.00	83.00	— 30.0	— 14.5
25.35	23.05	23.90	22.70	24.75	26.00	21.35	+202.6	— 2.4
11.25£	11.30	9.40	9.35	8.70£	11.30	8.25	— 35.3	— 22.7
49.50	42.00	43.00	45.00	44.00	49.50	40.25	— 0.3	—11.1
95.50	92.50	87.00	91.00	87.50	96.00	85.00	— 24.0	— 8.4
142.00	135.00	131.00	132.00	145.00	156.00	122.00	— 31.6	+ 2.1
10.50£	9.00	9.40	9.15	8.95£	10.00	8.10	— 45.8	— 14.8
7.87£	6.12	6.60	6.56	5.90£	7.37	5.75	— 44.1	— 25.0
3.55	3.54	3.80	3.58	3.88	3.98	3.50	+ 15.1	+ 9.3
150.00	113.00	121.00	92.00	98.00	152.00	83.00	— 18.5	— 34.7
5.85	5.35	5.28	5.05	5.00	5.85	4.84	+ 61.3	— 14.5
16.30	14.40	14.80	13.30	12.75	16.40	12.60	— 16·8	— 21.8
19.00£	13.87	13.25	14.12	14.62	17.44	12.87	— 2.6	— 23.1
16.16	13.94	14.96	13.70	15.42	16.42	13.40	+171.0	— 4.6
175.00	197.00	164.00*	171.00	170.50	207.00	157.00		+ 7.2
198.50*	202.50	191.75	197.50	208.25	216.75	177.50	+164.5	+ 4.9
17.65	16.40	14.70	13.25	11.50	17.70	10.00	— 26.3	— 34.8
114.75@	115.00	120.00	120.50	116.50	122.25	112.00	+ 4.3	+ 1.5
122.00@*	120.00	122.25	124.00	120.00	124.50	113.50	+ 5.5	— 1.6
152.50	131.25	132.50	130.00	133.75	152.50	122.50	+ 94.7	— 12.3
222.75	225.75	223.25	231.00	171.00	244.00	164.00	+ 57.5	— 23.2
37.75	30.00	34.80	39.25	46.50	47.75	28.40		+ 23.2
190.00	175.00	147.50	135.50	141.25	191.25	132.50		— 25.7
18.24	18.24	20.12	20.72	21.48	21.88	17.72	+100.4	+ 17.8
82.50*	80.50	88.00	95.00	129.50	137.00	79.00	+ 2.8	+ 57.0
6.28	6.05	6.30	6.15	6.50	6.80	5.60	+ 44.8	+ 3.5
7.00	5.95	5.80	5.70	6.00	7.00	5.70	+ 69.5	— 14.3
24.37	21.00	23.70	22.95	22.30	26.50	21.00	+ 19.4	— 8.5
3.25	2.75	3.00	3.06	3.00	3.25	2.75	— 38.1	— 7.7
131.25	125.25	129.50	130.50	119.00	132.00	113.50	— 1.9	— 9.3
5.62	5.45	5.65	5.00	5.70	5.90	5.00	+ 50.8	+ 1.4
21.50	19.65	22.70	22.20	24.90	25.50	18.90	+254.2	+ 15.8
40.10	17.70*	17.15	16.20	16.90	40.50	15.00	+ 54.9	— 15.7
120.50*	118.00	113.00	115.50	110.00	121.00	104.50	+151.3	— 8.7
516.50	465.00	448.50	422.00	470.00	527.00	378.00	+243.3	+ 0.1
14.16	13.37	11.70	11.80	13.80	15.40	11.70	+ 62.0	— 2.5
15.40	14.00	12.10	10.55	10.60	15.40	10.40	+ 37.0	— 31.2
41.50	42.75	45.00	40.10	40.25	46.00	37.50	+ 20.9	— 3.0
18.52	18.00	19.00	18.52	19.52	20.36	17.60	+100.4	+ 5.4
53.70	58.00	45.00	42.25	44.00	65.50	40.75	+128.9	— 3.4
13.72	15.08	15.84	14.68	14.12	15.92	12.56	— 17.3	+ 2.9
7.80	8.20	6.34	6.46	6.56	9.96	5.96	— 59.0	— 15.9
231.50	207.00	190.50	183.00	186.00	239.00	175.00	+178.2	— 19.7
197.00	198.00	210.00	215.50	200.00	219.00	191.00	+146.6	+ 1.5

Source : Stock Exchanges

STATEMENT 52—FIVE YEAR PLANS

A Plan Provision and Actual outlay for Public Sector
(By Heads of Development)

(In crores of rupees)

Heads of Development	FIRST PLAN 1951-56		SECOND PLAN 1956-61		THIRD PLAN 1961-66		ANNUAL PLANS 1966-67		1967-68		1968-69
	Plan provision	Actual outlay	Plan-provision	Actual outlay	Plan provision	Anticipated actual	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved outlay
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture and Community Development	361	290	568	549	1068	1103	333	331	376	363	328
Irrigation and Power ..	561	583	913	882	1662	1919	465	546	532	542	493
Industry and Mining ..	173	97	890	1125	1784	1955	525	558	564	564	581
Transport and Communications	497	518	1385	1261	1486	2116	428	423	419	419	426
Social Services and Miscellaneous	477	472	1044	855	1500*	1537	331	283	355	342	509
Total ..	**2069**	**1960**	**4800**	**4672**	**7500**	**8630**	**2082**	**2141@**	**2246**	**2230†**	**2337**

* Include Rs. 200 crores as inventories. @ Total actual expenditure works out to Rs. 2137 crores; comparable sector-wise data are not yet available.
† According to latest estimates total expenditure might be Rs. 2205 crores; comparable sector-wise data are not yet available.

B Financing of Plan Outlays in the Public Sector

(In crores of rupees)

	First Five Year Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56		Second Five Year Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61		Third Five Year Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66		Annual Plans 1966-67		1967-68		1968-69
	Original Estimates	Actuals	Original Estimates	Actuals	Original Estimates	Anticipated Actuals	Original Estimates	Actuals	Original Estimates	Latest Estimates	Estimates
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Mainly through own resources ..	**740** (35·7)	**752** (38·4)	**1350** (28·1)	**1230** (26·3)	**2810** (37·5)	**2885** (33·4)	**911** (43.7)	**510** (23·8)	**788** (35·1)	**364** (16·5)	**745** (31·9)
1. Balance from current revenues, at pre-Plan rates of taxation ..	570	382	350	11	550	−470	434	194	246	−11	186
2. Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises ..	a	255b	850b	1052b	1710	2880	225	153	332	299	449

3. Surplus of Public Sector Undertakings, exclusive of yield from measures adopted for raising additional resources for the Plan	**170**	**115**	**150**	**167**	**550**	**475**	**252**	**163**	**210**	**76**	**110**
(a) Railways	170c	115c	150c	167c	100	80	34	12	—29	—62	—69
(b) Others	d	d	d	d	450	395	218	151	239	138	179
B. Mainly through domestic borrowings	**808**	**1019**	**2650**	**2393**	**2490**	**3290**	**593**	**839**	**462**	**850**	**716**
	(39·1)	(52·0)	(55·2)	(51·2)	(33·2)	(38·1)	(28·5)	(39·3)	(20·6)	(38·6)	(30·6)
1. Market Loans (net)e	115	204	700	756f	800	915	209	204	204	200	158
2. Small Savings (net) g	225	243	500	422	600	585	136	120	133	109	115
3. Annuity Deposits and Compulsory Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	115	35	28	22	28	— 9
4. Unfunded Debt	45	92	250	175	265	340	88	83	86	122	83
5. Steel Equalisation Fund (net) ..	—	—		40	105	35	111	215	—51	32	62
6. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	133	147		46	170	150					
7. Deficit Financing h	290	333	1200	954	550	1150	14	189	68i	359	307
C. **Total Domestic Resources (A + B)**	**1548**	**1771**	**4000**	**3623**	**5300**	**6175**	**1504**	**1349**	**1250**	**1214**	**1461**
	(74·8)	(90·4)	(83·3)	(77·5)	(70·7)	(71·5)	(72·2)	(63·1)	(55·7)	(55·1)	(62·5)
D. **External Assistance j**	**521**	**189**	**800**	**1049**	**2200**	**2455**	**578**	**788**	**996**	**991**	**876**
	(25·2)	(9·6)	(16·7)	(22·5)	(29·3)	(28·5)	(27·8)	(36·9)	(44·3)	(44·9)	(37·5)
E. TOTAL RESOURCES (C+D) ..	**2069**	**1960**	**4800**	**4672**	**7500**	**8630**	**2082**	**2137**	**2246**	**2205**	**2337**
	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100·0)

a Included under items A1 and A3.

b Excluding yield from changes in railway fares and freights.

c Inclusive of yield from changes in railway fares and freights.

d Included under items A1 and B6.

e Figures for the First and the Second Plan periods represent market borrowings while for the subsequent Plan periods represent net absorption of loans and Treasury Bills by the Public i.e. investors other than the Reserve Bank of India.

f Includes investments by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds.

g Includes prize bonds and gold bonds.

h The figures of deficit financing shown for the Third Plan period and the subsequent years refer to changes in Government indebtedness (both long-term and short-term) to the Reserve Bank. These are, therefore, not comparable with those for the first two Plans which relate to budget deficits. On a comparable basis, deficit financing during the First and the Second Plan periods works out to Rs. 260 crores and Rs. 1170 crores, respectively.

i Inclusive of gap in resources of Rs. 54 crores.

j Figures in columns 8 to 11 are at the new rate of exchange and consequently, these are not comparable with the figures for the earlier Plan periods.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

Source: Planning Commission.

STATEMENT 53—BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Revenue Account												
A. Revenue (*a*) ..	405.86	481.19	877.46	1,036.79	1,427.53	1,846.14	2,080.59	2,320·39	2,473.22	2,728.15	2,545.44	2,725.80
B. Expenditure (*b*) ..	346.64	440.74	826.21	911.94	1,314.13	1,658.60	1,806.69	2,000.63	2,244.46	2,424.64	2,458.35	2,594.88
C. *Surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—) ..	*+59.22*	*+40.45*	*+51.25*	*+124.85*	*+113.40*	*+187.54*	*+273.90*	*+319.76*	*+228.76*	*+303.51*	*+87.09*	*+130.92*@
II. Capital Account												
A. Receipts (*c*) ..	104.45	280.95	1,127.00(*d*)	957.34(*d*)	1,204.25(*d*)	1,380.85(*d*)	1,645.04(*d*)	1,608.25(*d*)	2,336.42(*d*)	2,250.43	2,236.36(*d*)	1,976.89
B. Disbursements ..	182.59	470.92	1,000.53	1,171.61	1,454.38	1,759.95	2,076.31	2,125.18	2,923.19	2,542.18	2,618.18	2,389.41
C. *Surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—)	*—78.14*	*—189.97*	*+126.47*	*—214.27*	*—250.13*	*—379.10*	*—431.27*	*—516.93*	*—586.77*	*—291.75*	*—381.82*	*—412.52*
III. Miscellaneous (Net) (*e*)	*+15.26*	*—10.35*	*—60.87*	*—25.09*	*—19.41*	*+24.70*	*—14.47*	*+24.39*	*+62.72*	*+ 4.95*	*— 5.27*	*— 7.67*
IV. Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) (IC+IIC+III)	**—3.66**	**—159.87**	**+116.85**	**—114.51**	**—156.14**	**—166.86**	**—171.84**	**—172.78**	**—295.29**	**+ 0.71†**	**—300.00**	**—289.27** @
Financed by :												
A. Treasury bills (*f*) [Increase (—)] ..	—16.10	—123.38	+141.31	—118.69	—174.57	—157.41	—111.56	—218.32	—357.73	—	—245.00	—290.00
B. Cash balances [Decrease (—)] ..	+12.44	—36.49	—24.46	+ 4.18	+ 18.43	— 9.45	— 60.28	+ 45.54	+ 62.44	+ 0.71	— 55.00	+ 0.73
(i) Opening balance..	149.50	32.23	69.67	45.22	49.40	67.75	58.30	— 2.00	43.63	50.54	106.07	51.07
(ii) Closing balance..	161.94	—4.26	45.21	49.40	67.83	58.30	— 1.98	43.54	106.07	51.25	51.07	51.80

Note : Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1968-69 relate to those presented to the *Lok Sabha.*

(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes. (*b*) Excluding the Payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties. (*c*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts. (*d*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63, Rs. 75 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 50 crores each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores in 1967-68 (R.E.) funded in January 1961, February 1962, December 1962, January 1964, January 1965, February 1966, February 1967 and February 1968, respectively. (*e*) Includes remittances, transfer of cash between England and India and Reserve Bank deposits. (*f*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank of India.

@ Inclusive of the effect of Budget proposals.

† After adjusting for the provision of Rs. 16 crores made for financial institutions and contingencies.

STATEMENT 54—CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES*

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Revenue Account												
A. Revenue(*a*) ..	396.4	554.3	1,011.8	1,073.5	1,283.9	1,490.2	1,635·0	1,850.3	2,135.2	2,377.8 (2,404·8)	2,442.1	2,587.1 (2,604·6)
B. Expenditure(*a*) ..	392.6	604.1	987.4	1,121.3	1,260.9	1,412.5	1,584.7	1,892.3	2,194.3	2,428.2	2,469.8	2,596.7
C. *Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (—) ..	*+ 3.8*	*—49.8*	*+24.4*	*—47.8*	*+23.0*	*+77.7*	*+50.3*	*—42.0*	*—59.1*	*—50.4 (—23.4)*	*—27.7*	*—9.6 (+7.9)*
II. Capital Account												
A. Receipts(*b*) ..	135.0	382.0	580.0	699.9	778.2	864.8	1,038.2	1,309.0	1,224.0	1,260.2	1,328.0	1,284.2
B. Disbursements ..	188.7	335.9	632.9	668.5	749.1	914.3	1,033.0	1,324.2	1,145.4	1,356.3	1,412.3	1,375.5
C. *Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (—) ..	*—53.7*	*+46.1*	*—52.9*	*+31.4*	*+29.1*	*—49.5*	*+ 5.2*	*—15.2*	*+78.6*	*—96.1*	*—84.3*	*—91.3*
III. Remittances (Net) ..	**+ 1.6**	**+ 4.1**	**—19.9**	**—21.1**	**—24.6**	**—33.6**	**—16.7**	**— 9.6**	**—26.0**	**— 5.7**	**+ 9.4**	**+ 1.3**
IV. Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	**—48.3**	**+ 0.4**	**—48.4**	**—37.5**	**+27.5**	**— 5.4**	**+38.8**	**—66.8**	**— 6.5**	**—152.2 (—125.2)**	**—102.6**	**—99.6 (—82.1)(*f*)**
Financed by :												
A. Increase(+) or Decrease(—) in Cash Balances (*c*) ..	**—10.8**	**+10.0**	**+ 3.7(*d*)**	**— 0.9**	**+11.4**	**—18.3**	**+26.4**	**+ 8.3**	**—26.2**	**—137.8**	**—68.3**	**—90.0**
(1) Opening balances	+61.5	+93.8	— 4.6	— 0.9	— 1.8	+16.7	— 9.6	+16.8	+22.6	—22.6	— 0.4	— 68.7
(2) Closing balance	+50.7	+103.8	— 0.9	—1.8	+ 9.6	— 1.6	+16.8	+25.1	— 3.6	—160.4	— 68.7	—158.7
B. Purchase(+) or Sale (—) of Securities	**—37.6**	**— 9.6(*e*)**	**—52.1**	**—36.6**	**+16.1**	**+12.9**	**+12.4**	**—75.1**	**+19.7(*g*)**	**—14.4(*g*)**	**—34.3(*g*)**	**— 9.6(*g*)**

Note : 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 they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56, figures have been taken from the "Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and State Governments" published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. 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 and also include Jammu and Kashmir. The figures for 1967-68 (B.E.) and 1968-69 (B. E.) are before tax changes ; the position after tax changes and economies in expenditure is shown in brackets. The difference between the closing balance for 1966-67 (Accounts) and the opening balance for 1967-68 (R.E.) Rs. 3.2 crores, is due to accounting misclassification in the case of Punjab in 1966-67.

(*a*) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure respectively. (*b*) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities. (*c*) Including overdraft. (*d*) For the purpose of arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget papers of Maharashtra (which represents the figures for the Composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat. (*e*) As separate figures of Cash Balance Investment Accounts are not available, total Suspense Account has been included under this head. (*f*) If the share of States in the additional tax measures undertaken by the Centre is taken into account, the overall deficit for 1968-69, would be reduced by Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 67.1 crores. (*g*) Include withdrawals from special revenue reserve fund which amounted to Rs. 4.3 crores in 1966-67 (Accounts), Rs. 3.4 crores in 1967-68 (B.E. & Revised) and Rs. 2.1 crores in 1968-69 (B.E.).

* Excluding figures for Nagaland and the Union Territories.

STATEMENT 55—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(On Revenue Account)

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						REVENUE						
I. Taxes on Income and Expenditure (1+2+3)	**125.70**	**113.23**	**191.97**	**228.84**	**312.39**	**414.02**	**457.27**	**453.72**	**500.56**	**508.51**	**445.51**	**483.53**
Taxes on income other than corporation tax	132.73	131.35	167.38	165·39	185.96	258.60	266.55	271.80	308.68	290.00	300.35	319.65
Less: States' share	47.52	55.16	87.37	93.85	95.27	119.29	123.77	123.34	137.09	131.58	174.52	156.50
1. Net receipts	85.21	76.19	80.01	71.54	90.69	139.31	142.78	148.46	171.59	158·42	125.83	163.15
2. Corporation tax	40.49	37.04	111.05	156.46	221.50	274.59	314.05	304.84	328.90	350.00	319.65	320.35
3. Expenditure tax			0.91	0.84	0.20	0.12	0.44	0.42	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.03
II. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions (1+2+3+4+5)	**3.81**	**2.55**	**13.49**	**14.21**	**16.15**	**17.02**	**16.49**	**19.83**	**20.13**	**20.13**	**19.08**	**19.48**
Estate duty		1.81	3.09	4.21	3.94	4.67	5.43	6.66	6.26	7.25	7.25	7.50
Less: States' share		1.86	2.91	3.88	3.88	4.22	6.78	6.79	4.54	6.94	6.58	6.81
1. Net receipts		—0.05	0.18	0.33	0.06	0.45	—1.35	—0.13	1.71	0.31	0.67	0.69
2. Tax on wealth			8.15	8.26	9.54	10.20	10.50	12.05	10.58	12.50	11.00	11.00
3. Gift tax			0.89	1.01	0.97	1.12	2.22	2.27	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.75
4. Stamps and registration	1.81	1.72	3.68	4.05	5.00	4.94	4.97	5.38	5.91	5.61	5.77	5.86
5. Land revenue	2.00	0.88	0.59	0.56	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.21	0.14	0.18
III. Taxes on Commodities and Services (1+2+3+4)	**227.49**	**295.69**	**524.68**	**632.32**	**732.44**	**943.29**	**1,089.04**	**1,311.07**	**1,413.27**	**1,622.06**	**1,481.14**	**1,583.85**
Customs												
Imports	107.70	127.98	154.61	198.22	238.42	334.25	404.64	547.69	479.21	532.29	414.98	455.56
Exports	47.36	37.76	13.12	12.69	9.60	3.37	2.43	2.14	122.91	121.84	130.71	106.11
Other revenue	6.37	4.22	8.21	7.82	7.50	8.01	4.22	4.91	4.91	4.00	5.50	5.50
Less: Refunds	4.28	3.26	5.91	6.48	9.56	10.89	13.79	15.77	21.66	18.00	28.50	27.90
1. Net receipts	157.15	166.70	170.03	212.25	245.96	334.74	397.50	538.97	585.37	640.13	522.69	539.27
Union excise duties	67.54	145.25	416.35	489.31	598.83	729.58	801.51	897.92	1,033.78	1,205.48	1,163.48	1,286.08
(Of which additional excise duties)			(33.60)	(38.96)	(44.75)	(43.11)	(44.49)	(46.93)	(50.16)	(53.47)	(48.22)	(53.18)
Less: States' share	—	16.57	75.10	80.65	124.91	135.99	127.34	145.92	230.91	249.73	234.63	274.37
2. Net receipts	67.54	128.68	341.25	408.66	473.92	593.59	674.17	752.00	802.87	955.75	928.85	1,011.71
Tax on railway passenger fares			15.89									
Less: States' share			13.79									
3. Net receipts			2.10									
4. Other taxes and duties	2.80	0.31	11.30	11.41	12.56	14.96	17.37	20.10	25.03	26.18	29.60	32.87
IV. Total Tax Revenue (I+II+III)	**357.00**	**411.47**	**730.14**	**875.37**	**1,060.98**	**1,374.33**	**1,562.80**	**1,784.62**	**1,933.96**	**2,150.70**	**1,945.73**	**2,086.86**
V. Administrative Receipts	**12.53**	**17.08**	**59.32**	**53.92**	**63.44**	**48.13**	**49.05**	**40.95**	**47.94**	**47.51**	**52.77**	**52.99**
VI. Net Contribution of Public Undertakings (1+2+3+4)	**23.16**	**28.92**	**53.00**	**65.69**	**56.07**	**70.25**	**70.18**	**78.86**	**87.33**	**97.84**	**101.57**	**106.58**
1. Railways	6.50	5.80	4.77	20.66	20.37	24.82	23.25	25.90	30.76	30.98	29.70	30.52
2. Posts and Telegraphs	3.98	3.47	0.46	0.77	0.77	1.22	1.44	1.15	—	4.06	6.41	3.12
3. Currency and Mint	9.71	19.75	47.95	42.75	32.21	40.68	39.01	46.48	48.08	56.57	55.12	61.60

	(Profits of the Reserve Bank of India)	(9.91)	(20.00)	(40.00)	(42.50)	(43.50)	(40.00)	(48.00)	(48.00)	(50.00)	(60.00)	(60.00)	(65.00)
	4. Others (*a*)	2.97	—0.10	—0.18	1.51	2.72	3.53	6.48	5.33	8.49	6.23	10.34	11.34
VII.	**Other Revenue (*b*) .. ..**	**13.17**	**23.72**	**35.00**	**41.81**	**247.04**	**353.43**	**398.56**	**415.96**	**403.99**	**432.10**	**445.37**	**479.37**
VIII.	**Total Revenue (IV+V+VI+VII)**	**405.86**	**481.19**	**877.46**	**1,036.79**	**1,427.53**	**1,846.14**	**2,080.59**	**2,320.39**	**2,473.22**	**2,728.15**	**2,545.44**	**2,725.80**
	EXPENDITURE												
IX.	Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenue (*c*) ..	10.24	12.51	22.43	21.16	23.47	23.93	26.30	30.07	32.20	34.53	36.14	39.90
X.	Civil Administration (*d*) ..	21.29	33.57	58.66	59.17	75.18	77.51	81.87	95.40	122.97	123.77	136.67	140.41
XI.	Defence Services (Net) ..	164.13	172.23	247.55	289.54	425.30	704.15	692.85	762.18	797.80	842.50	856.82	894.46
XII.	Debt Services (*e*)	37.36	43.14	77.09	82.85	245.43	278.35	316.41	370.62	463.45	509.97	508.30	550.32
XIII.	Pensions, Superannuation and Privy Purses (including allowances)	6.99	8.97	10.04	10.24	10.63	10.30	10.42	10.65	11.10	11.22	11.63	11.49
XIV.	Extraordinary Charges (*f*) ..	0.07	—	3.68	13.63	64.22	82.34	127.08	81.26	14.00	10.35	9.17	11.37
XV.	Miscellaneous (*g*)	44.28	48.82	117.82	57.10	81.31	71.21	73.87	102.65	154.01	144.11	149.33	158.43
XVI.	Social and Developmental Services (*h*)	39.50	82.41	236.40	176.29	186.09	172.44	199.88	214.90	232.91	283.52	271.84	298.31
XVII.	Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments (*i*) ..	15.59	35.87	48.55	198.01	198.45	233.40	272.90	328.83	411.67	458.92	473.69	484.84
XVIII.	Other Expenditure (*j*) ..	7.19	3.22	3.99	3.95	4.05	4.98	5.11	4.07	4.35	5.75	4.76	5.35
XIX.	**Total Expenditure .. ..**	**346.64**	**440.74**	**826.21**	**911.94**	**1,314.13**	**1,658.60**	**1,806.69**	**2,000.63**	**2,244.46**	**2,424.64**	**2,458.35**	**2,594.88**
	Surplus (+) *or Deficit* (—) ..	+59.22	+40.45	+51.25	+124.85	+113.40	+187.54	+273.90	+319.76	+228.76	+303.51	+87.09	+130.92

Note : (1) The figures of total revenue and expenditure as given in this Statement differ from those in the Budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint etc., 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 from 1962-63 onwards, particularly in respect of items VII, X, XII and XVI are not comparable with those for earlier years. Budget estimates for 1968-69 relate to those presented to the *Lok Sabha* and include the effect of Budget proposals. (2) From 1960-61, figures under revenue and expenditure include self-balancing items in respect of grants under P.L. 480 and Steel Equalization Fund ; from 1962-63 figures also include Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds.

(*a*) Including forests, opium, irrigation, electricity, road and water transport schemes, and from 1962-63, dividends due from commercial and other undertakings. (*b*) Includes recoveries of interest from State Governments and Commercial Departments, adjusted as reduction of interest charges till 1961-62. (*c*) Excludes forests, opium and States' share of Union excise duties and additional excise duties. (*d*) 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 closely connected with the object of the expenditure. From 1962-63, this includes miscellaneous departments of administrative nature and Supplies and Disposals. (*e*) Includes appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. From 1962-63, these also include 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. (*f*) Include provision for grants to States for G. M. F. schemes, relief in natural calamities etc. From 1954-55, these items are transferred to miscalleneous expenditure under appropriate Ministries; from 1961-62, these figures are shown against item XVII. From 1960-61, it includes provision for transfer to the Special Development Fund of grants received under P.L. 480. From 1962-63, it includes Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds. (*g*) Includes certain grants to States ; from 1961-62, these grants are shown against item XVII. This item also includes funds provided for export promotion schemes. (*h*) Comprise 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. (*i*) Include grants-in-aid to States ; all grants to States are grouped together under this item from 1961-62. (*j*) Comprises famine relief, stationery and printing, civil defence and pre-partition payments.

STATEMENT 56—REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (a) (Accounts)	1963-64 (a) (Accounts)	1964-65 (a) (Accounts)	1965-66 (a) (Accounts)	1966-67 (a) (Accounts)	1967-68 (a) (Revised)	1968-69 (a)(b) (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Basic duties on :											
Motor spirit	2,08	23,05	40,46	45,51	51,56	67,55	73,77(c)	84,28(c)	87,54(c)	1,08,00	
Refined diesel oils and vapourizing oils		16	36,38	43,36	46,99	67,23	82,07(c)	106,02(c)	142,67(c)	170,00	362,63
Industrial fuel oils		47	13,01	14,49	18,89	27,33	27,19(c)	36,66(c)	38,25(c)	43,00	
Kerosene	28	2,43	8,29	12,84	16,55	35,74	39,67	44,25	49,05	64,10	68,00
Sugar	6,46	18,58	44,19	47,23	60,18	52,11	51,05	53,69	89,78	60,11	45,59
Matches	8,07	10,08	18,08	18,48	21,91	20,84	22,82	23,24	25,75	26,00	26,80
Tyres and tubes	4,04	5,53	13,54	14,50	17,04	23,82	25,33	29,58	36,65	39,43	42,92
Tobacco	31,99	36,46	53,73	56,45	64,43	80,66	89,68	98,88	114,98	138,22	156,53
Vegetable products	2,19	3,82	5,63	6,06	7,81	14,54	12,92	7,65	8,20	7,72	8,20
Coffee	1,17	93	1,35	1,92	1,83	2,07	2,28	2,11	2,44	2,96	3,36
Tea	3,36	3,17	7,47	10,57	10,21	15,76	17,06	17,21	14,45	26,30	28,43
Cotton fabrics	9,26	28,18	45,94	47,51	58,37	57,36	55,66	50,49	56,66	52,57	59,58
Artificial silk fabrics		2,18	2,05	2,91	1,12	1,80	1,77	1,84	2,40	2,05	2,35
Cement		2,22	18,45	18,32	21,38	26,62	27,31	30,73	32,17	33,19	36,00
Soap		1,55	2,38	2,46	3,02	5,01	4,38	4,73	5,18	6,00	6,30
Woollen fabrics		53	90	1,35	1,93	2,10	1,48	1,30	1,31	1,49	1,64
Electric fans		27	1,17	1,20	1,52	1,50	1,91	1,98	2,03	1,98	2,16
Electric bulbs and tubes		25	68	88	1,29	1,69	1,55	1,74	1,87	2,08	2,25
Electric batteries and parts thereof		73	1,88	1,79	2,23	2,87	3,23	3,51	4,43	4,60	5,20
Paper		2,68	8,38	11,51	13,33	18,08	17,94	18,09	18,14	20,40	21,15
Paints and varnishes		1,01	1,40	2,12	2,62	4,09	4,66	4,10	5,06	4,80	5,10
Vegetable non-essential oils		29	11,69	10,47	10,54	1,42	1,08	90	78	80	85
Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn			2,82	5,58	9,71	15,16	19,91	20,01	22,51	37,75	44,17
Motor vehicles			8,03	10,30	11,22	14,86	18,03	20,09	22,48	22,20	24,50
Asphalt, bitumen and tar			2,93	2,52	2,40	2,92	3,32	5,54	4,81	4,00	4,30
Aluminium			1,17	1,04	1,69	2,57	2,95	3,73	4,53	12,97	14,50
Tin plates			1,36	1,61	1,96	2,11	2,16	1,96	2,06	2,30	2,50
Internal combustion engines			1,53	1,34	1,27	1,86	2,34	2,18	1,67	1,21	1,32
Electric motors			80	1,03	1,26	1,91	2,31	2,79	3,49	3,90	4,40
Iron in any crude form			97	1,11	1,36	1,66	4,08	4,70	4,45	6,00	6,50

Steel ingots	54	69	13,14	15,51	4,61	20	28	70,86	53	1,20	1,40
Iron and steel products					24,29	38,13	46,19		68,46	68,00	73,00
Coal and coke	1,62	2,38	5,40	9,98	12,26	14,15	13,03	14,08	15,14	15,77	16,60
Petroleum products n.o.s.					62	40	51	1,36	2,21	5,20	5,70
Soda ash			2	30	41	49	51	60	61	70	75
Caustic soda			2	41	51	65	80	84	89	1,20	1,25
Synthetic organic dye-stuffs			9	2,15	2,03	1,93	2,50	2,94	3,80	3,90	4,00
Cosmetics			7	1,21	1,34	1,71	2,08	2,41	2,76	3,00	3,50
Patent and proprietary medicines			26	4,19	5,06	5,62	6,50	7,23	8,33	9,00	10,00
Plastic material and synthetic resins			8	1,11	1,57	2,48	5,41	5,75	6,63	11,10	14,00
Cotton yarn			13	4,98	8,38	12,67	25,13	25,63	30,87	36,34	36,42
Woollen yarn			2	1,02	1,91	3,52	2,52	2,04	2,76	4,50	4,78
Glass and glassware			11	2,01	2,72	3,12	3,08	3,58	4,02	4,30	4,60
Chinaware and porcelainware			3	84	1,11	1,33	1,37	1,43	1,80	2,45	2,75
Copper and copper alloys			7	1,75	1,83	2,11	3,19	4,63	4,79	4,10	4,40
Refrigerators and air-conditioning appliances			2	86	1,49	1,77	2,27	2,93	3,87	4,53	7,33
Wireless receiving sets			6	1,25	1,21	1,92	2,30	2,76	3,25	3,18	3,40
Jute manufactures					5,28	6,50	6,87	7,17	7,05	10,25	14,68
Electric wires and cables					2,57	3,59	4,94	4,56	5,48	6,50	7,00
Miscellaneous	44	1,60	9,51	9,62	14,66	18,49	17,94	15,43	15,69	21,70	37,59
Total gross revenue	**71,50**	**149,24**	**385,69**	**453,65**	**559,48**	**694,02**	**766,33**	**860.21**	**994,73**	**1,123,05**	**1,240,38**
Less : Refunds and drawbacks	3,96	3,99	2,94	3,30	5,40	7,55	9,31	9,22	11,11	7,79	7,48
Total net revenue	**67,54**	**145,25**	**382,75**	**450,35**	**554,08**	**686,47**	**757,02**	**850,99**	**983,62**	**1,115,26**	**1,232,90**
Additional duties on :											
Sugar			10,91	11,22	15,03	14,90	14,68	16,38	19,56	13,55	15,41
Textiles			17,01	19,46	20,34	20,78	20,74	20,52	19,81	19,83	21,08
Tobacco			5,68	8,28	9,38	7,67	9,29	10,25	11,11	15,05	16,89
Total additional duties			**33,60**	**38,96**	**44,75**	**43,35**	**44,71**	**47,15**	**50,48**	**48,43**	**53,38**
Less : Refunds, etc.						24	22	22	32	21	20
Net additional duties			**33,60**	**38,96**	**44,75**	**43,11**	**44,49**	**46.93**	**50,16**	**48,22**	**53,18**
Grand total—Union excise duties	**67,54**	**145,25**	**416,35**	**489,31**	**598,83**	**729,58**	**801,51**	**897,92**	**1,033,78**	**1,163,48**	**1,286,08**
Less : States' share of excise duties		16,57	75,10	80,65	124,91	135,99	127,34	145,92	230,91	234,63	274,37
Net receipts	**67,54**	**128,68**	**341,25**	**408,66**	**473,92**	**593,59**	**674,17**	**752,00**	**802,87**	**928,85**	**1,011,71**

(*a*) Includes special duties of excise also. (*b*) The figures show the effect of all the proposed changes in the excise duties for the full year, as envisaged in the budget presented to the *Lok Sabha* on February 29, 1968 ; the effect of subsequent modification is not known. (*c*) Including regulatory duty of excise.

STATEMENT 57—CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget) *
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Loans						**RECEIPTS**						
Internal(*a*)	30.34	103.68	180.70(*i*)	202.55(*i*)	278.94(*i*)	367.10(*i*)	296.67(*i*)	278.58(*i*)	275.30(*i*)	350.00	350.43(*i*)	300.00
External	7.75	2.67	264.71	314.33	339.57	384.57	569.73	562.41	866.05	1,015.00	1,015.02	1,019.00
Special Floating Loan	—	—	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	53.57	349.59	3.49	3.49	3.49
Inter-State Debt Settlement ..	—	0.78	—	—	1.76	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury Deposit Receipts (*b*) ..	—7.13											
Prize Bonds(*b*) (*c*)			15.63	3.47	4.23	4.10	2.01	—18.40	—	—3.00	—2.00	—5.00
Gold Bonds					3.39	5.22	0.01	5.26	3.25	1.30	1.50	0.50
Small Savings(*b*)	33.52	66.51	103.77	87.75	74.09	126.99	127.43	151.19	118.15	130.00	110.00	120.00
Other Unfunded Debt (*b*) ..	8.30	16.89	43.99	40.13	41.84	51.34	49.65	56.06	49.29	56.34	110.56	45.44(*j*)
Compulsory Deposits (*b*) ..						30.12	1.61	—1.61	—0.75	—0.50	—0.40	—0.25
Income-tax Annuity Deposits (*b*)							40.28	37.34	27.63	22.00	28.40	—9.00
Investment of U. S. Government Counter-part Deposit Funds (*b*)			240.41	54.13	48.07	87.38	—1.57	133.06	—2.66	135.00	71.00	25.00
Railway Funds (*b*)	17.55	6.92	—3.76	—14.44	15.27	32.80	12.24	13.95	— 3.05	11.41	—22.18	12.39
Other Reserve Funds (Interest-bearing)(*b*)	0.16	1.02	6.57	12.26	11.75	14.59	7.65	8.16	5.17	16.10	— 0.44	—4.67
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	5.00	5.00
Deposits under Income-tax Act (*b*)	—33.21	—1.33	0.32	—0.22	—3.93	—0.37	—0.06	0.43	—0.45	0.10	—0.10	0.01
Repayments of Loans by States	8.08	25.22	95.48	133.91	144.75	179.34	216.02	276.25	281.30	343.00	385.00	425.00
Special Development Fund(*d*) ..	—	40.50	104.52	106.15	156.04	151.21	106.82	—110.50	454.46	203.20	168.20	4.06
Contingency Fund(*b*)	15.00	—	—	—	—0.01	—2.30	—1.09	2.05	1.32	0.52	0.03	—
Other Items(*b*)(*e*)	19.09	13.09	66.21	8.87	80.04	—59.74	209.19	155.45	—93.18	—38.53	12.85	35.92
Total Receipts [excluding Treasury Bills (*f*)]	**104.45**	**280.95**	**1,127.00**	**957.34**	**1,204.25**	**1,380.85**	**1,645.04**	**1,608.25**	**2,336.42**	**2,250.43**	**2,236.36**	**1,976.89**

DISBURSEMENTS

Capital outlay												
Non-Developmental :												
Defence	4.19	17.59	33.39	22.95	48.61	111.97	112.95	122.58	110.79	120.88	113.32	120.80
Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	—6.57	—9.01	—4.04	—3.93	—3.45	—3.69	—5.44	—2.38	—1.60	—1.22	—0.57	—0.13
State Trading Schemes	—2.26	—29.59	33.95	2.24	—22.19	13.38	41.25	—84.19	101.93	96.78	91.25	78.74
Currency, Mint and Security Printing Press	3.26	8.76	6.48	6.92	8.85	11.56	—7.30	80.30	218.33	19.64	15.07	13.72
Others (*g*)	15.01	3.67	65.84	56.93	78.16	56.91	166.21	74·41	343.36	144.41	142.08	—5.90
Total Non-Developmental ..	**13.63**	**—8.58**	**135.62**	**85.11**	**109.98**	**190.13**	**307.67**	**190.72**	**772.81**	**380.49**	**361.15**	**207.23**
Developmental :												
Railways	25.41	67.52	89.48	144.90	214.89	260.52	275.37	245.09	160.70	161.75	150.00	143.00
Posts & Telegraphs	7.07	9.03	11.26	11.25	20.96	31.48	30.54	31.38	29.77	31.68	30.92	30.46
Civil Aviation	1.82	1.95	3.46	3.01	2.93	2.71	3.45	4.41	4.00	4.98	4.81	8.11
Irrigation and Multi-purpose River Schemes	2.56	2.98	1.31	2.06	3.16	8.81	14.04	20.41	16.65	20.50	18.37	19.02
Civil Works	9.11	24.55	38.92	41.63	48.48	81.25	80.40	71.85	56.06	52.57	56.04	59.01
Industrial Development	8.90	11.07	91.27	110.68	171.35	200.21	194.75	150.39	194.21	213.18	195.16	227.86
Other Heads (*h*)	2.53	18.84	34.18	37.68	40.42	38.80	40.11	61.49	61.75	68.44	70.38	66.79
Total Developmental	**57.40**	**135.94**	**269.88**	**351.21**	**502.19**	**623.78**	**638.66**	**585.02**	**523.14**	**553.10**	**525.68**	**554.25**
Total Capital Outlay	**71.03**	**127.36**	**405.50**	**436.33**	**612.17**	**813.91**	**946.33**	**775.74**	**1,295.95**	**933.57**	**886.83**	**761.48**
Discharge of Permanent Debt												
Internal	41.74	69.04	109.19	137.62	182.30	175.97	189.04	154.96	182.79	255.00	257.30	239.00
External	4.11	3.22	17.71	65.62	46.30	63.73	84.42	80.52	162.08	195.44	184.93	194.47
Discharge of Special Floating Debt	—	—	1.71	—	—	—	0.85	—	0.50	1.00	3.00	2.00
Inter-State Debt Settlement ..	—	0.68	—	1.79	—	0.90	—	—	—	0.05	0.01	0.01
Advances to States ..	61.46	241.24	338.63	452.42	511.09	583.60	678.71	828.92	930.89	840.02	885.37	855.68
Advances to States from Special Development Fund ..		5.47						11.19	11.85	10.82	16.16	0.03
Other Loans and Advances (*b*)	4.25	23.91	127.79	77.83	102.52	121.84	176.96	273.85	339.13	306.28	384.58	336.74
Total Disbursements	**182.59**	**470.92**	**1,000.53**	**1,171.61**	**1,454.38**	**1,759.95**	**2,076.31**	**2,125.18**	**2,923.19**	**2,542.18**	**2,618.18**	**2,389.41**
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	*—78.14*	*—189.97*	*+126.47*	*—214.27*	*—250.13*	*—379.10*	*—431.27*	*—516.93*	*—586.77*	*—291.75*	*—381.82*	*—412.52*

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*) Figures are net. (*c*) Figures for the period April 1, 1960 to June 30, 1962 relate to Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds 1965. Sales of these Bonds were discontinued from July 1, 1962 and a new series called Premium Prize Bonds, 1963, was issued from January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 and Premium Prize Bonds 1964 from January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964. (*d*) Receipts comprise the sale proceeds of American (Loan) Wheat, wheat received under Colombo Plan, assistance under Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Agreement and other aid. (*e*) Residual item. (*f*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank of India. (*g*) Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American (Loan) Wheat, contingency fund and payment to displaced persons, etc. (*h*) Includes grants to States for development purposes, Ports, etc. (*i*) Excludes the conversion of *ad-hoc* treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63, Rs. 75 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 50 crores each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores in 1967-68 (Revised). (*j*) Includes receipt of Rs. 10 crores under the proposed Public Provident Fund Scheme. * As presented to the *Lok Sabha* and includes the effect of budget proposals.

