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FINANCES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS: 2001-02*
A SUMMARY OF MAJOR FEATURES

This article presents a quick overview[1] of the finances of the State Governments during 2001-02, mainly based on their budgets and other supplementary information received from them[2]. The budgets for 2001-02 are reflective of various policy measures comprising fiscal, institutional and sectoral reforms. The budgets continued to lay emphasis on fiscal consolidation through expenditure management, revenue augmentation and Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) reforms. The overall resource gap (GFD) of the States taken together is budgeted at 3.9 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2001-02 as against 4.4 per cent estimated in the previous year (2000-01).

The article is divided into five Sections. A broad overview of the policy initiatives as proposed in the budgets for 2001-02 is presented in Section I. Section II provides a brief analysis of the revised estimates for 2000-01. An analysis of the receipts and expenditures as per the budget estimates for 2001-02 is provided in Section III. The aggregate public debt and outstanding liabilities of the State Governments are presented in Section IV. Concluding observations and emerging issues are outlined in Section V.

Section I

Policy Developments

The fiscal reforms at the State level assumed critical importance in the context of deterioration in their fiscal position as reflected in growing fiscal and revenue deficits. The State Governments, seized of the problem of fiscal deterioration, have embarked upon a number of corrective measures towards fiscal consolidation. The objective has been to restore fiscal stability and achieve a balanced revenue account, which is an important indicator of fiscal prudence, in the medium term. Continuing this process, the State Budgets for 2001-02 have placed emphasis on fiscal consolidation, improvement in physical and

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1 A detailed study of the State Budgets will be published separately.

2 The analysis is based on the budgets of 28 States and the National Capital Territory of Delhi and uses supplementary information on additional resource mobilisation measures received from States up to end-August 2001. The budget estimates for 2001-02 include the three new States, *viz.*, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal formed in November 2000. As the new States were carved out of the existing States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the data for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 (BE) are inclusive of the three new States. The revised estimates for 2000-01 include the data of Chhattisgarh and do not include those of Jharkhand and Uttaranchal for the period November 2000 to March 2001.

social infrastructure and growth enhancing sectoral policies. The fiscal restructuring measures underway are intended to address a number of long-term issues related to revenue mobilisation, expenditure management, reduction in subsidies, restructuring the Public Sector Undertakings, etc.

As an important budgetary measure, many States have begun to focus on expenditure management and have identified performance indicators to assess the quality of expenditure restructuring. Several States have proposed to conserve resources by compressing non-plan revenue expenditure. Along with the economy measures such as freeze on non-essential recruitment, reviewing manpower requirements and cut in establishment expenses, efforts are underway to review the organizational structure of major departments to achieve rationalization, efficiency and economy. Some States aim to undertake a comprehensive rationalization of posts and introduce an appropriate voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) in the coming years. Some of the States have also proposed zero-based budgeting in order to contain expenditure.

On the resource mobilisation front, a number of States have focussed on efficient utilization of existing resources through simplification /rationalization of tax structure, better enforcement and tax compliance and review of user charges particularly power, water, transport, etc. Further, preparations are underway for the introduction of value added tax (VAT) by April 2002[3]. Several States have undertaken a comprehensive examination of all the issues involved in the process. Maharashtra proposes to make administrative and institutional changes and introduce a new scheme of summary assessment to dispose of all pending cases of assessments by April 2003. Karnataka proposes to introduce a Self Assessment Scheme under Sales Tax and Entry Tax Act, while Tamil Nadu has initiated steps to set up a VAT Cell to analyse and process the various aspects of VAT and the steps that need to be taken towards its implementation. Karnataka has set up a Tax Reforms Commission for examining the tax structure and making recommendations to enhance tax receipts.

In the budgets for 2001-02, information technology (IT) is yet another area where the State Governments have shown keen interest. Several States have proposed setting up of IT Parks/Institutes of Information Technology. Himachal Pradesh has decided to confer the status of industry to all IT projects in order to promote the future growth and expansion of this sector, while the IT policy of Haryana provides

[3] The conference of Chief Ministers/Finance Ministers, held in July 2001, reviewed the progress towards implementation of the VAT, compliance of uniform floor rates of sales tax and abolition of sales tax based exemptions.

incentives in the shape of preferential allotment of land, uninterrupted power supply and priority in term-lending, etc.

The financial health and management of State-level PSUs have been a cause for concern in the last few years. Many States have proposed to restructure their PSUs in order to make them profitable and competitive entities. To address the issue, Karnataka has come out with a Policy Paper on restructuring of PSUs, while Maharashtra introduced a Bill for setting up a Board for Restructuring of the State PSUs. In order to restore financial viability of electricity boards, some States have signed MoUs with the Central Government for reforming the power sector. Several States have set up State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) in order to determine electricity tariff in a rational and remunerative manner.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC), an Incentive Fund has been set up by the Centre. The Fund would provide incentive to encourage the State Governments to implement fiscal reforms in a time-bound manner (Box I). Several States are in the process of implementing the fiscal reforms to increase revenue and improve the quality of expenditure. A number of States have prepared Medium-Term Fiscal Plans aiming at phasing out revenue deficit and reducing fiscal deficit.

State Governments have taken initiatives to meet the needs of the potentially productive sectors, particularly, social and economic infrastructure. The initiatives towards sectoral reforms proposed by States focus on basic infrastructure, agriculture comprising modernization of irrigation and also assistance for the growth of food processing and agro based industries, information technology and other priority sectors. Rural development continues to be an important agenda with focus on rural employment generation, rural infrastructure development and watershed development programmes. Several States have laid emphasis on infrastructure development by setting up infrastructure development funds.

Some States have set up Consolidated Sinking Fund for retiring public debt and Expenditure Review/Reforms Committee to enforce budget discipline and improve expenditure management. With regard to State Government guarantees, Goa has proposed to establish a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) to take care of contingent liabilities, while West Bengal and Assam have placed ceiling on government guarantees.

Box I: Incentive Fund for State Fiscal Reforms

In pursuance of the Additional Terms of Reference given to the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC), it was required to draw a monitorable fiscal reforms programme aimed at reduction of revenue deficit of the States and recommend the manner in which the grants to the States to cover the assessed deficit in their non-plan revenue account may be linked to the progress in implementing the programme. In order to encourage the State Governments to implement fiscal reforms in a time-bound manner, the EFC recommended setting up of an Incentive Fund comprising of two parts. The first part of the Fund would comprise 15 per cent of the withheld portion of the Grants recommended to cover the deficit of the States on non-plan revenue account. The second part of the Incentive Fund would be created by contribution from the Central Government equivalent to 15 per cent of the revenue deficit grants recommended by the EFC. The EFC recommended that the total amount of the Fund comprising both parts at Rs.10,607.7 crore for five year period from 2000-01 to 2004-05 to be apportioned at the rate of Rs.2,121.5 crore per year. The year-wise composition of the Incentive Fund proposed by the EFC is as under:

Composition of the Incentive Fund

(Rs. crore)

Year	Withheld portion of the revenue deficit grants	Contribution of the Centre	Total
1	2	3	4
2000-01	1,523.06	598.48	2,121.54
2001-02	1,080.43	1,041.11	2,121.54
2002-03	994.64	1,126.91	2,121.55
2003-04	861.74	1,259.81	2,121.55
2004-05	843.99	1,277.55	2,121.54
Total	5,303.86	5,303.86	10,607.72

The amount from the Incentive Fund will be available to a State in proportion to the level of performance in the implementation of the monitorable fiscal reforms programme in each year. If any State is unable to get the full amount initially earmarked for it in any year, such amount will not lapse, but will continue to be available to the same State in subsequent years. However, if any State is not able to draw the amount in the first four years, the amount undisbursed to a State would form part of the common pool and would be distributed to the performing States in the fifth year. The EFC report also provided broad parameters for monitoring fiscal reforms.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the EFC, an Incentive Fund for State fiscal reforms has been set up at the Centre. The release from the Incentive Fund will be based on a single monitorable fiscal objective. Accordingly, each State would need to achieve a minimum improvement of 5 per cent in the revenue deficit/surplus as a proportion of their revenue receipt each year till 2004-05. For this, the base year will be 1999-2000. Accordingly, the State Governments are required to draw up the Medium-Term Fiscal Reforms Plan. The Government of India will discuss the same with the individual State Government. This would be the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding between the State Government and the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, as a preliminary exercise. In pursuance of this, a number of States have prepared Medium-Term Fiscal Plans.

In order to enhance the transparency and uniformity of the information at State level, several States have started publishing *Budget at a Glance/Budget in Brief*, to facilitate quick understanding of some of the critical fiscal indicators in their budgets. Further, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have recently presented White Paper/Strategy Paper providing an overview of the State economy with focus on current fiscal situation, emerging challenges and the corrective measures needed to overcome the fiscal imbalance.

Section II

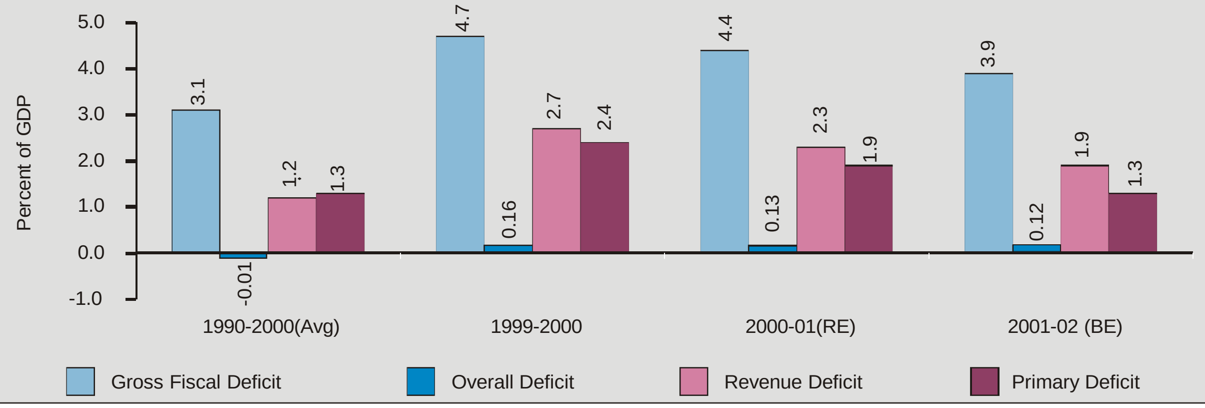
Revised Estimates: 2000-01

As per the revised estimates for 2000-01, the consolidated gross fiscal deficit of the States is estimated at Rs.95,277 crore as against Rs.91,480 crore in 1999-2000, showing an increase of 4.2 per cent. In terms of GDP, the overall resource gap is placed at 4.4 per cent, lower by 0.3 per cent than 4.7 per cent in the previous year (Table 1). The other fiscal indicators, such as, revenue deficit and primary deficit have also recorded some improvement in 2000-01 over the previous year. The revenue deficit declined from 2.7 per cent of GDP in 1999-2000 to 2.3 per cent of GDP in 2000-01 and the primary deficit declined from 2.4 per cent of GDP to 1.9 per cent of GDP during the same period (Graph 1).

The share of revenue deficit in gross fiscal deficit, which showed a significant rise particularly in the second half of 1990s, declined from 58.8 per cent in 1999-2000 to 53.9 per cent in 2000-01.

While the revised estimates for 2000-01 showed an improvement in GFD-GDP ratio over 1999-2000, it was 0.3 percentage point higher than the budget estimates. The revenue deficit

Graph 1: Major Deficit Indicators of State Governments



in the revised estimates for 2000-01 overshot its projected level by 12.3 per cent to Rs.51,318 crore. In terms of GDP, the revenue deficit of States is estimated at 2.3 per cent in 2000-01 (R.E) as against 2.1 per cent in the budget estimates. The primary deficit or the non-interest deficit as a percentage of GDP, was higher at 1.9 per cent than the budgeted level of 1.6 per cent.

In the revised estimates for 2000-01, revenue receipts at Rs. 2,49,615 crore showed a marginal increase of 1.9 per cent over the budget estimates (Table 2). The rise in revenue receipts was on account of the higher growth in current transfers from the Centre comprising shareable taxes and grants which at Rs.99,133 crore were 12.9 per cent higher than the budget estimates. However, the States' own tax revenue at Rs.1,20,503 crore is estimated to show a decline of 4.1 per cent in the revised estimates over the budgeted level (Table 3). The shortfall in States' own tax revenue was mainly due to lower realisation in taxes on commodities and services and property, which fell by 4.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively over the budget estimates. Collections under sales tax, the major item under States revenue receipts, at Rs.74,029 crore showed a decline of 1.5 per cent in the revised estimates over the budgeted level.

The share of States' own tax revenue in the total revenue receipts declined from 51.3 per cent in the budget estimates to 48.3 per cent in the revised estimates. The interest receipts under States' non-tax receipts recorded a growth of 12.8 per cent, while the receipts from State lotteries are estimated to show a decline of 6.7 per cent over the budget estimates.

During 2000-01, the capital receipts of States at Rs.1,13,811 crore were higher by Rs.12,208 crore (12.0 per cent) than the budget estimates. The growth in capital receipts was due to the rise in market borrowings, special securities issued to NSSF, borrowings from financial institutions and recovery of loans and advances by States (Table 4)[4].

In the revised estimates, the aggregate expenditure of States exceeded the budget estimates by Rs.15,308 crore during 2000-01. Component-wise, the revenue expenditure showed a growth of 3.5 per cent, while the capital expenditure was higher than budgeted level by 8.3 per cent. An important

4 Prior to 1999-2000, States' share in the small savings was included under 'loans from the Centre'. Under the revised accounting procedure, the same are treated as receipts against special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). In their budgets, while some States continue to show it as loans from the Centre, other States show it as part of their internal debt as special securities issued to NSSF. In view of the change in the accounting procedure in 1999-2000 and with the objective of having uniformity in data presentation for all the States, the share in small savings has been shown as a separate item as special securities issued to NSSF of the Central Government and not as 'Loans from the Centre'.

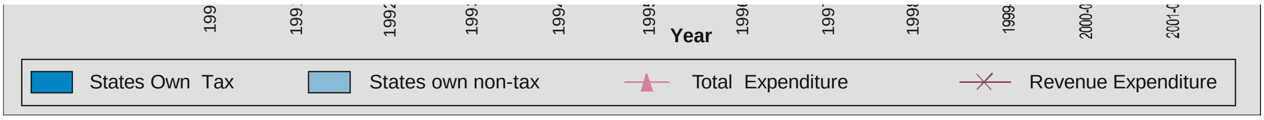
development during 2000-01 was the shift in the composition of expenditure in favour of developmental expenditure. While the developmental expenditure was higher by 7.5 per cent, non-developmental expenditure was lower by 1.2 per cent over the budget estimates for 2000-01, mainly on account of lower expenditure on administrative services and miscellaneous general services.

Section III

Budget Estimates: 2001-02

The State Budgets for 2001-02 envisage continued emphasis on fiscal consolidation process through measures for revenue augmentation and expenditure containment. The resource gap measured in terms of revenue deficit and gross fiscal deficit as a ratio of GDP is expected to decline in 2001-02. The revenue deficit of the States at Rs.48,046 crore is projected to decline by 6.4 per cent over the previous year. In terms of GDP, the revenue deficit is estimated to show a decline from 2.3 per cent in 2000-01 to 1.9 per cent in the budget estimates for 2001-02. In absolute terms, the gross fiscal deficit is projected at Rs.96,073 crore, marginally higher by 0.8 per cent over the previous year. The overall resource gap (GFD) as a percentage of GDP is budgeted to decline from 4.4 per cent in the revised estimates for 2000-01 to 3.9 per cent in 2001-02. The primary deficit at Rs.31,227 crore (1.3 per cent of GDP) is expected to decline sharply by 24.3 per cent from Rs.41,245 crore (1.9 per cent of GDP) in the revised estimates for 2000-01.

The revenue receipts, including Rs.2,133 crore in the form of additional resources mobilization proposed by States, at Rs.2,84,681 crore are budgeted to be higher by 14.0 per cent over the previous year (Table 2). Tax receipts are budgeted to rise by 17.8 per cent to Rs.2,03,060 crore in 2001-02 from Rs.1,72,330 crore in the previous year. In this rise, the States' own tax revenue would contribute 72.3 per cent, while the rest would be contributed by the shares of tax revenues from the Centre. The States' own tax revenue at Rs.1,42,710 crore is estimated to record an increase of 18.4 per cent as against a rise of 17.5 per cent in the previous year. However, the sales tax receipts are estimated to show a lower growth of 17.0 per cent than 18.8 per cent in 2000-01. On the other hand, States' own non-tax revenue at Rs.33,064 crore is projected to show a growth of 10.3 per cent in 2001-02 as against the marginal rise of 0.4 per cent in 2000-01. In contrast, the interest receipts of States are projected to show a decline of 14.8 per cent as against a rise of 8.9 per cent in 2000-01. States' own revenue resources are expected to finance 52.8 per cent of the revenue expenditure and 43.8 per cent of the aggregate expenditure in 2001-02, as

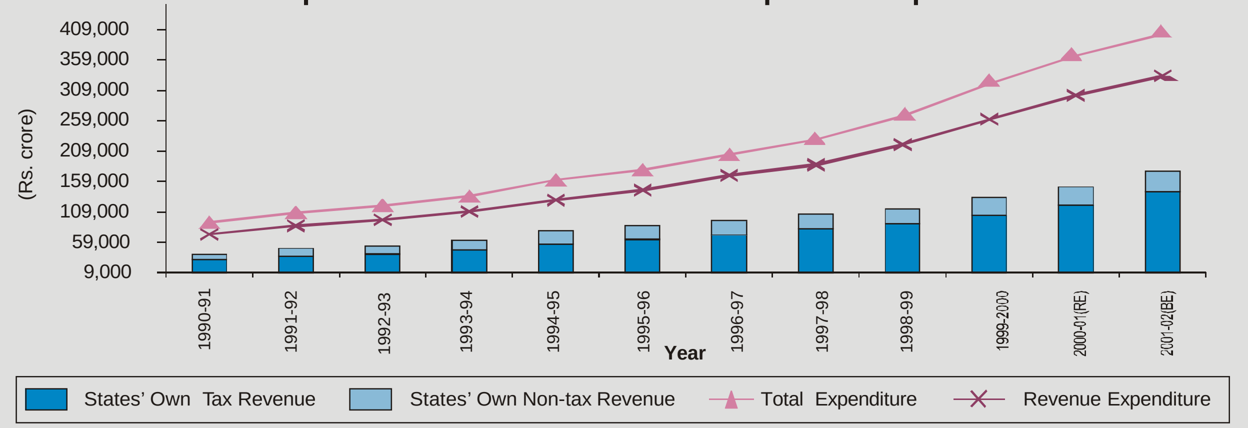


compared with 50.0 per cent and 41.1 per cent, respectively, in 2000-01 (Graph 2). The capital receipts of States are budgeted at Rs.1,13,846 crore, marginally higher over the previous year. Of this, the non-debt component, comprising recovery of loans and advances is estimated at Rs.4,909 crore, showing a decline of 40.9 per cent over the previous year.

The aggregate resource flows from the Centre in the form of share in Central taxes, grants and loans from the Centre (excluding share of small savings collections) are budgeted at Rs.1,37,280 crore as against Rs.1,23,492 crore in the previous year. However, the growth rate of 11.2 per cent in such flows budgeted in 2001-02, would be lower than the growth of 28.2 per cent recorded in 2000-01, mainly on account of the lower growth in grants (Table 9).

In the budget estimates for 2001-02, growth in revenue and capital expenditure is projected to be lower than their levels in the previous year. Revenue expenditure continues to absorb a major portion of resources. The non-developmental component (revenue and capital) at Rs.1,45,360 crore would register a growth of 17.2 per cent over the previous year (Table 8). Growth in expenditure under developmental heads (revenue and capital) would in turn show a deceleration over the previous year. The expenditure on social services (including loans and advances) is budgeted to rise by 9.6 per cent in 2001-02 as compared with a rise of 16.4 per cent in the previous year, while expenditure on economic services (including loans and advances) is budgeted to show a decline of 0.9 per cent in 2001-02, as compared with a growth of 23.5 per cent in the previous year. A noteworthy

Graph 2: States' Own Revenue Receipts and Expenditure



development is the focus on the need for increased budgetary allocation for expenditure for natural calamities. The budgetary allocation for meeting expenditure relating to natural calamities shows a sharp rise of 63.7 per cent at Rs.8,185 crore in 2001-02 (Table 7).

During 2001-02, the revenue deficit is budgeted to absorb 50 per cent of the GFD as against 53.9 per cent of the GFD in 2000-01. The financing pattern indicates that the loans from the Centre (excluding share of small savings collections) and market borrowings would finance 17.5 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively, of the GFD, while the rest would be financed by receipts from special securities issued to National Small Saving Fund of the Central Government, the loans from financial institutions, State Provident Fund, Reserve Funds, etc., (Table 5).

Section IV

Debt and Liabilities

Market Borrowings

The net market borrowings originally allocated for all States for the fiscal year 2000-01 were Rs.11,230 crore (gross Rs.11,650 crore). As against this, the State Governments raised a net amount of Rs.12,880 crore (gross Rs.13,300 crore), including the additional allocation of Rs. 1,650 crore (Table 10). As a part of the policy to move towards the system of auctioning of State loans, since 1999, the State Governments are allowed to raise 5 per cent to 35 per cent of the allocated borrowings through auctions along with the flexibility to decide the timing. The States, which opted for such auctions during 2000-01, raised an aggregate amount of Rs.1,670 crore at cut-off rates ranging between 11.57 per cent and 11.80 per cent. The amount mobilised through pre-announced issues aggregated to Rs.11,630 crore. At this level, market borrowings financed 13.6 per cent of the gross fiscal deficit of States. During 2000-01, with general moderation in interest rates in the economy, the weighted average cost of State borrowings declined to 10.99 per cent from 11.89 per cent in the previous year. Out of the provisional allocation for market borrowings of Rs.12,648 crore for the States for the year 2001-02, up to August 28, 2001, 28 States have raised an amount of Rs.7,807 crore, including an amount of Rs.2,210 crore raised through auctions by eight States.

Debt Position of State Governments

The persistent fiscal deficit of States has led to a steady accumulation of debt. The outstanding stock of debt of States amounted to Rs.5,04,248 crore or 23.1 per cent of GDP at end-March 2001. The debt-GDP ratio is estimated to go up to 23.9 per cent as at the end of March 2002 (Table 5). The growth in the debt stock during the latter half of the 1990s, on an average, remained at 17.9 per cent, significantly above the growth rate of State revenues at 11.2 per cent, reflecting the deterioration in the fiscal position at the sub-national level. The rising debt levels have resulted in growing interest burden on States. The interest payments pre-empted 21.6 per cent of the revenue receipts of States in 2000-01 as against 13.0 per cent in 1990-91.

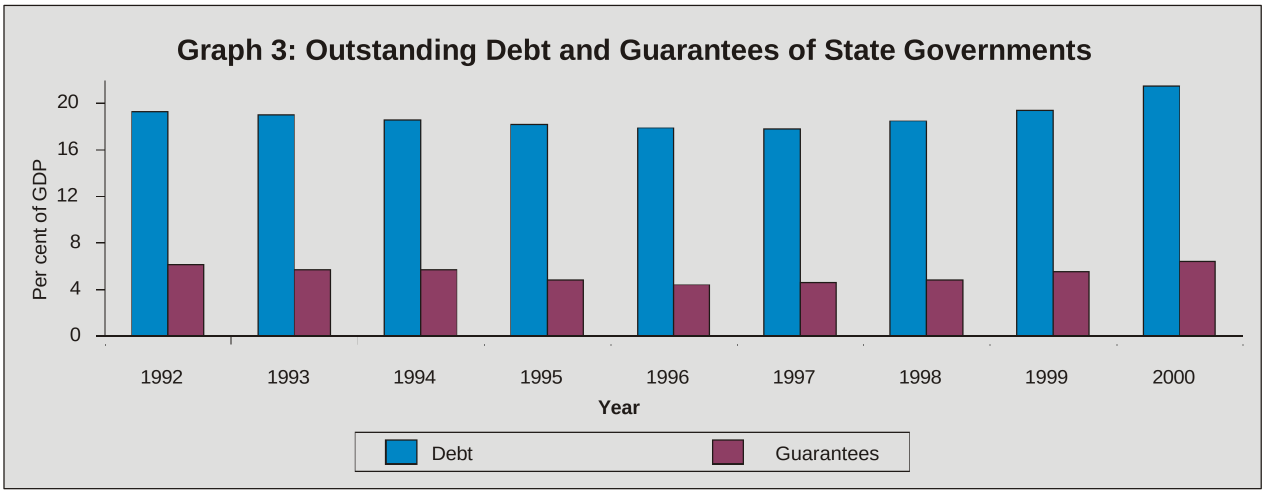
Besides loans from the Centre and market borrowings, the other sources of growth in liabilities of States in recent years have been loans from financial institutions and the public account liabilities. The overall impact of the rising debt level has reduced the flexibility of States to release funds for basic infrastructure and the social sector.

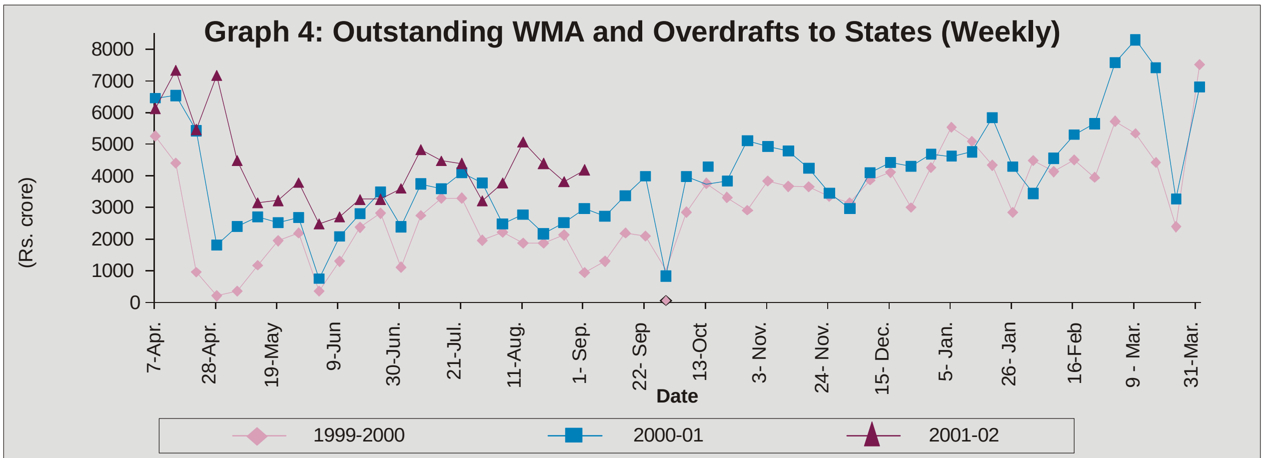
Contingent Liabilities/Guarantees of State Governments

The fiscal position of the State Governments is also influenced by the nature and levels of contingent liabilities, which include guarantees, indemnities, etc. Although these contingent liabilities are not treated as part of the liabilities in the existing accounting practices as their occurrence depends on certain future events, given the high level of debt, these contingent liabilities are potential source of fiscal risk. As per the available data, the outstanding guarantees extended by 17 major States amounted to Rs.1,24,813 crore as at end March 2000. In terms of GDP, the outstanding guarantees rose to 6.4 per cent as at end-March 2000 from 5.5 per cent as at end-March 1999 (Graph 3). In this regard, many States have taken initiatives to place ceiling on guarantees. The statutory ceilings on guarantees have been put in place by Gujarat, Karnataka, Sikkim and West Bengal. Rajasthan and Assam have imposed administrative ceilings, while Tamil Nadu has taken a decision to charge guarantee commission on outstanding guaranteed amount.

Ways and Means Advances

The recourse to WMA by States was generally higher during 2000-01 than in the previous year, indicating pressure on liquidity management of States (Graph 4). However, as on March 31, 2001, State Governments' outstanding WMA and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank amounted lower at Rs.6,811 crore than Rs.7,519 crore as at the end of March 2000. The number of States resorting to overdrafts during 2000-01 remained at nineteen, the same as in the previous year. During 2000-01, three States could not clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank within the stipulated time limit and consequently the Reserve Bank had to stop payments on their behalf. With effect from February 1, 2001, the Reserve Bank has revised the WMA Scheme for States (Box II).





Note : The relevant date of weeks specified pertain to 2000-01; for other years it relates to corresponding weeks.

Section V

Concluding Observations

The GFD-GDP ratio is estimated to be lower at 4.4 per cent in 2000-01 as against 4.7 per cent in the previous year. The expenditure overrun stems largely from the persistent rise in non-plan revenue expenditure. This segment of expenditure (mainly comprising interest payments, administrative services and pension outgo) accounts for a major portion of non-plan revenue expenditure and together absorbs a sizeable portion of revenue receipts, revealing the continued use of borrowed funds to fill up the revenue gap.

The share of social and economic services in aggregate expenditure is estimated to decline to 58.4 per cent in the budget estimates for 2001-02 from 61.2 per cent in 2000-01 (RE). The tax-GDP ratio needs to be enhanced for improving the fiscal position, as

Box II: Revision of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to State Governments

Under Section 17(5) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank has been providing Ways and Means Advances (WMAs) to the State Governments to help them to tide over temporary mismatches in the cash flow of receipts and payments. There are two types of WMAs- normal and special. The normal WMAs are clean or unsecured advances, while Special WMAs are given against the pledge of Central Government Securities and Treasury Bills held by State Governments. The limits of WMAs are fixed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

The Reserve Bank of India had constituted an Informal Group of State Finance Secretaries to review the then existing scheme of WMA and to make recommendations. The Group submitted its report in January 2001. Based on the recommendations of the Group, the scheme of WMA to the States has been revised and made effective from February 1, 2001. The main features of the same are as follows:

(i) The normal WMA limits are worked out taking into account the three years' average of revenue receipts and capital expenditure for fiscal years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and applying to this base a ratio of 2.4 per cent for non-special category States and 2.9 per cent for special category States.

(ii) As per the revised scheme, the total normal WMA limits work out to Rs.5,283 crore as against the earlier limit of Rs.3,941 crore.

(iii) The special WMA limits continue to be linked to the investments made by State Governments in the Government of India dated securities and Treasury Bills.

(iv) A State is allowed to run an overdraft for 12 consecutive working days instead of 10 days earlier.

(v) The overdraft shall not exceed 100 per cent of normal WMA limits. If overdraft exceeds 100 per cent of normal WMA limits in a financial year, the Reserve Bank will on the first occasion advise the State Government; on the second or subsequent occasions, the State shall be given five working days instead of the notice period of three working days earlier to bring down the overdraft amount within the level of 100 per cent limit. If this is not adhered to, payments will be stopped.

(vi) The WMA Scheme 2001 is subject to review in its entirety at the end of two years.

the flexibility available to the State Governments in expenditure containment is limited especially in the short run since committed expenses account for a significant proportion of revenue receipts.

The continued emphasis on fiscal reforms at sub-national level has gained significance and become an important component of overall economic restructuring. The State Budgets for 2001-02 propose measures reflecting the urgency to expedite the fiscal consolidation process, while focusing on infrastructure development and growth enhancing sectoral policies.

The measures taken by the States to strengthen reform process have a potential for some positive impact on State finances. These measures include setting up of Consolidated Sinking Fund, Expenditure Review/Reform Committee, Guarantee Redemption Fund, Infrastructure Development Fund and Tax Reforms Commission, placing statutory limits on guarantees, restructuring the PSUs, comprehensive rationalization of posts and introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme. The medium-term fiscal plan drawn up by State Governments provide timeframe for implementing fiscal reforms programme and for achieving fiscal soundness.

