PART II

Agricultural Production

There was a substantial increase in agricultural production in 1964-65; the increase was primarily in foodgrains, sugarcane and oilseeds; production of fibres showed a decline. During the current crop season, the failure of late monsoon and lack of winter rain have affected production adversely in several parts of the country. Foodgrains production is expected to be substantially lower than last year; a decline is also expected to have taken place in the production of raw cotton, raw jute and oilseeds.

Agricultural Production

	Unit	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64*	1964-65**	Percent change †in 1964-65 over 1963-64
Rice	Million tonnes	35·66	31·91	36·89	38·73	5·0
Wheat	Million tonnes	12·07	10·83	9·86	12·08	22·5
Other cereals	Million tonnes	23·22	24·27	23·44	25·21	7·6
Pulses	Million tonnes	11·76	11·44	10·06	12·38	23·1
Foodgrains	Million tonnes	82·71	78·45	80·24	88·40	10·2
Raw cotton (Lint)	Million bales ‡	4·58	5·31	5·49	5·41	—1·6
Raw jute & mesta	Million bales ‡	8·24	7·15	8·06	7·67	—4·8
Sugarcane	Million tonnes of gur	10·56	9·54	10·60	12·32	16·2
Oilseeds	Million tonnes	7·28	7·11	7·04	8·58	22·0
Index number of agricultural production	1949-50 = 100	144·8	137·5	142·6	157·6	10·5

*Partially revised estimates

**Final estimates

†Based on figures in thousands

‡Bale = 180 kgs.

2. The increase in agricultural production in 1964-65 took place after a succession of three years of relative stagnancy. The index of agricultural production went up by 10·5 per cent in 1964-65 as compared with an increase of 3·7 per cent in 1963-64, a decline of 5·0 per cent in 1962-63 and only a marginal increase in 1961-62. The average annual increase in production during the first four years of the Third Five Year Plan works out to 2·6 per cent as compared with the growth of 4·0 per cent per annum achieved during the preceding ten years.

3. Production of foodgrains increased by 10·2 per cent in 1964-65 reaching 88·4 million tonnes. Despite this large increase, however, imports of foodgrains had to be continued in view of the considerable decline in market arrivals. The relative stagnancy of foodgrains production during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan had led, in all probability, to a depletion of private stocks of foodgrains in the hands of producers, traders and consumers; the large increase in output which occurred in 1964-65 appears to have reversed this tendency and it is probable that private stocks of foodgrains have been rebuilt during the year.

4. The availability of cereals and pulses has been as follows in the recent years:

Net Per Capita Availability of Foodgrain

(Ozs. per day)

Year	Per Capita availability of cereals			Per Capita imports of cereals			Per Capita availability of pulses	Per Capita availability of foodgrains
	Rice	Wheat	All cereals	Rice	Wheat	All cereals		
1959 . .	6·3	2·7	13·8	0·1	0·8	0·9	2·6	16·4
1960 . .	6·3	2·8	13·5	0·2	1·0	1·1	2·3	15·8
1961 . .	6·7	2·8	14·0	0·1	0·7	0·8	2·4	16·4
1962 . .	6·8	3·0	14·1	0·1	0·7	0·8	2·2	16·3
1963 . .	6·0	2·9	13·1	0·1	0·8	1·0	2·1	15·2
1964 . .	6·7	3·2	14·0	0·1	1·1	1·3	1·8	15·8
1965 . .	6·9	3·2	14·5	0·2	1·3	1·5	2·1	16·6

It will be seen that *per capita* availability of foodgains has increased from 15·2 ounces per day in 1963 to 15·8 ounces in 1964 and further to 16·6 ounces in 1965. Imports constituted 10·3 per cent of the total availability of cereals. But in the case of wheat the percentage was as high as 40·6.

5. The failure of late monsoon in several parts of the country has affected adversely the production of foodgrains during the current agricultural year (1965-66). The production of kharif foodgrains is expected to be lower than in the previous year by nearly 15 per cent. The outlook for the rabi crop is also uncertain. Steps have been taken to raise additional crop on 2·5 million acres during the rabi season. Altogether, however, the aggregate production of foodgrains during the current agricultural year will be substantially lower than in the previous year.

6. Cotton production had shown a slight decline in 1964-65—from 5·5 million bales in the previous year to 5·4 million bales. According to trade estimates, production is likely to have declined further

during the current year, the estimate being 5·6 million bales as compared with 5·7 million bales last year. The total availability of raw cotton during the current year (September 1965—August 1966) may be estimated as follows:

		Million bales
Opening stocks		2·4
Production		5·6
Imports arranged so far		0·3
	TOTAL	8·3

Exports may be estimated at around 250,000 bales and another 70,000 bales may be required for extra factory consumption. This leaves 8·0 million bales as available for mill consumption (in 1964-65 it was 6·4 million bales) and carry-over into the next season. A substantial drawing down of stocks of cotton will be necessary during the current season and, on the basis of the present import programme, there is likely to be a shortage of long-staple cotton which is mostly imported.

7. Raw jute production had also declined in 1964-65 and is expected to have declined further during the current year. The decline in production, together with increased consumption of raw jute by the mills, led to a fairly tight supply position. The further decline in output during the current year necessitated augmenting domestic supplies of raw jute by larger imports from abroad. During the current season (July 1965—June 1966) imports of over one million bales are likely to take place as compared with 670,000 bales in the preceding season. Even so, the season will end with a comparatively low level of stocks.

8. Sugarcane output showed a substantial rise of 16·2 per cent in 1964-65. The sugarcane availability to the sugar factories also improved considerably following the fiscal incentives given for excess production during the last season. Sugarcane output during the current season is expected to be about the same as last year although area under the crop is estimated to have gone up by 7·5 per cent. The prices of *gur* are lower than a year ago, indicating that the supply of sugarcane to the sugar factories should be adequate.

9. A substantial increase also occurred in the output of oilseeds in 1964-65. Total production went up from 7·04 million tonnes to 8·58 million tonnes. Groundnut production increased from 5·22 million tonnes to 6·18 million tonnes. Despite larger output, however, exports continued to be banned, since market arrivals were low and prices ruled high. In addition, a quantity of 75,000 tonnes of soyabean oil was imported under P.L. 480. The groundnut crop during the current year is substantially smaller than last year's.

10. For some years past, Government has given high priority to the programmes of increasing agricultural production. Plan outlay on agriculture has been progressively increased from Rs. 81·6 crores

in 1961-62 to Rs. 167·6 crores in 1964-65, the outlay approved for the current year is Rs. 187·3 crores. The emergency food production drive has been launched, which envisages raising of additional crops in selected irrigated areas, cultivation of root crops, emphasis on minor irrigation, composting, etc.

11. From a somewhat longer point of view, the agricultural programme envisages introduction of new varieties of seeds of rice and wheat which are capable of yielding substantial increases in production, provided adequate water, fertiliser and plant protection are available. The introduction of new varieties will be concentrated on selected areas of assured rainfall or areas which are well served by irrigation. The requirements of plant protection can also be met partly by the expected increase in the indigenous production of pesticides and partly by import. The major problem in regard to this programme is that of adequate supply of fertiliser.

12. The availability of fertiliser has been going up in recent years and it will increase further with the speeding up programmes of indigenous production and with larger import. Recently the U.S. Government has made available $50 million for the import of fertilisers in time for the next kharif season. The following table shows the production, imports and total availability of nitrogenous fertilisers and estimated production and imports in 1966-67.

Nitrogenous Fertiliser
('000 tonnes of N)

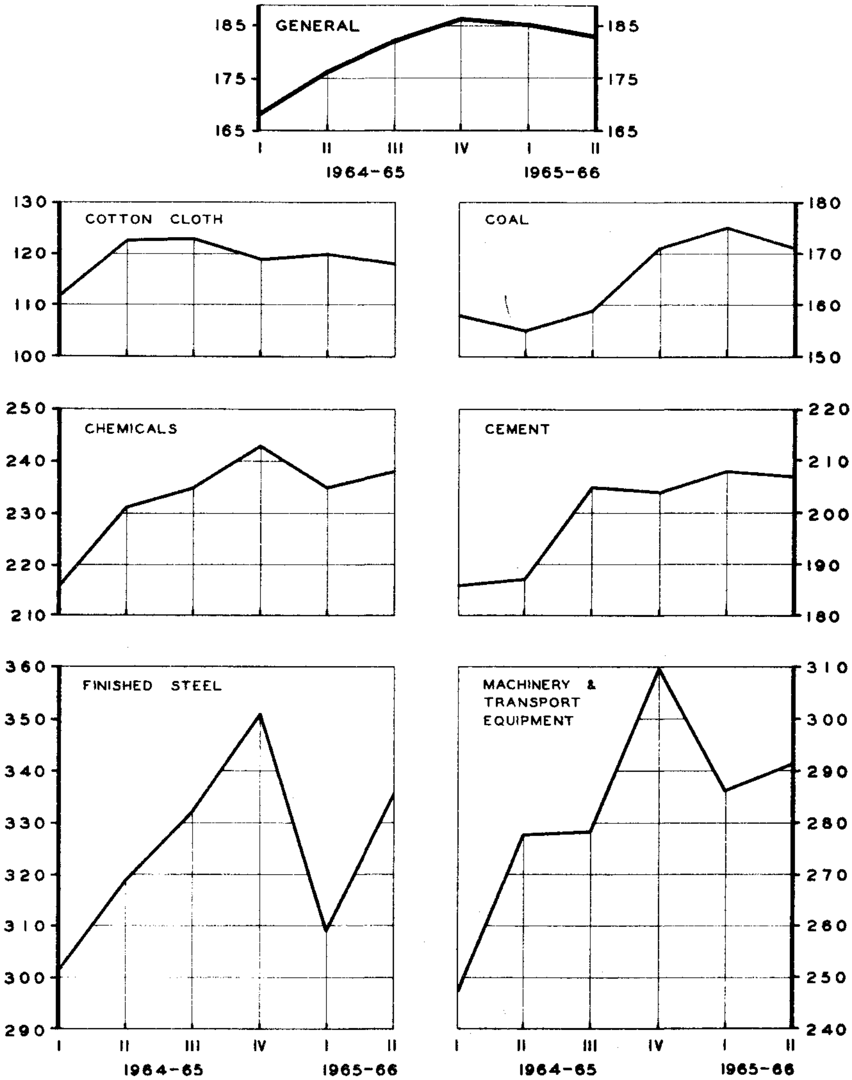
	Production	Imports	Total availability
1961-62	145	138	283
1962-63	178	245	423
1963-64	219	223	442
1964-65	234	218	452
1965-66 (Estimated)	275	331	606
1966-67 (Estimated)	400	450	850

Industrial Production

13. There was a further rise in industrial production during the year, although the rate of increase is not expected to be as much as during the last year. Industrial output during the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan went up at an annual rate of 7·5 per cent. During the first half of the current year also, the rate of increase was 7·3 per cent as compared with 7·1 per cent in the first half of 1964-65; but recent trends in output suggest that taking the year as a whole, production will not show an increase of more than 6 per cent.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1956 = 100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

Index of Industrial Production

(1956=100)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1st Quarter . .	126·9	139·2	148·9	158·8	167·5	185·0
2nd Quarter . .	126·1	138·4	148·7	161·7	175·6	183·1
3rd Quarter . .	139·3	140·7	154·3	169·9	181·8	
4th Quarter . .	139·0	150·1	160·3	174·0	186·1	
Annual Average .	132·8	142·1	153·1	166·1	177·8	

Quarterly figures are seasonally adjusted.

14. The improved availability of raw materials should have contributed materially to the production of agriculture-based industries; and this, indeed, was true of sugar and vanaspati. Production of sugar went up from 2·57 million tonnes in 1963-64 (November—October) to 3·26 million tonnes in 1964-65. Output of vanaspati showed a remarkable increase of over 20 per cent in the first half of the current fiscal year.

15. Raw cotton availability improved and cotton was, therefore, not a limiting factor to the expansion of output in the cotton textile industry. If, nevertheless, the growth of production in this industry has been retarded, it seems to be primarily due to the slower growth in demand both for domestic consumption and for export. Periods of rise in food prices have tended to coincide with a slowing down in the growth of domestic demand for cloth. Exports were also marginally lower during the first half of the current fiscal year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, mainly because the quota of export to U.K. was exceeded in the previous year. Although cloth production showed a small increase during the first half of the current fiscal year, the stocks of cloth and yarn accumulated with the mills. By October, the effect of accumulation of stocks was being felt on cloth production in the mill sector. Production in the decentralised sector had already been declining since January 1965. The major cause of the setback to production was the accumulation of stocks due to slack demand; to this factor, however, was added the difficulties of power supply in certain regions, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, served by hydro-electric systems following the failure of late monsoon.

16. More recently, cloth production has been picking up and stocks have declined. It is unlikely, however, that the total production of cloth (mill and decentralised sector) will be much higher than last year.

	Unit	1963-64	1964-65	1964-65 (April-September)	1965-66* (April-September)	Percentage change 1964-65 over 1963-64	Percentage change 1965-66 (Apr.-Sept.) over 1964-65 (Apr.-Sept.)
Cotton cloth (Total) .	Million metres	*7410*	*7745*	*3819*	*3839*	*+4·5*	*+0·5*
Mill Sector .	Million metres	4484	4676	2334	2339	+4·2	+0·2
Decentralised Sector	Million metres	2926	3069	1485	1500	+4·9	+1·0
Jute textiles .	'000 tonnes	1248	1292	645	680	+3·5	+5·4
Sugar† . .	Million tonnes	2·57	3·26*	..	..	+26·8	..
Tea . .	Million kgs.	342	373	346**	340**	+9·2	—1·7**
Coffee . .	'000 tonnes .	61·2	63·4	32·4	33·2	+3·6	+2·5
Vanaspati .	'000 tonnes	398	366	164	200	—8·0	+22·0

*Provisional

†During the sugar season November-October

**Relates to April-November

17. The effect of adverse weather has also been felt on plantation industries; production of tea in North India during April-November, 1965 was 267 million kgs., as compared with 282 million kgs., during the corresponding period last year; the tea crop in South India, however, has not been affected. Altogether tea production during the current fiscal year may be about 360 million kgs., or 4 per cent lower than last year. Production of coffee will at best be about the same as last year, namely 63,000 tonnes.

18. Among industries which are not significantly dependent either on agriculture or on foreign sources for raw material supplies, there was a substantial increase in production which in many cases surpassed the growth rate achieved during the previous year. Production of finished steel is expected to be 4·6 million tonnes during the current year as compared with 4·4 million tonnes last year. Cement production during the first half of the current fiscal year was 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year and the full year estimate may be placed at 11·3 million tonnes as compared with 9·8 million tonnes last year. There has been an impressive increase in aluminium output as a result primarily of the expansion of capacity. It is expected that taking the year as a whole aluminium production will reach nearly 65,000 tonnes—an

increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. With greater availability of steel, the output of metal industries has also shown an increase of 14 per cent and of machinery industries nearly 17 per cent during the first half of the current year. Among chemical industries, the output of soda ash and caustic soda went up by 18 per cent and 19 per cent respectively during the first half of the current year. There was a decline in the production of sulphuric acid as a result of difficulties of procuring sulphur in the international markets; and this seems to have affected production in chemical industries which require sulphuric acid.

Output in Selected Industries

	Unit	1963-64	1964-65	1964-65 (April-Sept.)	1965-66* (April-Sept.)	Percentage change in 1964-65 over 1963-64	Percentage change in 1965-66 (April-September) over 1964-65 (April-Sept.)
Coal . .	million tonnes	66·3	64·4	31·4	34·7	—2·9	+10·5
Finished steel .	million tonnes	4·30	4·43	2·11	2·19	+3·0	+3·8
Aluminium (virgin metal) .	'000 tonnes	54·0	54·1	27·2	30·3	+0·2	+11·4
Cement . .	million tonnes	9·42	9·79	4·67	5·19	+3·9	+11·1
Sulphuric acid .	'000 tonnes	602	695	345	328	+15·4	—4·9
Soda ash. .	'000 tonnes	274	286	134	158	+4·4	+17·9
Caustic soda .	'000 tonnes	163	192	90	107	+17·8	+18·9
Electricity generation . .	billion kwh.	25·9	29·0	14·3	15·8	+12·0	+10·5
Metal products	Index : 1956 = 100	205·6	227·8	222·7	253·2	+10·8	+13·7
Electrical machinery .	"	243·2	298·0	282·1	310·3	+22·5	+10·0
Other machinery . .	"	377·7	437·4	404·6	473·7	+15·8	+17·1
Transport equipment . .	"	162·7	200·2	191·3	198·3	+23·0	+3·7

*Provisional.

19. Reflecting the better growth in metal industries and in cement as also the growth in railway goods traffic (which was up by 10 million tonnes), coal production picked up from the low level to which it had fallen during the previous year. On the other hand, the slow growth in the cotton textile and certain chemical industries seems to have affected power generation adversely during the early part of the current fiscal year. The increase in power generation during this period was only about 10 per cent as compared with the annual average of about 15 per cent during the last few years.

20. The shortage of foreign exchange required a drastic curtailment of imports during the year. While the International Development Association made available a loan of $ 100 million for financing non-project imports required for six selected industries, the non-project assistance from the United States, which has been in recent years an important source for meeting the material requirements of industry, has not yet been released except for $ 50 million for fertilisers. While the carry over of licences from previous periods as also of inventories, have enabled industry to continue working at somewhat reduced capacity levels, the full effect of the import restrictions may be felt only during the coming months. The industries affected include a large number of chemical and engineering industries as also the industrial machinery sector which depends on foreign sources of supply for steel and components. The pause in aid has resulted in an interruption in the flow of imported inputs. The adverse effect of this on production in several industries cannot be avoided unless additional foreign exchange for non-project imports can be released in the near future.

21. The public sector projects, many of which will help import substitution on a large scale, made considerable further progress during the year. Mention may be made in particular of the progress of the Durgapur Alloy and Steel project whose production of alloy steels has been increasing month by month reaching nearly a thousand tonnes by October 1965; since its inception the production of alloy steels in this project has been well over 7,000 tonnes. The production of fertilizer is also expected to increase materially during the year. On present indications, it may be about 275,000 tonnes of nitrogen as compared with 234,000 tonnes during the last year. Production would have been even larger but for the adverse effect of power cuts. The production of the Heavy Electrical Plant at Bhopal has been rising progressively and it is now capable of meeting the bulk of the plant and equipment requirement of the thermal power expansion contemplated during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

22. Major expansion projects in the private sector also went forward during the year. Mention may be made in particular of the aluminium industry the expansion of which is likely to result in additional production of 5,000 tonnes. The fertilizer industry in the private sector is now expected to progress faster than before

following the recent clarification of Government's policy in regard to prices and distribution.

23. Several projects both in the public and private sectors have already come to a stage of fruition and considerable expansion in capacity and production may be expected from these during the coming year. As a result of the completion of the Bhilai expansion, production of steel ingots will reach about 8 million tonnes and of saleable steel about 5·5 million tonnes during the next year. Following decontrol, capacity in the cement industry is also expected to go up to some 14 million tonnes. The major additions to the fertilizers production will be from Neyveli (60,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and Trombay (60,000 tonnes of nitrogen). Allowing for the FACT expansion, likely to result in additional production of 10,000 tonnes of nitrogen, fertilizer production will go up by nearly 130,000 tonnes representing an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the current year's level. With the further expansion of the plants in the private sector, aluminium production, on current indications, may be about 87,000 tonnes during the next year.

24. Production in industries based on indigenous supplies of metals and other materials may, therefore, be expected to rise. The shortage of agriculture-based raw materials (raw cotton, raw jute, oil seeds) and of imported inputs will, however, affect output in industries using them, unless adequate imports can be arranged.

BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS

25. There has been a progressive deceleration in the rate of increase of the outlays of Central and State Governments in the last three years. The total outlay increased by Rs. 919 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 596 crores in 1964-65 and the budgets for the current year provided for an increase of Rs. 459 crores. The major explanation of this is that defence expenditure, after a sudden and large increase in 1963-64 levelled off in the subsequent years. Development outlays continued to go up at an increasing rate till the current year when the budgets provided for a substantially smaller increase. The increase was Rs. 407 crores in 1963-64, Rs. 507 crores in the subsequent year and the budgets provided an increase of Rs. 341 crores during the current year. Despite these trends, which reflect, in part, the growing anxiety about the inflationary impact of Government expenditure, the basic gap (*i.e.* the difference between total outlays and current revenues) has been increasing. The budgetary operations of Central and State Governments, therefore, continued to have an expansionary influence on the economy, although their inflationary content was sought to be reduced by a progressive reduction in the extent to which the deficit was financed by borrowing from the Reserve Bank.

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments

(Rs. crores)

	1963-64	1964-65 (R.E.)	1965-66 (B.E.)
I. *Total outlay*	*4284*	*4880*	*5339*
(a) *Development**	*2549*	*3056*	*3397*
1. Plan	1674	2086	2225
2. Non-Plan	875	970	1172
(b) *Non-Development***	*1735*	*1824*	*1942*
1. Defence (net)	816	835	879
2. Interest on public debt	303	361	411
3. Tax collection charges	76	88	96
4. Police	137	152	165
5. Others	403	388	391
II. *Current Revenue*	*3050*	*3291*	*3567*
(a) Tax Revenue	2325	2545	2728††
(b) Non-Tax Revenue	725	746	839
(of which contribution to Plan by Public Undertakins)†	(164)	(189)	(233)
III. *Gap (I—II)*	*1234*	*1589*	*1772*
Financed by			
IV. *Capital Receipts (net)*	*1062*	*1507*	*1705*
(a) *Internal*	*546*	*833*	*908*
1. Market loans (net)‡	194	203	228
2. Small Savings, Prize Bonds, Premium Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds (net)	136	137	120
3. Provident Fund and Compulsory Deposits/Income-tax Annuity Deposits (net)	101	135	143
4. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	115$$	358	417
(b) *External*	*516*	*674*	*797*
1. Loans, net (excluding PL 480)	322	396	492
2. Grants (excluding PL 480)	7	12	7
3. PL 480 assistance$	187	266	298
V. *Overall Budgetary Deficit*	*172*	*82$$*	*67$$*

*Includes Plan expenditure of Railways and non-departmental undertakings out of their own resources as well as loans by the Central and State Govts. to local bodies, non-departmenta commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and other parties.

**Excludes transfers to Special Development Fund and other funds.

††Excludes additional tax revenues of a little over Rs. 100 crores from supplementary measures adopted in August 1965 by the Central Govt. and additional tax revenue of Rs. 11 crores levied by the States after the Budget.

†Includes contribution of Railways, P & T and other non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

‡Includes borrowings by the State Electricity Boards.

$$Includes sale of treasury bills to parties other than Reserve Bank.

$Includes loans and grants from counterpart funds and net increase in the U.S. holdings of special securities. Excludes transfers of PL 480 funds from the State Bank of India which are taken as internal receipts under Miscellaneous Capital Receipts.

26. The overall budgetary deficit of Central and State Governments was Rs. 82 crores according to the revised estimates for 1964-65. The actual deficit, however, turned out to be much larger—Rs. 167 crores, or about the same as in 1963-64. These figures do not take account of the net purchases of long-term Government securities by the Reserve Bank. In 1963-64, such purchases amounted to Rs. 37 crores; over 1964-65, however, the Reserve Bank could sell securities of Rs. 18 crores. Thus the total borrowings of Central and State Governments from the Reserve Bank declined from Rs. 209 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 149 crores in 1964-65. The concern with the inflationary effects of budgetary operations was reflected in the desire to avoid deficit financing altogether in the original Central budget for 1965-66. The States' budgets, however, were framed on the basis of a large deficit amounting to Rs. 71 crores.

27. By the middle of the year, it was clear that the balance sought to be aimed at in the Centre's budget would not be achieved without further additional taxation. Revenue receipts, especially from direct taxation, had been less buoyant than expected earlier, the borrowing programme had to be curtailed somewhat in view of the tight conditions in the money market and additional dearness allowance had to be given in view of the rise in prices. In order to counter the effect of these tendencies, a supplementary budget was presented in August and import and excise duties were stepped up. The new taxation was estimated to yield an additional Rs 100 crores during the current fiscal year and Rs. 167 crores in a full year.

28. The State Governments also took measures of additional taxation to cover a part of their budgetary deficit. The yield from these taxes is estimated at about Rs. 15 crores during the current year and Rs. 52 crores in a full year.

29. The prospect of achieving a non-inflationary balance in the budgets of the Central and State Governments seems to have weakened following the Indo-Pakistani hostilities and the failure of late monsoon resulting in drought in several parts of the country. The direct effect of these events was to increase the requirements for defence, measures of relief and rehabilitation in the border areas, special relief for the drought-affected areas (which would imply additional expenditures by the State Governments as also a decline in land revenue) and the possibility of reduced revenues as a result of the dislocation of production. The indirect effects stem primarily from the pause in external assistance which necessitated continuance of severe import restrictions with consequent effects on production and revenues.

30. Despite the supplementary budget, therefore, a deficit in the budgetary operations of 1965-66 is likely.

31. A notable feature of fiscal policy during the current year was the flexible use of tax measures which were designed not merely to raise revenue but also to subserve the other objectives of policy. One of the objectives was to stimulate investment and production in priority industries. For certain specified industries, grant of tax credit certificates were provided with reference to the additional corporation tax payable by them and/or additional excise duties paid over the specified base year. In addition, the budget also liberalised development rebates on a selective basis, and the supplementary budget has extended this liberalisation further to certain selective industries. The purpose of these concessions is to stimulate productivity and output in these priority industries and to enable these industries to obtain additional finance for expansion.

32. Direct tax incentives had already been given in previous years to promote exports. During the current year, a scheme of tax credit certificates was introduced for the grant of such certificates upto 15 per cent of the value of exports in respect of certain specified commodities. Since the tax credit certificates themselves are tax free, the benefit to the exporter is equivalent to approximately twice as much as the value of the certificate. Traditional commodities such as jute and tea were included in the list.

33. The supplementary budget carried a step further the process of encouraging import substitution through tax policies. Import duties on a large number of items were increased and the entire tariff rationalised in the interest of encouraging indigenous production. Concessional rates were provided for certain priority sectors, notably agriculture.

34. The principal objective of fiscal policy in the long-term context of planning and development is to stimulate the rate of domestic savings both directly by increased savings of the public sector and indirectly by providing inducements for greater private savings. This objective requires that the growth of non-developmental public expenditures is kept in check, that opportunity is taken as and when possible, to raise additional resources through the enlargement of the tax base and suitable adjustments in rates, that public enterprises succeed in earning a rate of return on capital which can be considered adequate in view of the scarcity of capital and that the overall effect of the budgetary policies is not such as to retard the growth of private savings. In all these directions, progress has been achieved over the last few years.

35. Tax revenues of Central and State Governments have increased progressively from 6·6 per cent of the national income in 1950-51 to 9·6 per cent in 1960-61 and further to approximately 14 per cent in 1965-66. This is partly due to normal growth and partly due to additional tax effort. The total yield over the Third Plan from additional tax measures undertaken by the Centre is estimated to aggregate Rs. 2260 crores; the Third Plan target was Rs. 1100 crores. The rise in prices was partly responsible for the increased tax yields. The States are expected to realise about Rs. 590 crores

from their additional tax effort in the course of the third plan as against the original target of Rs. 610 crores set for them. The additional tax effort by both Centre and States had aggregated Rs. 1052 crores during the Second Plan.

36. The growth of tax revenue and other current income of the Central and State Governments has been accompanied by increases in current expenditures, which, upto 1961-62 could be ascribed primarily to the growth in the development activity of Government and since then, to this factor as well as to the sharp increase in defence outlays which occurred in the middle of the Third Five Year Plan. As already mentioned, defence outlays have now levelled off. The savings of the Central and State Governments are estimated to have risen from 1·0 per cent of national income in 1950-51 to 2·5 per cent in 1962-63 and may be expected to be currently running at the same level, despite the growth in current outlays, mainly due to the progressive increases in taxation.

37. The above analysis is in terms of the savings of the Central and State Governments as well as the departmental commercial undertakings controlled by these Governments. In addition, public sector enterprises, organised as non-departmental undertakings, have also made progress towards realising surpluses from their operations. The Third Five Year Plan had visualised that surpluses of such undertakings would amount to Rs. 450 crores during the plan period, Rs. 300 crores from the Central undertakings and the balance from State undertakings. It is estimated now that the surpluses of Central undertakings may aggregate Rs. 300 crores during the Third Plan period and of State undertakings Rs. 115 crores.