STATEMENT 58—BUDGETARY POSITION OF INDIVIDUAL STATE GOVERNMENTS

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	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-developmental (*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										
1965-66 (Accounts)	9,50	20,92	60,84	**91,26**	**55,06**	**146,32**	57,11	96,99	**154,10**	*— 7,78*
1966-67 (Accounts)	10,15	17,99	74,05	**102,19**	**63,61**	**165,80**	75,72	102,50	**178,22**	*—12,42*
1967-68 (Revised)	9,73	15,07	83,44	**108,24**	**77,69**	**185,93**	79,39	109,12	**188,51**	*— 2,58*
1968-69 (Budget)	10,97	21,64	87,54	**120,15**	**73,25**	**193,40**	90,01	109,06	**199,07**	*— 5,67*
Assam										
1965-66 (Accounts)	6,01	6,56	18,14	**30,71**	**30,98**	**61,69**	26,62	50,92	**77,54**	*—15,85*
1966-67 (Accounts)	6,26	5,97	20,62	**32,85**	**41,18**	**74,03**	34,17	53,75	**87,92**	*—13,89*
1967-68 (Revised)	7,56	7,45	23,41	**38,42**	**48,22**	**86,64**	34,91	51,86	**86,77**	*— 13*
1968-69 (Budget)	7,07	7,57	24,61	**39,25**	**47,07**	**86,32**	35,08	52,62	**87,70**	*— 1,38*
Bihar										
1965-66 (Accounts)	11,71	18,51	52,73	**82,95**	**41,35**	**124,30**	56,49	65,14	**121,63**	*+ 2,67*
1966-67 (Accounts)	12,57	12,97	64,17	**89,71**	**40,23**	**129,94**	61,63	81,86	**143,49**	*—13,55*
1967-68 (Revised)	12,45	10,96	72,12	**95,53**	**57,11**	**152,64**	85,97	81,35	**167,32**	*—14,68*
1968-69 (Budget)	12,89	13,44	79,02	**105,35**	**42,81**	**148,16**	68,30	82,35	**150,65**	*— 2,49*
Gujarat										
1965-66 (Accounts)	5,89	11,17	50,41	**67,46**	**46,27**	**113,73**(*h*)	49,22	62,58	**111,80**	*+ 1,93*
1966-67 (Accounts)	7,24	10,50	63,60	**81,34**	**47,99**	**129,33**(*h*)	58,18	69,65	**127,83**	*+ 1,50*
1967-68 (Revised)	9,26	11,54	70,30	**91,10**	**53,55**	**144,65**(*h*)	64,94	79,08	**144,02**	*+ 63*
1968-69 (Budget)	7,87	12,28	80,29	**100,44**	**59,73**	**160,17**(*h*)	63,95	85,31	**149,26**	*+10,91*
Haryana										
1966-67 (Accounts)	1,61	1,63	9,07	**12,31**	**10,17**	**22,48**	6,78	10,55	**17,33**	*+ 5,15*
1967-68 (Revised)	3,02	4,92	25,00	**32,94**	**24,72**	**57,66**	23,88	29,00	**52,88**	*+ 4,78*
1968-69 (Budget)	2,61	5,00	27,23	**34,84**	**27,81**	**62,65**	26,32	34,70	**61,02**	*+ 1,63*
Jammu and Kashmir										
1965-66 (Accounts)	86	79	5,15	**6,80**	**20,00**	**26,80**	11,07	16,53	**27,60**	*— 80*
1966-67 (Accounts)	1,00	75	7,91	**9,66**	**33,31**	**42,97**	15,72	20,55	**36,27**	*+ 6,70*
1967-68 (Revised)	98	1,20	9,33	**11,51**	**29,95**	**41,46**	22,08	26,15	**48,23**	*— 6,77*
1968-69 (Budget)	1,02	1,25	9,96	**12,23**	**29,72**	**41,95**	18,09	29,16	**47,25**	*— 5,30*
Kerala										
1965-66 (Accounts)	6,65	7,30	36,21	**50,16**	**30,24**	**80,40**	23,76	56,37	**80,13**	*+ 27*
1966-67 (Accounts)	7,75	6,81	45,34	**59,90**	**46,63**	**106,53**	29,48	66,89	**96,37**	*+10,16*
1967-68 (Revised)	9,09	7,58	52,43	**69,10**	**54,45**	**123,55**	41,01	79,20	**120,21**	*+ 3,34*
1968-69 (Budget)	8,15	7,54	56,96	**72,65**	**55,90**	**128,55**	54,94	87,29	**142,23**	*—13,68*
Madhya Pradesh										
1965-66 (Accounts)	8,01	10,96	49,26	**68,23**	**49,37**	**117,60**	47,95	72,26	**120,21**	*— 2,61*
1966-67 (Accounts)	9,20	9,57	59,78	**78,55**	**53,37**	**131,92**	73,58	76,09	**149,67**	*—17,75*
1967-68 (Revised)	11,78	12,97	69,03	**93,78**	**66,24**	**160,02**	78,66	90,52	**169,18**	*— 9,16*
1968-69 (Budget)	10,15	14,46	78,44	**103,05**	**64,48**	**167,53**	69,24	103,96	**173,20**	*— 5,67*

Madras												
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	11,24	17,72	74,91	**103,87**	**58,77**	**162,64**	61,49	109,01	**170,50**	— *7,86*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	12,91	15,27	94,24	**122,42**	**60,24**	**182,66**	74,54	115,00	**189,54**	— *6,88*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	15,87	18,19	106,85	**140,91**	**72,93**	**213,84**	85,53	128,76	**214,29**	— *45*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	13,98	17,93	120,27	**152,18**	**79,95**	**232,13**	94,52	136,87	**231,39**	+ *74*
Maharashtra													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	16,78	15,38	120,85	**153,01**	**68,46**	**221,47**	108,29	126,91	**235,20**	—*13,73*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	19,87	17,71	158,81	**196,39**	**69,31**	**265,70**	143,04	134,47	**277,51**	—*11,81*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	25,19	21,88	174,16	**221,23**	**80,66**	**301,89**	155,32	146,00	**301,32**	+ *57*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	21,61	20,46	198,81	**240,88**	**90,54**	**331,42**	163,65	150,85	**314,50**	+*16,92*
Mysore													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	7,90	10,34	42,39	**60,63**	**43,02**	**103,65**	40,49	68,14	**108,63**	— *4,98*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	8,57	9,02	54,46	**72,05**	**66,44**	**138,49**	58,24	75,29	**133,53**	+ *4,96*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	10,69	13,08	60,78	**84,55**	**73,66**	**158,21**	59,55	87,80	**147,35**	+*10,86*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	9,20	15,55	71,15	**95,90**	**80,06**	**175,96**	66,60	97,38	**163,98**	+*11,98*
Orissa													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	4,31	4,78	23,66	**32,75**	**43,51**	**76,26**	36,19	50,99	**87,18**	—*10,92*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	4,74	4,36	27,13	**36,23**	**66,49**	**102,72**	46,55	53,79	**100,34**	+ *2,38*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	6,01	3,98	32,14	**42,13**	**69,59**	**111,72**	50,00	63,76	**113,76**	— *2,04*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	5,13	4,10	33,86	**43,09**	**70,61**	**113,70**	48,15	66,65	**114,80**	— *1,10*
Punjab													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	6,07	11,87	52,94	**70,88**	**57,60**	**128,48**	51,17	62,77	**113,94**	+*14,54*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	4,59	10,15	51,63	**66,37**	**40,88**	**107,25**	46,00	55,72	**101,72**	+ *5,53*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	4,32	7,69	44,85	**56,86**	**39,73**	**96,59**	38,51	49,65	**88,16**	+ *8,43*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	3,58	7,93	48,05	**59,56**	**43,57**	**103,13**	43,75	61,40	**105,15**	— *2,02*
Rajasthan													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	4,91	9,03	34,02	**47,96**	**47,68**	**95,64**	45,05	54,10	**99,15**	— *3,51*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	5,47	9,02	40,82	**55,31**	**40,02**	**95,33**	53,99	60,96	**114,95**	—*19,62*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	6,97	12,17	44,98	**64,12**	**61,77**	**125,89**	58,63	78,51	**137,14**	—*11,25*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	5,92	12,58	50,35	**68,85**	**57,22**	**126,07**	62,10	78,06	**140,16**	—*14,09*
Uttar Pradesh													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	18,08	35,21	79,26	**132,55**	**91,68**	**224,23**	100,00	119,91	**219,91**	+ *4,32*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	21,04	31,62	105,12	**157,78**	**100,19**	**257,97**	118,75	135,43	**254,18**	+ *3,79*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	26,88	32,34	109,60	**168,82**	**115,28**	**284,10**	130,94	152,12	**283,06**	+ *1,04*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	23,30	35,12	122,23	**180,65**	**125,06**	**305,71**	140,57	164,37	**304,94**	+ *77*
West Bengal													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	15,97	16,17	86,39	**118,53**	**48,47**	**167,00**	74,20	90,52	**164,72**	+ *2,28*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	16,29	14,98	101,35	**132,62**	**49,46**	**182,08**	84,73	100,69	**185,42**	— *3,34*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	19,88	16,21	104,07	**140,16**	**57,14**	**197,30**	93,98	113,61	**207,59**	—*10,29*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	17,11	16,50	115,36	**148,97**	**61,30**	**210,27**	91,76	119,69	**211,45**	— *1,18*
Total													
1965-66 (Accounts)	..	..	..	133,89	196,71	787,16	**1,117,75**	**732,46**	**1,850,21**	789,10	1,103,14	**1,892,24**	—*42,03*
1966-67 (Accounts)	..	..	..	149,26	178,32	978,10	**1,305,68**	**829,52**	**2,135,20**	981,10	1,213,19	**2,194,29**	—*59,09*
1967-68 (Revised)	..	..	..	179,68	197,23	1,082,49	**1,459,40**	**982,69**	**2,442,09**	1,103,30	1,366,49	**2,469,79**	—*27,70*
1968-69 (Budget)	..	..	..	160,56	213,35	1,204,13	**1,578,04**	**1,009,08**	**2,587,12**	1,137,03	1,459,72	**2,596,75**	— *9,63*
							(1,588,39)	**(1,016,21)**	**(2,604,60)**				

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 1968-69 (B.E.) are before tax changes, the position after tax changes and economies in expenditure is shown in brackets. (*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. (*c*) Comprises excise duties, sales taxes, entertainment tax, electricity duties, motor vehicles taxes and other taxes and duties. (*d*) Includes administrative receipts, net contributions of public enterprises, grants-in-aid and other contributions from the Centre etc., and excludes transfers from Reserve Funds. (*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 receipts from Special Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 5,26 lakhs for 1965-66 (Accounts), Rs. 4,33 lakhs for 1966-67 (Accounts), Rs. 3,40 lakhs for 1967-68 (Revised) and Rs. 2,09 lakhs for 1968-69 (Budget).

STATEMENT 59—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES*

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TAX REVENUE						**REVENUE**						
Taxes on Income	**57,05**	**63,08**	**100,47**	**104,26**	**105,77**	**128,42**	**135,26**	**133,89**	**149,26**	**146,23**	**179,68**	**160,56**
Share of income-tax	52,65	55,28	90,58	94,37	95,24	118,10	123,59	123,17	136,99	133,20	167,12	147,20
Agricultural income-tax	4,33	7,67	9,49	9,44	9,59	9,26	10,73	9,88	10,54	10,97	10,56	11,33
Profession tax	7	13	40	45	94	1,06	94	84	1,73	2,06	2,00	2,03
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	**75,40**	**111,04**	**144,41**	**148,75**	**179,12**	**191,13**	**197,85**	**196,71**	**178,32**	**193,76**	**197,23**	**213,35**
Estate duty		1,86	2,89	3,89	3,87	4,22	6,76	6,78	4,53	6,94	7,08	7,65
Land revenue	47,99	78,01	97,19	95,23	120,07	123,42	119,79	111,93	89,55	98,69	99,25	108,72
Stamps and registration	25,56	29,08	43,33	46,57	52,21	61,41	68,55	74,11	81,22	83,63	88,00	93,30
Urban immovable property tax	1,85	2,10	1,00	3,06	2,97	2,08	2,75	3,89	3,02	4,50	2,90	3,68
Taxes on Commodities and Services	**148,60**	**182,01**	**379,90**	**409,58**	**509,06**	**619,51**	**689,31**	**787,16**	**978,10**	**1,073,44**	**1,082,49**	**1,204,13**
Union excise	70	16,57	75,11	80,65	124,92	136,04	127,24	145,80	226,92	243,05	233,96	263,45
State excise	49,41	45,09	53,11	58,58	62,81	72,89	84,54	96,37	108,88	114,67	124,18	137,92
General sales tax	54,40	80,06	142,44	163,14	187,52	245,41	295,09	338,57	406,85	450,48	459,06	513,90
Sales tax on motor spirit	4,53	1,54	16,30	18,30	21,35	22,90	23,33	29,22	35,84	43,89	43,48	46,86
Motor vehicles taxes	10,09	15,88	34,10	37,93	46,29	57,40	59,33	64,22	69,32	76,54	77,85	83,45
Tax on railway fares(*a*)			13,79									
Entertainment tax	6,39	7,34	13,11	15,10	18,21	22,56	25,11	29,44	35,25	36,59	36,96	41,22
Electricity duties	3,39	5,82	12,51	14,89	19,48	27,29	33,43	35,36	43,48	48,20	47,83	52,41
Other taxes and duties (*b*)	19,69	9,71	19,43	20,99	28,48	35,02	41,24	48,17	51,56	60,02	59,17	64,92
Total Tax Revenue	**281,05**	**356,14**	**624,78**	**662,58**	**793,95**	**939,06**	**1,022,42**	**1,117,75**	**1,305,68**	**1,413,43**	**1,459,40**	**1,578,04**
										(1,438,49)		**(1,588,39)**
NON-TAX REVENUE												
Administrative Receipts (*c*)	**38,13**	**61,86**	**139,53**	**85,50**	**93,22**	**108,87**	**121,13**	**145,01**	**164,00**	**162,81**	**173,76**	**181,58**
Net Contribution of Public Enterprises (*d*)	**24,92**	**31,41**	**47,44**	**46,52**	**57,34**	**63,48**	**57,54**	**60,32**	**64,31**	**81,23**	**75,52**	**85,47**
Forests	12,61	15,92	32,55	34,31	37,96	40,16	41,28	46,07	48,98	47,36	45,95	51,23
Irrigation (*e*)	8,03	6,89	7,60	6,24	9,72	10,13	9,62	6,03	2,53	8,96	10,68	12,67
Electricity schemes	3,41	7,46	3,45	2,37	2,74	8,04	2,60	4,03	9,56	15,64	14,25	14,92
Road and water transport	77	1,45	5,74	5,56	5,66	5,22	4,68	5,35	3,94	6,48	5,11	5,95
Industries and others	10	—31	—1,90	—1,95	1,26	—6	—64	—1,16	—70	2,79	—47	70
Other Revenue (*f*)	**26,94**	**51,87**	**78,43**	**83,99**	**129,97**	**150,05**	**163,54**	**197,64**	**203,99**	**271,90**	**280,72**	**294,31**
Grants-in-aid and other Contributions	**25,36**	**52,98**	**121,63**	**194,88**	**209,38**	**228,73**	**270,36**	**329,50**	**397,22**	**448,40**	**452,69**	**447,72**
Total Non-tax Revenue	**115,35**	**198,13**	**387,03**	**410,90**	**489,91**	**551,13**	**612,57**	**732,46**	**829,52**	**964,34**	**982,69**	**1,009,08**
										(966,34)		**(1,016,21)**
Total Revenue	**396,40**	**554,27**	**1,011,81**	**1,073,49**	**1,283,86**	**1,490,20**	**1,634,98**	**1,850,21**	**2,135,20**	**2,377,77**	**2,442,09**	**2,587,12**
										(2,404,83)		**(2,604,60)**

		EXPENDITURE									
Social and Developmental Services (*g*)											
Education	60,30	104,16	195,39	234,56	250,52	279,09	319,45	372,91	419,70	496,00	501,49	537,56
Medical and Public Health ..	29,22	47,18	80,84	93,95	106,77	117,36	129,14	148,68	171,00	203,88	205,90	225,01
Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operation	25,90	39,02	65,95	75,77	85,50	98,45	121,59	156,10	177,63	205,10	195,53	198,11
Irrigation (*h*)	17,62	23,47	31,36	35,52	39,93	45,57	49,93	65,93	67,69	76,33	80,37	84,79
Electricity Schemes (*h*)	4,61	8,37	5,35	3,06	2,42	4,19	3,61	5,07	5,23	7,36	7,77	8,71
Rural and Community Development Projects	82	26,89	52,31	57,59	62,08	65,03	74,35	85,60	74,60	79,09	70,96	71,90
Civil Works	40,93	68,28	67,40	84,45	88,86	88,87	100,58	135,38	157,47	148,85	137,89	146,84
Industries and supplies	5,81	3,54	21,82	23,82	26,19	27,08	27,73	29,34	22,42	28,68	27,96	29,24
Other developmental expenditure(*i*)	11,00	17,00	49,21	51,51	57,79	72,30	86,66	104,13	117,45	141,71	138,62	157,56
Total Expenditure on Social and Development Services	**196,21**	**337,91**	**569,63**	**660,23**	**720,06**	**797,94**	**913,04**	**1,103,14**	**1,213,19**	**1,387,00**	**1,366,49**	**1,459,72**
Non-Developmental Expenditure(*g*) ..												
Collection of taxes, duties and other principal revenues(*j*) ..	26,94	46,02	66,19	62,18	58,65	64,17	71,52	80,96	91,69	103,43	104,91	111,93
Debt services (*k*)	8,49	18,82	84,38	99,66	152,54	198,39	207,29	268,67	355,70	397,87	399,60	455,24
Civil Administration (*l*)	106,65	122,40	167,00	185,36	202,25	209,99	234,70	272,98	295,39	303,42	320,71	358,41
Miscellaneous (*m*)	17,53	31,02	42,93	50,24	68,59	75,79	94,65	93,50	100,77	115,67	124,10	124,93
Famine	3,99	16,61	21,50	22,53	15,60	15,87	15,52	17,23	77,74	58,85	86,24	21,22
Other non-developmental expenditure (*n*)	32,82	31,32	35,74	41,07	43,19	50,31	48,01	55,77	59,81	61,97	67,74	65,30
Total Non-Developmental Expenditure	**196,42**	**266,19**	**417,74**	**461,04**	**540,82**	**614,52**	**671,69**	**789,10**	**981,10**	**1,041,21**	**1,103,30**	**1,137,03**
Total Expenditure	**392,63**	**604,09**	**987,37**	**1,121,27**	**1,260,88**	**1,412,46**	**1,584,73**	**1,892,24**	**2,194,29**	**2,428,21**	**2,469,79**	**2,596,75**
Surplus (+) *or deficit* (—) ..	*+3,77*	*—49,82*	*+24,44*	*—47,78*	*+22,99*	*+77,74*	*+50,25*	*—42,03*	*—59,09*	*—50,44* (*—23,38*)	*—27,70*	*— 9,63* (*+7,85*)

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, figures have been taken from the "Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and State Governments" published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. 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 and also include Jammu and Kashmir. Figures for 1967-68 (Budget) and 1968-69 (Budget) are before tax changes; the position after tax changes and economies in expenditure is shown in brackets.

(*a*) From 1961-62, receipts from tax on Railway passenger fares have been excluded from tax revenue and included under "Grants-in-aid and other Contributions". (*b*) Includes sugarcane cess, purchase tax on sugar, tax on passengers and goods, tobacco duties, tax on prize competition and betting, inter-State transit duties, tax on raw jute, etc., (*c*) Includes receipts from civil works and receipts from the various departments such as education, medical, public health, etc., and certain grants from the Central Government ; from 1961-62, these grants have been shown under "Grants-in-aid and other Contributions". (*d*) The contribution of public enterprises to revenue is not as given in the budgets and does not constitute a commercial surplus but represents excess of revenue over working expenses. (*e*) Irrigation works for which capital accounts are not kept are taken on a gross basis. (*f*) Comprises receipts on account of debt services, which from 1962-63 also include recoveries of interest from commercial departments hitherto adjusted in reduction of expenditure, stationery and printing and miscellaneous receipts; excludes transfers from reserve funds. (*g*) The classification of development and non-development expenditure has been done on the basis of broad budget heads. (*h*) Including interest on capital outlay ; consequently the figures shown under debt services are underestimates. (*i*) Includes expenditure on scientific and miscellaneous departments, aviation and ports and pilotage; from 1962-63 expenditure on miscellaneous departments of an administrative nature has been shown under civil administration. (*j*) Excludes forests. (*k*) Includes appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ; figures from 1962-63 include interest charges on capital advanced to Commercial Departments, hitherto booked in the accounts as reduction of expenditure. (*l*) Comprises general administration, administration of justice, jails and convict settlements and police. (*m*) Covers expenditure on displaced persons, grants and other contributions to local bodies and private parties, irrecoverable loans and advances, advanced technical training, scholarships, etc. (*n*) Includes pensions, stationery and printing, and extra-ordinary charges, expenditure connected with National Emergency, etc.

* Excluding figures for Nagaland and the Union Territories.

STATEMENT 60—CAPITAL BUDGET OF STATES*

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						RECEIPTS						
Permanent debt	11,81	74,19	93,77	92,98	104,46	38,12	100,51	106,79	94,22	106,51	127,18	112,90
Floating debt(*a*)	3,75	— 38	15,89	8,54	—25,58	17,84	29,38	129,09	—113,92	9,48	— 37,43	2,00
Loans from the Centre	73,96	261,89	345,67	451,35	525,71	623,06	675,50	816,09	918,12	761,76	829,30	713,65
Other loans(*b*)			11,75	16,13	19,33	23,78	30,49	64,23	57,54	52,14	50,52	53,74
Unfunded debt (*a*)	2,57	8,68	15,69	14,05	13,79	20,93	22,75	28,92	29,13	30,07	45,23	45,12
Loans and advances repaid to State Governments(*c*)	24,33	26,97	48,49	53,56	62,25	86,91	76,10	94,74	110,64	151,04	162,67	192,99
Deposits and advances and other items(*a*)(*d*)	18,57	10,64(*f*)	48,78	63,31	78,25	54,14	103,52	69,17	128,26	149,25	150,60	163,84
A. TOTAL RECEIPTS	**134,99**	**381,99**	**580,04**	**699,92**	**778,22**	**864,78**	**1,038,25**	**1,309,03**	**1,223,99**	**1,260,25**	**1,328,07**	**1,284,24**
CAPITAL OUTLAY												
Development						**DISBURSEMENTS**						
Multi-purpose river valley schemes	27,59	55,71	46,46	56,36	54,57	55,40	62,89	69,04	79,35	77,80	73,80	73,01
Irrigation and navigation	24,00	64,39	80,65	83,85	94,96	105,02	121,25	149,88	118,75	112,98	114,84	115,12
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	12	4,07	3,69	4,72	3,31	10,32	9,92	12,20	16,31	18,68	12,71	12,14
Electricity schemes	19,94	42,87	25,42	25,69	25,44	29,34	37,49	—10,53	33,45	32,05	32,95	28,39
Road transport	1,63	2,35	4,82	3,71	5,04	6,74	4,67	4,31	—1,04	3,72	4,57	4,48
Buildings, roads and water works	21,04	29,79	114,78	116,20	121,64	117,23	128,82	126,11	110,66	130,43	116,52	126,85
Industrial development	5,81	7,07	15,49	23,02	22,73	22,89	32,07	47,45	59,41	60,78	73,19	67,58
Others	16	13	2,28	1,60	2,51	3,13	3,95	5,43	4,52	5,19	4,32	4,24
Total Development	**100,29**	**206,38**	**293,59**	**315,15**	**330,20**	**350,07**	**401,07**	**403,89**	**421,41**	**441,63**	**432,90**	**431,81**
Non-Development												
State trading	25,09	—12,40	10,17	— 9,55	12,34	—12,82	—7,43	79,45	—70,35	19,27	24,04	—3,53
Compensation to landholders on the Abolition of Zamindari	2,03	2,65	14,06	14,36	11,93	25,20	6,99	7,03	6,32	11,65	8,62	13,05
Other financial transactions	16	2,16	19	29	6	15	5	11	14	13	16	22
Total Non-Development	**27,28**	**—7,60**	**24,42**	**5,10**	**24,33**	**12,53**	**—39**	**86,59**	**—63,89**	**31,05**	**32,82**	**9,74**
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY(*e*)	**127,57**	**198,78**	**318,01**	**320,25**	**354,53**	**362,60**	**400,68**	**490,48**	**357,52**	**472,68**	**465,72**	**441,55**
Discharge of permanent debt	1,01	14,77	17,78	16,94	21,27	43,78	29,61	9,50	10,51	61,82	59,94	68,05
Repayment of loans to the Centre	11,37	25,62	114,25	149,32	163,24	187,76	228,65	285,21	292,07	374,78	397,34	453,50
Repayment of other loans (*b*)			2,81	2,77	5,62	5,85	10,54	19,21	43,63	41,29	31,78	40,08
Loans and advances by State Governments	48,77	96,75	180,08	179,28	204,49	314,35	363,55	519,78	441,71	405,79	457,54	372,34
B. TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**188,72**	**335,92**	**632,93**	**668,56**	**749,15**	**914,34**	**1,033,03**	**1,324,18**	**1,145,44**	**1,356,36**	**1,412,32**	**1,375,52**
C. *Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (—) *on Capital Account* (*A—B*)	*—53,73*	*+46,07*	*—52,89*	*+31,36*	*+29,07*	*—49,56*	*+5,22*	*—15,15*	*+78,55*	*—96,11*	*—84,25*	*—91,28*

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 (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56, figures have been taken from the "Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of Central and State Governments" published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. 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 and also include Jammu and Kashmir. Figures for 1960-61 (Accounts) exclude Rs. 66.62 crores in the case of Uttar Pradesh Government representing the value of assets of electricity schemes transferred to the 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. (*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, National Co-operative Development Corporation and Central Warehousing Corporation, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc. (*c*) Include inter-state debt settlement (net). (*d*) Excluding sale or purchase of securities but including Contingency Fund transactions (net). (*e*) Excludes appropriations to Contingency Fund and other funds which are adjusted under the item "Deposits and Advances and Other Items." (*f*) Exclusive of Suspense Accounts. * Excluding figures for Nagaland and the Union Territories.

STATEMENT 61—RAILWAY FINANCES

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Accounts)	1963-64 (Accounts)	1964-65 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Accounts)	1967-68 (Budget)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)(*a*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Capital-at-Charge	**827.04**	**968.98**	**1,520.87**	**1,682.98**	**1,896.81**	**2,159.63**	**2,435.12**	**2,680.32**	**2,841.57**	**3,009.31**	**2,991.57**	**3,134.57**
II. Gross Traffic Receipts	**263.01**	**316.29**	**456.80**	**500.50**	**566.79**	**632.21**	**660.85**	**733.57**	**768.78**	**847.00**	**829.55**	**892.50**
1. Passenger	97.84	107.71	131.59	150.88	169.19	185.15	199.28	219.17	229.34	255.25	255.25	278.00
2. Other coaching	16.64	20.87	27.21	29.10	32.54	34.12	34.65	39.40	39.03	40.25	39.80	43.00
3. Goods	143.01	180.28	286.14	306.90	349.52	395.30	409.82	465.49	481.62	526.00	509.00	545.00
4. Other earnings (*b*)	5.52	7.43	11.86	13.62	15.54	17.64	17.11	9.51	18.79	25.50	25.50	26.50
III. Total Expenses (1+2+3+4+5)	**215.45**	**265.95**	**368.93**	**400.75**	**443.47**	**487.02**	**542.73**	**598.73**	**654.67**	**704.16**	**711.06**	**739.49**
1. Ordinary Working Expenses	**180.23**	**212.95**	**313.15**	**325.33**	**362.38**	**392.13**	**433.45**	**485.85**	**525.61**	**567.21**	**589.74**	**614.01**
(*a*) Administration	23.36	31.52	37.51	37.60	40.90	43.98	49.27	55.61	60.46	65.53	67.64	70.11
(*b*) Repairs and maintenance	57.11	78.67	99.75	100.45	112.84	122.55	139.38	157.58	169.95	184.23	191.64	200.68
(*c*) Operating staff	35.41	49.73	63.44	64.38	72.26	76.65	89.47	102.54	112.00	122.09	124.46	129.19
(*d*) Operation (fuel)	30.72	23.58	62.80	68.35	75.73	86.61	92.07	101.05	110.17	117.37	126.51	131.69
(*e*) Operation (other than staff and fuel)	13.35	10.19	18.30	18.20	21.27	22.45	23.74	25.61	26.37	27.69	30.63	31.22
(*f*) Miscellaneous	19.39	14.97	23.84	26.50	28.10	27.25	24.87	26.35	28.26	28.75	29.25	29.08
(*g*) Labour welfare	3.19	5.03	9.68	10.24	11.90	13.57	16.19	18.62	20.12	22.48	22.46	23.58
(*h*) Suspense	—2.30	—0.74	—2.17	—0.39	—0.62	—0.93	—1.54	—1.51	—1.72	—0.93	—2.85	—1.54
2. Depreciation	**30.00**	**45.00**	**45.00**	**65.00**	**67.00**	**80.00**	**83.00**	**85.00**	**100.00**	**105.00**	**95.00**	**100.00**
3. Payments to Worked Lines	**0.25**	**0.26**	**0.09**	**0.18**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.16**	**0.19**	**0.15**	**0.14**	**0.16**	**0.16**
4. Miscellaneous Expenses	**4.97**	**7.74**	**10.69**	**10.24**	**13.95**	**14.75**	**14.62**	**15.69**	**15.41**	**16.91**	**16.23**	**15.39**
(*a*) Open line works	3.93	5.97	11.50	9.60	10.95	11.44	10.62	10.74	10.03	11.25	10.25	9.00
(*b*) Others (net)	1.04	1.77	—0.81	0.64	3.00	3.31	4.00	4.95	5.38	5.66	5.98	6.39
5. Appropriation to Pension Fund(*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	**11.50**	**12.00**	**13.50**	**14.90**	**9.93**	**9.93**
IV. Net Revenue (II—III)	**47.56**	**50.34**	**87.87**	**99.75**	**123.32**	**145.19**	**118.11**	**134.84**	**114.11**	**142.84**	**118.49**	**153.01**
V. Dividend to General Revenues (*d*)	**32.51**	**36.12**	**55.86**	**62.85**	**68.76**	**83.45**	**92.43**	**103.78**				
VI. Payment to General Revenues in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger fares	—	—	—	**12.50**	**12.50**	**12.50**	**12.50**	**12.50**	**132·39**	**141·56**	**141·08**	**152·00**
VII. Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) [IV—V—VI]	**15.05**	**14.22**	**32.01**	**24.40**	**42.06**	**49.24**	**13.18**	**18.56**	**—18.27**	**1.28††**	**—22.59**	**1.00**
VIII. Appropriation to:												
1. Development fund	10.00	7.08	32.01	24.40	42.06	49.24	13.18	18.56	—	1.28††	—	1.00
2. Revenue Reserve fund	5.05	7.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—18.27	—	—22.59	—

(*a*) Includes the effect of budget proposals. (*b*) Include Suspense. (*c*) Created in 1964-65.

(*d*) In accordance with the recommendation of the Railway Convention 1965, the payment of dividend with effect from 1966-67 combines the two separate payments that were till then being made as dividend and as special payment in lieu of tax on passenger fares. According to the new arrangement dividend to General revenues is at 5.50% on capital-at-charge on 31-3-1964 and 6% on fresh capital thereafter. Out of the 1% dividend payable on capital invested upto 31-3-1964, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of tax on passenger fares and the balance is to assist the States to finance safety works.

†† This surplus was turned into a deficit of Rs. 1.8 crores as a result of the concessions in respect of Third Class ordinary passenger fares (Rs. 2.13 crores) and withdrawal of freight increase on foodgrains (Rs. 0.95 crore) announced later in Parliament.

STATEMENT 62—DEBT, LIABILITIES, CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS

	As at the end of						
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 (Revised)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Debt and Liabilities of the Government of India							
I. Public Debt							
A. Debt Raised in India							
(*a*) **Permanent Debt**							
(1) Current Loans	1,438.46	1,508.63	2,555.72	3,417.28	3,552.58	3,722.33	3,783.58
(2) Prize Bonds	—	—	15.63	11.35	10.35	8.56	3.56
(3) Loans in course of Repayment	6.49	12.22	22.73	33.72	42.78	45.00	45.25
Total	**1,444.95**	**1,520.85**	**2,594.08**	**3,462.35**	**3,605.71**	**3,775.89**	**3,832.39**
(*b*) **Floating Debt**							
(1) Treasury Bills	358.02	595.25	1,106.29	1,611.82	1,918.82	2,089.55	2,404.55
(2) Special Floating Loan	212.60	212.60	274.18	340.70	689.29	690.28	691.77
(3) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other Floating Loans	6.73	0.06	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**577.35**	**807.91**	**1,380.47**	**1,952.52**	**2,608.11**	**2,779.83**	**3,096.32**
Total A	**2,022.30**	**2,328.76**	**3,974.55**	**5,414.87**	**6,213.82**	**6,555.72**	**6,928.71**
B. Debt Raised Outside India							
(1) England@							
Loans	—	—	106.52	263.41	481.72	572.73	633.38
Others	12.37	2.61	15.45	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05
(2) U.S.A.							
Loans	—	91.72	210.84	749.50	1,415.98	1,507.79	1,638.48
U.S. Export Import Bank	—	—	25.41	101.30	153.24	132.91	113.56
P. L. 480	—	—	77.88	528.36	877.60	1,226.93	1,400.13
P. L. 480—Local convertible currency credit	—	—	—	—	—	45.00	114.00
(3) U.S.S.R.	—	—	57.48	243.47	364.90	349.66	369.00
(4) Canada	—	—	14.07	17.95	38.12	50.15	72.68
(5) Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	103.19	206.25	345.61	368.07	405.69
(6) Japan	—	—	9.93	62.29	122.09	171.25	224.69
(7) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19.66	19.30	140.19	179.77	274.02	261.94	268.89
(8) International Development Association	—	—	—	171.09	416.05	565.74	589.10
(9) Other Countries (including miscellaneous)	—	—	—	67.19	134.16	148.56	395.66
Total B	**32.03**	**113.63**	**760.96**	**2,590.62**	**4,623.55**	**5,400.78**	**6,225.31**
Total Public Debt I (A + B)	**2,054.33**	**2,442.39**	**4,735.51**	**8,005.49**	**10,837.37**	**11,956.50**	**13,154.02**
II. Other Liabilities							
A. Unfunded Debt							
(*i*) Small Savings Schemes (including Annuity Certificates)	336.87	575.77	973.44	1,541.99	1,666.99	1,768.98	1,888.98
(*ii*) Other Unfunded Debt	111.15	182.98	551.37	1,221.59	1,268.29	1,504.27	1,590.46
Total A	**448.02**	**758.75**	**1,524.81**	**2,763.58**	**2,935.28**	**3,273.25**	**3,479.44**
B. Reserve Funds and Deposits							
(*i*) Bearing Interest	260.85	188.96	142.19	275.03	240.80	241.96	249.50
(*ii*) Not bearing Interest	102.20	120.97	141.73	285.02	341.82	387.52	406.63
Total B	**363.05**	**309.93**	**283.92**	**560.05**	**582.62**	**629.48**	**656.13**
Total Other Liabilities (A + B)	**811.07**	**1,068.68**	**1,808.73**	**3,323.63**	**3,517.90**	**3,902.73**	**4,135.57**
Total Debt and Liabilities (I + II)	**2,865.40**	**3,511.07**	**6,544.24**	**11,329.12**	**14,355.27**	**15,859.23**	**17,289.59**
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net Liabilities of the Central Government	**2,565.40**	**3,211.07**	**6,244.24**	**11,029.12**	**14,055.27**	**15,559.23**	**16,989.59**

@ Excludes a sum of Rs. 20.62 crores representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan, 1929-47, the liability for which remains suspended.

ADVANCED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	As at the end of						
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 (Revised)	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Capital Outlay							
A. Outlay on Departmental Undertakings							
(1) Railways	817.93	959.87	1,512.57	2,672.02	2,847.15	2,983.27	3,126.27
(2) Posts and Telegraphs	49.98	89.26	139.99	264.98	292.58	325.71	356.17
(3) Atomic Energy Development	—	0.56	15.34	68.55	125.13	163.04	201.61
(4) Mints	1.95	3.09	4.13	4.44	4.65	4.79	5.58
(5) Electricity Schemes	0.02	0.43	2.88	1.05	1.62	4.48	9.55
(6) Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22.84	7.74	1.91	5.38	7.12	6.52	8.27
(7) Others*	2.01	3.35	5.81	13.56	15.41	16.49	23.36
Total A	**894.73**	**1,064.30**	**1,682.63**	**3,029.98**	**3,293.66**	**3,504.30**	**3,730.81**
B. Investments in Autonomous Corporations, Companies, etc.							
(*a*) Government Companies and Corporations							
(1) Hindustan Steel	—	0.04	300.00	528.00	528.00	552.00	557.00
(2) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	—	—	17.10	106.12	112.50	113.96	113.25
(3) Heavy Engineering Corporation	—	—	6.65	88.95	85.75	100.00	100.00
(4) National Coal Development Corporation	—	—	26.98	61.06	75.07	85.35	92.45
(5) Damodar Valley Corporation	4.86	22.66	36.67	57.51	60.15	54.45	55.20
(6) Air Corporations	—	12.24	35.40	48.76	48.76	48.76	52.76
(7) Fertilizer Corporation of India	—	17.04	39.64	51.50	57.90	67.60	72.75
(8) Heavy Electricals	—	—	22.91	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
(9) Neyveli Lignite Corporation	—	—	48.29	79.42	79.42	79.39	79.39
(10) Bokaro Steel	—	—	—	19.80	37.99	94.99	204.99
(11) Indian Oil Corporation	—	—	6.90	65.29	69.69	71.08	71.08
(12) Bharat Heavy Electricals	—	—	—	46.61	61.69	65.00	65.00
(13) Shipping Corporation	1.96	4.55	20.68	23.45	23.45	23.45	23.45
(14) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	21.50	21.50	21.75	21.75
(15) Others*	2.61	13.28	30.61	92.73	150.04	198.43	253.63
Total (*a*)	**9.43**	**69.81**	**591.83**	**1,340.70**	**1,461.91**	**1,626.21**	**1,812.70**
(*b*) Financial Institutions							
(1) International Monetary Fund	201.00	201.00	296.28	353.18	527.05	527.05	527.05
(2) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36.93	36.93	36.93	36.93	56.73	56.73	56.73
(3) International Development Association	—	—	4.42	19.22	29.16	29.16	29.16
(4) International Finance Corporation	—	—	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
(5) Asian Development Bank	—	—	—	—	6.98	13.95	20.93
(6) Reserve Bank of India	11.12	11.12	11.12	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93
(7) Life Insurance Corporation	—	—	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(8) Others*	1.00	1.09	2.09	1.86	1.86	1.90	1.90
Total (*b*)	**250.05**	**250.14**	**357.95**	**424.23**	**634.82**	**641.83**	**648.81**
(*c*) Other Companies, Corporations, etc.	**0.25**	**0.80**	**9.97**	**32.89**	**30.58**	**35.80**	**36.80**
Total B (*a*+*b*+*c*)	**259.73**	**320.75**	**959.75**	**1,797.82**	**2,127.31**	**2,303.84**	**2,498.31**
C. Other Capital Outlay							
(1) Defence Services	260.93	314.43	454.34	874.13	989.09	1,098.24	1,219.04
(2) Others*	72.62	166.73	493.49	882.73	1,206.12	1,279.73	1,472.07
Total C	**333.55**	**481.16**	**947.83**	**1,756.86**	**2,195.21**	**2,377.97**	**2,691.11**
Total Capital Outlay (A+B+C)	**1,488.01**	**1,866.21**	**3,590.21**	**6,584.66**	**7,616.18**	**8,186.11**	**8,920.23**
II. Loans Advanced by the Government of India							
(1) State Governments	195.58	819.39	1,909.63	3,970.57	4,600.42	5,083.12	5,487.29
(2) Union Territory Governments	—	13.36†	—	40.61	56.62	77.95	104.46
(3) Foreign Governments	0.01	0.11	29.17	27.65	41.32	47.15	61.19
(4) Government Servants	0.51	4.15	5.32	11.63	14.45	26.54	23.10
(5) Other Parties	24.58	105.88	590.36	1,329.11	1,696.10	2,020.48	2,346.62
Total Loans Advanced by the Government of India	**220.68**	**942.89**	**2,534.48**	**5,379.57**	**6,408.91**	**7,255.24**	**8,022.66**
Total Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced (I+II)	**1,708.69**	**2,809.10**	**6,124.69**	**11,964.23**	**14,025.09**	**15,441.35**	**16,942.89**
Excess (—) or Shortfall (+) of Debt and Liabilities (net) over Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced	**—856.71**	**—401.97**	**—119.55**	**+935.11**	**—30.18**	**—117.88**	**—46.70**

* Residual.
† Erstwhile Part 'C' States.