Further improvement in the fiscal position requires measures at widening the tax base, rationalising user charges, better targeting of subsidies, comprehensive restructuring of State-level public sector enterprises and rationalization and prioritization of expenditure.

TABLE 1 : MAJOR DEFICIT INDICATORS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Rs. crore)

Year	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Net Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Overall Surplus/ Deficit	Primary Deficit	Net RBI Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	18,787	14,532	5,309	-72	10,132	420
	(3.3)	(2.6)	(0.9)	(-0.01)	(1.8)	(0.1)
1991-92	18,900	15,746	5,651	156	7,956	-340
	(2.9)	(2.4)	(0.9)	(0.02)	(1.2)	(-0.1)
1992-93	20,891	15,769	5,114	-1,829	7,681	176
	(2.8)	(2.1)	(0.7)	(-0.2)	(1.0)	(0.0)
1993-94	20,596	16,263	3,813	462	4,795	591
	(2.4)	(1.9)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)
1994-95	27,697	23,507	6,156	-4,468	8,284	48
	(2.7)	(2.3)	(0.6)	(-0.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)
1995-96	31,426	26,695	8,201	-2,849	9,494	16
	(2.6)	(2.2)	(0.7)	(-0.2)	(0.8)	(0.0)
1996-97	37,251	33,460	16,114	7,041	11,675	898
	(2.7)	(2.4)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.1)
1997-98	44,200	39,135	16,333	-2,103	14,087	1,543
	(2.9)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(-0.1)	(0.9)	(0.1)
1998-99	74,254	66,209	43,642	3,520	38,381	5,579
	(4.2)	(3.8)	(2.5)	(0.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)
1999-2000	91,480	79,309	53,797	3,197	46,309	1,312
	(4.7)	(4.1)	(2.7)	(0.2)	(2.4)	(0.1)
2000-2001	90,117	80,390	45,702	4,328	35,846	..
(B.E)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(2.1)	(0.2)	(1.6)	
2000-2001	95,277	88,254	51,318	2,733	41,245	-1,092
(R.E)	(4.4)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)
2001-2002	96,073	88,353	48,046	2,868	31,227	..
(B.E)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(1.3)	

BE : Budget Estimates RE : Revised Estimates .. : Not Available

(-) Indicates surplus for deficit indicators.

Notes : 1. Overall surplus or deficit represents the difference between aggregate disbursements and aggregate receipts.

Aggregate receipts include (i) revenue receipts (ii) capital receipts excluding Ways and Means Advances and overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and (iii) net receipts under Public Account excluding withdrawals from Cash Balance Investment Account and Cash Balances.

Aggregate disbursements include (i) revenue expenditure and (ii) capital disbursements excluding repayments of Ways and Means Advances and overdrafts from RBI; additions to Cash Balance Investment Account and Cash Balances are excluded.

2. Revenue deficit is the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts.
3. GFD is the difference between aggregate disbursements (net of debt repayments and recovery of loans) and revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts.
4. Primary deficit is GFD less of interest payments.
5. Figures in brackets are percentages to GDP at current market prices.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments and Reserve Bank of India records.

TABLE 2 : CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION AT A GLANCE

(Rs. crore)

Items	1999-2000 (Accounts)	2000-2001 (Budget Estimates)	2000-2001 (Revised Estimates)	2001-2002 (Budget Estimates)	Variations					
					Col.4 over Col.2		Col.4 over Col.3		Col.5 over Col.4	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I Revenue Account										
A. Receipts	207,201.15	244,920.14	249,614.85	284,680.92	42,413.70	20.47	4,694.71	1.92	35,066.07	14.05
B. Expenditure	260,998.19	290,622.39	300,932.49	332,727.26	39,934.30	15.30	10,310.10	3.55	31,794.77	10.57
C. Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (IA-IB)	-53,797.04	-45,702.25	-51,317.64	-48,046.34						
II Capital Account*										
A. Receipts	108,849.48	101,603.25	113,811.17	113,845.72	4,961.69	4.56	12,207.92	12.02	34.55	0.03
B. Disbursements	58,249.08	60,228.89	65,226.37	68,667.45	6,977.29	11.98	4,997.48	8.30	3,441.08	5.28
C. Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (IIA-IIB)	50,600.40	41,374.36	48,584.80	45,178.27						
III Aggregate Receipts	**316,050.63**	**346,523.39**	**363,426.02**	**398,526.64**	**47,375.39**	**14.99**	**16,902.63**	**4.88**	**35,100.62**	**9.66**
IV Aggregate Disbursements	**319,247.27**	**350,851.28**	**366,158.86**	**401,394.71**	**46,911.59**	**14.69**	**15,307.58**	**4.36**	**35,235.85**	**9.62**
V Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (III-IV)	**-3,196.64**	**-4,327.89**	**-2,732.84**	**-2,868.07**						
VI Financing of Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) [V=VI(A+B+C)]										
A. Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Balances (Net)	625.28	-4,904.62	-3,315.86	-3,216.07						
B. Additions to(+)/Withdrawals from(-) Cash Balance Investment Account(Net)	-1,268.20	-264.27	-809.00	298.00						
C. Repayment of(+)/Increase in(-) Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts from R.B.I.(Net)	-2,553.72	841.00	1,392.02	50.00						

Notes : 1. Figures for 1999- 2000(Accounts) in respect of Bihar and Nagaland relate to Revised Estimates.

2. Figures under 2000-2001(Budget Estimates) include the estimated net yield of Rs. 2,677.3 crore from Additional Resource Mobilisation measures introduced in the State budgets.

3. Figures under 2001-2002 (Budget Estimates) include the estimated net yield of Rs. 2,132.6 crore from Additional Resource Mobilisation measures introduced in the State budgets.

***** Excluding (i) Ways and Means Advances from Reserve Bank of India and (ii)Purchases/Sales of Securities from Cash Balance Investment Account.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 3: REVENUE RECEIPTS

(Rs. crore)

Items	1999-2000 (Accounts)	2000-2001 (Budget Estimates)	2000-2001 (Revised Estimates)	2001-2002 (Budget Estimates)	Variations					
					Col.4 over Col.2		Col.4 over Col.3		Col.5 over Col.4	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Revenue (I+II)	**207,201.2**	**244,920.1**	**249,614.9**	**284,680.9**	**42,413.7**	**20.5**	**4,694.7**	**1.9**	**35,066.1**	**14.0**
I Tax Revenue (A+B)	**146,703.0**	**176,409.0**	**172,329.8**	**203,060.3**	**25,626.7**	**17.5**	**-4,079.2**	**-2.3**	**30,730.5**	**17.8**
A. Revenue from States' Taxes	**102,581.9**	**125,604.0**	**120,502.7**	**142,710.0**	**17,920.8**	**17.5**	**-5,101.4**	**-4.1**	**22,207.4**	**18.4**
of which										
(i) Taxes on Income	1,769.8	1,867.8	1,979.8	2,239.6	210.0	11.9	112.1	6.0	259.8	13.1
(ii) Tax on property	9,703.4	12,307.4	11,761.4	14,293.9	2,058.0	21.2	-546.0	-4.4	2,532.5	21.5
(iii) Taxes on Commodities and services	91,108.8	111,428.8	106,761.5	126,176.6	15,652.7	17.2	-4,667.4	-4.2	19,415.1	18.2
of which										
Sales Tax *	62,301.3	75,141.5	74,029.1	86,615.3	11,727.7	18.8	-1,112.4	-1.5	12,586.2	17.0
B. Share in Central Taxes	**44,121.1**	**50,805.0**	**51,827.1**	**60,350.3**	**7,706.0**	**17.5**	**1,022.1**	**2.0**	**8,523.2**	**16.4**
II Non-tax Revenue (C + D)	**60,498.1**	**68,511.2**	**77,285.1**	**81,620.6**	**16,787.0**	**27.7**	**8,774.0**	**12.8**	**4,335.5**	**5.6**
C. Grants from the Centre	**30,623.5**	**36,963.5**	**47,305.5**	**48,556.7**	**16,682.0**	**54.5**	**10,342.0**	**28.0**	**1,251.2**	**2.6**
D. States' own Non-tax Revenue	**29,874.7**	**31,547.7**	**29,979.6**	**33,064.0**	**105.0**	**0.4**	**-1,568.1**	**-5.0**	**3,084.3**	**10.3**
of which										
(a) Interest Receipts	9,293.7	8,967.9	10,119.7	8,617.3	826.0	8.9	1,151.8	12.8	-1,502.4	-14.8
(b) Dividends and Profits	249.6	179.2	179.8	206.4	-69.7	-27.9	0.6	0.3	26.6	14.8
(c) State Lotteries	1,360.1	3,332.2	3,109.6	4,732.2	1,749.5	128.6	-222.7	-6.7	1,622.7	52.2

Notes : 1. Figures for Bihar and Nagaland for 1999-2000(Accounts) relate to Revised Estimates.

2. Figures in the year 2000-01 (Budget Estimates) are adjusted for Rs. 2,677.3 crore towards Additional Resources Mobilisation measures proposed by the States.

3. Figures in the year 2001-02 (Budget Estimates) are adjusted for Rs. 2,132.6 crore towards Additional Resources Mobilisation measures proposed by the States.

***** Comprise General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Sales Tax on motor spirit and Purchase Tax on sugarcane, etc.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 4 : CAPITAL RECEIPTS

(Rs. crore)

	Items	1999-2000 (Accounts)	2000-2001 (Budget Estimates)	2000-2001 (Revised Estimates)	2001-2002 (Budget Estimates)	Variations					
						Col.4 over Col.2		Col.4 over Col.3		Col.5 over Col.4	
						Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	**Total Receipts (1 to 12)**	**108,849.5**	**101,603.3**	**113,811.2**	**113,845.7**	**4,961.7**	**4.6**	**12,207.9**	**12.0**	**34.5**	**0.0**
1	External Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Internal Debt*	26,923.6	24,897.6	27,418.3	28,280.9	494.7	1.8	2,520.7	10.1	862.7	3.1
	of which:										
	Market Loans(Gross)	14,184.2	12,099.0	13,036.5	12,215.0	-1,147.7	-8.1	937.5	7.7	-821.5	-6.3
3	Loans from the Centre+	21,588.7	24,466.1	24,359.3	28,373.1	2,770.6	12.8	-106.8	-0.4	4,013.8	16.5
4	Special Securities issued to NSSF +	26,415.9	28,881.4	32,813.3	33,540.8	6,397.4	24.2	3,931.9	13.6	727.5	2.2
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	3,360.9	3,529.1	8,311.8	4,908.6	4,950.9	147.3	4,782.7	135.5	-3,403.2	-40.9
6	Small Savings, Provident Funds,etc.(net)	17,877.5	14,737.8	13,872.2	13,171.5	-4,005.3	-22.4	-865.7	-5.9	-700.7	-5.1
7	Contingency Fund(net)	1,085.5	19.8	252.0	0.0	-833.5	-76.8	232.2	–	-252.0	–
8	Reserve Funds(net) @	2,561.9	2,169.1	2,522.7	3,210.8	-39.1	-1.5	353.6	16.3	688.0	27.3
9	Deposits and Advances(net) @@	9,051.0	2,818.3	3,749.9	1,827.4	-5,301.1	-58.6	931.6	33.1	-1,922.5	-51.3
10	Appropriation to Contingency Fund(net)	-959.0	0.0	-40.0	0.0	919.0	-95.8	-40.0	–	40.0	–
11	Remittances(net)	76.5	-318.9	194.9	3.8	118.4	154.8	513.8	-161.1	-191.1	-98.1
12	Others #	867.2	403.0	356.9	528.8	-510.2	-58.8	-46.1	-11.4	171.9	48.2

Note : Figures for 1999-2000(Accounts) in respect of Bihar and Nagaland relate to Revised Estimates.

* Includes market loans, land compensation bonds, cash credits and loans from State Bank of India and other banks(net) as also loans from National Rural Credit (Long-term operations) fund of the NABARD, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation of India, *Khadi* and Village Industries Commission, etc. but excludes Ways and Means Advances and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India.

\+ With the change in the system of accounting with effect from 1999-2000, States' share in small savings collections hither to included under Loans from the Centre is now shown as special securities issued to National Small Saving Fund of the Central Government as a separate item.

@ Reserve Funds (net) include reserve funds bearing interest (like the depreciation reserve funds of Government Commercial Undertaking) as well as those not bearing interest (like Sinking Funds,Famine Relief Fund and Roads and Bridges Funds).

@@ Deposits and Advances includes deposits bearing interest (like deposits of local Funds) as well as those not bearing interest like Defence and Postal Deposits and Civil Advances.

\# Includes Suspense and Miscellaneous (net) and Inter-State settlement (net) and Misc. capital receipts and disinvestment.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 5: FINANCING OF GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT

(Rs. crore)

Year	Loans from the Central Govern-ment (net)	Market Borrowings (net)	Others #	Gross Fiscal Deficit (2+3+4)	States' Outstanding Liabilities	
					Amount	As percentage of GDP at current market prices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	9,978	2,556	6,253	18,787	1,10,289	19.4
	(53.1)	(13.6)	(33.3)	(100.0)		
1991-92	9,373	3,305	6,222	18,900	1,26,338	19.3
	(49.6)	(17.5)	(32.9)	(100.0)		
1992-93	8,921	3,500	8,471	20,892	1,42,178	19.0
	(42.7)	(16.8)	(40.5)	(100.0)		
1993-94	9,533	3,620	7,443	20,596	1,60,077	18.6
	(46.3)	(17.6)	(36.1)	(100.0)		
1994-95	14,760	4,075	8,862	27,697	1,84,527	18.2
	(53.3)	(14.7)	(32.0)	(100.0)		
1995-96	14,801	5,888	10,737	31,426	2,12,225	17.9
	(47.1)	(18.7)	(34.2)	(100.0)		
1996-97	17,547	6,515	13,189	37,251	2,43,525	17.8
	(47.1)	(17.5)	(35.4)	(100.0)		
1997-98	23,676	7,280	13,244	44,200	2,81,207	18.5
	(53.6)	(16.5)	(30.0)	(100.0)		
1998-99	31,057	10,467	32,730	74,254	3,41,978	19.4
	(41.8)	(14.1)	(44.1)	(100.0)		
1999-2000	12,408 *	12,663	66,409	91,480	4,20,132	21.5
	(13.6)	(13.8)	(72.6)	(100.0)		
2000-2001 (R.E)	14,001 *	12,604	68,671	95,277	5,04,248	23.1
	(14.7)	(13.2)	(72.1)	(100.0)		
2001-2002 (B.E.)	16,834 *	10,745	68,494	96,073	5,91,832	23.9
	(17.5)	(11.2)	(71.3)	(100.0)		

R.E. : Revised Estimates. B.E. : Budget Estimates.

Include loans from financial institutions, Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, Deposits and Advances, special securities to NSSF, etc.

* Excluding States' share in small savings (See note to Table 4).

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to the Gross Fiscal Deficit.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments and Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments.

TABLE 6 : DECOMPOSITION OF GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT

(Rs. crore)

Year	Revenue Deficit	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	GFD (2+3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	5,309.0	9,223.0	4,255.0	18,787.0
	(28.3)	(49.1)	(22.6)	(100.0)
1991-92	5,651.0	10,096.0	3,153.0	18,900.0
	(29.9)	(53.4)	(16.7)	(100.0)
1992-93	5,114.1	10,654.6	5,122.6	20,891.3
	(24.5)	(51.0)	(24.5)	(100.0)
1993-94	3,812.5	12,450.2	4,333.3	20,596.0
	(18.5)	(60.4)	(21.0)	(100.0)
1994-95	6,156.2	17,351.0	4,189.7	27,696.9
	(22.2)	(62.6)	(15.1)	(100.0)
1995-96	8,200.6	18,494.8	4,730.5	31,425.9
	(26.1)	(58.9)	(15.1)	(100.0)
1996-97	16,113.5	17,539.7	3,791.2	37,251.2 *
	(43.3)	(47.1)	(10.2)	(100.5)
1997-98	16,332.9	22,802.0	5,065.0	44,199.9
	(37.0)	(51.6)	(11.5)	(100.0)
1998-99	43,641.8	23,072.3	8,044.6	74,253.8 *
	(58.8)	(31.1)	(10.8)	(100.7)
1999-2000	53,797.0	25,512.1	12,171.2	91,480.3
	(58.8)	(27.9)	(13.3)	(100.0)
2000-01	51,317.6	36,936.0	7,023.2	95,276.8
(Revised Estimates)	(53.9)	(38.8)	(7.4)	(100.0)
2001-02	48,046.3	40,306.9	7,719.6	96,072.9
(Budget Estimates)	(50.0)	(42.0)	(8.0)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets are percentages to total borrowing requirements (GFD).

* Sum of components will not add up to total GFD due to inclusion of disinvestment proceeds of PSUs to the extent of Rs. 193.2 crore in 1996-97 and Rs.504.9 crore in 1998-99.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 7 : DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE: MAJOR HEADS

(Rs. crore)

Items	1999-2000 (Accounts)	2000-01 (Budget Estimates)	2000-01 (Revised Estimates)	2001-02 (Budget Estimates)	Variations					
					Col.4 over Col.2		Col.4 over Col.3		Col.5 over Col.4	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Developmental Expenditure (I+II)	**187,297.0**	**208,364.6**	**223,966.6**	**234,581.3**	**36,669.6**	**19.6**	**15,602.0**	**7.5**	**10,614.8**	**4.7**
I Developmental Expenditure										
(Revenue + Capital) [A+B]	**175,711.7**	**195,896.2**	**210,024.3**	**222,764.0**	**34,312.6**	**19.5**	**14,128.1**	**7.2**	**12,739.7**	**6.1**
A. Social Services	100,448.7	109,123.1	116,060.7	127,051.1	15,612.0	15.5	6,937.5	6.4	10,990.5	9.5
of which										
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	56,346.6	57,734.8	61,264.8	63,444.6	4,918.2	8.7	3,529.9	6.1	2,179.9	3.6
2. Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare	15,057.9	17,265.0	16,889.2	18,450.7	1,831.3	12.2	-375.8	-2.2	1,561.5	9.2
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	7,229.7	8,587.5	9,341.3	9,102.3	2,111.7	29.2	753.8	8.8	-239.0	-2.6
4. Expenditure on Natural Calamities	2,612.2	1,982.9	5,000.6	8,184.5	2,388.4	91.4	3,017.7	152.2	3,183.9	63.7
B. Economic Services	75,263.1	86,773.0	93,963.7	95,712.9	18,700.6	24.8	7,190.6	8.3	1,749.2	1.9
of which										
1. Food Storage and Warehousing	1,955.5	1,279.2	2,175.9	1,584.5	220.4	11.3	896.7	70.1	-591.4	-27.2
2. Rural Development	11,083.7	12,903.7	13,847.9	13,454.3	2,764.2	24.9	944.3	7.3	-393.7	-2.8
II Loans and Advances by the										
State Governments (Developmental)										
i) Developmental Purposes (a+b)	**11,585.2**	**12,468.4**	**13,942.3**	**11,817.3**	**2,357.0**	**20.3**	**1,473.9**	**11.8**	**-2,125.0**	**-15.2**
a) Social Services	2,532.7	4,194.0	3,785.2	4,318.0	1,252.5	49.5	-408.8	-9.7	532.7	14.1
of which										
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	-2.7	-76.0	-0.1	-12.4	-0.7	-82.4
2. Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare	21.1	2.0	22.6	34.9	1.5	7.3	20.6	1,018.8	12.3	54.5
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	689.7	1,276.1	1,208.7	1,476.2	518.9	75.2	-67.5	-5.3	267.5	22.1
b) Economic Services	9,052.5	8,274.4	10,157.0	7,499.4	1,104.5	12.2	1,882.6	22.8	-2,657.7	-26.2
of which										
1. Food Storage and Warehousing	130.1	32.2	61.2	57.5	-68.9	-52.9	29.0	90.2	-3.8	-6.2
2. Rural Development	5.2	43.2	32.3	72.2	27.2	527.8	-10.9	-25.2	39.9	123.3
Memoranda Item										
Developmental Expenditure/Aggregate										
Disbursements (per cent)	58.7	59.4	61.2	58.4						

Note : Figures for Bihar and Nagaland for 1999-2000 relate to Revised Estimates.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 8 : NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE: MAJOR HEADS

(Rs. crore)

Items	1999-2000 (Accounts)	2000-01 (Budget Estimates)	2000-01 (Revised Estimates)	2001-02 (Budget Estimates)	Variations					
					Col.4 over Col.2		Col.4 over Col.3		Col.5 over Col.4	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Non-Developmental Expenditure(A+B)	**110,205.9**	**125,477.1**	**123,978.3**	**145,359.7**	**13,772.4**	**12.5**	**-1,498.8**	**-1.2**	**21,381.3**	**17.2**
A Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	**105,144.0**	**123,533.0**	**121,177.9**	**143,038.8**	**16,034.0**	**15.2**	**-2,355.1**	**-1.9**	**21,860.8**	**18.0**
of which										
1 Interest Payments	**45,171.7**	**54,270.9**	**54,031.4**	**64,845.5**	**8,859.8**	**19.6**	**-239.5**	**-0.4**	**10,814.1**	**20.0**
of which										
Interest on Loans from the Centre	**25,438.0**	**30,328.1**	**27,625.1**	**31,125.2**	2,187.1	8.6	-2,703.0	-8.9	3,500.1	12.7
Interest on Market loans	**8,134.5**	**9,578.4**	**9,618.9**	**11,246.9**	1,484.3	18.2	40.5	0.4	1,628.1	16.9
2 Administrative Services	**23,587.3**	**29,218.8**	**26,326.5**	**30,188.7**	**2,739.3**	**11.6**	**-2,892.3**	**-9.9**	**3,862.1**	**14.7**
3 Pensions	**22,679.0**	**23,820.3**	**24,428.4**	**26,790.7**	**1,749.4**	**7.7**	**608.1**	**2.6**	**2,362.3**	**9.7**
4 Miscellaneous General Services	**2,390.7**	**3,594.3**	**3,261.6**	**5,639.9**	**870.9**	**36.4**	**-332.7**	**-9.3**	**2,378.4**	**72.9**
of which : State Lotteries	**1,781.1**	**3,161.0**	**2,956.7**	**5,152.6**	1,175.7	66.0	-204.3	-6.5	2,195.9	74.3
B Non-Developmental Capital Expenditure (i+ii)	**5,061.9**	**1,944.1**	**2,800.4**	**2,320.9**	**-2,261.5**	**-44.7**	**856.3**	**44.0**	**-479.5**	**-17.1**
i) Non-Developmental Outlay@	**1,115.0**	**1,156.9**	**1,407.7**	**1,509.9**	**292.7**	**26.2**	**250.8**	**21.7**	**102.2**	**7.3**
ii) Loans and Advances by the State Governments for Non-Developmental Purposes	**3,946.9**	**787.2**	**1,392.7**	**811.0**	**-2,554.2**	**-64.7**	**605.5**	**76.9**	**-581.7**	**-41.8**
Memoranda Items										
i) Interest Payments/ Revenue Expenditure (per cent)	**17.3**	**18.7**	**18.0**	**19.5**						
ii) Debt Services/ Capital Disbursements (per cent)	**29.5**	**19.7**	**19.9**	**22.9**						
iii) Non-developmental Revenue Expenditure/ Revenue Receipts (per cent)	**50.7**	**50.4**	**48.5**	**50.2**						

@ Comprises expenditure on General Services.

Note : Figures for Bihar and Nagaland for 1999-2000(Accounts) relate to Revised Estimates.

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 9 : DEVOLUTION AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES FROM THE CENTRE

(Rs. crore)

Items	1999-2000 (Accounts)@	2000-01 (Budget Estimates)	2000-01 (Revised Estimates)	2001-02 (Budget Estimates)	Variations					
					Col.4 over Col.2		Col.4 over Col.3		Col.5 over Col.4	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I States' Share in Central Taxes	**44,121.1**	**50,805.0**	**51,827.1**	**60,350.3**	**7,706.0**	**17.5**	**1,022.1**	**2.0**	**8,523.2**	**16.4**
II Grants from the Centre	**30,623.5**	**36,963.5**	**47,305.5**	**48,556.7**	**16,682.0**	**54.5**	**10,342.0**	**28.0**	**1,251.2**	**2.6**
III Gross Loans from the Centr e*	**21,588.7**	**24,466.1**	**24,359.3**	**28,373.1**	**2,770.6**	**12.8**	**-106.8**	**-0.4**	**4,013.8**	**16.5**
	(26,415.9)	(28,881.4)	(32,813.3)	(33,540.8)						
IV Gross Transfer (I+II+III)	**96,333.2**	**1,12,234.5**	**1,23,491.8**	**1,37,280.1**	**27,158.6**	**28.2**	**11,257.3**	**10.0**	**13,788.2**	**11.2**
V Repayment and Interest Payments Liabilities (a + b)	**34,618.8**	**40,061.9**	**37,983.1**	**42,664.3**	**3,364.3**	**9.7**	**-2,078.7**	**-5.2**	**4,681.2**	**12.3**
a) Repayment of Loans to the Centre	9,180.8	9,733.7	10,358.0	11,539.1	1,177.2	12.8	624.3	6.4	1,181.1	11.4
b) Interest Payments on the Loans from the Centre	25,438.0	30,328.1	27,625.1	31,125.2	2,187.1	8.6	-2,703.0	-8.9	3,500.1	12.7
VI Net Transfer of Resources from the Centre (IV-V)	**61,714.4**	**72,172.7**	**85,508.7**	**94,615.7**	**23,794.3**	**38.6**	**13,336.1**	**18.5**	**9,107.0**	**10.7**

@ Figures for Bihar and Nagaland relate to Revised Estimates.

* Including Ways and Means Advances from the Centre. Due to the change in the accounting procedure, since 1999-2000 loans against small savings, shown in the brackets are not included (See note to Table 4).

Source : Budget Documents of State Governments.

TABLE 10 : STATE GOVERNMENTS' MARKET BORROWINGS*

(Rs. crore)

Year	Gross	Repayment	Net (2-3)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	2,569	0	2,569
1991-92	3,364	0	3,364
1992-93	3,805	334	3,471
1993-94	4,145	507	3,638
1994-95	5,123	0	5,123
1995-96	6,274	343	5,931
1996-97	6,536	0	6,536
1997-98	7,749	556	7,193
1998-99	12,114	1,414	10,700
1999-2000	13,706	1,301	12,405
2000-01	13,300	420	12,880
2001-02 (Estimates)	12,648	1,446	11,201

* According to Reserve Bank of India records.

PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE CORPORATE BUSINESS SECTOR, 2000-01*

The financial performance of the private corporate business sector during 2000-01 is assessed in this article, based on the ***abridged audited/unaudited*** financial results of companies collected from financial/news dailies and The Stock Exchange, Mumbai. Since, the data of only a few selected items are available from the abridged results of companies and these are provisional in nature, analysis based on these data can be taken at best as indicative. The reference period of the study is the year ended March 2001.

The study covers 1265 non-financial, non-Government public limited companies, accounting for about 23 per cent of the paid-up capital of all non-financial, non-Government public limited companies as at the end of March 2000#. Of the 1265 companies covered in the study, annual results for 63 companies for the year 2000-01 were not available and were derived by combining the results for the four quarters of 2000-01. The article presents brief size-wise and industry-wise analysis of the selected companies. It may be mentioned that the companies have recently started publishing in their abridged financial results, details of major items of expenditure, including increase/decrease in stock-in-trade. Since reporting of these items is yet to stabilise, analysis of the same is not attempted in the study. Attempts are made to briefly review the performance of the private corporate sector over the four quarters of 2000-01, based on abridged financial results of 1224 companies for the first quarter Q1 (April-June 2000), 1151 companies for the second quarter Q2 (July-September 2000), 1224 companies for the third quarter Q3 (October-December 2000) and 1177 companies for the fourth quarter Q4 (January-March 2001). It may also be mentioned that of the 1177 companies covered for the fourth quarter, the results in respect of 303 companies were not available and were derived by subtracting the aggregated results of these companies for the first three quarters for 2000-01 from their annual results for 2000-01. Accordingly, results for the fourth quarter Q4: 2000-01 may be viewed with this caveat.

Overall Performance

Overall, the abridged financial results of the 1265 non-financial, non-Government public limited companies showed discernible slowdown in their performance during 2000-01, as indicated by decline in rates of growth of sales and profits.

*** Prepared in the Corporate Studies Division of the Department of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services.**

 # The previous annual study on 'Performance of Private Corporate Business Sector, 1999-2000' was published in the October 2000 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

During 2000-01, sales of these 1265 companies rose by 11.2 per cent to Rs.3,25,728 crore from Rs.2,92,942 crore in 1999-2000 (Table 1). Total expenditure incurred by these companies amounting to Rs.2,83,606 crore went up by 11.2 per cent, at the same rate as that of sales. Depreciation provision amounting to Rs.14,118 crore was up by 13.4 per cent in 2000-01. Gross profits at Rs.37,681 crore recorded a rise of 9.9 per cent during the period under review. Interest payments rose by 6.0 per cent to Rs.16,455 crore and pre-tax profits increased by 13.2 per cent to Rs.21,225 crore. Tax provision amounting to Rs.4,074 crore moved up by 4.9 per cent. Post-tax profits registered a rise of 15.4 per cent to Rs.17,152 crore in 2000-01, from Rs.14,864 crore in the previous year.

TABLE 1: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED 1265 NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES, 2000-01

(Rs. crore)

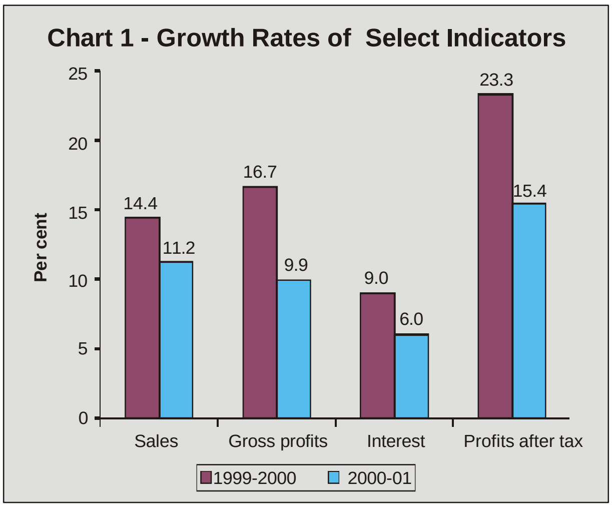
Item	1999-2000	2000-01	Growth rate (per cent)	
			1999-2000*	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5
Sales	2,92,942	3,25,728	*14.4*	11.2
Other income	8,875	9,676	*20.0*	9.0
Total expenditure	2,55,094	2,83,606	*14.2*	11.2
Depreciation provision	12,447	14,118	*15.2*	13.4
Gross profits	34,275	37,681	*16.7*	9.9
Interest	15,528	16,455	*9.0*	6.0
Profits before tax	18,747	21,225	*23.4*	13.2
Tax provision	3,883	4,074	*23.5*	4.9
Profits after tax	14,864	17,152	*23.3*	15.4
Paid-up capital	*24,186*	*26,255*	*4.9*	*8.6*

* Based on 1151 companies included in the study on 'Performance of Private Corporate Business Sector, 1999-2000'.

Of the 1265 companies, 949 companies reported post-tax profits in 2000-01 as compared with 987 companies in the previous year. Aggregate paid-up capital of the 1265 companies showed a rise of 8.6 per cent to Rs.26,255 crore by end March 2001.

With a view to obtaining a comparative picture of the direction and dimension of changes, the performance of 1265 companies in terms of growth rates of select indicators in 2000-01 was compared with the corresponding rates of 1151 non-financial companies covered in the previous study. The comparison is broad and indicative, *inter alia*, due to the fact that the selected companies in the two studies were not all same.