38. A major policy objective is to maximise returns from the large government investments made in the various commercial and industrial undertakings. This is to be secured through a more efficient functioning of these undertakings and through the pursuit of appropriate price policies. Following the Venkataraman Committee's recommendations, it has been suggested that the electricity undertakings should aim at a rate of return of 12 per cent on capital employed; in the case of other undertakings, too, it may be desirable to aim at a similar rate of return. The financial results of 31 running concerns (other than Hindustan Steel) of the Central Government show that during 1963-64 their gross profits amounted to 7·5 per cent of the total capital employed and net profits to 6·9 per cent of their total net worth. Taking some individual concerns, the ratio of gross profits to capital employed was 22·2 per cent in the case of Hindustan Antibiotic and 21·4 per cent for Hindustan Machine Tools and ranged between 15 per cent and 20 per cent for Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Insecticides and Indian Rare Earths; the ratio of net profits to net worth was 23·2 per cent in the case of Hindustan Machine Tool and ranged between 8 per cent to 13 per cent for

Indian Telephone industries, Hindustan Cables, Hindustan Insecticides, Indian Oil Company and NEPA Mills. Some of the public undertakings such as the National Coal Development Corporation and the Hindustan Shipyard made relatively small profits and the Fertiliser Corporation of India, the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. and a few others had profits below the average of 7·5 per cent.

39. The increase in public savings and in the surpluses of public enterprises and the progressive mobilisation of private savings by Government have enabled public investments to be stepped up. In the field of mobilisation of private savings, a noteworthy development has been a large step-up in the collection of small savings and State provident funds; these are estimated to have risen from Rs. 45 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 141 crores in 1960-61 and further to Rs. 216 crores in 1965-66. Also, an income-tax annuity scheme was introduced last year replacing the earlier scheme of compulsory deposits, and more recently, following the present emergency, the Government has offered for subscription the two national defence loans and the gold bonds with a view to finding resources, both internal and external, for financing increased government commitments. Along with the growth in the outlays of the Central and State Governments in recent years, the share of the public sector in total national output has also gone up—it has doubled from 7·5 per cent in 1950-51 to approximately 15 per cent to 16 per cent during the current year. The share of net capital formation provided out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government may be expected to be about 8 per cent of national income in 1965-66 compared to 1 per cent in 1950-51.

40. In view of the remarkable growth in the public sector and the role which it has to play in the mobilisation of savings, the budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments have come to acquire a growing importance in the economy. Variations in public expenditures and in public savings tend to have a pronounced effect on the state of monetary demand in the economy. And the task of fiscal policy is to provide a stable framework for ensuring steady growth.

Monetary Developments

41. The growth of money supply which was nearly 14 per cent in 1963-64 came down to 9 per cent in 1964-65; during the current, year the expansion is also at the rate of about 9 per cent. Although there has thus been a slowing down in the growth of money supply, the rate of growth even now is too high in relation to the growth of output with the result that monetary expansion has, in conjunction with supply shortages, contributed to the price rise. The policies of Government as well as the Reserve Bank continued to be used for restraining monetary expansion in the interest of maintaining a reasonable degree of price stability. These policies will have to be continued and reinforced during the coming year to ensure that the growth of monetary demand is not excessive in relation to the likely growth of output.

Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crore s)

	1963-64 (March 31 to March 31)	1964-65 (March 31 to March 31)	1964-65 (March 31 to Jan. 15)	1965-66 (March 31 to Jan. 14)
1. *Net Bank Credit to Government* . .	**+246** (+285)	**+229*** (+288)	**+257*** (+300)	**+455**
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Govt. of which :	+210	+149*	+143*	+334
(i) To Central Government . .	+172	+136*	+149*	+245
(ii) To State Governments . .	+38	+13	—6	+89
(b) Bank's holding of Government Securities	+36 (+75)	+80 (+139)	+114 (+157)	+121
2. *Net Bank credit to the private sector* (2a—2b)	**+234** (+195)	**+108** (+49)	**—58** (—101)	**—88**
(a) Advances and holdings of private securities (gross bank credit) .	+249	+251	+83	+101
(b) Time Deposits	+15 (+54)	+143 (+202)	+141 (+184)	+190
3. *Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank*	+27	—33*	—24*	—57
4. *Money Supply with the public* . .	**+469**	**+335**	**+216**	**+231**
(a) Currency with the public . .	+227	+163	+119	+172
(b) Deposit money with the public .	+242	+172	+97	+59

Figures in the brackets are exclusive of P. L. 480 and PL 665 deposits held by the State Bank of India.

*Adjusted for sales of gold by the Government to the Reserve Bank.

42. The expansion in money supply during the current fiscal year upto 14th January was Rs. 231 crores (5·6 per cent) as compared with Rs. 216 crores (5·7 per cent) in the corresponding period of last year. The expansion in money supply in absolute terms was somewhat larger than last year, despite the fact that the decline in foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank (which have the effect of reducing money supply) was much larger than last year.

43. The main reason for the growth in money supply during the current year has been the deficit resulting from the budgetary operations of the Central and State Governments. As compared with the last year, the increase in this deficit is particularly marked in the case of State Governments. The ways and means advances obtained by the State Governments from the Reserve Bank, for instance, increased by as much as Rs. 72 crores during the first nine and a half months of the current fiscal year whereas last year there was a decline of Rs. 22 crores during this period. Besides, there was a decline in the deposits of the State Governments with the Reserve Bank. Taking these two elements together, the deficit of State Governments has been Rs. 89 crores so far (April-January, 1966) as compared with a small surplus in the comparable period last year. The credit extended by the banks to the non-Government sector has also remained high during the current year. During the slack season (May-October) this year, the contraction in bank credit was unusually small and was inadequate in relation to the very large expansion in such credit which had occurred in the preceding busy season (November-April).

44. It was envisaged at the beginning of the slack season—in May, 1965—that credit contraction would amount to at least Rs. 200 crores during the slack season. The Reserve Bank suggested this target to the scheduled banks. While no credit policy measures—such as prescription of higher reserve ratios—were taken, the Reserve Bank advised the scheduled banks to invest upto the maximum extent possible in treasury bills. The old system of weekly auctions of treasury bills was discontinued in July and in its place was introduced a new tap issue of treasury bills at a fixed rate of 3½ per cent. The intention was to persuade the banks to reduce their credit to the private sector in accordance with the usual seasonal pattern, to do their utmost to attract additional deposits—especially in view of the remunerative rates of interest which had been set earlier in preceding busy season—and to invest the resources thus obtained into treasury bills. While investment of scheduled banks in treasury bills did increase (by Rs. 87 crores) the increase was not as large as expected and was in fact smaller than that during the slack season of 1964 (Rs. 125 crores).

Scheduled Banks: Seasonal flow of funds

(Rs. crores)

	1964 Slack season	1965 Slack season	1964-65 Busy season	Busy Season 1964-65 (upto Jan. 15)	Busy Season 1965-66 (upto Jan. 14)
I. Deposit Expansion—					
Demand Deposits . .	+120	+80	+43	+6	+23
Time Deposits . .	+91 (+113)	+98	+63 (+103)	+3 (+27)	+21
TOTAL . . .	*+211* (+233)	*+178*	*+106* (+146)	*+9* (+33)	*+44*
II. Credit (Decline+, Increase—)	+139	+93	—407	—165	—101
III. Net Flow of Funds (I+II)	+350 (+372)	+271	—301 (—261)	—156 (—132)	—57
IV. Borrowings from RBI (Decline+, Increase—) .	+43	+123	—125	—77	—16
V. Investments in Govt. Securities	+259 (+281)	+139	—155 (—115)	—123 (—99)	—23
VI. Other Sources . .	+48	+9	—21	+44	—18

Figures in the brackets are exclusive of changes in P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 deposits with the State Bank.

45. Since the inflow of resources into the scheduled banks (Rs. 271 crores) was much smaller than expected as a result of inadequate contraction in credit and growth in deposits, it was inevitable that the scheduled bank lending to Government—in the form of investments in treasury bills as well as long-term securities—was considerably less than last year. A consequence of this was that the Central and State Governments had to take a somewhat larger recourse to the Reserve Bank.

46. Among the measures taken by the Reserve Bank to achieve a desirable degree of restraint on credit to the private sector, mention may be made of the following. In view of the critical balance of payment situation, it became necessary to phase import payments and importers were required to maintain deposits with the banks equivalent to 25 per cent of the f.o.b. value of imports. This measure also had impact on the credit situation. The import deposit requirement was withdrawn in August when the increase in import duties was announced in the supplementary budget. The Reserve Bank also put a ban on any further increase in clean advances over the level outstanding as of June 25; the purpose of this was to make the selective credit controls more effective. Since this ban, however, resulted in hardship to those requiring credit for genuine productive purpose, it was subsequently withdrawn.

47. In making an assessment of the reasons for the inadequate contraction of credit during the slack season, allowance must be made for the fact that a part of the credit was required for genuine inventory increases resulting from specific Government policies. The State Bank, for instance, has provided finance to the State Governments and the agents of the Food Corporation for procurement operations. Despite the increase in sugar production, it was considered desirable as a matter of policy to permit an increase in stocks with the sugar mills in the interest of generating sufficient surplus for export to the extent possible and also of maintaining price stability in the face of a possible decline in production in future. In terms of magnitude, the increase in the advances given for food procurement and for the holding of sugar stocks amounted to Rs. 56 crores over the year ended October 29, 1965.

Scheduled Banks' Advances according to Securities

(Rs. crores)

Nature of Securities	Outstanding as on				
	April 24, 1964	October 30, 1964	April 30, 1965	October 29, 1965	November 26, 1965
Total Bank Credit . . .	*1841*	*1714*	*2103*	*2019*	*2018*
Seasonal Commodities . .	405	*212*	*446*	*296*	*294*
Food Articles . . .	141	39	164	108	103
Sugar	77	19	105	51	42
To State Governments (against foodgrains) . . .	5	1	13	25	24
Other Food Articles . .	59	19	46	32	37
Other Seasonal Commodities	264	173	282	188	191
Non-Seasonal Commodities .	*1436*	*1502*	*1657*	*1723*	*1724*

48. Even when allowance is made for these factors, however, it remains true that bank advances against other seasonal commodities did not decline as expected and those against non-seasonal

commodities showed a considerable increase. In part the increase in the advances against non-seasonal commodities was related to the growth of production (industrial output went up by as much as 10 per cent during the first three months of the current fiscal year). In part, however, it also reflects the difficulties of obtaining funds in the capital market and the resulting diversion of demand for funds from the long-term capital market to the banking system (*vide* para. 57).

49. The other aspect of the inflow of resources into the banking system is the expansion of deposits. The rate of expansion was considerably lower during the last slack season than in the comparable period of last year, despite the increase in deposit rates. In February 1965, the Reserve Bank fixed minimum rates payable by scheduled banks on deposits for 91 days and longer duration as also for saving deposits. These rates were one per cent higher than the maximum rates prescribed till then under the All-India Inter-Bank Agreement. The highest minimum rate prescribed was 6 per cent for deposits of one year and over but less than two years. Earlier, in September 1964, the Reserve Bank had prescribed maximum rates (later on raised in February) on deposits of duration shorter than 91 days with a view to maintaining a proper spread in interest rates so that deposit mobilisation could be encouraged.

Deposit Rates prescribed by Inter-bank Agreements or Reserve Bank

(Per cent)

	Upto 14 days	15 to 45* days	46 to 90* days	91 to 180 days	One year to two years	Saving Deposits
Between Sept. 1964 *and February* 1965	Same as current a/c on Sept. 25, 1964	1·25	2·50	4·00**	5·00**	3·00**
Since February 1965	,,	1·50	3·00	5·00@	6·00@	4·00@

* Maximum rates prescribed by Reserve Bank

@ Minimum rates prescribed by Reserve Bank

** Maximum rates prescribed by Inter-bank Agreement.

50. It would appear that in the context of the relatively tight money market, sluggishness in the capital market and the continued growth of demand for funds for industrial expansion, companies and other non-banking institutions have found it necessary to mobilise resources in the form of deposits from the public by offering more attractive rates than those which could be offered by the banks. According to a Reserve Bank survey, such deposits amounted to Rs. 186 crores at the end of March, 1964 as compared with Rs. 135 crores at the end of March, 1962. The bulk of these deposits are of a short-term character. In order to protect the depositor and in the interest of sound financial practices the Reserve Bank has, by a directive, asked the companies not to accept or renew deposits with a maturity of twelve months or less. The directive also requires the companies to publish information in the specified manner

with a view to protect the depositors. Separate, and somewhat more restrictive, conditions have been laid down in respect of deposits accepted by the hire-purchase companies.

51. In order to ensure that credit is available for genuine productive needs and especially for the priority sectors of defence, food and exports, the Reserve Bank announced the policy for the current busy season, under which scheduled banks are enabled to obtain refinance at the Bank rate in respect of their advances for procurement of foodgrains, for financing defence supplies as also in respect of packing credit given by them to exporters. For the rest, the scheduled banks can borrow from the Reserve Bank at increasingly higher interest rates depending on their net liquidity position. The escalation in the rates has also been increased; for each percentage point below the net liquidity ratio of 30 per cent scheduled banks have now to pay 1 per cent higher than the Bank rate, whereas last year the escalation was only ½ per cent. The average cost of borrowing by the scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank is expected to be as high as in the last busy season; but the modifications introduced will ensure that the requirements of the priority sectors are met. The ceiling of 10 per cent on the rate charged by the scheduled banks on their advances to their customers has been kept. The policy for the current busy season is to be operated in a flexible manner. The Reserve Bank has announced its intention to modify it, in either direction, depending on the emerging situation.

52. During the current busy season so far, credit expansion has been less than in the corresponding period last year. Upto January 14, the increase in bank credit was only Rs. 101 crores as compared with Rs. 165 crores last year. Deposit growth, after having been sluggish during the slack season, has picked up, the increase being Rs. 44 crores as compared with Rs. 9 crores in the comparable period in the last busy season. Thus, the scheduled bank borrowing from the Reserve Bank has been only about Rs. 16 crores as compared with Rs. 77 crores last year; and their disinvestment in Government securities Rs. 23 crores as compared with Rs. 123 crores. The relatively slow expansion in bank credit so far may be ascribed to the decline in agricultural production, the recent decline in the stocks of cotton yarn and cloth and also to the fact that during the slack season there seems to have been some "storing up" of credit, as it were, in the expectation of continued credit restrictions.

Trends in the capital market

53. There was a further decline in equity prices during the current year. The decline was as much as 15·8 per cent over the year ended December, 1965. Over the last four years, equity prices have declined at an annual rate of 6·9 per cent.

54. The sharp decline during the current year can be ascribed in part to the rise in interest rates. The Bank Rate was raised from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in February, 1965 and the new Government loans floated in July carried higher rates of interest. This year a six-year loan was floated at 4·5 per cent whereas the yield on a

loan of comparable maturity then was 4·42 per cent; the 25-year loan carried a rate of 5½ per cent whereas the yield on an existing loan of similar maturity was 4·82 per cent. The process of raising the interest rates was carried further with the announcement of the new defence loans after the recent emergency. The three-year National Defence Loan carried a rate of 4·25 per cent and the Seven-year Loan 4·75 per cent. As already mentioned, deposit rates have also gone up during the year.

55. A decline in equity prices in response to these changes was only to be expected. Non-economic factors have also contributed to this decline. An analysis of the operating results of joint stock companies suggests that profitability of industry has been maintained. For instance, of the 221 companies declaring results during the first half of the current fiscal year, more than half had higher net profits after tax than last year. It would appear that dividends have also been maintained. In the same group of companies, half the number declared the same dividend as last year, and nearly a third declared higher dividends. Textiles as a group fared worse than last year; on the other hand engineering companies have done better.

56. The sluggishness in the capital market affected the climate for new issues. The capital raised by non-Government companies by way of equity and preference shares amounted to Rs. 38 crores during the first nine months of 1965 as compared with Rs. 42 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Debenture issues, however, fared better, the amount raised being Rs. 18 crores this year—almost twice as much as in 1964. Although the decline in the total amount of fresh capital raised by non-Government companies during 1965 was only marginal—and there was no decline if account is taken of the debenture issues—almost all issues had to be underwritten and a considerable proportion of the amount raised came from the underwriters. The issues over-subscribed or fully-subscribed were relatively fewer than in the previous years and such indication as is available of public response to the issues suggests that there was a distinct decline in investor preference for equities.

57. In view of the difficulties of raising funds in the new issue market, finance for industrial expansion had to be raised, to the extent possible, from alternative sources. Several companies have resorted to the practice of accepting deposits from the public. Industry has also sought to rely, more than in the past, on the banking system, mainly to finance inventories but partly also to finance capital expansion. This is especially so in the case of small and medium sized industries whose term-credit requirements can be met by the banks under the refinance scheme. An increasing proportion of advances of the scheduled banks has gone to industry. Over the four years ending March, 1965, advances to industry increased from Rs. 688 crores to Rs. 1,287 crores and as a proportion of total advances given by the banks, they went up from 53 per cent to 62 per cent.

58. The Government policy of expanding the activities of the financial institutions has also helped to fill the gap created by the

sluggishness of the new-issue market. Financial assistance provided by the various financial institutions has gone up from Rs. 20 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 64 crores in 1964-65. In particular, the assistance in the form of under-writing, direct subscription to capital and guarantees for deferred payments has gone up from as little as Rs. 3·6 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 19·1 crores in 1964-65.

59. The fiscal policy of Government has also been increasingly oriented towards assistance for industrial growth. The various concessions given in the last two budgets have been described elsewhere in the Survey (paras. 31 and 32). The increase in the development rebate to priority industries is also expected to go a long way towards meeting their requirements of initial financing of expansion.

60. The effect of these policies can be seen from the financing of capital formation by joint stock companies in recent years. Between 1958-59 and 1963-64 gross total asset formation of large and medium public limited companies amounted to about Rs. 1,700 crores; 59 per cent of this was financed by internal resources; 9·3 per cent from fresh issues of capital, 0·5 per cent by debentures, 15·4 per cent by borrowings from banks and other financial institutions, and the rest by other borrowings. The share of external resources has declined over this period, partly as a result of the increased provision for expansion which companies have been enabled to make through the development rebate reserve. Even among external sources, the share of capital issues has fallen whereas that of borrowings from banks and financial institutions has shown a rise.

61. While the alternative sources of funds have helped to some extent, the growing needs of industrial finance have, in the long run, to be met increasingly through the new issue market. Measures already taken by Government to stimulate investor preference in equities include the setting up of the Unit Trust and the grant of tax credits in respect of investments in initial issues of certain eligible companies.

PRICES

62. Wholesale prices rose by 9 per cent in 1963-64 and 8·7 per cent in 1964-65. Prices rose by 16·2 per cent between April, 1964 and January 9, 1965; subsequently there was a fall upto March 20, 1965. There was a further increase during the current year, although at a somewhat slower rate. Between April, 1965 and 15th of January, 1966 wholesale prices rose by 12·3 per cent. The level of wholesale prices on 15th January, 1966 was 5·6 per cent higher than a year ago.

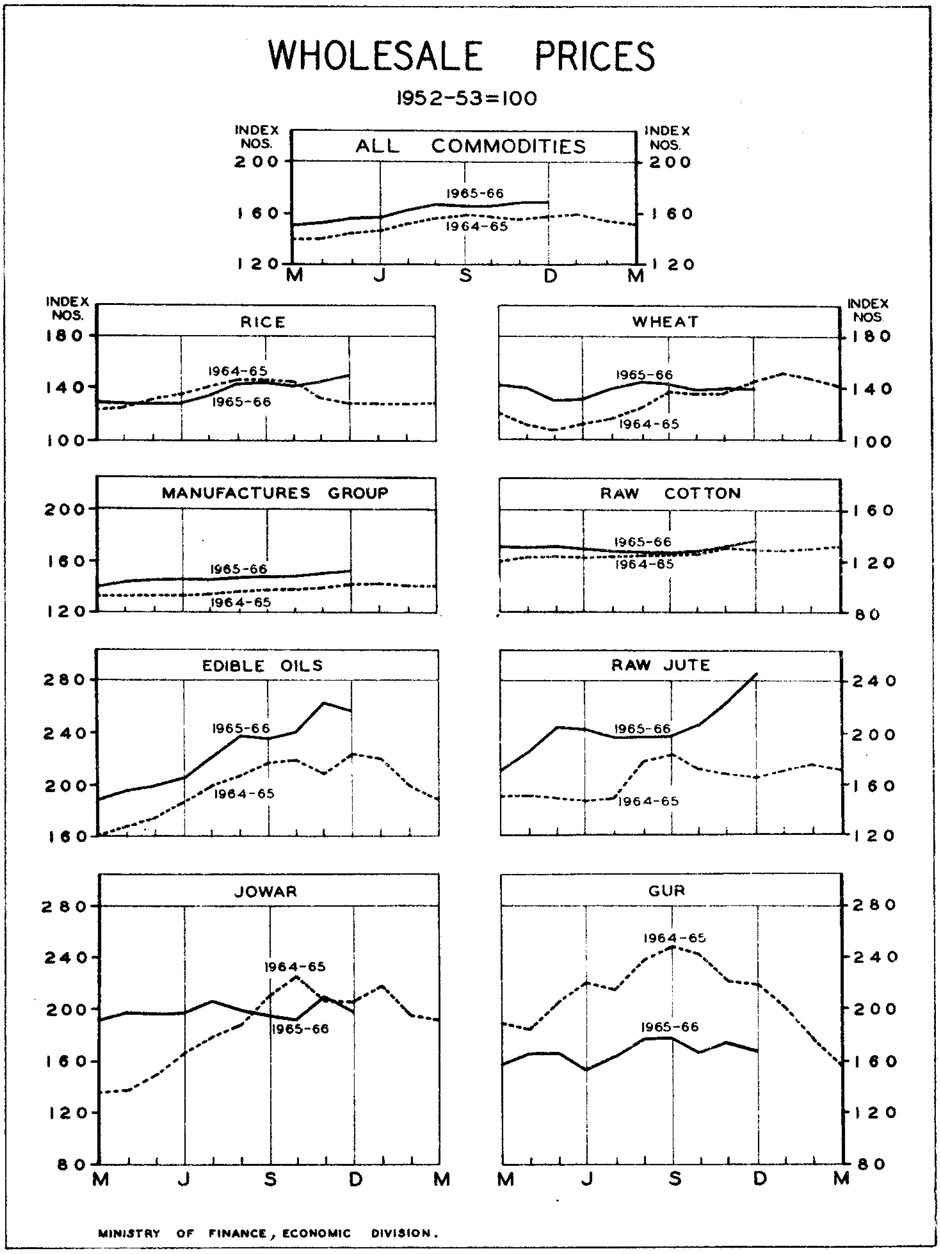
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (1952-53=100)

Groups/Commodities	28th March 1964	16th January 1965	27th March 1965	15th January 1966
Food Articles	*141·0*	*169·0*	*153·7*	*172·8*
Cereals of which :	121·5	145·4	140·3	153·2
Rice	122·2	127·7	128·3	148·2
Wheat	112·9	150·9	143·7	141·2
Pulses	133·1	196·2	152·2	161·9
Edible oils	163·4	222·2	185·4	254·0
of which :				
Groundnut oil	140·9	166·7	154·5	237·9
Mustard oil	202·7	341·2	231·0	278·6
Sugar	145·2	151·1	151·1	153·0
Gur	181·6	204·5	156·8	151·3
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	*140·4*	*148·2*	*146·6*	*152·0*
Industrial Raw Materials	*146·1*	*172·8*	*163·3*	*198·7*
of which :				
Groundnuts	152·8	188·3	183·9	228·7
Raw cotton	120·0	128·5	131·6	130·3
Raw jute	151·2	169·8	171·9	247·3
Manufactures	*132·8*	*142·0*	*141·2*	*152·5*
Mill cloth	133·2	136·5	136·4	138·6
All Commodities	*138·9*	*160·5*	*151·0*	*169·5*

63. The slower rate of increase in prices during the current year is primarily due to the fact that food prices have risen less than last year. Among food articles, prices of cereals other than rice have shown a smaller rise than last year; wheat prices have, in fact, declined since September following increased market arrivals. Prices of gur have declined. On the other hand, there has been a sharp increase in the prices of edible oils.

64. In contrast to the last year, when prices of fibres showed a rise of 7·4 per cent, a sharp increase in their prices occurred during the current year (20·6 per cent) due to the rise in raw jute prices following the decline in production last year.

65. Prices of manufactures, especially intermediate goods such as rayon yarn and pig iron and finished goods such as woollen textiles, sewing machines, tyres and tubes showed significant increases during



WHOLESALE PRICES
1952-53=100
INDEX NOS.
ALL COMMODITIES
RICE
WHEAT
MANUFACTURES GROUP
RAW COTTON
EDIBLE OILS
RAW JUTE
JOWAR
GUR
1965-66
1964-65
M J S D M
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

the year in contrast to either relatively small increases or no increase during the previous year. Prices of jute manufactures which had risen last year, continued to rise during the current year also. The wholesale prices of manufactures as a group rose by 8·0 per cent during the current fiscal year up to 15th January, 1966 as compared with a rise of 6.9 per cent in the same period last year.

66. While the rise in prices so far during the current fiscal year has been somewhat less than in the comparable period of last year, there has been hardly any seasonal decline in prices of cereals this year. Rice prices did fall slightly (2.0 per cent) in September and October, but they have moved up since then. Last year, there was an almost continuous decline in prices of rice during October, 1964 to January, 1965. The continued pressure on prices even during the harvest season is a reflection, on the one hand, of the substantial decline in the production of foodgrains which is expected to have taken place during the current year.

67. Reflecting the trends in wholesale prices, retail prices also went up. The working class consumer price index (1949=100) went up from 159 in March, 1965 to 173 in November 1965, showing a rise of 6·1 per cent over the last twelve months. The rise in the consumer price index during the preceding year (twelve months ending November, 1964) was as much as 18·1 per cent.

68. A wide disparity in prices exists between the surplus and the deficit areas. For instance, in the last week of January 1966 open market (wholesale) prices of coarse rice ranged in important centres between Rs. 100-115 per quintal in Bihar, Rs. 120-125 in Gujarat and Rs. 110-122 in Mysore. The controlled prices of coarse rice (at which rice was available in the surplus States), on the other hand, ranged between Rs. 56 and Rs. 69 per quintal in the States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, prices of 'dara' wheat ranged between Rs. 58 to 64 per quintal in Punjab whereas in the neighbouring State of Uttar Pradesh, prices were as high as Rs. 77-92 per quintal. While some difference in prices in different parts of the country is inevitable, wide disparities tend to detract from the policy of giving price incentive for increased production on the one hand, and of protecting the consumer in deficit areas on the other.

69. Over the last few years prices of agricultural commodities have risen at a much faster rate than those of manufactured articles. In part, this has been in keeping with the policy of giving remunerative prices to the farmers to encourage increased output. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities (1952-53=100) was 154 at the end of 1964-65; the index for manufactures was 141. During the current year also, prices of manufactured articles have risen faster than during the last year but not faster than the agricultural prices. The policy of remunerative prices in the agricultural sector carries the danger of degenerating into a general increase in the price level in response to the rise in the cost of living and the cost of materials. It is only by appropriate distribution policies as also some acceptance of general standards in regards to wages and other incomes that this danger can be avoided.

70. In the field of distribution, considerable advance was made during the year. Procurement of rice by Central and State Governments aggregated about 3 million tonnes during the crop season of 1964-65, amounting to nearly 25 per cent of the marketable surplus. Distribution through fair price shops could, therefore, be enlarged during the year. Procurement of wheat during April-October, 1965 was 4 lakh tonnes as compared with only a small quantity in the previous year. During the current agricultural year (1965-66), efforts are being intensified to increase procurement and several State Governments have sought to procure directly from the producers. Procurement prices have also been fixed 5 to 10 per cent higher than last year, depending on the region and the quality of rice. Statutory rationing has been introduced in Madras and Coimbatore with effect from 1st October and in Delhi from the 8th December. Earlier in January, 1965, statutory rationing was introduced in Calcutta. It has been accepted as an objective of policy that rationing should be introduced in cities with a population of one million and above to start with and later in towns with a population of 1,00,000 and above.