STATEMENT 63—DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

End of March	Rupee loans (*a*)	*Percentage to Col. 9*	Treasury bills	*Percentage to Col. 9*	Small savings (*b*)	*Percentage to Col. 9*	Other obligations (*c*)*	*Percentage to Col. 9*	**Total internal debt**	*Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−) over the previous year*	**External Debt** Dollar loans	**External Debt** **Total**	**Total Debt**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951 ..	1,438.46	*58.2*	364.75(*d*)	*14.8*	336.20	*13.6*	330.12	*13.4*	**2,469.53**	*+2.1*	19.66	**32.03**	**2,501.56**
1956 ..	1,508.67	*48.9*	595.31(*d*)	*19.3*	580.04	*18.8*	398.73	*12.9*	**3,082.75**	*+8.1*	111.02	**113.63**	**3,196.38**
1961 ..	2,571.33(*e*)	*46.8*	1,106.30	*20.1*	982.37	*17.9*	834.14(*f*)	*15.2*	**5,494.14**	*+6.8*	468.39	**760.96**	**6,255.10**
1962 ..	2,688.45(*e*)	*45.8*	1,174.98	*20.0*	1,069.20	*18.2*	931.38(*f*)	*15.9*	**5,864.01**	*+6.7*	650.95	**1,110.55**	**6,974.56**
1963 ..	2,840.94(*e*)	*44.9*	1,299.55	*20.6*	1,144.11	*18.1*	1,035.81(*f*)	*16.4*	**6,320.41**	*+7.8*	869.46	**1,379.03**(*g*)	**7,699.44**
1964 ..	3,113.92(*e*)	*45.0*	1,381.95	*20.0*	1,270.56	*18.4*	1,154.58(*f*)	*16.7*	**6,921.01**	*+9.5*	1,145.89	**1,809.08**(*g*)	**8,730.09**
1965 ..	3,267.53(*e*)	*44.0*	1,443.52	*19.4*	1,398.56	*18.8*	1,322.37(*f*)	*17.8*	**7,431.98**	*+7.4*	1,452.84	**2,192.23**(*g*)	**9,624.21**
1966 ..	3,424.92(*e*)	*41.9*	1,611.82	*19.7*	1,549.33	*19.0*	1,579.82(*f*)	*19.3*	**8,165.89**	*+9.9*	1,748.02	**2,590.62**(*g*)	**10,756.51**
1967 ..	3,556.76(*e*)	*39.0*	1,919.55	*21.0*	1,666.90	*18.3*	1,982.19(*f*)	*21.7*	**9,125.40**	*+11.8*	3,175.01	**4,623.55**(*g*)(*h*)	**13,748.95**
1968 ..	3,732.26(*e*)	*38.4*	2,013.41	*20.7*	1,762.28†	*18.1*	2,219.22(*f*)	*22.8*	**9,727.17**	*+6.6*	3,790.46	**5,400.78**(*g*)	**15,127.95**

(*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 to 1965 include those of Five-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds issued from April 1, 1960 and those from 1963 include those of Premium Prize Bonds, 1963, issued from January 1963 and from 1964 Premium Prize Bonds, 1964, issued from January 1964. (*b*) Figures have been revised based on the data available in the latest returns received from the Accountant General, Post and Telegraphs, Simla. (*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., (4) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-Year Interest-free Defence Bonds and Five-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds and (5) outstandings of Compulsory Deposits and Income-tax Annuity Deposits. (*d*) Including Treasury Deposit receipts. (*e*) Includes further issues of Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958, Rs. 150 crores in December 1959, Rs. 50 crores each in January 1961, February 1962 and December 1962, Rs. 75 crores in January 1964, Rs. 50 crores each in January 1965, February 1966 and February 1967 and Rs. 75 crores in February 1968. (*f*) Includes investment of Rs. 240 crores, Rs. 300 crores, Rs. 355 crores, Rs. 408 crores, Rs. 441 crores, Rs. 561 crores, Rs. 535 crores and Rs. 630 crores of U.S. Government Counterpart Deposit Funds in "Special Securities" for the years from 1961 to 1968 respectively. (*g*) Includes outstandings of the 'Defence Certificates' which are being issued in foreign countries. (*h*) The outstanding foreign loans (other than P.L. 480 Loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on June 6, 1966 by 57.5 per cent consequent on the change in the par value of the Indian rupee. † Excludes an amount of Rs. 26.5 crores towards interest accrued on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

* Excludes outstandings of 'Reserve Funds and Deposits'.

STATEMENT 64—MATURITY PATTERN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RUPEE LOANS

(In 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**
	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**
1961	257.85	*10·0*	690.45	*26·9*	756.41	*29·4*	866.62	*33·7*	**2,571.33**
1962	257.84	*9·6*	806.43	*30·0*	698.96	*26·0*	925.21	*34.4*	**2,688.45**
1963	257.84	*9·1*	869.67	*30·6*	711.51	*25·0*	1,001.91	*35.3*	**2,840.94**
1964	257.84	*8·3*	558.45	*17·9*	1,245.28	*40·0*	1,052.34	*33·8*	**3,113.92**
1965	257.84	*7·9*	625.84	*19·2*	1,127.71	*34·5*	1,256.14	*38·4*	**3,267.53**
1966	257.84	*7·5*	765.28	*22·3*	1,015.77	*29·7*	1,386.03	*40·5*	**3,424.92**
1967	257.84	*7·2*	858.49	*24·1*	916.35	*25.8*	1,524.08	*42·9*	**3,556.76**
1968	257.84	*6·9*	1,156.82	*31·0*	749.88	*20·1*	1,567.72	*42·0*	**3,732.26**

Note: Maturity classification is as on 31st March every year. 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.

Including (i) Hyderabad State loans from 1957, (ii) for the years 1961 to 1965, 5-Year Interest-free Prize Bonds issued from April 1960, (iii) Premium Prize Bonds, 1963 and Premium Prize Bonds 1964 issued from January 1963 and January 1964 respectively, (iv) 7 per cent (6½ per cent prior to April 1, 1965) Gold Bonds, 1977 issued from November 12, 1962, (v) 7 per cent Gold Bonds 1980 issued from March 2, 1965 and (vi) National Defence Gold Bonds (A and B series), 1980 for 1967-68; the total contributions being 79,83,[illegible] gms. and 44,54,174 gms. respectively of gold for the two series. The value of these amount to Rs. 427·78 lakhs and Rs. 238·65 lakhs respectively, at the rate of Rs. 53·58 per 10 gms.

STATEMENT 65—DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of									
	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (*b*)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Public Debt										
(i) Permanent debt ..	133,71	264,48	493,12(*c*)	569,53(*c*)	653,22	648,60	721,60	823,73	905,02	969,49†
(ii) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	41,75	50,27	24,68	40,91	70,29	170,15	32,40	33,82
(iii) Loans from Central Government	238,54	876,07	2,015,81	2,314,24	2,676,97(*d*)	3,111,79(*d*)	3,558,74(*d*)	4,100,92(*d*)	4,679,85(*d*)	5,149,45(*d*)
(iv) Other debt (*a*)	—	—	51,57	63,60	77,34	96,89	116,85	155,23	163,05	214,95
II. Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	134,93	150,01	162,71	183,42	203,17	194,82	220,19	261,32
III. Gross Total Debt	**445,28**	**1,231,94**	**2,737,17**	**3,147,65**	**3,594,92**	**4,081,61**	**4,670,66**	**5,444,86**	**6,000,51**	**6,629,03**

Note: The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States. 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 and Kashmir from 1957-58 and Nagaland from 1965-66.

(*a*) Includes Loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India, etc. (*b*) Data relate to Revised Estimates for all the States except Assam, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir for which they are based on Budget papers. (*c*) Excludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio. (*d*) Excluding the share of outstanding prepartition loans amounting to Rs. 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal. † Provisional.

STATEMENT 66—OWNERSHIP OF CENTRAL AND

	Central and State Government Securities							
	Dec. 31, 1957	% to the total	March 31, 1961	% to the total	March 31, 1966	% to the total	March 31, 1967	% to the total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Governments (a+b)	**218.0**	**10.9**	**267.6**	**9.6**	**349.4**	**8.9**	**336.4**	**8.1**
(a) Central Government	7.5	0.4	3.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.0	—
(b) State Governments (i+ii+iii+iv)	210.5	10.5	264.1	9.5	347.9	8.8	334.4	8.1
(i) Cash Balance Investment Account	82.1	4.1	111.3	4.0	79.3	2.1	70.3	1.7
(ii) Sinking Fund Investment Account	40.8	2.0	83.6	3.0	167.0	4.2	166.1	4.0
(iii) Zamindari Abolition Fund Account	0.9	0.1	5.8	0.2	17.5	0.4	16.9	0.4
(iv) Others	86.7	4.3	63.4	2.3	84.1	2.1	81.1	1.9
II. Reserve Bank of India (Own account)[1]	**311.8**	**15.6**	**707.1**	**25.4**	**1,218.0**	**30.8**	**1,262.4**	**30.2**
III. Commercial and Co-operative Banks (a+b+c)	**477.6**	**23.9**	**601.1**	**21.6**	**854.8**	**21.6**	**956.0**	**22.9**
(a) Scheduled Commercial Banks	447.1	22.4	552.0	19.8	799.4	20.2	896.8	21.5
(b) Non-Scheduled Commercial Banks[2]	12.3	0.6	10.8	0.4	5.3	0.1	4.7	0.1
(c) Co-operative Banks[3]	18.2	0.9	38.3	1.4	50.1	1.3	54.5	1.3
IV. Insurance (a+b+c)	**269.8**	**13.5**	**386.0**	**13.9**	**550.4**	**13.9**	**576.2**	**13.8**
(a) Life Insurance Corporation	246.1	12.3	357.0	12.8	524.7	13.3	551.4	13.2
(b) General Insurance Companies	10.4	0.5	10.0	0.4	10.1	0.3	9.9	0.2
(c) Employees' State Insurance Corporation	13.3	0.7	19.0	0.7	15.6	0.3	14.9	0.4
V. Provident Funds (a+b+c)	**109.8**	**5.5**	**217.5**	**7.8**	**531.3**	**13.4**	**626.4**	**15.0**
(a) Employees' Provident Fund Scheme	38.3	1.9	81.0	2.9	217.9	5.5	264.3	6.3
(b) Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme	10.5	0.5	22.2	0.8	44.4	1.1	48.8	1.2
(c) Other Provident Funds[4]	61.0	3.1	114.3	4.1	269.0	6.8	313.3	7.5
VI. Industrial Finance and State Financial Corporations	**3.2**	**0.2**	**4.8**	**0.2**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**0.1**
VII. Reserve Bank of India—held on account of Others[5]	**27.4**	**1.4**	**38.5**	**1.4**	**39.0**	**1.0**	**37.5**	**0.9**
VIII. Non-residents[6]	**33.5**	**1.7**	**34.3**	**1.2**	**16.6**	**0.4**	**15.2**	**0.4**
IX. Others (Residual)	**543.1**	**27.2**	**526.9**	**18.9**	**389.8**	**9.9**	**361.8**	**8.6**
Of which break-down figures are available in respect of (a+b+c+d)[7]	..	..	358.4	12.8	169.6	4.3	162.3	3.9
(a) Joint Stock Companies	..	..	36.6	1.3	12.8	0.3	11.4	0.3
(b) Local Authorities	..	..	61.3	2.2	43.6	1.1	39.4	0.9
(c) Trusts (both Public & Private)[8]	..	..	182.3	6.5	57.1	1.4	60.0	1.4
(d) Individuals	..	..	78.2	2.8	56.1	1.4	51.5	1.2
TOTAL	1,994.2	100.0	2,783.8	100.0	3,953.2	100.0	4,175.6	100.0

* Excluding Treasury bills, Small Savings, Prize Bonds and outstanding balances of expired loans; the amount represents the face value of securities. 1. Excluding a special issue of the 4 per cent loan 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958 which was wholly taken over by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue. 2. Data for 1957, 1966 and 1967 are as per the Survey of Investments of Banks conducted by the Bank; figures for 1961 are based on the returns submitted by non-scheduled banks in Form XIII under Section 27(i) of the Banking Companies Act. 3. Data for 1957 relate to State Co-operative Banks and Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks only. Figures from 1961 relate to State Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative and Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. 4. Investments of a number of large factories and other establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952,

STATE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES*

(Amount in crores of rupees)

Central Government Securities								State Government Securities							
Dec. 31, 1957	% to the total	March 31, 1961	% to the total	March 31, 1966	% to the total	March 31, 1967	% to the total	Dec. 31, 1957	% to the total	March 31, 1961	% to the total	March 31, 1966	% to the total	March 31, 1967	% to the total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
189.7	**11.2**	**216.5**	**9.6**	**217.6**	**7.0**	**181.2**	**5.6**	**28.3**	**9.6**	**51.1**	**9.7**	**131.8**	**15.7**	**155.2**	**16.7**
7.4	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.8	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1
182.2	10.8	213.0	9.4	216.8	7.0	180.0	5.6	28.3	9.6	51.1	9.7	131.1	15.6	154.4	16.6
69.8	4.1	88.6	3.9	59.0	1.9	46.8	1.4	12.3	4.2	22.7	4.3	20.3	2.4	23.5	2.5
32.3	1.9	65.1	2.9	81.1	2.6	67.4	2.1	8.4	2.8	18.5	3.5	85.9	10.3	98.7	10.6
0.9	0.1	5.6	0.2	17.3	0.6	12.9	0.4	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	4.0	0.4
79.2	4.7	53.7	2.4	59.4	1.9	52.9	1.6	7.5	2.6	9.7	1.8	24.7	2.9	28.2	3.0
310.7	**18.3**	**704.9**	**31.2**	**1,213.7**	**39.0**	**1,258.1**	**38.7**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**4.3**	**0.5**	**4.3**	**0.5**
396.9	**23.3**	**449.3**	**19.9**	**596.0**	**19.1**	**642.1**	**19.8**	**80.8**	**27.4**	**151.8**	**28.7**	**258.8**	**30.9**	**313.9**	**33.8**
380.6	22.4	427.6	19.0	579.1	18.6	627.1	19.3	66.6	22.6	124.4	23.5	220.3	26.3	269.7	29.1
6.3	0.3	4.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	6.0	2.0	6.2	1.2	3.7	0.4	3.3	0.3
10.0	0.6	17.1	0.7	15.3	0.4	13.6	0.4	8.2	2.8	21.2	4.0	34.8	4.2	40.9	4.4
223.5	**13.1**	**267.2**	**11.9**	**337.2**	**10.8**	**359.6**	**11.1**	**46.3**	**15.7**	**118.8**	**22.5**	**213.2**	**25.5**	**216.6**	**23.3**
201.3	11.8	243.9	10.8	320.4	10.3	343.8	10.6	44.8	15.2	113.1	21.4	204.3	24.4	207.6	22.4
9.1	0.5	8.2	0.4	7.7	0.2	7.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.5	0.3
13.1	0.8	15.1	0.7	9.1	0.3	8.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.8	6.5	0.8	6.5	0.7
109.5	**6.4**	**217.0**	**9.6**	**529.7**	**17.0**	**624.6**	**19.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**0.2**
38.2	2.2	80.6	3.6	216.3	6.9	262.5	8.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.2
10.4	0.6	22.1	1.0	44.4	1.4	48.8	1.5	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
61.0	3.6	114.3	5.1	269.0	8.6	313.3	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.4	**0.1**	**0.5**	—	**0.2**	—	**0.2**	—	**1.9**	**0.6**	**4.3**	**0.8**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**0.4**
23.0	**1.3**	**29.7**	**1.3**	**29.1**	**0.9**	**28.5**	**0.9**	**4.4**	**1.5**	**8.8**	**1.7**	**9.9**	**1.2**	**9.0**	**1.0**
33.4	**2.0**	**34.2**	**1.5**	..	..	...	...	**0.1**	—	**0.1**		..	..	..	...
411.4	**24.2**	**336.4**	**14.9**	**192.2**	**6.2**	**153.2**	**4.7**	**131.7**	**44.7**	**190.5**	**36.1**	**214.2**	**25.6**	**223.8**	**24.1**
..	..	292.9	13.0	110.7	3.6	102.6	3.2	..	..	65.5	12.4	58.9	7.0	59.7	6.4
..	..	26.2	1.2	7.6	0.2	8.0	0.2	..	..	10.4	2.0	5.2	0.6	3.4	0.4
..	..	50.5	2.2	25.3	0.8	21.5	0.7	..	..	10.8	2.0	18.3	2.2	17.9	1.9
..	..	159.0	7.0	44.4	1.4	44.5	1.4	..	..	23.3	4.4	12.7	1.5	15.5	1.7
..	..	57.2	2.5	33.4	1.1	28.6	0.9	..	..	21.0	4.0	22.7	2.7	22.9	2.5
1,699.5	**100.0**	**2,255.7**	**100.0**	**3,115.7**	**100.0**	**3,247.5**	**100.0**	**294.7**	**100.0**	**528.1**	**100.0**	**837.5**	**100.0**	**928.1**	**100.0**

which have been permitted to run their own Scheme of Provident Fund on certain conditions, the most important of which is that investments shall exclusively be made in Central Government Securities. 5. Include (i) Administrator's Safe Custody Deposit Account, (ii) Employees' Security Deposit Account and (iii) Imperial Bank of India Share Capital Compensation Account. 6. The holdings of non-residents in State Government loans at the end of December 1955 were Rs. 10 lakhs; since later figures are not available, they are assumed constant for December 1957 and 1961. The break-up of holdings of non-residents as between Central and State Government Securities is not available for 1966 and 1967. 7. Figures cover holdings on behalf of their constituents, of 25 selected scheduled commercial banks in 1961, and 71 in March 1966 and March 1967. Information on the holdings of these categories was not called for in 1957. 8. Excluding investments of trustees of provident funds.

STATEMENT 67—SMALL SAVINGS

Year/Month	CURRENT INVESTMENTS—									
	Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (*a*)				15-year Annuity Certificates((*b*)		Cumulative Time Deposits(*c*)		12-Year National Defence Certificates(*d*)	
	Gross receipts	Repay-ments	Net receipts	Out-stand-ings	Net receipts	Out-stand-ings	Net receipts	Out-stand-ings	Net receipts	Out-stand-ings
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. 1950-51	100,73	84,05	16,69	187,28						
2. 1955-56	157,33	120,85	36,48	298,47	41	95				
3. 1960-61	236,88	191,78	45,10	440,78	47	3,38	1,82	2,63		
4. 1961-62	250,52	214,95	35,55	476,33	25	3,63	3,24	5,87		
5. 1962-63	244,85	238,20	6,65	482,98	20	3,83	5,36	11,23	53,59	53,59
6. 1963-64	264,27	225,08	39,19	522,17	7	3,90	8,21	19,44	106,46	160,05
7. 1964-65	293,68	251,12	42,56	564,73	—3	3,87	7,46	26,90	99,54	259,59
8. 1965-66	378,53	289,84	88,69	653,42	—17	3,70	9,77	36,67	73,51	333,10
9. 1966-67	395,26	337,66	57,60	711,02	—29	3,41	12,85	49,52	67,75	400,85
10. 1967-68*	417,94	386,60	31,34	742,36†	—27	3,14	11,67	61,19	68,59	469,44
11. March 1967	72,71	33,54	39,17	711,02	— 2	3,41	1,58	49,52	10,38	400,85
12. April „ ..	31,05	33,12	—2,07	708,95	— 1	3,40	85	50,37	4,42	405,27
13. May „ ..	32,42	38,72	—6,30	702,65	— 2	3,38	1,13	51,50	5,02	410,29
14. June „ ..	34,68	35,95	—1,27	701,38	— 3	3,35	1,10	52,60	4,04	414,33
15. July „ ..	36,51	30,82	5,69	707,07	— 2	3,33	1,22	53,82	7,03	421,36
16. August „ ..	32,02	28,88	3,14	710,21	— 2	3,31	1,14	54,96	4,99	426,35
17. September „ ..	30,87	29,54	1,33	711,54	— 3	3,28	1,03	55,99	5,84	432,19
18. October „ ..	29,38	29,69	—31	711,23	— 1	3,27	93	56,92	4,40	436,59
19. November „ ..	28,89	27,42	1,47	712,70	— 2	3,25	93	57,85	5,68	442,27
20. December „ ..	33,24	31,38	1,86	714,56	— 3	3,22	85	58,70	6,49	448,76
21. January 1968 ..	34,74	31,54	3,20	717,76	— 3	3,19	66	59,36	6,39	455,15
22. February „ ..	37,11	34,49	2,62	720,38	— 3	3,16	79	60,15	5,97	461,12
23. March* „ ..	57,03	35,05	21,98	742,36†	— 2	3,14	1,04	61,19	8,32	469,44

Note : (1) Outstandings relate to end of period and include Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities and repayments include those from the pre-partition holdings of Indian investors. (2) This statement does not include the outstandings of 'Defence certificates' which are being issued in foreign countries.

(*a*) Including Dead Savings Bank Account; Receipts and outstandings include interest credited to depositors' account from time to time. (*b*) Relates to first series issued from July 1954 to December 1957 and to second series issued from January1958; Outstandings include both the series. (*c*) Includes Five-year, Ten-Year and Fifteen-year Cumulative Time Deposits; the first two commenced from January 2, 1959 and the last from June 1962. (*d*) Issued from November 15, 1962.

(ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(In lakhs of rupees)

EXISTING SERIES				OLD SERIES (DISCHARGES) OUTSTANDINGS AS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD						TOTAL		
4½% 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates (*e*)		10-year National Savings Certificates (First issue) (*f*)		National Savings Certificates (*g*)	10-year National Plan Certificates (*h*)	Post Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates (*i*)	10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates		12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates (*l*)			
Net receipts	Outstandings	Net receipts	Outstandings				3½% (*j*)	4% (*k*)		Net receipts	Outstandings	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
				123,25		20,36	5,31			33,89	336,20	*1*
				219,08	16,38	3,91	41,25			66,97	580,04	*2*
				152,43	18,84	1,43	38,80	37,34	286,74	104,98	982,37	*3*
				135,63	17,91	1,02	27,50	53,35	347,96	86,83	1,069,20	*4*
8,56	8,56			117,56	16,91	82	20,38	60,70	367,55	74,91	1,144,11	*5*
20,57	29,13			100,02	15,97	74	14,47	60,08	344,59	126,45	1,270,56	*6*
20,19	49,32			82,72	12,20	73	9,98	59,17	329,35	128,00	1,398,56	7
10,58	59,90	18,11	18,11	63,70	6,84	74	6,04	57,12	309,99	150,77	1,549,33	*8*
7,54	67,44	15,92	34,03	45,99	2,37	73	2,82	55,35	293,37	117,57	1,666,90	*9*
7,08	74,52	10,29	44,32	31,41	94	63	1,45	51,40	281,48	95,38	1,762,28	*10*
60	67,44	1,51	34,03	45,99	2,37	73	2,82	55,35	293,37	48,42	1,666,90	*11*
62	68,06	94	34,97	44,56	2,08	72	2,65	55,25	292,33	1,71	1,668,61	*12*
53	68,59	1,03	36,00	44,55	1,79	70	2,49	55,12	291,18	—37	1,668,24	*13*
44	69,03	99	36,99	43,48	1,62	67	2,36	54,85	290,12	2,54	1,670,78	*14*
67	69,70	1,01	38,00	41,92	1,49	69	2,25	54,42	289,03	12,30	1,683,08	*15*
59	70,29	73	38,73	40,72	1,40	68	2,09	54,11	288,00	7,77	1,690,85	*16*
74	71,03	78	39,51	38,60	1,35	64	1,75	53,73	287,05	5,81	1,696,66	*17*
43	71,46	72	40,23	37,51	1,30	67	1,72	53,48	286,14	3,86	1,700,52	*18*
52	71,98	74	40,97	36,40	1,18	66	1,62	53,11	285,19	6,66	1,707,18	*19*
78	72,76	76	41,73	34,96	1,13	65	1,56	52,81	284,22	7,88	1,715,06	*20*
51	73,27	75	42,48	33,80	1,09	65	1,52	52,26	283,24	8,71	1,723,77	*21*
74	74,01	88	43,36	32,61	1,04	63	1,49	51,76	282,37	8,31	1,732,08	*22*
51	74,52	96	44,32	31,41	94	63	1,45	51,40	281,48	30,20	1,762,28	*23*

(*e*) Issued from November 10, 1962. (*f*) Issued from June 1, 1965. (*g*) 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. (*h*) Issued from May 10, 1954 to May 30, 1957. (*i*) Includes Defence Savings Bank Deposits upto 1954-55, *j*) issued from February 1, 1951 to May 31, 1957. (*k*) Issued from June 1, 1957 and discontinued from November 10, 1962. (*l*) Issued from June 1, 1957 and discontinued from November 15, 1962.

*Figures are provisional; constituent items, therefore, do not necessarily add up to the totals. The latest data available, are also provisional. † Excludes an amount of Rs. 26.5 crores towards interest accrued.

Source : Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

STATEMENT 68—MARKET BORROWINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1967-68

Description of loan	Amount of issue* (Rs. crores)	Period of maturity (No. of years)	Issue price (Rs.)	Redemption yield at issue price (Per cent)	Amount subscribed (Rs. crores)	Subscriptions accepted (Rs. crores)				Amount repayable in cash in respect of maturing loans (Rs. crores)	Net borrowings (Rs. crores) (6—10)
						Cash	Conversion		Total		
							Description of loan	Amount			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61											
Central Government	175.00				196.47	121.84		74.63	196.47	38.79	+ 83.05
State Governments	75.00				85.47	73.28		6.44	79.71	6.56	+ 66.72
Total	250.00				281.94	195.12		81.07	276.18	45.35	+149.77
1961-62											
Central Government	193.59				205.85	108.54		97.31	205.85	42.56	+ 65.98
State Governments	80.00				92.17	82.04		5.01	87.06	7.87	+ 74.17
Total	273.59				298.03	190.58		102.33	292.91	50.44	+140.14
1962-63											
Central Government	250.00				261.07	107.41		153.66	261.07	30.29	+ 77.12
State Governments	93.50				109.03	95.93		4.73	100.67	10.93	+ 85.00
Total	343.50				370.10	203.34		158.39	361.74	41.22	+162.12
1963-64											
Central and State Governments (Combined)	225.00				369.27	211.25		158.02	369.27	63.99	+147.26
1964-65											
Central Government	150.00				295.51	153.72		141.79	295.51	51.30	+102.42
State Governments	100.00				109.95	101.82		3.88	105.69	17.13	+ 84.69
Total	250.00				405.46	255.54		145.67	401.20	68.43	+187.11
1965-66											
Central Government	250.00				278.56	151.99		126.57	278.56	47.73	+104.26
State Governments	101.00				106.52	106.52		—	106.52	—	+106.52
Total	351.00				385.08	258.51		126.57	385.08	47.73	+210.78
1966-67											
Central Government	260.00				275.29	126.76		148.55	275.29	46.87	+ 79.89
State Governments	93.50				98.33	98.11		0.22	98.33	1.34	+ 96.77
Total	353.50				373.62	224.87		148.77	373.62	48.21	+176.66

1967-68

Central Government											
4½% Loan, 1972	350.00	5	100.00	4.50	100.14	35.20	3½%N.P. Bonds 1967	64.94	**100.14**	**37.22**	+ **93.78**
5% Loan, 1982		15	100.00	5.00	100.15	15.44	3¾%N.P. Bonds 1967	84.70	**100.15**		
5½% Loan, 1992		25	100.00	5.50	150.20	80.35		69.84	**150.20**		
Total of Central Government ..	**350.00**				**350.48**	**131.00**		**219.48**	**350.48**	**37.22**	+ **93.78**
State Governments											
5¾% Andhra Pradesh S.D. Loan, 1979	10.00	12	97.00	6.11	12.38	12.16	4% A.P.S.D. Loan, 1967	0.22	**12.38**		
5¾% Assam Loan, 1979 ..	2.50	12	97.00	6.11	2.57	2.57		—	**2.57**		
5¾% Bihar S.D. Loan, 1979 ..	5.00	12	97.00	6.11	5.12	5.04	4% Bihar S.D. Loan, 1967	0.08	**5.12**		
5¾% Gujarat S.D. Loan, 1979 ..	10.00	12	99.00	5.87	12.62	12.62		—	**12.62**		
5¾% Haryana S.D. Loan, 1979 ..	2.75	12	97.00	6.11	3.28	3.28		—	**3.28**		
5¾% Kerala S.D. Loan, 1979 ..	4.50	12	97.00	6.11	5.00	5.00		—	**5.00**		
5¾% Madhya Pradesh S.D. Loan, 1979	5.50	12	97.00	6.11	6.13	5.90	4% M.P.S.D. Loan, 1967	0.22	**6.13**		
5¾% Madras Loan, 1979	17.00	12	98.00	5.99	18.05	16.97	4% Madras Loan, 1967	1.08	**18.05**		
5¾% Maharashtra S.D. Loan, 1979	20.00	12	99.00	5.87	20.04	16.44	4% Bombay S.D. Loan, 1967. 4% Saurashtra S. D. Loan, 1967	3.60	**20.04**		
5¾% Mysore S.D. Loan, 1979 ..	6.50	12	97.00	6.11	6.55	6.08	4% Mysore S. D. Loan, 1967	0.47	**6.55**		
5¾% Orissa Government Loan, 1979	4.00	12	97.00	6.11	4.93	4.93		—	**4.93**	**44.06**	+ **73.83**
5¾% Punjab Loan, 1979 ..	3.00	12	97.00	6.11	3.64	3.64		—	**3.64**		
5¾% Rajasthan S.D. Loan, 1979 ..	4.00	12	97.00	6.11	4.43	4.43		—	**4.43**		
5¾% Uttar Pradesh S.D. Loan, 1979	12.00	12	98.00	5.99	12.42	11.20	4% U.P.S.D. Loan, 1967	1.21	**12.42**		
5¾% West Bengal Loan, 1979 ..	8.00	12	98.00	5.99	8.11	7.63	4% W.B. Loan, 1967	0.48	**8.11**		
Total of State Governments	**114.75**				**125.26**	**117.89**		**7.37**	**125.26**	**44.06**	+ **73.83**
Total of Central and State Governments	**464.75**				**475.73**	**248.88**		**226.85**	**475.73**	**81.28**	+**167.60**

Note : (1) Figures in columns 5, 6, 9 and 11 have been revised to include the receipts from Prize Bonds for each of the years from 1960-61 to 1964-65. (2) The statment excludes (i) for 1965-66 and 1966-67 the contributions in respect of the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 (A & B series) ; the contributions to these bonds which were on sale between October 1965 and May 1966, were received in the form of gold, (ii) Issues and repayments of Assam State Acquisition Zamindaris Act, 1951 Compensation Bonds, 2½% U.P. Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds, U.P. Zamindari Abolition Rehabilitation Grant Bonds, 2½% Rajasthan Jagir Resumption Compensation and Rehabilitation Grant Bonds, 2½% Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Compensation Bonds, 2½% Rajasthan Jagir Resumption Compensation and Additional Rehabilitation Bonds, 2½% Bihar Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds, 2¾% Mysore Inams Abolition and Compensation Bonds and 3% Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds, (Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore) and only issues of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Compensation Bonds, Janmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bonds, Kerala, Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of ceiling on land) Act, 1961, 3% Maharashtra Agriculture Land (Ceiling on holdings) Act, 1961, Compensation Bonds and the Hyderabad (Abolition of cash grants) Act, 1952 Compensation Bonds and only repayments in respect of 3% Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts Compensation Bonds (former State of Bombay) and 3¼% U.P. Encumbered Estates Act Bonds ; the total issues and repayments of these bonds during 1967-68 amounting to Rs. 3.11 crores and Rs. 6.34 crores respectively and (iii) Rs. 75 crores of *Ad hoc* Treasury Bills funded in February 1968. *Inclusive of conversion.

STATEMENT 69—CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS (OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1968)

(In thousands of rupees)

Central Government Loans		Amount outstanding
3¾%	National Plan Bonds (Fifth Series), 1968	1,56,64,22
3½%	Loan, 1968	70,00,00
4¼%	National Defence Loan, 1968	10,43,28
3½%	Bonds, 1969	1,90,85,42
4 %	Loan, 1969	2,02,93,68
4 %	Loan, 1970	1,78,24,46
3 %	First Development Loan, 1970-75	1,15,05,82
4½%	Loan, 1971	3,32,09,60
4½%	Loan, 1972	1,00,05,81
4 %	Loan, 1972	1,54,70,47
4¼%	National Defence Bonds, 1972	28,22,34
4¾%	National Defence Loan, 1972	17,16,34
4 %	Loan, 1973	94,51,44
4 %	Loan, 1973 (*Ad hoc* issue)	3,00,00,00
4¼%	Loan, 1973	1,59,08,07
3¾%	Loan, 1974	1,61,63,53
2¾%	Loan, 1976	14,77,48
4 %	Loan, 1979	81,06,39
4 %	Loan, 1980	98,05,17
4 %	Loan, 1981	65,96,55
5 %	Loan, 1982	1,50,13,69
4½%	Loan, 1985	1,14,03,37
4½%	Loan, 1986	1,03,09,83
4½%	Loan, 1989	1,40,26,47
5½%	Loan, 1990	1,36,16,14
5½%	Loan, 1991	1,08,03,26
5½%	Loan, 1992	1,50,08,81
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	2,48,90,44
3 %	Non-terminable Loan, 1896-97	8,93,32
7 %	Gold-Bonds, 1977@	8,61,79
7 %	Gold Bonds, 1980	3,25,54
	National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 (A & B Series)	6,66,44
	Premium Prize Bonds, 1963	5,76,13
	Premium Prize Bonds, 1964	3,36,80
		37,32,25,83
Loans not bearing interest		
	Central Government Loans*	24,33,10
	Hyderabad Loans	33,62
	TOTAL	**37,56,92,55**

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 Re-organization Act. The outstanding balance of Hyderabad Loans 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 arrangements with the Reserve Bank of India.

* Includes outstanding in respect of 5-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds.

@ Prior to April 1, 1965 the rate of interest was 6½ per cent per annum.