Performance of the private corporate sector during 2000-01 showed clear signs of downtrend as evidenced by deceleration in sales and profits. Sales of the selected 1265 companies rose at a slower rate of 11.2 per cent in 2000-01 than the increase of 14.4 per cent recorded by 1151 companies in the previous year. Total expenditure also exhibited a similar trend as that of sales. Gross profits decelerated to 9.9 per cent in 2000-01 from 16.7 per cent in the previous year. Interest payments rose at a lower rate of 6.0 per cent during 2000-01 than of 9.0 per cent observed in the preceding year. Pre-tax profits rose by 13.2 per cent as compared with the rise of 23.4 per cent witnessed in 1999-2000. Like-wise, post-tax profits registered a lower growth of 15.4 per cent in 2000-01 than 23.3 per cent in the preceding year.



Interest cost of sales (ratio of interest to sales) was lower at 5.1 per cent as against 5.3 per cent in the previous year. Share of interest payments in gross profits – interest burden – at 43.7 per cent in 2000-01 eased by 1.6 percentage points from 45.3 per cent in the preceding year (Table 2). Interest coverage ratio (ratio of gross profits to interest), which indicates the profit cover to the interest obligation to the creditors, was marginally higher at 2.3 in 2000-01 (2.2 in the previous year).

The effective tax rate (tax provision as a percentage of profits before tax) was lower at 19.2 per cent in 2000-01. It may be mentioned that out of the 1265 companies covered in the study, 418 companies *did not* make any provision for tax payments during the period under review as against 376 such companies in the previous year. In the case of companies reporting provision for tax, the effective tax rate worked out to 16.6 per cent in 2000-01.

Profitability ratios remained practically stable in 2000-01. Profit margin on sales (gross profits as percentage of sales) at 11.6 per cent in 2000-01 (11.7 per cent in 1999-2000) and return on sales (post-tax profits as percentage of sales) at 5.3 per cent in 2000-01 (5.1 per cent in 1999-2000) were almost at the same levels as in the previous year.

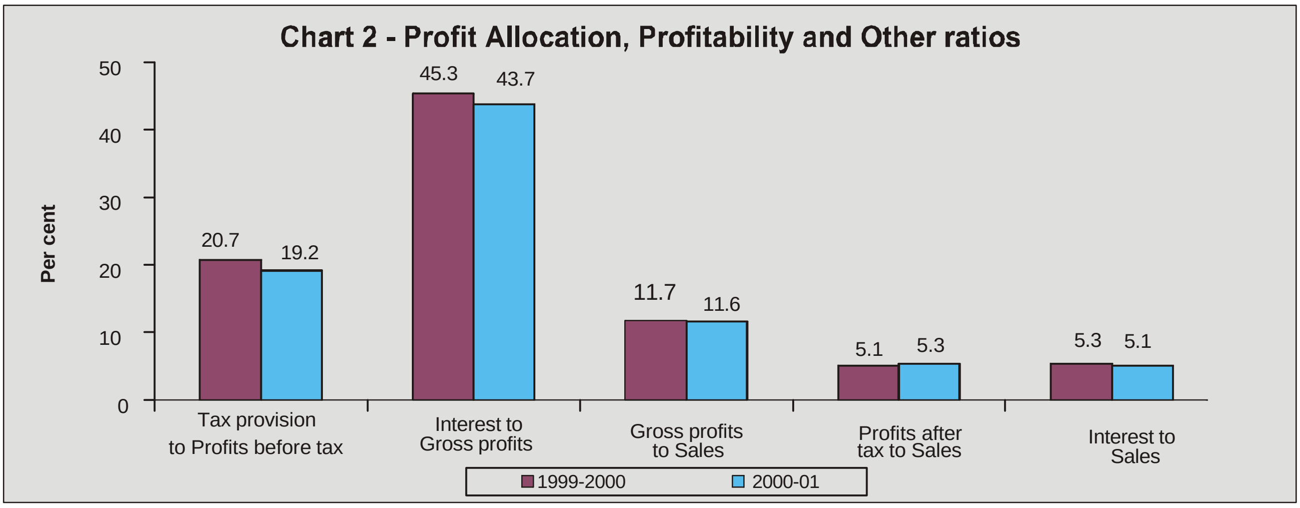
Rates of Growth and Profitability according to Size of Paid-up Capital

The distribution of the number of companies covered in the study according to the size of paid-up capital showed a greater concentration in the lower size groups of 'Rs.1 crore to Rs. 5 crore' and 'Rs.5 crore to Rs. 10 crore' by accounting for 54.8 per cent of all companies, though their share in terms of paid-up capital was relatively small at 13.3 per cent of all the selected

TABLE 2: PROFIT ALLOCATION, PROFITABILITY AND OTHER RATIOS, 2000-01

(Per cent)

Ratio	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3
Profit allocation ratios		
Tax provision to Profits before tax	20.7	19.2
Interest to Gross profits	45.3	43.7
Profitability ratios		
Gross profits to Sales	11.7	11.6
Profits before tax to Sales	6.4	6.5
Profits after tax to Sales	5.1	5.3
Other ratios		
Interest to Sales	5.3	5.1
Interest to Expenditure (including interest and depreciation)	5.5	5.2
Interest coverage ratio (number)	2.2	2.3



companies (Table 3). The top 203 companies, each with paid-up capital of 'Rs.25 crore and above' (about 16 per cent in terms of number) accounted for as much as 70.8 per cent of the total paid-up capital of the companies covered in the study.

Sales of the top 203 companies rose by 11.8 per cent, while their total expenditure rose at a lower rate of 11.4 per cent. Companies in the immediately preceding size class (Rs.15 crore to Rs.25 crore) recorded slightly higher growth of 12.2 per cent in sales but growth in their total expenditure at 12.6 per cent exceeded the sales growth. Except for the top companies, the growth in expenditure exceeded the growth in sales in 2000-01 for companies in other size classes. Over the size classes, growth rates in sales fluctuated in the range of 4.8 per cent to 12.2 per cent during 2000-01.

Companies in the size class of 'Rs. 25 crore and above', registered impressive growth of 22.5 per cent in their after-tax profits, while companies in the immediately preceding size class 'Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 25 crore' showed a rise of just 3.5 per cent. In respect of companies in the lower size classes, viz. 'Rs.5 crore to Rs.10 crore' and 'Rs.10 crore to Rs.15 crore' post-tax profits in fact slid by 6.1 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

Interest cost of sales for companies in the size class of 'Rs. 25 crore and above' was lower at 5.5 per cent in 2000-01 (5.8 per cent in 1999-2000) (Table 4); like-wise for companies in the size class, 'Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 25 crore', it was lower at 4.0 per cent (4.3 per cent in 1999-2000). Overall, interest cost of sales tended to rise with the increase in the size of the companies and it moved in the range of 3.1 per cent to 5.5 per cent during the year under review.

TABLE 3: GROWTH RATES OF SELECTED ITEMS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF PAID-UP CAPITAL DURING 2000-01

Size group (Rs. crore)	*No. of companies*	*Paid-up capital*		Growth rates (Per cent)							
		Amount outstanding (Rs.crore)	*Per cent share*	Sales	Total Expenditure	Depreciation provision	Gross profits	Interest	Profits before tax	Tax provision	Profits after tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Less than 1	*94*	*49*	*0.2*	4.8	5.3	13.7	3.1	1.1	5.0	–7.4	9.9
1 – 5	*359*	*1,188*	*4.5*	11.5	12.6	10.0	–1.8	–4.7	0.6	–0.4	0.9
5 – 10	*334*	*2,308*	*8.8*	9.5	10.8	12.6	0.8	7.9	–6.2	–6.4	-6.1
10 – 15	*151*	*1,800*	*6.9*	7.3	7.7	12.6	1.7	11.7	–7.3	–10.4	-6.4
15 – 25	*124*	*2,332*	*8.9*	12.2	12.6	11.4	4.6	4.0	5.0	12.2	3.5
25 and above	*203*	*18,579*	*70.8*	11.8	11.4	14.0	13.2	6.0	19.3	7.1	22.5
All companies	***1265***	***26,255***	***100.0***	**11.2**	**11.2**	**13.4**	**9.9**	**6.0**	**13.2**	**4.9**	**15.4**

Interest burden (ratio of interest to gross profits) some what eased during the period under review over all the size groups, except for the middle size classes, viz. 'Rs.5 crore to Rs.10 crore' and 'Rs.10 crore to Rs.15 crore' which showed increase in interest burden by about 3.5 to 4.5 percentage points. For companies with paid-up capital of Rs.25 crore and above, the interest burden eased by about 3 percentage points to 42.9 per cent in 2000-01 (45.8 per cent in 1999-2000), while for companies in the size class of 'Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 25 crore', it was

TABLE 4: PROFIT ALLOCATION, PROFITABILITY AND OTHER RATIOS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF PAID-UP CAPITAL

(Per cent)

Size group (Rs. crore)	Profit allocation and other ratios								Profitability ratios			
	Tax provision to Profits before tax		Interest to Gross profits		Interest coverage ratio (number)		Interest to Sales		Gross profits to Sales		Profits after tax to Sales	
	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 1	28.5	25.2	48.9	48.0	2.0	2.1	3.2	3.1	6.6	6.5	2.4	2.5
1 – 5	25.0	24.8	45.5	44.2	2.2	2.3	4.0	3.4	8.7	7.7	3.6	3.2
5 – 10	21.0	20.9	49.6	53.1	2.0	1.9	4.8	4.7	9.6	8.9	3.8	3.3
10 – 15	22.8	22.1	47.5	52.2	2.1	1.9	4.6	4.8	9.6	9.1	3.9	3.4
15 – 25	16.9	18.1	36.9	36.7	2.7	2.7	4.3	4.0	11.6	10.8	6.1	5.6
25 and above	20.9	18.7	45.8	42.9	2.2	2.3	5.8	5.5	12.6	12.7	5.4	5.9
All companies	**20.7**	**19.2**	**45.3**	**43.7**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**11.7**	**11.6**	**5.1**	**5.3**

marginally lower at 36.7 per cent in 2000-01 (36.9 per cent in the previous year).

Profit margin on sales declined during 2000-01 when compared with that in the previous year, for most of the size classes except for the companies in the size class of ‘Rs. 25 crore and above’; such companies operated with slightly higher sales margin of 12.7 per cent in 2000-01 (12.6 per cent in 1999-2000). In particular, for companies in the size class ‘Rs. 15 crore to Rs. 25 crore’, profit margin on sales at 10.8 per cent in 2000-01 was lower than 11.6 per cent recorded in the previous year. Margin on sales in respect of middle size classes ‘Rs.5 crore to Rs.10 crore’ and ‘Rs.10 crore to Rs.15 crore’ were lower in 2000-01, at 8.9 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively.

Return on sales also exhibited a similar pattern as the margin on sales. In respect of companies in the size group of ‘Rs. 25 crore and above’, return on sales stood higher at 5.9 per cent in 2000-01 (5.4 per cent in the previous year), whereas for companies in immediately preceding size class, return on sales was lower at 5.6 per cent in 2000-01 (6.1 per cent in 1999-2000). Return on sales of smaller companies was lower in the range of 2.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent during 2000-01. Overall, profitability tended to rise with increase in the size of the companies.

Industry-wise Performance

Information on major industrial activities of companies is not directly available in the abridged financial results for many companies. In such instances, information available from newspapers or the previous annual reports of the companies is used and as such industrial classification needs to be viewed with some circumspection; even so, activity-wise details in respect of 38 companies were not available. Industry-wise analysis attempted in this article may be viewed with subject to this caveat.

Growth rates of important indicators across the industry groups showed considerable variation in 2000-01 (Table 5). Engineering and chemical companies reported a modest growth in sales of 5.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively during 2000-01. Within the engineering industry, automobiles and ancillary companies lagged way behind with sales rising by just 1.8 per cent whereas companies manufacturing electrical machinery showed a rise of 5.9 per cent in sales during 2000-01. Iron and steel and allied product companies performed better, recording a higher growth of 13.1 per cent in sales. Among chemical companies, sales of basic industrial chemical companies rose by 7.3 per cent while for pharmaceutical and drug companies sales increased by 11.5 per cent in 2000-01. Cement and electricity generation and supply companies

TABLE 5: INDUSTRY-WISE GROWTH RATES OF SELECTED ITEMS DURING 2000-01

Industry/ Industry group	*No. of companies*	*Paid-up capital*		Growth rates (Per cent)							
		Amount out-standing (Rs.crore)	*Per cent share*	Sales	Total Expen-diture	Depre-ciation provision	Gross profits	Interest	Profits before tax	Tax provision	Profits after tax
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Engineering	**314**	**7,347**	**28.0**	**5.8**	**7.9**	**9.7**	**–17.1**	**6.0**	**–44.5**	**–18.7**	**–54.7**
Of which,											
i) Iron and steel and Allied products	*41*	*2,684*	*10.2*	13.1	13.9	11.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	–8.9	11.1
ii) Automobiles and ancilliaries	*54*	*1,683*	*6.4*	1.8	5.3	8.9	–47.3	18.3	–82.4	–46.4	–95.5
iii) Electrical machinery	*98*	*1,483*	*5.6*	5.9	7.7	10.2	3.7	–3.2	15.0	13.1	15.8
iv) Other machinery	*55*	*700*	*2.7*	4.0	6.2	12.8	–25.1	15.4	–97.5	1.0	+
2. Chemicals	**224**	**5,785**	**22.0**	**8.2**	**7.9**	**13.9**	**12.6**	**4.4**	**18.0**	**4.4**	**21.8**
Of which,											
i) Basic industrial chemicals	*102*	*3,126*	*11.9*	7.3	7.6	10.3	12.1	7.7	19.9	–7.1	27.3
ii) Pharmaceuticals and drugs	*66*	*875*	*3.3*	11.5	11.4	11.6	10.2	3.3	12.1	23.0	10.0
3. Cement	*23*	*1,002*	*3.8*	11.6	9.0	9.2	44.9	8.9	#	88.1	#
4. Electricity generation and supply	*7*	*472*	*1.8*	13.3	19.1	19.7	–14.2	–4.6	–20.8	–39.4	–13.7
5. Construction	*26*	*150*	*0.6*	10.6	11.5	10.7	–0.3	15.3	–11.0	–21.3	–6.9
6. Textiles	*125*	*1,526*	*5.8*	3.7	4.7	7.1	–3.6	6.4	–30.9	31.7	–40.3
7. Tea	*18*	*144*	*0.5*	–8.6	–4.3	9.2	-35.0	13.8	–45.1	–50.4	–42.9
8. Sugar	*10*	*109*	*0.4*	32.8	32.6	25.2	31.1	11.9	62.5	77.9	60.4
9. Food processing	*51*	*592*	*2.3*	4.6	3.5	9.3	5.4	13.6	2.6	21.9	–5.3
10. Rubber and Rubber products	*11*	*184*	*0.7*	–1.3	1.2	11.9	–33.3	4.8	–82.2	–86.0	–81.5
11. Paper and paper Products	*31*	*477*	*1.8*	22.9	18.6	10.6	70.1	–0.6	#	32.7	#
12. Plastic products	*27*	*197*	*0.8*	0.9	0.2	9.5	–2.7	17.6	+	–4.8	+
13. Information Technology	*64*	*846*	*3.2*	54.8	45.7	47.4	96.6	–9.8	107.6	62.9	112.0
14. Trading	*44*	*255*	*1.0*	10.5	12.1	6.9	8.5	15.9	2.5	19.3	0.5
15. Hotels	*23*	*402*	*1.5*	8.5	8.4	9.6	4.4	6.9	3.4	3.2	3.5
16. Diversified	*18*	*1,953*	*7.4*	23.0	22.5	15.6	17.6	10.0	23.4	90.1	20.4
All companies (including others)	***1265***	***26,255***	***100.0***	**11.2**	**11.2**	**13.4**	**9.9**	**6.0**	**13.2**	**4.9**	**15.4**

Note: '+' Numerator negative or nil or negligible.
'#' Denominator negative or nil or negligible.

performed better with sales rising by 11.6 per cent and 13.3 per cent respectively during the year under review. Performance of information technology companies continued to be impressive with the sales rising by as much as 54.8 per cent. Other industry groups like diversified group (23.0 per cent), paper and paper products (22.9 per cent) and construction (10.6 per cent) showed better performance in terms of sales growth during the year under review. A few industries, which recorded lower rise in sales were plastic products (0.9 per cent), textiles (3.7 per cent) and food processing (4.6 per cent) whereas turnover of tea and rubber and rubber product companies slipped by 8.6 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively during the year under review.

Post-tax profits of engineering companies fell steeply by 54.7 per cent and in contrast, chemical industry performed well recording a rise of 21.8 per cent in their after-tax profits. Among the engineering companies, post-tax profits of automobile and ancillary product companies showed a steep decline of 95.5 per cent whereas electrical machinery (15.8 per cent) and iron and steel and allied product companies (11.1 per cent) registered increase in their post-tax profits. Basic industrial chemical companies performed well by posting a rise of 27.3 per cent in their after-tax profits but pharmaceutical and drug companies reported relatively lower growth of 10.0 per cent during 2000-01.

Information technology companies more than doubled their post-tax profits (112.0 per cent) during the year under review. Diversified companies reported an increase of 20.4 per cent in post-tax profits during 2000-01. Other industries like construction and electricity generation and supply reported a fall in their post-tax profits of 6.9 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively; post-tax profits of textiles, tea and rubber and rubber product industries declined substantially during 2000-01.

Interest payments as percentage of gross profits - interest burden - during the period under review varied considerably across industries (Table 6). Interest burden continued to be higher for industries like iron and steel and allied products (67.7 per cent), electrical machinery (57.9 per cent), basic industrial chemicals (61.3 per cent), cement (85.3 per cent), textiles (80.8 per cent), sugar (53.0 per cent), plastic products (102.6 per cent), rubber and rubber products (88.3 per cent) and construction (47.0 per cent). In respect of industries like food processing, tea, pharmaceuticals and drugs and hotel it was moderate being in the range of 20 per cent to 30 per cent; for information technology companies it was as low as 4.3 per cent.

For chemical industry interest cost of sales was relatively low at 4.7 per cent in 2000-01 (4.9 per cent in 1999-2000), it remained unchanged for the engineering industry at 5.3

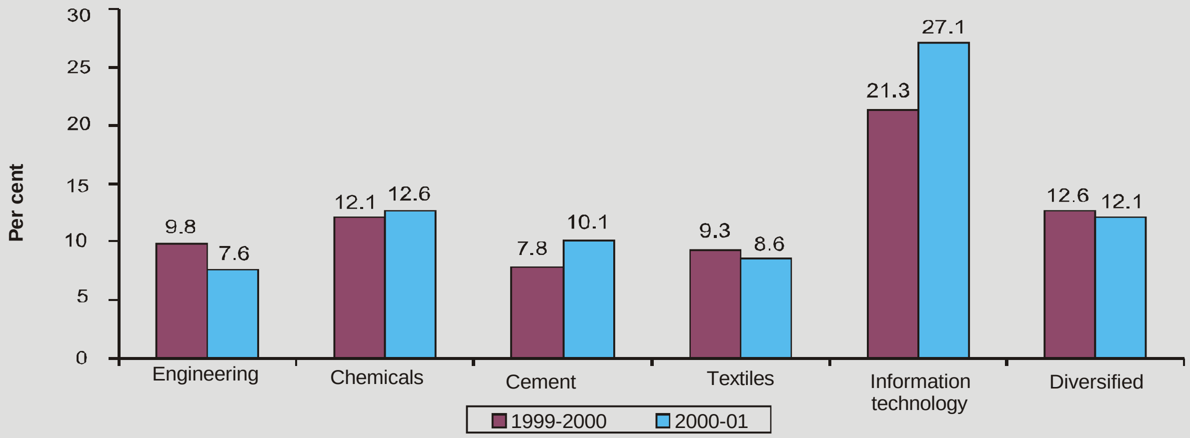
TABLE 6: INDUSTRY-WISE PROFIT ALLOCATION, PROFITABILITY AND OTHER RATIOS

(Per cent)

Industry/ Industry group	Profit allocation and other ratios								Profitability ratios			
	Tax provision to Profits before tax		Interest to Gross profits		Interest coverage ratio (number)		Interest to Sales		Gross profits to Sales		Profits after tax to Sales	
	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Engineering	**28.3**	**41.4**	**54.2**	**69.3**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**9.8**	**7.6**	**3.2**	**1.4**
Of which,												
i) Iron and steel and allied products	22.2	19.0	67.7	67.7	1.5	1.5	7.0	6.6	10.4	9.8	2.6	2.6
ii) Automobiles and ancillaries	26.7	81.4	34.8	78.2	2.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	9.3	4.8	4.4	0.2
iii) Electrical machinery	27.6	27.2	62.0	57.9	1.6	1.7	6.0	5.5	9.7	9.5	2.7	2.9
iv) Other machinery	51.4	#	64.2	98.8	1.6	1.0	6.7	7.4	10.4	7.5	1.8	-1.8
2. Chemicals	**21.8**	**19.3**	**40.1**	**37.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**12.1**	**12.6**	**5.7**	**6.4**
Of which,												
i) Basic industrial chemicals	21.3	16.5	63.8	61.3	1.6	1.6	6.9	6.9	10.8	11.3	3.1	3.7
ii) Pharmaceuticals and drugs	16.2	17.8	21.2	19.9	4.7	5.0	3.3	3.0	15.5	15.3	10.2	10.1
3. Cement	#	29.0	113.5	85.3	0.9	1.2	8.8	8.6	7.8	10.1	-1.3	1.1
4. Electricity generation and supply	27.9	21.4	40.7	45.3	2.5	2.2	9.1	7.7	22.4	17.0	9.6	7.3
5. Construction	28.4	25.1	40.6	47.0	2.5	2.1	4.1	4.2	10.0	9.0	4.2	3.6
6. Textiles	13.1	24.9	73.2	80.8	1.4	1.2	6.8	6.9	9.3	8.6	2.2	1.2
7. Tea	29.5	26.7	17.2	30.1	5.8	3.3	2.9	3.6	16.9	12.0	9.8	6.1
8. Sugar	11.8	12.9	62.1	53.0	1.6	1.9	8.1	6.8	13.0	12.8	4.3	5.2
9. Food processing	29.0	34.5	25.2	27.2	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.5	9.0	9.1	4.8	4.3
10. Rubber and rubber products	16.4	12.9	56.2	88.3	1.8	1.1	4.8	5.1	8.5	5.7	3.1	0.6
11. Paper and paper products	174.9	17.8	94.1	55.0	1.1	1.8	7.5	6.0	7.9	11.0	-0.4	4.1
12. Plastic products	33.8	#	84.8	102.6	1.2	1.0	6.4	7.5	7.6	7.3	0.8	-0.6
13. Information technology	8.9	7.0	9.4	4.3	10.6	23.3	2.0	1.2	21.3	27.1	17.6	24.1
14. Trading	10.4	12.1	45.2	48.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	5.1	5.0	2.5	2.3
15. Hotels	14.0	14.0	27.6	28.3	3.6	3.5	6.5	6.4	23.5	22.6	14.6	13.9
16. Diversified	4.3	6.6	43.2	40.4	2.3	2.5	5.5	4.9	12.6	12.1	6.9	6.7
All companies (including others)	**20.7**	**19.2**	**45.3**	**43.7**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**11.7**	**11.6**	**5.1**	**5.3**

Note: '#' Denominator negative or nil or negligible.

Chart 3 - Profit Margin on Sales - Major Industry groups



per cent. Interest cost of sales was relatively at higher level for industries like iron and steel and allied products (6.6 per cent), basic industrial chemicals (6.9 per cent), cement (8.6 per cent), electricity generation and supply (7.7 per cent), textiles (6.9 per cent), sugar (6.8 per cent), hotels (6.4 per cent). Industries like automobile and ancillary (3.7 per cent), pharmaceuticals and drugs (3.0 per cent), tea (3.6 per cent), food processing (2.5 per cent) and information technology (1.2 per cent) reported low interest cost of sales in 2000-01.

Profit margin on sales (ratio of gross profits to sales) of engineering companies declined by about 2 percentage points to 7.6 per cent in 2000-01 whereas for chemical companies sales margin was higher at 12.6 per cent as compared with 12.1 per cent in previous year. Industries for which margin on sales declined by over 4 percentage points in 2000-01, were automobiles and ancillaries (4.8 per cent), electricity generation and supply (17.0 per cent) and tea (12.0 per cent). On the other hand, the industries, which reported increase in sales margin by over 2 percentage points, were cement (10.1 per cent), paper and paper products (11.0 per cent) and information technology (27.1 per cent). In respect of iron and steel and allied products (9.8 per cent), textiles (8.6 per cent) and construction (9.0 per cent) industries, the decline in the sales margin was about one half to one percentage point. Other industries like electrical machinery (9.5 per cent), pharmaceuticals and drugs (15.3 per cent), food processing (9.1 per cent) showed slight decline in the margin on sales during 2000-01.

Return on sales of engineering companies slid down to 1.4 per cent during 2000-01 from 3.2 per cent in the previous year while that of chemical companies improved to 6.4 per cent from 5.7 per cent in 1999-2000. Most of the other industry groups witnessed a fall in their return on sales during 2000-01.

Overall Performance During the Four Quarters of 2000-01

Performance of the private corporate sector in terms of growth in sales showed continuous deceleration over the four quarters of 2000–01. Sales, which recorded a rise of 16.8 per cent in Q1, decelerated to 15.4 per cent in Q2 and 10.6 per cent in Q3 and further to 5.8 per cent in Q4, during the year 2000-01(Table 7).

Total expenditure rose at about the same rate (16.9 per cent) as sales in the first quarter of 2000-01; in the second quarter it exceeded sales growth by over a percentage point registering a rise of 16.8 per cent. The expenditure growth, however, was under check being lower than sales growth, at 9.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively in the third and fourth quarters of 2000-01.

Gross profits recorded a low rise of 5.0 per cent in Q2: 2000-01, in contrast to the significant rise of 18.8 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 but the situation improved later with gross profits rising by 15.6 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 but decelerated to 6.6 per cent in Q4: 2000-01 (Table 8). Interest payments rose by 8.9 per cent in the first quarter and 8.5 per cent in the third quarter as compared with lower growth of 6.2 per cent in the second quarter;

TABLE 7: GROWTH RATES OF SALES AND EXPENDITURE OVER THE QUARTERS

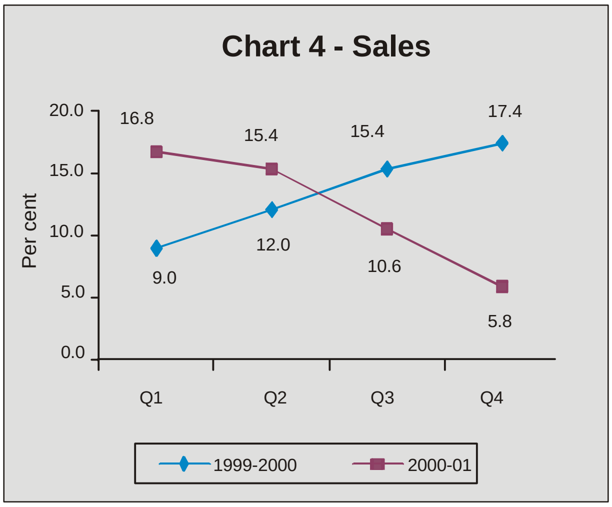
(Per cent)

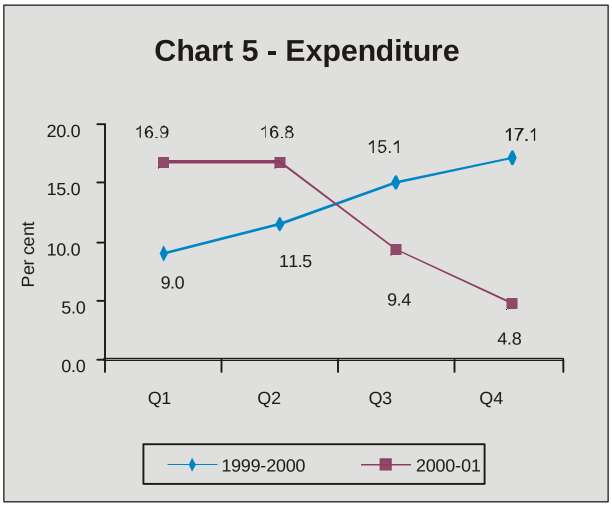
Item	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01
Number of companies	*1212*	*1224*	*1301*	*1151*	*1236*	*1224*	*1021*	*1177*	*1151*	*1265*
Sales	9.0	16.8	12.0	15.4	15.4	10.6	17.4	5.8	14.4	11.2
Total expenditure	9.0	16.9	11.5	16.8	15.1	9.4	17.1	4.8	14.2	11.2

TABLE 8: GROWTH RATES OF PROFITS AND INTEREST PAYMENTS OVER THE QUARTERS

(Per cent)

Item	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01	1999-2000	2000-01
Number of companies	*1212*	*1224*	*1301*	*1151*	*1236*	*1224*	*1021*	*1177*	*1151*	*1265*
Gross profits	7.4	18.8	14.8	5.0	18.9	15.6	10.2	6.6	16.6	9.9
Interest	5.5	8.9	8.7	6.2	5.3	8.5	13.2	-1.6	9.0	6.0
Profits after tax	8.1	29.9	20.3	3.8	36.9	24.5	34.2	13.0	23.3	15.4





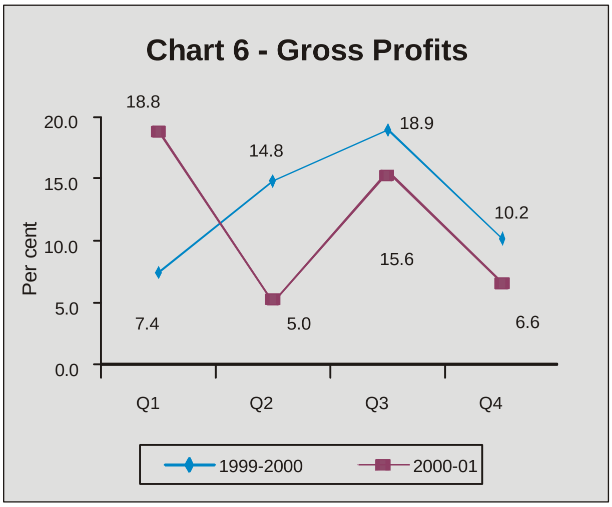
in the fourth quarter interest payments showed a decline of 1.6 per cent. Post-tax profits moved in tandem, registering a meagre rise of 3.8 per cent in the second quarter in contrast to the accelerated growth of 29.9 per cent in the first quarter; in Q3: 2000-01, after-tax profits rose by 24.5 per cent before registering a lower growth of 13.0 per cent in Q4: 2000-01.