71. The policy of rationalising controls over prices and distribution of intermediate goods and manufactures was continued during the year. In pursuance of this policy, control over the prices and distribution of pig iron was removed in August 1965. Price and distribution control in respect of cement was removed with effect from January, 1966. An increase of Rs. 16 per tonne in cement prices has been permitted; 50 per cent of the output will be earmarked for Government purchases at a rebate of Rs. 6 per tonne. Distribution will be arranged by cement producers acting through a pool. The extremely difficult supply situation created by the hostilities with Pakistan necessitated direct controls over prices and distribution of non-ferrous metals under the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order. Consumers of these products are required to use them in accordance with directives given by Government, priority being accorded to the use of these materials for defence purposes.

72. Although the pressure on prices was not as great as during the previous fiscal year, the fact that there has been a continuous rise in prices during the year in which availabilities of major consumer articles showed a distinct improvement suggests that fiscal and monetary discipline will need to be reinforced in order to stay further price increases. This is all the more so in view of the decline in agricultural production during the current year which may lead to a further pressure on prices during the next year.

73. The cost-push is also being increasingly felt as is evidenced by the rise in prices of manufactured articles. Prices of commodities such as cement, iron and steel, coal and coke have had to be raised following wage increases. Wages in the cement industry were raised with effect from January 1965 and in the iron and steel industry from April 1965. Following the wage increase, cement prices payable to producers were raised by Rs. 4 per tonne. The Joint Plant Committee increased the prices of de-controlled categories of iron & steel. The recommendations of the Bonus Commission, especially the payment of minimum bonus, also seem to have influenced price increases,

as in the case of the recent increase of 40 paise per tonne in coal prices. To a certain extent, price increases result in automatic increases in wage incomes; for instance, nearly 60 per cent of the industrial workers have their earnings linked to cost of living indices (the same applies to a large section of Central Government employees). Wage pressures are bound to increase, if the rise in prices continues unchecked. In the face of these pressures on costs and prices as also the need to continue price incentives for increased production in agriculture as well as in industry, it has become more than ever necessary to restrain secondary increase in incomes following the rise in prices.

Balance of Payments

74. Despite a restrictive import policy, and further measures to encourage exports, the balance of payments position during the current year has remained critical. The situation was aggravated following the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan which interrupted the flow of export supplies from Assam and led later to a pause in external assistance.

75. During the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan, foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold) declined by Rs. 70 crores. The entire decline took place in effect, in the year 1964-65, the small decline in the first two years having been offset by a rise in 1963-64. Apart from the drawal on reserves, India's indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund has also gone up. At the beginning of the Third Plan, India's outstanding liability to the IMF was $ 127·5 million; at present it is $ 325 million including the drawing made against the stand by credit of $ 200 million negotiated in March, 1965.

76. The pressure on reserves during 1964-65 was due to the larger provision for imports of foodgrains and fertiliser, a substantial rise in debt service charges, and the stagnancy in exports. While imports (other than PL 480) went up by Rs. 98·4 crores, there was hardly any increase in exports. Debt service charges went up by Rs. 22 crores from Rs. 100 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 122 crores in 1964-65. Net receipts from other invisibles also showed a marked decline, in particular, on account of larger 'miscellaneous' payments such as for technical know-how and reduced receipts from private donations.

77. The decline in reserves continued during the current fiscal year. They reached a low of Rs. 231·5 crores at the end of July. Subsequently, there has been some improvement in reserves and at the end of December 1965 they stood at Rs. 285·4 crores.

78. The decline in the reserves during April-September, 1965 was Rs. 8·5 crores in spite of a drawing of Rs. 36 crores from the IMF. The overall deficit in the balance of payments was thus Rs. 44·5 crores as compared with Rs. 43·5 crores in the corresponding period of 1964. Total imports during April-September, 1965 are estimated at Rs. 717 crores as compared with Rs. 674 crores in the corresponding period of last year. Export earnings increased although export shipments declined, as a result of the receipt, with a lag, from exports which took place last year. Debt service charges were substantially larger during the current year (Rs. 68 crores in April-September,

1965 as compared with Rs. 48 crores in the corresponding period last year). Thus although aid utilisation improved by Rs. 27 crores (and banking capital outflow was less than last year), the loss in reserves was about as high as in April-September, 1964.

IMPORTS

79. Imports which have been showing a progressive increase since 1962-63 touched Rs. 1,396·0 crores in 1964-65, recording an increase of Rs. 165·3 crores or 13·4 per cent over the level in 1963-64. The comparable increases in 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 8·5 per cent and 12·8 per cent respectively. The progressive rise in imports was necessitated by the tight domestic food situation requiring increased imports of cereals (much of which came under PL 480); a part of the increase in imports also reflected a rising rate of absorption of aid.

*India's Imports**

(Rs. crores)

	Cereals	Others	Total
1960-61	218·1	887·6	1105·7
1961-62	118·1	887·9	1006·0
1962-63	166·8	924·5	1091·3
1963-64	198·7	1032·0	1230·7
1964-65	307·4	1088·6	1396·0

80. The main items of India's imports are shown in Appendix (Table 6·3). It would be seen that machinery imports which had shown a steep increase in 1963-64, recorded a further increase in 1964-65, when they amounted to Rs. 416·6 crores. While the increase in this item in 1963-64 was shared by both the private and public sectors, in 1964-65 the increase was solely concentrated in the public sector; private imports showed a decline. Imports of cereals showed a successive increase and in 1964-65, they amounted to Rs. 307·4 crores—Rs. 108·7 crores more than in the previous year. Though food imports were mainly covered by U.S. assistance under PL 480, India's expenditure on food from her own resources also showed a large increase in 1964-65, when it was Rs. 29 crores more than in the previous year. Imports of fertilizer, raw cotton and raw jute also went up. There was some decline in imports of fuels and lubricants (Rs. 11·5 crores), rubber (Rs. 4·0 crores), copra (Rs. 4·0 crores), raw wool (Rs. 5·2 crores), electrical goods (Rs. 2·8 crores) etc. The decline in imports of fuel and lubricants represented import substitution; the availability of these products from domestic and foreign sources taken together increased. The availability of other vital items could also be increased from larger non-project assistance. Thus imports of road transport equipment, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, and chemicals showed an increase in 1964-65.

*Unadjusted for P.L. 480 freight reimbursements.

81. The pattern of India's imports in the First and Second Plans and in the first four years of the Third Plan is shown below. The growing industrialisation of the country is reflected in the continuing increase in imports, in particular of current inputs for industries, e.g., minerals oils, chemicals and non-ferrous metals. As shown in Table (6·9) in the Appendix, however, the proportion of imports to total-supplies has been declining in many items, and the improvement has been marked since 1955-56, with the major exception of food-grains. The rationalisation of import duties envisaged in the Supplementary Budget was designed to give an added encouragement to this process of import substitution, on as wide a front as possible. The increased dependence on agricultural imports (viz., foodgrains and cotton) underlines the importance of this sector for any programme of import substitution and self-reliance.

Imports of Principal Commodities 1951—65

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Averages		
	1951-52 to 1955-56	1956-57 to 1960-61	1961-62 to 1964-65 (4 years)
Foodgrains	120	160	196
Fertilizers	3	11	15
Cotton	77	45	54
Jute	25	5	5
Mineral Oils	73	80	89
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	34	53	56
Metals other than Iron and Steel	20	35	52
Electrical goods and apparatus	16	19	20
Machinery and Locomotives	116	265	353
Iron and Steel	34	96	78
Vehicles	41	61	58
Others	171	250	205
TOTAL	730	1080	1181

EXPORTS

82. Exports had been showing a marked increase during the earlier years of the Third Five-Year Plan, in contrast to the virtual

stagnation during the Second Five-Year Plan. In 1964-65, however, the increase was considerably less than in the previous year and during the current year there may not be a material increase.

*India's Exports**

(Rs. crores)

1960-61	660
1961-62	680
1962-63	714
1963-64	793
1964-65	815
1964-65 (April-November)	540
1965-66 (April-November)	526

83. The spurt in exports witnessed in 1963-64, when they rose by Rs. 79 crores was not sustained in 1964-65, when the increase was smaller at Rs. 22 crores. This was mainly because of a fall in exports of vegetable oils (Rs. 12·0 crores), sugar (Rs. 6·2 crores) and art silk fabrics (Rs. 4·1 crores). Export of groundnut oil was banned in July 1964, due to domestic shortage; the decline in sugar export (both in quantity and value) was due to the sharp fall in international prices of sugar since June, 1964. These declines were, however, more than offset by improvements recorded over a wide range of items such as cashew kernels (Rs. 7·6 crores), oil cakes (Rs. 4·4 crores), tobacco (Rs. 3·2 crores), coffee (Rs. 5·1 crores) and manganese ore (Rs. 4·8 crores). Engineering goods secured a further increase of Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 15·9 crores in 1964-65 and handloom fabrics by Rs. 2·8 crores to Rs. 9·6 crores. There was also a larger off-take of fish and fish preparations (by Rs. 1 crore). Among the principal traditional commodities, there were only small increases in exports of tea and cotton manufactures, but exports of jute manufactures showed a substantial increase of Rs. 13·3 crores to Rs. 168·5 crores. There was a fall in tea prices, so that the nominal increase of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 124·7 crores in 1964-65 was attained from proportionately larger volume of exports; in the case of jute manufactures, the increased earnings arose both from larger volume and higher prices.

84. During April-September 1965, exports amounted to Rs. 385·0 crores, showing a decline of Rs. 13·9 crores as compared to April-September 1964. The decline was the combined result of a variety of factors, such as disruption following hostilities with Pakistan, domestic shortages of commodities like oilseeds, the decline in the production of virginia tobacco, and a fall in international prices of sugar. The only commodity which showed any substantial improvement was jute manufactures, which fetched an additional Rs. 10·9 crores. This occurred despite a fall in the volume of exports, since prices rose. The main items to show a decline included sugar (Rs. 9·1 crores), tea (Rs. 5·5 crores), tobacco (Rs. 2·6 crores), coffee (Rs. 1·3 crores), oil cakes (Rs. 1·6 crores), vegetable oils (Rs. 1·9 crores) and cotton fabrics (Rs. 3·5 crores). There was a decline also in the volume of exports of all these items except sugar. In the case of sugar, despite an increase of seven thousand tonnes in volume, export earnings more than halved to Rs. 5·7 crores, due to the continued fall in international sugar prices.

*This is based on figures compiled by the DGCI&S. Balance of payments figures are not comparable over time due to changes in the method of recording since 1963-64.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES FROM INDIA

(Value in Rs. crores)

Commodities	Unit of Quantity	1963-64		1964-65		April-Sept. 1964		April-Sept. 1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cashew Kernels	million kgs.	51	21·4	57	29·0	28	14·3	27	14·3
Spices	million kgs.	54	16·4	53	16·8	22	6·4	27	8·9
Sugar	'000 tonnes	433	26·0	271	19·8	182	14·8	189	5·7
Tea	million kgs.	210	123·4	216	124·7	90	55·3	83	49·8
Tobacco	million kgs.	66	22·5	81	25·7	55	18·2	41	15·6
Coffee	million kgs.	23	8·3	31	13·4	22	9·8	18	8·5
Oil cakes	'000 tonnes	936	35·4	1263	39·8	431	16·7	362	15·1
Vegetable oils (non-essential and essential)	million kgs.	146	22·3	46	10·3	30	6·0	17	4·1
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	Value	..	9·8	..	12·3	..	5·8	..	4·2
Hides and skins undressed	million kgs.	12	9·6	12	9·1	6	4·3	6	4·4
Raw cotton and waste	'000 tonnes	98	16·5	81	14·1	41	7·2	39	7·9
Iron ore	million tonnes	9	36·4	11	37·4	4	16·1	5	16·3
Manganese ore	'000 tonnes	966	8·4	1563	13·2	725	6·6	575	4·7
Leather & leather mfrs.	Value	..	26·4	..	27·4	..	14·0	..	13·5
Footwear	'000 pairs	6400	3·6	7800	4·2	3000	2·1	2100	1·0
Cotton fabrics	million metres	568	54·3	525	58·1	268	28·7	246	25·2
Art Silk Fabrics	million metres	88	10·6	57	6·5	34	3·9	17	2·1
Jute Manufactures	'000 tonnes	930	155·2	960	168·5	500	80·0	470	90·9
Total (including others)		..	*793·2*	..	*814·6*	..	*398·9*	..	*385·0*

Source : D.G.C.I. & S.

85. While the export performance has suffered a setback during the last two years, it is significant that there was an increase of 23·5 per cent in exports over the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan. Even if allowance is made for changes in statistical coverage, the increase works out to 20·6 per cent or 4·8 per cent a year. India's national income is estimated to have increased during this period by about 17·3 per cent; the increase in exports was thus proportionately larger than that in the national income. In terms of volume, the rate of increase in exports was larger still, since unit prices declined during this period by nearly 3 per cent.

86. The emergence of new items has been one of the factors in this improvement. A major factor, however, has been the striking increase in exports, of traditional as well as newer items, to the East European countries. This has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in imports from these countries of commodities such as metals, machinery and equipment which are essential for development.

87. The increase of Rs. 155 crores in exports between 1960-61 and 1964-65, was mainly on account of jute manufactures (Rs. 33·5 crores), oilcakes (Rs. 25·4 crores), sugar (Rs. 16·2 crores), cashew kernels (Rs. 10·2 crores), manufactured tobacco (Rs. 9·5 crores) and coffee (Rs. 6·1 crores). These seven items alone accounted for an increase of a little over Rs. 100 crores during this period. Among the other items, significant increases occurred in the exports of engineering goods (Rs. 7 crores), petroleum products (Rs. 4 crores), fish and fish preparations (Rs. 2 crores), art silk fabrics (Rs. 4 crores) and handloom fabrics (Rs. 5 crores). Among the major traditional items, there was hardly any increase in tea and cotton fabrics.

88. Destination-wise, as much as Rs. 94 crores out of the increase of Rs. 155 crores in exports, was on account of exports to the East European countries and Rs. 43 crores on account of exports to the USA. Exports to Asia, mainly Japan, went up by Rs. 38 crores, while those to Western Europe, including those to the U.K. have remained relatively stagnant and those to Africa showed a small decline.

89. In sum, the export performance which had shown improvement during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan, has again suffered a setback. Over the last 15 years, India's share in world exports of tea, jute manufactures and cotton textiles has been declining. In the case of tea this is a reflection of the competition in common teas from African countries; in jute manufactures while there has been a shift in demand in favour of synthetic substitutes, it is also true that indigenous consumption of jute manufactures has grown. The development of new lines such as carpet packing have helped sustain exports of jute manufactures but not sufficiently to retain the share of jute manufactures as a whole in the world markets. In cotton textiles, the share of the traditional exporters such as the U.K. and U.S.A. has been declining but despite the opportunity offered by this development, India has not been able to increase her share of the trade, as Japan and Hong Kong have done. Rising home demand and relatively higher costs of production in cotton textile industry, due to higher prices of

cotton and delayed modernization, have been the main factors behind this. Rising home demand has also affected exports of oil-seeds and vegetable oils. India's share in the world trade in manganese ore has also declined steadily and substantially over the last 15 years.

90. Much progress has been achieved as a result, among other things, of the various forms of export assistance in increasing the range of commodities which are exported—the important new-comers being sugar, iron ore, handicrafts, handloom fabrics, engineering products and fish and fish preparations. It is nevertheless clear that much further effort is called for in order to raise export earnings commensurate with requirements.

91. The pressure on the balance of payments during the current year, caused by continuing factors such as growth of imports, relative stagnation in exports and the mounting burden on debt service charges, was further increased following the Indo-Pakistan hostilities. While further restrictions on imports became necessary, Government also took positive measures to increase the foreign exchange availability. These include the issue of gold bonds to mobilise the idle holding of gold from within the country as also the National Defence Remittance Scheme which sought to give incentives for remittances from abroad through banking channels. The problem of achieving viability in the balance of payments is, however, a more basic one and requires continuing effort on a variety of fronts.

External Assistance

92. There was a further increase in the pace of utilisation of external assistance during the year despite a sudden pause in aid after the hostilities with Pakistan. The United States stopped entering into further firm commitment against outstanding pledges including that of $435 million for the current year. An amount of $50 million was, however, authorised on 4th January 1966 for financing imports of fertiliser. There was also some delay in the actual disbursement of assistance from the current year's pledges made by some of the other member countries of the Consortium. The International Development Association gave a credit of $100 million for financing imports of components and raw materials required for specified industries; there was some delay in the disbursement of this assistance also since the matching portion, required under the Agreement with the IDA could not be met from the country's depleted foreign exchange resources, nor could it be met, as was intended, from the U.S. aid. Subsequently, however, IDA permitted the use of the credit without full matching provision.

93. The Aid India Consortium had pledged assistance amounting to $1027 million (Rs. 489·03 crores) for the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan. From this, by the end of September 1965, an amount equivalent to Rs. 127·23 crores has been translated into agreements and an amount of Rs. 14·56 crores has been disbursed comprising mainly aid received from the U.K. and West Germany.

Subsequently, upto the end of December, 1965 agreements were entered into for another Rs. 50·3 crores of which Rs. 29·8 crores came from West Germany, Rs. 18·7 crores from the United Kingdom and the remaining portion came from Austria.

94. The following table shows the utilisation of foreign aid during the Third Five-Year Plan. Figures include aid received from the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and other countries who are not members of the Aid-India Consortium.

Inflow of foreign assistance—gross and net

(Rs. crores)

	Total Second Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 April-Sept.	1965-66 Oct.-March (Estimated)	1965-66 Total	Total Third Plan (Estimated)
1. Aid disbursements(gross)	*890.3*	*251·3*	*325·9*	*408·3*	*502·8*	*267·9*	*334*	*602*	*2090*
2. Repayment of capital .	55·1	57·5	47·9	53·6	68·9	35·4	46	81	309
3. Interest Payments .	64·1	33·1	38·7	45·9	52·5	32·4	36	68	238
4. Debt Servicing Payments (2+3)	119·2	90·6	86·6	99·5	121·4	67·8	82	149	547
5. Net inflow of aid (1—4) . . .	*771·1*	*160·7*	*239·3*	*308·8*	*381·4*	*200·1*	*252*	*453*	*1543*

NOTES : (1) Debt service payments relate to those involving foreign exchange.

(2) The data include refinancing loans and corresponding amortisation payments.

(3) Figures exclude PL 480 assistance.

95. On present indications, the total utilisation of aid during the Third Plan period will be around Rs. 2100 crores, excluding the assistance received under the U.S. PL 480, as compared with Rs. 890 crores in the Second Plan period. Although the pace of utilisation of aid has been increasing, the net contribution made by it to India's balance of payments has not been increasing as fast, because of the progressive increase in the debt service charges. The net aid received during the Third Plan period would amount to only Rs. 1543 crores, a little less than 13 per cent of the total estimated investment, as compared with 11·4 per cent in the Second Plan period. India's foreign exchange reserves were, however, drawn down substantially—by Rs. 599 crores—during the Second Plan period, whereas the scope for drawing on reserves during the Third Plan period has been necessarily limited. If allowance is

made for this factor, there is a significant decline in the country's reliance on real resources from abroad between the two plan periods.

96. The above figures are exclusive of commodity assistance received by India from the U.S.A. under its P.L. 480 aid programme, reliance on which has increased in the Third Plan period. Imports under this scheme, which mainly consist of foodgrains and raw cotton, are initially paid in rupees, the bulk of which is again made available to India in the form of loans and grants for development. Freight charges in respect of one-half of the shipments were also until recently payable in rupees, but this has been changed and in respect of the more recent agreements, India has to pay this portion also in foreign exchange. There has been a considerable step up in the rate of P.L. 480 imports in recent years, which has helped in supplementing domestic supplies of food and raw cotton.

Utilisation of P.L. 480 Assistance

		Rs. crores
Upto end of Second Plan		515·5
1961-62		87·5
1962-63		122·9
1963-64		185·2
1964-65		215·3
April—September 1965		152·4
	TOTAL:	1278·8

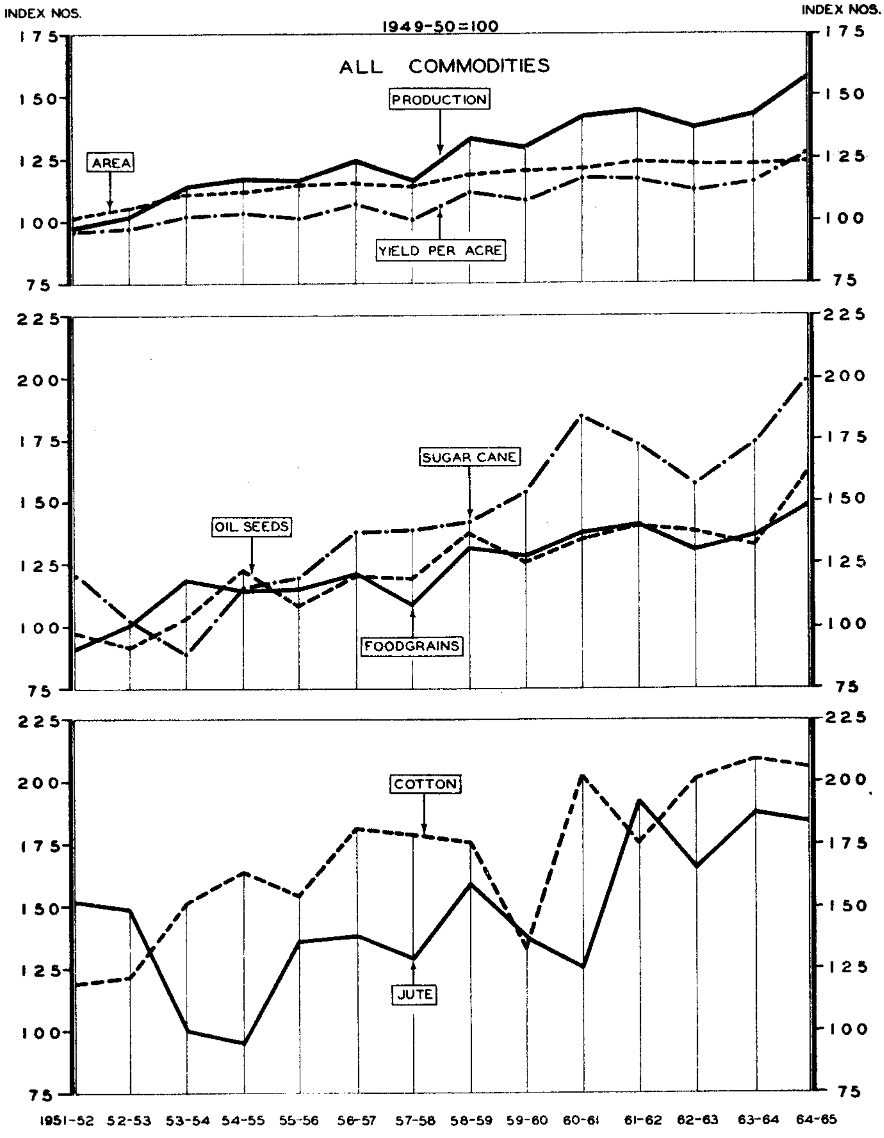
97. The major problem which India has to face during the Fourth Five-Year Plan is that of securing a balance in its external payments position consistent with the desired rate of growth. As already indicated, both vigorous measures of export promotion and import substitution will be required to finance the increasing import bill of a growing economy. It is in this context that the need for assistance on soft terms has to be emphasised. Already during the current year some progress in this direction has been made with the grant of two interest free loans by the United Kingdom amounting to Rs. 18·66 crores, which are repayable over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of seven years. The terms of foreign assistance as also the measures required to make such assistance effective by, among other things, providing for rescheduling of debt service charges, has already been raised in international forums. Equally, it is necessary to ensure that assistance, when it is given, is in a form which makes the most speedy contribution to the growth of the receiving country.

APPENDIX

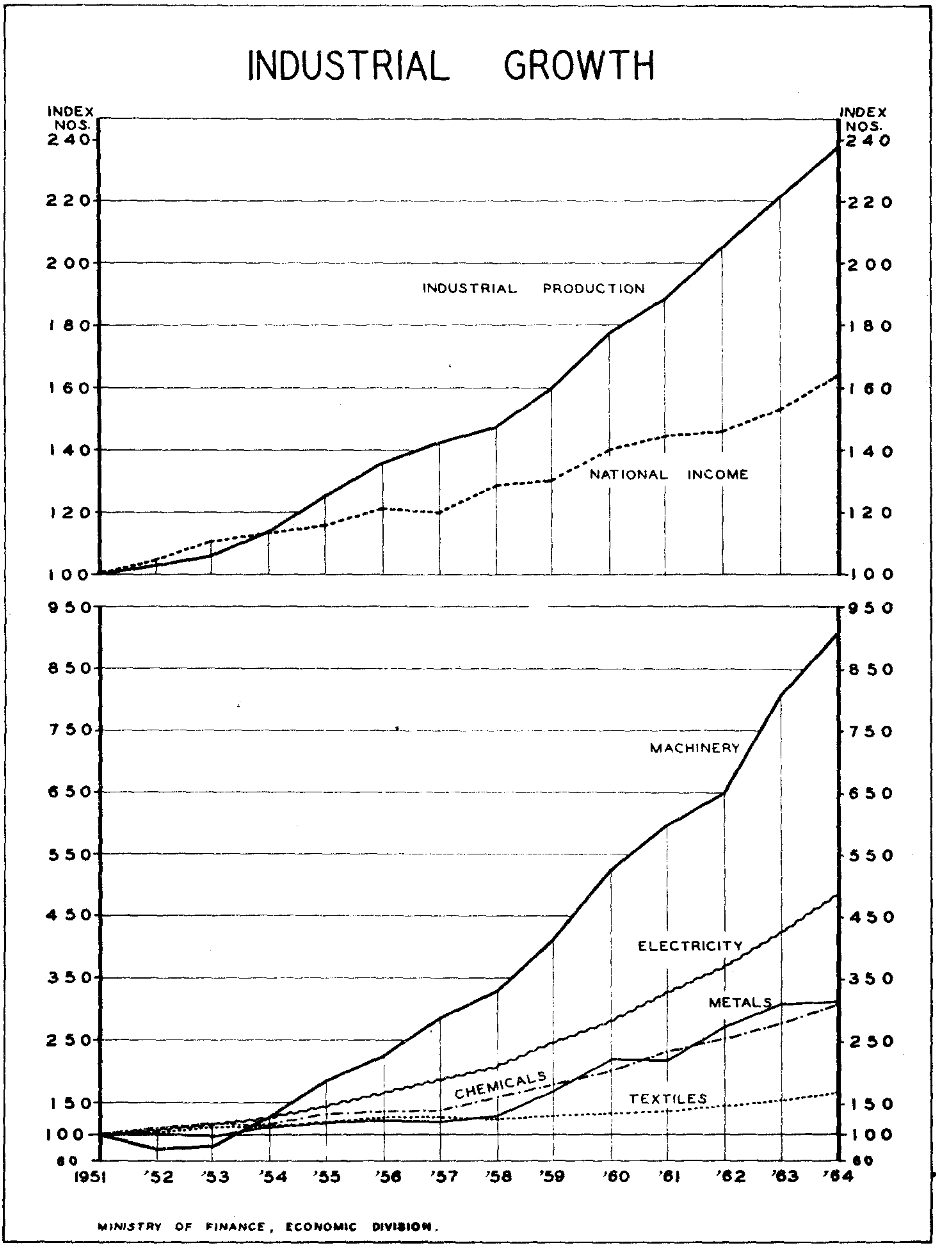
STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLES

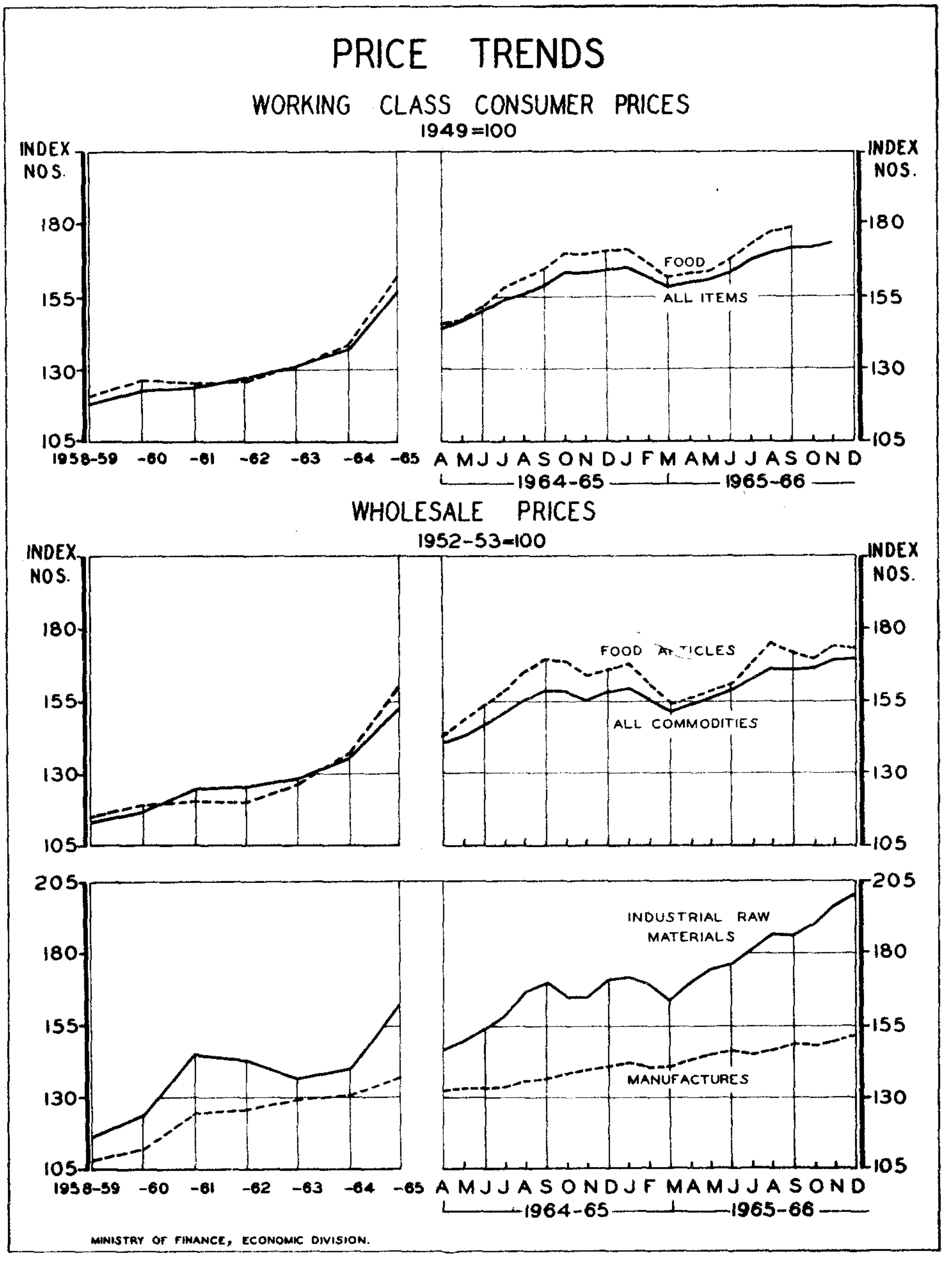
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



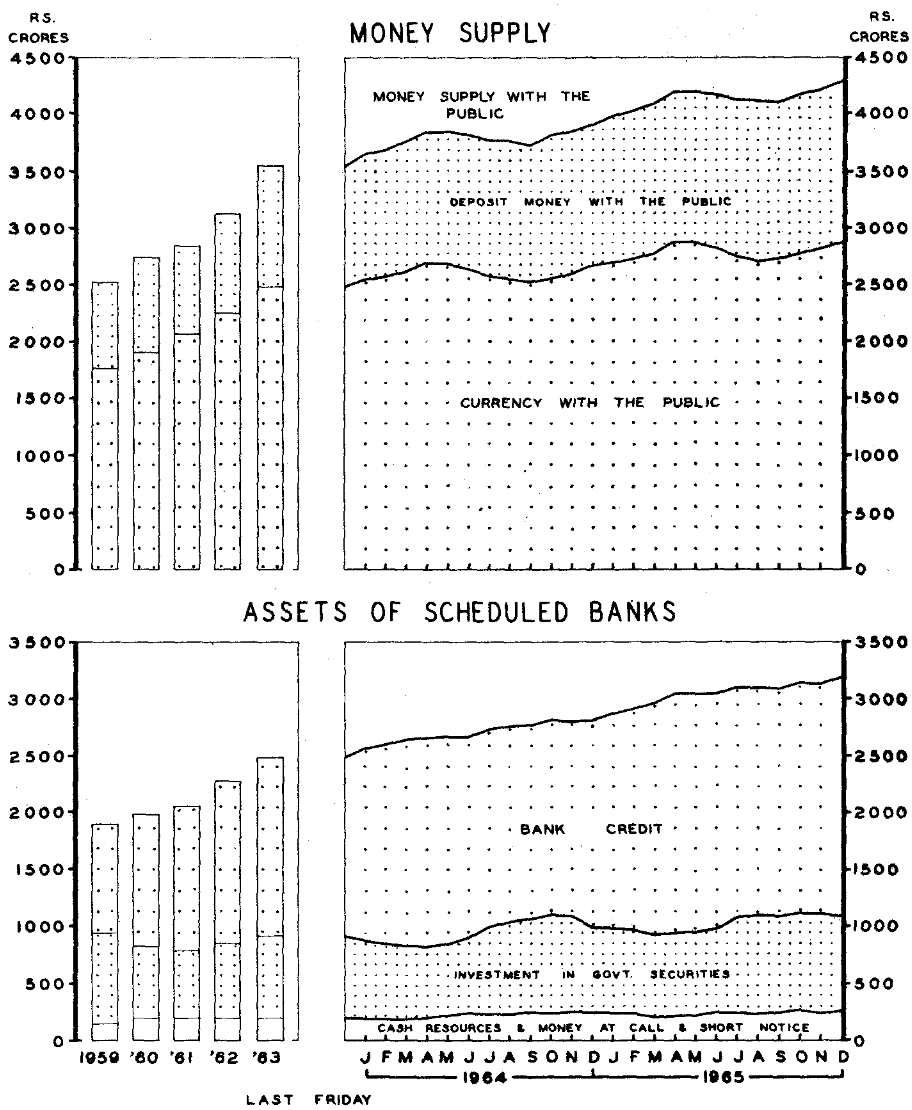
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.



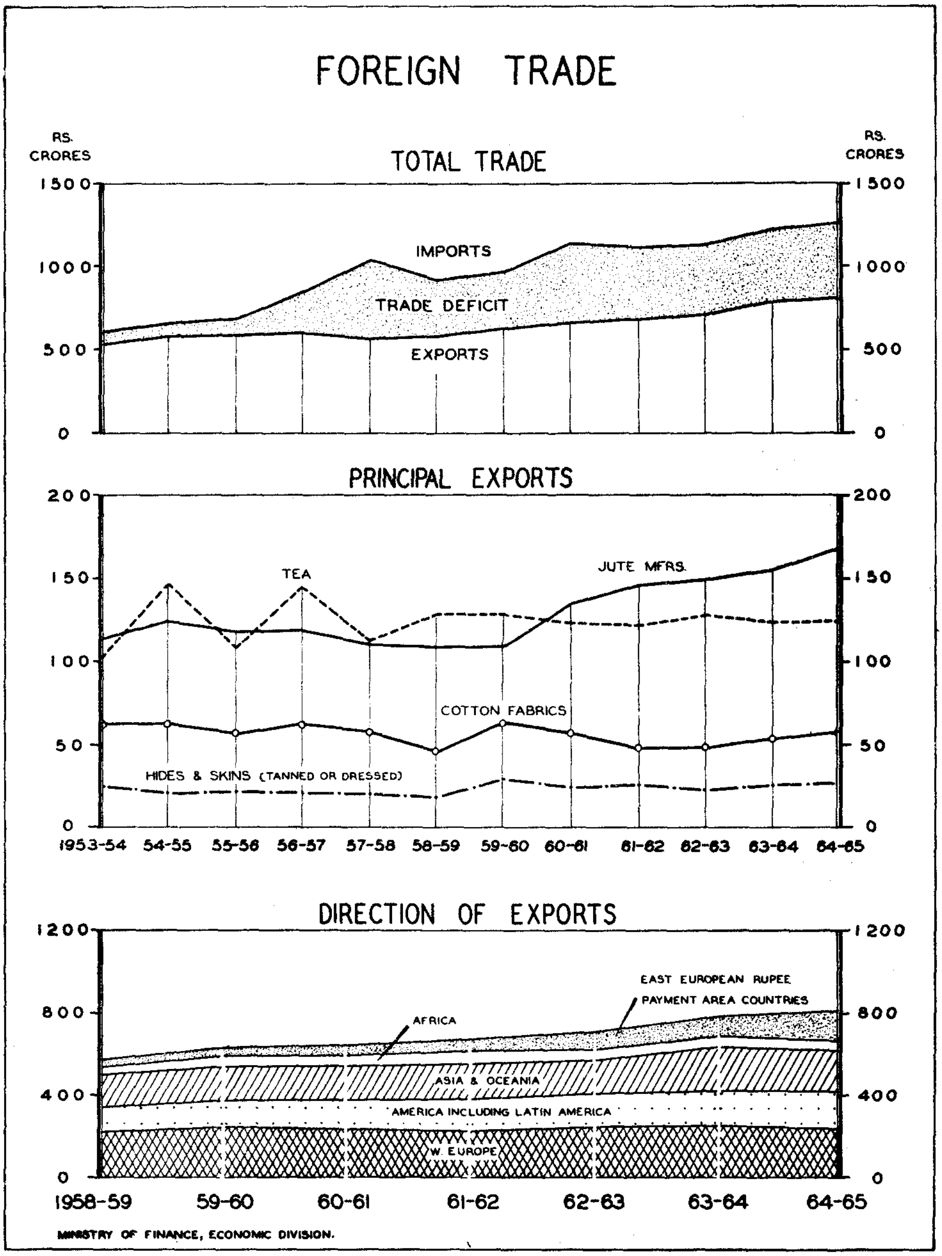
INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
INDEX NOS.
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
NATIONAL INCOME
950
850
750
650
550
450
350
250
150
100
60
MACHINERY
ELECTRICITY
METALS
CHEMICALS
TEXTILES
1951 '52 '53 '54 '55 '56 '57 '58 '59 '60 '61 '62 '63 '64
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

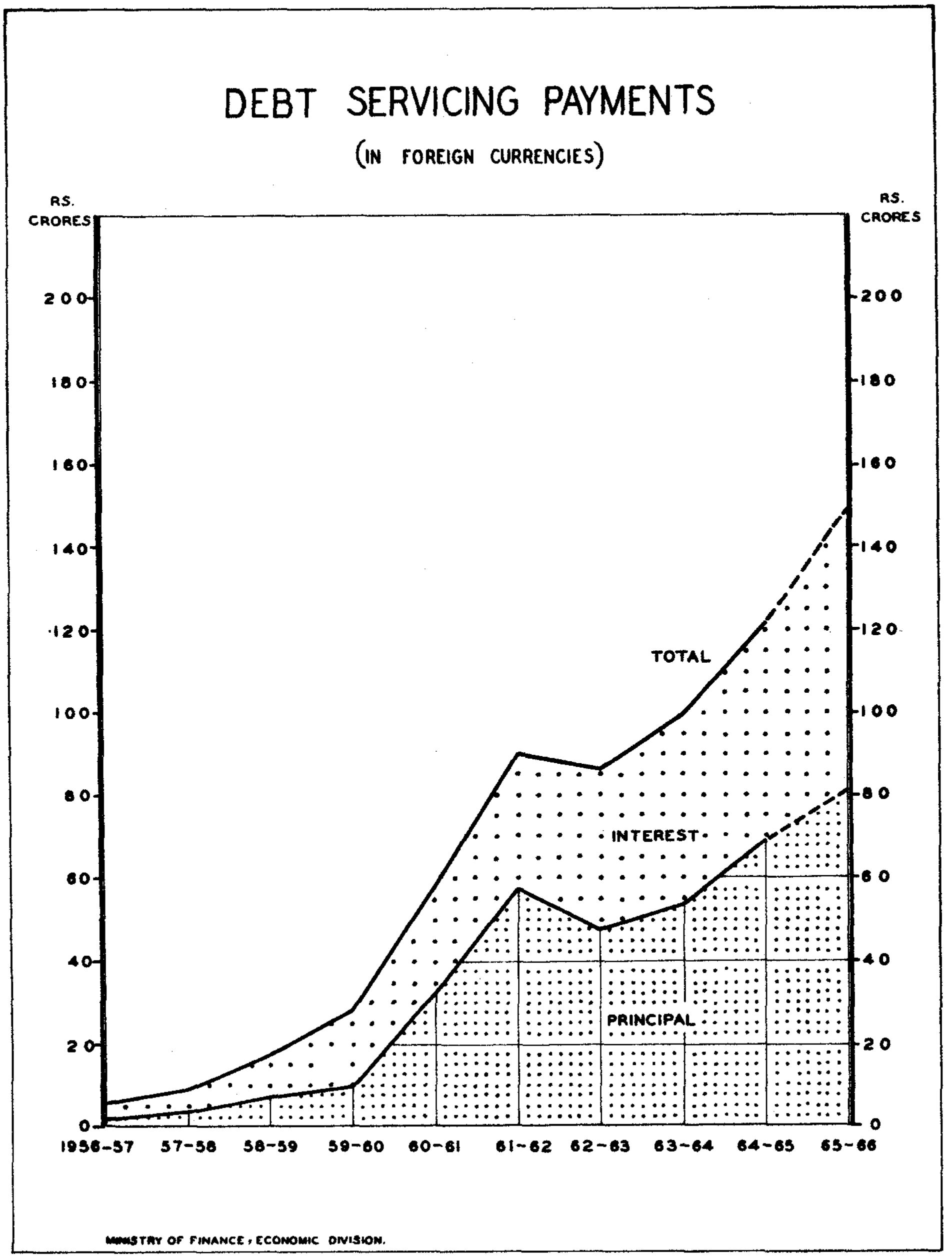

PRICE TRENDS
WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICES
1949=100
INDEX NOS.
FOOD
ALL ITEMS
1958-59 -60 -61 -62 -63 -64 -65
A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1964-65
1965-66
WHOLESALE PRICES
1952-53=100
FOOD ARTICLES
ALL COMMODITIES
INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS
MANUFACTURES
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

MONETARY INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.


FOREIGN TRADE
TOTAL TRADE
RS. CRORES
1500
1000
500
0
IMPORTS
TRADE DEFICIT
EXPORTS
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
200
150
100
50
0
TEA
JUTE MFRS.
COTTON FABRICS
HIDES & SKINS (TANNED OR DRESSED)
1953-54 54-55 55-56 56-57 57-58 58-59 59-60 60-61 61-62 62-63 63-64 64-65
DIRECTION OF EXPORTS
1200
800
400
0
EAST EUROPEAN RUPEE PAYMENT AREA COUNTRIES
AFRICA
ASIA & OCEANIA
AMERICA INCLUDING LATIN AMERICA
W. EUROPE
1958-59 59-60 60-61 61-62 62-63 63-64 64-65
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.


DEBT SERVICING PAYMENTS
(IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES)
RS. CRORES
RS. CRORES
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
TOTAL
INTEREST
PRINCIPAL
1956-57
57-58
58-59
59-60
60-61
61-62
62-63
63-64
64-65
65-66
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

1·1 : NATIONAL INCOME

Year	National Income (Rs. crores)		Per Capita Income (Rs.)		Index Numbers of National Income (1948-49=100)		Index Numbers of Per Capita Income (1948-49=100)	
	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1948-49 Price
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249·6	249·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1949-50	9,010	8,820	256·0	250·6	104·2	102·0	102·6	100·4
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266·5	247·5	110·2	102·3	106·8	99·2
1951-52	9,970	9,100	274·2	250·3	115·3	105·2	109·9	100·3
1952-53	9,820	9,460	265·4	255·7	113·5	109·4	106·3	102·4
1953-54	10,480	10,030	278·1	266·2	121·2	116·0	111·4	106·7
1954-55	9,610	10,280	250·3	267·8	111·1	118·8	100·3	107·3
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255 0	267·8	115·4	121·2	102·2	107·3
1956-57	11,310	11,000	283·3	275·6	130·8	127·2	113·5	110·4
1957-58	11,390	10,890	27[illegible].6	267.3	131.7	125.9	112.0	107.1
1958-59	12,600	11,650	303·0	280·1	145·7	134·7	121·4	112·2
1959-60	12,950	11,860	304·8	279·2	149·7	137·1	122·1	111·9
1960-61	14,140	12,730	325·7	293·2	163·5	147·2	130·5	117·5
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333·6	294·3	171·1	151·0	133·7	117·9
1962-63	15,400	13,310	339·4	293·4	178·0	153·9	136·0	117·5
1963-64*	17,200	13,910	370·7	299·8	198·8	160·8	148·5	120·1
1964-65**	N.A.	14,930	N.A.	314·4	N.A.	172·6	N.A.	126·0
Percentage change								
First Plan	+4·7	+18.4	—4·3	+8·2				
Second Plan	+41·7	+21·5†	+27·7	+9·5†				

*Preliminary Estimates. **Quick Estimates.

†The estimates of production of foodgrains from 1959-60 and those of sugarcane from 1960-61 are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier years. Adjusted for such statistical changes, the increase in total national income and in per capita income during Second Plan period works out to 20.4 per cent and 8·6 per cent respectively.

NOTE.—The per capita estimates are based on the rate of growth of population as revealed by the 1941, 1951 and 1961 census figures.

1·2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Crop Year Ending June 1950=100)

Groups/Commodities	Weights	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64*	1964-65*
A. *Foodgrains*	*66·9*	*90·5*	*115·3*	*120·8*	*109·2*	*130·6*	*127·9*	*137·1*	*140·3*	*130·4*	*135·9*	*149·1*
(a) Cereals .	58·3	90·3	114·9	120·5	110·1	129·8	128·9	138·3	143·1	132·4	140·8	152·5
Rice . .	35·3	87·9	114·2	120·4	105·7	127·6	126·2	137·7	142·4	127·4	146·6	153·9
Wheat . .	8·5	101·1	131·3	140·7	118·5	147·4	152·8	162·8	178.8	160·4	146·1	178·9
Inferior Cereals	14·5	89·8	107·0	108·9	115·9	124·8	121·5	125·4	123·9	128·2	123.6	133·6
(b) Pulses . .	8·6	91·7	118·4	122·9	103·0	136·0	120·8	129·0	121·5	116·9	102·8	125·8
of which :												
Gram . .	3·7	98·0	138·9	159·8	125·8	180·3	144·2	160·4	148·5	137·2	115·5	148·0
B. *Non-Foodgrains* .	*33·1*	*105·9*	*119·9*	*131·5*	*129·5*	*139·4*	*135·0*	*152·6*	*153·9*	*151·8*	*156·2*	*174·9*
(a) Oilseeds. .	9·9	98·5	108·6	120·3	119·0	136·8	125·3	134·0	140·0	137·7	132·8	163·4
of which :												
Groundnuts .	5·7	101·4	112·4	127·2	137·5	149·0	134·7	142·1	147·5	142·4	153·9	182·3
Rapeseed and Mustard	2·0	94·6	105·8	128·3	114·8	128·3	130·8	165·7	165·6	159.2	111·1	169·2
(b) Fibres . .	4·5	108·6	149·7	170·7	164·4	175·8	136·6	176·0	187·5	193·6	207·0	201·1
Cotton . .	2·8	110·7	153·9	181·2	178·8	175·8	132·4	202·1	174·9	201·7	209·3	206·0
Jute . .	1·4	106·3	135·8	138·7	128·8	158·7	137·4	125·3	192.7	165·1	187·4	184·2
Mesta . .	0·3	100·0	174·7	221·5	196·2	255·9	172·2	168·8	280·8	250·4	276.5	234·4
(c) Plantation Crops	3·6	104·0	113·2	123·0	122·7	127·3	131·3	129·2	140.0	141·0	145·2	156·9
Tea . .	3·3	103·8	107·2	117·2	115·7	119·4	122·7	120·9	133·4	130·5	130·2†	141·6†
Coffee . .	0·2	112·3	196·1	204·1	229·8	240·8	259·6	246·4	229·6	280·2	341·5†	341·5†
Rubber . .	0·1	93·8	146·1	152·9	140·1	160·2	157·6	167·0	178·9	207·8	246·5	293·2
(d) Miscellaneous	15·1	110·3	120·1	129·2	127·5	133·1	141·8	163·4	156·3	151·1	159·0	178·9
of which :												
Sugarcane .	8·7	113.7	119·8	137·2	138·1	141·5	153·3	183·9	173·5	156.8	173.9	202.1
Tobacco .	1·9	97·3	112·9	113·7	89·4	118·2	108·7	114·3	126·2	132.2	129.7†	132.2
C. *All Commodities*	*100·0*	*95·6*	*116·8*	*124·3*	*115.9*	*133·5*	*130·3*	*142·2*	*144·8*	*137·5*	*142.6*	*157·6*

*Provisional

†Based on provisional estimates

1·3 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64*	1964-65**
A. *Foodgrains*	million tonnes	*54·92*	*50·83*	*66·85*	*69·86*	*64·31*	*77·14*	*76·67*	*82·02*	*82·71*	*78·45*	*80·24*	*88.40*
(a) Cereals .	"	46·76	42·41	55·80	58·30	54·75	63·99	64·87	69·31	70·95	67·01	70·19	76·02
Rice .	"	23·54	20·58	27·56	29·04	25·52	30·85	31·68	34·57	35·66	31·91	36·89	38.73
Wheat .	"	6·39	6·46	8·76	9·40	8·00	9·96	10·32	11·00	12·07	10·83	9·86	12·08
Jowar .	"	5·87	5·49	6·73	7·33	8·63	9·03	8·58	9·81	8·03	9·62	9·13	9.81
Bajra .	"	2·84	2·60	3·43	2·87	3·62	3·87	3·49	3·28	3·64	3·89	3.73	4.46
Other Cereals	"	8·12	7·29	9·32	9·66	8·98	10·28	10·80	10·65	11·55	10·76	10·58	10.94
(b) Pulses .	"	8·16	8·41	11·05	11·55	9·56	13·15	11·80	12·70	11·76	11·44	10·06	12.38
of which : Gram .	"	3·73	3·65	5·42	6·23	4·89	7·02	5·62	6·25	5·78	5·34	4·50	5.76
B. *Non-Foodgrains*													
(a) Oilseeds .	"	5·22	5·16	5·73	6·36	6·35	7·30	6·56	6·98	7·28	7·11	7·04	8.58
of which : Groundnuts	"	3·43	3·48	3·86	4·37	4·71	5·18	4·56	4·81	4·99	4·82	5·22	6.18
Rapeseed and Mustard	"	0·81	0·76	0·86	1·04	0·93	1·04	1·06	1·35	1·35	1·29	0·90	1.38
(b) Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	"	5·02	5·71	6·08	6·96	7·15	7·34	7·95	11·14	10·56	9·54	10·60	12.32
(c) Cotton	million bales†	2·60	2·88	3·95	4·65	4·69	4·61	3·47	5·29	4·58	5·31	5·49	5.41
(d) Jute	million bales†	3·11	3·31	4·23	4·32	4·02	5·20	4·53	4·13	6·36	5·45	6·18	6·08
(e) Mesta	million bales†	n.a.	n.a.	1·16	1·48	1·31	1·71	1·15	1·13	1·88	1·70	1·87	1.59

*Partially Revised Estimates

**Final Estimates

†Bale = 180 kgs.

1·4 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (millions)	Cereals: Production (million tonnes) Gross	Cereals: Production (million tonnes) Net	Cereals: Net imports (million tonnes)	Cereals: Withdrawals (—)from Government stocks (million tonnes)	Cereals: Net availability (million tonnes)	Pulses: Net availability (million tonnes)	Per capita net availability (ozs. per day) Cereals	Per capita net availability (ozs. per day) Pulses
1951	363·4	45·74	40·02	4·80	(+)0·59	44·23	8·03	11·8	2·1
1952	369·6	46·40	40·60	3·93	(+)0·62	43·91	7·97	11·5	2·1
1953	376·1	51·85	45·37	2·04	(—)0·48	47·89	8·59	12·3	2·2
1954	382·9	61·08	53·44	0·83	(+)0·20	54·07	9·72	13·6	2·5
1955	390·2	58·97	51·60	0·60	(—)0·75	52·95	10·10	13·1	2·5
1956	397·8	57·53	50·34	1·40	(—)0·60	52·34	10·21	12·7	2·5
1957	405·8	60·20	52·68	3·63	(+)0·86	55·45	10·61	13·2	2·5
1958	414·3	56·41	49·36	3·22	(—)0·27	52·85	8·82	12·3	2·1
1959	423·3	65·49	57·30	3·86	(+)0·49	60·67	11·54	13·8	2·6
1960	432·7	64·88	56·77	5·13	(+)1·40	60·50	10·32	13·5	2·3
1961	442·7	69·31	60·65	3·49	(—)0·17	64·31	11·11	14·0	2·4
1962	453·4	70·95	62·08	3·64	(—)0·36	66·08	10·28	14·1	2·2
1963*	464·3	67·01	58·63	4·55	(—)0·02	63·20	9·99	13·1	2·1
1964*	475·5	70·19	61·41	6·26	(—)1·26	68·93	8·79	14·0	1·8
1965*	487·0	76·02	66·52	7·45	(+)1·12	72·85	10·82	14·5	2·1

*Provisional.

NOTES.— 1. Population figures relate to mid-year revised estimates. These estimates have been prepared by the Office of the Registrar General of India.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July-June ; 1951 figure corresponds to the production of 1950-51, and so on for subsequent years. These estimates upto the year 1959-60 are adjusted with 1960-61 revised production index as the base. Figures for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are based on Revised Estimates, for 1962-63 and 1963-64 on Partially Revised Estimates and for 1964-65 on Final Estimates of production.

3. Net production has been taken as 87·5% of the gross production, 12·5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers over a year are not known. The estimates of net availability given above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

5. Net availability = Net production + net imports + decline in Government stocks.

1·5 : INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1956=100)

	Weights	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (Jan.-Oct.)	1964 (Jan.-Oct.)*	Percent change in col. (10) over col. (11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
GENERAL INDEX	*100·0*	*73·5*	*91·9*	*130·1*	*138·3*	*150·6*	*162·7*	*174·8*	*184·0*†	*173.0*†	*+6·4*
Mining and quarrying	7·47	87·0	97·1	137·2	147·3	161·5	175·9	169·1	181·9	168·7	+7·8
Food manufacturing	13·99	79·6	93·3	117·4	129·3	127·4	122·3	135·6	144·6	130·7	+10·6
Cigarettes	1·49	81·6	88·8	140·6	150·0	156·3	154·9	175·7	210·0	170·9	+22·9
Cotton textiles	32·10	80·1	95·4	103·0	108·5	109·4	115·6	123·3	123·3	122·5	+0·7
Woollen textiles	1·10	70·7	82·1	101·3	107·3	138·5	[illegible]	128·1	110·8	129·8	—14·6
Synthetic fibres	2·94	64·8	77·2	135·1	144·9	153·9	[illegible]	211·3	219·9	214·0	+2·8
Jute manufactures	5·62	78·8	93·5	99·3	89·6	110·4		121·0	125·9	121·1	+4·0
Footwear (leather)	0·28	91·5	86·3	144·0	166·0	189·4	214·4	212·2	237·0	206·6	+14·7
Wood and cork, except furniture	0·24	55·3	87·7	147·8	150·2	169·0	194·8	202·6	229·9	196·7	+16·9
Paper and paper products	1·39	66·5	95·9	173·4	181·9	190·9	226·8	237·8	248·1	237·5	+4·5
Leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparels	0·18	109·5	93·1	167·1	115·6	125·2	149·1	138·4	139·9	136·3	+2·6
Rubber products	3·04	75·4	92·0	141·3	157·4	169·5	187·0	198·1	218·2	193·3	+12·9
Chemicals and chemical products	3·56	72·9	96·3	147·7	170·5	185·9	205·2	226·3	237·6	224·6	+5·8
Petroleum products	3·79	6·4	77·7	147·7	155·5	169·2	196·6	217·2	229·5	216·7	+5·9
Non-metallic mineral products	2·47	64·4	87·5	168·1	180·8	220·2	204·6	216·0	231·5	213·8	+8·3
Basic metals	9·25	83·5	96·6	183·1	181·6	225·0	259·1	260·6	269·2	256·7	+4·9
Metal products	0·99	54·4	96·5	105·9	152·3	179·1	218·5	225·8	241·7	221·4	+9·2
Machinery, except electrical machines	1·10	45·2	83·3	236·7	268·7	293·2	364·5	411·1	480·3	400·9	+19·8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	2·41	43·6	71·9	175·9	183·2	211·1	237·7	282·4	310·6	273·5	+13·6
Transport equipment	2·86	46·1	73·1	119·4	130·8	151·4	150·9	192·5	204·2	192·3	+6·2
Electricity	3·68	60·9	88·1	171·0	198·8	223·4	257·9	297·2	322·3	295·3	+9·1

*Provisional

†Seasonally adjusted.