STATEMENT 69—CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS (*Contd.*) (OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1968)

(In thousands of rupees)

		Amount outstanding
State Government Loans		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
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
4½ %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1972	11,01,81
4¾ %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1974	10,99,84
4¾ %	Andhra State Development Loan, 1976	12,04,23
5¼ %	Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1977	9,33,45
5½ %	Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1978	8,22,90
5¾ %	Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1979	11,00,95
		91,11,52
	Loans not bearing interest	11,46
	TOTAL	**91,22,98**
ASSAM		
4 %	Assam Loan, 1971	2,76,40
4½ %	Assam Loan, 1974	3,01,83
4¾ %	Assam Loan, 1976	3,11,91
5½ %	Assam Loan, 1977	3,13,53
5½ %	Assam Loan, 1978	3,00,01
5¾ %	Assam Loan, 1979	2,56,61
	Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, 1951, Compensation Bonds	16.77
	TOTAL	**17,77,06**
BIHAR		
2½ %	Bihar Z. A. C. Bonds	14,84,58
4 %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1968	2,13,41
4 %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1969	3,22,43
4¼ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1970	2,76,71
4 %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1971	3,33,22
4½ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1972	3,40,85
4¾ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1974	4,31,75
4¾ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1976	4,36,02
5½ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1977	4,40,25
5½ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1978	4,05,14
5¾ %	Bihar State Development Loan, 1979	5,01,60
		51,85,97
	Loans not bearing interest	19,34
	TOTAL	**52,05,32**
GUJARAT		
4 %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1969	4,91,54
4½ %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1972	5,51,97
4¾ %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1974	6,05,63
4¾ %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1976	7,52,75
5¼ %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1977	7,48,33
5½ %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1978	7,59,11
5¾ %	Gujarat State Development Loan, 1979	11,00,24
3 %	B.L.T.A.A. (Gujarat) Compensation Bonds	59,89
4½ %	Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1960. Compensation Bonds	
	TOTAL	**50,69,47**

STATEMENT 69—CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS (*Contd.*) (OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1968)

(In thousands of rupees)

State Government Loans—(*Contd.*)		Amount outstanding
HARYANA		
5¾%	Haryana State Development Loan, 1979	2,79,37
	TOTAL	**2,79,37**
KERALA		
4 %	Travancore-Cochin State Development Loan, 1968	2,22,08
4 %	Kerala State Development Loan, 1969	4,09,41
4¼%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1970	3,27,43
4 %	Kerala State Development Loan, 1971	4,47,08
4¼%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1972	4,10,08
4½%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1974	4,21,16
4¾%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1976	4,44,92
5¼%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1977	4,24,86
5½%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1978	4,28,15
5¾%	Kerala State Development Loan, 1979	4,94,38
	Janmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bonds	2,98
		40,32,53
	Loans not bearing interest	3,33
	TOTAL	**40,35,85**
MADHYA PRADESH		
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
4¼%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1970	2,21,34
4 %	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1971	5,28,25
4¼%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972	5,04,45
4½%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1974	5,06,29
4¾%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1976	5,24,20
5¼%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1977	4,86,26
5½%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1978	5,11,82
5¾%	Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 1979	5,53,85
		46,22,95
	Loans not bearing interest	8,79
	TOTAL	**46,31,74**
MADRAS		
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	10,44,00
4½%	Madras Loan, 1974	13,26,03
4¾%	Madras Loan, 1976	14,33,13
5½%	Madras State Development Loan, 1977	14,44,98
5½%	Madras Loan, 1978	13,27,28
5¾%	Madras Loan, 1979	17,84,64
	Madras Land Reforms Act, 1961, Compensation Bonds	61,36
		1,24,54,02
	Loans not bearing interest	1,33,70
	TOTAL	**1,25,87,72**

STATEMENT 69—CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS (*Contd.*) (OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1968)

(In thousands of rupees)

State Government Loans—(*Contd.*)		Amount outstanding
MAHARASHTRA		
3 %	Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (ceiling on holding) Act, 1961 Compensation Bonds ..	6,15
4 %	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1969	10,81,23
4¼%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1969	6,26,29
4¼%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1970	6,29,66
4 %	Bombay State Development Loan, 1970	7,70,11
4¼%	Bombay State Development Loan, 1971	4,10,36
4 %	Bombay State Development Loan, 1971	6,46,34
4¼%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1972	10,30,35
4½%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1974	13,44,25
4¾%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1976	15,01,25
4 %	Saurashtra State Development Loan, 1968	2,22,05
3 %	Porbandar Water Project Loan, 1950-75	35,00
3 %	Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts, Compensation Bonds (Bombay)	1,16,28
3 %	Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts, Compensation Bonds (Maharashtra)	48,22
5¼%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1977	16,38,12
5½%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1978	15,36,18
5¾%	Maharashtra State Development Loan, 1979	20,04,14
		1,36,45,98
	Loans not bearing interest	72,43
	TOTAL ..	**1,37,18,41**
MYSORE		
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	7,54,18
4½%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1974	6,59,08
4¾%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1976	7,01,13
2¾%	Mysore I. A. C. Bonds	8,04
5¼%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1977	5,29,77
5½%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1978	4,13,12
5¾%	Mysore State Development Loan, 1979	6,54,84
3 %	Bombay Land Tenure Abolition Acts, Compensation Bonds (Mysore)	6,45
		60,04,91
	Loans not bearing interest	12,61
	TOTAL ..	**60,17,52**
ORISSA		
4 %	Orissa Government Loan, 1968	3,09,34
4 %	Orissa Government Loan, 1969	4,40,78
4¼%	Orissa Government Loan, 1970	3,28,60
4 %	Orissa Government Loan, 1971	3,82,58
4¼%	Orissa State Development Loan, 1972	5,89,07
4½%	Orissa Government Loan, 1974	7,71,63
4¾%	Orissa Government Loan, 1976	8,76,22
5¼%	Orissa Loan, 1977	8,37,19
5½%	Orissa Government Loan, 1978	6,21,08
5¾%	Orissa Government Loan, 1979	4,36,93
	TOTAL ..	**55,93,41**

STATEMENT 69—CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS (*Concld.*) (OUTSTANDINGS AS ON MARCH 31, 1968)

(In thousands of rupees)

State Government Loans—(*Concld.*)		Amount outstanding
PUNJAB		
4 %	Punjab Government Loan, 1968	2,03,86
4 %	Punjab Government Loan, 1971	2,18,87
4½%	Punjab State Development Loan, 1972	3,13,03
4½%	Punjab Loan, 1974	3,64,88
5½%	Punjab Loan, 1977	5,10,82
5½%	Punjab Loan, 1978	4,01,66
5¾%	Punjab Loan, 1979	3,00,62
	TOTAL	**23,13,74**
RAJASTHAN		
4 %	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1968	3,14,19
4 %	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1969	5,09,25
4¼%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1970	2,79,88
4 %	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1971	3,84,19
4¼%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1972	4,49,20
4½%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1974	4,94,74
4¾%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1976	5,24,28
2½%	Rajasthan J. R. A. R. Bonds	2,91,18
5½%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1977	5,14,06
5½%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1978	5,03,71
5¾%	Rajasthan State Development Loan, 1979	4,09,28
2½%	Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Compensation Bonds	37,98
2¼%	Rajasthan Jagir Resumption Compensation and Rehabilitation Bonds	9,23,44
	TOTAL	**56,35,35**
UTTAR PRADESH		
4 %	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1968	7,77,47
4 %	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1969	7,30,82
4¼%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1970	7,26,14
4 %	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1971	8,14,97
4½%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1972	6,15,01
4½%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1974	9,24,10
4¾%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1976	10,91,80
5½%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1977	10,87,91
5½%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1978	11,06,40
5¾%	Uttar Pradesh State Development Loan, 1979	12,16,89
3½%	U. P. E. E. Act Bonds	33,33
2½%	U. P. Z. A. Compensation Bonds†	42,49,45
2½%	U. P. Z. A. C. R. G. Bonds	30,79,94
		1,64,54,23
	Loans not bearing interest	1,05,56
	TOTAL	**1,65,59,79**
WEST BENGAL		
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
4½%	West Bengal State Development Loan, 1972	7,30,71
4½%	West Bengal Loan, 1974	7,03,28
4¾%	West Bengal Loan, 1976	7,00,09
5½%	West Bengal Loan, 1977	7,04,91
5½%	West Bengal Loan, 1978	6,02,42
5¾%	West Bengal Loan, 1979	8,08,31
	West Bengal Estates Acquisition Compensation Bonds	44,56
		69,91,27
	Loans not bearing interest	8,92
	TOTAL	**70,00,19**
TOTAL OF ALL STATES		
	Loans bearing interest	**9,91,71,78**
	Loans not bearing interest	3,76,14
	TOTAL	**9,95,47,92**

† Includes Uttar Pradesh Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds and Uttar Pradesh Urban Area Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds.

STATEMENT 70—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS (WEEKLY), 1967-68

(In lakhs of rupees)

Week ended	Transactions with the Public					Sold in favour of Reserve Bank	Sales to State Governments and approved bodies	Total amount outstanding at the end of the period
	Sales of Treasury Bills on Tap		Amount discharged	Amount outstanding at the end of the period	*Rate of discount for tap sales (Per cent per annum)*			
	Against maturing Treasury bills	Against cash						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967								
April 7, ...	10	8,25	17,61	64,42	*3.5*	135,00	60,56	1,982,10
,, 14, ...	6	2,67	4,38	62,78	*3.5*	352,90	26,62	1,997,46
,, 21, ...	45	2,88	11,59	54,52	*3.5*	284,69	24,52	1,969,03
,, 28, ...	16	1,43	3,66	52,46	*3.5*	15,00	54,39	1,985,97
May 5, ...	8	6,21	3,18	55,56	*3.5*	95,00	11,12	1,976,57
,, 12, ...	5	2,50	5,98	52,14	*3.5*	420,00	28,83	2,039,36
,, 19, ...	98	7,62	5,28	55,45	*3.5*	20,00	9,37	2,035,21
,, 26, ...	7	16,81	6,18	66,15	*3.5*	26,82	34,32	2,073,65
June 2, ...	43	9,25	4,84	70,99	*3.5*	25,00	39,96	2,136,52
,, 9, ...	32	5,56	3,64	73,24	*3.5*	—	11,84	2,150,11
,, 16, ...	2	6,24	1,11	78,39	*3.5*	—	3,50	2,132,30
,, 23, ...	—	15,94	1,72	92,60	*3.5*	—	5,09	2,134,72
,, 30, ...	21	15,22	4,43	103,60	*3.5*	320,00	11,23	2,119,37
July 7, ...	31	40,95	8,44	136,42	*3.5*	175,00	16,46	2,148,10
,, 14, ...	1	20,46	2,73	154,16	*3.5*	392,90	47,58	2,226,80
,, 21, ...	40	47,02	3,33	198,25	*3.5*	184,69	24,68	2,171,05
,, 28, ...	26	21,12	1,59	218,04	*3.5*	5,00	31,56	2,138,01
August 4, ...	5	11,62	6,29	223,42	*3.5*	75,00	17,98	2,150,26
,, 11, ...	—	15,99	2,55	236,86	*3.5*	420,00	46,55	2,181,41
,, 18, ...	80	29,00	8,59	258,08	*3.5*	20,00	21,30	2,214,56
,, 25, ...	—	19,85	16,88	261,05	*3.5*	1,82	43,17	2,096,38
September 1, ...	20	15,34	9,68	266,91	*3.5*	—	40,90	2,043,17
,, 8, ...	24	8,17	5,88	269,44	*3.5*	15,00	34,59	2,083,45
,, 15, ...	3	19,21	6,26	282,42	*3.5*	—	31,80	2,084,73
,, 22, ...	—	18,92	15,94	285,40	*3.5*	—	19,05	2,061,67
,, 29, ...	8	12,41	15,43	282,46	*3.5*	100,00	47,09	2,094,59
October 6, ...	49	10,35	41,26	252,04	*3.5*	100,00	39,28	2,011,99
,, 13, ...	1	7,51	20,47	239,10	*3.5*	432,90	11,50	2,002,96
,, 20, ...	64	28,46	47,42	220,77	*3.5*	219,69	11,26	2,006,21
,, 27, ...	74	15,62	21,38	215,75	*3.5*	5,00	42,35	1,991,98
November 3, ...	20	8,12	11,68	212,40	*3.5*	55,00	27,38	1,998,02
,, 10, ...	6	9,13	15,99	205,58	*3.5*	505,00	26,85	2,056,52
,, 17, ...	70	26,74	29,81	203,22	*3.5*	20,00	44,79	2,077,65
,, 24, ...	5	18,93	19,85	202,36	*3.5*	1,82	11,69	2,020,30
December 1, ...	44	6,42	15,54	193,68	*3.5*	—	14,62	1,985,34
,, 8, ...	58	6,07	8,41	191,90	*3.5*	—	36,95	1,985,93
,, 15, ...	1,64	10,24	19,24	184,54	*3.5*	—	18,85	1,950,62
,, 22, ...	1,22	13,99	18,92	180,84	*3.5*	—	25,75	1,953,61
,, 29, ...	86	18,08	16,62	183,16	*3.5*	130,00	15,21	1,972,06
1968								
January 5, ...	1,72	19,89	6,71	198,06	*3.5*	185,00	77,55	2,117,22
,, 12, ...	61	12,42	7,52	203,56	*3.5*	432,90	10,70	2,121,92
,, 19, ...	3,10	24,14	29,10	201,71	*3.5*	219,69	34,65	2,143,46
,, 26, ...	7,83	10,77	16,36	203,95	*3.5*	5,00	6,75	2,110,10
February 2, ...	94	8,04	8,52	204,42	*3.5*	55,00	28,30	2,106,22
,, 9, ...	76	9,50	8,98	205,69	*3.5*	430,00	24,78	2,035,69
,, 16, ...	5,02	12,31	27,45	195,57	*3.5*	30,00	4,24	1,995,02
,, 23, ...	2,42	5,98	18,98	184,99	*3.5*	1,82	3,09	1,975,84
March 1, ...	88	7,09	6,86	186,10	*3.5*	—	7,90	1,970,23
,, 8, ...	25	11,32	6,64	191,02	*3.2**	—	60	1,938,81
,, 15, ...	1,57	2,40	11,88	183,12	*3.0*	—	—	1,912,05
,, 22, ...	1,70	7,18	15,21	176,79	*3.0*	25,00	28,13	1,933,10
,, 29, ...	75	1,26	18,94	159,86	*3.0*	130,00	9,86	1,910,82

*Average rate. The rate is 3 per cent per annum effective from March 4, 1968.

STATEMENT 71—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Period	TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC									Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India (*c*)	Sales to State Governments and approved bodies	Total Amount outstanding at the end of the period (*d*)(*e*)
	Amount offered	Amount tendered	Amount sold by tender	Sales of Intermediate Treasury bills	Sales of Treasury Bills on tap: Against maturing Treasury bills	Sales of Treasury Bills on tap: Against cash	**Total Sales** (*a*) (3+4+5+6)	Amount discharged	*Average rate of discount for auction sales (per cent per annum)* (*b*)			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1950-51										1,394,35		358,02
1955-56	55,50	86,25	55,50				**55,50**	54,50	*2·52*	1,994,09		595,25
1960-61	100,00	108,74	100,00	15,72			**115,72**	112,82	*2.65*	4,532,92		1,106,30
1961-62	96,00	100,16	96,00	35,59			**131,59**	131,93	*2.58*	4,270,22		1,174,98
1962-63	96,00	107,45	96,00	68,06			**164,06**	163,19	*2·42*	4,798,97		1,299,55
1963-64	100,00	111,56	100,00	122,22			**222,22**	220,38	*2.34*	5,248,72		1,381,95
1964-65	96,00	130,94	96,00	217,11			**313,11**	307,68	*2·72*	5,833,45		1,443,52
1965-66	28,00	28,45	28,00	50,86	47	343,18	**422,51**	284,52	*3.50*	5,205,86	734,12	1,611,82
1966-67					3,58	652,56	**656,14**	664,21	*3.50*	6,013,65	1,193,39	1,919,55
1967-68					40,51	693,20	**733,70**	646,94	*3.48*	6,157,65	1,323,10	2,013,41
March 1967					62	12,92	**13,54**	22,06	*3.50*	345,00	60,26	1,919,55
April „					77	15,28	**16,06**	37,42	*3.50*	787,59	166,46	1,971,99
May „					1,46	40,05	**41,51**	22,78	*3.50*	561,82	95,74	2,086,41
June „					70	45,24	**45,94**	13,39	*3.50*	345,00	59,16	2,119,37
July „					98	134,84	**135,82**	18,73	*3.50*	757,59	122,35	2,142,35
August „					1,06	83,76	**84,82**	39,08	*3.50*	516,82	155,32	2,117,68
September „					66	63,68	**64,33**	56,14	*3.50*	115,00	152,04	2,093,12
October „					1,78	64,25	**66,04**	126,42	*3.50*	757,59	106,24	1,985,93
November „					1,21	64,26	**65,47**	83,87	*3.50*	581,82	114,12	1,997,65
December „					4,34	48,93	**53,28**	65,95	*3.50*	130,00	99,12	1,972,06
January 1968					13,84	73,19	**87,03**	64,82	*3.50*	842,59	143,65	2,116,57
February „					9,38	35,51	**44,88**	65,07	*3.50*	516,82	49,41	1,966,78
March „					4,33	24,20	**28,54**	53,28	*3.02*	245,00	59,49	2,013,41

Note : Sale of Treasury bills to the public was 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. Sale of Treasury bills by weekly auctions and of intermediate Treasury bills is discontinued with effect from July 12, 1965. Thereafter they are sold on tap throughout the week.

(*a*) Total sales relate to weekly auction sales and sales of intermediate Treasury bills upto the week ended July 9, 1965, to intermediate Treasury bills and sales on tap for the week ended July 16, 1965 and to sales on tap thereafter. (*b*) Relates to rate of discount for sales on tap from the week ended July 16, 1965. The rate of discount is 3 per cent per annum effective from March 4, 1968. (*c*) Including creation/renewal of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and sales to State Governments and approved bodies upto July 9, 1965. (*d*) 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 hoc* 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. 886.37 crores at the end of 1960-61, Rs. 912.41 crores at the end of 1961-62, Rs. 1,048.41 crores at the end of 1962-63, Rs. 1,099.42 crores at the end of 1963-64, Rs. 1,142·41 crores at the end of 1964-65, Rs. 1,388.41 crores at the end of 1965-66, Rs. 1,594.41 crores at the end of 1966-67 and Rs. 1600.41 crores at the end of 1967-68. (*e*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills for Rs. 300 crores funded in July 1958, Rs. 150 crores in December 1959 and Rs. 50 crores each in January 1961, February 1962 and December 1962, Rs. 75 crores in January 1964, Rs. 50 crores each in January 1965, February 1966 and February 1967 and Rs. 75 crores in February 1968.

STATEMENT 72—INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY)

A. CURRENT ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Merchandise (*a*)															
A. Private	302.0	230.0	*+72.0*	285.3	239.5	*+45.8*	297.5	200.4	*+97.1*	345.8	171.4	*+174.4*	1230.6	841.3	*+389.3*
B. Government ..	—	287.7	*—287.7*	—	335.9	*—335.9*	—	304.7	*—304.7*	—	311.4	*—311.4*	—	1239.7	*—1239.7*
2. Non-monetary Gold Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel(*b*) ..	0.8	4.3	*—3.5*	0.8	3.3	*—2.5*	0.8	4.0	*—3.2*	0.6	3.4	*—2.8*	3.0	15.0	*—12.0*
4. Transportation(*c*) ..	23.6	13.7	*+9.9*	24.0	12.0	*+12.0*	22.9	13.8	*+9.1*	23.2	17.6	*+5.6*	93.7	57.1	*+36.6*
5. Insurance(*c*)	3.5	1.4	*+2.1*	3.1	1.4	*+1.7*	2.8	1.4	*+1.4*	3.1	1.9	*+1.2*	12.5	6.1	*+6.4*
6. Investment Income(*d*) ..	5.1	58.8	*—53.7*	5.7	55.7	*—50.0*	4.2	54.8	*—50.6*	4.4	56.9	*—52.5*	19.4	226.2	*—206.8*
7. Government, not included elsewhere(*e*) ..	20.4	6.2	*+14.2*	23.3	6.6	*+16.7*	15.9	5.4	*+10.5*	25.9	5.2	*+20.7*	85.5	23.4	*+62.1*
8. Miscellaneous(*f*) ..	14.3	18.7	*—4.4*	15.1	16.3	*—1.2*	12.8	16.9	*—4.1*	12.2	16.9	*—4.7*	54.4	68.8	*—14.4*
9. Transfer Payments															
(i) Official(*g*) ..	11.9	3.1	*+8.8*	34.2	0.2	*+34.0*	4.5	0.7	*+3.8*	0.9	13.8@	*—12.9*	51.5	17.8	*+33.7*
(ii) Private(*h*)	31.8	5.0	*+26.8*	35.9	5.7	*+30.2*	25.6	4.8	*+20.8*	30.2	4.2	*+26.0*	123.5	19.7	*+103.8*
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**413.4**	**628.9**	*—215.5*	**427.4**	**676.6**	*—249.2*	**387.0**	**606.9**	*—219.9*	**446.3**	**602.7**	*—156.4*	**1674.1**	**2515.1**	*—841.0*
Errors and Omissions ..			*— 31.2*			*—3.8*			*—5.0*			*—53.1*			*—93.1*

(*a*) Exports f.o.b.; imports c.i.f. (*b*) Data for credits are incomplete. (*c*) Credits cover estimated amounts for reimbursements of freight and insurance paid in advance by exporters and disbursements of foreign ships in Indian ports etc. and debits include operating expenses abroad of Indian steamship and airline companies, surplus earnings remitted by foreign shipping and airline companies and some freight and insurance payments. (*d*) Credits include interest on investment of the Reserve Bank of India and debits cover remittances of profits, dividends and interest accruing to foreigners including interest and commitment charges on borrowings from the I.M.F. (*e*) Credits include diplomatic expenditure of foreign Governments in India including the U.S. Embassy expenditure in India from the rupee proceeds of sales of U. S. surplus agricultural commodities under PL 480 agreements. Debits represent disbursements of the Government mainly for the upkeep of its organisations abroad. (*f*) Covers credits and debits on account of miscellaneous services such as technicians and agency services etc. (*g*) Credits represent contra entries for imports financed by aid and received under Colombo Plan, PL 480 assistance programme and Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement and cash grants mainly from Ford Foundation. In addition, the item also covers receipts and payments of pensions on Government account and contribution to international organisations (*h*) Comprises unilateral transfers like maintenance remittances, receipts of missionaries, remittances of savings, migrants' transfers etc. and in addition receipts and payments of pensions, retirement benefits etc. on private account. @Includes Rs. 13.0 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960.

STATEMENT 72—INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY)

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Net Credit (+), *Net Debit* (—)

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. Private (*a*)	**13.8**	**14.1**	**—0.3**	**13.8**	**13.8**	—	**18.7**	**12.7**	**+6.0**	**17.7**	**22.9**	**—5.2**	**64.0**	**63.5**	**+0.5**
1. Long-term	13.3	13.1	*+0.2*	12.0	11.7	*+0.3*	16.2	8.2	*+8.0*	15.3	15.9	*—0.6*	56.8	48.9	*+7.9*
2. Short-term	0.5	1.0	*—0.5*	1.8	2.1	*—0.3*	2.5	4.5	*—2.0*	2.4	7.0	*—4.6*	7.2	14.6	*—7.4*
II. Banking (*b*)	**38.6**	**11.7**	**+26.9**	**38.4**	**12.2**	**+26.2**	**25.3**	**33.5**	**—8.2**	**22.2**	**45.9**	**—23.7**	**124.5**	**103.3**	**+21.2**
III. Official (*c*)	**595.2**	**375.1**	**+220.1**	**296.9**	**70.1**	**+226.8**	**333.7**	**106.6**	**+227.1**	**367.8**	**129.4**	**+238.4**	**1593.6**	**681.2**	**+912.4**
1. Loans (*d*)	527.1	5.6	*+521.5*	154.5	—	*+154.5*	196.5	0.6	*+195.9*	241.8	0.1	*+241.7*	1119.9	6.3	+1113.6
2. Amortisation (*e*) ..	—	33.0	*—33.0*	0.8	28.3	*—27.5*	—	49.8	*—49.8*	0.8	44.2	*—43.4*	1.6	155.3	*—153.7*
3. Miscellaneous (*f*) ..	45.7	291.4	*—245.7*	113.7	31.0	*+82.7*	109.3	55.6	*+53.7*	125.2	11.8	+113.4	393.9	389.8	*+4.1*
4. Reserves (*g*)	22.4	45.1	*—22.7*	27.9	10.8	*+17.1*	27.9	0.6	*+27.3*	—	73.3	*—73.3*	78.2	129.8	*—51.6*
IV. Total Capital and Monetary Gold	**647.6**	**400.9**	**+246.7**	**349.1**	**96.1**	**+253.0**	**377.7**	**152.8**	**+224.9**	**407.7**	**198.2**	**+209.5**	**1782.1**	**848.0**	**+934.1**

(*a*) Non-banking. Includes drawings and repayments on account of I.B.R.D. loans and other foreign government loans to private sector in India since April 1964.

(*b*) Excluding R.B.I.

(*c*) Including R.B.I.

(*d*) Credits represent utilisation of various loans and credits obtained by the official sector from the I.B.R.D., I.D.A. and foreign governments as well as rupee loans out of PL 480 and PL 665 counterpart funds and drawings from the I.M.F. The entries on the debits side relate to the repurchase of rupees from the I.M.F., and credits extended to foreign governments.

(*e*) Debits comprise repayment of loans from the I.B.R.D., I.D.A. and from foreign governments; credits represent repayment of loan extended to Burma in 1957.

(*f*) Covers capital receipts and payments on official account other than loans and amortisation transactions, for example, changes, in PL 480 and PL 665 balances and the rupee liabilities of the R.B.I. to non-resident official and semi-official institutions including rupee balances held with the R.B.I. by the East European countries under payments agreements, technical credit advances to and repayments thereof by the East European countries and transactions with Kuwait and Bahrain consequent to the withdrawal of Indian currency from these two countries.

(*g*) Represents changes in the foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I. and Government and the gold holdings of the former.

STATEMENT 73—INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE

STERLING AREA

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Merchandise*															
(*a*) Private	97.4	51.6	*+45.8*	82.4	53.0	*+29.4*	98.0	48.5	*+49.5*	118.9	35.5	*+83.4*	396.7	188.6	*+208.1*
(*b*) Government ..	—	44.6	*—44.6*	—	38.1	*—38.1*	—	44.5	*—44.5*	—	44.8	*—44.8*	—	172.0	*—172.0*
2. Non-monetary Gold Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel	0.2	0.7	*—0.5*	0.2	0.9	*—0.7*	0.2	0.7	*—0.5*	0.2	0.9	*—0.7*	0.8	3.2	*—2.4*
4. Transportation ..	9.1	4.3	*+4.8*	9.0	4.3	*+4.7*	9.1	4.6	*+4.5*	8.2	5.4	*+2.8*	35.4	18.6	*+16.8*
5. Insurance	1.8	0.8	*+1.0*	1.6	0.6	*+1.0*	1.5	0.8	*+0.7*	1.6	1.3	*+0.3*	6.5	3.5	*+3.0*
6. Investment Income ..	1.9	10.0	*—8.1*	2.0	19.5	*—17.5*	2.0	11.4	*—9.4*	1.6	15.0	*—13.4*	7.5	55.9	*—48.4*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	2.1	2.1	—	3.6	2.7	*+0.9*	1.9	2.7	*—0.8*	1.5	2.1	*—0.6*	9.1	9.6	*—0.5*
8. Miscellaneous	8.3	7.1	*+1.2*	9.6	6.0	*+3.6*	6.9	6.6	*+0.3*	7.3	5.0	*+2.3*	32.1	24.7	*+7.4*
9. Transfer Payments															
(i) Official	—	0.2	*—0.2*	—	0.1	*—0.1*	—	0.2	*—0.2*	—	0.1	*—0·1*	—	0.6	*—0.6*
(ii) Private	8.5	3.3	*+5.2*	7.9	4.0	*+3.9*	8.9	3.0	*+5.9*	10.3	2.4	*+7.9*	35.6	12.7	*+22.9*
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**129.3**	**124.7**	**+4.6**	**116.3**	**129.2**	**—12.9**	**128.5**	**123.0**	**+5.5**	**149.6**	**112.5**	**+37.1**	**523.7**	**489.4**	**+34.3**

* Exports f.o.b. ; Imports c.i.f.

STATEMENT 73—INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY)—(*Contd.*)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE
DOLLAR AREA

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Merchandise*															
(*a*) Private	60.5	68.6	*—8.1*	55.3	65.6	*—10.3*	56.2	49.9	*+6.3*	71.8	50.3	*+21.5*	243.8	234.4	*+9.4*
(*b*) Government ..	—	142.8	*—142.8*	—	195.4	*—195.4*	—	154.9	*—154.9*	—	147.4	*—147.4*	—	640.5	*—640.5*
2. Non-monetary Gold Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel	0.4	1.1	*—0.7*	0.4	0.9	*—0.5*	0.5	1.6	*—1.1*	0.3	1.0	*—0.7*	1.6	4.6	*—3.0*
4. Transportation ..	4.9	3.8	*+1.1*	4.3	3.3	*+1.0*	5.1	4.2	*+0.9*	5.2	5.8	*—0.6*	19.5	17.1	*+2.4*
5. Insurance	0.5	0.3	*+0.2*	0.3	0.7	*—0.4*	0.3	0.4	*—0.1*	0.3	0.3	—	1.4	1.7	*—0.3*
6. Investment Income ..	2.2	19.3	*—17.1*	2.7	20.4	*—17.7*	1.7	20.1	*—18.4*	*1.8*	23.8	*—22.0*	8.4	83.6	*—75.2*
7. Government, not included elsewhere ..	15.7	2.6	*+13.1*	16.9	1.2	*+15.7*	12.5	1.1	*+11.4*	21.4	1.1	*+20.3*	66.5	6.0	*+60.5*
8. Miscellaneous	2.9	1.8	*+1.1*	2.5	2.5	—	2.9	3.8	*—0.9*	2.2	3.9	*—1.7*	10.5	12.0	*—1.5*
9. Transfer Payments															
(i) Official	11.9	—	*+11.9*	34.2	—	*+34.2*	4.0	—	*+4.0*	0.7	—	+0.7	50.8	—	*+50.8*
(ii) Private	21.4	0.6	*+20.8*	25.8	0.6	*+25.2*	14.8	0.6	*+14.2*	18.3	*0.5*	*+17.8*	80.3	2.3	*+78.0*
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**120.4**	**240.9**	**—120.5**	**142.4**	**290.6**	**—148.2**	**98.0**	**236.6**	**—138.6**	**122.0**	**234.1**	**—112.1**	**482.8**	**1002.2**	**—519.4**

* Exports f.o.b. ; Imports c.i.f.

STATEMENT 73—INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY)—(*Contd.*)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE

O.E.C.D. COUNTRIES

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Merchandise*															
(*a*) Private	22.9	43.1	*—20.2*	21.5	45.9	*—24.4*	26.7	45.8	*—19.1*	29.0	41.6	*—12.6*	100.1	176.4	*—76.3*
(*b*) Government ..	—	30.6	*—30.6*	—	30.6	*—30.6*	—	30.9	*—30.9*	—	25.1	*—25.1*	—	117.2	*—117.2*
2. Non-monetary Gold Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel	0.1	0.5	*—0.4*	0.1	0.7	*—0.6*	—	1.3	*—1.3*	0.1	0.6	*—0.5*	0.3	3.1	*—2.8*
4. Transportation ..	1.6	3.6	*—2.0*	1.4	2.2	*—0.8*	1.5	3.1	*—1.6*	1.6	4.5	*—2.9*	6.1	13.4	*—7.3*
5. Insurance	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	*+0.1*	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	0.7	*+0.1*
6. Investment Income ..	0.5	5.3	*—4.8*	0.5	7.5	*—7.0*	0.1	7.5	*—7.4*	0.1	8.2	*—8.1*	1.2	28.5	*—27.3*
7. Government, not included elsewhere ..	0.5	0.7	*—0.2*	0.7	1.5	*—0.8*	0.2	0.8	*—0.6*	1.0	0.9	*+0.1*	2.4	3.9	*—1.5*
8. Miscellaneous	1.6	4.7	*—3.1*	1.6	2.3	*—0.7*	1.4	2.4	*—1.0*	1.7	3.1	*—1.4*	6.3	12.5	*—6.2*
9. Transfer Payments															
(i) Official	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	*+0.4*	0.2	—	*+0.2*	0.6	—	*+0.6*
(ii) Private	1.4	0.7	*+0.7*	1.7	0.7	*+1.0*	1.3	0.7	*+0.6*	1.1	0.8	*+0.3*	5.5	2.9	+2.6
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**28.8**	**89.4**	**—60.6**	**27.7**	**91.5**	**—63.8**	**31.8**	**92.7**	**—60.9**	**35.0**	**85.0**	**—50.0**	**123.3**	**358.6**	**—235.3**

* Exports f.o.b. ; Imports c.i.f.

STATEMENT 73—INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY) (*Contd.*)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE

REST OF NON-STERLING AREA

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Merchandise*															
(*a*) Private	121.2	66.7	*+54.5*	126.1	75.0	*+51.1*	116.6	56.2	*+60.4*	126.1	44.0	*+82.1*	490.0	241.9	*+248.1*
(*b*) Government ..	—	69.7	*—69.7*	—	71.9	*—71.9*	—	74.4	*—74.4*	—	94.1	*—94.1*	—	310.1	*—310.1*
2. Non-monetary Gold Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel	0.1	2.0	*—1.9*	0.1	0.8	*— 0.7*	—	0.3	*—0.3*	—	0.9	*—0.9*	0.2	4.0	*—3.8*
4. Transportation ..	8.0	2.0	*+6.0*	9.2	2.2	*+7.0*	7.3	2.0	*+5.3*	8.2	1.9	*+6.3*	32.7	8.1	*+24.6*
5. Insurance	1.0	0.1	*+0.9*	1.0	—	*+1.0*	0.9	0.1	*+0.8*	1.0	0.1	*+0.9*	3.9	0.3	*+3.6*
6. Investment Income ..	0.5	14.7	*—14.2*	0.5	0.6	*— 0.1*	0.5	6.3	*—5.8*	0.9	1.8	*—0.9*	2.4	23.4	*—21.0*
7. Government, not included elsewhere	1.5	0.8	*+0.7*	2.0	1.2	*+0.8*	1.1	0.8	*+0.3*	1.6	1.1	*+0.5*	6.2	3.9	*+2.3*
8. Miscellaneous	1.5	5.1	*—3.6*	1.4	5.5	*—4.1*	1.5	4.0	*—2.5*	0.9	4.9	*—4.0*	5.3	19.5	*—14.2*
9. Transfer Payments															
(*i*) Official	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Private	0.5	0.4	*+0.1*	0.5	0.4	*+0.1*	0.6	0.5	*+0.1*	0.5	0.4	*+0.1*	2.1	1.7	*+0.4*
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**134.3**	**161.5**	**—27.2**	**140.8**	**157.6**	**—16.8**	**128.5**	**144.6**	—16.1	**139.2**	**149.2**	**—10.0**	**542.8**	**612.9**	**—70.1**

* Exports f.o.b.; Imports c.i.f.

STATEMENT 73—INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1967 (PRELIMINARY) (*Concld.*)

CURRENT ACCOUNT : REGION-WISE

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(In crores of rupees)

Item	January-March 1967			April-June 1967			July-September 1967			October-December 1967			January-December 1967		
	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*	Credits	Debits	*Net*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Merchandise															
(*a*) Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Government ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Non-monetary Gold Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Foreign Travel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Transportation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Investment Income ..	—	9.5	*—9.5*	—	7.7	*—7.7*	—	9.6	*—9.6*	—	8.1	*—8.1*	—	34.9	*—34.9*
7. Government, not included elsewhere ..	0.6	—	*+0.6*	0.1	—	*+0.1*	0.2	—	*+0.2*	0.4	—	*+0.4*	1.3	—	*+1.3*
8. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	*+0.1*	0.1	—	*+0.1*	0.2	—	*+0.2*
9. Transfer Payments :															
(*i*) Official	—	2.9	*—2.9*	—	0.1	*—0.1*	—	0.5	*—0.5*	—	13.8	*—13.8*	—	17.3	*—17.3*
(*ii*) Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. **Total Current Transactions**	**0.6**	**12.4**	**—11.8**	**0.1**	**7.8**	**—7.7**	**0.3**	**10.1**	**—9.8**	**0.5**	**21.9**	**—21.4**	**1.5**	**52.2**	**—50.7**

STATEMENT 74—INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(In lakhs of rupees)

End of	Assets(*a*)	Movement (Increase (+) Decrease(—))
	1	2
1950-51 ..	1029,15	+28,55
1955-56 (*b*) ..	902,35	+10,47
1960-61 (*b*) ..	303,61	—59,25
1961-62 (*b*) (*c*) ..	297,31	— 6,30
1962-63 (*c*) ..	295,10	— 2,21
1963-64 (*b*) ..	305,81	+10,71
1964-65 (*b*) (*c*) ..	249,68	—56,13
1965-66 (*b*) (*c*) ..	297,98	+48,30
1966-67 (*b*) (*c*) ..	478,44	+180,46
1967-68 (*b*) (*c*) ..	538,55	+60,11
March 1967(*b*)	478,44	+12,18
April ,,	482,05	+ 3,61
May ,,	475,53	— 6,52
June ,,	461,39	—14,14
July ,,	444,48	—16,91
August ,,	441,97	— 2,51
September ,,	434,04	— 7,93
October ,,	437,81	+ 3,77
November ,,	432,93	— 4,88
December ,, (*c*)	496,73	+63,80
January 1968	525,61	+28,88
February ,,	545,53	+19,92
March ,, (*b*)	538,55	— 6,98

(*a*) Comprise (i) Gold coin and bullion held by the Reserve Bank of India, (ii) Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (iii) Government balances held abroad. Gold holdings of the Reserve Bank amounted to 7.1 million ounces till January 7, 1965, 7.4 million ounces till January 21, 1965, 7.7 million ounces till February 18, 1965, 8.0 million ounces till February 27, 1966 and 7.0 million ounces thereafter. Gold has been valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May 1966, and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter, following the change in the par value of the rupee ; but in the Bank's Weekly Statement of Affairs, gold was valued at the statutory rate of Rs. 18.21 per 10 grams upto October 5, 1956 and at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams thereafter as provided under Section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956.

(*b*) After providing for repayments to the I.M.F. of Rs. 7,10 lakhs in 1955-56, Rs. 10,71 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 60,70 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 23,80 lakhs in 1963-64, Rs. 47,61 lakhs in 1964-65, Rs. 35,71 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 5,59 lakhs in March 1967 and Rs. 43,09 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 43,23 lakhs in March 1968 and in 1967-68.

(*c*) Include borrowings from the I.M.F. of Rs. 119,05 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 11,90 lakhs in 1962-63, Rs. 47,62 lakhs in 1964-65, Rs. 65,46 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 89,29 lakhs in 1966-67, Rs. 67,58 lakhs in December 1967 and in 1967-68.

STATEMENT 75—INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year/Month	Merchandise			Treasure (Gold)		
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance of Trade	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance of Trade
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51 ..	650,22	600,64	— **49,58**	21	4	—17
1955-56 ..	774,25	608,90	—**165,35**	10	1	—9
1960-61 ..	1,121,62	642,07	—**479,55**	86	—	—**86**
1961-62 ..	1,091,63	660,58	—**431,05**	1,45	—	—**1,45**
1962-63 ..	1,131,48	685,32	—**446,16**	1,67	—	—**1,67**
1963-64 ..	1,222,85	793,24	—**429,61**	90	—	—**90**
1964-65 ..	1,349,03	816,30	—**532,73**	69	—	—**69**
1965-66 ..	1,408,52	805,64	—**602,88**	37	—	—**37**
1966-67	227,14	127,71	— **99,42**	5	—	—**5**
	1,704,42	967,44	—**736,98**	31	—	—**31**
1967-68† ..	1,950,47	1,197,04	—**753,43**	..	..	..
March 1967 ..	310,92	114,67	—**196,25**	2	—	—**2**
April ,, ..	169,68	91,84	— **77,84**	..	..	..
May† ,, ..	191,00	80,93	—**110,07**			
June† ,, ..	163,56	96,53	— **67,03**			
July† ,, ..	169,60	102,06	— **67,54**			
August† ,, ..	150,58	89,16	— **61,42**			
September† ,, ..	171,23	111,69	— **59,54**			
October† ,, ..	135,74	120,78	— **14,96**			
November† ,, ..	168,62	103,53	— **65,09**			
December† ,, ..	162,65	105,81	— **56,84**			
January† 1968 ..	137,27	105,52	— **31,75**			
February† ,, ..	140,49	91,88	— **48,61**			
March† ,, ..	187,55	97,23	— **90,32**			

Note : Total sea, air and land trade, on private and Government accounts. With effect from April 1963, trade of Goa, Daman and Diu as well as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, land-borne trade with Nepal and exports by parcel post of pearls, precious stones are included. Direct transit trade, transhipment trade, ships' stores and passengers' baggage are excluded. Data include silver (other than current coins), notes and coins withdrawn from circulation or not yet issued, indirect transit trade and trade by parcel post. Exports include re-exports and exports by letter post. Imports include dutiable articles by letter post and defence stores and exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and stores on Government account awaiting adjustment. Imports and exports are based on general system of recording ; imports are on *c.i.f.* basis and exports on *f.o.b.* basis inclusive of export duty. Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

† Provisional.

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 76—EXPORTS OF TEA (BLACK) TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Africa									
U.A.R.	7,17	8,59	8,89	9,64	6,90	7,82	2,23	9,66	9,20
Sudan	2,66	3,15	2,20	1,81	1,56	1,46	80	3,67	5,85
North America									
Canada	4,42	3,71	3,50	3,19	3,45	2,16	18	3,25	3,25
U.S.A.	5,27	6,34	6,33	5,76	5,28	3,38	25	6,21	6,83
Latin America									
Chile	34	35	18	5	5	3	2	4	7
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Afghanistan	87	79	1,06	1,28	1,27	1,50	53	2,18	3,25
Australia	1,05	1,23	2,45	1,92	2,75	1,88	12	4,23	4,22
Iran	3,23	2,62	3,78	2,10	1,81	2,51	11	2,43	2,97
New Zealand	36	28	32	20	27	17	1	48	36
Other Asian and Oceanian Countries and Antarctic and Arctic Regions									
Bahrein	27	22	15	16	20	21	3	22	25
Iraq	1,14	1,30	1,26	1,44	63	1,02	8	1,02	1,82
Jordan	37	58	26	46	63	54	8	86	1,12
Kuwait	46	54	45	47	26	31	2	37	12
Qatar and Trucial Oman ..	53	61	38	45	79	97	17	1,32	1,42
East European Countries									
Bulgaria	—	7	—	16	43	15	1	27	1
Czechoslovakia	—	5	10	67	29	22	23	28	24
German Democratic Republic	2	12	14	19	35	37	3	1,45	71
Poland	—	11	45	69	43	88	2	1,01	1,69
U.S.S.R	7,95	8,70	10,62	10,72	15,42	12,36	86	15,49	19,80
European Common Market Countries									
Federal Republic of Germany	1,31	1,14	1,32	1,26	1,66	1,31	15	1,22	2,82
Netherlands	80	95	1,84	1,79	1,85	1,52	16	2,36	3,41
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	77,53	73,36	75,64	70,38	72,70	55,28	1,60	80,42	99,81
Other European Countries									
Irish Republic	4,07	3,47	4,59	4,32	3,09	3,98	13	4,27	5,73
Turkey	1,53	2,19	1,22	43	—	3	—	2	—
Other Countries	1,26	93	1,09	2,68	1,44	2,62	30	3,98	4,17
Total	**122,61**	**121,40**	**128,22**	**122,22**	**123,51**	**102,68**	**8,12**	**146,71**	**179,12**

Note : Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India,* issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 77—EXPORTS OF CASHEW KERNEL TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North America									
Canada	69	74	60	69	94	90	15	1,14	1,68
U.S.A.	12,54	10,55	10,87	11,93	14,67	14,74	2,54	16,89	23,74
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Australia	60	65	68	72	1,07	82	11	1,39	1,51
Japan	8	11	15	19	28	27	3	44	30
Hongkong	15	18	15	18	23	24	2	50	41
East European Countries									
German Democratic Republic	20	70	1,51	1,23	1,52	1,32	23	1,59	1,52
U.S.S.R.	2,25	2,79	2,14	3,38	6,89	6,34	2,15	10,66	9,20
European Common Market Countries									
Federal Republic of Germany	35	44	44	55	30	30	3	32	34
France	3	6	22	12	23	23	2	32	31
Netherlands	11	19	22	19	28	27	3	36	44
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	1,34	1,26	94	1,07	1,74	1,23	17	2,24	2,36
Other Countries	57	50	1,44	1,16	88	74	14	1,29	1,22
Total	**18,91**	**18,17**	**19,36**	**21,41**	**29,03**	**27,40**	**5,62**	**37,14**	**43,03**

Note : Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India*, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 78—EXPORTS OF TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED) TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Africa									
U.A.R.	25	—	8	—	27	39	8	11	3,30
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Japan	—	12	11	54	1,18	39	48	41	2,47
Malaysia (*a*)	35	58	36	50	34	43	3	24	2
Nepal	—	—	—	—	36	15	3	15	38
Other Asian and Oceanian Countries and Antarctic and Arctic Regions									
Aden	49	51	35	50	70	76	5	69	80
East European Countries									
U.S.S.R.	68	1,10	3,32	4,86	8,62	5,79	30	1,57	3,06
German Democratic Republic	—	1	1,18	72	58	57	—	91	96
Yugoslavia	—	2	99	1,34	47	—	—	12	2
Poland	—	27	34	1,03	5	9	—	—	3
European Common Market Countries									
Belgium	31	33	34	46	37	44	—	72	58
Netherlands	24	26	29	35	23	29	3	16	36
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	10,87	9,85	9,62	9,75	9,90	9,36	4,15	7,12	20,40
Other Countries	1,42	99	1,01	96	1,06	92	17	1,07	2,49
Total (*b*)	**14,61**	**14,04**	**17,99**	**21,01**	**24,13**	**19,58**	**5,32**	**13,27**	**34,85**

Note : Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

(*a*) Relate to Malaya and Singapore upto 1964-65, to Malaysia including Singapore for 1965-66 and to Malaysia excluding Singapore thereafter.