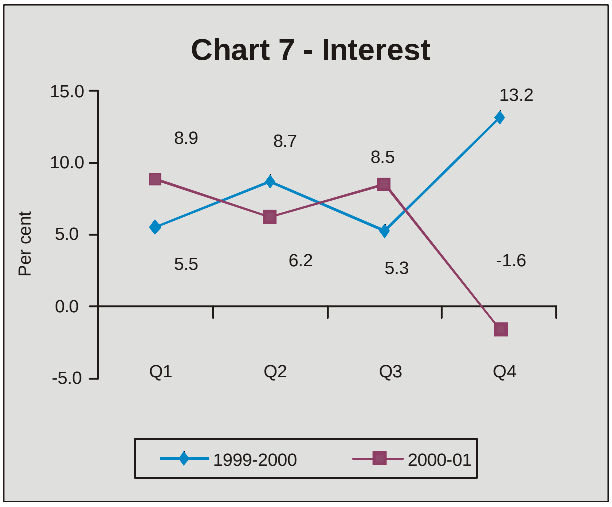
The interest burden eased over the four quarters of 2000-01 (Table 9). It declined from 41.3 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 40.6 per cent in the third quarter, further down to 36.9 per cent in the fourth quarter; it was highest at 42.7 per cent in Q2: 2000-01. Except the second quarter, interest burden was lighter in all the quarters of 2000-01 than that in the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

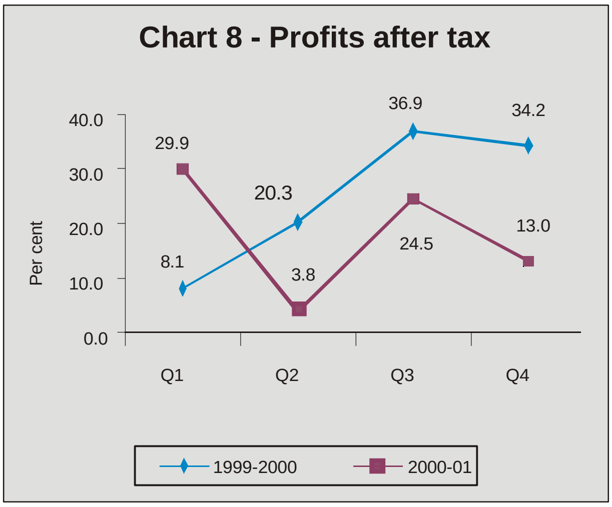
TABLE 9: SELECT RATIOS OVER THE QUARTERS

(Per cent)

Ratio	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
Interest to Gross profits	2000-01 1999-2000	41.3 45.1	42.7 42.2	40.6 43.2	36.9 40.0	43.7 45.3
Interest to Sales	2000-01 1999-2000	5.0 5.4	4.9 5.3	5.0 5.1	4.6 4.9	5.1 5.3
Interest coverage ratio (number)	2000-01 1999-2000	2.4 2.2	2.3 2.4	2.5 2.3	2.7 2.5	2.3 2.2
Gross profits to Sales	2000-01 1999-2000	12.2 12.0	11.5 12.6	12.4 11.9	12.4 12.3	11.6 11.7
Post-tax profits to Sales	2000-01 1999-2000	5.7 5.2	5.3 5.9	6.2 5.5	6.3 5.9	5.3 5.1







Interest cost of sales was around 5.0 per cent in the first three quarters but came down to 4.6 per cent in the fourth quarter. Interest coverage ratio, i.e. ratio of gross profits to interest, which was 2.4 in Q1: 2000-01 moved up to 2.5 in Q3: 2000-01 and further improved to 2.7 in Q4: 2000-01. Up trend in the interest coverage ratio indicates that the corporates are better placed to meet interest payment obligations to the creditors.

Margin on sales dropped from 12.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2000–01 to 11.5 per cent in the second quarter before improving to 12.4 per cent in the third and fourth quarters respectively. Except in the second quarter, sales margins over the four quarters in 2000-01 were higher than those in the previous year. Like-wise, return on sales (profits after tax as percentage of sales), which was 5.7 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 declined to 5.3 per cent in Q2: 2000-01 and moved up to 6.2 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 and 6.3 per cent in Q4: 2000-01.

Industry-wise Performance During the Four Quarters of 2000-01

Sales of engineering industry rose by 12.5 per cent in the first quarter but decelerated to 9.8 per cent and 5.3 per cent in the second and third quarters respectively; sales growth declined further to 3.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2000-01 (Table 10).

Chart 9 - Interest to Sales

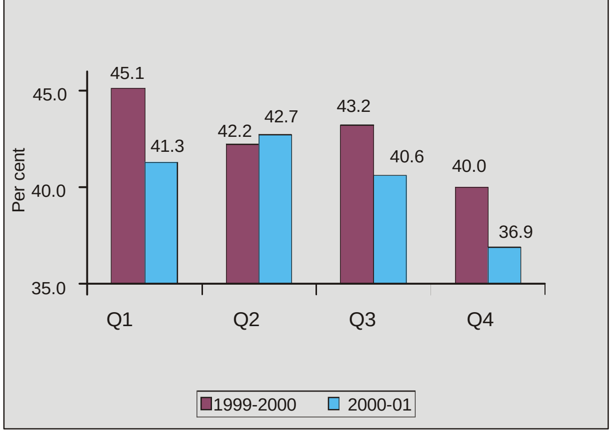


Chart 10 - Interest to Gross profits

Chemical industry also exhibited a deceleration in sales with growth rate falling from 12.8 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 6.8 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 but improved slightly to 7.4 per cent in Q4: 2000-01. On the other hand, sales of cement companies remained sluggish in the first two quarters rising by just 3.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively, but situation

TABLE 10: INDUSTRY-WISE GROWTH RATES

(Per cent)

Industry/ Industry Group	Number of companies				Sales				Total Expenditure				Gross profits				Profits after tax			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Engineering	*318*	*298*	*308*	*293*	12.5	9.8	5.3	3.6	12.6	12.0	6.1	6.4	20.5	–7.6	–5.3	–29.4	49.1	–26.1	–21.9	–65.0
2. Chemicals	*218*	*219*	*228*	*214*	12.8	11.5	6.8	7.4	13.5	12.0	6.1	7.1	5.7	3.3	15.9	11.1	4.2	5.3	23.9	20.6
3. Cement	*25*	*25*	*26*	*28*	3.7	2.8	11.4	12.7	8.8	8.4	6.8	0.8	–33.4	–38.2	75.4	395.7	+	+	&	#
4. Electricity generation and supply	*8*	*7*	*4*	*5*	21.7	30.5	49.9	–1.1	11.3	33.8	55.2	17.1	5.7	9.4	18.6	–44.2	–6.6	15.3	46.0	-39.9
5. Construction	*19*	*17*	*20*	*19*	2.8	–11.9	13.4	8.5	4.3	–12.9	16.2	10.1	-19.8	–5.2	–11.4	–3.0	–36.8	0.1	–21.8	2.6
6. Textiles	*131*	*125*	*122*	*109*	11.4	5.8	–4.4	0.7	13.4	11.4	–4.7	–2.8	-8.0	–44.5	–25.4	62.2	&	+	+	#
7. Trading	*44*	*33*	*47*	*40*	26.9	4.5	6.8	16.0	41.2	5.2	6.3	15.6	37.0	–5.5	–0.4	14.7	121.7	–21.9	–26.4	23.0
8. Information technology	*66*	*63*	*81*	*70*	54.8	51.2	54.8	33.8	45.2	47.1	42.7	25.2	169.8	96.3	113.4	33.9	193.9	112.6	124.3	43.8
9. Diversified	*16*	*12*	*15*	*15*	37.2	41.7	22.4	2.2	39.9	46.6	20.3	–3.2	13.1	11.9	22.6	32.2	7.6	9.9	30.3	45.1
All companies (including others)	***1224***	***1151***	***1224***	***1177***	***16.8***	***15.4***	***10.6***	***5.8***	***16.9***	***16.8***	***9.4***	***4.8***	***18.8***	***5.0***	***15.6***	***6.6***	***29.9***	***3.8***	***24.5***	***13.0***

Note: '+' Numerator negative or nil or negligible.
'#' Denominator negative or nil or negligible.
'&' Both numerator and denominator negative or nil or negligible.

improved considerably with sales rising by 11.4 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively in the third and fourth quarters. In contrast, sales growth of textile companies showed continuous decline over the four quarters of 2000-01; sales recorded a rise of 11.4 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively in the first and second quarters and the third quarter witnessed a fall of 4.4 per cent in sales; the fourth quarter showed a marginal rise of 0.7 per cent in the sales of textile companies. Information technology companies over the four quarters of 2000-01 recorded impressive rise in sales of 54.8 per cent in the first quarter, 51.2 per cent in the second quarter and again by 54.8 per cent in the third quarter; sales in the fourth quarter rose by relatively lower rate of 33.8 per cent. Sales of diversified companies recorded impressive rise of 37.2 per cent, 41.7 per cent and 22.4 per cent in first, second and third quarter respectively, while sales growth plummeted to as low as 2.2 per cent in Q4: 2000-01.

Engineering industry after recording an impressive growth rate of 49.1 per cent in profits after tax in Q1: 2000-01, posted steep fall in the subsequent three quarters to 26.1 per cent in Q2: 2000-01, 21.9 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 and by as much as 65.0 per cent in Q4: 2000-01. Chemical companies though registered a very low rise in the post-tax profits of 4.2 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively in the first and second quarters, substantial recovery was witnessed in the following two quarters with post-tax profits rising by 23.9 per cent and 20.6 per cent respectively in the third and fourth quarters of 2000-01. Performance of information technology companies in terms of post-tax profits was indeed splendid over the four quarters of 2000-01. While post-tax profits in the first quarter were nearly three times (193.9 per cent) of that in the same quarter of the previous year, the second and third quarters recorded impressive rise of 112.6 per cent and 124.3 per cent respectively; after-tax profits in the fourth quarter showed a relatively lower growth of 43.8 per cent.

Interest cost of sales for engineering companies was in the range of 4.9 per cent to 5.1 per cent over the four quarters but it was higher at 5.5 per cent in the second quarter (Table 11). However, interest cost of sales for chemical companies fluctuated over the four quarters; it was relatively higher in the first (4.3 per cent) and third quarter (4.7 per cent) as compared with 3.8 per cent in the second and 3.9 per cent in the fourth quarter. For chemical as well as engineering companies, interest cost of sales declined in all the quarters of 2000-01 when compared with the ratio in corresponding quarters of the previous year.

Share of interest payments in gross profits - interest burden - for engineering industry rose

TABLE 11: INDUSTRY-WISE PROFIT ALLOCATION AND OTHER RATIO

(Per cent)

Industry / Industry group	Year	Interest to Gross profits				Interest to Sales			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Engineering	2000-01	48.4	62.6	55.1	65.4	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.9
	1999-2000	*54.5*	*57.5*	*48.5*	*45.4*	*5.4*	*6.1*	*5.0*	*5.0*
2. Chemicals	2000-01	40.1	30.7	32.5	32.3	4.3	3.8	4.7	3.9
	1999-2000	*41.0*	*30.1*	*35.0*	*37.1*	*4.7*	*4.0*	*4.7*	*4.4*
3. Cement	2000-01	121.7	121.1	102.3	70.5	8.2	9.2	8.8	8.9
	1999-2000	*81.0*	*68.9*	*171.9*	*315.1*	*8.5*	*8.7*	9.4	9.0
4. Electricity generation and supply	2000-01	46.0	38.3	52.1	48.5	9.7	7.0	8.9	7.8
	1999-2000	*39.6*	*42.3*	*49.4*	39.4	*9.7*	*9.2*	*10.7*	11.2
5. Construction	2000-01	51.7	64.5	51.6	44.1	5.9	6.5	5.1	4.0
	1999-2000	*36.7*	*67.5*	*44.8*	*44.9*	*5.4*	*6.3*	*5.6*	*4.5*
6. Textiles	2000-01	121.2	172.3	106.2	43.4	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.4
	1999-2000	*100.4*	*77.9*	*74.2*	*81.6*	*7.9*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*7.5*
7. Trading	2000-01	51.6	64.5	59.8	65.5	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
	1999-2000	*65.6*	*56.8*	*46.8*	67.8	*3.4*	*3.0*	*2.7*	3.7
8. Information Technology	2000-01	4.2	4.0	3.6	5.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2
	1999-2000	*11.5*	*12.3*	*8.1*	*7.0*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*1.5*	*1.6*
9. Diversified	2000-01	46.3	41.9	39.6	30.3	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.4
	1999-2000	*42.9*	*40.2*	*43.6*	*40.6*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*4.6*
All companies	**2000-01**	**41.3**	**42.7**	**40.6**	**36.9**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.6**
	1999-2000	***45.1***	***42.2***	***43.2***	***40.0***	**5.4**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**4.9**

from 48.4 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 62.6 per cent in Q2: 2000-01 and further up to 65.4 per cent in Q4: 2000-01. In respect of chemical industry, interest burden declined by about 10 percentage points from 40.1 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 30.7 per cent in Q2: 2000-01; it moved up slightly to 32.5 per cent in the third quarter and 32.3 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Profit margin on sales of engineering companies showed a downtrend from 10.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2000-01 to 9.2 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 and further down at 7.5 per cent in Q4: 2000-01 (Table 12). Chemical companies operated with improved profit margin during first three quarters with profit margin moving up from 10.7 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 14.4 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 but declined to 12.2 per cent in Q4: 2000-01. Cement companies performed well with their margin on sales improving from 6.8 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 12.6 per cent in Q4: 2000-01 while that of construction companies declined consistently from 11.5 per cent in the first quarter to 9.0 per cent in fourth quarter. Profit margin on sales of

TABLE 12: INDUSTRY-WISE PROFITABILITY RATIOS

(Per cent)

Industry / Industry group	Year	Gross profits to Sales				Post-tax profits to Sales			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Engineering	2000-01	10.6	8.9	9.2	7.5	3.9	2.1	2.9	1.6
	1999-2000	*9.9*	*10.5*	*10.2*	*11.1*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.9*	*4.6*
2. Chemicals	2000-01	10.7	12.5	14.4	12.2	4.8	7.1	8.3	6.4
	1999-2000	*11.4*	*13.4*	*13.3*	*11.8*	*5.2*	*7.5*	*7.1*	*5.7*
3. Cement	2000-01	6.8	7.6	8.6	12.6	–1.8	–1.7	–0.3	2.6
	1999-2000	*10.6*	*12.7*	*5.5*	*2.9*	*1.8*	*3.8*	–4.0	–6.8
4. Electricity generation and supply	2000-01	21.1	18.2	17.2	16.1	8.3	8.0	7.3	8.0
	1999-2000	*24.4*	*21.8*	*21.7*	28.5	*10.8*	*9.0*	*7.5*	13.2
5. Construction	2000-01	11.5	10.0	9.8	9.0	4.1	2.8	3.9	3.2
	1999-2000	*14.7*	*9.3*	12.6	*10.1*	*6.7*	*2.5*	*5.6*	*3.4*
6. Textiles	2000-01	6.5	4.5	7.0	14.7	–1.6	–3.4	-0.6	7.3
	1999-2000	*7.9*	*8.6*	8.9	*9.1*	*–0.2*	*1.7*	*2.1*	*1.1*
7. Trading	2000-01	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.4	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.1
	1999-2000	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.8*	5.5	*1.3*	*1.9*	*2.7*	1.1
8. Information Technology	2000-01	33.2	22.7	24.9	22.6	30.4	20.0	22.1	19.7
	1999-2000	*19.0*	*17.5*	*18.1*	*22.6*	*16.0*	*14.2*	*15.2*	*18.4*
9. Diversified	2000-01	11.1	11.2	13.0	14.5	5.9	6.4	7.7	8.5
	1999-2000	*13.5*	*14.2*	*13.0*	*11.2*	*7.5*	*8.3*	*7.3*	*6.0*
All companies	**2000-01**	**12.2**	**11.5**	**12.4**	**12.4**	**5.7**	**5.3**	**6.2**	**6.3**
	1999-2000	**12.0**	**12.6**	**11.9**	**12.3**	***5.2***	***5.9***	***5.5***	***5.9***

information technology companies was higher at 33.2 per cent in Q1: 2000-01, it dropped subsequently to 22.7 per cent and 22.6 per cent in Q2: 2000-01 and Q4: 2000-01 respectively; sales margin was a little higher at 24.9 per cent in the third quarter.

Return on sales of chemical companies improved from 4.8 per cent in Q1: 2000-01 to 8.3 per cent in Q3: 2000-01 before declining to 6.4 per cent in Q4: 2000-01. Engineering companies recorded a fall in the return on sales from 3.9 per cent in the first quarter to 2.1 per cent in the second quarter but improved to 2.9 per cent in the third quarter; in the fourth quarter it came down to as low as 1.6 per cent. Information technology companies recorded higher return on sales over the four quarters of 2000-01 when compared with the return in the corresponding quarters of the previous year. Return on sales varied between 19.7 per cent and 22.1 per cent over the quarters of 2000-01, except in the first quarter when it was substantially higher at 30.4 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING STATISTICS OF INDIA- MARCH 31, 2001*

Background

The Reserve Bank of India has embarked on the task of compiling international banking statistics (IBS) on the lines of the reporting system devised by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)+ in order to gain an understanding of the total magnitude of international assets and liabilities of the banking system and of the main composition thereof mainly in terms of maturity, currency and country of residence. With a view to ensuring that the data for India are comparable to those reported by the BIS, a Working Group was appointed in January 1999 by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Shri N. K. Puri, Chief General Manager, State Bank of India. The Group's report was published in August 1999. Its main recommendations are given in *Annexure-I* of this article.

BIS Reporting System of International Banking Statistics

2. The international banking business is defined by the BIS reporting system, as comprising "banks' on-balance-sheet assets and liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents in any currency or unit of account plus similar assets and liabilities vis-à-vis residents in foreign currencies or units of account"++. The BIS system of reporting IBS has two sets of formats (i) a quarterly series of "Locational Banking Statistics (LBS)" and (ii) a quarterly series (recently the periodicity has been changed from semi-annual to quarterly) of "Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS)". "The locational banking statistics provide for the collection of data on the positions of all banking offices located within the reporting area. Such offices report exclusively on their own (unconsolidated)

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* **Prepared in the Banking Statistics Division of Department of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services.**

\+ **The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has been publishing information on external liabilities and assets position of banks of member countries on a quarterly/half yearly basis (See (i) BIS *Quarterly Review: International Banking and Financial Market Developments; and (ii) The maturity, sector and nationality distribution of international bank lending)*. Presently there are twenty reporting countries, namely, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and six off-shore financial centres, namely, Bahamas, Bahrain, Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, Netherlands Antilles and Singapore using the BIS reporting system of International Banking Statistics (IBS). The central banks of the member countries also bring out the international assets and liabilities of the banking sector in their publications. For example, the Bank of Japan publishes international banking statistics through articles/reports entitled "Results of Quarterly Locational Banking Statistics in Japan" and "Results of Semi-annual Consolidated Banking Statistics in Japan". The Bank of Japan also publishes the IBS relating to Japan, before the data are released by the BIS. The information on country-wise number of reporting banks/institutions, types of reporting banks/institution and coverage of data are provided in *Annexure-II*.**

++ **Guide to the international Banking Statistics - July 2000, Bank for International Settlements.**

business, which thus includes international transactions with any of their own affiliates (branches, subsidiaries, joint ventures) located either inside or outside the reporting area. The basic organising principle underlying the reporting system is the residence of the banking offices. This conforms with balance of payments and external debt methodology. In addition, data on an ownership or nationality basis are also calculated by regrouping the residence-based according to countries of origin." ++ Thus, the **LBS** cover both international assets and liabilities of offices of domestic and foreign banks operating within the reporting country. The LBS data are broken down by currency (domestic and foreign currencies), sector (banks and non-banks) and country of residence of counterparty, and by nationality of reporting banks. "The **CBS** focus on the assets side of banks' balance sheet. The data mainly cover financial claims reported by domestic head offices, including the exposures of their foreign affiliates, and are collected on worldwide consolidated basis with inter-office positions being netted out. The main purpose of the statistics is to provide comprehensive and consistent quarterly data on banks' financial claims on other countries, both on an ultimate risk basis for assessing country risk exposures of national banking system, and on an immediate borrower basis for providing a measure of country transfer risk. Unlike the Locational banking statistics, the consolidated banking statistics call for a maturity breakdown of data, and they also entail a somewhat finer sector breakdown(banks, non-bank public sector and non-bank private sector). The additional information can be used to supplement locational banking data when compiling and evaluating external debt statistics from creditor side, although, unlike the locational statistics, the reporting system underlying the consolidated statistics does not conform with balance of payments and external debt methodology." ++ Thus, in the CBS, banks with head offices in the reporting country provide consolidated information for all their offices in the reporting country and abroad with position between different offices being netted out. Affiliates within the reporting country of banks whose head offices are located outside the reporting country also report data on their claims (unconsolidated) under the CBS.

The three major sub-components of international assets and liabilities are: (i) loans and deposits, (ii) holding of and own issues of debt securities, and (iii) other assets and liabilities. The "other assets and liabilities" mainly comprise, on the asset side, equity shares (including mutual funds and investment funds and holdings of shares in a bank's own name but on behalf of third parties), participation and working capital supplied by head offices of banks to their branches abroad and, on the liability side, working capital received by local branches of foreign

++ **Guide to the International Banking Statistics- July 2000, Bank for International Settlements.**

banks from their head offices abroad.

The Indian Efforts in International Banking Statistics

3. In India, with the growing liberalisation of the external sector, close monitoring of the cross-border flow of funds has assumed critical importance. Commercial and cooperative banks in India (including foreign banks having offices in India) provide information on their domestic and international operations to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to meet the specific regulatory and policy requirements. Currently, efforts are being made to meet the data standards of IBS by devising a new reporting system for International Banking Statistics (IBS) of India. The IBS is not the same as the external debt statistics which are separately collected and disseminated (Box-1).

4. As per the recommendations of the Working Group on International Banking Statistics, a Standing Monitoring Group (SMG) was set up in 1999 to implement the recommendations. As part of the implementation of the IBS system in India, a feasibility study was initiated for the quarter ended December 31,1999 with a complement

Box-1 : External Debt Statistics vis-à-vis International Banking Statistics of India

In India, while the international banking statistics are being developed, there is a closely related reporting system of external debt statistics. Besides, there are other periodic returns through which banks are reporting external assets and liabilities to the Reserve Bank of India. The existing systems are not as much comprehensive as the IBS system for reporting international assets and international liabilities of banks in India. The external debt statistics and international banking statistics are different in many respects. First, external debt statistics relates to external debt of the **country as a whole** comprising banking and other sectors **whereas** international banking statistics relates to international liabilities **as well as** international assets in respect of only banks. Second, liabilities of banks in foreign currencies towards residents (like, Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs, Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) A/Cs, Intra-bank foreign currency deposits/borrowing, etc) are included in International Banking Statistics, whereas the same are not included under external debt statistics. Third, equities of banks held by NRIs, Rupee and ACU Dollar balances in VOSTRO A/Cs+, non-debt credit flows on account of ADRs/GDRs and capital supplied by head offices of foreign banks in India form part of International Banking Statistics. Fourth, outstanding amounts on account of non-resident non-repatriable Rupee deposits (either principal and/or interest are not repartiable) are not included in external debt whereas the same are to be included in International Banking Statistics as per the definition stated under "BIS Reporting System of International Banking Statistics".

+ These are A/Cs (ACU Dollar or Indian Rupee) of non-resident foreign banks with banks in India.

of about 1200 selected branches of 77 major banks. The banks were selected on the basis of their volume of foreign exchange operations. At present, all foreign exchange Authorised Dealer (AD) bank branches are required to submit relative data on country, currency, sector, maturity, etc., of their international assets and international liabilities. The data are compiled at three levels, viz., branch-level, bank-level and RBI level. At the branch-level, the branches of banks process account-wise data on various items of international assets and international liabilities and furnish branch-level consolidated data to their head/principal offices. The head/principal offices of banks consolidate their branch-wise information to arrive at the bank level data. The bank level data are processed at the RBI for generating International Banking Statistics in CBS and LBS statements.

5. The results of the preliminary studies for the quarters from December 1999 to December 2000 showed that almost all banks in India are in a position to collect the requisite data from those branches that are computerised. Further, there has been a high degree of consistency in reporting of data in IBS vis-à-vis other returns by the banks. However, the coverage of data has not been 100 per cent as a large number of branches, of public sector and a few private sector banks, in rural and semi-urban areas, are not yet computerised. Some of these branches maintain non-resident Rupee deposits, like, Non-resident Non-repatriable(NRNR) deposits, Non-resident External Rupee(NRE) deposits, Non-resident Special Rupee(NRSR) Deposits and Non-resident Ordinary(NRO) Rupee deposits. The banks are making efforts to capture information from these branches as well.

6. As per the recommended schedule, reporting of full information in the form of LBS and CBS was expected to begin from the first quarter of 2001 (January to March 2001). Accordingly, the banks have been instructed to furnish the full details to the Reserve Bank in order to compile International Banking Statistics. The results of the quarter ended March 31, 2001 are presented in the following paragraphs.

International Banking Statistics of India: Quarter ended March 31, 2001

7. The IBS data submitted by the banks relate mainly to their computerised branches. The interpretation of the data submitted by the banks needs to be done with caution as mentioned in *Annexure-III*. However, the response has enabled the generation of a number of statistical tables. A set of summary tables has been presented in the text, with detailed statements being provided at the end. Tables 1 to 8 in the text and Statements I to VI are based on LBS statements; and Tables 9 to 11 in the text and Statements VII and VIII

are based on CBS statement for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. The banks have been asked to report, among others, the actual currency of various items of international assets and liabilities; and the amount outstanding in terms of Indian Rupees, as per the practices of respective banks in maintaining their books of accounts (i.e. General Ledgers). The following paragraphs highlight the results of the survey for the quarter ended March 31, 2001.

8. The total international assets and total international liabilities as reported by the responding bank branches are presented in Table-1. It may be observed that international assets amounted to Rs. 83,233 crore (equivalent of US$ 17,845 million), while the international liabilities amounts to Rs.1,52,380 crore (US $32,671 million). International liabilities in respect of items included in statistics on external debt for the banking sector formed about 74 per cent of the total international liabilities (Table-2). The component and type-wise detailed data of Table-1 are presented in Statements - I and - II.

Table -1: International Assets and Liabilities- Banks in India (Branches of 101 banks in India- Indian and foreign) – March 2001

(i) *(Rs. crore)+*

Items	Outstanding Amount # As on March 31, 2001
International Assets	
Foreign Currency Assets (includes Foreign Currency loans to residents and non-residents, Outstanding Export Bills, Foreign Currency lending to banks in India, Foreign Currency Deposits with banks in India, Overseas Foreign Currency Assets, Remittable profits of foreign branches of Indian banks, etc.)	81,137
Assets in Indian Rupees placed with Non-residents (includes Rupee loans to non-residents out of non-resident deposits)	2,096
Total	83,233
International Liabilities	
Total International Liabilities (including resident foreign currency liabilities, non-repatriable deposits, equities, ADRs/GDRs, etc.) **excluding external commercial borrowing**	1,52,380

Note:

\+ 1 crore = 10 million. The RBI reference rate for Rupee-US Dollar exchange as on March 31, 2001 was Rs. 46.64 per US Dollar.

\# Data pertain to only reporting branches. In view of the incompleteness of data coverage, these data are not comparable with those relating to data from all branches under a different data reporting system.

(ii) (US $ million)

Items	Outstanding Amount # As on March 31, 2001
International Assets	
Foreign Currency Assets (includes Foreign Currency loans to residents and non-residents, Outstanding Export Bills, Foreign Currency lending to banks in India, Foreign Currency Deposits with banks in India, Overseas Foreign Currency Assets, Remittable profits of foreign branches of Indian banks, etc.)	17,396
Assets in Indian Rupees placed with Non-residents (includes Rupee loans to non-residents out of non-resident deposits)	449
Total	**17,845**
International Liabilities	
Total International Liabilities (including resident foreign currency liabilities, non-repatriable deposits, equities, ADRs/GDRs, etc.) **excluding external commercial borrowing.**	**32,671**

Note:

+ 1 crore= 10 million. The RBI reference rate for Rupee-US Dollar exchange as on March 31, 2001 was Rs 46.64 per US Dollar.

Data pertain to only reporting branches. In view of the incompleteness of data coverage, these data are not comparable with those relating to data from all branches under a different data reporting system.

9. The reporting branches provided details of international liabilities by types of accounts, namely, FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, NR(NR)D, EEFC, RFC and such other deposits. Table -2 presents details of type of accounts in so far as liabilities are concerned. In absolute terms, the banks in India have international liabilities on account of FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, Overseas borrowing and Resurgent India Bonds and India Millennium Bonds at US $ 24,073 million. Non-repatriable deposits (NRNR, NRSR and NRO) amounted to US $ 5,923 million. Resident foreign currency liabilities amounted to US $ 1,076 million. The rest of the liabilities was relatively insignificant.

Table - 2 : International Liabilities of Banks in India (101 banks)–March 2001

(**US $ million**)

Categories /Items	Outstanding Amount as on March 31, 2001
I. Items included under External Debt Statistics +	**24,073**
1. Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank [FCNR(B)] Schemes	8,146
2. Non-Resident External (NRE) Rupee A/Cs	6,306
3. Overseas Borrowing (pertains to the portion not swapped into Rupees**) excluding external commercial borrowing**	262
4. Resurgent India Bonds (RIB) and India Millennium Bonds(IMD)	9,359
II. Items not included under External Debt Statistics due to non availability of data	**90**
1. Embassy A/Cs	10
2. ESCROW A/Cs	15
3. Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) A/Cs	8
4. QA22 Accounts	57
III. Non-repatriable Deposits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	**5,923**
1. Non-Resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) Deposits **+**	5,546
2. Non-Resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	72
3. Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) Rupee Deposits	305
IV. Non-Debt Credits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	**982**
1. American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)	182
2. Equities of banks held by NRIs	82
3. Capital of foreign banks/branches in India and certain other items in transition	718
V. Resident Foreign Currency Liabilities (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects) +	**1,076**
1. Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	760
2. Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) Deposits	189
3. Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Deposits and other Foreign Currency Deposits of Residents	127
VI. Other Items of International Liabilities (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	**526**
1. Balances in VOSTRO A/Cs of non-resident banks and exchange houses (including term deposits)	526
VII. Total international liabilities (excluding external commercial borrowing) (I+II+III+IV+V+VI)	**32,671**

Note:

1. All figures are inclusive of accrued interest.
2. The RBI Reference Rate for Rupee-Dollar exchange as on 31st March 2001 was Rs. 46.64 per US Dollar.
3. RIBs of Rs. 17,945 crore and IMDs of Rs. 25,662 crore were mobilized by State Bank of India in August 1998 and November 2000 respectively.
4. QA22 Accounts are opened by foreign nationals / firms, companies or other organisations whose registered or head offices are situated outside India.

+ : Data as reported under IBS do not cover all branches and are not comparable with data reported by all bank branches under a different set of data.

10. The major **component of international assets** is "International Loans and Deposits". The data reveal that "International Loans and Deposits" accounted for 96.6 per cent as on March 31, 2001. The other two components, namely, "Holding of Debt Securities" and "Others Assets" accounted for only 0.7 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively (Table -3).

The type-wise details of international assets, based on data of reporting bank branches, are presented in *Statement - I*. It may be seen that among the various types of international assets of banks, the share of "Balances in NOSTRO accounts including balances in term deposits with banks" was the highest at 61.6 per cent, followed by "Foreign Currency Loan to Residents" at 16.2 per cent.

Table - 3: Major Components of International Assets-March 31, 2001.

(Rs. crore)

International Assets-Major Components	Amount Outstanding	
1. Loans and Deposits	80,389 (96.6)	
Of which,		
(i) Balances in NOSTRO A/Cs+		51,287 (61.6)
(ii) Foreign Currency Loans to Residents		13,446 (16.2)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	607 (0.7)	
3. Other Assets	2,237 (2.7)	
Total International Assets	83,233 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

\+ : Accounts of banks (Indian and foreign banks in India) with the banks outside India.

11. The major **component of international liabilities** is "International Loans and Deposits". The share of "International Loans and Deposits" was the highest at 68.3 per cent of international liabilities of banks as on March 31, 2001. The shares of other two components, namely, "Own issues of Debt Securities" and "Other Liabilities" were 29.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent of total international liabilities respectively (Table - 4).

Table - 4: Major Components of International Liabilities-March 31, 2001.