1·6 : PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65					1965-66*	
								Total	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.
I. *MINING*														
1. Coal . .	million tonnes	32·8	39·0	55·5	55·2	63·8	66·3	64·4	15·9	15·5	15·9	17·1	17·5	17·2
2. Iron ore†† . .	million tonnes	3·0	4·3	11·0	13·0	13·5	14·8	15·1	3·6	3·6	3·9	4·0	3·8	4·2
II. *METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES*														
3. Pig iron . .	million tonnes	1·60	1·82	4·31	5·05	6·13	6·53	6·67	1·59	1·65	1·74	1·69	1·61	1·83
4. Steel ingots . .	million tonnes	1·47	1·74	3·48	4·33	5·40	5·94	6·14	1·43	1·49	1·62	1·60	1·49	1·65
5. Finished steel .	million tonnes	1·04	1·30	2·39	2·98	4·00	4·30	4·43	1·03	1·08	1·13	1·19	1·05	1·14
6. Steel castings .	'000 tonnes	..	15	34	40	44	50	55	13	14	14	14	15	14
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) . .	'000 tonnes	4·0	7·4	18·3	19·9	42·6	54·0	54·1	13·2	14·0	13·3	13·6	14·8	15·5
8. Copper (virgin metal) . .	'000 tonnes	7·1	7·6	8·5	9·2	9·7	9·6	9·4	2·5	2·4	2·5	2·0	2·5	2·5
III. *MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES*														
9. Machine tools .	million rupees	3	8	70	93	126	201	257	52	61	65	79	65	68
10. Cotton textile machinery . .	million rupees	n.a.	40	104	125	130	195	216	53	53	54	56	62	n.a.
11. Sugar mill machinery	million rupees	..	2	44	48	64	62	91	16	23	27	25	16	20
12. Cement machinery	million rupees	..	4	6	9	7	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Paper mill machinery	million rupees	..	..	neg.	4	9	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Railway wagons‡‡ .	'000 nos.	2·9	15·3†	8·2	11·2	15·7	20·4	24·2	6·1	6·1	5·6	6·4	6·2	6·0
15. *Automobiles (total)*	'000 nos.	*16·5*	*25·3*	*55·0*	*54·6*	*54·8*	*56·7*	*70·8*	*15·1*	*17·4*	*17·2*	*21·1*	*16·8*	*16·8*
(i) Commercial vehicles . .	'000 nos.	8·6	9·9	28·4	25·4	26·5	29·5	36·8	8·1	9·3	8·1	11·3	9·5	8·0
(ii) Passenger cars, etc. . .	'000 nos.	7·9	15·4	26·6	29·2	28·3	27·2	34·0	7·0	8·1	9·1	9·8	7·3	8·8

16. Motor cycles and scooters	'000 nos.	..	0·9†	19·3	23·5	23·8	24·9	37·4	7·8	8·8	10·9	9·9	11·1	10·0
17. Power driven pumps	'000 nos.	35	37	109	132	132	153	184	40	42	48	54	52	57
18. Diesel engines (stationary)	'000 nos.	5·5	10·4	44·7	43·4	45·3	57·7	74·1	16·7	18·3	19·1	20·0	20·3	22·2
19. Diesel engines (Vehicular)	'000 nos.	..	..	10·8	9·5	7·8	9·4	8·2	1·7	2·0	2·1	2·4	2·1	2·0
20. Bicycles	'000 nos.	99	513	1071	1043	1111	1259	1442	346	346	369	381	400	373
21. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	33	111	303	323	347	282	330	41	99	90	100	106	110
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES														
22. Power transformers	'000 k.v.a.	179	625	1413	1955	2420	2758	3590	747	805	956	1082	983	1048
23. Electric motors	'000 h.p.	99	272	728	873	1041	1182	1436	306	367	360	403	420	424
24. Electric fans	'000 nos.	199	287	1059	1069	1172	1075	1275	211	334	350	380	370	353
25. Electric lamps	million nos.	14·0	25·0	43·5	48·8	61·6	71·8	68·1	18·2	18·4	15·3	16·2	17·4	19·9
26. Radio receivers	'000 nos.	54	102	282	343	358	413	512	115	136	130	131	129	150
27. *Electric cables and wires*:														
(*i*) Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	1·7	9·4	23·7	22·6	31·6	33·0	48·8	11·0	12·6	12·5	12·7	9·4	10·7
(*ii*) Bare copper conductors	'000 tonnes	5·0	8·7	10·1	7·1	4·2	5·2	5·3	1·5	1·2	1·2	1·4	0·8	0·8
V. *CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES*														
28. Nitrogenous fertilisers	'000 tonnes of N	9	80	99	145	178	219	234	48	57	65	64	57	60
29. Phosphatic fertilisers	'000 tonnes of P_2O_5	9	12	54	63	80	108	131	29	36	34	32	34	3
30. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	101	167	368	430	485	602	695	167	178	175	175	169	159
31. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	45	82	152	188	236	274	286	64	70	74	78	77	81
32. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	12	36	101	123	130	163	192	43	47	49	53	53	54
33. Paper and paperboards	'000 tonnes	116	190	350	367	401	478	494	120	125	123	126	127	138

Contd.

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 Total	1964-65 1st Qr.	1964-65 2nd Qr.	1964-65 3rd Qr.	1964-65 4th Qr.	1965-66* 1st Qr.	1965-66* 2nd Qr.
34. *Rubber tyres and tubes :*														
(*i*) Automobile tyres	million nos.	n.a.	0·90	1·44	1·60	1·76	1·97	2·15	0·48	0·52	0·55	0·60	0·61	0·62
(*ii*) Automobile tubes	million nos.	n.a.	0·80	1·35	1·48	1·77	2·15	2·19	0·55	0·53	0·51	0·60	0·62	0·63
(*iii*) Bicycle tyres .	million nos.	n.a.	5·80	11·15	11·33	12·43	14·84	16·45	3·89	4.33	3·98	4·25	4·55	4·92
(*iv*) Bicycle tubes .	million nos.	n.a.	5·69	13·27	12·13	12·07	13·50	16·c6	3·72	4·16	3·91	4·27	4·58	4·91
35. Cement . .	million tonnes	2·73	4·67	7·97	8·28	8·85	9·42	9·79	2·33	2.34	2·56	2·56	2·60	2·59
36. Refractories . .	'000 tonnes	237	293	567	631	686	645	691	162	167	171	191	180	155
37. Refined petroleum products . .	million tonnes	0·2	3·4	5·8	6·2	6·9	8·0	8·4	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·1	2·1	2·4
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES														
38. Jute textiles .	'000 tonnes	837	1071	1071	1001	1202	1248	1292	312	333	313	334	340	340
39. Cotton yarn .	million kgs.	534	744	801	873	857	916	967	226	249	253	239	238	241
40. *Cotton Cloth (total)*	million metres	*4215*	*6260*	*6738*	*7115*	*7000*	*7410*	*7745*	*1818*	*2001*	*1996*	*1930*	*1937*	*1902*
(*i*) Mill sector .	million metres	3401	4665	4649	4686	4498	4484	4676	1124	1210	1179	1163	1167	1172
(*ii*) Decentralised sector . .	million metres	814	1595	2089	2429	2502	2926	3069	694	791	817	767	770	730
41. Rayon yarn‡ .	'000 tonnes	2·1	13·5	43·8	52·1	62·1	67·9	72·2	19·1	19·4	17·9	15·8	19·2	19·7
42. Art silk fabrics .	million metres	287§	331†	544†	570†	599†	691	839	205	226	203	205	225	229
43. *Woollen manufactures*														
(*i*) Woollen/worsted yarn . .	million kgs.	8·7	9·8	13·0	15·8	19·6	22·7	20·3	5·2	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·5	4·5
(*ii*) Woollen/worsted fabrics (wearable)	million metres	11·1§	13·4	13·3	14·5	18·9	19·1	11·2	2·8	3·1	2·9	2·4	2·4	2·8

FOOD INDUSTRIES														
44. Sugar** . .	'000 tonnes	1134	1890	3029	2714	2152	2569	3260*	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. Tea . .	million kgs.	277	299	320	352	343	342	373	83	164	111	15	92	163
46. Coffee . .	'000 tonnes	21·0	29·0	54·1	66·7	49·0	61·2	63·4	23·5	8·9	7·8	23·2	24·1	9·1
47. Vanaspati . .	'000 tonnes	170	280	340	341	366	398	366	97	67	81	121	104	96
VIII. *ELECTRICITY (GENERATED)*§§ .	billion kwh	5·3	8·8	17·0	19·8	22·1	25·9	29·0	7·1	7·2	7·3	7·4	7·8	8·0

*Provisional.

†Relates to calendar year.

‡Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

§Relates to 1951.

**Relates to sugar season November to October.

††Excludes Goa.

‡‡Excludes Railway workshops.

§§Relates to public utilities only.

1·7 : STOCKS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

At the end of	Raw Cotton with mills* ('000 bales)		Raw jute with mills ('000 bales)	Cotton cloth (unsold) with mills (million metres)	Jute textiles with mills ('000 tonnes)	Sugar with mills† ('000 tonnes)	Coal ('000 tonnes)	
	Indian	Foreign					Pit-head	Industries
1956	1408	205	1132	372	97	551	2810	1735
1957	1120	224	1220	618	76	465	3331	1467
1958	1136	139	1644	439	111	367	2808	3130
1959	1047	151	1692	187	60	176	2729	2650
1960	961	404	907	311	82	605	3458	2531
1961	1413	397	1240	292	56	1203	3290	2273
1962	1217	242	2245	432	83	1020	3483	2899
1963	1579	212	2321	186	112	157	4720	4418
1964	1616	240	1917	224	105	152	5006	3251
1965	1456	346	n.a.	n.a.	122	672	n.a.	n.a.
1964—								
January	1435	173	2477	155	121	943	5094	4115
February	1656	219	2505	136	121	1256	5079	4040
March	1823	263	2363	146	125	1402	5198	3981
April	1944	267	2227	140	129	1306	5236	3987
May	1955	255	1997	134	125	1087	5140	3896
June	1970	254	1700	146	126	877	5139	3749
July	1773	254	1347	163	136	684	5141	3811
August	1616	240	1077	190	132	506	5053	367[illegible]
September	1336	268	1150	214	126	315	5028	[illegible]
October	1124	311	1452	248	118	152	4958	[illegible]
November	1071	344	1703	236	114	312	4788	[illegible]
December	1333	340	1917	224	105	[illegible]	5006	3251
1965—								
January	1281	[illegible]	[illegible]	218	118	[illegible]	4993	2945
February	1320	398	1883	238	123	1415	5077	2935
March	1461	401	1691	267	124	1698	5260	2936
April	1777	406	1459	281	122	1827	5217	3116
May	1882	411	1248	274	120	1702	5226	3227
June	1839	407	1000	296	126	1468	5221	3263
July	1724	387	701	292	129	1271	5015	3256
August	1456	346	509	317	130	1073	4673	3385
September	1187	343	492	387	123	850	4738	3751
October	978	293	737	341	111	672	4300	4032
November	995	253	942	328	110	686	4368	4268
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	122	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Annual figures relate to end of August.

†Annual figures relate to end of October.

1·8 : GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY: PUBLIC UTILITIES

	1950	1955	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66* (April-Sept.)
1. *Total Generating Capacity§ (million kw)*	**1·7**	**2·7**	**4·7**	**5·2**	**5·8**	**6·2**	7·5	8·5‡
(a) Steam plant	1·0	1·6	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·7	3·7	4·4
(b) Hydro plant	0·6	0·9	1·9	2·4	2·9	3·1	3·4	3·7
(c) Oil plant	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4
2. *Total Electricity Generated (million kw)*	**5,107**	**8,592**	**16,937**	**19,670**	**22,365**	**25,498**	**27,880**	**15,048**
(a) Steam plant	2,387	4,619	8,732	9,476	10,177	11,186	12,920	7,035
(b) Hydro plant	2,520	3,742	7,837	9,814	11,804	13,957	14,619	7,784
(c) Oil plant	200	231	368	380	384	355	341	229
3. *Total Electricity sold† (million kwh)*	**4,157**	**7,111**	**13,953**	**16,448**	**18,679**	**21,407**	**22,881**	**12,594**
(a) Domestic light and small power	525	850	1,492	1,698	1,918	2,062	2,038	1,103
(b) Commercial light and small power	309	514	848	934	1,049	1,180	1,278	697
(c) Industrial power	2,604	4,698	9,697	11,545	13,110	15,705	16,718	9,173
(d) Irrigation	162	255	833	991	1,103	1,153	1,386	835
(e) Other purposes	557	794	1,083	1,280	1,499	1,307	1,461	786

*Provisional.

§At the end of the period.

†Includes purchases from non-public utilities.

‡Relates to end of December 1965.

2·1 : NET CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	1950-51 (Acct.)	First Plan 1951-56	Second Plan 1956-61	Third Plan§ 1961-66	1960-61 (Acct.)	1961-62 (Acct.)	1962-63 (Acct.)	1963-64 (Acct.)	1964-65 (Revised)	1965-66 (Budget)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. *Net Capital Formation by the Central Government* :										
(a) Fixed assets	49·2	374·7	925·4	2045·1	203·6	270·4	339·7	424·0	484·9	526·1
(b) Works Stores	9·9	9·8	8·3	70·1	—38·4	—0·7	26·9	43·3	3·4	—2·8
(c) Increase in stocks of foodgrains	—9·3	8·6*	73·9*	10·7	43·8*	12·4*	—19·7*	9·8	—44·0	52·2
TOTAL	**49·8**	**393·1**	**1007·6**	**2125·9**	**209·0**	**282·1**	**346·9**	**477·1**	**444·3**	**575·5**
B. *Financial Assistance for net Capital Formation* :										
(a) To State Governments	41·1	815·7	1373·2	2851·7	319·3	374·4	447·6	604·4	686·2	739·1
(b) To Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings†	5·2	71·1	931·1	1532·3	210·7	208·6	258·8	334·6	358·6	371·7
(c) To others‡	2·4	105·9	158·1	217·4	24·6	36·3	38·4	33·8	52·2	56·7
TOTAL	**48·7**	**992.7**	**2462·4**	**4601·4**	**554·6**	**619·3**	**744·8**	**972·8**	**1097·0**	**1167·5**
C. *Net Capital Formation out of the Budgetary resources of Central Government* (A+B)	**98·5**	**1385·8**	**3470·0**	**6727.3**	**763·6**	**901·4**	**1091·7**	**1449·9**	**1541·3**	**1743·0**

*Revised

†Public undertakings operated by autonomous corporations or companies.

‡Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

§Includes Revised Estimates for 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for 1965-66.

268 M. of F.—5

2·2: TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	1950-51	Total 1st Plan	Total 2nd Plan	Total 3rd Plan†	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (R.E.)	1965-66 (B.E.)
1. *Final Outlays*	*347·6*	*1936·9*	*3503·9*	*6814·0*	*762·8*	*845·1*	*1107·4*	*1558·0*	*1556.8*	*1746·7*
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure	267·5	1328·3	2062·0	4328·4	456·2	502·9	683·4	1006·2	1035·1	1100·8
(b) Gross Capital Formation	80·1	608·6	1441·9	2485·6	306·6*	342·2*	424·0*	551·8	521·7	645·9
2. *Transfer payments to the rest of the economy* .	*106·7*	*931·9*	*1816·4*	*3487·8*	*495·2*	*531·1*	*623·6*	*664·7*	*822·8*	*845·6*
(a) Current transfers	100·7	809·2	1575·1	3031·9	429·8*	460·5*	535·6*	571·7	722·1	742·0
(b) Capital transfers	6·0	122·7	241·3	455·9	65·4	70·6	88·0	93·0	100·7	103·6
3. *Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (net)*	54·9	807·8	2150·9	3562·5	449·0	490·0	646·7	774·1	821·3	830·4
4. TOTAL EXPENDITURE	*509·2*	*3676·6*	*7471·2*	*13864·3*	*1707·0*	*1866·2*	*2377·7*	*2996·8*	*3200·9*	*3422·7*

*Revised.

†Includes Revised Estimates for 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for 1965-66.

3·1:—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

	Employment Exchanges at the end of the period	Registrations during the period ('000)	Vacancies notified during the period ('000)	Placements during the period ('000)	Applicantions on Live Register at the end of the period ('000)
1950 . . .	123	1,210	419	331	331
1955 . . .	136	1,584	281	170	692
1960 . . .	296	2,733	520	306	1,606
1961 . . .	325	3,230	708	404	1,833
1962 . . .	342	3,845	790	458	2,380
1963 . . .	353	4,152	909	536	2,518
1964 . . .	365	3,832	917	545	2,493
1965 . . .	376	3,958	945	572	2,585
1964 :					
January .	355	302	60	42	2,495
February . .	356	250	70	41	2,464
March .	356	321	76	45	2,453
April . .	356	326	77	43	2,458
May . .	356	300	79	40	2,473
June . .	363	386	88	45	2,542
July . .	363	427	83	47	2,637
August . .	365	350	78	47	2,681
September .	365	335	77	51	2,672
October . .	365	261	73	46	2,600
November .	365	261	74	49	2,536
December .	365	313	73	49	2,493
1964 :					
January . .	365	295	71	46	2,460
February . .	366	263	68	44	2,426
March . .	368	287	82	45	2,396
April . .	368	320	75	43	2,410
May . .	369	326	86	47	2,441
June . .	376	382	86	48	2,500
July . .	376	428	78	49	2,601
August .	376	363	80	48	2,651
September .	376	334	83	49	2,653
October .	376	270	77	47	2,600
November .	376	346	81	52	2,601
December .	376	344	78	54	2,585

3.2: EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Lakh Nnmbers)

	At the end of						
	March 1956	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	June 1965
A. By *Branch of the Public Sector*:							
1. Central Government	18·58	20·89	21·86	23·29	24·34	25·68	25·87
2. State Governments	22·65	30·14	30·87	31·98	34·33	35·85	35·94
3. Quasi-Government	3·68	7·73	8·79	9·95	10·97	12·06	12·36
4. Local Bodies	7·43	11·73	12·65	14·31	14·90	15·98	16·03
TOTAL	52·34	70·49	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	90·20
B. *By Industrial Classification*:							
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	0·14	1·80*	1·74	1·82	2·03	2·09	2·12
2. Mining and quarrying	0·54	1·29	1·45	1·60	1·57	1·61	1·58
3. Manufacturing	2·05	3·69	4·21	5.09	5·81	6·35	6·35
4. Construction	4·16	6·02	6·41	6·62	7·15	7·40	7·50
5. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0·77	2·24	2·34	2·44	2·64	2·91	2·94
6. Trade and commerce	0·43	0·94	1·09	1·20	1·33	1·43	1·47
7. Transport, storage and communication .	13·92	17·24	17·97	18·86	19·37	20·44	20·67
8. Services	30·33	37·27	38·96	41·90	44·64	47·34	47·57
TOTAL	52·34	70·49	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	90·20

*The bulk of the increase is due to the reclassification of certain categories from"services" division to this head.

4·1: MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC AND RELATED MONETARY DATA

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on		Variations during				
	Jan. 14 1966	March 31 1965	1965-66 March 31 to Jan. 14	1964-65 March 31 to March 31	1964-65 March 31 to Jan. 15	1963-64 March 31 to March 31	1962-63 March 31 to March 31
I. MONEY SUPPLY*							
1. Currency with the Public	2948·33	2776·12	+172·21	+162·89	+119·05	+226·68	+178·74
2. Demand deposits of banks	1389·87	1315·20	+74·67	+168.03	+100·59	+240·28	+74·37
3. "Other deposits" †with the R.B.I.	20·53	36·11	—15·58	+ 4·45	— 3·34	+2·18	+6·14
4. Money Supply with the Public (1+2+3)	4358·73	4127·43	+231·30	+335·37	+216·30	+469·14	+259·25
II. ALLIED DATA							
A. Reserve Bank of India :							
1. Deposits of Central Government	53·13	92·77	—39·64	— 8·12	—50·82	— 3·93	—33·70
2. Deposits of State Governments	10·87	27·50	—16·63	— 8·61	—16·47	— 5·62	+31·06
3. Deposits of Banks	110·64	89·70	+20·94	+ 7·93	+ 9·61	+ 6·78	+2·01
4. Foreign Assets	85·83	92·28	— 6·45	— 29·43	—33·38	+ 6·18	—12·61
5. Rupee Securities	2677·47	2440·66	+236·81	+ 80.10	+68·35	+162·80	+227·58
6. Loans and advances to Governments	157·82	85·43	+72·39	+ 4·13	—22·43	+31·50	—35·82
7. Other loans and advances	200·51	320·33	—110·82	+ 76.42	+ 5·24	+35·94	+31·61
8. Bills purchased and discounted	87·69	119·08	—31·39	+ 42·45	+35·00	+13·80	+9·25
*B. Scheduled Banks**							
9. Demand deposits	1343·78	1265·12	+78·66	+161.50	+99·84	+237·54	+72·22
10. Time deposits	1515·53	1338·85	+176·68	+139·98	+137·70	+11·56	+50·10
11. Total deposits	2859.31	2603·97	+255·34	+301·48	+237·54	+249·10	+122·32
12. Borrowings from the R.B.I.	19·74	167·37	—147·63	+ 60.69	—27·70	+34·71	+19·68
13. Cash in India	74·18	66·58	+7·60	+ 4.69	+ 8·88	+ 12·17	+1·84
14. Balances with the R.B.I.	109·12	92·38	+16·74	+ 9.96	+5·26	+ 2.25	+8·42
15. (13)+(14) as per cent of (11)	6·41	6·10	..	..	..	..	..
16. Investments in Government securities	834·87	716·85	+118·02	+ 78·85	+112·91	+35·16	+1·72
17. (16) as per cent of (11)	29·20	27·53	..	..	..	..	..
18. Bank Credit‡	2120·10	2076·27	+43·83	+228.22	+22·28	+250·05	+187·22
19. (18) as per cent of (11)	74·15	79·73	..	..	..	..	..

*Provisional data for 1965-66.
†Excluding balances held on IMF account No. 1 and some extraordinary items.
‡Exclusive of advances 'due' from banks.

4·2 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS*

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during				
	1965-66 March 31 to Jan. 14	1964-65 March 31 to Jan. 15	1964-65 March 31 to March 31	1963-64 March 31 to March 31	1962-63 March 31 to March 31
A *Money supply with the public* (1+2)	**+231**	**+216**	**+335**	**+469**	**+259**
1. Currency with the public	+172	+119	+163	+227	+179
2. Deposit money	+ 59	+97	+172	+242	+80
Factors Affecting Money Supply Variations (**1+2+3+4—5—6**)					
1. Net bank credit to Government (a + b)	**+455**	**+252**	**+213**	**+246**	**+205**
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Government (i+ii+iii+iv—v)	+334	+138	+133	+210	+200
(i) R.B.I. holdings of Government Securities	+237	+68	+80	+163	+225
(ii) Rupee coin	.	—10	—10	—7	—1
(iii) Treasury bills purchased and discounted by R.B.I.	—31	+35	+42	+14	+9
(iv) Loans and advances to State Governments	+72	—22	+4	+31	—36
(v) Government deposits with the R.B.I.	—56	—67	—17	—9	—3
(b) *Banks' holdings of Govt. Securities*	+121	+114	+80	+36	+5
2. *Net bank credit to private sector* (a—b)	—88	**—58**	+108	**+234**	**+169**
(a) Banks' advances and holdings of private securities	+101	+83	+251	+249	+222
(b) Banks' time deposits	+190	+141	+143	+15	+53
3. *Net foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I.*	**—57**	**—19**	**—17**	**+27**	**—27**
4. *Government's net currency liabilities to the public*	+2	**+17**	**+19**	**+21**	+8
5. *Net non-monetary liabilities of the R.B.I.*	—26	**+6**	**+30**	**+39**	**+28**
6. *Net non-monetary liabilities of banks* (*including some errors and omissions*)	**+107**	—30	—42	**+20**	**+68**

*Provisional.

NOTE.—The analysis in the above table is in terms of the recorded changes in the balance sheets of the Reserve Bank and the banks. These changes include variations in P.L. 480/665 Funds kept with the State Bank mostly as time deposits. If, for purposes of monetary analysis, these funds are treated, as they should be, as Govt. deposits rather than as private deposits and consequential adjustments are made in the above table, Govt. indebtedness to banks would increase and private indebtedness to banks would decrease by an amount equivalent to the decline in these deposits.

A treatment along the above lines is adopted in the table on variations in money supply given in the text (Part II, Monetary Developments.)