(*b*) Total figures in this statement may not tally with those for this item shown in Statement 83—"India's Exports of Principal Commodities", as the latter takes into account the revisions carried out by the D.G.C.I. & S.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India*, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 79—EXPORTS OF JUTE GOODS (BAGS AND CLOTH) TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Africa					**Gunny Bags**				
U.A.R.	4,32	1,97	2,05	1,48	5,60	12,24	18	6,81	2,11
Kenya	66	78	54	37	61	48	7	64	42
Other East African countries(*a*)	58	72	24	14	44	31	1	8	16
Nigeria	1,73	3,65	3,25	50	1,37	38	9	43	34
Sudan	1,40	3,47	2,50	2,44	2,04	2,34	—	4,35	5,48
Tanzania (*b*)	34	42	66	39	30	44	1	8	17
Rhodesia	37(*c*)	1,25(*c*)	58(*c*)	18(*c*)	1,22(*c*)	26	—	—	—
Malawi						—	—	5	2
Zambia						18	—	10	2
North America									
U.S.A.	4,82	7,33	4,84	4,85	5,77	8,03	1,28	3,64	4,18
Latin America									
Chile	1,05	1,40	1,05	1,06	91	1,06	2	1,10	31
Cuba	7,13	4,73	3,21	3,91	1,65	29	—	—	—
Peru	1,40	81	1,14	66	93	98	—	2,16	1,13
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Burma	77	1,22	99	20	2,83	82	—	—	—
Cambodia	77	94	83	78	1,85	91	—	19	—
Hongkong	60	13	3	3	4	18	—	4	80
Indonesia	1,24	3,37	3,23	1,69	11	40	2	91	2,09
Iran	5	18	31	27	60	9	—	34	36
Philippines	64	22	17	26	27	11	1	5	5
Thailand	2,34	1,60	1,05	21	1,43	—	—	—	—
Australia	9,11	5,30	5,08	3,86	5,84	4,39	67	3,65	4,58
New Zealand	1,81	2,22	1,33	1,50	1,37	2,10	52	1,44	1,55
Other Asian and Oceanian Countries and Antarctic and Arctic Regions									
Iraq	7	23	30	8	25	34	—	1	12
East European Countries									
Czechoslovakia	—	42	48	34	58	65	5	2,10	42
U.S.S.R.	2,09	4,00	3,65	7,87	13,76	19,25	3,49	18,18	13,13
European Common Market Countries									
Federal Republic of Germany	71	72	64	1,25	43	78	1	68	1,39
Belgium	1,17	96	57	41	42	42	4	70	98
Netherlands	38	30	99	85	23	33	2	47	56
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	2,00	2,07	1,15	1,23	1,55	73	9	49	74
Other European Countries									
Turkey	38	12	1,14	60	19	19	1	—	2
Other Countries	9,37	10,37	9,35	9,96	7,14	8,85	1,43	11,16	20,28
Total (*d*)	**57,30**	**60,90**	**51,35**	**47,37**	**59,73**	**67,55**	**8,02**	**59,85**	**61,44**
Africa					**Gunny Cloth**				
Rhodesia	38	41	38	36	45	28	—	—	—
Malawi						—	—	5	6
Zambia						7	11	39	49
U.A.R.	62	97	71	40	51	1,07	—	38	1,22
North America									
Canada	7,42	7,65	8,94	9,53	8,31	9,96	2,04	12,82	14,18
U.S.A.	39,74	43,94	55,56	60,36	60,93	63,69	11,73	89,81	102,67
Latin America									
Argentina	4,34	4,77	8,38	9,86	7,29	4,08	5	1,77	32
Uruguay	34	44	75	59	1,00	84	10	63	39
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Australia	3,18	3,11	3,68	3,82	3,90	4,47	95	6,69	8,63
New Zealand	84	69	72	84	80	1,02	22	1,38	1,51
Iran	52	64	87	70	65	1,02	22	1,85	1,65
East European Countries									
Czechoslovakia	7	55	32	49	81	74	15	1,93	1,38
Hungary	43	74	41	15	40	12	1	26	18
U.S.S.R.	1,58	1,66	1,89	3,88	4,07	6,23	86	6,69	8,63
Yugoslavia	17	95	57	13	47	50	15	58	42
European Common Market Countries									
Federal Republic of Germany	1,74	1,59	86	58	28	32	6	35	60
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	6,22	4,86	5,80	5,29	5,16	6,85	37	6,20	8,75
Other European Countries									
Turkey	95	1,10	2,56	1,31	85	79	2	4	3
Other Countries	5,53	5,28	8,14	7,16	5,94	6,87	1,04	8,17	12,54
Total (*d*)	**74,07**	**79,35**	**100,54**	**105,45**	**101,82**	**108,92**	**18,08**	**139,99**	**163,66**

Note : From April 1965, data are based on the Revised Indian Trade Classification. The figures upto 1964-65 are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those for the subsequent years. Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period. (*a*) Data upto 1964-65 relate to Mozambique. (*b*) Figures upto 1965-66 relate to Tanganyika only. (*c*) Relating to Rhodesia and Niasaland Federation. (*d*) Total figures in this statement may not tally with figures for the item 'Jute manufactures' shown in Statement 83—'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 80—EXPORTS OF SUGAR (*a*) TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North America									
Canada	—	54	4,76	3,03	34	1,37	55	77	3,28
U.S.A.	—	10,97	4,06	10,34	6,08	4,52	2,02	2,31	8,09
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Ceylon	67	8	53	21	17	19	3	15	1
Hongkong	—	—	58	—	66	11	—	14	—
Japan	15	28	1,33	4,65	4,64	6	—	60	17
South Vietnam	—	—	34	92	1,39	27	—	32	—
Nepal	—	—	—	—	57	54	4	15	20
Malaysia (*b*)	1,75	2,84	3,17	5,69	1,21	1,42	65	1,61	—
Other Asian and Oceanian Countries and Antarctic and Arctic Regions									
Aden	36	1	30	—	—	1	—	1	—
European Common Market Countries									
Italy	—	—	—	—	1,37	—	—	—	—
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	3	—	91	64	1,77	3,08	1,35	1,38	4,58
Other Countries	38	62	2,05	1,39	1	92	13	3,19	12
Total (*c*)	**3,34**	**15,34**	**18,03**	**26,87**	**18,21**	**12,49**	**4,77**	**10,63**	**16,44**

Note : Indian Rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

(*a*) Comprises refined and unrefined beet sugar and cane, inedible and edible molasses and other sugars and syrups not elsewhere stated. (*b*) Relate to Malaya and Singapore upto 1964-65, to Malaysia including Singapore for 1965-66 and to Malaysia excluding Singapore thereafter. (*c*) Total figures in this statement may not tally with those for this item shown in Statement 83—"India's Exports of Principal Commodites" as the latter takes into account the revisions carried out by the D.G.C.I. & S.

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 81—EXPORTS OF OILCAKES TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Japan	—	14	41	2,67	1,16	54	2	3,89	59
East European Countries									
Bulgaria	—	12	1	45	62	42	43	64	61
Czechoslovakia	9	9	1,31	2,81	4,41	3,54	1,27	4,18	7,88
German Democratic Republic	63	1,13	1,94	2,85	4,43	4,22	70	2,98	6,13
Hungary	1	1,46	3,74	3,95	4,22	3,15	1,30	4,24	5,99
Poland	1,32	84	3,59	3,88	5,91	4,47	91	5,72	9,24
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	17	1,66	3,02	15	65	3,43
Yugoslavia	29	28	1,36	1,74	2,46	76	13	63	38
European Common Market Countries									
France	—	1	81	42	43	—	—	21	—
Federal Republic of Germany	76	58	1,48	91	65	80	18	1,20	62
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	10,77	12,27	15,84	13,37	13,10	12,96	1,17	14,20	9,20
Other Countries	43	39	1,30	2,15	71	76	7	2,02	1,40
Total	**14,30**	**17,32**	**31,79**	**35,37**	**39,76**	**34,64**	**6,33**	**40,56**	**45,47**

Note : Indian Rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 82—EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		1967-68
							April-May	June-March	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Africa									
Kenya	2,40	2,44	2,07	1,58	1,45	1,08	21	92	61
Nigeria	1,64	1,05	72	73	1,01	1,45	29	1,35	1,25
Sudan	4,25	2,72	2,95	1,65	1,22	1,97	27	2,92	5,10
Tanzania(*a*)	1,37	1,67	1,19	1,21	1,30	2,02	24	1,32	1,04
North America									
Canada	1,45	1,66	1,68	1,58	1,15	1,64	42	2,32	1,66
U.S.A.	1,73	1,35	6,04	3,46	8,15	5,95	74	6,81	6,08
E.C.A.F.E. Countries									
Afghanistan	2,16	1,15	1,73	1,39	1,56	1,31	30	76	1,14
Burma	1,47	72	91	81	9	30	9	4	--
Ceylon	3,04	3,11	1,67	3,88	2,08	1,35	34	1,95	62
Indonesia	1,02	2,00	25	11	88	—	—	2	2,13
Australia	4,45	2,61	3,19	2,85	2,66	1,86	20	1,99	2,42
New Zealand	1,20	1,13	1,43	1,50	1,35	1,29	16	1,13	1,24
Malaysia(*b*)	3,85	3,35	2,64	3,41	2,29	1,80	24	1,33	1,48
Other Asian and Oceanian Countries and Antarctic and Arctic Regions									
Aden	2,25	2,24	1,47	1,37	1,66	1,50	15	1,38	1,60
East European Countries									
U.S.S.R.		3	22	16	1,09	4,08	47	3,06	41
European Common Market Countries									
France	—	3	21	70	65	23	8	25	6
Netherlands	55	21	7	2	6	18	1	4	4
Federal Republic of Germany	49	28	30	42	35	73	4	35	5
European Free Trade Area Countries									
U.K.	15,27	11,42	11,03	15,40	15,22	12,10	2,17	11,50	24,67
Other Countries	8,77	9,06	6,44	7,00	8,61	14,86	2,10	12,14	14,92
Total (*c*)	**57,36**	**48,23**	**46,21**	**49,23**	**52,83**	**55,69**	**8,52**	**51,58**	**66,50**

Note : From April 1965, data are based on the Revised Indian Trade Classification. The figures upto 1964-65 are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those for the subsequent years. Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

(*a*) Figures upto 1965-66 relate to Tanganyika only. (*b*) Relate to Malaya and Singapore upto 1964-65, to Malaysia including Singapore for 1965-66 and to Malaysia excluding Singapore from 1966-67. (*c*) Total figures in this statement will not tally with the figures for the item 'Cotton Textiles' shown in Statement 83—'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 83—INDIA'S EXPORTS

Commodity	April 1960 to March 1961	April 1961 to March 1962	April 1962 to March 1963	April 1963 to March 1964	April 1964 to March 1965	April 1965 to March 1966
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Food	**198,05**	**214,02**	**233,95**	**249,87**	**261,27**	**240,74**
1. Cashew kernel	18,91	18,17	19,36	21,41	29,03	27,40
2. Coffee	7,22	9,02	7,61	8,31	13,42	12,94
3. Tea (Black)	122,61	121,40	128,22	122,22	123,51	102,68
4. Spices(*a*)	16,62	17,51	13,79	16,02	16,73	23,09
5. Oilcakes	14,30	17,32	31,79	35,37	39,76	34,64
6. Sugar (*b*)	3,28	15,33	17,93	27,10	21,43	11,19
7. Others	15,11	15,27	15,26	19,45	17,40	28,80
II. Beverages and Tobacco	**15,77**	**14,99**	**18,88**	**22,52**	**25,78**	**21,69**
1. Tobacco unmanufactured	14,61	14,05	18,00	21,09	24,38	19,58
2. Others	1,16	94	88	1,43	1,40	2,11
III. Crude Materials, Inedible except fuels	**112,06**	**118,38**	**111,08**	**131,98**	**137,47**	**135,04**
1. Hides & skins (raw)	9,46	8,22	10,71	9,60	9,05	9,55
2. Wool & other animal hair	7,72	9,20	6,64	7,61	9,00	7,46
3. Cotton (raw and waste)	11,56	20,35	17,04	16,84	14,22	13,09
4. Mica	10,15	9,66	10,36	9,20	9,74	11,27
5. Iron ore (including concentrates)	17,03	17,41	19,83	36,40	37,39	39,36
6. Manganese ore (including concentrates)	14,06	10,44	7,88	8,26	13,13	11,05
7. Lac	6,32	4,61	4,80	4,62	3,94	4,27
8. Others	35,76	38,49	33,82	39,46	41,00	39,00
IV. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	**7,41**	**5,90**	**6,48**	**9,76**	**12,29**	**9,31**
V. Animal and Vegetable oils and Fats	**9,80**	**6,49**	**13,65**	**20,60**	**7,38**	**4,55**
1. Vegetable oils	8,54	5,82	13,10	19,93	7,05	4,09
2. Others	1,26	67	56	68	34	46
VI. Chemicals	**7,19**	**7,82**	**7,84**	**6,92**	**10,26**	**11,10**
VII. Manufactured Goods	**263,34**	**269,78**	**266,69**	**319,38**	**326,73**	**343,26**
1. Leather and leather manufactures	24,97	25,45	22,63	26,38	27,35	28,45
2. Cotton textiles	57,55	48,26	46,21	54,34	64,16	63,29
3. Jute Manufactures(*c*)	135,15	144,79	155,66	157,42	168,45	182,84
4. Woollen carpets and rugs	4,79	4,28	4,33	5,26	5,37	4,52
5. Art Silk manufactures	3,94	7,42	8,33	10,43	6,45	1,27
6. Cement	64	90	28	67	30	41
7. Iron and steel	9,76	9,68	2,28	3,61	10,34	12,39
8. Others	26,54	29,00	26,97	61,27	44,32	50,08
VIII. Machinery and Transport Equipment (*d*)	**7,19**	**4,74**	**6,47**	**7,06**	**9,17**	**11,19**
Total Exports (*e*)	**642,32**	**660,34**	**685,48**	**793,24**	**816,30**	**805,64**

Note : Exports include Re-exports. The scope and coverage of the statement are the same as those for Statement 75. Total figures shown in this statement may not agree with those in Statement 75, which takes account of recent revisions for which complete details are not available. Exports of Goa, Daman and Diu are included from April 1963. From April 1965, data are based on the Revised Indian Trade Classification. @ Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

(*a*) Of this, the exports of pepper (black) amounted to Rs. 8,50 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 8,08 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 6,57 lakhs in 1962-63, Rs. 5,89 lakhs in 1963-64, Rs. 6,72 lakhs in 1964-65, Rs. 10,85 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 1,63 lakhs in April-May 1966, Rs. 10,00 lakhs in June 1966 to March 1967 and Rs. 12,98 lakhs in 1967-68. (*b*) Values of raw sugar for the years from 1964-65 onwards are based on the

OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

April-May 1966	June 1966@ to March 1967	April 1967 to March 1968	April-May 1966	June 1966 @	July-Sept. 1966	October-Dec. 1966	January-March 1967	April-June 1967	July-Sept. 1967	October-Dec. 1967	January-March 1968
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
33,33	**303,98**	**362,15**	**33,33**	**18,86**	**88,73**	**103,32**	**93,08**	**62,97**	**98,31**	**114,50**	**86,37**
5,62	**37,14**	**43,03**	5,62	3,15	12,63	10,08	11,27	11,49	9,82	10,59	11,13
2,46	**12,08**	**18,18**	2,46	47	5,85	2,65	3,10	5,57	7,42	3,30	1,89
8,12	**146,71**	**179,12**	8,12	7,41	37,62	60,02	41,66	14,67	57,35	74,44	32,66
2,71	**25,25**	**27,24**	2,71	1,29	6,88	7,36	9,72	4,92	5,75	6,30	10,27
6,33	**40,56**	**45,47**	6,33	3,14	12,01	10,75	14,65	11,88	8,14	10,51	14,94
4,77	**10,63**	**16,44**	4,77	97	4,84	2,80	2,02	6,66	2,01	1,13	6,64
3,33	**31,62**	**32,67**	3,33	2,42	8,90	9,65	10,65	7,80	7,81	8,23	8,83
5,48	**14,17**	**35,60**	**5,48**	**2,66**	**2,91**	**4,63**	**3,97**	**15,82**	**8,05**	**5,62**	**6.11**
5,32	**13,27**	**34,85**	5,32	2,44	**2,60**	4,42	3,80	15,63	7,85	5,42	5,94
16	**90**	**75**	16	21	30	21	18	19	20	20	17
23,45	**172,18**	**194,42**	**23,45**	**14,17**	**47,81**	**47,94**	**62,26**	**49,20**	**41,45**	**47,49**	**56,28**
1,31	**14,08**	**7,39**	1,31	1,83	4,12	2,61	5,52	3,27	2,05	66	1,41
90	**6,65**	**6,58**	90	94	2,69	1,33	1,70	1,70	1,80	1,48	1,60
2,09	**14,24**	**19,40**	2,09	1,05	5,16	2,15	5,88	5,91	4,62	2,77	6,10
1,48	**11,97**	**15,04**	1,48	70	3,33	4,32	3,62	3,69	3,65	3,93	3,77
8,14	**56,95**	**74,78**	8,14	3,38	12,63	19,01	21,93	15,78	12,73	22,24	24,03
2,06	**11,12**	**11,10**	2,06	1,21	3,62	2,50	3,79	2,92	2,34	3,64	2,19
37	**5,09**	**5,15**	37	45	1,50	1,49	1,64	1,38	1,08	1,17	1,52
7,09	**52,07**	**54,98**	7,09	4,62	14,75	14,54	18,17	14,55	13,18	11,60	15,66
1,50	**10,30**	**9,15**	**1,50**	**64**	**3,42**	**2,78**	**3,46**	**2,21**	**2,31**	**2,07**	**2,55**
54	**2,25**	**4,16**	**54**	**25**	**68**	**70**	**61**	**45**	**47**	**1,30**	**1,95**
51	**2,06**	**3,96**	51	24	60	66	55	43	47	1,23	1,83
3	**19**	**20**	3	1	7	4	6	1	—	6	12
1,71	**12,30**	**15,74**	**1,71**	**1,35**	**3,32**	**3,86**	**3,77**	**2,82**	**3,95**	**5,60**	**3,37**
56,24	**408,55**	**510,94**	**56,24**	**32,54**	**120,67**	**128,52**	**126,82**	**122,11**	**129,52**	**137,01**	**122,31**
6,80	**51,29**	**53,45**	6,80	4,34	17,35	16,30	13,30	12,18	15,50	14,11	11,65
9,85	**61,57**	**79,44**	9,85	4,93	16,98	18,10	21,56	17,56	19,83	20,74	21,30
27,12	**208,32**	**234,09**	27,12	17,31	63,26	65,27	62,48	61,59	61,01	59,39	52,10
81	**6,78**	**9,54**	81	49	1,68	2,54	2,06	2,14	2,23	2,41	2,75
24	**52**	**58**	24	17	19	15	1	11	17	16	14
4	**14**	**57**	4	2	6	3	3	5	12	18	22
2,14	**22,20**	**54,84**	2,14	99	3,87	7,66	9,69	12,20	12,72	15,46	14,46
9,24	**57,73**	**78,44**	9,24	4,30	17,28	18,47	17,68	16,27	17,93	24,56	19,69
1,78	**13,50**	**21,79**	**1,78**	**1,84**	**3,86**	**4,24**	**3,56**	**3,86**	**7,04**	**4,91**	**5,99**
127,53	**967,44**	**1,198,67**	**127,53**	**74,85**	**280,33**	**304,99**	**307,26**	**269,30**	**303,10**	**330,04**	**296,22**

provisional declarations made by the exporter *viz.*, The Indian Sugar Mills Association to the Customs at the time of exports, instead of the average of Daily London Prices as in previous years. (*c*) Includes yarn and thread. (*d*) Of these selected engineering goods (sewing machines, electric fans, diesel engines, dry batteries and bicycles) amount to Rs. 1,79 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 2,04 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 2,20 lakhs in 1962-63, Rs. 2,29 lakhs in 1963-64, Rs. 3,77 lakhs in 1964-65, Rs. 4,40 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 70 lakhs in April-May 1966, Rs. 4,52 lakhs in June 1966 to March 1967 and Rs. 6,02 lakhs in 1967-68. (*e*) Include miscellaneous commodities but exclude value of articles under reference for 1967-68.

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 84—INDIA'S IMPORTS OF

Commodity	April 1960-March 1961	April 1961-March 1962	April 1962-March 1963	April 1963-March 1964	April 1964-March 1965	April 1965-March 1966
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Food	**214,06**	**147,07**	**179,41**	**214,40**	**322,72**	**354,08**
1. Cereals and Cereal Preparations	**181,38**	**116,90**	**144,26**	**179,60**	**282,14**	**322,00**
(i) Wheat	153,20	93,87	113,09	134,84	241,92	264,74
(ii) Rice	22,44	18,73	27,01	37,50	40,17	41,90
(iii) Others	5,74	4,30	4,16	7,26	..	15,36
2. Cashewnuts	9,61	6,70	9,12	10,93	16,44	15,06
3. Spices	1,83	1,67	1,77	73	43	60
4. Others	21,24	21,80	24,26	23,14	23,71	16,42
II. Beverages and Tobacco	79	1,65	1,66	1,11	77	56
1. Tobacco unmanufactured	23	1,14	1,37	83	39	2
III. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	**155,36**	**129,89**	**127,20**	**124,45**	**128,34**	**123,09**
1. Hides and skins (raw)	2,47	2,24	2,76	3,36	3,12	2,36
2. Copra	11,63	9,42	9,97	8,79	6,44	6,26
3. Crude rubber	10,78	10,10	10,23	9,75	5,43	4,90
4. Cotton raw other than linters	81,74	62,66	56,92	48,98	58,08	46,20
5. Jute raw including cuttings and waste	7,64	6,27	3,35	2,06	7,33	9,16
6. Wool raw and other animal hair	10,41	12,18	12,15	15,72	9,64	5,12
7. Others	30,69	27,02	31,83	35,79	38,30	49,10
IV. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	**69,52**	**95,86**	**87,97**	**104,49**	**68,67**	**68,42**
1. Petroleum crude and partly refined (*a*)	17,36	42,36	30,15	46,17	27,23	34,87
2. Other petroleum products	52,07	53,29	57,51	58,22	41,33	33,35
3. Others	9	21	30	10	12	20
V. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	**4,60**	**8,62**	**5,63**	**4,87**	**5,62**	**13,62**
VI. Chemicals	**85,70**	**89,76**	**100,52**	**95,88**	**94,54**	**104,98**
1. Chemical elements & compounds	39,34	35,59	38,07	32,11	34,04	35,86
2. Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	12,91	14,46	12,15	8,04	9,22	6,58
3. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,50	11,30	9,28	8,64	8,21	8,73
4. Fertilizers, manufactured	9 61	12,22	26,73	34,52	28,96	38,97
5. Others	13,34	16,19	14,29	12,57	14,12	14,84
VII. Manufactured Goods	**234,16**	**221,16**	**203,95**	**200,41**	**218,58**	**216,33**
1. Paper and Paper Boards & Manufactures Thereof	12 10	15,95	13,64	12,55	13,15	13,48
(i) Newsprint	5,95	9,71	7,63	6,93	7,40	6,18
2. Art silk yarn & thread	13,65	12,82	12,88	10,45	12,72	4,95
3. Iron and steel	122,54	107,81	89,01	93,15	104,96	97,94
4. Non-ferrous metals	47,31	49,46	55,14	55,06	57,92	68,45
5. Metal manufactures	22,94	17,95	20,94	15,82	16,99	18,17
6. Others	15,62	17,17	12,34	13,38	12,83	13,32
VIII. Machinery and Transport Equipment	**332,98**	**367,52**	**387,38**	**436,98**	**477,74**	**492,14**
1. Machinery other than electric	203,37	236,99	250,55	281,12	313,05	333,80
2. Electric machinery, apparatus & appliances	57,22	65,91	64,78	84,80	91,22	87,80
3. Transport equipment	72,39	64,62	72,05	71,06	73,47	70,55
(i) Railway vehicles	25,37	15,50	27,07	27,17	23,25	24,98
(ii) Others	47,02	49,12	44,99	43,89	50,22	45,56
IX. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	**17,40**	**21,69**	**30,73**	**33,54**	**22,70**	**18,69**
GRAND TOTAL (*b*)	**1,121,62**	**1,090,06**	**1,131,48**	**1,222,85**	**1,349,03**	**1,408,53**

Note : The scope and coverage of the statement are the same as those for Statement 75. Total figures shown in this statement may not agree with those in Statement 75 which takes account of recent revisions for which complete details are not available. Revisions in the total figures are carried out by D. G. C. I. & S. as and when details become available in respect of Government imports under the note pass system for imports. Details of imports into Goa, Daman and Diu are included from April 1963. From April 1965 data are based on the Revised Indian Trade Classification. The data on the imports of foodgrains from 1964-65 onwards are as furnished by the Department of Food and do not strictly conform to the specified commodity descriptions of the Revised Indian Trade Classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

April-May 1966	June 1966 to March 1967@	April-1967 to March 1968	April-May 1966	June 1966@	July-Sept. 1966	October-December 1966	January-March 1967	April-June 1967	July-Sept. 1967	October-December 1967	January-March 1968
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
73,78	**564,73**	**579,14**	**73,78**	**34,04**	**188,59**	**134,99**	**207,11**	**145,60**	**155,21**	**146,92**	**131,41**
64,41	**522,35**	**518,20**	**64,41**	**30,51**	**179,09**	**126,71**	**186,04**	**131,26**	**141,70**	**134,04**	**111,20**
44,76	**329,21**	**378,47**	44,76	19,43	127,34	82,67	99,76	83,74	109,31	99,30	86,12
8,28	**66,41**	**54,76**	8,28	4,14	22,54	22,98	16,75	14,63	14,45	11,31	14,38
11,38	**126,73**	**84,97**	11,38	6,93	29,21	21,05	69,54	32,90	17,94	23,44	10,70
2,95	**18,38**	**25,08**	2,95	82	4,37	3,98	9,21	6,38	2,32	3,88	12,50
6	**23**	**94**	6	2	3	11	7	9	43	11	32
6,36	**23,77**	**34,91**	6,36	2,69	5,09	4,19	11,79	7,88	10,76	8,89	7,39
3	**48**	**1,72**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**7**	**32**	**62**	**91**	**11**	**8**
—	**24**	**1,33**	--	**—**	--	--	24	51	80	1	**—**
18,90	**173,89**	**191,33**	**18,90**	**16,17**	**39,46**	**55,48**	**62,77**	**64,12**	**51,13**	**33,83**	**42,26**
18	**1,50**	**1,29**	18	14	38	39	59	47	32	28	21
62	**3,22**	**4,42**	62	25	37	1,54	1,07	47	59	1,63	1,73
41	**11,03**	**4,39**	41	27	1,93	3,96	4,87	1,69	1,26	80	63
6,00	**50,43**	**83,48**	6,00	5,03	12,18	5,00	28,22	35,68	23,48	6,29	18,02
20	**20,25**	**1,77**	20	2,72	5,80	11,14	59	1,50	10	9	9
53	**10,96**	**11,82**	53	39	2,68	3,27	4,61	4,13	3,97	1,81	1,90
10,96	**76,49**	**84,16**	10,96	7,36	16,13	30,17	22,83	20,17	21,39	22,92	19,67
6,92	**54,51**	**74,94**	**6,92**	**6,74**	**19,09**	**14,67**	**14,02**	**14,99**	**17,01**	**29,71**	**13,23**
2,86	**33,24**	**59,73**	2,86	3,54	12,97	8,18	8,55	11,30	12,14	25,95	10,33
4,06	**21,10**	**15,10**	4,06	3,20	6,05	6,39	5,46	3,62	4,85	3,76	2,87
—	**18**	**11**	--	--	7	9	1	7	2	1	2
96	**13,24**	**33,44**	**96**	**58**	**1,54**	**3,89**	**7,24**	**7,76**	**14,47**	**4,65**	**6,56**
17,50	**169,26**	**268,63**	**17,50**	**13,84**	**52,61**	**48,18**	**54,63**	**55,56**	**65,20**	**68,38**	**79,49**
4,66	**46,72**	**78,04**	4,66	2,41	12,97	12,62	18,72	19,31	22,10	17,28	19,35
95	**7,42**	**7,74**	95	58	1,47	2,41	2,95	2,62	1,73	1,81	1,57
1,58	**14,93**	**17,52**	1,58	1,76	3,50	3,43	6,24	5,35	4,29	3,92	3,96
8,06	**77,08**	**134,40**	8,06	7,89	27,01	23,63	18,56	19,91	29,43	38,23	46,83
2,25	**23,10**	**30,94**	2,25	1,19	7,66	6,09	8,17	8,37	7,65	7,14	7,78
25,21	**207,58**	**253,70**	**25,21**	**11,36**	**47,76**	**64,15**	**84,31**	**84,65**	**63,97**	**53,70**	**51,38**
2,04	**18,48**	**17,64**	**2,04**	**99**	**4,54**	**4,88**	**8,07**	**6,38**	**3,12**	**3,29**	**4,85**
1,03	**10,75**	**9,44**	1,03	19	2,62	3,17	4,76	3,56	70	1,53	3,65
91	**5,41**	**3,72**	91	46	1,10	1,73	2,11	1,17	72	1,25	58
11,71	**79,12**	**106,16**	11,71	5,45	20,65	22,75	30,26	35,72	25,47	23,28	21,69
6,61	**45,18**	**88,48**	6,61	2,79	13,94	26,51	1,94	30,50	25,02	18,14	14,82
2,18	**13,85**	**14,11**	2,18	1,00	3,70	3,49	5,65	4,11	3,45	3,15	3,40
1,76	**45,54**	**23,60**	1,76	66	3,81	4,80	36,27	6,76	6,20	4,60	6,04
71,83	**464,18**	**496,23**	**71,83**	**38,91**	**139,55**	**120,94**	**164,79**	**135,31**	**109,52**	**117,36**	**134,03**
52,20	**326,95**	**335,96**	52,20	28,51	102,46	85,74	110,24	93,21	70,64	79,82	92,30
13,69	**84,36**	**83,95**	13,69	6,62	23,38	22,75	31,61	25,33	20,05	19,77	18,79
5,93	**52,88**	**76,32**	5,93	3,77	13,71	12,45	22,94	16,77	18,84	17,78	22,93
1,73	**13,71**	**22,57**	1,73	1,12	2,57	2,95	7,07	4,52	4,94	5,65	7,45
4,20	**39,16**	**53,75**	4,20	2,65	11,14	9,50	15,87	12,25	13,90	12,12	15,48
2.91	**18,95**	**27.65**	**2,91**	**1,11**	**5,75**	**4,90**	**7,18**	**8,58**	**7,01**	**5,24**	**6,80**
227,06	**1,704,42**	**1,972,38**	**227,06**	**124,82**	**508,88**	**459,91**	**610,80**	**526,66**	**490,62**	**464,71**	**490,39**

@ Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

(*a*) Excluding natural gasolene from April 1965. (*b*) Includes 'Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities' and excludes value of articles under reference for the period 1967-68.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India*, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 85—DIRECTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year / Quarter	ALL COUNTRIES			AFRICA								
				TOTAL			UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC			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	70,68	48,99	—21,70	16,42	13,41	—3,01	54,26	35,58	—18,68
1961-62	1,090,06	660,34	—429,72	64,09	56,28	— 7,80	12,04	12,92	+87	52,04	43,37	—8,66
1962-63	1,131,48	685,48	—445,99	56,31	49,75	— 6,56	9,77	13,05	+3,27	46,54	36,70	—9,84
1963-64	1,222,85	793,24	—429,61	50,77	46,36	— 4,41	15,25	12,54	—2,71	35,52	33,81	—1,71
1964-65	1,349,03	816,30	—532,73	65,81	46,23	—19,58	17,35	14,24	—3,12	48,46	32,00	—16,46
1965-66	1,408,53	805,64	—602,89	55,82	61,84	+ 6,02	19,96	27,06	+7,10	35,86	34,78	—1,08
1966-67	227,06	127,53	— 99,53	11,24	8,81	— 2,42	3,80	3,12	—68	7,44	5,69	—1,74
.. ..	1,704,42	967,44	—736,98	75,05	63,11	—11,94	16,80	21,87	+5,07	58,24	41,23	—17,01
1967-68	1,972,38	1,198,67	—773,71	94,62	70,18	—24,45	26,78	21,53	—5,25	67,85	48,65	—19,20
April-May 1966 ..	227,06	127,53	— 99,53	11,24	8,81	— 2,42	3,80	3,12	—68	7,44	5,69	—1,74
June ,, ..	124,82	74,85	— 49,97	6,36	4,92	— 1,45	30	1,84	+1,54	6,07	3,08	—2,99
July-September ,, ..	508,88	280,33	—228,55	21,67	14,37	— 7,30	1,52	2,29	+77	20,15	12,07	—8,07
October-December ,, ..	459,91	304,99	—154,92	11,48	23,39	+11,91	1,83	9,49	+7,66	9,65	13,90	+4,25
January-March 1967 ..	610,80	307,26	—303,54	35,53	20,43	—15,10	13,15	8,25	—4,90	22,38	12,18	—10,20
April-June ,, ..	526,66	269,30	—257,36	32,05	13,47	—18,58	10,93	4,92	—6,01	21,12	8,55	—12,57
July-September ,, ..	490,62	303,10	—187,52	19,52	20,18	+ 66	4,00	7,03	+3,03	15,52	13,15	—2,36
October-December ,, ..	464,71	330,04	—134,67	14,45	21,56	+7,11	3,31	5,29	+1,98	11,13	16,27	+5,13
January-March 1968 ..	490,39	296,22	—194,17	28,60	14,96	—13,64	8,53	4,29	—4,24	20,08	10,68	—9,40

Year / Quarter	NORTH AMERICA									LATIN AMERICA			OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES		
	TOTAL			CANADA			U.S.A.								
	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 ..	347,41	120,15	—227,27	19,86	17,62	—2,24	327,56	102,53	—225,03	1,75	16,78	+15,04	3,02	1,32	—1,70
1961-62 ..	274,09	133,34	—140,75	18,55	17,60	—94	255,54	115,74	—139,80	3,18	15,22	+12,04	2,32	1,42	—90
1962-63 ..	363,71	136,52	—227,19	16,87	22,19	+ 5,32	346,84	114,33	—232,51	1,74	16,94	+15,21	2,12	3,22	+1,09
1963-64 ..	473,94	151,08	—322,86	23,97	21,19	—2,78	449,97	129,89	—320,08	1,27	19,08	+17,81	36	1,66	+1,30
1964-65 ..	536,99	164,34	—372,65	26,52	17,46	—9,06	510,48	146,89	—363,59	4,69	14,63	+9,95	7	1,64	+1,57
1965-66 ..	565,35	168,04	—397,32	30,52	20,29	—10,24	534,83	147,75	—387,08	3,35	10,46	+7,11	1	1,61	+1,60
1966-67 ..	89,66	29,68	— 59,99	3,69	3,81	+ 11	85,97	25,87	— 60,10	39	44	+ 5	—	22	+21
..	711,79	204,45	—507,34	85,41	24,98	—60,42	626,38	179,47	—446,92	15,16	9,25	—5,91	58	2,08	+1,49
1967-68 ..	869,28	237,20	—632,08	97,77	29,77	—68,01	771,50	207,43	—564,07	13,86	5,45	—8,41	2,20	1,91	—30
April-May 1966	89,66	29,68	— 59,99	3,69	3,81	+11	85,97	25,87	— 60,10	39	44	+ 5	—	22	+21
June ,,	47,53	15,53	— 32,00	1,64	1,70	+ 6	45,89	13,83	— 32,06	4	73	+69	1	10	+10
July-September ,,	228,97	67,22	—161,75	37,72	8,65	—29,07	191,26	58,57	—132,69	4,80	3,11	—1,69	1	68	+68
October-December ,,	184,67	63,44	—121,22	17,79	7,24	—10,55	166,88	56,20	—110,68	2,64	3,35	+71	47	90	+42
January-March 1967	250,62	58,26	—192,36	28,26	7,40	—20,86	222,36	50,86	—171,50	7,69	2,06	—5,63	10	40	+30
April-June ,,	224,98	54,65	—170,33	25,73	6,89	—18,85	199,25	47,76	—151,49	2,60	1,20	—1,40	1,04	40	—64
July-September ,,	229,67	59,77	—169,90	34,82	7,53	—27,29	194,84	52,24	—142,61	5,33	1,52	—3,81	49	44	— 5
October-December ,,	211,57	61,47	—150,10	15,70	7,10	—8,59	195,87	54,37	—141,50	5,02	1,14	—3,88	68	52	—16
January-March 1968	203,06	61,31	—141,75	21,52	8,24	—13,28	181,54	53,07	—128,47	91	1,59	+68	—	55	+55