(Rs. crore)

International Liabilities-Major Components	Amount Outstanding	
1. Deposits and Loans	1,04,148 (68.3)	
Of which,		
(i) FCNR(B) Deposits		37,991 (24.9)
(ii) NRE Deposits		29,413 (19.3)
2. Own Issues of Securities	44,884 (29.5)	
Of which, Bonds (India Millennium Deposits and Resurgent India Bonds)		43,652 (28.6)
3. Other Liabilities	3,348 (2.2)	
Total International Liabilities	1,52,380 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

The type-wise details of international liabilities, based on data of reporting bank branches, are presented in Statement -II. Among all the types of liabilities, the deposits under Bonds (Resurgent India Bonds and India Millennium Deposits) had the maximum share at 28.6 per cent. The share on account of FCNR(B) deposit schemes was 24.9 percent and the same for NRE deposits was 19.3 per cent.

12. The currency composition of international assets and international liabilities shows that the percentage share of the US Dollar, among all the currencies, was the maximum at 81.5 per cent of the total international assets of banks in India. The US Dollar also formed the maximum of the international liabilities of banks in India, accounting for 51.3 per cent of total international liabilities of banks in India. In regard to sectors, the share of banks in international assets was 74 per cent, while the non-banking sector accounted for little over 83 per cent of total international liabilities (Table-5).

The details of currency-wise position of international assets and liabilities, based on data of reporting bank branches, are presented in *Statement - III*.

13. In terms of percentage share of assets of the concerned banks according to country of residence (i.e. the country of residence of the account holders with banks), the USA accounted for the largest share at 35.4 per cent, followed by India at 16.3 per cent, the UK at 16.1 per cent and Singapore at 6.0 per cent (Table -6).

Table - 5: International Assets and International Liabilities (based on LBS Statements)– Currency and Sectoral Break-up: March 31, 2001

(i) Currency Composition (Rs. crore)

Currency Name	International Assets	International Liabilities
Total	83,233 (100.0)	1,52,380 (100.0)
Of which, currency composition US Dollars	67,873 (81.5)	78,198 (51.3)
Pound Sterling	7,289 (8.8)	10,569 (6.9)
Indian Rupee	2,096 (2.5)	61,029 (40.1)

(ii) Sectoral Break-up (Rs. crore)

Sector Name	International Assets	International Liabilities
Total	83,233 (100.0)	1,52,380 (100.0)
Bank	61,633 (74.0)	25,620 (16.8)
Non-bank	21,600 (26.0)	1,26,760 (83.2)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group(column).

A few other prominent countries based on residence principle were Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and UAE. The detailed data on international assets of banks in India, according to countries of residence (i.e. the residence of account holders of banks) are presented in *Statement - IV.*

Table - 6 : International Assets of Banks in India According to Country of Residence(based on LBS statements)- March 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	Amount Outstanding
Total International Assets	83,233 (100.0)
Of which, United States of America	29,494 (35.4)
India	13,578 (16.3)
United Kingdom	13,406 (16.1)
Singapore	5,019 (6.0)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets

14. With regard to international liabilities of the concerned banks according to country of residence (i.e. the country of residence of the account holders with banks), the USA was at the top with a share of 17.9 per cent of total international liabilities, followed by the UAE at 13.3 per cent, the UK at 11.5 per cent, India at 7.9 per cent and Saudi Arabia at 4.5 per cent (Table - 7).

The detailed data on international liabilities according to country of residence are presented in *Statement -V*. Some prominent countries included Bahrain, Canada, France, Germany, Guinea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand.

Table - 7: International Liabilities of Banks in India According to Country of Residence (based on LBS statements) March 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	Amount Outstanding
Total International Liabilities	**1,52,380 (100.0)**
Of which, United States of America	27,265 (17.9)
United Arab Emirates	20,299 (13.3)
United Kingdom	17,525 (11.5)
India	11,995 (7.9)
Saudi Arabia	6,806 (4.5)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

15. Out of 101 reporting banks, 59 are Indian banks with 27 public sector banks and 32 private banks (includes 3 co-operative banks); and 42 are foreign banks. In terms of percentage share, the Indian banks accounted for the maximum international assets at 84.2 per cent, followed by banks incorporated in USA, Australia, Hong Kong and UK, each having a very small share. The relative position of countries of incorporation of banks in international liabilities is similar to that of international assets (Table - 8).

The detailed data on the position of international assets and international liabilities according to country of incorporation of banks is presented in *Statement -VI*.

Table - 8: International Assets and International Liabilities According to Country of Incorporation of Banks(based on LBS statements)- March 31, 2001.

(Rs. crore)

Country of Incorporation of banks	Amount Outstanding	
	International Assets	International Liabilities
Total	**83,233 (100.0)**	**1,52,380 (100.0)**
Of which,		
India	70,129 (84.3)	1,33,869 (87.9)
United States of America	4,709 (5.7)	5,606 (3.7)
Australia	1,831 (2.2)	2,013 (1.3)
Hong Kong	1,818 (2.2)	4,221 (2.8)
United Kingdom	1,470 (1.8)	1,071 (0.7)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).

16. The data on residual maturity of international assets of banks form part CBS statement (not presented in the Article). The CBS gives country and sector-wise maturity classification of international assets. As mentioned earlier, the international assets of foreign branches of Indian banks are also included in the CBS statement of International Banking Statistics. However, of the 95 foreign branches of Indian banks, not all have submitted data to their respective head offices. Based on the data of the reporting branches of banks in India and reporting foreign branches of Indian banks, the CBS statement has been generated. Tables 9, 10 and 11 and Statements VII and VIII have been prepared out of the CBS statement. The following paragraphs highlight the important features in the CBS statement.

17. The international assets of banks (as per CBS statement) classified according to country of ultimate risk (debtor country) and residual maturity show that India accounted for the largest share at 37.1 per cent of total international claims. This is followed by USA at 25.4 per cent, UK at 6.7 per cent and Germany at 3.8 per cent (Table - 9).

The residual maturity–wise details of international assets of banks (as per CBS statement) according to country of ultimate risk (i.e. debtor country) are provided in Statement -VII.

Table - 9: Residual Maturity of International Assets according to Debtor Countries – (based on CBS statement) - March 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Debtor Country	Amount Outstanding
Total International Assets	**1,18,134 (100.0)**
Of which,	
India	43,769 (37.1)
United States of America	30,037 (25.4)
United Kingdom	7,900 (6.7)
Germany	4,542 (3.8)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total international assets.

18. The international assets of banks have been presented in Table-10 under the sectors of "Banks", "Non-Bank Public Sector" and "Non-bank Private Sector" with their shares at 64.6 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 30.3 per cent respectively.

The classification of international assets of banks (as per CBS statement) according to country of ultimate risk (i.e. debtor country) and sector is provided in Statement – VIII.

19. The classification of assets according to residual maturity is presented in Table-11. The residual maturity of "Up to and including 6 months" accounted for 50.1 per cent, followed by the share of "Unallocated" at 25.3 per cent.

Table - 10 : International Assets According to Sector (based on CBS statement) - March 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Sector	Amount Outstanding
Bank	76,257 (64.6)
Non-Bank Public Sector	6,086 (5.1)
Non-Bank Private Sector	35,791 (30.3)
Total International Assets	1,18,134 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total international assets.

Table - 11 : Maturity-wise break-up of International Assets in all Currencies (based on CBS statement) - March 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Residual Maturity	Amount Outstanding
Up to and including 6 months	59,177 (50.01)
Over 6 months and up to and including one year	7,628 (6.5)
Over one year and up to and including 2 years	3,292 (2.8)
Over 2 years	18,140 (15.4)
Unallocated (i.e maturity not applicable)	29,897 (25.3)
Total International Assets	1,18,134 (100.0)

Note :
1. Residual Maturity 'Unallocated" comprises maturity not applicable (eg. for equities) and matuirty information not available from reporting bank branches.
2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

ANNEXURE-I

Recommendations of the Working Group on International Banking Statistics

The Group made the following recommendations:

1. Under the data reporting arrangements in existence at the time of the writing of the Working Group Report, all the requisite details relating to banks' international assets and liabilities are not reported .The Group was of the view that such information would be useful to the reporting banks as well from the point of view of developing risk management strategies, especially in the context of the liberalization of exchange control and a relatively high measure of freedom given to banks in India to undertake foreign exchange transactions. It would, therefore, be appropriate to introduce a comprehensive return to enable effective monitoring of the international claims and liabilities of the banking system as well as India's participation in the International Banking Statistics.

2. In view of the need to minimise the reporting burden on the banking system arising from multiplicity of returns, the Group strongly recommended that the Reserve Bank should undertake rationalisation/ simplification of existing statistical returns, keeping in view the emerging developments on the technological front. While under the present reporting arrangements, data sharing by different departments is found to be difficult, introduction of Data Warehousing in RBI should render it possible for various user departments in the RBI to share the information reported by banks. Towards this, the Group further recommended the establishment of a Central Data Base Management System (CDBMS) at RBI with access to all the data user departments. Once the CDBMS stabilises, the need to continue with or to modify the proposed comprehensive return may be reviewed.

3. As the information being sought is quite comprehensive and as the banks would need some time to put in place necessary arrangements for the purpose, the Group recommended a step-by-step approach for instituting reporting arrangements. The reporting mechanism could be implemented in three stages. As CBS is considered more complex and as most of the banks do not have requisite details for reporting the same at present, initially the reporting could be done in respect of LBS only. Initially, the banks may be asked to provide aggregate information along with details already available with them. Further refinements

could be undertaken in a time bound manner. Under the recommended arrangements, there could be a pre-determined implementation schedule for the purpose. The data reporting by banks in the LBS format could begin with the quarter ending December 1999. Further refinements could be undertaken in the LBS data by end December 2000, which could include reporting of country-wise information on all the items under assets and liabilities as also according to nationality of the parent bank. Reporting of full information in the CBS format could begin with end-March 2001. The RBI would need to advise the banks to prepare themselves to adhere to the timeframe.

4. The Group took note of the fact that although most of the branches can have foreign liabilities in the form of deposits, there is enormous concentration of business in a few branches. Based on rough estimates, it is estimated that about 500 branches (including public sector, private sector and foreign banks) would account for above 85 per cent of the overall foreign exchange business. In view of this, the data collection could be confined, at least in the initial periods, to these large branches. For the purpose of selection of top branches, the list of branches that are furnishing balance of payments data to the RBI in floppies could be utilised. However, in addition to these branches, there could be branches, which may be important from the point of view of international banking transactions (e.g. Non-Resident Indian Deposits). With improvement in information technology, the coverage could be further expanded in future.

5. The Group recommended that data transmission should be from the selected branches to the head offices of the concerned bank and from the head office to RBI in a consolidated manner covering all its branches. The system of data flow from the branch level through the Head Office/Principal Office to RBI need to be set in place by December 1999. Information flow from banks to RBI could be initially through floppies from the banks to the RBI. Once the VSAT - based network becomes operational, there could be a direct flow of information from the banks to RBI through this network.

6. The Group recommended that the banks should undertake speedy computerisation of the foreign exchange transactions in the relevant branches and establish requisite connectivity between branches and the head office to facilitate speedy data transmission.

7. As regards periodicity, the Group recommended collection of data on a quarterly basis both in respect of international claims and liabilities.

8. The RBI could identify the new data fields, which would be necessary for this purpose and these should form part of banks' record keeping practices. A few such items identified by the Group relate to areas, such as, (i) the ultimate country-risk in respect of all international claims, (ii) the undisbursed credit limits and back-up facilities, and (iii) the country and residual maturity particulars of non-resident deposits. The RBI should advise banks to make necessary changes in their book keeping practices to enable proper reporting as per the recommended timeframe.

9. As the personnel at the branch level may not be familiar with this kind of reporting in a number of branches, it would be necessary to provide comprehensive guidelines to the concerned banks by the RBI to enable proper understanding of the exact reporting requirement. The RBI may design a suitable reporting format and provide detailed guidelines consisting of definition and coverage under each item to be reported.

10. The RBI may organise training programmes/ workshops for the concerned bank officials at least in the initial periods of data reporting.

11. As the data reporting could involve collection of data from different branches, coordination by a senior officer in each bank would be necessary. For the purpose of close monitoring of the receipt of information, banks may be asked to designate an officer at the senior level.

12. With regard to the feasibility of developing software to facilitate reporting by banks, the Group recognised the advantages of a standardised software package. The Group is of the view that RBI may develop and supply the requisite software to banks. The Group recommended that the responsibility of developing the software could be entrusted to a core group of experts from RBI and selected banks preferably with specialisation in software programming/ development. The core group should develop and test the software in a few banks in a time bound manner before the introduction of the recommended reporting arrangement.

13. To facilitate implementation of the recommendations in an effective manner and to enable adherence to the recommended time schedule, the Group favoured the setting up of a Standing Monitoring Group which would oversee the implementation of the recommended reporting arrangements and also consider necessary changes in the same in the event of further easing of foreign exchange controls. The Standing Group could consist of members from RBI as well as commercial banks.

14. With regard to liabilities arising from non-repatriable deposits, these should be reported to the RBI separately. The Group, however, recognised that non-resident deposits which are non-repatriable in nature do not lead to the same type of pressures on the foreign exchange market as other NRI deposits because in these cases the principal amount is not allowed to be remitted abroad. In view of this, it was recommended that RBI may consider providing data on the non-repatriable portion of the liabilities of the banking system as memo item while reporting to the BIS.

15. In terms of the international standards, the maturity-wise data are generally reported under different maturities such as less than one year, 1 to 2 years and so on. As the period of one year is considered fairly long from the angle of monitoring of banking sectors' assets, it would be useful to have information in respect of claims for lesser maturity such as say up to 6 months. Furthermore, to facilitate asset-liability management, it would be useful to have maturity-wise information in respect of both assets and liabilities. This should be reflected in the format of the returns being devised by the Reserve Bank. The maturity classification should be on the basis of residual maturity.

16. An important aspect of data reporting by banks is ensuring consistency of data reported by banks for various individual items with various other returns. The banks should be advised to institute necessary checks to ensure reporting of quality data. As aggregates are available in the Balance Sheet, the amount reported should be consistent with the Balance Sheet information wherever applicable.

17. In view of the increasing liberalisation of the foreign exchange transactions and increasing freedom to banks regarding derivative transactions, it would be useful to develop a monitoring mechanism covering derivatives, guarantees, etc.

18. Regarding reporting of currency-wise information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, in view of the concentration of foreign exchange business in a few currencies in the country, the Group recommended reporting in terms of five major currencies, viz., US dollar, Yen, Pound Sterling, Deutsche Mark (applicable up to December 31, 2001) and Euro.

Annexure - II

Number of Reporting Institutions and Coverage of Data in the Reporting Countries under IBS Reporting System of the Bank for International Settlement

A. Industrialised Reporting Countries

BIS Member Country	Types of Bank and Bank-like reporting institutions	Number of Reporting Institutions (End-1999)	Percentage coverage assets/liabilites[1]
Australia	All depository corporations. Includes licensed banks, cash management trust, money market corporations, building societies, credit co-operatives, pastoral finance companies, finance companies and general financiers.	145	100
Austria	Commercial banks, savings banks and specialised credit insitutions.	31	Approx.90
Belgium	Commercial banks some savings banks conducting business abroad.	101	Nearly 100
Canada	All commercial banks incorporated in Canada.	50	Nearly 100
Denmark	Banks with external positions exceeding approximately 1% of banks' total external positions.	10	Approx. 95
Finland	All credit instutions with external assets or liabilities exceeding EUR 200 million.	12	99/97
France	All authorised credit institutions.	270	Nearly 100
Germany	All credit institutions with external assets or labilities above DEM 20 million.	1000	Nearly 100
Ireland	All credit Institutions.	81	Nearly 100
Italy	All legally defined banks with international assets and liabilities of any size.	700	100
Japan	All banks authorised to conduct business in the Japan Offshore Market.	209	Nearly 100
Luxembourg	All licensed banks with total assets above EUR 360 million.	135	Approx. 97
Netherlands[2]	All credit institutions supervised by the central bank which make up at least 95% of total bank balance sheet volume.	20[@]	95
Norway	Commercial and Savings banks.	7	90/86
Portugal	All monetary financial institutions other than the central bank.	224	100
Spain	All banking Institutions (banks, savings banks, credit co-operative banks and the official credit institute) with cross-border claims or liabilities above EUR 5 million or with at least one foreign branch.	133	Nearly 100
Sweden	Larger banks authorised to conduct business in foreign exchange.	8	Approx.95
Switzerland	All banks with total international business above CHF 1 billion.	131	Over 90
United Kingdom	All institutions authorised to take deposits under the banking Act. 1987 and certain institutions recognised under the 1992 Banking Co-ordination Regulations[3].	424	100
United States	All depository institutions, bank holding companies and brokers and dealers in the US with external assets or liabilities of USD 15 million or more.	714	Nearly 100

Annexure - II

Number of Reporting Institutions and Coverage of Data in the Reporting Countries under IBS Reporting System of the Bank for International Settlement (Concld.)

B. Other Reporting Countries

BIS Member Country	Types and Bank-like reporting institutions	Number of Reporting Institutions (End-1999)	Percentage coverage assets/liabilites[1]
Bahamas	All institutions with external positions in excess of USD 10 million.	256	Not Available
Bahrain	All institutions (commercial banks, offshore banking units and investment banks.	85	100
Cayman Islands	All category "A" and "B" banks conducting banking business.	462	>95
Hongkong	All licensed banks, all restricted licence banks and deposit taking companies.	285	100
Netherlands Anilles	Offices conducting offshore business exclusively.	42	100
Singapore	Only departments of commercial banks conducting offshore business.	197	More than 90

1 : Share of reporting banks' external assets and liabilities in the corresponding totals for all banking institutions.

2 : Includes bank subsidiaries of the same banking group

3 : Cut-off points exists for providing full geographical and currency breakdowns

@ : Includes bank subsidiaries of same banking group.

Source : Guide to the International Banking Statistics-July 2000, Bank for International Settlements.

ANNEXURE-III

Interpreting the data reported by banks for international banking statistics : March 2001

Data reported by the 101 banks for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 need to be interpreted with caution for several reasons such as the following.

a) Relative data have not been received from all concerned bank branches of 101 banks due to lack of infrastructure (non-computerised branches accepting NR Deposits) and other constraints for the period ended March 2001.

b) Due to non-reporting of details on external commercial borrowing by the concerned banks in the IBS return, the same have not been included in the survey.

c) In certain cases, country, currency, maturity and sector details were not available in the data reported by banks. Accordingly, suitable footnotes have been incorporated in the respective statements.

d) The information on “country of ultimate risk” is, at present, not captured by most of the banks and the banks in many cases have used the country of residence as the “country of ultimate risk”. However, banks have been instructed to capture such information in their information system on a continual basis.

e) Not all the 95 foreign branches of 9 Indian banks have submitted data through their head offices for the purpose of compilation of consolidated banking statistics (CBS).

f) The international liabilities, as per definition in the BIS guidelines, have been collected and compiled. However, all liabilities of banks towards non-residents furnished in LBS are not strictly comparable with the external debt accounted for by the banking sector in India. For example, non-resident non-repatriable deposits accepted by the banks, non-debt credit items, such as, American Depository Receipts(ADRs), Global Depository Receipts(GDRs), capital of foreign banks in India, etc., do not form part of external debt but these are included in LBS on the basis of the definition of external liabilities of banks.

STATEMENT - I : INTERNATIONAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE (BASED ON LBS STATEMENTS) – MARCH 31, 2001

International Assets : (Rs. crore)

Major Components/Types	Amount Outstanding
1. Loans and Deposits	**80,389 (96.6)**
(a) Loans to Non-residents (includes Rupee loans and FC loans out of non-resident deposits)	4,397 (5.3)
(b) Foreign Currency Loan to Residents (includes loans out of FCNR(B) deposits, Pre-shipment credit in Foreign Currencies, Foreign Currency lending to banks in India, Foreign Currency Deposits with banks in India, etc.)	13,446 (16.2)
(c) Outstanding Export Bills drawn on non-residents by residents	11,119 (13.4)
(d) NOSTRO balances including balances in Term Deposits with banks (even FCNR funds held abroad)	51,287 (61.6)
(e) Foreign Currency /TTs, etc, in hand	140 (0.2)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	**607 (0.7)**
a) Investment in Foreign Government Securities (including Treasury Bills)	265 (0.3)
b) Investment in Other Debt Securities	342 (0.4)
3. Other Assets	**2,237 (2.7)**
(a) Investments in Equities Abroad	372 (0.5)
(b) Other international assets (including remittable profits of foreign branches of Indian banks)	1,865 (2.2)
Total International Assets	**83,233+ (100.0)**

Note : 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

+ : In view of the incompleteness of data coverage from all the branches, the data reported here under the LBS are not strictly comparable with those capturing data from all the branches.

STATEMENT - II : INTERNATIONAL LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE (BASED ON LBS STATEMENTS)-MARCH 31, 2001

International Liabilities :

(Rs. crore)

Major Components/Types		Amount Outstanding
1.	**Deposits and Loans**	**1,04,148 (68.3)**
(a)	Foreign Currency Non-resident Bank [FCNR(B)] scheme	37,991 (24.9)
(b)	Resident Foreign Currencies (RFC) A/Cs	882 (0.6)
(c)	Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	3,544 (2.3)
(d)	Other foreign currency deposits (including Inter-bank Foreign Currency deposits)	593 (0.4)
(e)	Foreign Currency Borrowing (Inter-bank borrowing in India and from abroad)	1,222 (0.8)
(f)	VOSTRO balances and balances in exchange houses and in term deposits	2,454 (1.6)
(g)	Non-resident External Rupee(NRE) Accounts	29,413 (19.3)
(h)	Non-resident Non-Repatribale (NRNR) Rupee Deposits	25,867 (17.0)
(i)	Non-resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	336 (0.2)
(j)	Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) Rupee Accounts	1,423 (0.9)
(k)	QA 22 Accounts	267 (0.2)
(l)	Embassy Rupee accounts	46 (0.0)
(m)	Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) Accounts	38 (0.0)
(n)	ESCROW A/Cs	72 (0.1)
2.	**Own Issues of Securities**	**44,884 (29.5)**
(a)	ADRs/GDRs	850 (0.6)
(b)	Equities of banks held by non-residents	382 (0.3)
(c)	Bonds (including IMDs /RIBs)	43,652 (28.6)
3.	**Other Liabilities** (including capital and remittable profit of foreign banks/branches in India)	**3,348 (2.2)**
	Total International Liabilities	**1,52,380+ (100.0)**

Note: 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.
+ : In view of the incompleteness of data coverage from all the branches, the data reported here under the LBS are not strictly comparable with those capturing data from all the branches.

Un-disbursed Credit Commitment and Backup facilities	189

Note : Un-disbursed credit commitments and back-up facilities means credits/loans/ advances sanctioned but not disbursed, whether in full or part.

STATEMENT - III : CURRENCY AND SECTOR-WISE BREAK-UP OF INTERNATIONAL ASSETS AND INTERNATIONAL LIABILITIES (BASED ON LBS STATEMENTS)–MARCH 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Currency Name	International Assets		International Liabilities	
	All Sectors	Non-banks	All Sectors	Non-banks
US Dollars	67,873 (81.5)	17,206 (79.7)	78,198 (51.3)	57,789 (45.6)
EURO	1,359 (1.6)	344 (1.6)	872 (0.6)	675 (0.5)
Japanese Yen	1,260 (1.5)	441 (2.0)	642 (0.4)	506 (0.4)
Pound Sterling	7,289 (8.8)	346 (1.6)	10,569 (6.9)	9,735 (7.7)
Deutsche Marks	684 (0.8)	74 (0.3)	623 (0.4)	497 (0.4)
Swiss Franc	120 (0.1)	18 (0.1)	38 (0.0)	4 (0.0)
Other Foreign Currencies	2,552 (3.1)	1,315 (6.1)	409 (0.3)	122 (0.1)
Indian Rupees	2,096 (2.5)	1,856 (8.6)	61,029 (40.1)	57,432 (45.3)
Total	**83,233 (100.0)**	**21,600 (100.0)**	**1,52,380 (100.0)**	**1,26,760 (100.0)**

Note:

1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

STATEMENT - IV : INTERNATIONAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE (BASED ON LBS STATEMENTS) - MARCH 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	All Currencies		Indian Rupees		All Foreign Currencies	
	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks
Bahamas	466	3	0	0	466	3
	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Bahrain	1,144	14	3	3	1,141	11
	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.4)	(0.1)
Bangladesh	420	324	61	61	358	264
	(0.5)	(1.5)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(0.4)	(1.3)
Belgium	701	137	15	15	686	122
	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)
France	1,004	273	91	90	913	183
	(1.2)	(1.3)	(4.3)	(4.9)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Germany	3,414	351	55	11	3,360	340
	(4.1)	(1.6)	(2.6)	(0.6)	(4.1)	(1.7)
Hong Kong	2,235	410	33	25	2,202	385
	(2.7)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(2.7)	(2.0)
India	13,578	11,282	0	0	13,578	11,282
	(16.3)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(57.1)
Italy	956	231	15	14	941	217
	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.1)
Japan	2,036	192	48	11	1,988	181
	(2.4)	(0.9)	(2.3)	(0.6)	(2.5)	(0.9)
Mauritius	597	110	10	10	588	101
	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.5)
Netherlands	418	59	9	7	409	52
	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Singapore	5,019	252	81	80	4,939	172
	(6.0)	(1.2)	(3.8)	(4.3)	(6.1)	(0.9)
Sweden	468	11	2	2	465	9
	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)
Switzerland	484	204	116	116	368	88
	(0.6)	(0.9)	(5.5)	(6.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)
United Arab Emirates	907	575	95	88	812	487
	(1.1)	(2.7)	(4.5)	(4.8)	(1.0)	(2.5)
United Kingdom	13,406	703	88	63	13,318	640
	(16.1)	(3.3)	(4.2)	(3.4)	(16.4)	(3.2)
United States of America	29,494	2,693	487	461	29,007	2,232
	(35.4)	(12.5)	(23.2)	(24.8)	(35.8)	(11.3)
No Specific Country	2,873	1,871	520	504	2,353	1,367
	(3.5)	(8.7)	(24.8)	(27.1)	(2.9)	(6.9)
All Other Countries	3,616	1,903	369	295	3,247	1,609
	(4.3)	(8.8)	(17.6)	(15.9)	(4.0)	(8.1)
Total International Assets	**83,233**	**21,600**	**2,096**	**1,856**	**81,137**	**19,744**
	(100.0)	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**

Note : 1. 'No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

STATEMENT - V : INTERNATIONAL LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE (BASED ON LBS STATEMENTS) - MARCH 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	All Currencies		Indian Rupees		All Foreign Currencies	
	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks
Bahrain	2,544 (1.7)	1,824 (1.4)	993 (1.6)	933 (1.6)	1,551 (1.7)	891 (1.3)
Canada	1,849 (1.2)	1,775 (1.4)	917 (1.5)	849 (1.5)	933 (1.0)	926 (1.3)
France	587 (0.4)	419 (0.3)	388 (0.6)	284 (0.5)	199 (0.2)	135 (0.2)
Germany	874 (0.6)	702 (0.6)	386 (0.6)	360 (0.6)	488 (0.5)	342 (0.5)
Guinea	880 (0.6)	511 (0.4)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	878 (1.0)	510 (0.7)
Hong Kong	3,271 (2.1)	3,178 (2.5)	925 (1.5)	919 (1.6)	2,345 (2.6)	2,259 (3.3)
India	11,995 (7.9)	8,032 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11,995 (13.1)	8,032 (11.6)
Indonesia	1,140 (0.7)	1,138 (0.9)	166 (0.3)	166 (0.3)	974 (1.1)	972 (1.4)
Japan	1,112 (0.7)	861 (0.7)	422 (0.7)	305 (0.5)	690 (0.8)	556 (0.8)
Kenya	833 (0.5)	829 (0.7)	317 (0.5)	315 (0.5)	516 (0.6)	514 (0.7)
Kuwait	4,600 (3.0)	4,390 (3.5)	2,550 (4.2)	2,376 (4.1)	2,050 (2.2)	2,014 (2.9)
Malaysia	1,254 (0.8)	528 (0.4)	373 (0.6)	348 (0.6)	881 (1.0)	181 (0.3)
Mauritius	3,758 (2.5)	735 (0.6)	129 (0.2)	129 (0.2)	3,630 (4.0)	606 (0.9)
Oman	3,723 (2.4)	3,363 (2.7)	1,969 (3.2)	1,797 (3.1)	1,754 (1.9)	1,566 (2.3)
Qatar	1,319 (0.9)	1,296 (1.0)	801 (1.3)	779 (1.4)	518 (0.6)	517 (0.7)
Saudi Arabia	6,806 (4.5)	6,003 (4.7)	4,712 (7.7)	3,910 (6.8)	2,094 (2.3)	2,092 (3.0)
Singapore	5,115 (3.4)	3,222 (2.5)	1,267 (2.1)	1,197 (2.1)	3,847 (4.2)	2,025 (2.9)
Spain	741 (0.5)	738 (0.6)	306 (0.5)	306 (0.5)	435 (0.5)	432 (0.6)
Switzerland	1,402 (0.9)	787 (0.6)	147 (0.2)	145 (0.3)	1,254 (1.4)	642 (0.9)
Thailand	1,024 (0.7)	950 (0.7)	331 (0.5)	258 (0.4)	693 (0.8)	693 (1.0)
United Arab Emirates	20,299 (13.3)	15,305 (12.1)	8,397 (13.8)	7,918 (13.8)	11,902 (13.0)	7,387 (10.7)
United Kingdom	17,525 (11.5)	14,451 (11.4)	5,754 (9.4)	5,688 (9.9)	11,771 (12.9)	8,763 (12.6)
United States of America	27,265 (17.9)	25,475 (20.1)	13,403 (22.0)	12,409 (21.6)	13,862 (15.2)	13,066 (18.8)
No Specific Country	23,267 (15.3)	22,061 (17.4)	12,688 (20.8)	12,587 (21.9)	10,579 (11.6)	9,474 (13.7)
All Other Countries	9,200 (6.0)	8,188 (6.5)	3,684 (6.0)	3,452 (6.0)	5,516 (6.0)	4,736 (6.8)
Total International Liabilities	**1,52,380 (100.0)**	**1,26,760 (100.0)**	**61,029 (100.0)**	**57,432 (100.0)**	**91,351 (100.0)**	**69,328 (100.0)**

Note : 1. 'No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

STATEMENT - VI : INTERNATIONAL ASSETS AND INTERNATIONAL LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION OF BANKS - ALL CURRENCIES (BASED ON LBS STATEMENTS)- MARCH 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Country of Incorporation of banks	Total		Position vis-à-vis banks	
	International Assets	International Liabilities	International Assets	International Liabilities
Australia	1,831 (2.2)	2,013 (1.3)	1,052 (1.7)	4 (0.0)
Bahrain	161 (0.2)	330 (0.2)	105 (0.2)	35 (0.1)
Bangladesh	34 (0.0)	40 (0.0)	34 (0.1)	40 (0.2)
Belgium	168 (0.2)	35 (0.0)	168 (0.3)	29 (0.1)
Canada	189 (0.2)	208 (0.1)	26 (0.0)	137 (0.5)
France	490 (0.6)	669 (0.4)	199 (0.3)	142 (0.6)
Germany	718 (0.9)	1,038 (0.7)	523 (0.8)	47 (0.2)
Hong Kong	1,818 (2.2)	4,221 (2.8)	1,693 (2.7)	0 (0.0)
India	70,129 (84.3)	1,33,869 (87.9)	53,768 (87.2)	22,836 (89.1)
Indonesia	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Japan	217 (0.3)	580 (0.4)	180 (0.3)	427 (1.7)
Mauritius	25 (0.0)	18 (0.0)	24 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Netherlands	794 (1.0)	1,388 (0.9)	794 (1.3)	960 (3.7)
Oman	212 (0.3)	550 (0.4)	199 (0.3)	160 (0.6)
Singapore	170 (0.2)	61 (0.0)	170 (0.3)	50 (0.2)
South Korea	1 (0.0)	36 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	36 (0.1)
Sri Lanka	35 (0.0)	99 (0.1)	17 (0.0)	56 (0.2)
Taiwan	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Thailand	2 (0.0)	113 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	107 (0.4)
United Arab Emirates	57 (0.1)	434 (0.3)	57 (0.1)	101 (0.4)
United Kingdom	1,470 (1.8)	1,071 (0.7)	350 (0.6)	41 (0.2)
United States of America	4,709 (5.7)	5,606 (3.7)	2,269 (3.7)	414 (1.6)
Total	**83,233** **(100.0)**	**1,52,380** **(100.0)**	**61,634** **(100.0)**	**25,620** **(100.0)**