4·3 : SECURED ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED BANKS

(Rs. crores)

Nature of Security	Outstanding as on 26th November 1965	Variations during: 1965-66 Busy season Oct. 29—Nov. 26	1964-65 Busy season Oct. 30—Nov. 27	1965 Slack season Apr. 30—Oct. 29	1964-65 Busy season Oct. 30—Apr. 30	1964 Slack season Apr. 24—Oct. 30
I. *Food Articles*—	**102·94**	**—4·97**	**+0·98**	**—55·94**	**+124·64**	**—101·39**
1. Paddy and rice	16·63	+1·87	+1·36	—5·32	+15·94	—16·15
2. Wheat	13·95	+0·29	—0·19	+11.49	+0·17	—2·49
3. Other grains and pulses	15·47	+0·92	+0·01	+1·48	+5·97	—6·11
4. Sugar and gur	43·60	—8.42	—1·00	—58·34	+90·79	—63·38
5. Vegetable oils (including vanaspati)	13·29	+0·37	+0·80	—5·25	+11.77	—13·26
II. *Industrial Raw Materials*—	**126·28**	**+8·92**	**+2·82**	**—97·70**	**+105·18**	**—93·56**
1. Groundnuts	7·56	+4·83	+3·38	—11·01	+12·72	—12·13
2. Other oilseeds	10·34	+1·59	—0·98	—10·56	+13·78	—13·69
3. Cotton and kapas	86·43	+0·34	—0·01	—60·51	+71·22	—57·31
4. Raw jute	21·95	+2·16	+0·43	—15·62	+7·46	—10·43
III. *Plantation Products*—	**64·34**	—6·81	**—5·91**	**+3·92**	**+4·79**	**+1·01**
1. Pepper and Other spices	6·21	+0·29	—0·36	—0.12	+1·34	—2·09
2. Cashewnuts	6·65	—1·56	—1·01	—1·95	+3·69	—1·66
3. Tea	47·67	—4·63	—4·18	+8·63	—3·49	+9·98
4. Coffee	3·81	—0·91	—0·36	—2·64	+3·25	—5·22
IV. *Manufactures and Minerals*—	**838·89**	—3·16	**—9·15**	**+82·75**	**+63·71**	**+46·01**
1. Cotton textiles	185·53	—1·72	—1·54	+10·40	+24.89	+6·10
2. Jute textiles	45·86	+2·49	+4·31	+5·75	—2·34	+8·27
3. Other textiles (silk, art-silk, woollen, etc.)	39·97	—2·05	—6·94	+3·17	—5·28	+2·58
4. Iron, steel and engineering products	306·89	—0·36	+4·86	+44·54	+29·31	+15·02
5. Other metals and metal products	41·61	—0·08	—3·93	+6·95	+0·97	+1·69
6. Coal, manganese, mica and other minerals and mineral oils	45·17	+0·11	+1·60	—1·37	+11.18	+4·75
7. Chemicals, dyes, paints, drugs and pharmaceuticals	62·09	—0·47	+0·22	+0·69	+6·58	+0·75
8. Electrical goods	42·68	—0·07	—1·62	+5·49	+5·94	+3·28
9. Other manufactured goods	69.09	—1·01	—6·11	+7·13	—7·54	+3·57

V. *Other Securities*	**606·58**	**+3·24**	**+15·65**	**+13·32**	**+70·81**	**+7·99**
1. Real Estate	46·16	+0·78	—1·07	+3·74	+0·90	+0·07
2. Gold and silver bullion and ornaments	21·05	+0·17	+0·70	+0·50	—0·15	+2·09
3. Fixed deposits	41·89	+1·11	+0·64	+6·01	+4·30	+2·24
4. Government and other trustee securities	26·23	—0·83	—5·79	—0·14	—9·26	+8·77
5. Shares and debentures of joint stock companies	113·24	+1·20	+3·78	—7·73	+4·73	—9·73
6. Assets of industrial concerns—fixed or floating (other than those specified under above categories)	158·16	+0·87	+5·50	+13·47	+28·78	+13·14
7. Other secured advances not mentioned above	163·47	—0·48	+10·33	—4·01	+40·75	—4·89
8. Composite advances	36·38	+0·42	+1·56	+1·48	+0·76	—3·70
VI. *Total Secured Advances* (I+II+III+IV+V)	*1739·03*	*—2·78*	*+4·39*	*—53·65*	*+369·13*	*—139·94*
VII. *Clean Advances*	*278.55*	*+1·82*	*+6·93*	*—30·46*	*+20·02*	*+12·20*
VIII *Total Bank Credit (VI+VII)*	*2017·58*	*—0·96*	*+11·32*	*—84.11*	*+389·15*	*—127·74*

5·1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(1952-53=100)

	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials				Manufactures	All Commodities
	Total	Food-grains			Total	Raw Cotton	Raw Jute	Oilseeds		
Weights	50·4	23·5	2·1	3·0	15·5	3·2	2·3	6·0	29·0	100·0
Last week of										
1955-56	94·6	86·1	78·4	97·1	110·6	109·0	116·0	111·0	102·9	99·2
1956-57	101·7	96·2	87·8	106·5	116·8	113·0	133·0	117·0	105·8	105·1
1957-58	103·4	90·7	94·4	114·4	112·9	103·0	122·0	116·0	107·3	106·1
1958-59	112·7	102·1	98·9	115·9	115·9	99·6	114·1	127·7	109·5	112·1
1959-60	116·5	100·2	97·1	117·8	132·0	113·0	141·0	140·4	117·0	118·7
1960-61	118·1	98·8	114·6	121·0	158·5	110·9	267·4	160·0	128·8	127·5
1961-62	118·4	99·8	98·8	122·4	134·7	112·6	143·2	147·6	126·3	122·9
1962-63	123·5	102·2	117·0	137·6	135·3	117·6	149·8	142·5	129·5	127·4
1963-64	141·0	123·6	119·4	140·4	146·1	120·0	151·2	166·0	132·8	138·9
1964-65	153·7	142·4	138·3	146·6	163·3	131·6	171·9	194·2	141·2	151·0
Average of Weeks										
1955-56	86·6	73·1	81·0	95·2	99·0	96·9	117·1	85·0	99·7	92·5
1956-57	102·3	93·5	84·3	104·2	116·0	110·6	125·5	120·0	106·3	105·3
1957-58	106·4	97·5	94·0	113·5	116·5	106·1	132·8	120·4	108·1	108·4
1958-59	115·2	106·3	95·4	115·4	115·6	99·2	117·5	127·0	108·4	112·9
1959-60	119·0	102·3	99·5	116·5	123·7	105·8	124·5	134·6	111·7	117·1
1960-61	120·0	102·3	109·9	120·0	145·4	111·8	210·2	149·9	123·9	124·9
1961-62	120·1	100·4	100·3	122·1	142·6	108·5	178·0	156·4	126·6	125·1
1962-63	126·1	105·5	100·9	124·4	136·5	112·7	146·7	151·4	128·8	127·9
1963-64	136·8	116·1	119·6	139·4	139·5	118·6	147·5	154·1	131·1	135·3
1964-65	159·9	144·0	131·2	144·5	162·7	126·0	164·4	200·3	137·3	152·7
Last week of 1963—										
January	124·4	103·2	99·4	125·1	133·6	109·1	147·8	144·7	128·4	126·5
February	123·2	101·8	98·9	123·5	133·7	114·3	150·7	141·1	129·3	126·1
March	123·5	102·2	117·0	137·6	135·3	117·6	149·8	142·5	129·5	127·4

April	130·3	108·3	118·0	138·1	136·4	119·4	149·5	145·6	130·1	131·2
May	132·7	109·7	118·7	139·1	138·2	119·8	148·0	150·6	130·7	132·9
June	136·9	113·1	120·1	139·9	139·0	117·7	148·3	153·5	130·3	135·0
July	138·1	113·9	119·0	138·7	137·5	118·6	137·7	154·1	130·7	135·5
August	139·3	114·7	118·2	139·0	141·7	120·8	145·6	160·4	131·0	136·8
September	138·7	116·9	118·7	139·1	140·1	114·8	146·3	161·3	131·1	136·3
October	138·8	117·6	119·9	139·1	136·9	114·1	149·5	151·4	131·0	135·9
November	134·5	117·5	118·6	139·4	136·6	116·5	147·0	147·8	130·7	133·5
December	137·7	119·1	122·4	140·0	140·0	119·4	147·7	153·0	131·1	135·9
1964—										
January	138·7	119·6	122·7	139·5	141·5	120·3	149·4	153·5	132·0	136·9
February	141·8	125·4	121·7	140·6	144·3	121·0	150·1	161·3	132·1	138·9
March	141·0	123·6	119·4	140·4	146·1	120·0	151·2	166·0	132·8	138·9
April	144·4	125·5	120·2	142·5	148·4	121·8	149·9	172·3	132·7	141·1
May	149·5	130·2	118·6	141·7	150·3	122·4	148·9	177·6	133·4	144·1
June	155·1	135·9	127·7	143·0	154·9	121·9	145·0	192·1	133·5	147·7
July	161·7	142·6	128·4	143·5	160·9	124·0	147·7	204·6	133·9	152·3
August	166·0	149·1	130·0	143·8	170·8	123·8	199·6	209·9	136·7	156·8
September	171·4	158·5	131·1	143·6	170·8	124·1	166·4	220·9	137·2	159·7
October	165·8	152·6	133·5	145·3	161·9	126·0	171·0	196·0	138·1	155·9
November	163·1	148·3	135·8	144·9	166·5	131·9	164·8	206·3	139·9	155·8
December	167.2	153·6	135·3	145.7	174.0	129.4	160·7	229.0	141·3	159.4
1965—										
January	163·9	151·3	138·8	146·2	166·5	127·9	175·5	202·8	140·6	156·5
February	159·4	148·4	138·8	146·6	169·8	131·5	172·7	210·2	140·8	154·8
March	153·7	142·4	138·3	146·6	163·3	131·6	171·9	194·2	141·2	151·0
April	157·5	141·8	138·8	146·3	173·9	130·7	196·8	211·3	144·0	155·4
May	159·9	139·9	138·0	147·0	174·9	130·8	203·9	211·3	144·1	156·8
June	161·3	140·5	138·9	147·3	177·9	130·0	200.4	220·1	145·0	158·3
July	173·4	152·7	139·9	148·2	186·3	126·1	190·8	248·3	145·7	165·9
August	175·1	155·9	136·9	149·2	186·8	127·0	191·4	249·0	147·3	167·2
September	170·5	152·9	137·5	149·5	185·8	125·8	199·0	243·1	147·8	165·0
October	170·8	150·9	135·8	150·2	192·2	128·5	211·4	253·8	148·8	166·4
November	174·7	157·0	136·1	150·8	196·2	131·4	231·2	253·9	150·5	169·5
December	171·9	154·3	136·1	151·9	199·1	131·3	253·0	250·1	151·9	169·0
1966—										
January*	172·8	154·8	135·4	152·0	198·7	130·3	247·3	251·5	152·5	169·5

* Data relate to the week ended 15th January ; figures are provisional.

5·2: WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(1949=100)

Monthly average or months	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	Gauhati	All India	
								All items	Food
Financial Years :									
1955-56	110	89	93	100	79	100	87	96	
1956-57	116	101	102	113	91	112	99	107	106
1957-58	122	104	105	117	93	112	104	112	111
1958-59	130	115	109	126	101	117	101	118	121
1959-60	136	124	112	135	97	119	99	123	126
1960-61	137	120	113	146	100	121	104	124	125
1961-62	142	121	115	149	103	128	107	127	126
1962-63	145	121	121	150	106	130	112	131	131
1963-64	150	129	..	153	..	137	112	137	136
1964-65	172	158	..	177	..	153	128	157	162
Calendar Years :									
1955	110	87	92	99	78	99	87	96	92
1956	115	98	98	111	89	109	96	105	105
1957	120	104	105	116	94	114	103	111	112
1958	129	110	110	124	98	113	103	116	118
1959	134	125	110	133	98	120	98	121	125
1960	137	120	113	143	99	120	103	124	126
1961	140	121	114	148	102	127	106	126	126
1962	145	122	120	150	107	130	112	130	130
1963	146	121	..	151	109	134	111	134	135
1964	168	154	..	169	..	149	124	152	155
1965*	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	166	N.A.

1964—									
January	158	142	..	157	..	140	115	140	140
February	159	147	..	157	..	145	113	142	141
March	162	148	..	158	..	145	119	143	143
April	162	150	..	159	..	146	121	144	145
May	163	151	..	163	..	144	121	147	147
June	166	152	..	169	..	145	119	150	152
July	171	156	..	174	..	149	126	154	158
August	172	155	..	174	..	151	128	156	161
September	173	158	..	174	..	153	129	159	165
October	175	161	..	177	..	155	130	163	170
November	177	162	..	182	..	157	133	163	170
December	177	166	..	186	..	161	137	164	171
1965—									
January	177	166	..	189	..	161	132	165	172
February	175	162	..	188	..	159	133	162	167
March	173	160	..	187	..	155	133	159	162
April	175	160	..	187	..	157	131	160	163
May	176	164	..	187	..	156	131	161	164
June	179	163	..	187	..	158	134	163	168
July	181	164	..	189	..	161	134	168	173
August	185	167	..	189	..	164	138	170	177
September	188	167	..	191	..	164	135	172	178
October	188	166	..	191	..	161	137	172	N.A.
November	191	167	..	195	..	164	135	173	N.A.
December*	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	173	N.A.

* Provisional.

NOTES.— (*i*) Following the acceptance of the Expert Committee recommendations by the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the index numbers for Ahmedabad and Bombay were revised upwards in November 1963, and December, 1963 respectively.

(*ii*) For Calcutta and Kanpur, the old series with 1949 as base has been discontinued. According to the new series (base 1960 = 100), the indices: 1961 to 1965 were as follows:

	Calcutta	Kanpur		Calcutta	Kanpur
			1965—		
1961	101	101	January	122	[illegible]
1962	107	105	February	123	[illegible]
1963	112	109	March	124	[illegible]
1964	121	131	April	124	[illegible]
1965	..	..	May	124	[illegible]
1964—			June	127	142
July	119	130	July	130	[illegible]
August	125	137	August	130	[illegible]
September	129	143	September	132	152
October	132	141	October	134	..
November	130	140	November	..	..
December	127	144	December	..	..

5·3 : INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES—ALL INDIA

Average of weeks ended Saturday	Government and Semi-Government Securities	Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	Preference Shares	Variable Dividend Industrial Securities: Cotton Textiles	Jute Textiles	Iron and Steel	Coal	Cement	Sugar	Financial Institutions	Total
				(Base : 1952-53=100)							
1957-58*	98·3	99·6	88·0	119·9	63·4	115·7	89·1	125·2	159·7	150·2	125·4
1958-59	99·9	100·1	87·2	113·6	80·2	145·2	107·1	129·0	163·9	176·2	137·3
1959-60	101.2	101·8	92·2	129·2	96·6	161·1	113·7	136·0	178·6	173·6	155·3
1960-61	101·0	100·8	87·2	151·1	90·3	159·5	120·2	143·5	186·8	175·9	171·7
1961-62	100·9	101·1	83·2	180·1	90·9	164·0	123·4	149·0	157·6	206·7	183·7
1962-63	100·1	99·2	81·3	179·8	100·5	150·8	120·4	155·2	135·3	206·0	179·5
1963-64	99·4	97·6	81·6	167·2	97·0	152·7	107·2	144·2	128·3	187·9	167·1
1964-65	99·5	98·3	81·8	159·1	84·3	163·1	93·7	140·4	129·0	191·1	163·9
				(Base : 1961-62=100)							
1964-65	98·2	95·7	101·5	81·8	90·5	99·4	80·2	92·6	85·9	96·3	86.1
1964—											
October	98·4	95·9	102·3	82·8	92·2	98·6	81·7	92·0	88·5	96·9	87·1
November	98·3	96·1	102·1	80·7	90·7	98·5	79·7	91.1	87·9	97·2	85·6
December	98·1	96·0	101·9	79·3	89·3	98·4	78·4	90·7	87·7	97·4	84·7
1965—											
January	97·9	95·7	101·8	79·7	88·2	100·5	78·5	90·3	88·2	98·9	84·9
February	97·6	95·6	101·4	79·7	87·7	101·3	78·7	90·5	87·7	99·2	84·9
March	97·6	95·2	100·8	77·5	86·0	96·2	78·1	88·2	86·1	98·8	82·[illegible]
April	96·5	94·5	99·7	76·0	83·5	96·1	77·6	87·1	83·6	97·8	81·[illegible]
May	95·8	94·3	98·4	74·8	80·0	98·0	75·8	86·3	81.8	97·5	80·[illegible]
June	95·5	94·4	97·3	75·0	77·5	101·6	75·0	85·8	82·0	97·0	80·[illegible]
July	95·1	94·2	96·5	74·0	75·9	100·2	74·3	84·2	82·1	96·4	79·[illegible]
August	94·9	93·8	95·5	72·0	72·9	97·5	74·4	82·9	81·7	95·8	77·[illegible]
September	94·7	93·9	94·7	70·2	69·7	95·7	74·1	85·8	80·3	94·8	76·[illegible]
October	94·4	94·0	93·8	68·6	66·7	95·4	71·8	84·9	80·0	94·6	75·[illegible]
November	94·2	93·7	92·3	66·0	64·3	93·4	67·8	85·3	79·6	94·3	73·9
December**	93·8	93·6	91·5	63·4	60·8	89·8	66·4	84·9	77·6	93·3	71·[illegible]

of 40 weeks.
**Estimated.

6·1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Assets*	Gross movements (increase+) (decrease—)	Drawings from the I.M.F. (net)	Net movements excluding drawings (net) from the IMF
1950-51	951·4	+28·6	..	+28·6
1955-56	824·6	+10·5	—7·1	+17·6
1956-57	681·1	—143·5**	+54·7	—198·2**
1957-58	421·2	—259·9	+34·5	—294·4
1958-59	378·9	—42·3	..	—42·3
1959-60	362·9	—16·0	—23·8	+7·8
1960-61	303·6	—59·3	—10·7	—48·6
1961-62	297·3	—6·3	+58·4	—64·7
1962-63	295·1	—2·2	+11·9	—14·1
1963-64	305·8	+10·7	—23·8	+34·5
1964-65	249·7	—56·1	—	—56.1 (—72.1)@
1965-66 (April—December)†	285·4	+35·7	+47·6	—11·9
1964-65 :				
April—June	278·5	—27·3	—11·9	—15·4
July—September	250·5	—28·0	..	—28·0
October—December	237·1	—13·4	..	—13·4
January—March	249·7	+12·6	+11·9	+0·7 (—15·3)@
1965-66 :				
April	250·1	+0·4	+11·9	—11·5
May	243·5	—6·6	..	—6·6
June	247·3	+3·8	+11·9	—8·1
Total April—June	..	—2·4	+23·8	—26·2
July	231·5	—15·8	+11·9	—27·7
August	235·3	+3·8	..	+3·8
September	241·1	+5·8	..	+5·8
Total July—September	..	—6·2	+11·9	—18·1
October	258.6	+17.5	+11·9	+5·6
November	275.5	+16·9	..	+16·9
December†	285·4	+9·9	..	+9.9
Total October—December†	..	+44·3	+11·9	+32·4

*Include (a) 7·1 million ounces of gold held by the Reserve Bank of India till January 7, 1965; 7·4 million ounces till January 21, 1965; 7·7 million ounces till February 18, 1955 and 8·0 million ounces thereafter valued till October 5, 1956, at Rs. 21·24 per tola and at Rs. 62·50 per tola thereafter as provided under section 33 of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1956 (as a result the figures given below the line are not comparable with the preceding figures); (b) foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India ; and (c) Government balances held abroad.

** Unadjusted for gold revaluation by Rs. 77·8 crores.

@Excluding addition of Rs. 16 crores to the monetary gold stock.

†Prouisionl

6·2 (i): INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. *Imports c.i.f.*	996·3	1073·5	1202·4	1362·9
(*a*) P. L. 480	86·3	121·4	167·2	229·3
(*b*) Others	910·0	952·1	1035·2	1133·6
2. Exports	668·3	682·2	801·7	802·7
3. *Trade Balance* (2—1)	—328·0	—391·3	—400·7	—560·2
4. *Invisibles (net) ecxluding grants*	—21·7	—30·5	—18·3	—57·6
(*a*) Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	—37·2	—42·4	—45·9	—51·6
(*b*) Other invisible transactions (net)	+15·5	+11·9	+27·6	—6·0
5. *Current Account (net) excluding grants*	—349·7	—421·8	—419·0	—617·8
6. Private capital (net)	—6·0	+0·6	—13·5	—2·7
7. Banking capital (net)	—2·6	+5·7	—4·7	—8·9
8. Amortisation payments (gross)	—56·1	—47·3	—48·6	—66·7
9. Repurchases of rupees from I.M.F.	—60·7	..	—23·8	—47·6
10. Other capital transactions (net)	—2·2	+3·8	+7·0	+3·8
TOTAL 6 TO 10	—127·6	—37·2	—83·6	—122·1

6·2 (i) : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)—*concld.*

(Rs, crores)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
11. Errors and Omissions	+7·8	—4·3	—46·6	—71·2
12. *External Assistance*	344·1	449·1	560·0	691·3
(*a*) Loans	225·2	305·4	376·7	441·2
(*b*) Grants	32·6	22·3	16·1	20·8
(*c*) P. L. 480	86·3	121·4	167·2	229·3
13. Drawings on I.M.F.	119·1	11·9	..	47·6
14. Change in foreign exchange reserves (Increase +) (Decrease —)	—6·3	—2·3	+10·8	—72·2

NOTES: 1. Figures shown in this Table, for some items, differ from corresponding items in Table 6·2 (*ii*). The difference arises because in the above table all receipts and payments in respect of P.L. 480 assistance have been grouped together and shown as PL 480 imports financed by PL 480 assistance. In Table 6·2 (*ii*) the various stages of the transactions relating to PL 480 are shown under different heads. In present table interest payments and repayment of principal in rupees in respect of loans such as DLF loans have also been excluded as the purpose of the table is to present receipts and payments involving foreign exchange (including R.P.A.).

2. From 1964-65, the Reserve Bank has begun to show under " private capital ", receipts of direct official loans by the private sector and corresponding amortisation payments. In this Table, for the sake of comparability with past data, these elements have been taken out from private capital and receipts have been shown under " loans " and repayments under " amortisation ". The R.B.I. is similarly from 1964-65 showing Indus Basin payments under official transfer payments (donations) ; in the above table these, as in the past years, are shown in " invisibles ". Similarly, donations under P. L. 480 titles II and III shown under " private transfers " by the Reserve Bank since 1964-65, have in the above table continued to be shown under " Grants ".

3. Non-monetary gold movement in 1964-65 has been deleted as a receipt ; decline in reserves has been correspondingly raised.

4. U. S. freight reimbursements have been excluded from import payments and invisibles receipts.

268 M. of F.—7

6.2 (ii): INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Rs. crores)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64**	1964-65 1st Qr.	1964-65 2nd Qr.	1964-65 3rd Qr.	1964-65 4th Qr.	1964-65 Total	1965-66 1st Qr.
1. Imports c.i.f.	932·3	1105·7	1006·0	1091·3	1230·7	358·5	330·1	362·9	344·5	1396·0	357·9
(a) Private	524·2	644·0	641·7	626·0	620·3	158·1	153·5	144·2	156·7	612·5	164·4
(b) Government	408·1	461·7	364·3	465·3	610·4	200·4	176·6	218·7	187·8	783·5	193·5@
2. Exports f.o.b.	627·4	630·5	668·3	682·2	801·7	203·1	202·9	205·8	190·9	802·7	218·5
3. Trade Balance	—304·9	—475·2	—337·7	—409·1	—429·0	—155·4	—127·2	—157·1	—153·6	—593·3	—139·4
4. Non-monetary gold movement	5·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	16·0	..
5. Official transfer payments (net)	38·0	45·2†	45·9	76·7	78·9	48·4	51·8	—5·5	29·1	123·8	2·8
6. Other Invisibles (net)	75·4	37·6‡	—14·6‡	—13·1‡	14·8‡	22·2	—2·1	—1·4	—1·9	16·8	—11·5 @@
7. Current Account (net)	—185·6	—392·4	—306·4	—345·5	—335·3	—84·8	—77·5	—164·0	—110·4	—436·7	—148·1
8. Errors and Omissions	—24·5	—6·3	7·8	—4·3	—46·6	—29·3	—18·0	—32·2	+8·3	—71·2	—21·0
9. Official Loans (gross)	187·3	256·6	274·1	394·9	442·8	186·9	132·0	104·0	166·2	589·1	142·5
10. Other Capital Transactions (net)	30·6	93·6	—40·2	—59·3	—26·3	—88·2	—64·6	78·8	—63·4	—137·3	+0·4
11. Transactions with I.M.F. (net)	—23·8	—10·7	58·4	11·9	—23·8	—11·9	..	..	+11·9	nil	+23·8
(a) Drawings	..	..	119·1	11·9	..	..	..	..	47·6	47·6	23·8
(b) Repayments	23·8	10·7	60·7	..	23·8	11·9	..	..	35·7	47·6	..
12. Movement in foreign exchange reserves (Increase+) (Decrease—)	—16·0	—59·2	—6·3	—2·3	+10·8	—27·3	—28·0	—13·4	+12·6	—56·1	—2·4

*Revised.

**Preliminary.

†Includes Rs. 8·4 crores earmarked by U.S. authorities to finance export of goods and services to Nepal under their economic aid programme to that country.

‡Includes Rs. 8·3 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. These payments (shown under G.N.I.E. prior to 1964-65) are included under official transfer payments from 1964-65.

@ Excludes freight initially borne by India on P.L. 480 imports but subsequently refunded by U.S. authorities. The data for other periods do not make this adjustment.

@@ Excludes receipts by way of refund of freight initially borne by India on P.L. 480 imports. The data for the other periods take into account these receipts :

(i) Data for 1962-63 include merchandise transactions and from 1963-64 onwards all external transactions of Goa, Diu and Daman.

(ii) P.L. 480 Titles II and III grants shown as receipts under 'official tsansfer payments' till 1963-64 are included as receipts under 'private transfer payments' thereafter.

6·3: INDIA'S IMPORTS

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Cereals	118·1	166·8	198·7	307·4
2. Fruits, nuts and vegetables	12·9	13·4	14·3	18·7
3. Milk, fish and spices	5·6	8·5	6·7	10·3
4. Vegetable oils	4·4	3·7	3·9	4·1
5. Copra	6·8	8·5	8·0	4·1
6. Rubber	12·8	11·5	10·5	6·5
7. Pulp, newsprint, paper and paper-board	15·0	15·7	13·1	15·7
8. Textile yarn	11·6	12·5	11·1	13·9
9. Raw cotton	62·9	55·9	46·3	50·9
10. Raw jute	6·5	2·6	2·3	7·4
11. Raw wool and wool tops	9·2	11·9	13·2	8·0
12. Fertilizers (manufactured)	15·2	15·1	13·2	15·2
13. Drugs and medicines	8·4	6·6	5·1	5·4
14. Dyes and colours	11·4	10·3	8·7	9·2
15. Other chemicals	35·6	41·3	34·9	36·2
16. Fuels and lubricants	87·9	82·7	97·7	86·2
17. Iron and Steel	90·0	77·1	70·7	73·8
18. Non-ferrous metals	46·2	53·9	49·8	57·2

19.	**Machinery**	*240·6*	*276·7*	*382·2*	*416·6*
	(a) Private	139·2	141·8	161·4	138·3
	(b) Government	101·4	134·9	220·8	278·3
20.	Transport and Communication equipment and stores	73·6	73·4	86·5	82·1
21.	Electrical goods	20·4	19·9	20·6	17·8
22.	Others	110·9	123·3	133·2	149·3
	Total (including other private and government imports)	*1006·0*	*1091·3*	*1230·7*	*1396·0*

*Based on Balance of Payments data.

6·4 : CATEGORY-WISE BREADKDOWN OF EXPORTS*

(Rs. crore

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63‡	1963-64**	1964-65** April-June	1964-65** July-Sept.	1964-65** Oct.-Dec.	1964-65** Jan.-Mar.	1964-65** Total	1965-66* April-June
I. *Food, drink and tobacco*	*221·0*	*219·4*	*243·9*	*252·2*	*295·3*	*72·8*	*80·6*	*85·4*	*63·6*	*302·4*	*75·2*
of which :											
1. Tea	129·8	124·4	125·3	127·7	131·1	15·3	41·6	52·2	23·0	132·1	14·
2. Coffee	n.a.	7·2	11·4	7·9	9·6	4·7	5·3	2·6	1·2	13·8	3·
3. Sugar	2·0	3·3	13·6	13·9	31·2	15·3	2·1	1·1	5·2	23·7	19·
4. Tobacco	15·4	15·6	17·3	18·6	24·3	9·9	8·0	2·6	4·0	24·5	9·
5. Cashew kernels	15·3	17·0	20·8	17·6	22·1	8·5	7·8	7·3	7·0	30·6	7·
6. Oilcakes	22·4	14·6	19·2	33·4	39·1	10·6	8·5	8·5	12·8	40·4	11
7. Pepper	7·6	7·7	9·9	6·8	7·1	1·0	1·1	1·3	3·1	6·5	2·
II. *Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured*	*145·8*	*140·5*	*150·3*	*151·9*	*171·8*	*44·3*	*39·0*	*39·4*	*38·3*	*161·0*	*44·0*
of which :											
1. Cotton—raw and waste	15·2	12·8	22·0	17·6	19·6	4·0	3·5	3·4	3·9	14·8	5·
2. Vegetable oils (four major)	16·6††	8·8	5·2	11·0	18·3	3·2	1·7	0·7	0·6	6·2	0·
3. Hides and skins (raw)	12·5	10·7	9·0	10·4	9·0	2·5	2·4	2·2	2·7	9·8	3·5
4. Metallic Ores §§	15·6	16·4	18·1	30·9	38·7	10·5	7·7	8·4	10·7	37·3	10·
5. Manganese Ore	12·0	11·7	12·4	12·5	9·5	3·1	6·1	4·8	2·0	15·0	[illegible]
6. Mica	n.a.	11·2	11·9	10·6	10·1	2·4	2·7	3·0	2·7	10·8	3·
III. *Articles wholly or mainly manufactured*	*281·2*	*295·1*	*300·1*	*302·0*	*360·6*	*92·0*	*96·6*	*88·3*	*94·3*	*365·2*	*105·*
of which :											
1. Jute yarns and manufactures	111·0	135·2	142·6	152·5	169·7	40·0	42·3	41·9	47·5	171·7	56·2
2. Cotton yarns and manufactures :											
(i) Mill-made	80·8	67·5	56·6	53·2	62·8	17·5	14·0	13·7	13·1	58·3	14·
(ii) Handloom	..	6·2	6·0	7·8	9·3	2·2	2·5	3·1	3·8	11·6	2·

	3. Coir yarns and manufactures . . .	9·6	9·5	14·0	12·7	12·6	3·1	2·8	3·3	2·9	12·1	2·
	4. Hides and skins tanned or dressed, leather manufactures and footwear . . .	[illegible]2·8	27·5	30·0	26·8	32·5	9·5	9·3	7·9	8·0	34·7	8·
IV.	*Others*	*9·7*	*9·3*	*8·6*	*10·5*	*12·0*	*2·9*	*1·7*	*1·9*	*3·2*	*9·7*	*3·*
	TOTAL (c.i.f) . . .	*657·8*	*664·4*	*702·9*	*716·6*	*839·8*	*212·0*	*211·9*	*214·4*	*199·4*	*838·2*	*228·*
	Less estimated freight and insurance .	27·6	27·8	29·4	29·4	35·6	9·0	9·0	9·1	8·4	35·5	9·
	Exports (f.o.b.)†	*627·4*	*630·5*	*668·3*	*682·2*	*801·7*	*203·1*	*202·9*	*205·8*	*190·9*	*802·7*	*218·*

*Based on balance of payments data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India and are not comparable with those published by the D.G.C.I. & S.