STATEMENT 85—DIRECTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE—(*Contd.*)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year / Quarter	E.C.A.F.E. COUNTRIES (INCLUDING CHINA)														
	TOTAL			AUSTRALIA			JAPAN			MALAYSIA(*a*)			OTHERS		
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1960-61	**179,35**	**142,72**	**—36,63**	17,79	22,39	+ 4,60	60,78	35,27	—25,51	23,94	13,27	—10,68	76,84	71,80	— 5,04
1961-62	**192,92**	**136,58**	**—56,34**	24,17	15,95	— 8,22	59,45	40,54	—18,91	21,91	15,24	— 6,67	87,38	64,84	—22,54
1962-63	**199,80**	**128,33**	**—71,47**	24,28	18,71	— 5,57	64,86	33,42	—31,44	18,82	16,13	— 2,69	91,84	60,07	—31,77
1963-64	**189,18**	**185,02**	**— 4,15**	17,92	17,65	— 28	65,87	58,85	— 7,02	17,43	30,38	+12,95	87,95	78,15	— 9,80
1964-65	**202,12**	**176,89**	**—25,23**	24,65	19,99	— 4,66	78,19	60,90	—17,30	14,28	15,07	+ 79	84,99	80,93	— 4,06
1965-66	**219,40**	**158,97**	**—60,43**	24,18	17,54	— 6,63	79,33	57,12	—22,22	12,77	12,66	— 11	103,12	71,65	—31,47
1966-67	**38,04**	**26,06**	**—11,98**	4,82	2,62	— 2 20	14,04	10.70	— 3,33	1,59	1,70	- 12	17,60	11,03	— 6,57
.. ..	**276,91**	**202,11**	**—74,80**	50,40	22,00	—28,41	85,30	90,59	+ 5,29	9,98	7,80	— 2,17	131,73	81,72	—49,51
1967-68	**287,24**	**270,85**	**—16,40**	64,96	27,98	—36,97	106,90	135,92	+29,02	9,30	6,91	— 2,39	106,09	100,03	— 6,06
April-May 1966 ..	**38,04**	**26,06**	**—11,98**	4,82	2,62	— 2,20	14,04	10,70	— 3,33	1,59	1,70	+ 12	17,60	11,03	— 6,57
June ,, ..	**26,58**	**13,42**	**—13,17**	1,09	72	— 38	10,50	6,00	— 4,50	78	55	— 23	14,21	6,15	— 8,06
July-September ,, ..	**74,66**	**55,27**	**—19,39**	11,31	5,57	— 5.74	26,38	23,22	— 3,16	2,22	2,86	+ 63	34,74	23,62	—11,12
October-December ,, ..	**85,23**	**61,04**	**—24,19**	6,89	7,60	+ 71	23,03	25,02	+ 1,99	4,49	2,17	— 2,32	50,81	26,24	—24,58
January-March 1967 ..	**90,44**	**72,38**	**—18,06**	31,11	8,10	—23,00	25,40	36,34	+10,94	2,48	2,22	— 26	31,45	25,71	— 5,74
April-June ,, ..	**70,63**	**64,76**	**— 5,87**	9,24	7,92	— 1,32	26,48	32,56	+ 6,08	2,94	2,05	— 89	31,96	22,23	— 9,73
July-September ,, ..	**81,31**	**60,12**	**—21,19**	26,20	6,04	—20,17	27,97	27,12	— 85	2,53	1,81	— 73	24,60	25,15	+ 55
October-December ,, ..	**61,84**	**73,37**	**+11,54**	13,27	6,53	— 6,74	22,79	37,51	+14,72	1,71	1,65	— 6	24,07	27,68	+ 3,62
January-March 1968 ..	**73,47**	**72,60**	**— 87**	16,24	7,50	— 8,74	29,66	38,74	+ 9,07	2,12	1,41	— 71	25,45	24,96	— 49

Year / Quarter	OTHER ASIAN AND OCEANIAN COUNTRIES AND ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC REGIONS			EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES											
				TOTAL			CZECHOSLOVAKIA			U.S.S.R			OTHERS		
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1960-61	**27,35**	**22,95**	**— 4,40**	**44,31**	**49,56**	**+ 5,25**	8,76	7,30	— 1,46	15,87	28,81	+12,94	19,68	13,45	— 6,23
1961-62	**33,28**	**24,84**	**— 8,44**	**87,62**	**63,80**	**—23,83**	15,02	8,10	— 6,92	39,94	32,20	— 7,74	32,66	23,49	— 9,16
1962-63	**24,86**	**23,65**	**— 1,21**	**110,11**	**92,36**	**—17,75**	19,71	11,24	— 8,47	58,64	38,25	—20,39	31,77	42,88	+11,11
1963-64	**32,03**	**29,98**	**— 2,05**	**129,26**	**108,91**	**—20,34**	17,33	16,16	— 1,17	68,46	52,10	—16,36	43,46	40,65	— 2,82
1964-65	**23,42**	**26,91**	**+ 3,49**	**144,99**	**143,88**	**— 1,11**	19,83	15,92	— 3,91	78,78	77,92	— 85	46,38	50,03	+ 3,65
1965-66	**15,86**	**28,89**	**+13,03**	**156,68**	**156,58**	**— 10**	21,15	15,83	— 5,32	83,17	92,99	+ 9,82	52,36	47,76	— 4,60
1966-67	**1,90**	**4.29**	**+ 2,40**	**32,67**	**28.06**	**— 4.61**	5,17	3,42	— 1,75	17,22	14,84	— 2,38	10,27	9,80	— 47
.. ..	**15,29**	**34,76**	**+19,47**	**180,42**	**183,07**	**+ 2,65**	25,35	23,19	— 2,17	88,39	101,51	+13,12	66,67	58,37	— 8,30
1967-68	**39,70**	**44,57**	**+ 4,87**	**203,01**	**225,94**	**+22,92**	27,34	29,17	+ 1,83	95,82	121,79	+25,97	79,86	74,98	— 4,87
April-May 1966 ..	**1,90**	**4,29**	**+ 2,40**	**32,67**	**28,06**	**— 4,61**	5,17	3,42	— 1,75	17,22	14,84	— 2,38	10,27	9,80	— 47
June ,, ..	**58**	**2,92**	**+ 2,33**	**11,69**	**19,18**	**+ 7,50**	2,35	1,02	— 1,33	5,65	14,83	+ 9,18	3,69	3,33	— 35
July-September ,, ..	**4,86**	**9,01**	**+ 4,15**	**45,75**	**49,40**	**+ 3,65**	6,45	5,86	— 59	17,58	27,94	+10,37	21,73	15,60	— 6,13
October-December ,, ..	**5,43**	**11,40**	**+ 5,97**	**51,62**	**51,94**	**+ 33**	7,79	7,03	— 76	27,96	26,02	— 1,94	15,87	18,90	+ 3,03
January-March 1967 ..	**4,42**	**11,44**	**+ 7,02**	**71,36**	**62,53**	**— 8,82**	8,76	9,27	+ 51	37,21	32,72	— 4,49	25,39	20,54	— 4,85
April-June ,, ..	**6,09**	**10,83**	**+ 4,74**	**57,48**	**61,05**	**+ 3,57**	8,53	9,16	+ 63	27,51	33,15	+ 5,64	21,45	18,74	— 2,71
July-September ,, ..	**7,21**	**8,42**	**+ 1,21**	**37,19**	**62,16**	**+24,97**	5,43	6,03	+ 60	13,49	38,90	+25,41	18,26	17,23	— 1,03
October-December ,, ..	**18,67**	**11,70**	**— 6,97**	**49,17**	**47,24**	**— 1,93**	4,49	6,34	+ 1,85	27,72	23,48	— 4,24	16,97	17,42	+ 46
January-March 1968 ..	**7,74**	**13,63**	**+ 5,89**	**59,18**	**55,49**	**— 3,69**	8,89	7,64	— 1,25	27,11	26,27	— 84	23,18	21,58	— 1,60

STATEMENT 85—DIRECTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE—(*Concld.*)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year / Quarter	EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES											
	TOTAL			FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY			ITALY			OTHERS		
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1960-61	**195,89**	**51,75**	**—144,13**	122,52	19,87	—102,65	25,97	9,27	—16,69	47,40	22,61	—24,79
1961-62	**191,15**	**51,82**	**—139,33**	122,88	20,63	—102,25	26,33	9,16	—17,17	41,93	22,03	—19,91
1962-63	**158,05**	**48,82**	**—109,22**	98,66	16,27	—82,39	22,21	9,57	—12,64	37,18	22,99	—14,20
1963-64	**141,01**	**62,19**	**—78,82**	90,46	20,15	—70,31	17,42	11,34	— 6,08	33,14	30,70	— 2,44
1964-65	**172,44**	**57,02**	**—115,42**	109,34	17,69	— 91,64	22,62	10,04	—12,58	40,48	29,29	—11,19
1965-66	**206,39**	**55,29**	**—151,10**	137,15	18,16	—118,99	19,86	8,46	—11,41	49,38	28,68	—20,70
1966-67	**28,00**	**9,24**	**—18,76**	16,69	2,99	— 13,70	2,96	1,52	— 1,44	8,35	4,74	— 3,61
	252,75	**75,31**	**—177,44**	136,56	21,53	—115,04	35,26	13,10	—22,16	80,93	40,69	—40,24
1967-68	**251,86**	**89,31**	**—162,55**	143,16	22,28	—120,88	34,07	17,81	—16,26	74,63	49,22	—25,41
April-May 1966 ..	**28,00**	**9,24**	**—18,76**	16,69	2,99	—13,70	2,96	1,52	— 1,44	8,35	4,74	— 3,61
June ,, ..	**17,07**	**5,92**	**—11,15**	8,70	1,93	— 6,77	1,27	70	— 57	7,11	3,29	— 3,82
July-September ,, ..	**73,41**	**26,67**	**—46,75**	38,10	8,39	—29,71	11,21	4,41	— 6,80	24,11	13,87	—10,24
October-December ,, ..	**72,45**	**22,75**	**—49,70**	39,43	6,63	—32,80	10,83	4,07	— 6,77	22,18	12,05	—10,13
January-March 1967 ..	**89,82**	**19,97**	**—69,85**	50,34	4,58	—45,76	11,95	3,91	— 8,03	27,54	11,48	—16,06
April-June ,, ..	**71,52**	**17,79**	**—53,73**	42,47	4,60	—37,87	9,63	3,56	— 6,06	19,43	9,63	— 9,80
July-September ,, ..	**57,03**	**20,96**	**—36,07**	30,18	5,45	—24,73	7,19	3,77	— 3,42	19,66	11,74	— 7,92
October-December ,, ..	**58,45**	**27,49**	**—30,96**	33,33	5,83	—27,50	8,46	5,28	— 3,18	16,66	16,39	— 27
January-March 1968 ..	**64,86**	**23,07**	**—41,79**	37,19	6,41	—30,78	8,79	5,20	— 3,60	18,87	11,46	— 7,41

Year / Quarter	EUROPEAN FREE TRADE AREA COUNTRIES									OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES		
	TOTAL			U.K.			OTHERS					
	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance	Imports (—)	Exports (+)	Balance
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
1960-61	**247,50**	**178,47**	**—69,03**	217,15	172,48	—44,68	30,35	5,99	—24,36	**4,35**	**9,63**	**+5,28**
1961-62	**236,10**	**167,97**	**—68,13**	200,15	160,94	—39,21	35,95	7,04	—28,92	**5,30**	**9,08**	**+3,78**
1962-63	**211,85**	**170,85**	**—40,99**	185,56	163,22	—22,34	26,29	7,63	—18,66	**2,93**	**15,03**	**+12,10**
1963-64	**202,19**	**175,53**	**—26,67**	171,46	163,67	—7,79	30,73	11,86	—18,87	**2,85**	**13,43**	**+10,59**
1964-65	**194,69**	**177,34**	**—17,35**	163,65	167,30	+3,65	31,04	10,04	—21,00	**3,81**	**7,41**	**+3,60**
1965-66	**182,59**	**155,66**	**—26,93**	150,09	145,71	—4,38	32,50	9,96	—22,55	**3,07**	**8,30**	**+5,23**
1966-67	**24,92**	**20,03**	**—4,89**	19,63	18,22	—1,42	5,28	1,81	—3,47	**25**	**70**	**+45**
	171,36	**184,72**	**+13,36**	134,55	173,84	+39,29	36,81	10,88	—25,93	**5,12**	**8,59**	**+3,47**
1967-68	**203,89**	**243,03**	**+39,14**	157,86	229,03	+71,17	46,02	14,00	—32,03	**6,66**	**10,24**	**+3,58**
April-May 1966 ..	**24,92**	**20,03**	**— 4,89**	19,63	18,22	—1,42	5,28	1,81	— 3,47	**25**	**70**	**+45**
June ,, ..	**14,74**	**11,66**	**— 3,09**	12,17	11,00	—1,16	2,57	65	— 1,92	**21**	**48**	**+27**
July-September ,, ..	**51,39**	**52,47**	**+ 1,08**	39,26	49,46	+10,20	12,13	3,01	— 9,12	**3,37**	**2,13**	**—1,24**
October-December ,, ..	**45,31**	**63,55**	**+18,24**	35,08	60,04	+24,96	10,23	3,51	— 6,72	**62**	**3,23**	**+2,61**
January-March 1967 ..	**59,91**	**57,04**	**— 2,87**	48,04	53,33	+ 5,30	11,87	3,70	— 8,17	**92**	**2,75**	**+1,83**
April-June ,, ..	**59,01**	**43,92**	**—15,09**	45,27	40,37	— 4,90	13,74	3,55	—10,20	**1,26**	**1,23**	**— 2**
July-September ,, ..	**50,53**	**66,44**	**+15,92**	40,57	63,37	+22,80	9,96	3,07	— 6,89	**2,34**	**3,09**	**+ 75**
October-December ,, ..	**42,53**	**82,04**	**+39,51**	31,13	77,75	+46,62	11,40	4,29	— 7,11	**2,33**	**3,52**	**+1,19**
January-March 1968 ..	**51,82**	**50,62**	**— 1,20**	40,90	47,53	+ 6,64	10,92	3,09	— 7,83	**75**	**2,40**	**+1,66**

Note : The scope and coverage of the statement are the same as those for statement 75. 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 according to different economic regions. Total figures shown in this statement may not agree with those in statement 75 which takes into account recent revisions for which complete details are not available. Revision in the total figures are carried out by the D.G.C.I. & S. as and when details become available in respect of short shipments for exports and Government imports under the note pass system for imports. Details of exports from and imports into Goa, Daman and Diu are included in trade figures from April 1963. Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period.

(*a*) Relate to Malaya and Singapore upto 1964-65, to Malaysia including Singapore for 1965-66 and to Malaysia excluding Singapore thereafter.

Source : *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India*, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India.

STATEMENT 86—INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(1958 = 100)

Commodity	UNIT VALUE INDEX								QUANTUM INDEX							
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Food	**106**	**102**	**101**	**106**	**106**	**111**	**167**	**168**	**97**	**109**	**121**	**122**	**128**	**113**	**114**	**112**
1. Fish and fish preparations	101	91	121	123	125	155	282	283	79	74	58	80	94	73	109	109
2. Fruits and vegetables	108	109	101	107	130	128	219	206	114	111	126	131	134	123	118	118
3. Coffee	77	67	83	77	95	101	133	124	131	187	128	150	197	178	151	204
4. Tea and mate	104	100	99	90	99	98	143	149	87	90	96	91	92	86	90	89
5. Spices	149	125	111	120	141	177	257	236	126	159	141	149	135	148	135	131
6. Oilseed cake	108	113	121	123	103	139	203	206	178	206	353	386	518	335	321	296
II. Beverages and Tobacco	**114**	**112**	**97**	**109**	**100**	**112**	**147**	**207**	**85**	**82**	**119**	**122**	**158**	**119**	**64**	**106**
III. Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels	**103**	**104**	**103**	**89**	**87**	**87**	**125**	**125**	**106**	**111**	**105**	**142**	**152**	**150**	**160**	**150**
7. Hides and skins, undressed	143	127	126	128	126	112	231	158	95	95	119	107	98	120	113	65
8. Wool and other animal hair	105	104	106	113	115	104	135	110	79	95	67	70	83	75	62	63
9. Raw cotton, other than linters	109	111	99	98	102	126	165	154	50	85	81	81	68	54	52	68
10. Cotton, waste		116	109	99	96	88	119	133		86	74	79	63	51	55	44
11. Crude minerals excluding coal, petroleum, etc.	100	99	98	98	105	107	167	173	108	105	108	96	99	108	90	91
12. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	92	96	89	71	69	68	102	107	140	125	118	237	275	288	308	305
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	103	104	115	113	120	133	174	175	116	113	95	104	104	103	119	104
IV. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants, etc.	**93**	**92**	**84**	**83**	**99**	**100**	**170**	**144**	**82**	**66**	**85**	**96**	**128**	**96**	**88**	**66**
14. Coal and coke	96	90	87	90	115	137	203	205	62	48	58	45	68	37	21	16
V. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	**96**	**92**	**91**	**91**	**118**	**138**	**217**	**203**	**124**	**86**	**183**	**272**	**76**	**40**	**16**	**25**
VI. Chemicals	**172**	**204**	**175**	**157**	**130**	**152**	**262**	**244**	**94**	**87**	**102**	**94**	**170**	**171**	**136**	**146**
VII. Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials	**118**	**118**	**114**	**113**	**119**	**129**	**209**	**198**	**102**	**105**	**109**	**121**	**126**	**122**	**108**	**118**
15. Leather and manufactures thereof	121	113	110	114	112	115	203	160	112	123	112	126	133	134	169	182
16. Textile yarn and thread	114	132	132	125	128	126	177	189	82	88	96	111	93	99	92	71
17. Cotton fabrics of standard type	115	114	109	112	123	103	156	161	108	91	92	95	102	132	103	106
18. Fabrics of jute	130	136	139	138	138	154	247	230	97	99	123	130	126	121	117	122
19. Fabrics of synthetic fibre and spun glass	32	27	33	36	34	30	36	54	187	269	334	383	251	213	92	34
20. Bags and sacks for packing	131	143	120	112	123	148	229	207	104	101	101	101	115	108	74	70
21. Floor coverings	107	121	125	122	124	133	205	194	97	79	77	93	93	76	85	91
VIII. Machinery and Transport Equipment	**91**	**88**	**74**	**90**	**77**	**73**	**73**	**81**	**239**	**263**	**351**	**358**	**655**	**845**	**1266**	**1393**
IX. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	**109**	**104**	**101**	**124**	**126**	**136**	**193**	**195**	**126**	**115**	**130**	**168**	**170**	**187**	**177**	**218**
GENERAL	**110**	**109**	**106**	**105**	**107**	**113**	**169**	**169**	**100**	**105**	**112**	**126**	**132**	**124**	**119**	**122**
TERMS OF TRADE	**115**	**111**	**113**	**108**	**108**	**109**	**113**	**124**	**128**	**115**	**117**	**107**	**111**	**124**	**125**	**136**

* These indices are based on the averages of the index numbers for the ten months from June 1966 to March 1967. Consequent to devaluation of the Indian rupee on June 6, 1966, the figures for April and May 1966, have not been taken into account as they are not comparable with the post-devaluation figures.

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 87—INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(1958 = 100)

	Commodity	UNIT VALUE INDEX								QUANTUM INDEX							
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.	**Food**	**95**	**90**	**88**	**88**	**100**	**94**	**140**	**157**	**104**	**79**	**97**	**104**	**139**	**203**	**231**	**207**
	1. Dairy products, eggs and honey	80	58	62	47	57	61	104	127	106	225	201	251	261	170	181	161
	2. Cereals and cereal preparations	91	91	87	88	99	93	137	154	107	71	90	99	141	223	261	226
	3. Fruits and vegetables	127	114	117	128	135	146	224	216	92	73	89	83	110	89	79	104
II.	**Beverages and Tobacco**	**98**	**104**	**114**	**127**	**118**	**93**	**143**	**204**	**41**	**77**	**74**	**43**	**33**	**31**	**22**	**43**
III.	**Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels**	**90**	**94**	**93**	**96**	**110**	**122**	**188**	**165**	**123**	**172**	**170**	**159**	**142**	**124**	**138**	**145**
	4. Copra	110	99	103	97	99	125	135	173	101	91	93	87	62	48	27	24
	5. Wool and other animal hair	93	91	92	93	117	95	149	140	101	121	119	153	74	49	79	76
	6. Raw cotton other than linters	82	89	88	96	110	117	162	141	326	230	211	167	173	129	120	193
	7. Crude fertilisers	91	92	96	91	95	144	176	242	154	173	187	219	248	182	288	341
IV.	**Mineral Fuels and Lubricants, etc.**	**96**	**99**	**86**	**81**	**78**	**75**	**100**	**100**	**95**	**128**	**135**	**170**	**116**	**120**	**92**	**99**
	8. Petroleum crude, etc.	89	80	83	77	77	75	91	97	63	146	100	166	98	128	130	170
	9. Petroleum products	100	124	88	85	79	76	..	..	124	108	165	173	132	111	..	..
V.	**Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats**	**98**	**95**	**86**	**89**	**97**	**112**	**148**	**131**	**107**	**204**	**149**	**124**	**132**	**312**	**251**	**581**
VI.	**Chemicals**	**91**	**82**	**63**	**55**	**57**	**62**	**89**	**84**	**145**	**166**	**244**	**246**	**244**	**259**	**367**	**490**
	10. Chemical elements and compounds	95	86	80	74	77	85	113	121	144	144	166	152	159	148	174	227
	11. Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	103	100	109	86	77	86	130	124	143	165	127	107	137	87	77	71
	12. Fertilisers manufactured	72	58	43	40	40	52	79	71	180	250	772	837	773	911	1506	2304
VII.	**Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials**	**101**	**100**	**98**	**98**	**98**	**103**	**163**	**172**	**122**	**114**	**109**	**107**	**121**	**112**	**82**	**79**
	13. Paper, paper board, etc.	95	92	95	88	88	92	137	154	150	206	170	163	180	176	196	139
	14. Textile yarn and thread	93	83	72	65	62	48	54	52	111	115	130	118	148	89	88	52
	15. Iron and steel	96	98	94	94	90	94	163	169	128	106	94	98	122	106	59	64
	16. Copper	133	124	128	137	157	212	416	319	122	139	146	144	115	116	77	82
	17. Aluminium	99	98	89	78	97	97	144	158	129	135	197	136	124	108	175	186
	18. Zinc	126	108	101	115	158	160	223	217	119	112	146	140	117	131	83	108
	19. Manufactures of metals	118	120	144	138	126	149	225	210	90	73	67	59	68	63	39	35
VIII.	**Machinery and Transport Equipment**	**98**	**105**	**111**	**128**	**118**	**135**	**216**	**165**	**134**	**134**	**135**	**133**	**161**	**146**	**103**	**121**
	20. Machinery other than electric	99	105	107	127	116	136	228	155	145	158	165	156	195	175	124	155
	21. Electric machinery, etc.	93	152	141	191	207	143	232	182	123	85	90	89	87	124	98	94
	22. Transport equipment	98	90	116	108	106	128	165	202	119	101	91	95	107	92	64	64
IX.	**Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles**	**96**	**104**	**101**	**101**	**113**	**122**	**157**	**47**	**102**	**114**	**146**	**206**	**115**	**90**	**87**	**347**
	GENERAL	**96**	**98**	**94**	**97**	**99**	**104**	**150**	**136**	**128**	**121**	**131**	**135**	**146**	**154**	**149**	**166**

* These indices are based on the averages of the index numbers for the ten months from June 1966 to March 1967. Consequent to the devaluation of Indian rupee on June 6, 1966, the figures for April and May 1966, have not been taken in to account as they are not comparable with the post-devaluation figures.

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

STATEMENT 88—STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA(*a*)

Year/Month	Purchases (*b*)		Sales (*c*)		Net Purchases (+)/ Sales (—)	
	(£000's)	(Rs. lakhs)	(£000's)	(Rs. lakhs)	(£000's)	(Rs. lakhs)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	218,049	290,73	88,822	118,53	+129,227	+172,20
1955-56	107,245	143,01	68,404	91,29	+ 38,841	+ 51,72
1960-61	31,310	41,74	62,112	82,88	— 30,802	— 41,14
1961-62	38,509	51,35	78,874	105,26	— 40,365	— 53,91
1962-63	58,345	77,79	73,746	98,42	—15,401	— 20,63
1963-64	71,363	95,15	22,034	29,41	+ 49,329	+ 65,74
1964-65	41,180	54,91	68,627	91,59	— 27,447	— 36,68
1965-66	122,183	162,91	81,972	109,41	+ 40,211	+ 53,50
1966-67	125,893	247,60	84,494	143,45	+ 41,398	+104,15
1967-68	76,318	155,24	50,862	101,42	+25,456	+ 53,82
March 1967	12,443	26,13	2,649	4,83	+ 9,794	+ 21,30
April ,, ...	2,990	6,28	9,347	19,69	— 6,357	— 13,41
May ,, ...	2,100	4,41	1,600	3,11	+ 500	+ 1,30
June ,, ...	3,260	6,85	5,091	10,05	— 1,831	— 3,20
July ,, ...	1,840	3,86	4,085	8,61	— 2,245	— 4,75
August ,, ...	1,440	3,02	6,435	13,56	— 4,995	— 10,54
September ,, ...	3,747	7,87	4,645	9,79	— 898	— 1,92
October ,, ...	3,697	7,76	3,354	7,07	+ 343	+ 69
November ,, ...	7,151	15,02	4,740	8,66	+ 2,411	+ 6,36
December ,, ...	12,944	25,81	3,400	6,14	+ 9,544	+ 19,67
January 1968	10,721	21,95	4,070	7,35	+ 6,651	+ 14,60
February ,, ...	9,359	19,04	1,175	2,12	+ 8,184	+ 16,92
March ,, ...	17,069	33,36	2,920	5,27	+ 14,149	+ 28,09

Note : Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Pound Sterling was devalued on November 18, 1967. The figures from June 1966 and November 1967 respectively are not comparable with those for the earlier period. (*a*) Cover only the transactions with the authorised dealers in India. (*b*) Cover spot purchases and purchases against forward purchase contracts. (*c*) Cover spot sales and deliveries against forward sale contracts.

STATEMENT 89—EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE: AUTHORISED AND UTILISED

(Crores of Rupees)

	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Loans										
A. Repayable in Foreign Currencies										
1. From International Institutions										
(1) I.B.R.D.	317·7	136·0	256·6	123·4	73·7	22·5 (—)	18·8	24·6 (2·3)	22·8	108·6
(2) I.D.A.	—	277·8	—	200·6	77·2	229·5 (—)	—	128·4 (10·9)	162·5	53·8
2. From Foreign Countries										
(1) Austria	—	8·5	—	4·7	3·8	3·5 (—)	3·7	3·6 (0·3)	3·2	6·3
(2) Belgium	—	11·4	—	4·9	6·5	—	2·8	—	1·9	11·2
(3) Canada	15·7	30·9	15·7	11·5	19·4	40·7 (0·9)	52·1	11·2 (1·2)	17·9	94·3
(4) Denmark	—	1·4	—	—	1·4	2·1 (2·1)	3·0	2·1 (0·3)	2·9	3·4
(5) France	—	70·5	—	21·0	49·5	22·5 (—)	—	4·3 (—)	28·6	67·6
(6) Germany (West)	133·1	308·0	119·9	219·7	101·5	45·0 (—)	41·5	61·2 (4·1)	62·2	120·5
(7) Italy	—	80·9	—	11·6	69·3	25·5 (—)	—	0·1 (0·1)	1·5	133·0
(8) Japan	26·8	138·0	16·0	88·3	60·5	31·9 (—)	34·4	26·7 (6·0)	40·2	91·3
(9) Netherlands	—	22·8	—	9·5	13·3	8·2 (—)	8·2	6·2 (0·6)	8·4	22·5
(10) Sweden	—	2·2	—	—	2·2	3·5 (—)	—	1·5 (—)	1·3	4·2
(11) Switzerland	6·5	16·3	—	6·0	16·8	—	—	7·0 (1·1)	3·1	15·8
(12) United Kingdom	122·7	242·0	121·9	170·4	72·4	63·0 (29·3)	61·5	88·2 (4·0)	80·6	70·6
(13) United States of America										
(a) Wheat loan of 1951	90·3	—	90·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Eximbank loans for machinery and equipment	102·6**	90·0	30·9	130·3	31·4	9·6 (—)	1·5	31·2 (4·9)	20·4	6·0
(c) U.S. banks' loans to Air India	5·9	17·5	5·9	9·8	7·7	6·5 (—)	—	11·2 (1·5)	1·2	5·9
(d) Boeing Company's loans to Air India	—	2·5	—	1·1	1·4	0·6 (—)	—	2·1 (—)		
(e) A.I.D. Loans	—	676·8	—	498·1	178·7	185·1 (72·6)	145·5	165·5 (20·8)	244·0	232·3
(f) P.L. 480 Convertible Currency Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	67·6	—	30·8	36·8
(14) Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·3	—	—	11·3
(15) Czechoslovakia	23·1‡	40·0	—	12·6	50·5	—	—	12·6 (0·8)	7·4	59·0
(16) Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	25·0 (—)	—	—	—	25·0
(17) Poland	14·3	27·0	—	11·4	29·9	—	—	0·9 (0·1)	1·8	44·4
(18) U.S.S.R.	383·8	100·5	74·8	207·2	202·3	258·4 (—)	—	33·6 (4·4)	46·4	494·3
(19) Yugoslavia	19·1‡	2·4	—	9·7	11·8	60·0 (—)	—	4·4 (2·1)	3·4	69·5
Total A	**1261·6**	**2303·4**	**732·0**	**1751·8**	**1081·2**	**1043·1 (104·9)**	**451·9**	**626·6 (65·5)**	**792·5**	**1787·6**

B. Repayable in Rupees

1. Denmark	—	1·0	—	0·6	0·4	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	—	0·1
2. U.S.A.										
(a) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	193·3	48·6	76·9	147·4	17·6	24·7 (—)	—	8·7 (1·6)	3·9	38·8
(b) Asian Economic Development Fund Credit for Orissa Iron Ore Project ..	8·7	—	—	8·4	0·3	—	—	0·3 (—)	0·2	—
(c) T.C.A. Loans	42·2	—	42·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total B	**244·2**	**49·6**	**119·1**	**156·4**	**18·3**	**24·7 (—)**	—	**9·5 (1·7)**	**4·1**	**38·9**
Total I (A + B)‡‡	**1505·8**	**2353·0**	**851·1**	**1908·2**	**1099·5**	**1067·8 (104·9)**	**451·9**	**636·1 (67·2)**	**796·6**	**1826·5**
II. Grants										
(1) Australia	13·3	12·4	12·7	7·0	6·0	8·9 (—)	7·6	16·0 (—)	7·5	2·4
(2) Canada	89·4	85·1	80·0	54·3	40·2	57·7 (—)	8·3	66·5 (3·1)	43·7	17·1
(3) Czechoslovakia	—	0·4	—	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Germany (West)	2·1	0·5	0·7	1·9	—	1·4 (—)	—	1·2 (—)	—	0·2
(5) Japan	0·4	0·1	0·3	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) New Zealand	3·4	0·8	3·2	0·4	0·6	0·2 (—)	—	0·3 (—)	—	0·7
(7) Norway	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·6	—	0·6 (—)	—	0·6 (—)	—	—
(8) Sweden	—	3·8	—	3·5	0·3	2·0 (—)	—	2·2 (—)	—	0·3
(9) United Kingdom	0·8	1·0	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·1 (—)	—	0·1 (—)	—	0·8
(10) U.S.A.@@	146·3	21·8	129·8	31·1	7·2	3·9 (0·8)	—	4·4 (0·6)	2·3	8·7
(11) U.S.S.R.	1·2	3·8	1·1	3·9	—	2·9 (—)	—	1·4 (—)	—	1·5
Total II‡‡	**259·4**	**132·3**	**230·8**	**106·1**	**54·8**	**77·7 (0·8)**	**15·9**	**92·7 (3·7)**	**53·5**	**31·7**
III. Other Assistance										
1. P. L. 480££	1113·0	450·6	515·5	852·9	107·6***	306·8 (149·3)	242·9	324·0 (62·1)	310·9	127·5***
2. P. L. 665££	31·9	—	31·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Third country currency assistance from the U.S.A.	2·8	—	2·5	0·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total III	**1147·7**	**450·6**	**549·9**	**853·2**	**107·6**	**306·8(149·3)**	**242·9**	**324·0 (62·1)**	**310·9**	**127·5**
Grand Total (I + II + III) ..	**2912·9**	**2935·9**	**1631·8**	**2867·5**	**1261·9**	**1452·3(255·0)**	**710·7**	**1052·8 (133·0)**	**1161·0**	**1985·7**

Notes : 1. The data presented here are not comparable with those incorporated in the balance of payments statistics because of differences in sources, coverage etc.
2. Rescheduling of part of the amortisation payments by Japan amounting to Rs. 1·9 crores and Rs. 4·6 crores during 1966-67 and 1967-68, respectively and by West Germany amounting to Rs. 5·4 crores during 1967-68 are not covered here.

@ Figures for April 1 to June 5, 1966 are expressed in rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange and for the subsequent period at the post-devaluation rate of exchange. Figures in brackets represent amounts authorised/utilised during the pre-devaluation period.

* Undisbursed balance as at the end of June 5, 1966 has been raised by 57·5 per cent on account of the devaluation of the rupee on June 6, 1966. Consequent on the devaluation of the Pound Sterling and Danish Kroner in November 1967, the undisbursed balance has been correspondingly reduced.

** Of this, Rs. 23.8 crores are earmarked for projects included in the Third Plan.

‡ Earmarked for projects included in the Third Plan.

‡‡ Exclude loans and grants received by Government of India out of P.L. 480 Title I and P.L. 665 funds.

@@ Exclude grants under P.L. 480 Titles II and III as they are not a part of the assistance for plan projects and programmes.

££ Assistance under P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 is shown on a gross basis by way of the rupee values of imports under the programmes. Convertible currency credits under P.L. 480 Title I during 1967-68 are shown under 'Loans Repayable in Foreign Currencies' and not included here.

*** The undisbursed balance as at the end of March 1966 and March 1968 has been reduced by Rs. 87·6 crores and Rs. 7·1 crores to Rs. 107·6 crores and Rs. 127·5 crores, respectively on account of lapsed agreements.

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Transport and Communications											
1. I.B.R.D.											
(a) Railways—I	Public	15·6	—	15·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Railways—II	,,	42·9	—	42·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Railways—III	,,	40·5	—	40·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Railways—IV	,,	23·8	—	23·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Railways—V	,,	33·3	—	6·9	26·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Railways—VI	,,	—	23·8	—	23·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Air India	,,	2·7	—	2·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Calcutta Port-I and II	,,	13·8	9·2	4·8	13.7	4.5	—	—	4·1(0·4)	1·9	0·9
(i) Madras Port	,,	5·0	—	2·0	2.8	0.2	—	—	0·4(—)	—	—
2. I.D.A.											
(a) Railways—VII	Public	—	32·2	—	32·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Railways—VIII	,,	—	29·5	—	29·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Road Project	,,	—	28·3	—	24·6	3·7	—	—	3·1 (1·4)	1·9	—
(d) Expansion of P.T.T. Services—I	,,	—	20·0	—	16·9	3·1	—	—	4·1 (0·2)	0·6	—
(e) Expansion of P.T.T. Services—II	,,	—	15·7	—	9·7	6·0	—	—	8·8 (1·2)	—	—
(f) Railways—IX	,,	—	—	—	—	—	51·0(—)	—	19·8 (—)	20·4	10·8
(g) Bombay Port	,,	—	8.6	—	1.6	7.0	—	—	2·4(0·9)	3·2	4.9
3. D.L.F./A.I.D.											
(a) Railways—I	Public	14·3	—	12·6	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Railways—II	,,	16·7	—	16·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Railways—III	,,	23·8	—	—	22·4	1·4	—	—	0·8 (0·2)	0·3	0·9
(d) Railways—IV	,,	—	20·5	—	20·4	0·1	—	—	0·1 (—)	0·1	0·1
(e) Railways—V	,,	—	7·6	—	6·5	1·1	—	—	0·9 (—)	0·5	0·3
(f) Railways—VI	,,	—	3·4	—	2·7	0·7	—	—	0·7 (0·2)	0·2	0·1
(g) Railways—VII	,,	—	1·8	—	—	1·8	—	—	—	2·5	0·4
(h) Road Transport	Private	6·2	—	0·4	5·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. U.S. Eximbank											
(a) Diesel Loco Works—I	Public	—	9·0	—	8·5	0·5	—	—	0·4 (0·1)	0·3	—
(b) Diesel Loco Works—II	,,	—	8·1	—	7·3	0·8	—	—	0·4 (0·1)	0·8	—
(c) Diesel Loco Works—III	,,	—	—	—	—	—	9·6 (—)	—	2·0 (—)	4·8	2·8
(d) Air India	,,	—	6·7	—	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. U.S. Banks' Loans to Air India	Public	5·9	17·5	5·9	9·8	7·7	6·5 (—)	—	11·2 (1·5)	1·2	5·9
6. Boeing Company's Loans to Air-India	,,	—	2·5	—	1·1	1·4	0·6 (—)	—	2·1 (—)		
7. Canada											
(a) Diesel Locos for Railways	Public	—	3·4	—	3·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Wind Tunnel Project	,,	—	1·9	—	1·2	0·7	—	—	0·4 (0·1)	0·2	0·3
(c) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port	,,	—	—	—	—	—	0·9 (0·9)	—	1·1 (—)	0·3	0·1
(d) Diesel Locos for Railways	,,	—	—	—	—	—	4·9 (—)	—	—	4·5	0·4
8. West Germany											
(a) Railways	,,	—	5.5	—	0·4	5·1	3.0 (—)	—	0·2(0.2)	3·3	7·2
(b) Ships	,,	—	26.9	—	11·9	15.0	—	—	17.5 (—)	6·1	—
TOTAL—I		**244·5**	**282·1**	**174·8**	**291·0**	**60·8**	**76·5 (0·9)**	—	**80·5 (6·5)**	**53·1**	**35·1**
II. Power Projects											
1. I.B.R.D.											
(a) D.V.C.—I	Public	8·0	—	8·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) D.V.C.—II	,,	5·0	—	5·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) D.V.C.—III	,,	10·5	—	8·7	1·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Trombay—I	Private	6·6	—	6·2	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Trombay—II	,,	4·6	—	4·3	0·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Koyna	Public	8·9	—	4·3	4·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Kothagudem—II	,,	—	6·7	—	2·5	4·2	—	—	2·7 (0·1)	1·4	2·4
(h) Power Transmission	,,	—	27·6	—	—	27·6	—	—	3·5 (—)	8·9	31·1
2. I.D.A.											
(a) D.V.C.—IV	Public	—	8·8	—	5·7	3·1	—	—	1·5 (0·3)	0·8	2·4
(b) Koyna Power	,,	—	8·3	—	4·3	4·0	—	—	1·3 (—)	0·5	4·5
(c) Kothagudem Power	,,	—	9·5	—	6·4	3·1	—	—	2·0 (—)	1·6	1·3
(d) Beas Project	,,	—	—	—	—	—	17·3 (—)	—	3·0 (—)	3·4	10·9
3. D.L.F./A.I.D.											
(a) Power Development	Public	4·8	—	4·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Chandrapura—I	,,	14·3	—	—	12·6	1·7	—	—	0·4 (0·1)	0·7	1·6
(c) Sharavathi—I	,,	3·8	—	—	3·0	0·8	—	—	0·2 (—)	0·2	0·9
(d) Barauni	,,	1·7	—	—	1·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Durgapur	,,	9·5	—	—	7·6	1·9	—	—	—	0·2	2·8
(f) Ahmedabad Electricity Company	Private	1·8	—	—	1·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Kanpur	Public	0·7	—	—	0·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Barapani	,,	0·9	—	—	0·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Talcher	,,	—	15·7	—	10·4	5·3	—	—	2·6 (0·7)	0·7	4·7
(j) Birsinghpur	,,	—	4·0	—	2·4	1·6	—	—	1·1 (—)	0·5	0·8
(k) Sharavathi—II	,,	—	8·8	—	5·9	2·9	—	—	0·9 (—)	0·7	3·0
(l) Cambay Power	,,	—	16·0	—	15·2	0·8	—	—	—	0·6	0·7
(m) Bandel Power	,,	—	18·1	—	15·8	2·3	—	—	0·3 (0·1)	1·8	1·5

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS—(*Contd.*)