Note : 1. 'No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches
2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

STATEMENT - VII: MATURITY (RESIDUAL) CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSETS ACCORDING TO DEBTOR COUNTRIES – ALL CURRENCIES (BASED ON CBS STATEMENT) – MARCH 31, 2001

(Rs. crore)

Debtor Country	Up to and including 6 months (1)	Over 6 months and up to and including one year (2)	Over one year and up to and including up to 2 years (3)	Over 2 years (4)	Unallocated (5)	Total (6) (=1+2+3+4+5)
Australia	283 (0.5)	1 (0.0)	15 (0.5)	120 (0.7)	1,064 (3.6)	1,483 (1.3)
Belgium	1,138 (1.9)	5 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	45 (0.3)	216 (0.7)	1,405 (1.2)
Canada	682 (1.2)	3 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	17 (0.1)	704 (0.6)
France	1,418 (2.4)	38 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	151 (0.8)	30 (0.1)	1,638 (1.4)
Germany	3,336 (5.6)	14 (0.2)	75 (2.3)	534 (2.9)	583 (2.0)	4,542 (3.8)
Hong Kong	1,386 (2.3)	94 (1.2)	13 (0.4)	158 (0.9)	374 (1.2)	2,025 (1.7)
India	23,498 (39.7)	5,523 (72.4)	2,321 (70.5)	10,457 (57.6)	1,970 (6.6)	43,769 (37.1)
Italy	2,345 (4.0)	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	164 (0.9)	155 (0.5)	2,666 (2.3)
Japan	1,495 (2.5)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	108 (0.6)	1,042 (3.5)	2,647 (2.2)
Netherlands	410 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	80 (0.4)	291 (1.0)	782 (0.7)
Nigeria	26 (0.0)	15 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	700 (3.9)	3 (0.0)	744 (0.6)
Singapore	1,168 (2.0)	455 (6.0)	1 (0.0)	233 (1.3)	79 (0.3)	1,936 (1.6)
Sweden	517 (0.9)	3 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	55 (0.3)	32 (0.1)	607 (0.5)
Switzerland	524 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	15 (0.1)	100 (0.3)	638 (0.5)
Taiwan	69 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1,610 (5.4)	1,680 (1.4)
United Arab Emirates	671 (1.1)	13 (0.2)	4 (0.1)	7 (0.0)	59 (0.2)	753 (0.6)
United Kingdom	3,690 (6.2)	221 (2.9)	118 (3.6)	738 (4.1)	3,133 (10.5)	7,900 (6.7)
United States of America	10,078 (17.0)	703 (9.2)	322 (9.8)	1,212 (6.7)	17,723 (59.3)	30,037 (25.4)
No Specific country	1,705 (2.9)	63 (0.8)	261 (7.9)	2,184 (12.0)	443 (1.5)	4,655 (3.9)
All Other Countries	4,738 (8.0)	476 (6.2)	160 (4.9)	1,176 (6.5)	974 (3.3)	7,524 (6.4)
Total International Assets	**59,177 (100.0)**	**7,628 (100.0)**	**3,292 (100.0)**	**18,140 (100.0)**	**29,897 (100.0)**	**1,18,134 (100.0)**

Note:

1. 'No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
2. Residual Maturity 'Unallocated" comprises maturity not applicable (eg. for equities) and maturity information not available from reporting bank branches.
3. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
4. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

Statement - VIII : Sector Classification of International Assets according to Debtor Countries – All Currencies (based on CBS statement)-March 31, 2001)

(Rs. crore)

Debtor Country	Bank	Non-Bank		Total
		Public Sector	Private Sector	
Australia	1,179 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	304 (0.8)	1,483 (1.3)
Belgium	1,061 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	343 (1.0)	1,405 (1.2)
Canada	663 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	41 (0.1)	704 (0.6)
France	1,319 (1.7)	12 (0.2)	307 (0.9)	1,638 (1.4)
Germany	4,068 (5.3)	3 (0.1)	471 (1.3)	4,542 (3.8)
Hong Kong	632 (0.8)	5 (0.1)	1,388 (3.9)	2,025 (1.7)
India	22,286 (29.2)	5,783 (95.0)	15,700 (43.9)	43,769 (37.1)
Italy	2,445 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	221 (0.6)	2,666 (2.3)
Japan	1,770 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	877 (2.4)	2,647 (2.2)
Netherlands	673 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	109 (0.3)	782 (0.7)
Nigeria	701 (0.9)	11 (0.2)	32 (0.1)	744 (0.6)
Singapore	910 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1,026 (2.9)	1,936 (1.6)
Sweden	561 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	46 (0.1)	607 (0.5)
Switzerland	509 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	130 (0.4)	638 (0.5)
Taiwan	20 0.0	0 (0.0)	1,659 (4.6)	1,680 (1.4)
United Arab Emirates	302 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	452 (1.3)	753 (0.6)
United Kingdom	6,102 (8.0)	67 (1.1)	1,731 (4.8)	7,900 (6.7)
United States of America	26,637 (34.9)	74 (1.2)	3,326 (9.3)	30,037 (25.4)
No Specific country	726 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	3,928 (11.0)	4,655 (3.9)
All Other Countries	3,695 (4.8)	129 (2.1)	3,699 (10.3)	7,524 (6.4)
Total International Assets	**76,257 (100.0)**	**6,086 (100.0)**	**35,791 (100.0)**	**1,18,134 (100.0)**

Note:

1. 'No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
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COMMUNICATIONS POLICY OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA*

Y.V. REDDY

I am thankful to the organisers and in particular Mr. New for giving me the honour of participating in the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Reuters Group. In all innocence, I accepted the invitation only soon to realise that there is no free lunch or free dinner in this world. I am assigned the task of inaugurating the evening and addressing the guests on this occasion. I pleaded for some draft from Reuters, though informally. As you may be aware, as senior bureaucrats, we are good at reading out excellent speeches drafted by others. But, the organisers insisted on giving me a free hand. It was a polite way, I presume, of suggesting that we do our homework diligently. So, a visit to Reuters Website and Websites of several central banks became necessary to select a subject and also to obtain some material for a suitable address on this occasion. Of course, I consulted several of my colleagues in the Reserve Bank, including Ms. Alpana Killawala, the points person in our relations with the media.

Reuters

Reuters is, perhaps, synonymous with online news but there is more to Reuters than purveying news. In 1850-51, Mr.Paul Julius Reuter, the founder had used a fleet of forty five pigeons to deliver news and stock prices between Brussels and Aachen in Germany. Now, in 2001, besides serving the financial markets using state of art technology, Reuters information is read by an estimated 73 million people each month. The Reuters website provides a long list of its impressive achievements over the last 150 years. An aspect that is the most striking is the reach of its information to different parts of the world. Reuters is a prime example of how the most modern available technologies can be harnessed to minimise information asymmetry. To quote from the Reuters website: “Over 5,58,000 professional users in 69,700 locations access Reuters information and news worldwide. Data is provided on more than 9,40,000 shares, bonds and other financial instruments as well as on 40,000 companies. Financial information is obtained from 257 exchanges and over-the-counter markets. 5,047 clients contribute prices, opinions, and analyses covering a wide variety of markets”.

In this background, perhaps this is a proper occasion to share with the distinguished gathering today some of my thoughts on dilemmas faced by central banks in their communication policies and the multiple effects of the media. This will be followed by a brief narration of initiatives taken by select central banks and then by a more detailed account of

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* **Address by Dr.Y.V.Reddy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at the 150th anniversary of the Reuters Group, at Mumbai, on August 28, 2001.**

dissemination policies and practices of the Reserve Bank of India.

Central Banks' Dilemmas

The functioning of the central banks has generally been considered highly secretive if not entirely to be an ivory tower. In fact, a book by William Greider on the Federal Reserve published as recently as 1987 is titled "Secrets of the Temple". The situation has changed, however. For instance, the European Central Bank (ECB) like most other central banks in the world, is laying greater emphasis on its communications policy, as acknowledged by Mr. Otmar Issing about a year ago. In fact, Mr. Issing explained the communications problem in the context of "euro's external exchange rate" and the rather mixed opinion of the ECB despite its success in its main task. It is clear that the approaches of central banks to communications have changed. What are the reasons for this change?

Traditionally, central banking policy formulation has been associated with an element of secrecy, and for good reasons, a central bank was considered to be an arm of Government. Furthermore, financial markets and entities were tightly regulated and functioned the way regulators would like them to behave. However, with financial deregulation and increasing cross border flows, the central banks of most countries have gained some degree of autonomy and with it a sense of accountability. Hence, central banks do see some advantage in communicating in as transparent a manner as is appropriate, their policy intentions and operations. Well informed market participants enable, though not assure, improved functioning of markets. Of course, the policy maker cannot reveal policy cards as it is advisable to maintain an element of surprise or avoid anticipatory actions. Yet, in all cases, either *ex-ante*, or concurrent or at least *ex-post*, adequate communication of rationale for policies and operations is expected now and, in my view, this is desirable.

There are several dilemmas faced by central banks while designing an appropriate communications policy. What should be communicated and to what degree of disaggregation, are one set of issues. The second set relates to: at what stage of evolution of internal thinking and debate should there be dissemination. The third set relates to the timing of communication with reference to its market impact. The fourth relates to the quality of information and the possible ways in which it could be perceived. Thus, alleged incoherence or an element of ambiguity at times on the part of central bankers in explaining policies is as much a reflection of the complexity of the issues as it is of the differing perceptions of a variety of audiences to which the communication is addressed.

Perhaps, the diversity in the audience needs to be explained. Broadly speaking, any communication from a central bank is addressed to several constituencies namely, the regulated entities; participants in financial markets; financial analysts; economists-cum-researchers or opinion makers in the academia; the multilateral bodies including the

International Monetary Fund; the World Bank and of course credit rating agencies; the immediate stakeholder being the Government or Parliament; and the ultimate stakeholder being the public at large. Each of these constituencies has its own concerns, time-frame, perception and technical expertise. While there is some scope for designing specific communications to be of use to a particular constituency on its unique requirements, a large part of communications has to be addressed to all constituencies. In any case, all communications, unless they are very confidential in nature are rightly accessible to all the constituencies and selective dissemination is almost impossible in modern days of high technology and vibrant democracy. So, often the practical issue is to design an array of instruments and a menu-approach keeping in view the sensitivities and complexities, recognising that the users and uses of a central bank's communications are varied. An illustration is, how to craft a press release or website release that produces hard information to professionals but does not keep away the interests of general public.

In designing and effectuating a communications policy, it is also necessary to recognise the variety in media. Traditionally the press, *i.e.*, the print media has been the most dominant and perhaps continues to be so especially to reach a wide audience and for analysis. The electronic media is a more recent phenomenon, which is becoming increasingly dominant.

The speed with which wire agencies can impact the markets is of special significance to a central bank. The visual impact is more in respect of television and of course, debates on televisions are likely. An important means of communication in the recent past has been website and also e-mail. The problem before a central banker is to cater to the needs of the different means of communication with appropriate nuance while maintaining the quality of information and credibility of policy. In a sense, we have two sets of problems in this regard, *viz.*, the variety of target audience and the varying nature of media through which communications occur. Briefly stated, if a central banker sounds confused at times, he or she may be truly confused; and it is unlikely to be a pretence. But, there are more occasions when a central banker knows what to say but is confused when it comes to deciding on the design of communication or the appropriateness of media.

Multiple Effects of the Media

In assessing the contribution of the media to public good, I would distinguish among at least four types of effects. The first type may be characterised as the 'news effect', which would normally reflect factual or formal positions or events. In a sense, the media's reporting would be faithful and non-controversial. A second type can be identified as 'rumour effect', and often rumours have a destabilising effect and in some cases have the potential to degenerate into selfperpetuating or self-fulfilling events. The rumour effect often results in unintended losses or gains and people may suspect that there is some vested interest behind such rumours. Needless to say, the media's role will, on the whole, tend to be negative in this channel. The third type is marked by the 'survey effect'. It is not uncommon for the media to undertake opinion polls or surveys and these could have methodological and other problems in terms of reflecting the true picture. These surveys have a tendency to influence the perception of markets and sometimes the general public. In such a case, the contribution of the media would depend on scientific methodology adopted, transparency of assumptions, and objectivity in presentation of the results. Adequate care is a pre-condition to ensure a positive effect through this channel. The fourth is the 'interpretation effect', where media tries to interpret the stand taken by policy makers or markets or corporates. The interpretation effect may be positive or negative depending on professional skills as well as commitment to objectives. Responsibility and accountability would be key to ensure positive effect through this channel.

In brief, it is my submission that the media's responsibilities are not confined to its shareholders or to its subscribers, but extend to the larger segment of the public. In this sense, the challenges and dilemmas before the media are perhaps no less than those before the central banks.

Dissemination Initiatives of Central Banks

Central banks use a variety of methods to disseminate information to the market. It could include daily press releases, periodical policy announcements, regular and *ad hoc* publications, speeches by the top management, interviews with the press, *etc.* More recently, central banks have been effectively using the website for disseminating information. However, the critical change that can be observed in recent years is that the electronic media such as the Reuters have enhanced the ability of communication systems to allow instantaneous reach of information to market participants. The IT revolution has transformed financial services by changing the speed, scope, nature of information and communication.

A random survey of the websites of some central banks shows availability of a wide variety of applications such as quick dissemination of important policy communications; posting of press releases; disclosing information relating to financial markets; releasing economic indicators in various formats; providing applications to extract statistics in the format desired by the user, equipping other web-based services to the financial sector such as facilitating submission of returns, advertising job opportunities in the central banks, *etc.* There are increasing similarities in the type of information that is released by central banks on their websites. The differences in availability of information, that do exist, come from the differences in institutional responsibilities, such as supervision being vested with an authority outside the central bank, *etc.*

It is also observed that many central banks use the website as their primary medium of communication and look forward to reducing or discontinuing the print media. Some central banks like the Bank of England and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand have offered special initiatives in creating awareness of their functioning among lay public including schools and colleges.

The survey also brings out a universal recognition of four relevant issues, namely :

First, in an increasingly deregulated market and enhanced credibility of central banks in macro-policy, the effective articulation of policy by the central bank is important.

Second, appropriate and transparent communications from the central bank helps the market respond to policies with better information.

Third, the perceptions of media are critical and act as a feedback mechanism to the central bank.

Fourth, while central banks are increasingly transparent, the extent of transparency from the regulated units and financial markets is still a matter of concern. This results in a type of information asymmetry between public authorities and private sector, a factor that needs to be noted by the media in the discharge of their functions.

Communications Policy of RBI

Against this backdrop, I would attempt to explain the communications policy of RBI and bring on record the sources of information available to the media and the public from the RBI. Information on areas relating to the economy, banking and financial sector is released with stringent standards of quality and timeliness. Dissemination of information takes place through several channels such as press releases, publications - regular and occasional - notifications, Frequently Asked Questions, advertisements and website. The annual April and October monetary and credit policy statements and speeches and interviews of the Top management articulate the RBI's assessment of the economy and the financial system. My presence here today is part of a fruitful and beneficial partnership between RBI and media in the broader context of creating public awareness, and obtaining continuous feedback.

The RBI makes efforts to provide quality data to the public at large, which emanates from a robust statistical system established and strengthened over the years. The fundamental attributes of a good statistical system are credibility, timeliness and adequacy. The RBI endeavours to provide credible statistics for dissemination through the media through various ways – with updating of data on its website, daily press releases, and its weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual publications. The communications from RBI range from a daily press release on money market data at about 9.00 A.M.; details of repos and reverse repos as part of Liquidity Adjustment Facility at about 12.30 P.M.; the U.S. dollar-rupee reference rate at about 2.00 P.M.; monetary, banking and prices data through a Weekly Statistical Supplement and the Annual Report of RBI, Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India and the Report on Currency and Finance. Incidentally, you would have already seen the Annual Report of the RBI for the year July-June 2000-01 on the RBI website at 5 PM today followed almost simultaneously by wide coverage by the electronic media.

The RBI brings out a number of *Ad hoc* publications, which contain a wealth of useful information on national and international issues.

Information on various facets of Indian Economy is disseminated through the RBI publications, such as, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, while comprehensive data on the commercial banking sector contained in publications like Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India. Banking Statistics - Annual and Quarterly provide data on the business of scheduled commercial banks based on data on deposits and advances. The document relating to Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments issued along with the April Monetary and Credit Policy Statement is also an important source of background information. Incidentally, the RBI is the only recognised source for the information on the consolidated position of State Finances. These publications contain valuable information useful to researchers and to the general public at large.

The RBI also brings out special publications and monographs from time to time dealing with issues such as the problems of agricultural finance, company finances, balance of payments, etc., which have a unique place in the economic information system in the country. Available evidence on international comparisons of level of transparency as well as quality and timeliness of information clearly shows that RBI comes out well in the top league. Professional standards and credibility of the RBI are ranked very high. In fact, several of the speeches of Governor and Deputy Governors of the RBI are circulated to other central banks as part of the Bank for International Settlements Review, Basel, Switzerland. India is also amongst the first few signatories to the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) as defined by the International Monetary Fund for the purpose of releasing data and the RBI contributes to SDDS in a significant manner. There has been an ongoing and steady improvement in the collection, compilation, coverage and publications of various economic and monetary statistics.

Conclusion

In the context of deregulation and liberalisation of financial markets, it is well recognised that wider dissemination of information by all economic agents and transparency of policy formulation and operations on part of the Government and other regulatory authorities contribute significantly to efficient markets. Further, timely and relevant information is vital for efficient policy making and stabilising expectations. While opaqueness will lead to inefficiency, asymmetric information would cause segmented market behaviour and imperfections. The Reserve Bank believes that information dissemination leads to minimisation of uncertainties about policy intentions and contributes to market stability. The Reserve Bank, therefore, lays a great emphasis upon transparency and public availability of information. Agencies like Reuters have a significant role in providing on-line information to market participants. In fact, not merely the financial market participants use such services and no doubt derive benefit out of it, but the RBI itself utilises such services and is by and large pleased with the benefits derived. In a very important sense, therefore, the RBI is not only a supplier of information and analysis but also an attentive consumer of media-services such as that of Reuters.

In this background, dissemination of information should be authentic, properly classified, and should have sufficient details so that it is understood in a homogenous manner by all participants including central banks. In that sense, while information *per se* is neutral, if it is understood differently and interpreted with any element of bias, the purpose of information dissemination may get distorted leading to destabilising influence and panic reactions in the market. There is, therefore, an enormous responsibility placed upon the agencies *viz.*, press, journals or any other media like Reuters to ensure that authentic and properly interpreted information are provided to the market.

Correspondingly, the Reserve Bank of India has a responsibility to benefit from and contribute to the activities of media such as Reuters.

Confidence and mutual trust is the key to a productive role for all concerned. The fact that Reuters has thought fit to call an official from the RBI on this important occasion is a testimony to the valuable and fruitful relationship between media and the RBI.

REVIVING CONFIDENCE IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY*

Y.V. REDDY

At the outset, I would like to express my grateful thanks to Professor Rama Rao garu for giving me the privilege and honour of delivering the first Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture sponsored by the University Grants Commission and being organised by the University of Hyderabad on the occasion of the Teachers' Day this year. So much has been written and said about Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, that any narration by me would do little justice to one of the greatest philosopher-statesman of independent India. An eminent academician, a versatile writer, a brilliant orator, a renowned philosopher, a respected diplomat and a remarkable President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan had a reputation of weaving a spell on those who heard him. In fact, Bertrand Russell remarked that he had never heard philosophy better expounded than by Dr. Radhakrishnan. Of particular relevance today is not only that Professor Radhakrishnan was a great teacher but also the fact that he served in a vast number of Universities. He had his apprenticeship in Madras and Mysore, went to Calcutta and well before he was forty lectured on invitation at American universities and also at Oxford. He set up Andhra University and was also Vice-Chancellor of Benaras Hindu University. The enormity of respect that he commanded is evident from the fact that the British Government gave him a knighthood; he was nominated to the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; was called to serve on the Constituent Assembly and had a memorable stint as Ambassador to Moscow. I had been lucky as a student to hear Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan in 1954, on a high school sponsored excursion to Delhi; and I still possess the photograph taken with him. Later, as sub-collector, Ongole, I made elaborate arrangements at Chinaganjam railway station for him when he was proceeding to Madras in 1967 after laying down his responsibilities as President. In brief, my personal contact was limited but he remains one of the greatest men I ever met in my life, especially since I started my career as a teacher and once again, yearn to be a teacher.

Speaking of teachers, let me confess that I am here because of an invitation from someone, who like Dr. Radhakrishnan has not only been a teacher but many more things – Professor Rama Rao. An eminent and internationally renowned scientist, a respected head of a regulatory body, a Secretary to Government remembered even after a decade, a builder of institutions, a great contributor to advancement of

* **First Dr.S.Radhakrishnan Memorial Lecture sponsored by University Grants Commission and organised by the University of Hyderabad, delivered by Dr.Y.V.Reddy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at Hyderabad on September 5, 2001.**

professional bodies and publications, and one of the finest human beings I have come across. There is lot in common between Prof. Radhakrishnan and Prof. Rama Rao, though one is from the field of philosophy and the other from the realm of science.

Moving from teachers to teaching, the University and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have assigned me the pleasant task of inaugurating the Master of Technology course in Information Technology, devoted to Banking Technology and Information Security - the first of its kind in India, and perhaps in the world. The pogramme is being jointly launched by the University of Hyderabad (UoH) and Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT). As per the continuing collaborative activities between the two institutions, a 2 Mbps leased line connectivity has been established between the UoH and the IDRBT with a view to facilitating better and easy communication between UoH and IDRBT, sharing library and other resources at UoH and IDRBT and also providing an avenue for video conferencing. This programme, fully-funded by IDRBT, and open to both direct and sponsored candidates from the banking and financial sectors is a multi-disciplinary programme that seeks to merge the new and emerging technologies in Information Technology with the domain expertise in the ever-changing field of banking and financial services. Providing absolute Information Security and IS Audit systems is a challenge, and is of immediate relevance and concern to banks, especially in the context of current as well as changing business environments in banking, like electronic payment systems, e-commerce, mobile banking, and internet banking. Deploying of modern and evolving technologies would require the banks to get equipped with requisite skills on a continuous basis. Thus, M.Tech. provides an excellent and right mix of the various aspects of Computer and Information Security that is essential for banking technology to succeed and survive. The Reserve Bank of India, as a sponsor of IDRBT, is happy to be associated with the pioneering and path breaking collaboration between academia and practitioners and assures full support in its future endeavours for mutual benefit.

In fact, IDRBT has already established a Corpus Fund with a seed amount of Rs. 50 lakh to promote Higher Education and Research in Banking Technology and Management as a core area. Banks and other financial institutions are expected to contribute significantly to the growth of this Fund.

It is customary to devote a Memorial Lecture to a theme, which has fundamental significance and contextual relevance. After consulting with the organisers and keeping in view the interests of the RBI, the subject chosen for this occasion is:“Reviving Confidence in the Indian Economy”. It is necessary to recognise that India remains one of the best performing economies in the world, in spite of the current indications provoking a debate on the need for revival of the economy. It can be gathered from the analysis that it is important to revive confidence in the economy in any attempt to improve the performance. An approach in this regard can be discerned from the latest Annual Report of the RBI. In the true spirit of philosophical explorations and interpretations propounded by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the concluding part of the lecture will be devoted to select structural issues critical to restoration of confidence in the Indian economy.

Performance of Indian Economy

India today is rated as the fifth largest economy in the world, measured in Purchasing Power Parity terms. Only the U.S., Chinese, Japanese, and German economies are larger than ours. In terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, India was one of the ten fastest growing economies in the world during the ‘eighties, and moved up to the eighth fastest during the period 1980 to 1998. In regard to growth of GDP in per capita terms also, India’s performance during the period is among the top ten.

Furthermore, on the basis of data on income or consumption distribution (World Development Report, 1998-99) for about 80 countries, and using both the ‘Gini’ coefficient and the share of the poorest 20 per cent as a measure of distribution, there are only 15 countries in the world, which have a better consumption/income distribution than India.

While growth is considered to be a key measure of macroeconomic performance, economic stability is indicated by inflation. In the ‘eighties, India’s average inflation rate was close to Asian developing countries, above developed ones and lower than the average for all developing countries. In the ‘nineties, inflation has been relatively low in the second half of the decade.

In the external sector, India, along with China, has been described as “an island of stability amidst seas of turbulence” in international currency markets in the recent years.

The ratio of debt to GNP in 1999 was 21.3, the only other developing country with a more favourable ratio being China. India had the lowest proportion of short-term debt to total debt at 4.3, while for China, it was 11.5.

In regard to fiscal position, however, India’s fiscal deficit is currently among the highest out of 74 major countries with population more than 10 million. And of these only two are higher than India. Furthermore, public savings in the ‘nineties in India, which reached its peak of 2.0 per cent of GDP in 1995-96, became negative 1.2 per cent of GDP by 1990-2000. The average rate of financial saving of the household sector and of private corporate sector generally moved up during ‘eighties and ‘nineties. There is also evidence of decline in the incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) from 4.2 in the 1980s to 3.9 in 1993-2000.

There has also been an appreciable decline in poverty. The all-India poverty ratio fell to 27.09 per cent in rural areas, 23.62 per cent in urban areas and 26.10 per cent at the all-India level in 1999-2000 from 53.1 per cent, 45.2 per cent and 51.3 per cent recorded during 1977-78.

Life expectancy has also moved up from 50.4 years in 1980-81 to above 61 years in the 1990s. There has been an improvement in the life expectancy at birth for males from 50.9 years to 60.4 years and for females from 50 years to 61.8 years.

The overall literacy has increased from 43.7 per cent in 1980-81 to 63.1 per cent in 1998-99.

Moreover, for the first time in four decades, population growth has decelerated to below 2 per cent and this has been accompanied by a decline in the mortality rate from 12.5 per 1000 in 1980-81 to 8.7 per 1000 in the 1998-99.

Yet, there is a sense of impatience if not despondency at our economic policies. The reasons are fairly obvious. We start from a low base of GDP from which impressive rates of growth are noticeable. India still accounts for a very large concentration of poverty and of illiteracy, and hence fruits of development either may not reach or are inadequate. While employment in organised sectors has virtually stagnated, in recent times, insecurity in employment has crept in. Skill-irrelevance of most of the manpower to the emerging needs has a depressing influence, especially when coupled with downsizing. Moreover, significant and accelerating expectations have been created. There is widespread awareness of the capacity of the economy to grow rapidly and they see no apparent reason for slower than possible growth.

There are, thus, discernible reasons for the current debate on revival of the economy, centering around the recent deceleration in the rate of growth, and certainly going beyond the simple exhaustion of animal spirits of the business community in the country.

Why the Current Debate on Revival of Indian Economy

First, the deceleration of economic activity for the second year in succession has raised some concerns about the feasibility of rapidly moving the economy to a higher growth path in the medium term. Added to this is the public perception that India is not immune to the slowdown phase of the global business cycle.

Second, the agricultural sector has exhibited considerable volatility and recorded absolute declines in the last two quarters of 1999-00 and again in the first quarter of 2000-01. Agricultural production registered a negative growth on top of a decline in the previous year.

Third, the growth of industrial production decelerated during 2000-01and further to 2.1 per cent in the first three months of 2001-02 from 6.1 per cent in April-June 2001.

Fourth, services sector, which accounted for a major share of GDP, exhibited a lower growth of 7.5 per cent in 2000-01 as against 9.4 per cent in 1999-00.

Fifth, there has been lower off-take of nonfood credit from the banking system, especially since January 2001.

Sixth, imports declined by 0.2 per cent in 2000-01 as against an increase of 17.3 per cent during 1999-00. Non-oil imports declined by 8.5 per cent as compared with the increase of 3.2 per cent in 1999-00.

Seventh, export growth decelerated sharply to 1.7 per cent in April-June 2001-02 from 26.6 per cent in the three months of 2000-01.

Eighth, considerable uncertainty, arising from turbulence in stock exchanges and apprehensions of liquidity/payments problems, the problems in some cooperative institutions and the largest mutual fund, the downgrading of the rating of a major development financial institution and the repayment problems faced by another financial institution, has affected investor sentiment.

There are, however, some favourable developments in the economy that need to be highlighted to get across the major thrust of the argument *viz.*, the current issue is significantly one of confidence, especially on the prospects.

First, real GDP growth when viewed in the context of the growth of other countries, is still one of the highest in the world.

Second, inflation has remained stable and low.

Third, the financial sector has experienced declining interest rate environment.

Fourth, despite turbulence in the stock markets, the other segments of the financial markets have remained stable and there have been no serious threats to systemic risks.

Fifth, the external sector is clearly sustainable with the current account deficit continuing to be less than 1 per cent of GDP.

Sixth, foreign investment sentiment does not seem to have been affected with FII inflows recording about $750 million during April-July 2001 as compared with $ 150 million during April-July 2000.

Seventh, the record level of foreign exchange reserves at nearly $ 45 billion on August 24, 2001, stable exchange rate and money market rates provide less risky business environment.

Eighth, foodstocks have reached an all-time high, improving food security and immunising the economy from transient supply shocks.

An Approach to Revival of Confidence

It is customary for the Reserve Bank of India to present an Annual Report each year and that Report for 2000-01, was approved by its Board of Directors on August 16. The Chapter on Assessment and Prospects sets out a carefully constructed statement of the RBI Board's perspective and this provides a useful starting point to debate what needs to be done to revive confidence in the economy.

While noting the comfortable position of external sector and the possible moderate impact of global developments, the need for addressing the predominantly domestic factors is flagged.

The present state of the economy reflects a combination of cyclical and structural factors with different weights assignable.

The implication is that any solution should address both the cyclical and structural issues, though the relevant importance and sequencing of the various components will have to be well crafted.

In regard to structural factors, a particular mention is made of the operation of the institutional constraints on growth. The suggestion is that the legal framework and institutional arrangements would have to be accorded priority in the structural component.

As regards the relative role of macro economic and microeconomic considerations, it is made clear that both require to be addressed, but the Report focuses on importance of microeconomic aspects in as much as they are closely linked to institutional factors.

The balancing of the reform in financial and non-financial sectors is also highlighted and the importance of accelerating the reform in real sector, particularly agriculture, is stressed.

More specifically, recognising that a large segment of the population is dependent on agriculture and its performance in the recent past has been of considerable concern, the importance of augmenting public investment in agriculture is emphasised.

In particular, the advantage of shifting public expenditures from subsidies to investment as a means of efficiency, equity and regional balance is pointed out. Furthermore, desirable measures for the creation of an efficient system of market intermediaries, quality-enhancement, perhaps through certification, introducing insurance mechanisms, developing nation-wide multi commodity exchanges, etc., are listed out. In a sense, therefore, the emphasis is on attaining a quantum jump in the agricultural sector to meet global standards as a means of withstanding global competition and taking advantage of emerging opportunities in international trade.