**Preliminary.

†Excludes also the deviation between value declared and actual realised value.

‡ Revised.

††Including animal oils and all kinds of fats during April-Sept. 1959.

§§From Oct. 1959 onwards, the figures refer to iron ore and concentrates only.

6·5: CURRENT ACCOUNT: INVISIBLES**

(Rs. crores)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63†	1963-64‡‡	1964-65‡‡ April—June	1964-65‡‡ July—Sept.	1964-65‡‡ Oct.—Dec.	1964-65‡‡ Jan.—March	1964-65‡‡ Total	1965-66 April—June
1. *Foreign Travel*											
Receipts	13·6	15·3	15·0	12·0	2·2*	0·6*	0·3*	0·6*	0·8*	2·3*	0·4*
Payments	9·5	12·1	11·4	11·8	10·5	3·3	2·8	2·0	2·2	10·3	4·0
Net	+4·1	+3·2	+3·6	+0·2	—8·3	—2·7	—2·5	—1·4	—1·4	—8·0	—3·6
2. *Transportation*											
Receipts	45·1	44·6	47·6	49·3	57·4	13·7	14·9	14·1	13·7	56·4	14·2
Payments	21·5	24·6	26·5	27·8	28·5	7·7	7·5	9·8	7·7	32·7	6·4
Net	+23·6	+20·0	+21·1	+21·5	+28·9	+6·0	+7·4	+4·3	+6·0	+23·7	+7·8
3. *Insurance*											
Receipts	8·0	8·1	7·4	7·7	8·3	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·7	7·2	1·9
Payments	5·3	5·8	5·6	4·9	5·5	1·0	1·3	1·3	1·3	4·9	1·0
Net	+2·7	+2·3	+1·8	+2·8	+2·8	+0·8	+0·6	+0·5	+0·4	+2·3	+0·9
4. *Investment Income*											
Receipts	14·0	14·2	12·2	10·8	10·7	2·2	3·3	2·3	3·4	11·2	2·8
Payments	47·3	61·9	80·4	94·1	98·0	24·7	29·6	32·1	32·2	118·6	31·7
Net	—33·3	—47·7	—68·2	—83·3	—87·3	—22·5	—26·3	—29·8	—28·8	—107·4	—28·9
5. *Government not included elsewhere*											
Receipts	49·3	51·0	29·5	49·7	68·7	35·4	18·7	19·1	22·8	96.0	7·[illegible]
Payments	12·4	21·3@	24·2@	25·2@	25·4@	3·2	3·6	3·2	4·5	14·5§	3·8
Net	+36·9	+29·7	+5·3	+24·5	+43·3	+32·2	+15·1	+15·9	+18·3	+81·5	+3·9
6. *Miscellaneous*											
Receipts	30·1	36·6	35·5	37·6	48·2*	10·4*	9·6*	8·8*	8·4*	37·2*	9·5
Payments	28·7	34·6	38·7	43·5	45·2	11·7	13·2	10·7	12·5	48·1	11·7
Net	+1·4	+2·0	—3·2	—5·9	—3·0	—1·3	—3·6	+1·9	—4·1	—10·9	—2·2

7. *Transfer Payments*											
(*a*) *Official*											
Receipts£	38·0	45·2@	45·9	76·7	78·9	48·7	52·1	2·9	30·3	134·1	2·8
Payments	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·3	8·4@	1·2	10·2@	0·1
Net	+38·0	+45·2	+45·9	+76·7	+78·9	+48·4	+51·8	—5·5	+29·1	+123·9	+2·7
(*b*) *Private*											
Receipts£	56·1	44·9	41·2	41·1	45·7	13·3	10·7	15·1	12·9	52·0	14·9
Payments	16·1	16·8	16·2	14·0	13·3	3·7	3·5	4·1	5·3	16·6	4·4
Net	+40·0	+28·1	+25·0	+27·1	+32·4	+9·6	+7·2	+11·0	+7·6	+35·4	+10·5
8. TOTAL											
Receipts	254·2	259·9	234·3	284·9	320·1	126·1	111·5	64·7	94·0	396·4	54·2
Payments	140·8	177·1	203·0	221·3	226·4	55·5	61·7	71·6	66·9	255·9	63·1
Net	+113·4	+82·8	+31·3	+63·6	+93·7	+70·6	+49·8	—6·9	+27·1	+140·5	—8·9

@Includes Rs. 8·3 crores paid to the I.B.R.D. as our contribution to the Indus Development Fund under he terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed on September 19, 1960. These payments (shown under G.N.I.E.prior to 1964-65) are included under official transfer payments from 1964-65.

@@Includes Rs. 8·4 crores earmarked by the U.S. authorities to finance export of goods and services to Nepal under their economic aid programme to that country.

*Incomplete allocation as between "foreign travel" and "miscellaneous".

£P.L. 480 titles II and III grants shown as receips under 'Official transfer payments' till 1963-64 are included as receipts under 'Private transfer payments' thereafter. If such grants are excluded, receipts under 'Private transfer payments' in 1964-65 are lower than those in 1963-64.

†Revised.

‡‡Preliminary.

**Based on ECD data.

§Excludes U.S. reimbursements of freight initially borne by India on P.L. 480 imports. Data for the other periods include such reimbursements.

6·6: INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. crores)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64†	1964-65† April-June	1964-65† July-Sept.	1964-65† Oct.-Dec.	1964-65† Jan.-March	1964-65† Total	1965-66† April-June
I.—*Private—Non-Banking*											
Receipts	**43·4**	**51·5**	**32·8**	**40·5**	**26·7**	**10·4**	**11·2**	**15·1**	**9·1**	**45·7**	**7·7**
Payments	**48·3**	**35·0**	**36·4**	**36·4**	**38·3**	**9·2**	**8·6**	**9·2**	**6·9**	**33·9**	**15·5**
Net	**—4·9**	**+16·5**	**—3·6**	**+4·1**	**—11·6**	**+1·2**	**+2·6**	**+5·9**	**+2·2**	**+11·8**	**—7·8**
(*a*) *Long-term*											
Receipts	36·4	46·0	28·7	31·4	21·8	9·9	10·3	14·6	7·8	42·5	6·1
Payments	43·5	26·6	28·6	29·7	32·9	8·0	6·4	8·0	4·6	27·0	12·4
Net	—7·1	+19·4	+0·1	+1·7	—11·1	+1·9	+3·9	+6·6	+3·2	+15·5	—6·3
(*b*) *Short-term*											
Receipts	7·0	5·5	4·1	9·1	4·9	0·5	0·9	0·5	1·3	3·2	1·6
Payments	4·8	8·4	7·8	6·7	5·4	1·2	2·2	1·2	2·3	6·9	3·1
Net	+2·2	—2·9	—3·7	+2·4	—0·5	—0·7	—1·3	—0·7	—1·0	—3·7	—1·5
II.—*Banking* (*excluding R.B.I.*)											
Receipts	36·3	44·1	42·6	42·7	44·6	11·6	4·0	13·8	8·9	38·4	7·0
Payments	23·8	34·4	46·8	38·7	47·7	20·1	11·9	8·7	8·0	48·7	9·9
Net	+12·5	+9·7	—4·2	+4·16	—3·1	—8·5	—7·9	—5·1	+0·9	—10·3	—2·9
III.—*Official* (*including R.B.I.*)											
Receipts	**423·2**	**486·2**	**626·5**	**536·2**	**572·6**	**234·6**	**178·1**	**209·9**	**243·3**	**865·9**	**232·0**
Payments	**220·7**	**113·7**	**320·1**	**194·5**	**176·0**	**113·2**	**77·4**	**24·6**	**144·3**	**359·5**	**52·2**
Net	**+202·5**	**+372·5**	**+306·4**	**+341·7**	**+396·6**	**+121·4**	**+100·7**	**+185·3**	**+99·0**	**+506·4**	**179·8**

(a) Loans											
Receipts	187·3	256·6	393·2	406·8	442·8	186·9	132·0	104.0	213.8	636·7	165·2
Payments	23·8	15·7	60·7	..	23·8	11·9	..	..	35·7	47.6	..
Net	+163·5	+240·9	+332·5	+406·8	+419·0	+175·0	+132·0	+104·0	+178·1	+589·1	+166·2
(b) Amortisation											
Receipts	0·5	2·9	2·1	2·0	1·9	3·7	..	0·8	..	4·5	0·8
Payments	12·3	37·6	60·3	53·2	58·4	7·2	13·2	14·6	31·4	66·4	12·3
Net	—11·8	—34·7	—58·2	—51·2	—56·5	—3·5	—13·2	—13·8	—31·4	—61·9	—11·5
(c) Miscellaneous											
Receipts	171·5	144·1	139·8	61·2	81·1	10·2	16·3	89·6	26·1	142·2	48·9
Payments	136·7	37·0	114·0	77·4	36·2	87·6	62·5	7·9	61·2	219·2	26·3
Net	+34·8	+107·1	+25·8	—16·2	+44·9	—77·4	—46·2	+81·7	—35·1	—77·0	+22·6
(d) Foreign Exchange Reserves											
Receipts	63·9	82·6	91·4	66·2	46·8	33·8	29·8	15·5	3·4	82·5	16·0
Payments	47·9	23·4	85·1	63·9	57·6	6·5	1·7	2·1	16·0	26·3	13·6
Net	+16·0	+59·2	+6·3	+2·3	—10·8	+27·3	+28·1	+13·4	—12·6	+56·2	+2·4
IV.—*Total Capital and Monetary Gold*											
Receipts	**502·9**	**581·8**	**701·9**	**619·4**	**643·9**	**256·6**	**193·3**	**238.8**	**261.3**	**950.0**	**246.7**
Payments	**292·8**	**183·1**	**403·3**	**269·6**	**262·0**	**142·5**	**97·9**	**42.5**	**159.2**	**442.1**	**77.6**
Net	**+210·1**	**+398·7**	**+298·6**	**+349·8**	**+381·9**	**+114·1**	**+95·4**	**+196.3**	**+102.1**	**+507.9**	**+169.1**

NOTE :—Since April 1, 1964, drawings on and repayments of, loans from the I.B.R.D. and A.I.D./D.L.F. to the private sector, which were classified under the official sector until 1963-64, have been included under 'private-non-banking sector'.

*Revised.

†Preliminary.

6·7: REGIONAL PATTERN OF INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

(Rs. crores)

Period	Sterling Area		Dollar Area		OECD Countries@		Rest of non-Sterling Area		International Institutions	Total (Current account with the World)
	Total	of which : U.K.	Total	of which : U.S.A.	Total	of which : West Germany	Total	of which : Japan		
1951-52	+98·9	—0·8	—151·0	—192·3	—34·8	—18·2	—75·7	— 5·0	..	—162·6
1952-53	+98·9	—62·6	—26·9	—26·3	—20·3	—12·1	+8·5	+16·0	..	+60·2
1953-54	+64·2	—32·5	+27·2	+20·4	—57·5	—18·7	+13·5	+17·3	..	+47·4
1954-55	+52·9	—23·5	+14·9	+1·0	—75·7	—34·6	+13·9	—1·2	..	+6·0
1955-56	+43·2	—74·5	+34·8	+27·7	—84·7	—45·6	+13·4	—1·2	..	+6·7
1956-57	—38·7	—120·9	—41·8	—61·3	—200·2	—104·2	—30·2	—17·2	—1·9	—312·8
1957-58	—74·2	—170·4	—120·3*	—133·5*	—255·7	—148·0	—52·0	—29·0	—3·6	—505·8*
1958-59	—13·6	—118·4	—78·2	—85·1	—165·1	—99·3	—62·6	—8·2	—7·5	—327·0
1959-60	—41·2	—111·0	—61·5	—79·5‡	—104·6	—71·0	+26·6	+2·4	—10·8	—191·5†
1960-61	—24·7	—86·5	—192·4	—215·7	—141·4	—84·6	—12·8	—12·1	—21·1	—392·4
1961-62	+18·2	—26·7	—78·1	—95·2	—147·2	—86·5	—72·7	+0·3	—26·6	—306·4
1962-63†	+14·7	—23·8	—143·5	—158·5	—122·7	—80·1	—69·3	—5·8	—24·7	—345·5
1963-64**	+70·4	—32·7	—201·2	—220·4	—110·6	—81·2	—71·5	+10·9	—22·4	—335·3
1964-65	+15·9	—24·1	—166·3£	—173·1	—160·2	—109·4	—115·1	—9·9	—27·0	—452·7£
1st Quarter . . .	—0·4	—14·1	—33·3	—35·9	—30·9	—22·5	—16·9	+3·7	—3·3	—84·8
2nd Quarter . . .	+6·5	—2·3	—11·8	—12·4	—45·6	—33·6	—21·5	—6·4	—5·0	—77·5
3rd Quarter . . .	+19·0	+2·8	—93·5	—95·5	—42·1	—28·4	—36·0	—5·4	—11·5	—164·0
4th Quarter . . .	—9·2	—10·5	—27·7£	—29·3	—41·6	—24·9	—40·7	—1·8	—7·2	—126·4£
1965-66**										
1st Quarter . . .	—13·3	n.a.	—74·9	n.a.	—42·2	n.a.	—13·6	n.a.	—4·1	—148·1

Net Credit (+). Net Debit (—).
*Excludes silver despatched to the USA under Lend-lease Programme.
@Being the countries hitherto shown as O.E.E.C. countries.
†Revised.
‡Excludes non-monetary gold movement of Rs. 5·9 crores.
£Excludes non-monetary gold movement of Rs. 16 crores in 1964-65.
**Preliminary data.

6·8: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SELECTED ITEMS

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	April-October, 1964		April-October, 1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Tea	Million Kgs.	112·9	69,10	103·2	61,77
2. Coffee	,,	24·4	10,85	20·8	9,59
3. Spices	,,	26·4	7,54	31·8	10,72
(a) Pepper	,,	6·6	2,39	11·6	4,97
(b) Others	,,	19·8	5,15	20·2	5,75
4. Tobacco	,,	61·7	19,78	48·4	17,37
5. Vegetable oils (non-essential)	Lakh Kgs.	325·0	5,01	175·0	3,01
(a) Castor oil	,,	133.0	2,16	98.0	1,68
(b) Groundnut oil	,,	97·0	1,30	..	..
(c) Other vegetable oils	,,	95·0	1,55	77·0	1,33
6. Vegetable oils (essential)	'000 Kgs.	620.0	1,76	620·0	1,43
7. Oilcakes	'000 tonnes	470.2	18,30	427·1	17,76
8. Sugar	,,	197·8	15,47	190·7	5,72
9. Cashew kernels	Million Kgs.	33·6	17,08	31·8	16,99
10. Raw cotton	'000 tonnes	27·0	6,10	26·4	7,04
11. Cotton waste	Lakh Kgs.	200.0	2,06	160.0	1,62
12. Leather, and Leather manufactures (excluding footwear)	Value	..	15,78	..	15,98
13. Skins Raw	Value	..	4,45	..	4,99
14. Jute manufactures	Lakh tonnes	5·7	93,31	5·5	108,52
15. Cotton fabrics	Million metres	307·0	33,19	292·9	29,87
(a) Mill-made	,,	287·5	28,70	272·3	24,86
(b) Handloom	,,	19·5	4,49	20·6	5,01
16. Art silk fabrics and synthetic fibre and spunglass	Lakh metres	382.0	4,36	204.0	2,43
17. Coir yarn and manufactures	Million kgs.	42·7	6,70	39·0	5,94
18. Iron ore	Million tonnes	5·5	19,47	5·5	19,13
19. Manganese ore	'000 tonnes	876.5	8,01	639.4	5,33
20. Mica	Million Kgs.	15·9	4,91	22·8	6,46
21. Other minerals and ores	Value	..	2,59	..	2,42

6·8: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SELECTED ITEMS— *concld.*

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	April-October, 1964		April-October, 1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
22. New Manufactures (a to f)	Value	..	27,15	..	25,62
(*a*) Ferro-manganese and ferro alloys	'000 tonnes	61·4	4,53	33·3	2,08
(*b*) Iron and steel scrap	,,	199·7	2,39	255·9	3,30
(*c*) Engineering goods	Value	..	7,71	..	9,52
(*d*) Chemicals and allied products	Value	..	3,68	..	4,59
(*e*) Footwear	Lakh pairs	34	2,35	26	1,27
(*f*) Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Value	..	6,49	..	4,86
Total Exports including others and re-exports	Value	..	464,79	..	451,63

NOTE—Figures are provisional.

Source : D.G.C.I. & S.

6·9: IMPORT SUBSTITUTION: PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS TO ESTIMATED TOTAL SUPPIES

Commodity	Unit of Account	1950-51 Total estimated supplies	1950-51 Percentage of Imports to (a)	1955-56 Total estimated supplies	1955-56 Percentage of Imports to (a)	1964-65 Total estimated supplies	1964-65 Percentage of imports to (a)
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Bicycles	'000 Nos.	264	62·5	661	22·4	14.42	Neg
Sugar-mill machinery	Rs. lakhs	100	100·0	419	95·2	949	4·1
Textile machinery	Rs. lakhs	N.A.	N.A.	1233	67·6	4960	56·4
Soda ash	'000 Tonnes	75	40·0	154	46·7	320	10·6
Bleaching powder	'000 Tonnes	9·4	61·7	8·2	61·0	10·3	22·3
Iron and Steel	'000 Tonnes	1391	25·2	2219	41·5	5626	21·2
Caustic soda	'000 Tonnes	34	64·7	97	62·9	260	26·1
Aluminium	'000 Tonnes	14·7	72·8	23·5	68·5	77·0	29·7
Machine tools	Rs. lakhs	356	91·6	523	84·7	4636	44·6
Newsprint	'000 Tonnes	76·3	100·0	84·0	95·6	131·7	77·8
Raw cotton	Lakh bales of 180 kgs. .	39·5	27·6	45·5	13·2	61·7	12·5
Foodgrains	Million Tonnes	56·2	6·5	67·2	0·6	87·4	5·8
Raw jute	Lakh bales of 180 kgs. .	57·3	35·3	57·1	25·9	62·2	5·0
Sewing machines	'000 Nos. .	56	41·1	125	11·2	330	Neg.
Paper and paper boards etc. . . .	'000 Tonnes	151	23·2	260	26·2	507	2·6

NOTES.—(1) In the case of raw cotton and raw jute, the total estimated supply is for crop/agricultural years; in the case of foodgrains, production is for agricultural year and imports for the financial year.

(2) In the case of raw cotton, raw jute, and foodgrains, figures under 1950-51 refer to the average of three years, *viz.*, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52; and those under 1964-65 refer to the average of 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

(3) Textile machinery includes machinery for Cotton, Rayon, Silk and Woollen industries.

7·1 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILISATIONS (SUMMARY)

(Rs. crores)

	Authorisations				Utilisations				Balance available on 1-10-65 (4—8)
	Upto end of First Plan	During Second Plan	During Third Plan (1-4-61 to 30-9-65)	Total (1 to 3)	Upto end of First Plan	During Second Plan	During Third Plan (1-4-61 to 30-9-65)	Total (5 to 7)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Loans and Credits repayable in Foreign Currency	210·83	1066·34	2197·54	3474·71	124·13	613·13	1525·41	2262·67	1212·04
B. Loans and Credits repayable in Indian Rupees	14·63	230·42	47·21	292·26	2·29	116·83	152·41	271·53	20·73
C. Grants (excluding those under U.S. Public Laws)	137·96	125·12	81·58	344·66	70·18	160·29	78·36	308·83	35·83
D. Total Loans and Grants excluding those under U.S. Public Laws (A+B+C)	363·42	1421·88	2326·33	4111·63	196·60	890·25	1756·18	2843·03	1268·60
E. U.S. Assistance under P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 and Third Country Currency Assistance .	16·92	1130·74	315·53	1463·19	5·10	545·06	763·31	1313·47*	120·30
F. GRAND TOTAL	380·34	2552·62	2641·86	5574·82	201·70	1435·31	2519·49	4156·50*	1388.90*

*Net figures after adjusting for freight differential in respect of completed agreements and certain non-imports against them.

7·2: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILISATIONS (DETAILS)

(Rupees crores)

Source and Purposes of Assistance	Authorisations during First & Second Plans	Balance available for utilisation in Third Plan from previous authorisations	Authorisations in Third Plan Period 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April to September, 1965	Total available for utilisation in Third Plan upto 30-9-65 (2 to 7)	Utilisation in Third Plan from 1-4-61 to 30-9-65	Balance available on 1-10-1965 (8—9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
A. Loans to be repaid in Foreign Currencies	*1277·17*	*539·91*	*356·81*	*586·69*	*457·65*	*466·61*	*329·78*	*2737·45*	*1525·41*	*1212·04*
I. *I.B.R.D.*	*318·37*	*61·76*	*69·29*	..	*14·29*	..	*63·81*	*209·15*	*112·42*	*96·73*
(a) Public Sector . . .	*213·59*	*45·06*	*33·81*	..	..	..	*40·00*	*118·87*	*71·92*	*46·95*
1. Agriculture . . .	3·43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Railways I	15·62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Railways II . . .	42·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Railways III . . .	40·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Railways IV . . .	23·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Railways V . . .	33·33	26·45	..	..	..	..	..	26·45	26·45	..
7. Railways VI . . .	..	..	23·81	..	..	..	..	23·81	23·81	..
8. D.V.C. I	7·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. D.V.C. II	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. D.V.C. III . . .	10·48	1·81	..	..	..	..	..	1·81	1·81	..
11. Koyna	8·90	4·55	..	..	..	..	..	4·55	4·55	..
12. Calcutta Port I . . .	13·81	9·00	..	..	..	..	..	9·00	8·56	0·44
13. Power Transmission . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·33	33·33	..	33·33
14. Kothagundam Power Stage II	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·67	6·67	0·94	5·73

7·2: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILISATIONS—*contd*

(Rs. crores)

Source and Purposes of Assistance	Authorisations during First & Second Plans	Balance available for utilisation in Third Plan from previous authorisations	Authorisations in Third Plan Period: 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April to September 1965	Total available for utilisation in Third Plan upto 30-9-65 (2 to 7)	Utilisation in Third Plan from 1-4-61 to 30-9-65	Balance available on 1-10-1965 (8—9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Calcutta Port II	..	..	10·00	..	..	..	..	10.00	3.22	6.78
16. Madras Port	5·24	3.25	..	..	..	..		3·25	2.58	0.67
17. Air India International	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Private Sector	*104·78*	*16·70*	*35·48*	..	*14.29*	..	*23·81*	*90·28*	*40·50*	*49.78*
1. I.I.S. Co—I	13·91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. I.I.S. Co — II	9·50	1·16	..	..	..	..	..	1·16	1·16	..
3. I.I.S. Co—III	..	..	9·29	..	..	..	..	9·29	1·59	7·70
4. T.I.S. Co — I	35·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. T.I.S. Co—II	15·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Trombay—I	6·60	0·38	..	..	..	..	..	0·38	0·34	0·04
7. Trombay II	4·60	0·95	..	..	..	..	..	0·35	0·31	0·04
8. I.C.I.C.I.—I	4·70	0·96	..	..	..	..	..	0·96	0·96	..
9. I.C.I.C.I.—II	4·76	4·33	..	..	..	..	..	4·33	4·18	0·15
10. I.C.I.C.I. —III	9·52	9.52	..	..	..	..	..	9·52	8·85	0·67
11. I.C.I.C.I.—IV	..	..	9·52	..	..	..	..	9·52	6·78	2·74
12. I.C.I.C.I.—V	..	..	..	..	14·29	..	..	14·29	5·48	8·81
13. I.C.I.C.I.—VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·81	23·81	..	23·81
14. Private Collieries	..	..	16·67	..	..	..	..	16·67	10·85	5·82
II. *I.D.A.*	..	..	*50·95*	*82·37*	*9·52*	*58.57*	*77·14*	*278·55*	*160·03*	*118.52*
1. Highways Development	..	..	28·57	..	..	..	..	28·57	23·56	5·01
2. U.P. Tubewells	..	..	2·86	..	..	..	..	2·86	2·86	..
3. Shetrunji Irrigation	..	..	2·14	..	..	..	..	2·14	1·48	0·66
4. Salandi Irrigation	..	..	3·81	..	..	..	..	3·81	0·72	3·09
5. Punjab Drainage	..	..	4·76	..	..	..	..	4·76	4·33	0·43
6. D.V.C. (IV)	..	..	8·81	..	..	..	..	8·81	4·55	4·26
7. Sone Irrigation	..	..	..	7·14	..	..	..	7·14	5·67	2·47
8. Koyna II	..	..	..	8·33	..	..	..	8·33	3·42	4·91
9. Purna Irrigation	..	..	..	6·19	..	..	..	6·19	4·14	2·05

268 M. of F.—9

10. Bombay Port	..	..	..	8.57	..	..	..	8.57	1.42	7.15
11. P.T.T.	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	14.09	5.91
12. Railways VII	..	..	..	32.14	..	..	..	32.14	32.14	..
13. Kothagudam Power Project	..	..	..	..	9.52	..	..	9.52	3.91	5.61
14. Industrial Imports	..	..	..	..	..	42.86	..	42.86	31.54	11.32
15. P.T.T. II	..	..	..	..	..	15.71	..	15.71	5.34	10.37
16. Railways VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.52	29.52	21.86	7.66
17. Industrial Imports Credit —II	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.62	47.62	..	47.62
III. *Loans from Foreign countries*	*958.80*	*478.15*	*236.57*	*504.32*	*433.84*	*408.04*	*188.83*	*2249.75*	*1252.96*	*996.79*
1. *U.S.A.*	*198.84*	*71.69*	*33.11*	*330.47*	*199.46*	*84.87*	*109.40*	*829.00*	*561.94*	*267.06*
(*i*) Wheat Loans	90.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) *Exim Bank Loans*	*102.63*	*71.69*	*15.97*	*11.90*	*19.17*	*43.82*	..	*162.55*	*118.18*	*44.37*
(a) First credit	71.43	43.29	..	..	..	..	..	43.29	43.29	..
(b) Second credit	23.81	23.81	..	..	..	..	..	23.81	23.81	..
(c) Third credit	..	..	..	11.90	..	..	..	11.90	11.50	0.40
(d) Fourth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	11.90	..	11.90	1.59	10.31
(e) Credit to A.I.I. —I	..	..	2.29*	..	..	..	..	2.29	2.29	..
(f) Credit to A.I.I. —II	..	..	4.53	..	..	..	..	4.53	4.53	..
(g) Sundatta cotton	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) National Rayon Corporation	0.86	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.22	..
(i) Hindustan Aluminium I	6.50	4.37	..	..	..	..	..	4.37	4.26	0.11
(j) Hindustan Aluminium II	..	..	..	..	2.38	..	..	2.38	2.10	0.28
(k) Hindustan Aluminium III	..	..	..	..	..	5.24	..	5.24	1.18	4.06
(l) Orient Paper Mills	..	..	8.81	..	..	..	..	8.81	8.59	0.22
(m) East India Hotels	..	..	0.34	..	..	..	..	0.34	0.25	0.09
(n) Union Carbide	..	..	..	..	3.64	..	..	3.64	2.76	0.88
(o) Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	..	..	..	..	9.05	..	..	9.05	7.71	1.34
(p) Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	..	..	..	8.10	..	8.10	1.12	6.98
(q) Bharat Forge Ltd	..	..	..	..	1.86	..	..	1.86	1.19	0.67
(r) Indian Rayon Corporation	..	..	..	..	2.24	..	..	2.24	..	2.24
(s) Coromondal Fertilisers	..	..	..	..	..	12.86	..	12.86	1.59	11.27
(t) Mysore Acetate and Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	0.20	0.80
(u) Chemicals and Plastics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	1.50
(v) Central Pulp Mills	..	..	..	..	..	3.22	..	3.22	..	3.22
(*iii*) *U. S. Banks' Loans to A.I.I.*	*5.90*	..	*1.14*	..	9.79	..	..	*10.93*	*10.93*	..
(a) First Loan	5.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Second Loan	0.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Authorised during Second Plan (23-3-61) but earmarked for Third Plan.