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(n) Pambakakki	Public	—	9·6	—	8·2	1·4	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	0·1	1·6
(o) Trombay Power	Private	—	8·5	—	7·8	0·7	—	—	0·6 (0·1)	0·3	0·2
(p) Delhi Power	Public	—	7·6	—	2·8	4·8	—	—	4·2 (0·5)	0·8	2·2
(q) Satpura Power	,,	—	12·0	—	5·5	6·5	—	—	2·9 (1·1)	1·6	5·1
(r) Chandrapura—II	,,	—	7·6	—	3·7	3·9	—	—	1·7 (0·2)	0·7	3·7
(s) Ramagundam	,,	—	4·0	—	0·8	3·2	—	—	1·7 (0·3)	1·1	2·2
(t) Tarapur Nuclear Power	,,	—	35·7	—	14·0	21·7	—	—	18·0 (3·2)	3·5	10·8
(u) Sharavathi—III	,,	—	1·5	—	—	1·5	—	—	0·2 (—)	0·4	1·8
(v) Dhuvaran Power	,,	—	—	—	—	—	15·4 (15·4)	—	—	—	24·2
(w) Durgapur—II	,,	—	—	—	—	—	7·9 (7·9)	—	—	—	12·4
(x) Beas Project	,,	—	—	—	—	—	24·7 (—)	—	1·6 (—)	0·6	22·5
4. Canada											
(a) Ranapratap Sagar Hydro-Electric Power Project	Public	—	3·5	—	3·2	0·3	—	—	0·3 (—)	0·1	0·2
(b) Candu Atomic Power Project	,,	—	16·3	—	1·7	14·6	—	—	6·7 (0·6)	7·8	8·0
(c) Kotah Hydro-Electric Power Project	,,	—	3·5	—	0·4	3·1	—	—	1·9 (0·3)	0·7	2·2
(d) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project-II	,,	—	—	—	—	—	26·7 (—)	—	—	0·3	26·4
(e) Idikki Hydro-Electric Project	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	13·5	—	—	13·5
5. France											
Nasik Thermal Power Station	Public	—	9·6	—	—	9·6	—	—	—	—	15·0
TOTAL—II		**81·1**	**242·9**	**41·3**	**152·1**	**130·6**	**92·0 (23·3)**	**13·5**	**59·8 (7·7)**	**40·0**	**220·6**
III. Steel and Steel Projects											
1. I.B.R.D.											
(a) I.I.S. Co.—I	Private	13·9	—	13·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) I.I.S. Co.—II	,,	9·5	—	8·3	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) I.I.S. Co.—III	,,	—	9·3	—	2·2	7·1	—	—	3·2 (0·3)	2·2	5·5
(d) T.I.S. Co.—I	,,	35·7	—	35·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) T.I.S. Co.—II	,,	15·5	—	15·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) I.I.S. Co.—IV	,,	—	—	—	—	—	22·5 (—)	—	—	0·2	22·3
2. U.S.S.R.											
(a) Bhilai	Public	64·7	—	64·5	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Bokaro	,,	—	100·5	—	—	100·5	8·4 (—)	—	3·9 (—)	20·6	142·1
3. West Germany											
(a) Rourkela	Public	74·5	—	61·3	13·2	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Rourkela Expansion—I (DM 400 million)	,,	—	47·6	—	33·1	14·5	—	—	8·4 (0·6)	5·6	8·4
(c) Rourkela Services (DM 56 million)	,,	—	6·7	—	4·5	2·2	—	—	1·1 (0·2)	0·2	2·1
(d) Mysore Alloy Steel—I (DM 60 million)	,,	—	7·1	—	1·6	5·5	—	—	4·6 (1·2)	2·7	0·7
(e) Rourkela Expansion—II (DM 14 million)	,,	—	1·7	—	—	1·7	—	—	—	—	2·6
(f) Rourkela Expansion—III (DM 10 million)	,,	—	1·2	—	—	1·2	—	—	—	—	1·9
(g) Mysore Alloy Steel—II (DM 13 million)	,,	—	1·5	—	0.1	1·4	—	—	0·7 (—)	0·5	1.1
(h) Mysore Alloy Steel—III (DM 8.8 million)	,,	—	1·0	—	—	1·0	—	—	—	—	1·7
4. D.L.F./A.I.D.											
(a) Steel loan—I	Public	8·5	—	7·4	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Steel loan—II	Pub./Prvt.	10·4	—	9·2	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Steel loan—III	,,	9·3	—	5·6	3·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Steel loan—IV	,,	11·9	—	—	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. U.K.											
(a) Lazard Bros' Credit (Durgapur)	Public	15·4	—	15·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Credit of June 1958 (Durgapur)	,,	20·0	—	20·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Credit of May 1962 (Durgapur Extension)	,,	—	29·3	—	15·5	13·8	—	—	4·4 (0·8)	2·1	12·5
(d) Credit of April 1963 (Steel)	Pub./Prvt.	—	4·7	—	4·3	0·4	—	—	0·4 (—)	0·2	—
6. Canada											
Amco Furnace for Durgapur Steel Project	Public	—	0·8	—	0·4	0·4	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	0·1	0·1
TOTAL—III		**289·3**	**211·4**	**256·8**	**94·2**	**149·7**	**30·9 (—)**	—	**27·2 (3·2)**	**34·4**	**201·0**
IV. Orissa Iron Ore Project											
1. U.S.A.	Public	8·7	—	—	8·4	0·3	—	—	0·3 (—)	0·2	—
2. Japan	,,	3·8	—	—	2·0	1·8	—	—	0·9 (—)	—	1·9
TOTAL—IV		**12·5**	—	—	**10·4**	**2·1**	—	—	**1·2 (—)**	**0·2**	**1·9**

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS—(*Contd.*)

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. Industrial Development											
1. I.B.R.D.											
(a) I.C.I.C.I.—I	Private	4·7	—	3·7	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) I.C.I.C.I.—II	,,	4·6	—	0·4	4·2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) I.C.I.C.I.—III	,,	9·2	—	—	8·9	0·3	—	—	0·4 (—)	—	—
(d) I.C.I.C.I.—IV	,,	—	9·1	—	7·9	1·2	—	—	1·3 (0·2)	0·4	—
(e) I.C.I.C.I.—V	,,	—	12·8	—	8·0	4·8	—	—	5·6 (1·0)	1·4	—
(f) I.C.I.C.I.—VI	,,	—	23·8	—	0·2	23·6	—	—	3·0 (0·3)	6·4	27·6
(g) Development of Coal Industry	,,	—	13·7	—	13·5	0·2	—	—	0·4 (—)	—	—
(h) I.C.I.C.I.—VII	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	18·8	—	—	18·8
2. I.D.A.											
(a) Industrial Imports Credit—I	Pub./Prvt.	—	42·9	—	42·6	0·3	—	—	0·3 (0·3)	—	—
(b) Industrial Imports Credit—II	,,	—	47·6	—	7·4	40·2	—	—	58·2 (6·4)	1·3	—
(c) Industrial Imports Credit—III	,,	—	—	—	—	—	112·5 (—)	—	19·8 (—)	92·7	—
(d) Industrial Imports Credit—IV	,,	—	—	—	—	—	48·7 (—)	—	—	31·5	17·2
3. U.K.											
(a) Credit of December 1958	Pub./Prvt.	38·0	—	38·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Credit of June 1959 (Oil-pipeline)	Public	4·0	—	3·2	0·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) General Credit of November 1959	Pub./Prvt.	25·3	—	25·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) General Credit of August 1960	,,	13·3	—	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) General Credit of December 1960	,,	6·7	—	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) General Credit of May 1961	,,	—	13·3	—	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Credit of May 1961 (Third Plan)	,,	—	40·0	—	37·3	2·7	—	—	1·9 (0·5)	2·0	—
(h) General Credit of November 1961	,,	—	6·7	—	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) General Credit of May 1962	,,	—	13·3	—	10·4	2·9	—	—	2·6 (0·3)	1·8	—
(j) General Credit of September 1962	,,	—	6·7	—	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	—

(k)	Credit of September 1962 (Third Plan)	Pub./Prvt.	—	17·3	—	9·8	7·5	—	—	5·0 (0·4)	3·2	2·6
(l)	General Credit of August 1963	,,	—	13·3	—	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m)	General Credit of October 1963 (Kipping Loan—I)	Private	—	5·3	—	2·2	3·1	—	—	1·2 (0·2)	0·5	2·6
(n)	General Credit of March 1964	Pub./Prvt.	—	6·7	—	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(o)	Credit of March 1964 (Bhopal)	Public	—	3·3	—	1·3	2·0	—	—	2·4 (0·4)	0·3	0·1
(p)	Credit of March 1964 (Third Plan)	Pub./Prvt.	—	6·7	—	1·7	5·0	—	—	2·3 (0·2)	1·3	3·6
(q)	General Credit of July 1964	,,	—	13·3	—	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(r)	Second Credit of September 1964 (Third Plan)	,,	—	2·0	—	—	2·0	—	—	1·6 (—)	1·0	0·4
(s)	Third Credit of September 1964 (Third Plan)	,,	—	2·0	—	—	2·0	—	—	0·6 (—)	0·3	2·0
(t)	Fourth Credit of September 1964 (Third Plan)	,,	—	1·4	—	—	1·4	—	—	0·5 (—)	0·1	1·3
(u)	Fifth Credit of September 1964 (Third Plan)	,,	—	1·7	—	0·4	1·3	—	—	0·6 (—)	0·8	0·5
(v)	Sixth Credit of September 1964 (Third Plan)	,,	—	4·3	—	—	4·3	—	—	1·2 (—)	2·9	2·1
(w)	Credit of September 1964 (Bhopal —II)	Public	—	2·7	—	0·2	2·5	—	—	1·9 (0·2)	1·3	0·5
(x)	General Credit of September 1964 (Kipping Loan-II)	Private	—	5·3	—	—	5·3	—	—	1·1 (0·2)	3·0	3·4
(y)	General Credit of January 1965	Pub./Prvt.	—	6·7	—	6·2	0·5	—	—	0·4 (—)	0·3	—
(z)	Credit of January 1965 (Third Plan)	Public	—	0·7	—	0·2	0·5	—	—	—	0·1	0·5
(aa)	General Credit of June 1965	Pub./Prvt.	—	6·7	—	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ab)	General Credit of October 1965	,,	—	13·3	—	13·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ac)	General Credit of December 1965 (Kipping Loan —III)	Private	—	5·3	—	0 ·1	5·2	—	—	2·6 (0·1)	3·3	1·8
(ad)	Credit of April 1966 (Bhopal)	Public	—	—	—	—	—	6·5 (6·5)	—	0·3 (—)	3·7	5·0
(ae)	Credit of April 1966 (Sindri Fertilizers)	,,	—	—	—	—	—	0·2 (0·2)	—	—	—	0·3

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS—(*Contd.*)

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(af) General Credit of May 1966	Pub./Prvt.	—	—	—	—	—	13·3(13·3)	—	21·0 (—)	—	—
(ag) Credit of May 1966 (Bhopal)	Public	—	—	—	—	—	4·0 (4·0)	—	—	—	5·4
(ah) Credit of May 1966 (Kipping Loan—IV)	Private	—	—	—	—	—	5·3 (5·3)	—	—	1·4	5·9
(ai) Second Non-Project Credit of December 1966 $	Public	—	—	—	—	—	10·8 (—)	—	10·8 (—)	—	—
(aj) Credit of June 1967 (Kipping Loan—V)	Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·7	—	—	12·6
(ak) Credit of July 1967 $	Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·8	—	0·8	—
(al) General Credit of December 1967	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	21·6	—	20·9	0·7
(am) Credit to Barclays Bank	Private	—	—	—	—	—	5·3 (—)	—	—	—	4·6
4. West Germany											
(a) D.M. 168 million credit of January 1959	Pub./Prvt.	19·0	—	19·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) D.M. 125·1 million credit of May 1960	,,	14·2	—	14·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) D.M. 125·1 million credit of November 1960	,,	14·2	—	14·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) D.M. 100 million credit of April 1961	,,	—	11·9	—	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) D.M.170 million credit of September 1961	,,	—	20·3	—	20·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) D.M. 100 million credit of June 1962	,,	—	11·9	—	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) D.M. 314 million credit of December 1962 †	,,	—	37·3	—	35·7	1·6	—	—	1·6 (0·3)	0·2	0·6
(h) D.M. 118·5 million credit of November 1963†	,,	—	14·1	—	6·2	7·9	—	—	7·0 (0·6)	2·7	2·3

(i) D.M. 162·9 million credit of September 1964†	,,	—	19·5	—	2·3	17·2	—	—	14·4 (0·5)	4·5	7·8
(j) D.M. 217·1 million credit of December 1965†	,,	—	25·8	—	—	25·8	—	—	3·5 (0·5)	4·3	32·7
(k) D.M. 224 million credit of February 1967†	,,	—	—	—	—	—	42·0 (—)	—	—	25·8	16·2
(l) D.M. 221 million credit of October 1967	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	41·5	—	6·3	35·2
5. U.S.S.R.											
(a) Industrial Enterprises	Public	59·5	—	8·1	36·4	15·0	—	—	0·7 (0·1)	0·7	22·2
(b) Barauni Oil Refinery	,,	11·9	—	0·4	10·9	0·6	—	—	0·4 (0·1)	0·1	0·4
(c) Drugs Credit	,,	9·5	—	—	9·4	0·1	—	—	—	0·1	—
(d) Credit for Third Plan—I	,,	178·6**	—	1·8	131·8	45·0	—	—	11·7 (2·8)	8·5	49·1
(e) Credit for Third Plan—II	,,	59·6**	—	—	18·5	41·1	—	—	16·9 (1·4)	2·9	44·0
(f) Credit for Fourth Plan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	250·0(—)	—	—	13·5	236·5
6. U.S.A.											
(i) D.L.F./A.I.D.											
(a) Automobile, Jute and Cement Industry	Pub./Prvt.	16·7	—	15·1	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Machinery and Capital Equipment—I	Private	7·2	—	5·1	2·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Machinery and Capital Equipment—II	,,	11·9	—	—	11·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Trombay—Fertiliser Project	,,	14·3	—	—	13·6	0·7	—	—	0·6 (0·4)	—	0·3
(e) I.F.C.—I	,,	4·6	—	—	4·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) I.C.I.C.I.	,,	—	2·4	—	1·7	0·7	—	—	0·6 (0·2)	—	0·4
(g) Non-ferrous metals	Pub./Prvt.	—	9·5	—	9·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) N.S.I.C.	Private	—	4·8	—	4·2	0·6	—	—	−0·1 (—)	—	0·9
(i) Patherdih Coal Washery	Public	—	2·0	—	1·7	0·3	—	—	—	0·3	0·2
(j) Premier Automobiles—I	Private	—	3·4	—	3·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Premier Automobiles—II	,,	—	1·4	—	1·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Non-Project imports—I	Pub./Prvt.	—	95·2	—	95·1	0·1	—	—	−0·1 (—)	0·2	0·2
(m) I.F.C.—II	Private	—	9·5	—	2·4	7·1	—	—	4·2 (0·5)	2·0	4·6
(n) Hindustan Motors	,,	—	7·5	—	7·0	0·5	—	—	0·7 (0·1)	—	—
(o) Napco Bevel Gear	,,	—	1·1	—	1·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(p) D.C.M. Tyre Cord	,,	—	4·7	—	3·7	1·0	—	—	0·2 (—)	—	1·3

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS—(*Contd.*)

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(q) Telco—I	Private	—	6·5	—	6·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
(r) Non-project imports—II	Pub./Prvt.	—	114·3	—	114·2	0·1	—	—	−0·8 (—)	−0·2	1·1
(s) Central Ropeway 'F' Project	Public	—	3·7	—	3·0	0·7	—	—	0·3 (—)	—	0·7
(t) Dugda Coal Washery	,,	—	2·4	—	2·1	0·3	—	—	0·1 (—)	—	0·4
(u) National Engineering Industries	Private	—	2·0	—	—	2·0	—	—	0·4 (—)	2·7	0·2
(v) Non-project Imports—III	Pub./Prvt.	—	107·1	—	94·6	12·5	—	—	14·5 (7·6)	0·7	0·1
(w) Non-project Imports –IV	,,	—	23·8	—	20·4	3·4	—	—	4·4 (0·2)	0·9	—
(x) Telco—II	Private	—	5·6	—	1·7	3·9	—	—	2·2 (0·9)	2·7	0·6
(y) Trombay Methanol Fertilizer	,,	—	3·7	—	2·8	0·9	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	0·2	0·5
(z) Consultancy Services	Pub./Prvt.	—	1·0	—	0·1	0·9	—	—	—	0·1	1·3
(aa) I.F.C.—III	Private	—	4·8	—	—	4·8	—	—	—	—	7·5
(ab) Hindustan Motors—II	,,	—	10·9	—	—	10·9	—	—	6·1 (—)	7·0	4·1
(ac) Hindustan Motors—III	,,	—	1·4	—	0·1	1·3	—	—	0·2 (—)	0·9	0·9
(ad) Non-project Imports—V	Pub./Prvt.	—	90·5	—	34·0	56·5	—	—	35·0 (2·2)	51·4	1·3
(ae) Non-project Imports—VI	,,	—	—	—	—	—	47·6 (47·6)	—	32·1 (—)	41·9	1·0
(af) Non-project Imports—VII	,,	—	—	—	—	—	112·5 (—)	—	3·7 (—)	89·8	19·0
(ag) Operational Hard-Rock	Public	—	—	—	—	—	1·7 (1·7)	—	—	0·2	2·4
(ah) Non-project Imports—VIII	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	37·5	—	—	37·5
(ai) Non-project Imports—IX	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	99·0	—	27·9	71·1
(ii) **Eximbank loans**	Pub./Prvt.	102·6@@	66·2	30·9	107·8	30·1	—	1·5	28·4 (4·7)	14·5	3.2
(iii) **T.C.A. Loans (excluding P.L. 665)**	Public	42·2	—	42·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

7. Japan											
(a) Credit of 18 billion yen (February 1958)	Pub./Prvt.	23·0	—	16·0	7·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Credit of 34·2 billion yen as amended in May 1963	,,	—	45·1	—	45·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Suppliers' credit for Textile Machinery (1962)	Private	—	4·8	—	4·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Credit of 23·4 billion yen (October 1963)	Pub./Prvt.	—	30·9	—	21·0	9·9	—	—	7·6 (2·8)	0·8	5·6
(e) Credit of 21·6 billion yen (September 1964)	,,	—	28·6	—	6·3	22·3	—	—	9·3 (2·7)	6·8	17·5
(f) Credit of 21·6 billion yen (June 1965)	,,	—	28·6	—	2·1	26·5	—	—	8·9 (0·5)	10·0	22·6
(g) Credit of 15·2 billion yen (December 1966)	,,	—	—	—	—	—	31·9 (—)	—	—	22·6	9·3
(h) Credit of 14 billion yen (September 1967)	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	29·2	—	—	29·2
8. France											
(a) Credit of $ 30 million (Third Plan—I)	Pub./Prvt.	—	14·3	—	18·2	5·6	—	—	1·2 (—)	3·9	3·8
(b) Credit of $ 20 million (Third Plan—II)	,,	—	9·5	—							
(c) Credit of $ 20 million (Third Plan—III)	,,	—	9·5	—	2·7	16·3	—	—	0·8 (—)	17·4	7·5
(d) Credit of $ 20 million (Third Plan—IV)	,,	—	9·5	—							
(e) Credit of $ 10 million to I.F.C.	Private	—	4·8	—	0·1	4·7	—	—	—	—	7·4
(f) Credit of $ 20 million (Third Plan—V)	Pub./Prvt.	—	9·5	—	—	9·5	—	—	—	—	15·0
(g) Credit of $ 17 million	,,	—	—	—	—	—	12·7 (—)	—	—	7·3	5·4
(h) Credit of $ 13 million	Public	—	—	—	—	—	9·8 (—)	—	—	—	9·8
(i) Credit to Oil and Natural Gas Commission	,,	—	3·8	—	—	3·8	—	—	2·3 (—)	—	3·7

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS—(*Contd.*)

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Italy											
(a) E.N.I. Credit of $ 45 million	Pub./Prvt.	—	21·4	—	7·9	13·5	—	—	—	—	21·2
(b) Montecatini Credit for Aluminium Plant	,,	—	3·8	—	3·7	0·1	—	—	0·1 (0·1)	—	—
(c) Suppliers' Credit of $ 45 million	,,	—	21·5	—	—	21·5	—	—	—	—	33·8
(d) Suppliers' Credit of $ 36 million	,,	—	17·1	—	—	17·1	—	—	—	—	27·0
(e) Suppliers' Credit of $ 36 million	,,	—	17·1	—	—	17·1	—	—	—	—	27·0
(f) Suppliers' Credit of $ 32 million	,,	—	—	—	—	—	24·0 (—)	—	—	—	24·0
10. Czechoslovakia											
(a) First Credit of November 1959	Public	23·1**	—	—	12·6	10·5	—	—	5·1 (0·5)	5·0	6·2
(b) Second Credit of May 1964	Pub./Prvt.	—	40·0	—	—	40·0	—	—	7·5 (0·3)	2·4	52·8
11. Yugoslavia											
(a) Credit for capital goods—I	Pub./Prvt.	19·1**	2·4	—	9·7	11·8	—	—	4·4 (2·1)	3·4	9·5
(b) Credit for capital goods—II	,,	—	—	—	—	—	60·0 (—)	—	—	—	60·0
12. Poland											
(a) Credit for Third Plan—I	Pub./Prvt.	14·3	1·0	—	11·0	4·3	—	—	0·8 (0·1)	0·9	5·1
(b) Credit for Third Plan—II	Public	—	15·5	—	0·4	15·1	—	—	0·1 (—)	0·9	22·8
(c) Credit for Third Plan—III	,,	—	10·5	—	—	10·5	—	—	—	—	16·5

13. Switzerland											
(a) Credit for Third Plan—I	Pub./Prvt.	6·5	—	—	3·0	3·5	—	—	7·0 (1·1)	3·1	15·8
(b) Credit for Third Plan—II	,,	—	8·7	—	3·0	5·7	—	—			
(c) Credit for Third Plan—III	,,	—	7·6	—	—	7·6	—	—			
14. Canada											
(a) Indian Aluminium Co. Extension—I	Private	—	0·4	—	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Indian Aluminium Co. Extension—II	,,	—	0·4	—	0·2	0·2	—	—	0·1 (—)	0·1	0·1
(c) Credit for Industrial Raw Materials etc.	Pub./Prvt.	—	—	—	-	—	8·2 (—)	—	—	3·8	4·4
(d) Binani Zinc Smelter	Private	—	0·7	—	0·6	0·1	—	—	0·2 (0·1)	—	—
(e) Indian Aluminium Co. Extension—III	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·8	—	—	3·8
(f) Industrial Commodities Loan	Pub./Prvt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·9	—	—	6·9
(g) Loan for Geological Survey of India	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·3	—	—	6·3
(h) Non-project Non-commodity Loan	Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·7	—	—	14·7
15. Austria											
(a) Credit for Capital Goods—I	Pub./Prvt.	—	2·3	—	2·2	0·1	—	—	—	—	0·2
(b) Credit for Capital Goods—II	,,	—	1·9	—	1·4	0·5	—	—	0·4 (0·1)	0·2	0·1
(c) Credit for Capital Goods—III	,,	—	1·9	—	1·1	0·8	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	0·3	0·5
(d) Suppliers' Credit	,,	—	0·5	—	—	0·5	—	—	—	—	1·1
(e) Credit for Capital Goods—IV	,,	—	1·9	—	—	1·9	—	—	2·3 (0·1)	0·5	0·1
(f) Credit for Capital Goods—V $	,,	—	—	—	—	—	2·8 (—)	—	0·1 (—)	1·6	1·1
(g) Credit for Capital Goods—VI $	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—	—	1·5
(h) Supplier's Credit	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·8	—	—	0·8
16. Belgium											
(a) Suppliers' Credit—I	Pub./Prvt.	—	4·8	—	4·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Suppliers' Credit—II	,,	—	4·7	—	0·1	4·6	—	—	—	—	7·3
(c) Suppliers' Credit—III	,,	—	1·9	—	—	1·9	—	—	—	—	3·0
(d) Credit of April 1967	Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·9	—	0·9	—
(e) Credit of December 1967	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·9	—	1·0	0·9

STATEMENT 90—PURPOSE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS—(*Concld.*)

(Crores of Rupees)

Purpose	Sector	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of Third Plan	Authorisations		Utilisation		Aid undisbursed as at the end of March 1968*
		Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan	Upto the end of Second Plan	Third Plan		1966-67@	1967-68	1966-67@	1967-68	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Netherlands											
(a) General Purpose Loan	Pub./Prvt.	—	14·5	—	9·5	5·0	—	—	6·2 (0·6)	1·4	—
(b) Financial (Export) Credit	,,	—	7·4	—	—	7·4	—	—	—	2·9	8·7
(c) Second General Purpose Loan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	5·4 (—)	—	—	4·1	1·3
(d) Suppliers' Credit	,,	—	0·9	—	—	0·9	—	—	—	—	1·5
(e) Financial (Export) Credit	,,	—	—	—	—	—	2·8 (—)	—	—	—	2·8
(f) General Purpose Loan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·4	—	—	5·4
(g) Financial (Export) Credit	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·8	—	—	2·8
18. Denmark											
(a) First Credit	Pub/Prvt.	—	1·0	—	0·6	0·4	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	—	0·1
(b) Second Credit	,,	—	1·4	—	—	1·4	—	—	0·9 (0·3)	0·8	0·4
19. Sweden											
(a) First Credit	Pub./Prvt.	—	2·2	—	—	2·2	—	—	1·3 (—)	0·9	1·3
(b) Second Credit	,,	—	—	—	—	—	3·5 (—)	—	0·2 (—)	0·4	2·9
20. Hungary											
(a) Credit for import of capital goods	Pub./Prvt.	—	—	—	—	—	12·5 (—)	—	—	—	12·5
(b) Suppliers Credit	,,	—	—	—	—	—	12·5 (—)	—	—	—	12·5
21. Bulgaria											
(a) Credit for capital goods	Pub./Prvt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·3	—	—	11·3
Total—V		**757·8**	**14,88·4**	**257·6**	**12,71·4**	**717·2**	**846·5 (78·6)**	**320·9**	**404·2 (45·5)**	**598·9**	**13,01·8**
VI. Agricultural Development											
(i) I.B.R.D. loan for Agriculture	Public	3·4	—	3·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) I.D.A.											
(a) U.P. Tube-wells	,,	—	2·9	—	2·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Salandi Irrigation	,,	—	3·8	—	0·8	3·0	—	—	—	3·0	1·8
(c) Shetrunji Irrigation	,,	—	1·6	—	1·6	—	—	—	—	—	—

(d) Punjab Drainage	,,	—	4·8	—	4·4	0·4	—	—	0·5 (0·1)	—	—
(e) Sone Irrigation	,,	—	7·1	—	5·5	1·6	—	—	2·2 (0·1)	0·4	—
(f) Purna Irrigation	,,	—	6·2	—	4·5	1·7	—	—	1·4 (—)	1·2	—
(iii) U.K. Food Emergency Loan of February 1966	Pub./Prvt.	—	10·0	—	—	10·0	—	—	7·8 (0·7)	4·9	2·2
(iv) West German Fertilizer Loan of D.M. 12 million (March 1966)	,,	—	1·4	—	—	1·4	—	—	2·2 (—)	—	—
(v) A.I.D. Fertilizer Loan of February 1966	,,	—	23·8	—	2·8	21·0	—	—	30·0 (3·4)	1·1	—
(vi) Italian Fertilizer Loan of August 1966	,,	—	—	—	—	—	1.5 (—)	—	—	1·5	—
(vii) Canadian Fertilizer Loan of July 1967	Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·9	—	—	6·9
(viii) Japanese Food production loan of July 1967	Pub./Prvt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·2	—	—	5·2
Total—VI		**3·4**	**61·6**	**3·4**	**22·5**	**39·1**	**1·5 (—) ·1**		**1244·1 (4·3)**	**12·1**	**16·1**
VII. Food Aid											
1. U. S. Wheat Loan	Public	90·3	—	90·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Canadian Wheat Loans	,,	15·7	—	15·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Denmark											
(a) Food Assistance Loan—I	,,	—	—	—	—	—	2·1 (2·1)	—	1·2 (—)	2·1	—
(b) Food Assistance Loan—II	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3·0	—	—	3·0
4. Austrian Food Assistance Loan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·7	—	—	0·7
5. P. L. 480 Convertible Currency Credits	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	67·6	—	30·8	36·8
Total—VII		**106·0**	—	**106·0**	—	—	**2·1 (2·1)**	**71·3**	**1·2 (—)**	**32·9**	**40·5**
VIII. Miscellaneous											
AID Loan for Indian Higher Education	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·0	—	—	9·0
Total—VIII		—	—	—	—	—	—	**9·0**	—	—	**9·0**
GRAND TOTAL		**1494·6**	**2286·4**	**839·9**	**1841·6**	**1099·5**	**1049·5 (1,04·9)**	**426·8**	**618·2 (67·2)**	**771·6**	**1826·0**

Notes : (1) Loans and credits are classified purpose-wise and sector-wise on a rough basis. (2) West German credits of DM 98·4 million (Rs. 11·2 crores) of January 1961, DM 230 million (Rs. 27·4 crores) of April 1961, D.M. 85 million (Rs. 10·1 crores) of May 1962, DM 61·4 million (Rs. 7·3 crores) of April 1963, DM 90 million (Rs. 10·7 crores) of January 1965 and DM 93·6 million (Rs. 11·1 crores) of June 1965 authorised for the purpose of meeting repayment liabilities arising out of Rourkela credit have been excluded. Similarly, amounts of Rs. 17·6 crores and Rs. 0·7 crore authorised by U.K. and Austria, respectively in 1966-67 and Rs. 24·4 crores and Rs. 0·7 crore, authorised by them in 1967-68 have been excluded.

@ Figures for April 1 to June 5, 1966 are expressed in rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange and for the subsequent period at the post-devaluation rate of exchange. Figures in brackets represent amounts authorised/utilised during the pre-devaluation period.

* Undisbursed balance as at the end of June 5, 1966 has been raised by 57·5 per cent on account of the devaluation of the rupee on June 6, 1966. Consequent on the devaluation of the Pound Sterling and Danish Kroner in November 1967, the undisbursed balance has been correspondingly reduced.

§ Excluding amounts authorised for meeting debt service liabilities.

† Excluding (a) credits shown under item I "Transport and Communications," item III "Steel and Steel Projects" and item VI "Agricultural Development" and (b) refinancing credits.

** Earmarked for projects included in the Third Plan.

@@ Of this, Rs. 23·8 crores are earmarked for the projects included in the Third Plan.

STATEMENT 91—COMMODITIES SUBJECT TO EXPORT DUTY DURING 1967-68

Item	Rate of Duty as on March 31, 1968	Changes		Effective Date
		From	To	
1. **Jute Manufactures**				
(a) Hessian (other than carpet backing and jute specialities)	Rs. 500 per tonne	Rs. 900 per tonne	Rs. 750 per tonne	May 25, 1967
		Rs. 750 per tonne	Rs. 500 per tonne	February 7, 1968
(b) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Rs. 250 per tonne	Rs. 600 per tonne	Rs. 450 per tonne	May 25, 1967
		Rs. 450 per tonne	Rs. 250 per tonne	February 7, 1968
(c) Cotton bagging	Rs. 200 per tonne	Rs. 600 per tonne	Rs. 200 per tonne	February 11, 1967
(d) Carpet backing	Rs. 600 per tonne	Rs. 900 per tonne	Rs. 600 per tonne	May 25, 1967
(e) Jute specialities	Nil	Rs. 900 per tonne	Rs. 600 per tonne	May 25, 1967
		Rs. 600 per tonne	Completely exempted	February 7, 1968
(f) Teased fibre made out of old bags and cuttings, jute caddies and jute waste, jute rags and jute string cuttings	20 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		June 6, 1966
(g) All other descriptions not otherwise specified	Rs. 600 per tonne	No change		June 6, 1966
2. **Tea**	20 per cent *ad valorem* less 24 paise per kg. or Rs. 2.76 per kg. whichever is less.	(i) Tea, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 4 per kg. (80 paise per kg.)	(i) Tea, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 8 per kg. (20 per cent *ad valorem* reduced by 24 paise per kg.)	May 26, 1967
		(ii) Tea, the value of which exceeds Rs. 4 per kg. but does not exceed Rs. 8 per kg. (80 paise per kg. plus 10 paise per kg. for every increase of 50 paise or part thereof in value in excess of Rs. 4 per kg.)	(ii) Tea, the value of which exceeds Rs. 8 per kg. but does not exceed Rs. 10 per kg. (21 per cent *ad valorem* reduced by 24 paise per kg.)	
		(iii) Tea, the value of which exceeds Rs. 8 per kg. but does not exceed Rs. 12 per kg. (Rs. 1.60 per kg. plus 15 paise per kg. for every increase of 50 paise or part thereof per kg. in value in excess of Rs. 8 per kg.)	(iii) Tea, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10 per kg. (22½ per cent *ad valorem* reduced by 24 paise per kg. or Rs. 2.76 per kg. whichever is less)	
		(iv) Tea, the value of which exceeds Rs. 12 per kg. (Rs. 3 per kg.)		
		The three tier rates of duty effective since May 26, 1967 was replaced by a uniform rate of duty on loose tea	20 per cent *ad valorem* less 24 paise per kg. or Rs. 2.76 per kg. whichever is less.	February 7, 1968
Package tea				
(i) Packed in metal containers aggregate weight of each not exceeding 1 kg.	10 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 2.76 per kg. whichever is less	*		August 7, 1967
(ii) Packed in other than metal containers aggregate weight of each not exceeding 1 kg.	15 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 2.76 per kg. whichever is less			

3. **Coffee**	50 paise per kg.	No change		June 6, 1966
4. **Black pepper**				
(i) Light black pepper	90 paise per kg.	No change		February 3, 1967
(ii) Pin head black pepper	50 paise per kg.			February 3, 1967
(iii) Other varieties	Rs. 1.25 per kg.			June 6, 1966
5. **Tobacco unmanufactured**	20 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		June 6, 1966
6. **Raw wool**	10 per cent *ad valorem*	20 per cent *ad valorem*	10 per cent *ad valorem*	May 9, 1967
7. **Raw cotton**				
(i) Assam/Comilla cotton, yellow pickings and zoda cotton, pickings and sweepings	Rs. 550 per metric tonne	No change		October 14, 1966
(ii) Bengal Deshi	Rs. 700 per metric tonne			
(iii) Cotton linters	25 per cent *ad valorem*			
(iv) Other varieties	Rs. 1,000 per metric tonne	No change		June 6, 1966
8. **Cotton waste**				
(i) Soft cotton waste	25 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		August 17, 1966
(ii) Other varieties	40 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		June 15, 1966
9. **Mica (excluding micanite @)**	40 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		June 15, 1966
10. **Hides and skins and leather, tanned and untanned, all varieties excluding leather manufactures**				
(i) (a) Finished leather of goat, sheep and bovine animals and of their young ones	Nil	10 per cent *ad valorem*	The duty was abolished	February 7, 1968
(b) Tanned hides of bovine animals but excluding calf skins				
(ii) Snake skins	25 per cent *ad valorem*	10 per cent *ad valorem*	25 per cent *ad valorem*	February 7, 1968
(iii) Other varieties	10 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		**June 6, 1966**
11. **Coir and coir manufactures**				
(i) Coir fibre	25 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		July 15, 1966
(ii) Coir yarn	15 per cent *ad valorem*	25 per cent *ad valorem*	15 per cent *ad valorem*	February 7, 1968
(iii) Other coir manufactures	Nil	10 per cent *ad valorem*	Completely exempted	February 7, 1968
12. **Oil cakes**				
(i) De-oiled groundnut oil cake	Rs. 125 per tonne	No change		June 6, 1966
(ii) De-oiled groundnut meal (solvent extracted variety containing less than one per cent oil)	Rs. 125 per tonne			

STATEMENT 91—COMMODITIES SUBJECT TO EXPORT DUTY DURING 1967-68—(*Concld.*)

Item	Rate of Duty as on March 31, 1968	Changes		Effective Date
		From	To	
13. **Manganese ore**				
(i) (a) Manganese ore of 10 per cent or more but not more than 48 per cent of manganese content	Rs. 12.50 per tonne	Rs. 20 per tonne	Rs. 12.50 per tonne	May 25, 1967
(b) Manganese ore having more than 48 per cent of manganese content	Rs. 20 per tonne	No change		August 2, 1966
(ii) Manganese ore of less than 10 per cent manganese content	Rs. 7 per tonne	Rs. 10 per tonne	Rs. 7 per tonne	July 24, 1967
14. **Manganese dioxide**	20 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		August 2, 1966
15. **Iron ore**				
(a) Lumpy iron ore				
(i) Lumpy iron ore having 62 per cent or more of iron content	Rs. 10.50 per tonne	Rs. 10 per tonne	Rs. 10.50 per tonne	July 24, 1967
(ii) Lumpy iron ore having 60 per cent or more but less than 62 per cent of iron content	Rs. 9 per tonne	Rs. 10 per tonne	Rs. 9 per tonne	,,
(iii) Lumpy iron ore having less than 60 per cent of iron content	Rs. 7.50 per tonne	Rs. 10 per tonne	Rs. 7.50 per tonne	,,
(b) Iron ore fines (including blue dust)				
(i) Iron ore fines (including blue dust) where the iron content is less than 62 per cent	Rs. 3 per tonne	Rs. 5 per tonne Rs. 4 per tonne	Rs. 4 per tonne Rs. 3 per tonne	May 25, 1967 July 24, 1967
(ii) Others where the iron content is 62 per cent or more.	Rs. 4 per tonne	Rs. 5 per tonne	Rs. 4 per tonne	May 25, 1967
16. **Sillimanite**	20 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		August 2, 1966
17. **Steatite (talc)**	20 per cent *ad valorem*	No change		August 2, 1966
18. **Kyanite**	Rs. 40 per tonne	No. change		August 2, 1966
19. **Chrome concentrates**	Rs. 15 per tonne	No change		August 2, 1966

* Prior to August 7, 1967 no distinction was maintained in package and loose tea for the purpose of charging export duty which was realised on *ad valorem* basis. From August 7, 1967, distinction was made between loose tea and package tea. From February 7, 1968 different rates of duty on loose tea have been abolished and a single rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* reduced by 24 paise per kg. or Rs. 2.76 per kg. whichever is less has been introduced. However, duty on package tea as indicated above is still continued.

@ Micanite exempted on July 12, 1966 with retrospective effect from June 6, 1966.

Note : The rate of duty on mercury remains unchanged at Rs. 300 per flask of 34.02 kgs. effective October 8, 1952. However, exports of mercury were banned with effect from February 7, 1966.

STATEMENT 92—INLAND AND FOREIGN BILLS PURCHASED AND DISCOUNTED BY SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Rs. Crores)

As on the last Friday of	No. of reporting banks	Inland Bills			Foreign Bills				Total Inland and Foreign Bills purchased and discounted
		Purchased	Discounted	Total	Export Bills drawn in India (in approved currencies)	Import Bills drawn on and repayable in India (in approved currencies)	Other Foreign Bills purchased and discounted	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955 ..	87	38·91	30·76	**69·67**	32·13	16·01	..	**48·14**	**117·81**
1960 ..	93	73·44	35·05	**108·49**	37·53	15·03	..	**52·56**	**161·05**
1961 ..	80	86·70	56·95	**143·65**	33·09	11·87	0·42	**45·38**	**189·03**
1962 ..	80	89·32	68·12	**157·44**	39·86	14·06	1·34	**55·26**	**212·70**
1963 ..	79	115·97	75·85	**191·82**	43·85	16·22	1·26	**61·33**	**253·15**
1964 ..	76	137·41	74·25	**211·66**	55·01	19·78	1·44	**76·23**	**287·89**
1965 ..	76	140·97	69·65	**210·62**	50·05	15·66	1·71	**67·42**	**278·04**
1966 ..	76	183·07	75·33	**258·40**	82·75	29·15	5·90	**117·80**	**376·20**
1967 ..	73	184·06	66·13	**250·19**	91·64	21·00	3·78	**116·42**	**366·61**
1965									
March ..	76	143·57	117·39	**260.96**	52·37	20·20	1·72	**74·29**	**335·25**
June ..	76	129·74	82·69	**212·43**	48·79	24·88	1·30	**74·97**	**287·40**
September ..	76	106·38	31·48	**137·86**	47·89	22·16	1·37	**71·42**	**209·28**
December ..	76	140·97	69·65	**210·62**	50·05	15·66	1·71	**67·42**	**278·04**
1966									
March ..	76	154·83	114·74	**269·57**	53·21	16·68	2·83	**72·72**	**342·29**
June ..	76	142·41	113·09	**255·50**	63·20	17·94	3·11	**84·25**	**339·75**
September ..	76	148·83	62·86	**211·69**	90·78	18·40	3·47	**112·65**	**324·34**
December ..	76	183·07	75·33	**258·40**	82·75	29·15	5·90	**117·80**	**376·20**
1967									
March ..	75	201·34	160·97	**362·31**	76·54	34·91	4·55	**116·00**	**478·31**
June ..	74	166·94	54·93	**211·87**	68·74	31·37	4·00	**104·11**	**315·98**
September ..	73	167·22	53·00	**220·22**	82·48	28·70	6·06	**117·24**	**337·46**
December ..	73	184·06	66·13	**250·19**	91·64	21·00	3·78	**116·42**	**366·61**

Note : The data for the years 1955 and 1960 are based on quarterly returns on Form XI and thereafter on Form XIII (monthly) upto June 1965. The subsequent data are based on Form XII (Monthly) which was earlier numbered as Form XIII.