With regard to industry, the fact that public sector enterprises still dominate the economy is noted and a strong plea is made to end uncertainties in regard to the future of public sector enterprises. In particular, the complementarities in public and private sector are emphasised.

The thrust is that enhanced resources should be made available to select public enterprises, which have strategic significance or strong public purpose, while clearly and promptly disinvesting Government's equity in the other enterprises. At the same time, the creation of a conducive environment for industrial revival warrants an appropriate regulatory framework to improve infrastructure. By implication, one of the approaches advocated is that if labour has to be compensated, it should be done directly rather than incurring open-ended non transparent expenses in the name of revival, through tax concessions, sacrifices by financial institutions and incentives to induce sickness.

Finally, in the context of the new economy, the emphasis is on removal of procedural and institutional constraints, thus warning against bureaucratisation in the name of creating enabling environment.

In the external sector, there is considerable cause for comfort emanating from reasonable level of reserves, low current account deficit and adequate level of capital flows, but the need for continued caution and vigil is rightly noted. Above all, in the current account, improving the export performance and in the capital account, attracting FDI are highlighted as necessary for medium-term sustainability. By all accounts, the major constraints in regard to both these appear to be the institutional framework and uncertainties in regard to the policy framework, both of which need to be tackled urgently as part of confidence boosting measures.

On fiscal policy, the major thrust is towards *fiscal empowerment* in contrast to *fiscal enfeeblement* to realise the objective of durable fiscal consolidation. This would call for several steps to increase the tax revenues, abolish tax exemptions, enhance the non-tax revenues by ensuring cost recovery, etc. A case is thus made out for either obtaining adequate return on investments in public sector enterprise or for disinvestment, unless a specific purpose in the interest of the public at large is served better by public ownership.

In regard to public debt, a point is made that the size of Government borrowings, though most visible, is not the only one element in public debt management. Keeping in view the fact that only 80 per cent of the Central Government's liabilities are covered by assets even as per the Government accounting system which is cash based, the health of public finances is linked to the both formal guarantees, and implicit guarantees. In other words, wherever the Government is owner, directly or indirectly, there is an inevitable obligation on the part of the Government to the discharge of liabilities in order to avoid reputational risk while declaring a government owned enterprise as insolvent. In brief, a holistic view of assets and liabilities as well as incomes and expenditures of the public sector as a whole is canvassed in the report, which would warrant significant importance to accounting practices, disclosure standards, and a degree of transparency in public sector as a whole.

In the matter of interest burden, the Annual Report makes a reference to several proposals under consideration to focus on instruments that currently result in very high effective cost to the Government. Another area of concern, though not elaborated in the Report is the element of a *Ponzi* scheme in small savings at high cost to the Government with a tendency to finance the ballooning fiscal needs of State Governments, while imposing serious mismatches in the asset-liability maturity profile of the Central Government.

The concept of fiscal impairment is clearly of special significance for States since the bedrocks of socio-economic welfare *viz.,* law and order and social services are in the state sector. The actions needed would, therefore, be in terms of expanding public goods and social services including anti-poverty programmes with concomitant roll-back of fiscal activism in commercial activities.

In regard to monetary policy, the major emphasis is on flexibility of interest rates in the financial system as a whole. The global developments in terms of oil prices and the domestic developments in terms of inflation emerge as important areas to monitor in the conduct of monetary policy. While a number of instruments have been devised and operating procedures have undergone significant changes, it is very clear that considerable sophistication and skill are essential in successful conduct of monetary policy.

As regards financial sector, several problems warranting attention are brought out. These relate to perception of implicit sovereign guarantee in regard to all financial intermediaries, and lack of arms length relationships and lack of clear demarcation between ownership and regulation. In particular, there is a reference to complexities arising out of existence of various types of financial intermediaries with differing charters owing their origins to prereform strategies, which virtually calls for a thorough revamping of the interface of Government and the Reserve Bank with financial intermediaries that they own. Above all, the inadequacies in the present banking system, particularly in the co-operative sector, in meeting the credit needs of agriculture as well as small and medium industries necessitate a fundamental change in the systems of their governance and functioning.

Exploration of Some Measures

There is a strong consensus among international observers that there is a weak reform process in India, which expresses itself in the form of relatively slow implementation of policies. Another view is that the “tyranny of ten per cent”, namely the workforce of the organised sector, continues to resist any change. Yet another view is that in any democracy, reform is generally a slow process since the sacrifices of the vociferous minority come upfront while the benefits to the vast but relatively silent majority accrue with a time lag. Perhaps, there are elements of truth in each of these views, but without doubt, the relevant issues are essentially in the nature of political economy and not merely matters for technical analysis. Yet, there is merit in exploring some drastic measures, which could demonstrably improve the current sentiment.

Reviving the economy requires boosting of confidence by combining both structural and other cyclically relevant measures. While the latter are desirable, such measures must be combined on a credible basis with structural measures. In this address, it is not proposed to elaborate on either cyclically relevant measures or the process of integrating them with structural measures, but confine to structural issues.

It is possible to be illustrative and certainly not exhaustive even in regard to the structural measures. The intention is to express purely exploratory technical views in five of the areas that are critical, namely, financial sector, regulatory framework, public enterprises, delivery of public services, and overhang issues. These do not in any way constitute the official position of RBI.

Advisory on Financial Sector Restructuring

It is useful to understand some features of the financial system in India. Most of the financial savings still comprise deposits to the banking sector, with some perceptible flow to life insurance, mutual funds, government small savings and provident funds. About three quarters of the banking deposits go to government owned banks that currently have invested over one-third of the assets in government securities and a perceptible amount in PSU bonds, development financial institutions co-operatives and government guaranteed enterprises. This gives place to a criticism that Government owned banks are operating as instruments to finance high public sector deficits. Similar arguments can be advanced in respect of the largest mutual fund, *viz.,* the Unit Trust of India and the insurance giant Life Insurance Corporation of India not to mention the General Insurance Corporation. While Industrial Development Bank of India is a public sector statutory corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation of India's major shareholding is by government owned institutions. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is a public financial institution and hence has a special status accorded by Government.

While public tend to repose confidence in these institutions by virtue of their status as Government-owned or backed entities, there is corresponding implicit direct obligation on the part of the Government to protect the interests of depositors/investors. In other words, any vulnerability in regard to these institutions has an impact on Government's finances. Such a reasonable expectation is not only justified on the consideration of the concept of "holding out" a backing, but also by the obligations discharged in the past by Government of India in several cases including the case of CanFina through Canara Bank.

The regulators of financial sector have some additional complexities in relation to public sector entities. First, in the case of statutory bodies including public sector banks, there are certain regulatory constraints. For instance, both for reasons of legality and reputational risk, the regulator cannot cancel a licence, say to a public sector bank, even if it fails to meet capital adequacy norms. The recourse open to the regulator in the case of owner's unwillingness to inject capital to meet capital adequacy standards is unclear and this often leads to regulatory forbearance. Second, as in the case of UTI and Development Financial Institutions, the legal basis of jurisdiction of regulators is somewhat ill-defined. Thirdly, Government tends to be closely involved in some operations of many of these institutions' and overlapping of accountability is plausible. Fourthly, as long as these institutions function without reference to sound principles of corporate governance though consistent with their individual statutes, inherent weaknesses persist. In fact, where there has been disinvestment and consequently some shares are held by the public, minority shareholder interests are not seriously factored in. Fifthly, the Government expects the regulator to often function as an agent of owner (Government), which further complicates accountability. Finally, the regulatory focus in respect of these institutions as set out by Government itself is not well defined and diffused. The issue is whether defining the respective roles and making their transactions more transparent would improve confidence in the financial sector by avoiding the criticism that they often take recourse to lending, investment, rescheduling and bailouts, and extending guarantees as behest operations. It is against the above background that institutions tend to be somewhat less than responsive to regulatory regime as well as market discipline.

Furthermore, the non-performing assets (NPAs) arising out of priority sector lending, which is in the nature of directed lending and those covered by the Bureau of Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) together account for well over fifty per cent of total non-performing assets of the banking system. The number of companies referred to the BIFR by three major Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) stood at 694 with a total loan outstanding of about Rs.6,275 crore as at end-March 2000. Above all, in view of their close interrelationships, the risks of contagion are high and hence the need to overhaul them to inspire confidence.

It is essential to recognise the constraints under which these entities are operating in a highly competitive environment induced by the reform process. Apart from the issues of diffused accountability to the Government and regulator and multiple objectives to be pursued in order to justify public sector nature, their management style is occasionally cramped by extraneous interventions. As a consequence of all these factors, at operating levels of these entities, there may be a strong incentive to inaction than action.

It would be totally inappropriate to conclude that these institutions are more vulnerable now than before. In fact, their vulnerabilities were neither defined nor measured in the past and the pressure built on them by the financial regulators in the recent past has enabled them to improve their functioning and disclose their real status. The dimension of the problem which were concealed is being revealed and there is perhaps a strong case for admitting and assessing the real status, and take corrective actions to meet the overhang issues and design strategies to make the future operations efficient, stable and accountable.

In regard to private sector banks including cooperatives, vulnerability of some of them is no longer an impossible contingency. Hence, an interesting question that can arise is the appropriate response that is justifiable in case there is a run on such a bank. The primary responsibility of the regulator is two-fold, *viz.,* protection of small depositors and avoidance of contagion resulting in systemic risk. In case of such problem, the regulator should attempt to identify whether it is due to illiquidity or an insolvency problem. In case it is assessed as an illiquidity problem, the regulator may in exceptional cases act as a Lender of Last Resort and consider infusing temporary liquidity to such a bank to tide over the problem of mismatch. In case it is assessed by the regulator that a bank is insolvent or the bank itself closes its branches for banking operations, the logical requirement would be liquidation unless a serious contagion resulting in systemic risk is anticipated. A prompt liquidation operation, whenever warranted by these considerations would ensure two aspects. First, retail or small depositors upto Rs.1 lakh would be able to recover their deposits quickly (perhaps in matter of days) and secondly, depositors with over Rs.1 lakh deposits would need to book losses. In particular, corporates or institutions that have placed deposits in banks may have vested interest in prolonging the matter even at the cost of small depositors in order to avoid disclosure of losses in their balance sheets. Under these circumstances, the regulator has to make difficult decisions/judgments at short notice, often with incomplete information. Sometimes, liquidity and solvency issues get intermingled with discomfort to the respective regulatory arms.

In India, very often, in case of such banks, for a variety of reasons, a softer approach is taken and sometimes legal hurdles are faced. It is possible to argue that this soft approach has resulted in a typical situation of moral hazard when the management tends to become inefficient and depositors do not exercise adequate prudence. The depositors in banks should be encouraged to exercise at least as much caution, attention and time when they place deposits as they do when they purchase vegetables. Thus, a clearer enunciation of effective policy in regard to vulnerable banks would enable swift action by the regulator and exercise of more caution by depositors. In this context, insistence on greater disclosure and the regime of Prompt Corrective Action would be relevant.

To put it differently, the current priority for policy should be to clarify the relationships between the regulator, regulated, owner and Government as well as a well-defined regulatory focus to enable healthy development of financial markets. Perhaps, this needs even more urgent attention than a debate on single *versus* multiple regulators. My experience as Chairman of Standing Committee on International Standards and Codes has provided a clue for this purpose in the form of Advisory Groups. On the same analogy, the highest level in the country say the Prime Minister or the National Development Council could constitute an independent *Advisory Group on Financial Sector Restructuring* with eminent non-officials as members and the officials should be available only to facilitate the work of such bodies. Such an advisory body should be able to produce a blue print within few months since substantial international experience and domestic research are already available in this direction.

Zero Regulation

As mentioned, one of our major achievements in this decade has been the strength and successful management of the external sector. There are some lessons to be learnt from the experience. First, there was initially a fear that liberalisation of imports and delinking financing of imports with import licensing would result in a surge in imports, but a few argued that such fears were unfounded and, in fact, the import bill would be down. The results vindicated the views of the few liberalisers *viz.,* inventories went down as uncertainties in administration of import-regime were removed; moreover, users of imports could try out and experiment with domestic supplies without diluting their rights to import (since import permit was both on entitlement and on commitment). Second, import of gold was virtually prohibited on the ground that gold is unproductive and hence precious foreign exchange should not be wasted on it. A few argued that there is a strong sentiment in favour of gold in India (for mangala-sutra, for streedhan, as both a consumption and investment good) and hence was imported in any case through unofficial channels resulting in significant trade and currency transactions beyond the pale of policy and law. The argument of the few that allowing of import of gold liberally will eliminate such unofficial transactions both on receipts and payments side of the current account, reduce the outflow of forex for transaction costs and improve the effectiveness of policy of exchange rate management has been fully vindicated. At the same time, the caution expressed by the very same few in regard to capital flows has also helped India in withstanding the volatility of international flows. It is not the case that there are no anomalies left in the management of the external sector. For example, while an Indian resident has the option of spending a generous amount of foreign exchange on a holiday abroad or liberally send gifts, a resident is not permitted to use the same entitlement to acquire a foreign financial asset. It must be relevant to recognise that the liberal regime for individual residents on current account has not revealed any major abuse of the facilities or any major drain in terms of foreign exchange outgo. Similarly, a tourist in India too is discriminated in airlines and hotels to the extent payment has to be higher and in foreign currency, thus giving a signal that the Rupee is not a valid currency for some transactions within India. The thrust of the argument is that appropriate deregulation and well crafted restrictions are key to successful policy, and in India such an approach is feasible when policy makers and bureaucracy recognise that they are dealing with people with their preferences, prejudices, responses, etc., and that every regulation needs to be justified that its demonstrable benefits exceed the costs of administering regulation and overall costs of compliance with regulation.

It is heartening to note that the Prime Minister has recognised the enormity of the issue of institutional impediments in the revival of economy when he declared before the meeting of National Development Council on September 1, 2001: "We must quickly identify and eliminate all perverse laws, regulations and procedures which lead to unproductive activities, cost increases and sap the energies of the entrepreneurs".

In order to operationalise the suggestion, Parliament or Government may consider establishing *"Zero Regulation Advisory"*, a person or a Committee of eminent non-officials who would take on board any questioning of any regulation or Law as excessively intrusive or costly or unnecessary. It can also accept suggestions for modifications or alternatives. The regulator concerned would have to justify continuance of such a regulation to the satisfaction of the Committee. The advise of the ZRA, which should be made public should be binding unless countermanded by a public speaking order by the authority appointing the ZRA. The experience of the Reserve Bank with Regulations Review Authority, though somewhat circumscribed, is very instructive in this respect. For example, ZRA could designate *Regulation Review Outpost* in each regulatory organisation, somewhat on the lines of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner designating vigilance officers in various Ministries and organisations, though the reporting and work methods would have to differ. No doubt, the ZRA would have jurisdiction over the regulatory organisations also. Such a system needs to be applied for legislation also since most of the enactments do not contain what are known as "sunset clauses". While advocating zero regulation as a process at this juncture as part of general review, it is essential to devise and strengthen appropriate and credible regulatory framework wherever essential, such as in regard to physical infrastructure.

Portfolio Management Approach

As explained in the current Annual Report of RBI, the public enterprises are uncertain about their future and are starved of capital due to fiscal stress, both factors seriously affecting their morale. The uncertainties in regard to the policy intentions as well as market response to disinvestment add to lack of capital formation and sub-optimal performance. Moreover, experience indicates that Ministries lack the incentive to divest, and even when they do, lack the expertise to see through the process. While budgetary compulsion appear to give a push to disinvestments, in the process, several distortions may take place such as selling shares with assurances of monopoly, selling minority share-holding, intra-public sector transactions giving an erroneous impression of disinvestments, etc. Unfortunately, all these tendencies, especially delayed processes could lead to loss of output in public enterprises, reduced income to Government, adverse impact on workers, contagion to financial sector, especially public sector banks and erosion of share holder value culminating in possible deterioration of family silver into family junk.

It must be noted that the functioning of the public enterprises impacts the fiscal situation both on a continuing and contingent basis. The relationship between Government and Public enterprises as also among the enterprises has followed and are still following what has been described as the joint family approach, which undermines transparency and accountability. The examples of input-output relationship between coal production, railways, steel making, power generation, public sector banks and insurance companies are enough to indicate the potential for operations at the behest of non-commercial considerations, many of which are not even properly accounted for in their respective balance sheets, profit & loss account etc. in a mutually consistent manner. Such linkages may have persisted in the long process of disinvestment that has been undertaken. Considerable progress has been made in imparting transparency and accounting for transactions on commercial considerations, but the process is far from complete.

It is possible to enunciate some ground rules for defining the future of public enterprises (both financial and non-financial) on the basis of what may be termed as Portfolio Management approach. First, whenever a private operator is permitted to enter an activity and compete with an existing public enterprise, the unique rationale for continued public ownership is eroded as such enterprises form part of commercial investment portfolio of Government.

Secondly, the Government should have the prerogative and obligation to elaborate and define considerations that determine non-commercial characteristics warranting public ownership on a subsisting basis.

Thirdly, all enterprises in commercial

investment portfolio have to be operated on commercial considerations and shareholding may be continued, reduced or expanded on commercial (which includes financial) considerations alone. To ensure this, ownership of all such enterprises need to be transferred to what may be termed as *Portfolio Management Company of India* (PMCI). No doubt, the organisational forms of all such enterprises would be companies under Company Law totally on par with other competing entities. This procedure recognises that while Government or Ministry has the responsibility to decide on public purpose of an entity, disinvestment or operations of a commercial entity require different set of expertise and processes.

Fourthly, PMCI would assess the expected cash flow over the years with continued total or majority or minority ownership *vis-à-vis* the capital receipts expected from disinvestment, from time to time. Naturally, the cost of funds for Government and by extension to PMCI will be a consideration. In other words, the PMCI will replace the present advisory Disinvestment Commission and will operate as an independent portfolio manager.

Fifthly, public interest considerations such as strategic presence and protection of interests of labour in respect of each enterprise will have to be specified and mandated by Government while transferring enterprises to the PMCI.

Sixthly, PMCI will have the flexibility to provide financial resources to those enterprises which can perform well or those which have the potential to increase shareholder value.

Clearly, while the decision as to whether any enterprise should be in public or private sector is a policy decision to be made by Government at higher level, in respect of those enterprises which are purely in a commercial but competitive environment, the process of expansion, strengthening or disinvestment are essentially operational matters and hence best carried out by professionals with due regard to dynamics of the market and securities regulation. This should ensure that the total investment portfolio of the commercial enterprises of the Government is managed efficiently reconciling commercial objectives and sound fiscal management. This in brief is the logic behind the proposed PMCI.

Bypass and Delivery of Services

The importance of fiscal adjustment at State Level in enhancing the output and quality of services has been recognised. The popular perception of effect of reform and thus confidence in the economy appears to have been undermined by the deterioration in the quality of public services be it education or health or even drinking water. While a generation ago, most of these facilities were sought and provided in the Government sector, today, a large part of some of these facilities is available only on commercial basis. Consequently, many, especially the poor are deprived of reasonable or in any case equitable access to these services. In fact, even security of buildings is getting increasingly privatised in urban areas. In other words, there is a phenomenon of "bypass" of these public services since the main arteries appear choked, on which enormous sums are spent by Government. There is sometimes a tendency to spend energies in regulating the bypass activities for ostensible public purpose than on improving the quality of services in public domain. While superfluous regulatory aspects would be considered by the proposed ZRA, there is a need for assessing, on a continuous basis, the cost of inputs and the quantity as well as quality of output in regard to delivery of these public services. Perhaps, it is possible to devise mechanisms under the aegis of the Comptroller and Auditor General to make such assessments on a continuing and scientific basis, by outsourcing as is being done in respect of commercial audit of public enterprises. Indeed, the audit of delivery of such public services deserve far greater energies and attention than many other sectors.

It is hoped that media and academia would join in such efforts to assess these sectors, which are critical to the nation's well being.

Overhang Issues

It is necessary to make a distinction between what may be termed as "flow" issues and overhang issues. There is merit in insulating the overhang problem from flow issues and demonstrably solve the flow problem upfront. For example, in regard to food stocks there is addition to buffer stocks virtually on a continuous basis and a policy needs to be evolved to tackle this flow. Any attempt to sort out the overhang accumulated excess stocks on an *ad hoc* basis would obviously have limited success. Any solution to the overhang problem of large magnitude is bound to be operational over the medium-term and may involve admission of the magnitude of possible losses to be incurred. Yet another example relates to the power sector, where addition to capacities to generate without ensuring cost recovery adds to the problem of accumulated losses. *Prima facie*, the other major areas with considerable overhang problems are financial sector, public enterprises, pension and provident liabilities and the cooperative sector. Since many of these issues require well crafted medium- to long-term actions, it may be necessary to define the goals specifically and negotiate the process rather than move forward in an *ad hoc* manner. In other words, disjoined incrementalism may not be mistaken for sequencing of reforms and there is merit in coming clean, defining destination and negotiating as part of political process, the arduous but rewarding journey towards the sustainable and credible progress towards a modern, humane, prosperous and egalitarian society.

Perhaps, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the philosopher – Statesman – teacher would have endorsed such a transparent but consensus based approach.

PRIMARY DEALERS, DEBT MARKETS AND STATE FINANCES : CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES*

Y. V. REDDY

I am happy to be amidst you in the third of the annual Seminars organised by the Primary Dealers' Association of India (PDAI). I wish to place on record the valuable contribution of the PDAI not only in regard to Government Securities market, but also in the consultative process in policy making in important areas in financial markets. My presence here today is a reinforcement of our collaborative efforts to enhance efficiency and assure soundness in the financial sector of India and thus contribute to price stability and growth.

In this address, I will first narrate how some challenges in the market borrowing programme of the Central and State Governments have been met and highlight the role of Primary Dealers (PDs) in the process. A few issues relevant to the role of PDs will be flagged. In the second part, progress of reform in debt markets, particularly in Government Securities and private placements will be reviewed with a view to raising some issues for further debate and action. The concluding part focusses on several aspects of State Governments' borrowings, finances, and linkages with the banking system and PDs.

The State finances are significant for social development component of reform, fiscal adjustment in general government sector, development of debt markets and emerging role of PDs. In this regard, it will be necessary to recognise some non-transparent trends in the aggregate borrowings of State Governments, which apart from having an adverse impact on their open market borrowings, and distorting the process of development of debt markets in general, render the operations of the RBI as their fiscal agent and banker complex, and also complicate the conduct of monetary policy.

Challenges in Government Borrowings

We had to face a serious challenge in managing the growing borrowing needs of Government of India, which rose in ten years, by about thirteen times in gross terms and over eleven times in net terms.

It is noteworthy that inspite of growing size of Government borrowings, undue pressure on interest rates was avoided.

The RBI has been able to pursue a strategy of elongating the maturity pattern of the outstanding Government debt since 1995-96 to reduce the refinancing risk though uncertainties in the financial markets during the first half of 2000-01 necessitated issuance of shorter-term securities.

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* **Inaugural Address by Dr.Y.V.Reddy, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at Seminar on 'The Future of Government Securities Market in India' organised by Primary Dealers Association of India at Bangalore on September 22, 2001.**
Dr. Reddy is thankful to Dr. A. Prasad for his valuable assistance.

In the more recent times, there is focus on increasing the range of maturities. Thus, the range of maturities of loans issued was 2.89 – 20 years during 2000-01 as against 5.26 – 19.67 years during 1999-2000. The weighted average maturity of the loans issued during the current year *i.e.,* 2001-02 so far has been pushed up to 13.37 years, with the Government resorting to a 25 year issue for the first time after reform.

The market borrowings of State Governments also increased significantly, especially in the very recent years. In 1997-98, net market borrowings amounted Rs. 7,193 crore, which rose sharply to reach Rs.12,405 crore in 1999-2000 and to Rs.12,880 crore in 2000-01. The weighted average interest rate on State Government dated securities, which was 11.82 per cent in 1991-92 increased to reach 14 per cent in 1995-96. It has thereafter been steadily declining to reach 10.99 per cent in 2000-01. During 2001-02 so far (upto September 21, 2001), the weighted average interest rate was 9.97 per cent.

The impressive performance reflected in these indicators, during a period of considerable domestic and international uncertainties, indicates respectable exercise of skills and judgement by RBI coupled with excellent cooperation from market participants, especially the institution of PDs.

Role and Performance of Primary Dealers

What have been the role and performance of PDs in meeting these challenges?

The share of PDs in primary issuances of dated securities of Central Government rose by about four-fold in 2000-01 from Rs.11,916 crore in 1997-98. In the Treasury Bills market, the share of PDs was 85 per cent of total issues of Treasury Bills in 2000-2001.

Of very recent origin is the close involvement of PDs in State Governments' borrowings – a subject to which a large part of this address is devoted. Between August 1999 and August 2001, State Governments have raised Rs.4,680 crore from 18 auctions. The share of PDs in the State Government auction issues held so far including purchases due to underwriting commitments amounted to 36 per cent of total issues.

In the secondary market too, the PDs achieved a noticeable expansion in their transactions covering a major part of transactions on outright basis and almost three-fourth of outright plus repos. In 2001, the PDs achieved a turnover of outright plus repos of Rs.5,09,133 crore, representing 72.8 per cent of market transactions, out of which transactions on outright basis amounted to Rs.3,37,039 crore or 58.9 per cent.

To fund their stocks of government securities, all the fifteen PDs with Net Owned Funds of a little over Rs.3,000 crore have tended to rely on two major sources of funds, the call money market and the liquidity support from the RBI. PDs share of the total call money market turnover stood at about 30 per cent in 2000-2001.

The RBI has for its part taken a number of steps for developing and strengthening the PD system and making it more effective. For instance, it now takes into account both the bidding commitment and the performance of PDs in the primary and secondary markets for determining the quantum of liquidity support. Further, since PDs are only required to make bidding commitments in auctions of T-Bills, the system of underwriting by PDs in respect of such auctions has been withdrawn.

Capital adequacy guidelines for PDs were revised in December 2000. PDs now have to work out market risk, based on Value at Risk (VaR) model and standardised method and maintain capital charges based on the higher of the two. As a transitional measure, until PDs stabilise their VaR model and get these vetted by RBI, they have been allowed to work out the market risk requirement at 7 per cent of the portfolio.

Issues for Primary Dealers

At this stage, it is appropriate to mention a few issues for PDs to ponder over.

First, given the size of market and the uncertainties involved, PDs may consider increasing the size of their net owned funds, besides enlarging the scope of stable short to medium-term borrowed funds. The holding capacity, market presence and intrinsic strength that a strong capital base provides cannot be substituted by other sources of funding. Strengthening of the capital base and stable borrowed funding will automatically reduce excess dependence on call money borrowings and RBI liquidity and the resultant risk on account of market volatility during uncertain circumstances. No doubt, PDs now have the flexibility of hedging their interest rate risks through the swap market.

Second, the RBI has already announced its intention to move over to a full-fledged Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), which does not envisage assured liquidity support. PDs should incorporate this as part of their future business plans and strategies. PDs should strengthen their market risk management and quickly move over to risk based capital measures like VaR.

Third, as you are aware, RBI is not averse to an exit route for PDs where necessary.

Fourth, it is open to all eligible entities to apply for a PD's licence at any time, since the policy of RBI is to keep it as an on-going process. Thus, both entry and exit routes are kept reasonably open to promote efficiency through competition.

Fifth, as you are well aware, the RBI has embarked on changes in the technological infrastructure, rationalisation of current account and Subsidiary Ledger Account, introduction of new products like STRIPS, T-Bills futures etc. The RBI is in consultation with the PDs and the rest of the market on all these issues. Nevertheless, market players including PDs would be well advised to position themselves for these changes appropriately.

Reforms in Government Securities Markets : Review and Issues

In the last meet, I had flagged a number of issues for further consideration. It would be useful to review the progress in each of those issues, to separate those where we have gained further ground from those, which still need to be addressed.

First, on the status of the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL), it has since been set up with State Bank of India as the main sponsor. It will act as central counter-party in the settlement of all trades in Government Securities, Treasury Bills, money market instruments (like commercial paper and certificates of deposits), repos and foreign exchange. To begin with, CCIL will be settling all transactions in repos and Government Securities reported on the Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) of the RBI and also the rupee-dollar forex spot and forward deals.

On its part, the RBI has already opened current account and SGL account for CCIL and given approval for its membership to INFINET. As regards forex clearing, RBI is in correspondence with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for regulatory approval. CCIL on its part is reportedly setting up the hardware and software in place and has held many meetings with banks for finalising procedures of settlement, changes to systems of member banks, etc. The first phase of the project is expected to go live in November 2001, alongwith the expected commencement of parallel run of NDS.

RBI attaches great deal of importance to CCIL in its reform process of the financial system, and in particular, from a monetary policy point of view, the second stage of moving towards pure inter-bank market is linked to the date of its operationalisation. RBI is also keen that CCIL should help to broaden and deepen the debt and the forex markets.

RBI welcomes any suggestions that this Conference can offer to us in making CCIL a mechanism that provides efficiency and safeguards on par with best international standards.

Second, the RBI has commenced an integrated project on Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) for complete automation of the operations of its Public Debt Office. NDS will be an interface between the members (SGL account holders) and the PDO. The entire system will be working in a networked environment and INFINET will provide the backbone for communication. The NDS fully integrated with the computerised PDO and CCIL will lead to higher efficiency in trading, guaranteed settlement and other improvements in services to investors in government securities. In this regard, a decision has been taken to closely coordinate the work relating to NDS with the CCIL, and in fact, place the whole system within the overall technological and institutional infrastructure for transactions in the financial sector with which RBI is intimately concerned.

The NDS software application has been installed and over 80 institutions have tested software and given suggestions for improvements, which are being looked into by the vendor. The NDS is envisaged on lease lines and about 60 work orders have been released by MTNL.

Some concerns have been expressed about the dependence on the MTNL lease line instead of VSAT network in view of the advantages of the latter. The RBI is discussing this issue with participants. Another issue that has been raised relates to the auction design on the NDS. There is a suggestion that screen based interactive auction system whereby participants would be able to revise their bids would be more efficient. Similarly, there is an opinion that anonymous order matching system in NDS should be considered by the RBI. In this context, there seems to be a view in favour of wider participation in the NDS so that members can participate even from small centres.

RBI urges the PDs to discuss these issues and come out with concrete suggestions.

Third, with the amendments to the Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956, there is greater clarity in the jurisdiction of the RBI over transactions in Government Securities, money market securities, gold related securities, derivatives based on these securities as also ready forward contracts in debt securities. This enables the RBI to introduce new instruments and innovative practices in the money and Government Securities markets appropriately without legal hurdles.

Fourth, a few issues were flagged for further action in the T-Bills market. As you are aware, a number of reforms were undertaken with a view to rationalising the T-Bills market. The 14-Day and 182-Day T-Bills have been discontinued. The notified amount in the 91-day T-Bills has been increased to Rs. 250 crore and in 364-Day T-Bill auction to Rs. 750 crore. The 91-Day and 364-Day T-Bills now mature on the same dates and together they now form a larger fungible stock of T-Bills of varying maturities in the secondary market.

An issue which has been raised by PDs relates to their exclusive access in primary auctions of T-Bills and in open market operations with regard to Government dated securities. International experience with the Primary Dealers System shows that very few developed countries have introduced exclusive access to PDs in OMO (USA and UK). On the other hand, many countries, both developed and emerging, have given exclusive access to PDs in the primary auction process. PDs have exclusive access to the RBI's OMO in Treasury Bills since February 2000. In addition, RBI conducted "switch operations" for the first time in August 2000 that was restricted only to PDs.

There are also views that exclusive access might create private monopolies, which go against the creation of a deep and liquid market. There is another view that exclusive access to PDs may raise the cost of financial intermediation, which may not be desirable from the viewpoint of efficiency of financial markets. Moreover, there are certain operational constraints that PDs face in the present environment that increases their funding costs and exposes them to market risks. Under the circumstances, it is felt that the existing arrangement should continue and the issue of allowing PDs exclusive access to either primary issues or OMO should be revisited later.