(contd.)

7·2 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILISATIONS—*contd.*

(Rupees crores)

Source and Purposes of Assistance	Authorisations during First & Second Plan	Balance available for utilisation in Third Plan from previous authorisations	Authorisations in Third Plan Period					Total available for utilisation in Third Plan upto 30-9-65 (2 to 7)	Utilisation in Third Plan from 1-4-61 to 30-9-65	Balance available on 1-10-1965 (8—9)
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April to September 1965			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c) Third Loan	..	..	1.14	..	..	..	..	1·14	1·14	..
(d) Fourth Loan	..	..	..	..	4.63	..	..	4·63	4·63	..
(e) Fifth Loan	..	..	..	..	3.99	..	..	3·99	3·99	..
(f) Boeing Company Loans to Air India—I	..	..	..	..	0.63	..	..	0.63	0.63	..
(g) Boeing Company loan to Air India—II	..	..	..	..	0.54	..	..	0.54	0.54	..
(iv) Agency for International Development	..	..	*16·00*	*318·57*	*170·50*	*41·05*	*109·40*	*655.52*	*432.83*	*222.69*
(1) Cambay Power Project	..	..	16.00	..	..	..	..	16·00	15·07	0.93
(2) Non-Project Loan I	..	..	..	95·24	..	..	..	95·24	95·10	0.14
(3) Fourth Railway Loan	..	..	..	20·48	..	..	..	20·48	20.29	0.19
(4) Bandel Power Project	..	..	..	18·10	..	..	..	18·10	15·37	2.73
(5) Paterdih Coal Washery	..	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	1·71	0·29
(6) Pambakakki Power Project	..	.	..	9·62	..	..	..	9·62	7·46	2.16
(7) I.F.C. II	..	..	..	9·52	..	..	..	9·52	1·50	8.02
(8) D.C.M. Rayon Tyre Cord Project	..	..	..	4·67	..	..	..	4·67	3.63	1.04
(9) Trombay Thermal Power Stn.	..	..	..	8·52	..	..	..	8·52	7.64	0.88
(10) Premier Automobiles—II	..	..	..	1·43	..	..	..	1·43	1.38	0.05
(11) Napco Bevelgear of India	..	..	..	1·09	..	..	..	1·09	1·09	..
(12) Telco truck expansion	..	..	..	6·52	..	..	..	6·52	6.21	0.31
(13) Hindustan Motors	..	..	..	7·52	..	..	..	7·52	5.70	1.82
(14) Delhi 'C' Thermal Power	..	..	..	7·62	..	..	..	7·62	2.17	5.45
(15) Non-Project Loan II	..	..	.	114·29	..	..	..	114·29	114·29	..
(16) Satpura Thermal Power	..	..	..	11·95	..	..	..	11·95	4.32	7.63
(17) Ramagundam Power Project	..	..	..	..	4·00	..	..	4·00	0.62	3.38
(18) Chandrapura Thermal Electric Power Stage II	..	..	..	..	7·62	..	..	7·62	2.17	5.45

(19) Railways V	..	..	..	..	7·55	..	..	7·55	5.95	1.60
(20) Central Ropeways 'F' Project	..	..	..	..	3·67	..	..	3·67	2.17	1.50
(21) Dugda Coal Washery	..	..	..	..	2·43	..	..	2·43	2.02	0.41
(22) Tarapur Nuclear Power Station	..	..	..	..	38·09	..	..	38·09	8.85	29·24
(23) Non-Project loan III	..	..	..	..	107·14	..	..	107·14	87.00	20.14
(24) Trombay Methanol Fertilisers	..	..	..	..	..	3·71	..	3·71	2.65	1.06
(25) National Eng. Industries	..	..	..	..	..	2·05	..	2·05	..	2·05
(26) Railways VI	..	..	..	.	..	3.43	..	3.43	2.75	0.68
(27) Sharavati Power Stage III	..	..	..	..	..	1.48	..	1.48	..	1.48
(28) Commodity Assistance (I Tranche) (Non-Project IV)	..	..	..	..	..	23.81	..	23.81	14.24	9.57
(29) Telco—II	..	..	..	.	..	5.62	..	5.62	0.49	5.13
(30) Consultancy Services.	..	..	..	..	..	0.95	..	0.95	..	0.95
(31) I.F.C. III	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.76	4.76	..	4.76
(32) Hindustan Motors (Trucks)	..	..	..	..	..		10.95	10.95	..	10.95
(33) Hindustan Motors (Shovels)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	1.40	..	1.40
(34) Commodity Assistance (II Tranche) (Non-Project V)	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.48	90.48	1.45	89.03
(35) Railways VII	..	.	..	..	..	..	1.81	1.81	..	1.81
2. *U.S.S.R.*	*383·81*	*308·96*	..	..	.	*100·50*	..	*409·46*	*190·58*	*218·88*
1. Bhilai Steel Plant	64·74	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·20	..
2. Five Industrial Projects	59·53	51·45	..	..	..	..	..	51·45	34·67	16·78
3. Drugs Project	9·52	9·52	..	..	..	..	..	9·52	9·50	0·02
4. Barauni Oil Refinery	11·91	11·48	..	..	..	..	..	11·48	10·83	0·65
5. Third Plan credit I	178·58	176·78	..	..	..	..	..	176·78	119·68	57·10
6. Third Plan credit II	59·53	59·53	..	..	..	..	..	59·53	15·70	43·83
7. Bokaro Steel Plant	..	..	..	..	..	100·50	..	100·50	..	100·50
3. *United Kingdom*	*122·66*	*0·81*	*60·00*	*66·66*	*40·00*	*39·98*	*6·67*	*214·12*	*140·95*	*73·17*
1. Lazard Bros. credit for Durgapur Steel Project	15·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. E.C.G.D. Credit I Durgapur	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. E.C.G.D. Credit II (Capital goods)	38·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. E.C.G.D. Credit III (Oil pipe line)	4·00	0·81	..	..	..	..	..	0·81	0·81	..
5. E.C.G.D. Credit IV (Capital goods)	25·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. E.C.G.D. Credit V (Capital goods)	13·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. E.C.G.D. Credit VI (Capital goods)	6·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. E.C.G.D. Credit VII (Capital goods)	..	..	13·33	..	..	..	..	13·33	8·05	5·28
9. E.C.G.D. Credit VIII (Capital goods)	..	..	40·00	..	..	..	..	40·00	35·62	4·38
10. E.C.G.D. Credit IX (Capital goods)	..	..	6·67	..	..	..	..	6·67	6·67	..
11. E.C.G.D. Crecit X (Capital goods)	..	..	..	13·33	..	..	..	13·33	13·33	..

7·2 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILISATIONS—*contd.*

(Rupees crores)

Source and Purposes of Assistance	Authorisations during First & Second Plan	Balance available for utilisation in Third Plan from previous authorisations	Authorisations in Third Plan period: 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April to September 1965	Total available for utilisation in Third Plan upto 30-9-65 (2 to 7)	Utilisation in Third Plan from 1-4-61 to 30-9-65	Balance available on 1-10-1965 (8—9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. E.C.G.D. Credit XI (Expansion of Durgapur Steel)	..	..	..	29·33	..	..	..	29·33	13·76	15·57
13. E.C.G.D. Credit XII (Capital goods)	..	..	..	17·33	..	..	..	17·33	4·76	12·57
14. E.C.G.D. Credit XIII (Capital goods)	..	..	..	6·67	..	..	..	6·67	6·67	..
15. E.C.G.D. Credit XIV (Steel)	..	..	..	..	4·67	..	..	4·67	3·91	0·76
16. E.C.G.D. Credit XV (General)	..	..	..	..	13·33	..	..	13·33	13·33	..
17. E.C.G.D. Credit XVI (General) (Kipping loan)	..	..	..	..	5·33	..	..	5·33	0·08	5·25
18. E.C.G.D. Credit XVII (General)	..	..	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	6·67	..
19. E.C.G.D. Credit XVIII (Bhopal)	..	..	..	..	3·33	..	..	3·33	0·63	2·70
20. E.C.G.D. Credit XIX (FYP)	..	..	..	..	6·67	..	..	6·67	0·66	6·01
21. E.C.G.D. Credit XX (General)	..	..	..	..	..	13·33	..	13·33	13·33	..
22. E.C.G.D. Credit XXI (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	2·00	..	2·00	..	2·00
23. E.C.G.D. Credit XXII (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	2·03	..	2·03	..	2·03
24. E.C.G.D. Credit XXIII (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	1·33	..	1·33	..	1·33
25. E.C.G.D. Credit XXIV (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	1·66	..	1·66	..	1·66
26. E.C.G.D. Credit XXV (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	4·30	..	4·30	..	4·30
27. E.C.G.D. Credit XXVI (Bhopal)	..	..	..	..	..	2·66	..	2·66	..	2·66
28. E.C.G.D. Credit XXVII (General)	..	..	..	..	..	5·33	..	5·33	..	5·33
29. E.C.G.D. Credit XXVIII (General)	..	..	..	..	..	6·67	..	6·67	6·00	0·67
30. E.C.G.D. Credit XXIX (FYP)	..	..	..	..	..	0·67	..	0·67	..	0·67
31. E.C.G.D. Credit XXX (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·67	6·67	6·67	..

4. *Federal Republic of Germany* . .	*139·28*	*14·20*	*69·64*	*55.95*	*94·99*	*45·22*	*11·14*	*291·14*	*195·52*	*95·62*
1. Credit for Rourkela Steel Plant .	77·79	14·20	..	..	..	..	..	14·20	13·27	0·93
2. Credit for Capital goods I . .	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Credit for Capital goods II . . .	..	..	..	11·90	..	..	..	11·90	11·90	..
4. Untied Cash Credit—I . . .	14·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Untied Cash Credit—II . . .	14·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Untied Cash Credit—III	..	..	11·90	..	..	..	..	11·90	11·90	..
7. Untied Cash Credit—IV	..	..	20·24	..	..	..	..	20·24	20·24	..
8. Credit to Refinance Rourkela Repayments—I	11·71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Credit to Refinance Rourkela Repayments—II	.	..	27·38	..	..	..	..	27·38	27·38	..
10. Credit to Refinance Rourkela Repayments—III	..	..	10·12	..	..	..	..	10·12	10·12	..
11. Credit to Refinance Rourkela Repayments—IV	..	..	..	..	7·31	..	..	7·31	7·31	..
12. Credit to finance Import of Project equipment and non-Project items (D.M. 470. m. credit)	..	..	..	44·05	..	..	..	44·05	38·47	5·58
13. For Rourkela expansion	..	..	..	..	47·62	..	..	47·62	28·09	19·53
14. Credit to finance Import of Project equipment and non-Project items (DM. 336 m. credit)	..	..	..	..	40·06	..	..	40·06	8·63	31·43
15. Credit to finance Import of Project equipment and non-Project items (DM. 380 m.)	..	..	..	..	..	45·22	..	45·22	10·71	34·51
16. Credit to Refinance Rourkela re-payments	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.14	11.14	7.50	3.64
5. *Canada*	*15·71*	..	..	..	*7·35*	*23·62*	..	*30·97*	*9·54*	*21·43*
1. Wheat Loan I	11·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wheat Loan II	4·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	3·52	..	..	3·52	3·00	0·52
4. Indian Aluminium Expansion .	..	..	..	..	0·44	..	..	0·44	0·44	..
5. Indian Aluminium Further Expansion	..				..	0·40	..	0·40	0·17	0·23
6. Diesel Loco	..	.	..	..	3·39	..	..	3·39	3·38	0·01
7. Candu Atomic Power Project .	..	..	..	..	..	16·29	..	16·29	0·69	15·60
8. Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	..	..	1·85	..	1·85	1·15	0·70
9. Binani Zinc Smelter	..	..	..	..	..	0·70	..	0·70	0·39	0·31

7·2 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—AUTHORISATIONS AND UTILISATIONS—*contd.*

(Rupees crores)

Source and Purposes of Assistance	Authorisations during First and Second Plans	Balance available for utilisations in Third Plan from previous authorisations	Authorisations in Third Plan Period					Total available for utilisation in Third Plan upto 30-9-65 (2 to 7)	Utilisations in Third Plan from 1-4-61 to 30-9-65	Balance available on 1-10-1965 (8—9)
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April to September 1965			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Amco Furnace for Durgapur Steel Plant	..	..	..	..	..	0·86	..	0·86	0.14	0.72
11. Kotah Hydro-Electric Project	..	..	..	..	..	3·52	..	3·52	0.18	3·34
6. *Japan*	*35·45*	*19·44*	*38·10*	*4·76*	*38·08*	*28·57*	*28·57*	*157·52*	*83·33*	*74·19*
1. Credit for Capital goods I	23·00	6·99	..	..	..	..	..	6·99	6·99	..
2. Credit for Capital goods II	..	..	38·10	..	7·13	..	..	45·23	43·74	1·49
3. Credit for Iron Ore Project	3·81	3·81	..	..	..	..	..	3·81	2·03	1·78
4. *Ad hoc* Credit of 1959	8.64	8.64	..	..	..	..	..	8·64	8·64	..
5. Supplier Credit 1962	..	..	..	4·76	..	..	..	4·76	4·76	..
6. Third Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	30·95	..	..	30·95	14·46	16·49
7. Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	28.57	..	28.57	2.71	25.86
8. Fifth Yen Credit						..	28.57	28.57	..	28.57
7. *Italy*	..	..	*21.43*	*4·18*	*21·43*	*17·14*	*17·14*	*81·32*	*11·51*	*69·81*
(*i*) ENI Credit	..	..	21·43	..	..	..	..	21·43	7·94	13·49
(*ii*) Montecatani Credit for capital equipment	..	..	..	4·18	..	..	..	4·18	3·57	0·61
(*iii*) Suppliers Credit	..	..	..	..	21·43	..	..	21·43	..	21·43
(*iv*) Suppliers Credit	..	..	..	..	..	17·14	..	17·14	..	17·14
(*v*) Suppliers Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·14	17.14	..	17.14
8. *Switzterland*	6.60	6.60	..	5.38	*3·27*	.	*1·63*	*16·88*	*4·32*	*12.56*
Credit for Capital goods	6.60	6.60	..	5.38	3·27	..	1·63	16·88	4·32	12.56

9. ***France***	..	..	*14·29*	*14·28*	*9·52*	*9·52*	*9·52*	*57·13*	*13·55*	*43·58*
(*i*) Credit for Capital goods I	..	..	14·29	..	..	..	..	14·29		
(*ii*) Credit for Capital goods II	..	..	..	9·52	..	..	..	9·52		
(*iii*) Credit for I.F.C.				4·76	..	..	..	4·76		
(*iv*) Credit for Capital goods III	..	..	..	..	9·52	..	..	9·52	13·55*	43·58
(*v*) Credit for Capital goods IV	..	..	..	..		9·52	..	9·52		
(*vi*) Credit for Capital goods V	..	..	..	..	..	1·90	9·52	9·52		
10. *Austria*	..	..	..	*2·38*	*1·83*	..	*0.48*	*6·59*	*3·94*	*2·65*
1. Credit for Capital goods I	..	..	..	2·38	..	..	..	2·38	2·24	0·14
2. Credit for Capital goods II	..	..	..	..	1·83	..	..	1·83	1.10	0·73
3. Credit for Capital goods III	..	..	..	..	..	1·90	..	1·90	0·60	1·30
4. Credit for Capital goods IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.48	0.48	..	0.48
11. *Czechoslovakia*	*23·10*	*23·10*	..	..	..	*10·00*	..	*63·10*	*9·45*	*53·65*
1. Credit for Capital goods I	23·10	23·10	..	..	..	..	..	23·10	9·45	13·65
2. Credit for Capital goods II	..	..	..	..	..	40·00	..	40·00	..	40·00
12. *Poland*	*14·30*	*14·30*	..	*15·50*	..	*10·50*	..	*40·30*	*10·63*	*29·67*
1. Credit for Capital Goods	14·30	14·30	..	..	..	..	..	14·30	10·63	3·67
2. Credit for Coal and other Industries	..	..	..	15·50	..	..	..	15·50	..	15·50
3. Credit for Power equipment	..	..	..	..	..	10.50	..	10.50	..	10.50
13. *Yugoslavia*	*19·05*	*19·05*	..	..	..	..	*2.38*	*21·43*	*7·13*	*14·30*
Credit for Capital goods	19·05	19·05	..	..	..	..	2.38	21.43	7·13	14·30
14. ***Belgium***	..	..	..	4.76	4.76	..	1.90	*11·42*	4.89	*6·53*
1. Suppliers Credit I	..	..	..	4·76	..	..	..	4·76	4·76	..
2. Suppliers Credit II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·76	0·13	4·63
3. Suppliers Credit III	..	..	..	..	4·76	..	1.90	1.90	..	1.90
15. *Netherlands*	..	..	..	..	*13·15*	*2·63*	..	*15·78*	*5·68*	*10·10*
Credit for Capital goods	..	..	..	..	8·55	1·71	..	10·26	5·68	4·58
Financial Export—Credit	..	..	..	..	4·60	0·92	..	5·52	..	5·52
16. ***Sweden***		..	..	..	..	*2·21*	..	*2·21*	..	*2·21*
17. *Denmark*	..	..	..	..	..	1·38	..	1·38	..	*1·38*

*Estimated upto 31-3-1965. The utilisation corresponding to item No. 9 (iii) is nil upto end of September 1965.

(Rupees crores)

Source and Purposes of Assistance	Authorisations during First and Second Plans	Balance available for utilisation in Third Plan from previous authorisations	Authorisations in Third Plan Period					Total available for utilisation in Third Plan upto 30-9-65 (2 to 7)	Utilisation in Third Plan from 1-4-61 to 30-9-65	Balance available on 1-10-1965 (8—9)
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	April to September 1965			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. *Loans to be repaid in Rupees*	*245·05*	*125·93*	*46·18*	..	*1·03*	..	..	*173·14*	*152·41*	*20·73*
I. *U.S.A.*	245·05	125·93	46·18	..	..	..	..	172·11	151·94	20·17
1. Development Assistance Loans (Dollar portion)	42·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. U. S. President's Asian Economic Development Assistance (Orissa Iron Ore)	8·75	8·73	..	..	..	..	..	8·73	8·29	0·44
3. Development Loan Fund	194·08	117·20	46·18	..	..	..	..	163·38	143·65	19·73
II. *Denmark*	..	..	..	..	*1·03*	..	..	*1·03*	*0·47*	*0·56*
Import of Capital goods	..	..	..	..	1·03	..	..	1·03	0·47	0·56
C. *Grants*	*263·08*	*32·61*	*22·74*	*14·16*	*11·60*	*23·77*	*9·31*	*114·19*	*78·36*	*35·83*
I. *U.S.A.*	*146·34*	*16·49*	*7·46*	*3·87*	*1·54*	*4·11*	*2·98*	*36·45*	*30·63*	*5·82*
1. T.C.A. grants (Dollagrauts)	130·27	12·10	6·83	3·34	1·49	1·68	2·52	27·96	24·31	3·65
2. Ford Foundartion	16·07	4·39	0·63	0·53	0·05	2·43	0·46	8·49	6·32	2·17
II. *Colombo Plan Countries*	*106·96*	*10·63*	*13·69*	*9·61*	*8·08*	*17·29*	*5·40*	*64·70*	*43·06*	*21·64*
1. Canada	89·44	9·44	12·13	8·82	8·34	16·08	5·13	59·94	40·26	19·68
2. Australia	13·28	0·64	1·49	0·74	(—)0·97*	0·70	0·27	2·87	2·08	0·79
3. Newzealand	3·43	0·20	0·02	..	0·17	0·51	..	0·90	0·33	0·57
4. United Kingdom	0·81	0·35	0·05	0·05	0·54	..	..	0·99	0·39	0·60

268 M. of F.—10

III. *Norway*	*2·53*	..	*0·99*	*0·33*	*0·33*	*0·33*	..	*1·98*	*1·76*	*0·22*
IV. *West Germany*	*2·09*	*1·48*	..	..	..	..	..	*1·48*	*1·40*	*0·08*
V. *Sweden*	..	..	..	..	..	1·10	..	1·10	..	1·10
VI. *U.S.S.R.*	*1·15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. *U.N. Special Fund*	*4·01*	*4·01*	*0·60*	*0·35*	*1·65*	*0·94*	*0·93*	*8·48*	*1·51*	*6·97*
D. *Total Loans and Grants excluding those under U.S. Public Law (A+B+C)*	*1785·30*	*698·45*	*425·73*	*600·85*	*470·28*	*490·38*	*339·09*	*3024·78*	*1756·18*	*1268·60*
E. *U.S. Public Law Assistance*	*1147·66*	*568·08*	..	*43·33*	*4·91*	*225·19*	*42·10*	*883·61*	*763·31*	*120·30*
1. P.L. 480†	1113·00	568·08**	..	43·33	4·91	225·19	42·10	883·61	763·31	120·30
2. P.L. 665†	31·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Third Country Currency assistance	2·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (A+B+C+E)	*2932·96*	*1266·53*	*425·73*	*644·18*	*475·19*	*715·57*	*381·19*	*3908·39*	*2519·49*	*1388·90*

*Due to adjustments.

**Net figure after adjusting for non-deposits for freight differential in respect of completed agreements and certain non-imports against them. Utilisation upto the end of Second Plan is Rs. 515·50 crores.

†Utilisation refers to Rupee deposits made against commodities

Note.—This statement does not include Kuwait loans of Rs. 34·19 crores on account of repatriation of Special Indian Notes which were in circulation there as legal tender and drawings from I.M.F.

7·3 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—ANNUAL AND PLAN-WISE UTILISATION

(Rs. crores)

	Utilisation in First & Second Plans	Utilisation in 1960-61	Utilisation in Third Plan Period: 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65: April—Sept.	1964-65: Oct—March	April—Sept. 1965	Total (3 to 8)	Cumulative utilisation (1+9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Loans :										
1. I.B.R.D.	*256·61*	*36·75*	*35·91*	*33·59*	*14·94*	*8·25*	*9·34*	*10·39*	*112·42*	*369·03*
(a) Public Sector	168·53	32·84	32·00	27·61	5·09	2·18	2·82	2·22	71·92	240·45
(b) Private Sector	88·08	3·91	3·91	5·98	9·85	6·07	6·52	8·17	40·50	128·58
2. I.D.A.	..	..	1·23	9·04	42·07	26·10	32·30	49·29	160·03	160·03
3. U.S.A.	*246·27*	*52·48*	*70·96*	*166·18*	*195·14*	*98·28*	*83·01*	*100·31*	*713·88*	*960·15*
(a) Exim Bank	30·94	17·08	31·31	30·56	24·99	9·53	9·64	12·15	118·18	149·12
(b) D.L.F.	76·88	33·31	36·53	55·00	28·04	10·95	5·20	7·93	143·65	220·53
(c) A.I.D.	..	..	..	76·80	139·55	72·87	63·99	79·62	432·83	432·83
of which : Non-project loans	..	..	..	60·34	91·98	56·89	42·87	46·25	298·33	298·33
(d) Others	138·45	2·09	3·12	3·82	2·56	4·93	4·18	0·61	19·22	157·67
4. United Kingdom	121·85	39·42	22·98	29·76	34·74	21·77	18·19	13·51	140·95	262·80
5. West Germany	125·08	54·29	66·01	27·06	30·82	13·20	36·44	21·99	195·52	320·60
6. Canada	15·71	..	..	..	0·80	3·53	2·29	2·92	9·54	25·25
7. Japan	16·01	12·04	8·47	11·40	20·87	11·56	13·71	17·32	83·33	99·34
8. Italy	..	..	..	0·18	2·22	4·52	2·16	2·43	11·51	11·51
9. France	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·00*	0·55	13·55	13·55
10. Austria	..	..	..	..	1·20	0·43	0·93	1·38	3·94	3·94
11. Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	0·53	2·25	2·90	5·68	5·68
12. Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·17	3·72	4·89	4·89
13. Switzerland	..	..	..	0·23	1·61	0·13	..	2·35	4·32	4·32
14. Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

15. U.S.S.R.	74·85	9·36	24·57	32·43	47·29	32·74	32·23	21·32	190·58	265·43
16. Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	0·79	3·10	2·09	3·47	9·45	9·45
17. Poland	..	..	0·03	0·57	1·87	3·10	4·24	0·82	10·63	10·63
18. Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	0·40	1·08	2·81	2·84	7·13	7·13
19. Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·41	0·06	0·47	0·47
Total (A) Loans	*856·38*	*204·34*	*230·16*	*310·44*	*394·76*	*228·32*	*256·57*	*257·57*	*1677·82*	*2534·20*
B. Grants :										
1. TCA (Dollar grants and Ford	118·17	9·53	8·58	8·18	2·79	0·83	1·91	2·02	24·31	142·48
Foundation)	11·68	5·60	1·43	0·18	0·15	1·56	..	3·00	6·32	18·00
2. Colombo Plan Countries	96·33	13·60	10·48	5·76	9·50	9·43	3·06	4·83	43·06	139·39
3. Norway	2·53	0·34	0·45	0·40	0·32	0·14	0·21	0·24	1·76	4·29
4. West Germany	0·61	0·27	0·10	0·33	0·42	0·30	0·14	0·11	1·40	2·01
5. U.S.S.R.	1·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·15
6. Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. U.N. Special Fund	..	..	0.12	0.56	0.40	0.19	0.13	0.11	1.51	1.51
Total (B) *Grants*	*230·47*	*29·34*	*21·16*	*15·41*	*13·58*	*12·45*	*5·45*	*10·31*	*78·36*	*308·83*
Total Loans & Grants excluding U.S. Public Law Assistance (A+B)	*1086·85*	*233·68*	*251·32*	*325·85*	*408·34*	*240·77*	*262·02*	*267·88*	*1756·18*	*2843·03*
C. U.S. Public Law Assistance	*550·16*	*185·13*	*87·51*	*122·87*	*185·19*	*115·54*	*99·78*	*152·42*	*763·31*	*1313·47*
D. Grand Total (A+B+C)	*1637·01*	*418·81*	*338·83*	*448·72*	*593·53*	*356·31*	*361·80*	*420·30*	*2519·49*	*4156·50*

*Estimated upto 31-3-65

7·4 : ASSISTANCE PLEDGED BY THE AID INDIA CONSORTIUM

(Rs. crores)

Source of the Loan	Aid Pledged in 1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Cumulative Total	Total amount for which agreements have been signed upto 30-9-65	Total value of orders placed upto 30-9-65	Total amount disbursed upto 30-9-65
1. Austria . . .	..	2·38	3·33	0·48	2·38	8·57	6·59	5·81	3·94
2. Belgium . . .	..	4·76	4·76	..	1·90	11·42	11·42	7·05	4·89
3. Canada . . .	13·33	15·71	14·53	19·52	19·52	82·61	51·48	41·29	34·05
4. France . . .	7·14	21·43	9·52	9·52	9·52	57·13	57·13	34·16	13·55
5. West Germany . .	107·14	66·19	47·38	45·24	40·95	306·90	281·81	248·62	182·76
6. Italy . . .	..	25·24	21·43	17·14	17·14	80·95	81·32	27·27	11·51
7. Japan . . .	23·81	26·19	30·95	28·57	28·57	138·09	138·09	111·19	64·90
8. Netherlands . . .	..	5·24	5·24	5·24	5·24	20·96	15·78	14·54	5·68
9. United Kingdom . .	86·67	40·00	40·00	40·00	40·00	246·67	213·33	202·81	140·24
10. U. S. A. . .	259·53	207·14	207·14	207·14	207·14	1088·09	794·00	708·52	511·81
Total of countries .	*497·62*	*414·28*	*384·28*	*372·85*	*372·36*	*2041·39*	*1650·95*	*1401·26*	*973·33*
I.B.R.D. and I.D.A. .	119·05	95·24	116·67	116·67	116·67	564·30	425·95	278·05	213·80
GRAND TOTAL . .	*616·67*	*509·52*	*500·95*	*489·52*	*489·03*	*2605·69*	*2076·90*	*1679·31*	*1187·13*