STATEMENT 93—TOTAL NOTES AND COINS ISSUED (DENOMINATION-WISE)

(In lakhs of rupees)

End of March	Small coins	Percentage to total	One rupee			Percentage to total	Rs. 2	Percentage to total	Rs. 5	Percentage to total	Rs. 10	Percentage to total	Rs. 100	Percentage to total	Rs. 1000 (a)	Percentage to total	Rs. 5000 (a)	Percentage to total	Rs. 10000 (a)	Percentage to total	Total
			Notes	Coins	Total																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1956 ..	65,87	3.9	74,95	62,21	**137,16**	8.1	31,92	1.9	176,76	10.5	609,88	36.2	591,00	35.1	55,17	3.3	9,78	0.6	6,28	0.4	**1,683,81**
1961 ..	71,08	3.2	113,43	43,13	**156,55**	7.0	37,83	1.7	203,40	9.1	814,40	36.5	864,73	38.8	54,31	2.4	16,18	0.7	12,09	0.5	**2,230,58**
1962 ..	78,36	3.3	122,98	42,17	**165,15**	7.0	37,38	1.6	201,71	8.6	840,42	35.8	932,91	39.7	62,82	2.7	21,73	0.9	10,09	0.4	**2,350,57**
1963 ..	84,41	3.4	129,24	41,92	**171,17**	6.8	37,65	1.5	212,80	8.5	936,79	37.3	999,51	39.8	48,95	1.9	12,44	0.5	8,02	0.3	**2,511,74**
1964 ..	90,30	3.3	142,01	41,54	**183,55**	6.7	38,00	1.4	229,16	8.3	1,030,82	37.4	1,109,33	40.3	50,29	1.8	14,34	0.5	8,85	0.3	**2,754,63**
1965 ..	97,44	3.3	152,79	41,54	**194,33**	6.6	49,10	1.7	271,18	9.2	1,256,57	42.7	1,000,61	34.0	39,79	1.4	23,22	0.8	8,07	0.3	**2,940,31**
1966 ..	105,51	3.3	157,01	41,90	**198,90**	6.2	43,19	1.3	253,42	7.9	1,254,93	39.2	1,276,19	39.9	45,70	1.4	17,76	0.6	6,02	0.2	**3,201,62**
1967 ..	112,51	3.3	172,48	42,04	**214,52**	6.3	41,76	1.2	262,44	7.7	1,310,34	38·6	1,372,40	40·4	54,13	1·6	20,01	0·6	6,24	0·2	**3,394,35**
1968 ..	118,55	3·3	171,59	42,09	**213,68**	6·0	47,70	1·3	258,08	7·2	1,323,23	37·0	1,537,77	43·0	45,71	1·3	24,99	0·7	8,26	0·2	**3,577,96**

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*) Relating to the new high denomination notes issued from April 1954.

STATEMENT 94—MOVEMENTS IN CIRCULATION OF INDIA SMALL COINS (DENOMINATION-WISE)

[**Absorption (+) or Return (—)**]

(In thousands of rupees)

Year	Half Rupee (*a*)	Four Anna (*b*)	Two Anna (*c*)	One Anna	Half Anna (*d*)	Single Pice (*e*)	Half Pice	Pie	Fifty Paise/ Naye Paise	Twenty-five Paise/ Naye Paise	Ten Paise/ Naye Paise	Five Paise/ Naye Paise (*g*)	Three Paise	Two Paise/ Naye Paise (*f*)	One Paisa/ Naya Paisa (*f*)	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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**
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**
1962-63 ..	— 48,06	—26,42	— 18,64	— 56,99	— 5,96	—2,38	—	—	+2,35,88	+1,83,08	+1,51,52	+94,26		+52,31	+57,25	**+6,15,85**
1963-64 ..	— 61,41	—30,58	— 11,62	—1,12,83	— 5,05	—3,82	—	—	+2,19,65	+1,88,10	+1,65,75	+1,08,50		+72,15	+61,12	**+5,89,96**
1964-65 ..	+ 7,37	+ 75	— 8,29	— 34,06	— 3,45	—1,14	—	—	+1,74,99	+1,74,38	+1,70,35	+1,07,65	+21,93	+55,12	+49,20	**+7,14,80**
1965-66 ..	+ 34,84	+18,57	— 4,72	— 10,54	— 1,75	— 9	—	—	+1,82,62	+1,81,81	+1,66,99	+99,82	+56,80	+49,18	+32,11	**+8,05,64**
1966-67 ..	— 4,70	+ 1,45	— 3,61	— 5,02	— 1,22	— 1	—	—	+1,66,54	+1,71,42	+1,70,15	+20,49	+95,03	+63,89	+25,33	**+6,99,74**
1967-68 ..	— 12,50	—11,70	— 2,72	— 3,74	— 85	—	—	—	+1,51,53	+1,39,75	+1,69,71	+40,76	+57,91	+53,15	+24,16	**+6,05,46**

(*a*) Since the inauguration of the Reserve Bank in 1935, silver Half Rupee have been included in statistics relating to small coins ; includes pure nickel Half Rupee 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*) Including Aluminium coins from 1965-66 onwards. (*g*) Including Aluminium coins for 1967-68.

STATEMENT 95—MOVEMENTS IN CIRCULATION OF INDIA SMALL COINS (METAL-WISE)

[Absorption (+) or Return (—)]

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Quaternary Silver										
Half Rupee	—1,51	—61	—10	—4	—3	—2	—2	—	—	—
Quarter Rupee	—1,34	—48	—23	—2	—2	—1	—1	—	—	—
Total	**—2,85**	**—1,09**	**—33**	**—6**	**—5**	**—3**	**—3**	—	**—1**	—
II. Pure Nickel										
Half Rupee	+50	+96	+18	—6	—45	—60	+9	+35	—4	—12
Quarter Rupee	+41	+1,09	+2	+8	—24	—30	+2	+19	+2	—12
Fifty Paise/Naye Paise			+71	+2,03	+2,36	+2,20	+1,75	+1,83	+1,67	+1,52
Twenty-five Paise/Naye Paise			+2,85	+2,47	+1,83	+1,88	+1,74	+1,82	+1,71	+1,40
Total	**+91**	**+2,05**	**+3,76**	**+4,52**	**+3,50**	**+3,18**	**+3,61**	**+4,18**	**+3,35**	**+2,67**
III. Cupro-Nickel										
Quarter Rupee	—4	—2	—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ten Paise/Naye Paise			+1,89	+1,85	+1,52	+1,66	+1,70	+1,67	+1,70	+1,70
Total	**—4**	**—2**	**+1,87**	**+1,85**	**+1,52**	**+1,66**	**+1,70**	**+1,67**	**+1,70**	**+1,70**
IV. Cupro-Nickel/Nickel-Brass										
Two Anna	—60	+12	—3,41	—54	—19	—12	—8	—5	—4	—3
One Anna	—66	+24	—1,00	—43	—57	—1,13	—34	—11	—5	—4
Half Anna	—4	+7	—47	—10	—6	—5	—3	—2	—1	—1
Total	**—1,30**	**+43**	**—4,88**	**—1,07**	**—82**	**—1,30**	**—45**	**—18**	**—10**	**—7**
V. Cupro-Nickel/Aluminium										
Five Paise/Naye Paise			+1,18	+1,06	+94	+1,09	+1,08	+1,00	+20	+41
Two Paise/Naye Paise			+69	+52	+52	+72	+55	+49	+64	+53
Total			**+1,86**	**+1,58**	**+1,47**	**+1,81**	**+1,63**	**+1,49**	**+84**	**+94**
VI. Copper/Bronze										
Single Pice	+8	+10	—2	—1	—2	—4	—1	—	—	—
Half Pice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**+8**	**+10**	**—2**	**—1**	**—2**	**—4**	**—1**	—	—	—
VII. Bronze/Nickel-Brass/Aluminium										
One Paisa/Naya Paisa			+62	+57	+57	+61	+49	+32	+25	+24
VIII. Aluminium										
Three Paise							**+22**	**+57**	**+95**	**+58**
IX. Total Small Coins (*a*)	**—3,20**	**+1,47**	**+2,88**	**+7,38**	**+6,16**	**+5,90**	**+7,15**	**+8,06**	**+7,00**	**+6,05**

(*a*) Including negligible amounts of standard silver small coins returned from circulation.

STATEMENT 96—LOST, DESTROYED AND MUTILATED NOTES, 1967-68

	No. of claims admitted	No. of pieces	Amount of claims admitted (Rs.)	Amount paid against claims (Rs.)(*a*)
	1	2	3	4
Lost or wholly destroyed notes	—	—	—	3,000
Half notes	—	—	—	—
Mutilated notes :				
Registered (Denominations above Rs. 100) ..	94	115	2,90,000	2,88,000
Unregistered (Denominations of Re. 1 to Rs. 100)	1,55,163	15,27,615	1,31,22,915	1,13,29,613
Government of India new one rupee notes		19,49,258	19,47,997	16,84,189

(*a*) Includes amount paid during 1967-68 in respect of claims admitted in previous years.

STATEMENT 97—NOTE FORGERIES (*a*)

Year	Re. 1 (Government of India notes)	Rs. 2	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Total	
						Number	Value (Rs.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**
1960-61	391	607	241	878	277	**2,394**	**39,290**
1961-62	1,057	637	232	951	238	**3,115**	**36,801**
1962-63	502	890	226	343	263	**2,224**	**33,142**
1963-64	71	838	784	292	8,932	**10,917**	**9,01,787**
1964-65	80	458	365	729	161	**1,793**	**26,211**
1965-66	288	518	679	901	285	**2,672**(*b*)	**42,279**(*b*)
1966-67	383	652	1,245	717	234	**3,233**(*c*)	**40,482**(*c*)
1967-68	285	1,967	1,188	981	524	**4,947**(*c*)	**74,369**(*c*)

(*a*) Relates to notes received during the year. (*b*) Includes one forged note of Rs. 50 received at Kanpur.
(*c*) Includes two forged notes of Rs. 1,000 each received at Calcutta.

STATEMENT 98—MINTAGE OF INDIA RUPEES AND SMALL COINS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Rupee Coins			Small Coins			
	Bombay	Alipore	Total	Bombay	Hyderabad	Alipore	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	2,80	—	**2,80**	1,08	—	5	**1,12**
1955-56	—	—	—	5	—	2,55	**2,60**
1960-61	—	—	—	2,20	20	3,22	**5,63**
1961-62	—	2	**2**	3,55	43	4,80	**8,77**
1962-63	—	33	**33**	4,38	50	5,37	**10,25**
1963-64	—	—	—	4,24	51	4,79	**9,54**
1964-65	1,00*	1,00*	**2,00***	3,54@	41	4,60@	**8,55@**
1965-66	—	—	—	4,56	74	7,10@	**12,40@**
1966-67	—	—	—	3,04@	69	4,11@	**7,85@**
1967-68	—	—	—	3,59	81	4,06	**8,45**

* Pure Nickel Jawaharlal Nehru Commemorative decimal rupee coins. @ Including Jawaharlal Nehru Commemorative 50 Paise Coins.

STATEMENT 99—MINTAGE OF INDIA SMALL COINS BY DENOMINATIONS, 1967-68

(Figures in thousands)

Denomination	Bombay		Hyderabad		Alipore		**Total**	
	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number	Value (Rs.)	Number	Value (Rs.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pure Nickel 50 Paise/Naye Paise	19,870	99,35	—	—	12,972	64,86	**32,842**	**164,21**
Pure Nickel 25 Paise/Naye Paise	6,858	17,14	—	—	24,464	61,16	**31,322**	**78,30**
Cupro-Nickel 10 Paise/Naye Paise	12,867	12,87	9,450	9,45	30,950	30,95	**53,267**	**53,27**
Cupro-Nickel/Aluminium Magnesium Alloy 5 Paise/Naye Paise	333,637	166,82	65,150	32,58	352,070	176,04	**750,857**	**375,43**
Aluminium 3 Paise	23,447	7,03	63,065	18,92	51,135	15,34	**137,647**	**41,29**
Cupro-Nickel/Aluminium Magnesium Alloy 2 Paise/Naye Paise	250,517	50,10	—	—	236,000	47,20	**486,517**	**97,30**
Nickel Brass/Bronze/Aluminium Magnesium Alloy 1 Paisa/Naya Paisa	52,782	5,28	197,200	19,72	102,980	10,30	**352,962**	**35,30**
Total ..	**699,978**	**358,60**	**334,865**	**80,66**	**810,571**	**405,84**	**1,845,414**	**845,10**

STATEMENT 100—WITHDRAWAL OF SILVER, CUPRO-NICKEL, COPPER AND ALUMINIUM COINS, 1967-68

(In rupees)

	Amount withdrawn
I. Uncurrent Coin	
Silver Rupees	
Standard Silver Rupee Coins*	1,361.62
Silver Rupee Coins (Queen Victoria, 1845)	1.00
Other uncurrent rupee coin (Shroff marked, soldered, etc.)	356.00
Small Silver Coins	
Silver ½ Rupees	27.50
Silver ¼ Rupees	25.75
Silver ⅛ Rupees	9.87
Nickel and Nickel-Alloy Coins	
Cupro-Nickel -/8/- pieces	231.00
Cupro-Nickel -/4/- pieces	22,328.50
Cupro-Nickel -/2/- pieces (*a*) (*b*)	3,63,038.79
Cupro-Nickel -/1/- pieces (*a*) (*c*)	8,18,223.03
Cupro-Nickel -/½/- pieces (*a*) (*b*)	94,346.99
Copper and Bronze Coins	
Single Pice (*c*)	1,188.05
Pie Pieces (*d*)	0.05
Total of Uncurrent Coin	**13,01,138.15**
II. Current Coin	
Quaternary Silver Coins	
Quaternary Whole Rupees	2,55,475.00
Quaternary Half Rupees	61,472.50
Quaternary Quarter Rupees	63,403.00
Nickel, Nickel-Alloy and Aluminium Coins	
Nickel Rupees	1,83,750.00
Nickel ½ Rupees	4,71,749.50
Nickel ¼ Rupees	3,68,367.50
Pure Nickel 50 Paise/Naye Paise	1,50,838.00
Pure Nickel 25 Paise/Naye Paise	2,38,364.75
Cupro-Nickel 10 Paise/Naye Paise	1,24,992.10
Cupro-Nickel 5 Paise/Naye Paise	35,93,406.05
Cupro-Nickel 2 Paise/Naye Paise	3,09,598.57
Nickel-Brass 1 Paisa	1,572.00
Aluminium 5 Paise	1,400.00
Aluminium 3 Paise	8,190.78
Aluminium 2 Paise	5,600.00
Aluminium 1 Paisa	400.00
Copper and Bronze Coins	
1 Paisa/Naya Paisa	7,007.63
Total of Current Coin	**58,45,587.38**
Unspecified Copper and Bronze Coins	411.72

(*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 1964 *vide* Government of India Notification No. F.2 (3)—/C & C/63, dated 1st July, 1963. (*d*) Demonetised with effect from 1st January 1959 *vide* Government of India Notification No. S.O. 1437, dated 18th July, 1958.

* Include coins of other denominations.

STATEMENT 101—NUMBER OF COUNTERFEIT COINS CUT AT TREASURIES AND RAILWAY STATIONS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Silver Coins										
Rupee	9,200	5,056	2,060	1,480	558	687	455	358	246	42
Half Rupee	8,252	4,214	2,403	1,542	671	385	194	192	247	91
Quarter Rupee ..	13,642	4,871	2,515	992	667	373	482	307	433	187
One-eighth Rupee ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**31,098**	**14,141**	**6,978**	**4,014**	**1,896**	**1,445**	**1,131**	**857**	**926**	**320**
Nickel, Copper & Aluminium coins										
Rupee	4,429	3,637	2,060	2,981	2,778	1,612	559	414	269	182
Half Rupee	12,886	5,438	10,626	14,103	12,396	7,301	5,804	3,771	894	1,373
Quarter Rupee ..	23,073	8,010	11,071	4,302	4,261	3,503	4,150	1,481	727	764
Two Anna	1,70,327	1,24,845	1,83,667	47,835	37,098	26,268	19,142	10,257	2,322	3,610
One Anna	23,820	8,430	40,787	9,696	9,635	22,274	8,868	868	1,247	1,564
Half Anna	1,771	1,158	12,824	1,173	1,098	805	202	55	68	112
Single Pice	—	—	10	20	675	—	—	—	—	—
Decimal Rupee ..									1	8
Fifty Naye Paise/Paise			15	1,102	1,979	2,629	3,485	7,230	482	697
Twenty-five Naye Paise/Paise ..			580	761	1,983	1,765	2,195	2,246	453	770
Ten Naye Paise/Paise			160	97	676	241	153	153	78	66
Five Naye Paise/Paise			14	9	101	6	48	27	14	43
Three Paise								5	3	5
Two Naye Paise/Paise			—	2	32	15	1	3	5	—
One Naya Paisa/Paisa			17	10	146	—	—	1	—	—
Total	**2,36,306**	**1,51,518**	**2,61,831**	**82,091**	**72,858**	**66,419**	**44,607**	**26,511**	**6,563**	**9,194**

STATEMENT 102—DESCRIPTION OF COINS IN ACTIVE CIRCULATION AT THE END OF MARCH 1968

Denomination	Gross weight	Composition (Proportion of Metals)	Diameter	Edge	Shape
	1	2	3	4	5
Quaternary Alloy Rupee (*a*) ..	180 Grains	Silver 50 per cent and rest base metal	1.2″	Milled and security edged	Round coin
,, ,, Half Rupee(*a*) ..	90 ,,	,,	0.95″	,,	,,
,, ,, Quarter Rupee (*a*) ..	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 (*a*) ..	105 ,,	75 per cent Copper and 25 per cent Nickel	0.925″ Across flats 1.000″ Across corners	Plain	Scalloped coin
		DECIMAL COINS			
Pure Nickel Decimal Rupee Coin ..	10.00 Grams	Nickel 100 per cent	28 Millimetres	Milled and security edged	Round coin
Pure Nickel Jawaharlal Nehru Commemorative Decimal Rupee coin ..	10.00 ,,	,,	,,	Milled with a serrated or upright milling the serrations numbering two hundred	,,
Pure Nickel Fifty Paise/Naye Paise ..	5.00 ,,	,,	24 Millimetres	Milled	,,
Pure Nickel Jawaharlal Nehru Commemorative 50 Paise	5.00 ,,	,,	,,	Milled with serrations numbering hundred and fifty	,,
Pure Nickel Twenty-five Paise/Naye Paise	2.50 ,,	,,	19 Millimetres	Milled	,,
Cupro-Nickel Ten Paise/Naye Paise ..	5.00 ,,	75 per cent Copper and 25 per cent Nickel	23 Millimetres (Outer)	Plain	Scalloped coin
,, Five Paise/Naye Paise (*a*)	4.00 ,,	,,	22 ,,	,,	Square coin with rounded corners
,, Two Paise/Naye Paise (*a*)	3.00 ,,		18 ,,	,,	Scalloped coin
Aluminium Five Paise ..	1.50 ,,	Aluminium with 3.5 to 4 per cent Magnesium	22.00 Millimetres across corners 19.00 Millimetres across flats	Unmilled rim	Square coin with rounded corners
Aluminium Three Paise ..	1.25 ,,	,,	19.55 Millimetres Across flats 22.00 Millimetres Across corners	Plain	Hexagonal shape with rounded corners
Aluminium Two Paise ..	1.00 ,,	,,	20.00 Millimetres (Outer)	,,	Scalloped coin
Aluminium One Paisa ..	0.75 ,,	,,	17.00 Millimetres between opposite corners 14.70 Across flats	,,	Square coin with rounded corners
Bronze One Naya Paisa ..	1.50 ,,	97 per cent Copper, 2½ per cent Zinc and ½ per cent Tin	16 Millimetres	,,	Round coin
Nickel-Brass One Paisa/Naya Paisa ..	1.50 ,,	78 to 83 per cent Copper, 17 to 20 per cent Zinc and 9/10th to 1-4/10th per cent Nickel	,,	,,	,,

(*a*) The issue of these coins has been discontinued.

INDEX

A

	Page
Abolition of the Companies Tribunal	110
Advances of scheduled banks	19
Advances against cotton and kapas	19, 48, 77
Advances against foodgrains—control on	19
Advances against groundnuts	19,77
Advances against oilseeds	20,52
Advances against paddy and rice	20,77
Advances against seasonal commodities	19
Advances against sugar and gur	19
Advances against vanaspati and vegetable oils	52
Advances against wheat and other Foodgrains	20
Advances against exportable varieties of cotton and kapas	77
Advances against groundnuts and other oilseeds	77
Advances against other oilseeds	77
Advances against shares	78
Advances against stocks of Non-edible vegetable oils	77
Advances to vanaspati manufacturers	77
Advances to Managing Agents	78
Advances to Individual Investors	78
Advances rates—State Bank of India	76
Agricultural Credit Corporation—Appointment of working Group	83
Agro Industries Corporations	84
Agricultural Prices Commission	14,50
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	92,93
Aid India Consortium—Assistance from	36
All-India Inter Bank Agreement	24
Annuity Deposits Scheme	29

B

	Page
Balance of payments	31-39
Balance of payments—Capital Transactions	34
Balance of payments—Current Account	32
Balance of payments—exports	33
Balance of payments—external assistance	36-39
Balance of payments—foreign investment policy	36
Balance of payments—imports	33
Balance of payments—invisibles	33
Balance of payments—overall trends	31-32
Balance of payments—regional trends	34
Banking Regulation Act	4,80,86
Banking trends	18-20
Banks borrowings from the Reserve Bank	19
Bank credit to Government	18
Banks' credit to private sector	18
Banks deposits	18
Banks' investments in Government Securities	19
Banks' liquidity ratio	18
Bank Rate—Reduction in	23,76,85,96
Banking Companies (Regulation) Act—Amendements	3
Banking Commission	4,81
Banking Laws Amendment Bill, 1967	79
Banking Regulation Act	80
Bill Market Scheme,	22
Board of Trade—activities of	138
Bonus Issues	26,99
Borrowings from Reserve Bank by Co-operative banks	86
Budgets—State Governments	30.31,119
Budget—Union Government	28-30,115
Budgetary position—overall	3,26-31
Budgetary Trends	26-31
Busy season 1967-68	20,76

C

	Page
Call money rate	20,76
Capital account—balance of payments	34
Capital goods industries, production	10,12,61-63
Capital issues	25,26,96,99
Capital issues, foreign participations	36,99
Capital issues under Exemption Order	25,100
Capital Issues Control—Relaxation of	25
Capital expenditure, Union Government	116
,, ,, State Governments	124
Capital Transactions	34
Castorseed production	51
Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation	16,59
Cement production	12,59
Cement Corporation of India	16,59
Cement—Imposition of controls	59
Cement—prices	59
Central Assistance to States	24
Central Government loans, floatation of	24,96
Central Government loans, yields on	24,97
Central Warehousing Corporation	95
Cereals—production and prices	8
Coal Exports	46
Coal—Removal of price control	55
Coal production	55
Cocoa Conference	144
Coffee	53,54
Coffee Development Plan	54
Coffee exports	54
Coffee production	9,53
Coffee Pool	54
Coins—circulation of	145
Coins—counterfeit	146
Coins—withdrawal	146
Company Legislation	110
Company Tribunal Abolition Act, 1967	110
Company Act 1956	80,110
Compulsary Closure of Cotton Mills	68
Consumers Co-operatives	95
Consumer goods industries production	12,68-72
Co-operatives—issue of debentures	89
Co-operative Credit. institutional development	83-86
Co-opertive Credit, trends in	86
Co-operative marketing	89
Co-operatives, financial assistance from Reserve Bank	86,87
Co-operative sugar factories	93
Corporation Tax	115
Cotton, consumption by mills	47
Cotton exports	47
Cotton imports	47
Cotton policy	48
Cotton prices	48
Cotton production	9,41,47
Cotton textile—exports	47, 69
Cotton textiles production	10,12,68,69
Cotton textiles prices	70
Cotton textiles stocks	69
Cotton textiles—Relaxation of Statutory Control	70
Cotton Textiles Companies Act	70
Cotton—Ban on Movement	48
Counter part funds	39
Counterfeit coins	146
Credit controls	16,18,76-78
Credit—deposit ratio	78
Credit Guarantee scheme for Financing Small Industries	107
Credit Policy	19,22

C—(*Contd.*)

	Page
Crop loan system	85
Commercial Crops Production	9
Co-operative Societies—Banking Regulation Rules, 1966	86
Cummulative Time Deposits	128,130
Customs duties	115

D

Dantwala Committee on Co-operation	89
Debentures issued by co-operatives	91,92
Debt position, State Governments	131,132
Debt position, Union Government	124-131
Defence Deposit Certificates	128,129
Defence Outlays	116
Deficits Budgetary	28
Deposits—control on acceptance by non-banking companies	81
Deposits of co-operatives, insurance of	82
Deposit Insurance Corporation—Working of	82,85
Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1967	85
Deposit liabilities of scheduled banks	18
Deposits at Post Office Savings Bank	127
Development expenditure of States	122
Development expenditure of Union Government	116
Direct taxes—Union Government	117
Dollar area—India's deficit with	35

E

E.C.A.F.E.	143
Economic Development Review	1-4
Electrical Engineering industries	10,62
Equities Market	24,25
European Free Trade Association	143
European Common Market	143
European Economic committee	143
Exchange control developments	136
Excise duties	115
Expenditure, State Governments	122
Expenditure, Union Government	116
Expert Committee on Co-operative Processing	83
Export Bill Credit Programme	22
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	82,83
Export Credit Guarantee	82
Exports	33
Export Production Finance Guarantee	83
Export of coffee	54
Export of cotton	47
Export of cotton textiles	69
Export of groundnuts	52
Export of iron ore	56
Export of jute	49
Export of jute manufactures	64
Export of manganese ore	57
Export of mica	58
Export of oilseeds	51
Export of sugar	53
Export of tea	54
Export of tobacco	55
Export of vegetable oils	52
Export of woollen textiles	71
Export of Coal	56
Export Engineering of Good	63
Export Performance Guarantee	83
Export Import Advisory Council	139
Export Policy Resolution	138

E—(*Contd.*)

	Page
External assistance	36-39
External borrowings	125
External Loans	125

F

Fair Price Shops	13, 41
Fertiliser Association of India	83
Fertiliser Credit Committee	83
Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation	84
Fifth Indian Co-operative Congress	84
Finance Act	118
Financing of small-scale industries	107
Finished Steel	10,60,61
Food Corporation of India	14,42,91,117
Foodgrains distribution	13
Foodgrains imports	13,41
Foodgrains measures to check price rise	13
Foodgrains—output	1,9,40
Foodgrains—price trends	5,6
Foodgrains—procurement	13,40
Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking System	18
Foreign Exchange Reserves	1,2,31
Foreign Investment Policy	36
Foreign loans	125
Forward trading in—Jute	50
Forward market Commission	52
Futures trading in oilseeds	52

G

General Agreement on Trade and Tariff	142
Gilt-edged market	96
Gold Bonds	126
Gold and Silver	26,72,73
Gold Bonds, National Defence 1980	126
Gold Control Bill	73
Gold Control Scheme	73
Gold prices	26,73
Government (Central) Assistance to State	24,116
Government budget	112
Government imports	32
Government indebtedness to the banking System	19,20
Government loans, floatation	24,96
Government of India, resources	115
Government securities, investment in by scheduled banks	19,20
Government securities prices	24
Government net Currency liabilities to public	18
Groundnut—control on advances against	19
Groundnut—Exports	52
Groundnut—forward trading	52
Groundnut production	9,41
Groundnut prices	51
Guarantee scheme for financing small scale industries	95
Gur prices	6,15

H

Hand-loom Weavers Co-operative Societies	89
Hazari Committee Report	98
Heavy Mechanical Engineering Industries	61,62
High Yielding Varieties Programme	14,15,42,84 87,88
Hundi Rates of State Bank	76

Page

I

IBRD—assistance from 31
IDA—assistance from 37
Iron ore, production, exports etc. 56,57
I.J.M.A. 9,50
IMF—loans from 18, 31
Imports 33
Import duties 115,140
Imports of cotton 47
Imports of foodgrains, ... 13,41
Imports of jute 49
Imports or rice 44
Imports of steel 60
Imports of soyabean oil 51
Imports of wheat 45
Imports of wool 71
Imports on Government account 32
Imports on private account 32
Import policy 140
Income-tax 115
Income-tax Annuty Deposits discontinuance of— 29,118,130
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade 139
Indian Jute Development Council 50
Indirect taxes 118,150
Industrial co-operatives, assistance from Industrial Finance Corporation 93
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation 105
Industrial Development Bank of India .. 101
Industrial Finance—Institutions providing .. 100-109
Industrial Finance Corporation of India .. 93,104
Industrial output 2,9-12,55-61
Industrial production—Index 11
Industrial raw materials—prices of 6, 7
Industrial Securities Market 24,97,98
Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme .. 51
Inter bank call money rate 20
Intermediate goods production 12,64-68
International Coffee organisations 54
Intensive Agricultural District Programme .. 42,88
Interest rates 21
Informal Group on Institutional arrangements for Agricultural Credit 83
International wheat Agreement 143
Invisibles 33

J

Joint Plant Committee 6
Jowar prices and output 46
Jowar, price support 14,46
Jute goods—exports 64
Jute goods prices 49,64
Jute goods production 9,10,64
Jute raw—exports 49,50
Jute raw—imports 49,50
Jute raw—prices 16, 49
Jute raw—production 9,41,49,50
Jute raw—quotas for purchases by mills .. 50
Jute raw—regulation of forward trading .. 50
Jute 49,50
Jute (Licensing and control order 1961) .. 50
Jute Textiles 64
Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association 50

K

Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations .. 138,142

Page

L

Land revenues (See appendix No. II) ..
Liquidity position of Banks 18
Liquor and Tobacco and Fuel Power, etc.—prices of 7
Loans—State Governments 24
Loans—Union Government 24

M

Managing Agents 110
Managing Agency Enquiry Committee Report 110
Manganese ore, production, exports .. 57-58
Manganese ore—consultation committee .. 58
Manufactures, prices etc. 7,8
Marine Products Export Promotion Council 138
Market borrowings, Central Government .. 126
Market borrowings, State Governments .. 132
Metallurgical industries 10,63
Mica, production, exports, prices 58
Minting of small coins 146
Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation .. 56, 139
Money market 20
Money Rates 20,76
Money Supply 17
Money Supply—casual factors 17
Monopoly Procurement of Paddy 40
Monetary and Banking Development .. 17-24
Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 110

N

National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund 92
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund 87,91
National Co-operative Union of India .. 84,85
National Co-operative Development Corporation 83,93
National Credit Council Setting up of .. 3,79
National Defence Certificates 128
National Defence Remittance Scheme .. 33,136
National Income trends in 1,73-75
National Industrial Development Corporation 107
National Plan Bonds 126
National Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Federation 89
National Small Industries Corporation .. 109
National Small Savings Certificates .. 128
Net Liquidity ratio 18
New Issue Markets, trends in 99
Non-Banking Companies—control on acceptance of deposits by 81
Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 81
Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 .. 81
Non-tax revenue 115
Note Circulation 145
Note Forgeries 146
Notes, lost, destroyed and mutilated .. 146

O

O.E.C.D.— 34,142
Oilseeds 51-52
Oilseeds—advances against 20
Oilseeds—control on forward trading .. 52
Oilseeds—exports 51

O—(*Contd.*)	Page
Oilseeds—package programme for production	51
Oilseeds—price, trends	51
Oilseeds—production	9,51
Open market operations	22, 96
Outlays—State Governments	122
Outlays—Union Government	116
Output Trends	8-12
Outputand price situation	4-12,40-75
Overall Banking Trends--1967-68	22

P	
Package Programme for Cotton	47
Paddy and rice fixation of support price	14,43
Paper and paper board—production and prices	12,71,72
Partial Decontrol of Sugar	53
P. L. 480	13,113
Pig Iron and Ferro alloys	59-60
Pig-Iron—Production, exports etc.	59-60
Policy Measures	13-17
Post Office Savings Bank deposits	127
Premature Repayment of deposits	81
Pressure on Prices, factors contributing to	13
Price and Output trends	1,4-12
Prices—Consumer	8
,, General	1
,, Wholesale	6,7
,, Agricultural Commodities	4-6
,, Bajra	6
,, Cement	59
,, Cereals	9
,, Chemicals	67
,, Coal	55
,, Cotton (raw)	15
,, Cotton textiles	70
,, Equities	25,98
,, Edible oil	6
,, Food articles	5,6
,, Groundnuts	51
,, Gur	6,15
,, Intermediate Products	5
,, Industrial raw materials	6,7
,, Jowar	46
,, Jute (raw)	16, 49
,, Jute goods	49, 65
,, Liquor, Tobacco, Fuel and Power	7
,, Manufactures	7,8
,, Mica	58
,, Oilseeds	51
,, Paper and paper board	72
,, Pulses	46
,, Rice	43
,, Rubber manufactures	66
,, Steel	61
,, Sugar	52
,, Tobacco	55
,, Wheat	44
,, Woollen textiles	71
Price support for jowar	14,46
,, ,, ,, wheat	14
Priority Sectors	23
Price Policy	1
,, ,, ,, Wheat	14
Procurement—Monopoly	40
Procurement and purchase of foodgrains by Government	2,13, 14
Production—Agricultural commodities	8,40-55
,, Automobiles	7
,, Capital goods	10,12,61-63

P—(*Contd.*)		Page
Production	Castorseeds	51
,,	Cement	12,59
,,	Cereals	9,45
,,	Chemicals	10,66,67,68
,,	Coal	55
,,	Coffee	9,53
,,	Commercial Crops	9
,,	Consumer goods	12
,,	Cotton (raw)	9, 41, 47
,,	Cotton textiles	10,12, 69
,,	Fertilisers	67
,,	Finished Steel	10,60
,,	Food articles	19,40,41
,,	Groundnut	9, 41
,,	Industrial	2,9-12
,,	Iron Ore	50
,,	Jute (raw)	9, 41, 49
,,	Jute textiles	10, 64
,,	Manganese ore	57
,,	Metallurgical industries	10
,,	Mica	58
,,	Oilseeds	9,51
,,	Paper and paper board	12,72
,,	Pig-iron and ferro alloys	59
,,	Pulses	9,45
,,	Rice	9, 42
,,	Rubber manufactures	65,66
,,	Steel	10, 12
,,	Sugar	7,10, 12,19
,,	Sugarcane	9,41,52,53
,,	Tea	9,54
,,	Tobacco	9,55
,,	Wheat	9, 44
,,	Woollen Textiles	12,70
Public debt	Union Government	124
,, ,,	State Governments	131
Public Provident Fund Scheme		34,117,130
Pulses, output and prices		9, 46
Pulses Removal of Control on movement		47

R	
Railway Finances	132
Railway Funds	133,134
Railway Plan	134
Raj Committee	61
Rationing Statutory	13
Redemption of Indian Currency Retired from Gulf States	145
Rediscounting of bills, scheme for	101
Reduction in Bank Rate	23,96,98
Reserve Bank of India Act, Amendment to	80
Reserve Bank of India—Bank Rate	23
Reserve Bank of India borrowings by scheduled banks	19
Reserve Bank Credit to Government	18
Reserve Bank of India financial accommodation to co-operatives	86
Reserve Bank of India financing of Small Scale Industries	107
Reserve Bank holdings of Treasury bills	127
Reserve Bank—loans to State Financial Corporations	106
Reserve Bank of India open market operations	22,96
Reserve Bank—Overdrafts by States	28
Resources, State Governments	122
Revolving Foreign Exchange Credit for Exports	83
Rice	42-44

R—(*Contd.*)

	Page
Rice—control on advances against	20
,, Imports	44
,, Output	9,42
,, Prices	43
,, Procurement	44
,, Zone	44
Rubber manufactures production prices and Exports	65, 66
Rupee Coin—circulation of	145
Rupee debt	125
Rupee Export Bills, Re-finance at the Bank Rate	22

S

Sales Tax (See appendix II)	
Savings Mobilisation Board	130
Scheduled Commercial Banks borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India	19
Scheduled Commercial Banks' deposits	19
,, ,, interest rates	19
,, ,, Investment in Government Securities	19
Scheme of Social Control	78,80
Seasonal Monetary and Banking Trends	18-20
Security Market	24-26
Selective credit controls	76-78
Share prices	25, 98
Shares—yield on	25, 99
Silver prices	26, 73
Silver production	72
Small Coins—Circulation of	145
Small Savings	127
Small Scale Industries financing of	107-108
Small Scale Industries, Credit Guarantee Scheme for	107
Social Control of Banks	3,4
Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit	85,90
State Bank of India Act 1955—Amendment to	80
State Bank of India, assistance to co-operative sector	91
State Ministers' Conference	84
State Bank of India, assistance to small scale industries	108
State Co-operative Banks	92
State Financial Corporations—working of	106
State Assistance from the Centre	24,122
State Governments, budgets	30,119
State Governments—debt position	131
State Governments expenditure	123
State Governments Loans	24, 122
State Governments—Overdraft	28
State Governments, resources	121
State Governments tax proposals	124
State Governments holding of Treasury bills	127
State Industrial Development Corporations	91, 92
State Trading Corporation	50,138,139,140
State Warehousing Corporations	95
Steel distribution, control	61
Steel Imports	60
,, Price	61
Steel—Price-control	61
Steel Priority Committee	61
,, Production	10,12
,, establishment of plants	61
Sterling Area—Balance of payments position with	34

S—(*Contd.*)

	Page
Sugar	52,53
,, partial decontrol	53
,, control on distribution	53
,, exports of	53
,, production	9,12,19
,, ,, in the Co-operative Sector	52,93
,, ,, measures to raise	53
,, prices	52
Sugarcane production	9,41,52,53
Sugarcane price increase allowed	53

T

Tariff Commission	140
Tariff Inquiry Committee	119
Tax revenue—State Governments	121,122
Taxation Corporation	118
,, Direct	117
,, Indirect	118
,, personal	118
Taxation proposals—State Governments	124
Taxation proposals—Union Government	117
Tea	54,55
Tea exports	54
Tea Plantation Finance Scheme	54
Tea production	9,54
Textile Corporation	70
Tobacco exports	55
Tobacco, liquor, price, trends	55
Tobacco production	9,55
Trade agreements	141
,, policy	2,137-140
Treasury bills	127
Treasury bills, rate of discount	76
Trends in Co-operative Credit	86

U

U.N. Conference on Trade and Development	142
U.N. Sugar Conference	144
Unit Trust of India	107
Union Government Budget 1968-69	28,115
Union Government, public debt	124-131
U.S. aid	38
U.S.S.R., Trade agreement with	142

V

Vegetable Oils—controls on advances against	52

W

Wheat	45
Wheat—control on advances against	20
,, imports	45
,, prices	44
,, price support for	14
,, production	9, 44
,, Purchases under P.L. 480 Agreement	45
,, Zonal System	14,45

W—(*Contd.*)	Page
Wholesale prices	14
Woollen Textiles, ...	12,70,71
Working Group on Intensive Agricultural District Programme	42, 83
Working Group for Flow of Funds to Co-operative Industries	85
Working Group on Export Credit Insurance	138

Y	Page
Yields on Central Government loans ..	24,97
,, Government Securities	24,97
,, Industrial Securities	99
,, State Govt. Loans	97

Z	
Zonal System for distribution of wheat ..	14,45
Zone for rice	44

Printed by Rev. Theodore A. Pereira at The Examiner Press, 35, Dalal Street, Bombay, and Published by Shri U. S. Navani, Director of Publications and Press Relations, for the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.