Fifth, on the issue whether RBI should withdraw itself from primary auctions of T-Bills and restrict its operations only to the secondary market, the RBI in its Monetary and Credit Policy of April 2001 acknowledged that although it is desirable in principle, separation of debt and monetary management functions is a long-term process that is dependent on the fulfillment of three conditions, *viz.,* development of financial markets, reasonable control over the fiscal deficit and necessary legislative changes. There has been progress of some of these aspects including, as I mentioned, the amendment to the SCRA, the setting up of the Clearing Corporation and the technological infrastructure being put in place.

Once legislative actions with regard to Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill and amendments to the RBI Act already proposed to Government are accomplished, the separation of debt functions from RBI could be operationalised.

When the debt management function is moved out of RBI, the question of institutional set up that could satisfactorily meet the needs of both Centre and States needs to be worked out since the latter may justifiably seek a stake in ownership or control of a public debt office. The related issue is the nature of relationship between the separated debt office and institution of PDs. Finally, the nature of relations, if any, between RBI and PDs under the changed scenario needs to be examined.

Sixth, in the money market, the medium-term objective at present is to make the call/term money market purely inter-bank market for banks, while non-bank participants, who are not subject to reserve requirements, can have free access to other money market instruments and operate through repos in a variety of instruments. The completion of documentation and certain other operational details with regard to repos is critical to keep up with announced time schedule.

In the context of LAF, there is a suggestion that we introduce a fourteen-day repo and reverse repo alongside the current daily operations. Whether such 14-day operations should be undertaken at all, and if so, what is the opportune time? Further, should such operations be as a temporary measure when needed or on a regular basis. The RBI would appreciate your views in this regard.

Introduction of the LAF has been one of the most important changes in the money market in recent times. It has rendered the necessary flexibility to the RBI to operate on liquidity as well as signal interest rates in the short-term money market. The LAF operations combined with strategic open market operations consistent with market liquidity conditions have evolved as the principal operating procedure of monetary policy of the Reserve Bank. A market for interest rate swaps and Forward Rate Agreements already exists, although they are not very deep. The absence of a benchmark in terms of inter-bank term money market has been a shortcoming in the Indian market. A number of measures have been taken over the years, including greater interest rate flexibility to banks, exemption of inter-bank deposits from CRR requirements, reduction in minimum maturity of deposits, phasing out of non-bank participants from the call money market, etc.

With the stabilisation of the full-fledged LAF and the termination of segmented refinance at pre-determined interest rates, the RBI would have greater control over liquidity to move as appropriate interest rates in the short-term within a narrow band, thereby contributing to stable conditions. The Bank Rate would continue as a signalling and reference rate. This could pave the way for banks to take slightly longer positions than overnight and create a robust inter-bank term money market. It is necessary for the market participants and analysts to recognise the changing role of Bank Rate since it has been reactivated about five years ago.

Private Placement in Debt Markets

The issue of private placement of debt has recently been engaging the attention of Government of India and the Reserve Bank. In fact, Company Law amendments seek to partially remedy the observed shortcomings by restricting the number of subscribers. The issue, however, has to be approached with greater care not only in view of growing size and possible non-tradeability of some components but also the inadequate attention to end-use of funds, including funds raised by public enterprises, often guaranteed by Government. As a consequence, there are implications for the health of financial sector as a whole and banking sector, in particular.

The RBI Annual Report of 1998-99 had recommended regulation of the private placement market in view of the potential systemic risks involved. It suggested disclosure of all relevant information in privately placed issues and the need to restrict an issue to a limited number of subscribers.

While reviewing the private placement market, the RBI's Technical Paper on the Regulation of Debt Markets (2000) recognised the regulatory gaps in the market, and recommended that for any privately placed issue of debt, where the intention is that it will eventually be listed, the norm for public issues or a simpler version thereof may be followed. For any other issues through private placement, the security will have to be treated as loan and prudential regulations for loans should be applicable for financial institutions.

In June 2001, the RBI after extensive in-house analysis and widespread consultations, issued guidelines to banks on non-SLR investments covering prudential limits on investments including cap on private placement, credit risk analysis of investment proposals, internal rating of unrated issues. The banks were also asked to diversify unrated privately placed bonds as risk management measure, stemming from the concern of deficiencies in the appraisal of privately placed debt due to absence of mandated disclosures. With encouragement from RBI, FIMMDA has commenced announcing bond valuation effective March 31, 2001, which has an inbuilt disincentive for unrated bonds.

Inspite of these measures, a number of concerns relating to the private placement market still exist, and a regulatory review of bank's participation in private placement has become necessary in view of the systemic implications of the private placements. Out of the non-SLR investment, it is estimated that close to half is invested in the private placement market. A major concern relates to the liquidity of such instruments as most of the instruments are not listed or even quoted in the OTC market and banks do not have exit route. A core issue relates to non-performing assets arising out of the privately placed issues. More information, therefore, needs to be obtained by banks/FIs regarding the exposure of companies raising funds through the private placement market as also the utilisation of funds and the NPAs on such investments. There is a view that compulsory listing may not be a feasible option, in view of operational constraints and also due to the fact that the issuer has very little incentive to list them, particularly for the bonds of shorter maturity. It was also felt that such compulsory listing would adversely affect the small and medium sectors' access to funds through the private placement market.

The RBI is currently devoting special attention to this issue and comprehensive guidelines are being considered to enable greater monitoring of this market and infusing transparency in transactions. PDs/banks/FIs/ issuers and investors are urged to forward their suggestions to the RBI as soon as possible.

State Governments Market Borrowings : Status and Issues

There have been significant developments in the management of borrowings of State Governments, consistent with the objective of healthy development of debt markets in general. It is necessary to trace the background and recent initiatives to flag the emerging issues.

The market borrowing programme of the State Governments is finalised by Government of India and Planning Commission, keeping in view Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India, whereby a State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still any loan outstanding to the Government of India. Before the beginning of the fiscal year, the feasible levels of the market borrowing for Centre and States (including those under guaranteed bonds) together is advised to the Government by RBI. The feasible market borrowing programme as projected by RBI is taken into account by Government of India before finalising the borrowing programme for the next fiscal. As regards States, the programme is finalised by Government of India, Ministry of Finance in consultation with Planning Commission. The State-wise allocation of borrowings in respect of a particular fiscal year is conveyed to RBI for the conduct of borrowing programme. RBI does not invest in State Government loans either in primary issues or in the secondary market.

The normal procedure that was being followed until the first half of the 'nineties was that the RBI would complete the combined borrowing of all States in one or two tranches at a predetermined coupon. After announcement of the loan, the RBI would write to banks indicating their expected contribution, mainly based on the share of deposits, with a request to invest in the State Government bonds. Thus, high statutory preemptions in the form of SLR and the tie-up of the loans by the RBI ensured a captive market in banks for these bonds and the successful completion of the borrowing programme.

With the substantial increase in the market borrowing programme of the Central Government, progressive reduction in SLR, increasing sophistication of debt markets offering diversified portfolio choices to banks, marked to market valuation norms, changes in risk weighted capital and the deteriorating financial position of States, it was becoming increasingly difficult to complete the market borrowings through the tranche system of preannounced coupon.

In order to reflect these new realities including the market perception of the status of State Governments, in 1997 the coupon rate for all the borrowing programme for all States was fixed broadly on the basis of a 25 basis points mark-up over the yield rate of ten-year stock of Central Government.

Apart from the fact that banks showed increasing reluctance to voluntarily invest in State Government paper, the market had started discriminating among States in terms of their perceived strengths and weaknesses. In order to enable well managed States to take advantage of market conditions and raise loans at finer rates and at the same time protect the interest of the smaller States, it was decided to introduce some flexibility in their market borrowings on an optional basis replacing the totally pre-announced coupon approach.

Based on the consensus in the meeting of the Finance Secretaries held in RBI on November 8, 1997, an option is available to the State Governments to enter the market through a flexible approach on their own to the extent of 5 to 35 per cent of their gross borrowings. The timing and volume of issues for auction are decided by RBI, taking into account the market and liquidity conditions and in consultation with State Governments.

The auction system was experimental from the year 1998-99 with one State entering the market through auction system in January 1999, two State Governments entering the market during 1999-00 and six State Governments entering the market in 2000-01.

The experience has been that States that have taken the auction route have generally been able to attract borrowings at a rate lower than the tranche rate which implies a spread lower than the usual spread of 25 basis points above ten-year Central Government yield.

The recent experience of the subscription to the State loans, after the introduction of auction, reveals that despite a 25 basis points differential over Central Government 10-year yields and the State Governments' canvassing with the banks to ensure full subscription to the amounts notified, there are cases of some under subscription for a few States. Of late, the under subscription for some States has become repetitive, particularly in respect of States that are not prompt in honouring guarantees issued by them in respect of their enterprises. The initial undersubscription may not be noticed since the RBI has generally been successful in persuading the banks and other financial institutions to do the filling of gaps in subscription, but the process is found to be difficult to operate as the gaps tend to increase. In fact, the RBI in its Monetary Policy Statement of April 2001 had explicitly indicated that the borrowing programme in respect of some States has come under stress.

The emergence of under subscription could lead to a serious reputational risk of the under subscribed State Governments, and thus put severe pressure on the successful completion of market borrowing programme through conventional floatation. There are risks inherent in all forms of raising funds, which emanate not merely from the fundamental financial situation of States but also the method of raising funds. First, under the pre-announced fixed coupon with notified amount, the subscription received in respect of fixed coupon method depends on the extent to which banks and financial institutions are prepared to invest in concerned State Government bonds at the yield offered. There is a downside risk of subscription not being received to the extent of the amount notified. Second, under the auction method with notified amount, the rate at which the State is able to raise full subscription would depend on the rates of interest at which banks and financial institutions are prepared to invest in the concerned State Governments bonds. There is a downside risk of higher interest rates for filling the notified amount and possible risk of sufficient bids (even to the extent of notified amount) not being received. Third, under the tap issue without notified amount, the amount received depends on the coupon offered, market conditions and the interest shown by banks and financial institutions. There is a downside risk that the amount subscribed may fall short of expectations.

The issue was discussed again in the Eighth Conference of State Finance Secretaries on May 21, 2001. In this meeting, considering the risks in various methods of raising funds, it was decided to extensively adopt borrowings by tap issuances without announcing the notified amount, so as to avoid the embarrassment of any under subscription. In fact, in the same meeting, PDs were also invited to discuss with State Finance Secretaries and explore the possibility of raising borrowings through a process of book building.

It may be noted that the market borrowing is only one component accounting for 12.4 per cent of the capital receipts of State in 2000-01. The amount mobilised in the form of small savings from the public in competing instruments and at high effective interest rates outside the market borrowing programme constituted about 32 per cent. It is, therefore, conceivable that in future, a higher proportion of the debt of State Governments will be raised through the mechanism of market borrowings as compared to small savings instruments. Thus, it is possible to visualise a larger market-borrowing programme of State Governments, which will have implications for the development of debt markets as also the role of PDs. I would urge upon the PDs to take a more proactive role and guide State Governments in investment opportunities and treasury management.

In any case, over a period of time, it may be necessary for all State Governments to move over to a totally flexible approach to market borrowing in terms of method, timing and maturities, particularly in the context of reduction in SLR of banks and the overall reforms taking place in the financial sector and in particular financial markets.

Non-transparency in State Borrowings and Bank Financing

During the last few years, the debt securities issuance sponsored by State Governments outside the market-borrowing programme has been on the rise. It may be recalled that market borrowing allocations to Government enterprises excepting State Finance Corporations have been discontinued since 1994-95. Public Sector Enterprises, particularly State Level Undertakings backed by Government guarantee outside the market borrowing programme are major issuers of debt, mostly by way of private placement.

Many public sector enterprises both Central as also State, like Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., State Electricity Boards, etc., issue bonds with guarantee of Central/State Governments that are outside the Market Borrowing Programme (MBP) for which approval from RBI is not applicable. In view of the security of the Government guarantee, the limitations/ prescriptions applicable to unsecured bond issues, which are treated as public deposits under the Public Deposit Directions are not applicable to such issues, and, therefore, issuance is fast and easy. They also carry higher rates than the coupon rates under market borrowings, resulting in substantial distortion in the market yields.

The RBI has been receiving complaints from the banks and financial institutions of delay/defaults by the States/State bodies regarding their obligations for payment of interest/maturity proceeds. The adverse effect of non-honouring of guarantees on borrowing by State Enterprises was recently discussed in the Eighth Conference of State Finance Secretaries in May 2001. It was revealed that often, guarantee was given only because financial institutions investing in these bonds insisted upon it. In the cases of some financial institutions, guarantees were mandatory for investment.

It needs to be understood that guarantees should not substitute credit appraisal. The Technical Committee of Finance Secretaries on State Government Guarantees, while exhorting the States for prudent financial management and preserving the credibility of the guarantees issued, suggested certain measures such as – the States should adopt selectivity in giving guarantees, institute limits/ceilings on guarantees and set up Guarantees Redemption Fund. While some States have taken the initiative and put in place some of the recommendations in this regard, not all the States have done so.

It is essential that the practice of routinely seeking guarantees particularly by Central Government owned institutions be given up and where seeking such guarantee is mandatory, laws be amended urgently.

There is another disturbing tendency of diverting the funds raised by public enterprises ostensibly for commercially oriented purposes to support budget operations of the Government concerned. Such diversions lead to erosion of fiscal transparency, but more important, constitute diversion of bank funds raised through private placement for Governments' budgetary expenditures. In this process, the only backing for such assets of the financial system is the guarantee of Central or State Governments. These operations, as they grow in size, distort both the fiscal and financial systems of the economy and give rise to potential for vulnerability.

Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance may be approving proposals for the States facilitating them to raise funds from the market through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). These SPVs consequently seem to issue bonds with guarantee by the concerned State Government. It has also been reported that there have been instances where the State Governments have been allowed to resort to such method for specific Plan projects also, presumably with the approval of Planning Commission. The bonds issued by these entities with the guarantee of the State Governments are mostly unrated and are privately placed. A State Government had also sought direct debit permission from RBI on one such instance. Such practices tend to not only dilute the monetary management by RBI, but when carried too far, could undermine the macroeconomic stability, introduce non-transparent fiscal burden on State Governments well beyond the sustainable level, and impart ill-defined quality to assets of the banking system.

Lending institutions are sanctioning such accommodation with minimum credit appraisal as regards the commercial viability and bankability of the project, substituting it by the guarantee of the Government. In respect of State-level SPVs, it is reported that in a few cases, the bonds are neither serviced by the issuing entity nor honoured by the concerned

State Government when the guarantee was invoked. If it is to be repaid out of budgetary funds, then the appraisal goes beyond the project and into the realm of assessing the viability of the State finances. There is a danger that these bonds and loans could turn non-performing if the fiscal burden of the guarantees increase to such an extent that there will be large scale default. States, in such cases, face serious reputational risk and the risk of their market-borrowing programme not going through, despite the efforts of RBI. It can be argued that the moral risk extends on to the RBI as their debt manager.

The RBI has issued explicit guidelines that in respect of projects by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), term loans may be sanctioned only for corporate entities. Further, the term loans should not be in lieu of or to substitute budgetary resources envisaged in the project. The term loan could supplement budgetary resources to the PSU if such supplementing was contemplated in the project design. The intention clearly is to enable bank financing of commercially viable projects undertaken by public enterprises as a supplement to Government financing of such commercially viable projects. Certainly, the intention is not to enable bank financing of Governments budgets through public enterprises.

RBI is sensitising the banks that for guaranteed loans, the prime factor should be the credit assessment of the commercial viability of the project and that they should not merely ask for rating by the rating agencies but also ensure that the funds have been utilised for the purpose for which they have been raised.

The issue of Automatic Debit Mechanism has been discussed at length in the Report of the Technical Committee on State Government Guarantees in February 1999. It was specifically mentioned that automatic debit mechanism runs the risk of insufficiency of funds relative to such pre-emption and minimum obligatory payments such as salaries, pensions, amortisation and interest payments. Reservations have also been expressed about such arrangements on other grounds as well. Debit amounting to incurring of expenditure has to be authorised by State legislature in its budget and automatic debits being open-ended or uncertain may be outside the specifically authorised expenditure. Recourse to automatic debit mechanisms should, therefore, be subjected to great circumspection.

The issue of automatic debit mechanism in respect of loans guaranteed by State Governments was also discussed in the Conference of State Finance Secretaries held on November 15, 1999. It was then, felt that such mechanism eroded the credibility of the Government concerned and should not be encouraged either by Ministry of Finance, Government of India, or by the RBI.

There is another and more serious problem with issue of automatic debit mechanism, apart from the legal validity and moral basis of authorising open ended expenditures by the executive in the absence of specific legislative sanction. That issue relates to the automatic debit mechanism becoming a substitute for State Governments guarantees, thus undermining the ceilings on guarantees imposed by the legislature.

In case where such debit mechanism is offered in addition to formal guarantees, it erodes the confidence in all formal guarantees of such a Government.

In brief, State finances are under stress and hence recourse is being taken to extraordinary means of funding budget operations of non-commercial nature with bank finance. Such funding is not only outside approved market borrowing programme, but is often outside formal guarantees. When automatic debit mechanism is superimposed on such a situation, there could be significant, open-ended, mutually reinforcing vulnerability of both fiscal and financial sector. Mechanisms to tackle the fiscal stress of both Centre and States should be devised urgently, and whenever the non-transparent practices are noticed , they should be given up forthwith, for healthy development of debt markets, and overall macroeconomic stability.

Under the circumstances, it may be necessary for the RBI to consider issuing guidelines to banks to closely monitor end-use of funds available to Central and State level enterprises to ensure that these are not diverted from commercial operations to provide direct or indirect support to State and Central Governments budgets. It would also be necessary to reiterate the need for ensuring commercial viability of bank funding of operations irrespective of guarantees and automatic debit mechanism. It may be desirable to advice banks and financial institutions to dispense with the practice of seeking automatic debit mechanism. It is also essential for them to eschew any indirect support to budgetary operations of Governments through public enterprises. To the extent such streamlining of procedures results in more market borrowings in a transparent manner, it would be appropriate to take recourse to such necessary borrowings in lieu of non-transparent and open-ended support to budgetary operations from the financial system.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA*

VEPA KAMESAM

It gives me great pleasure to be in your midst, as we start off today on this workshop for Regional Directors and Chief General Managers-in-charge on the use of not mere technology but networked technology – in the Reserve Bank. I am sure that you are all aware of the developments that have taken place since the earlier seminar and would be able to gauge the developments that have taken place since we met for a similar cause in April, 2000. The presentation made by the Chief General Manager-in-charge of Department of Information Technology (DIT) would, I am sure be an eye-opener for most of us since it clearly elucidates the enormity of the challenges before us. I am sure that this group of involved persons who are the harbingers of change would be able to reap the benefits of the advances being made by us so that the Reserve Bank would not only continue to strive for excellence but would transform itself into a more responsive and proactive leader among organisations of its kind.

I am of the view that it would be appropriate if I cover, during my address, some of the observations during the first few months of my association with the Reserve Bank of India. I am fortunate to have been in this position since I could view the same from an independent perspective - as a new comer to the organisation - which has provided me with a few eye-openers which I would be sharing with you today.

It has been more than two years since the INFINET was inaugurated and I must mention with some dismay that its usage - within the RBI continues to be at low levels. We are all aware of the benefits that technology has ushered in and the need for induction of networked technology in our day-to-day functioning. Gone are the days when one could derive comfort in functioning in an islandic manner - the key word today is not in information management alone but in information usage for the best decision making processes. I must admit that here is a great deal that can be achieved in this sphere of activity within the Reserve Bank of India.

The first set of applications that could benefit greatly from the use of technological advances in the computer and communications area relate to the Payment systems which form the lifeline of any banking activity. Payments in India, as in the case of any other country, are made through cash as well as non-cash payments. Although there has been considerable increase in the use of paper instruments like cheques and ‘At par’ instruments in the recent years, the usage of cash is still substantial. The usage of electronic

* **Address by Shri Vepa Kamesam, Deputy Governor, RBI, at the Conference for Regional Directors and Chief General Managers-in-charge at IDRBT, Hyderabad on September 20, 2001**

means of funds movement and settlement is still in its stages of infancy. Various forms of electronic based payment have been slowly making their appearance - Credit Cards, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), Stored Value cards, Shared Payment Network Service (SPNS), while electronic settlement has been in the form of the electronic funds transfer services introduced by the RBI - *viz.,* Electronic Clearing Services (ECS) - Credit Clearing and Debit Clearing and retail Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) system. While these initiatives have fructified very well, it comes as a surprise that some of these facilities are not used by us in the Reserve Bank itself. A case in point is that of effecting payments through the ECS. While we have introduced ECS based payments for Relief Bond Holders, I see no reason why the staff of RBI should be denied the facility of ECS payments - pertaining to their salary, other payments and so on.

As a recent entrant to the RBI fraternity, while I am amazed with the set of impeccable systems which are in place, I must confess that changes in these systems have not kept pace with change in times. It is thus essential that we take immediate steps to ensure that our systems and procedures are modified to take care of the changed work environment which is characteristic of most organisations today. The quantum of paper-work in the Bank, I have observed, makes me wonder whether we have achieved the benefits of computerisation and networking. Simple work flow applications and processes in an electronic processing environment would make our day to day functioning simple and easier to manage.

The recent advances in technology within the Reserve Bank have brought about a sea change, the impact of which echoes in most of its functions. We have to move over from the current mode of functioning to basing our decisions on the basis of information processed over network based computers. I am certain that we need not have any apprehensions on the security of data being transmitted over the network since the network established by the IDRBT boasts of some of the best levels of technology - akin to international standards. The applications over the network - which are primarily for inter-bank transactions are at an advanced stage of development and would be ready for implementation shortly. For these initiatives, however, there has to be a change in the way we function. We may have to re-engineer the way some of our work processes currently exist. Not only do we have to ensure that we exploit the benefits of technology but the changes made must reflect on simplified work procedures and reduced duplication.

It is also necessary to optimise the use of computer resources within the Bank. I find that there are multiple servers in many offices which perform processes localised to a specific activity. The thrust from now on has to be on centralised data with decentralised processing. Thus, initiatives such as the Human Resources Information System (HRIS), centralised PDO processing, Centralised Funds Management

System etc., are initiatives which would accomplish this objective. The acquisition of high end processing systems would reduce the demand on skilled system administrative personnel if they are used for multiple applications; they would also facilitate better information sharing which is so essential for resulting in decisions taken with a holistic view.

I shall dwell a bit on the developments in payment systems. Network based transactions are thus the order of the day worldwide and India has to but join the bandwagon and exploit the benefits of advancements in technology. The INFINET thus offers itself as an excellent carrier of financial messages including those relating to payments. It is with this background that the reforms in the Payment Systems in the country have been initiated. The future would thus belong to an era characterised by electronic transactions which would become legal with the passage of the relevant laws including the recent IT Act of 2000 and the impending amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act and the enactment of other relevant payment system legislation such as the Payment System Netting Act.

Most of the initiatives undertaken by us are fairly well known to all of you. To recapitulate, the PDO-NDS project, the Centralised Funds Management System, the introduction of Real Time Gross Settlement System are a few that would fructify in the near future. If electronic based payment systems are to be really successful, the key lies in delivery of electronic messages in a safe and secure manner which prevents any unauthorised tampering of the data and which guarantees delivery to the beneficiary for prompt action at the latter's end. With prime importance to be ascribed to security, I would now dwell a bit in detail on security in general with respect to technology and in particular to the new initiatives within the Reserve Bank.

Security in Payment Systems in particular - these are applicable to other electronic messages too - cannot be addressed in isolation. It requires the integration of work processes, communication linkages and integrated delivery systems and should focus on stability, efficiency and risk control. Yet another prime aspect of concern in a good security policy is the role that the human beings have in a secure computerised environment.

It would be advisable to build security features at the application level in respect of banking oriented products, because of the critical nature of financial data transfer. The financial messages should have the under noted features:

- The receipt of the message at the intended destination
- The content of the message should be the same as the transmitted one
- The Sender of information should be able to verify its receipt by the recipient
- The Recipient of the message could verify that the sender is indeed the person

- Information in transit should not be observed, altered or extracted
- Any attempt to tamper with the data in transit will need to be revealed
- Non-repudiation

These features boil down essentially to authentication (to verify the identity of the sender of the message to the intended recipient to prevent spoofing or impersonation), authorisation (to control the access to specific resources for unauthorised persons), confidentiality (to maintain the secrecy of the content of transmission between the authorised parties), integrity (to ensure that no changes/ errors are introduced in the messages during transmission) and non-repudiation (to ensure that an entity cannot later deny the origin and receipt and contents of the communication). These features can be built through a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) which is being put in place by the IDRBT on the INFINET.

We have in the past few years been converting most of the critical applications – specifically those pertaining to the Banking Department – to work in a computerised mode both for accuracy, timely conclusion of transactions and to handle the increasing volumes. While it is generally presumed that the essential features which I detailed just now are all integral part of most of the application software in use at the Bank, an introspection on the existing levels of security within the Bank and the desired levels of security needs to be made, including the risks associated with the chain of operations in a computerised environment.

The results of the recent initiatives taken in the area of Information Systems Audit in some offices have caused reason for substantial concern. While the aspects relating to physical security leave a lot to be desired with even the most basic security requirements not being in place (like access for unauthorised personnel even to sensitive Banking Department areas), the security features in the computer systems were not very comfortable either. While it may be possible to detail the various lacunae in explicit terms, it may be worth mentioning that even basic safeguards in the computer systems have not been followed to a large extent.

As leaders who would be using technology as a cutting edge towards excellence in services, you would all agree that these key requirements of security detailed by me earlier are addressed both at the application level as well as at the network layer. Fortunately for us, the INFINET is comprised of members forming part of a Closed User Group which restricts access to a large extent. Additionally, the IDRBT as the service provider for message transmission and carriage would ensure security over the network. Nonetheless, all the players would have to consciously understand the importance of security at all the levels so as to ensure that there is no weak link that could result in an exposure or an attack with the attendant financial implications.

There are at present a number of security standards available for different financial applications; most of them are internationally accepted and part of the ISO standards. These international standards should be examined and adopted keeping in view the requirements of the Indian banking industry. We have started initial work in this direction by co-ordination with banks, the Indian Banks Association and Bureau of Indian Standards for notifying security standards. A small beginning has been done in respect of SMART card technology for use in the country.

Perhaps the most widely accepted security tool is encryption. While I shall not dwell on the technical details of encryption, I must add that there should be an appropriate institutional arrangement for key management and authentication. This is normally done through Certification Agencies. For the banking and financial sector within the Closed User Group, the IDRBT has been identified to function as the Certification Agency. There should also be an institutional arrangement for appropriate assessment of participants of the financial network in terms of their credit-worthiness, financial soundness, etc. These assessments which will provide valuable input to the banking and financial sector would be of utilitarian value for our internal usage also.

Firewalls are used to implement access control security as well as to provide for user authentication and to ensure data integrity by using encryption. It is important that our security policy design should incorporate these. Accordingly, regular reviews of Security Policies and their implementation are also important. Highly secured (*e.g.*, funds related), and non-secured messages have to be specifically demarcated in the security policy.

An important issue is relating to the security levels of use within the various operating departments in the Bank. The common level of entry is the use of validation of authorised access (in the form of authorised User-Ids) to be further authenticated by correctness of passwords keyed in by the authorised users. Passwords often become 'passed' words in our context with no change at all in the passwords since passwords tend to be rather fixed for long periods of time. It is absolutely essential that passwords lapse after certain periods of time – generally not exceeding a month at the latest.

Authorisation of users is another activity that needs to be closely regulated and monitored. One of the basic requirements for implementation of security and monitoring thereof at the various departments is the need for system administrators. Most of our offices and departments have the system administration function clubbed to the normal operational functions assigned to a particular officer. The proliferation of networks within an office also acts as a negative factor in implementation of strict security features.

It is also a matter of concern to note that as a community within the RBI, the level of security consciousness is rather low. There is an imperative need to imbibe a culture of security among all operative functionaries – whether officers or other staff and cutting across administrative gradings. Access to databases in computer systems and to the data contained therein have to be strictly restricted and not available to any but those authorised to make any changes in case of an eventuality for resolving a software lock / malfunction which is a conscious decision by the authorised personnel taken in conjunction with the head of the office concerned.

Maintenance of audit trails and other appropriate logs is an absolutely essential requirement of any sound security policy. Some of the applications in use within the Bank do not have this feature and it must be ensured that all sensitive applications or applications accessing important data have such features in-built.

Yet another requirement for security is the integrity of data stored as back-up. Proper features such as check-sums, hashing etc., need to be developed so that no unauthorised tampering of data is possible. The entire issue of backup – at off-site and on-site and the validity thereof both from an operational perspective and from legal requirements have to be analysed in depth and appropriate procedures worked out.

I am sure that the IDRBT - who are the hosts for this Conference - are leaving no stone unturned to ensure that the various security requirements are implemented and are available to the application systems as and when necessary. At this juncture, it may be worth if we could perform some introspection and assess what the IDRBT could do to benefit the Reserve Bank as a whole and its staff in particular. While providing a means of communication among the members of the staff is a laudable achievement facilitated by the network established by the IDRBT, I think that there are other areas which the IDRBT could provide for the RBI. These could be areas relating to technology support - for the financial network architecture relating to payment systems, security issues, Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing, multimedia based education modules and the like. Being primarily research oriented, I am sure that the skills available with the Institute could be optimally used to achieve these objectives.

While providing network services, it is also essential that steps are initiated by the IDRBT to provide for facilities such as video-conferencing, mail capabilities for staff - irrespective of their location and point of access to the INFINET, technology upgradation and other latest trends which are of high utilitarian value. I believe that the Institute is already taking steps to ensure that certain recommendations of a group on the thrust areas for the IDRBT are implemented. It would have to be ensured that these yield result in the form of benefit to the basic functioning of the Central Bank in particular and to the Banking Sector as a whole. I would urge all present here to provide inputs to the IDRBT who would be glad to provide for achieving the recommendations which would provide substantial benefits.

No computer system set-up is complete without adequate systems for backup. While most of our systems - especially for the critical areas - have back-up systems for the main systems, there needs to be more attention ascribed to disaster recovery and management site for the Bank. Perhaps the most critical areas of activity of the bank warranting disaster procedures in place are those related to Payment systems. As you would all be aware, the systemically important payment systems are all to be implemented in the IBM Mainframe (S/390) systems housed at our Mumbai Office. While the backup systems have been implemented at the National Clearing Cell in Nariman Point, the need for a disaster recovery site is essential. Most of you must have had occasion to peruse the Disaster Recovery and Management Policy paper finalised by the DIT a couple of years ago. I am told that once the primary sites are in full operation, work on the disaster site would be initiated. Given the type of potential risks relating to disasters, it would be in the fitness of things to have the disaster recovery and management site located at a location different from Mumbai. Pune, Nagpur and Hyderabad offer themselves as alternative locations and it should be our endeavour to operationalise the disaster site at the earliest. It would also be in the best interests of each office / department to identify critical applications for which adequate disaster processes and procedures are in place - clearly delineated from backup procedures or sites. Another approach could be to have a data centre for the Bank as a whole - with an array of servers (server farms) where all processing requirements of all the offices and departments could be placed. The disaster site for this data centre could be at a different location where the entire systems could be replicated and tested at regular intervals.

Change Management is another aspect that needs to be viewed from the security angle. Software (and at times hardware too), undergoes frequent updation and version control and levels of software in use across offices is an issue which needs to be examined in its totality for practicable implementation at all offices / departments.

I am sure that most of the newer software programmes would have all the essential and desirable features as mandatory part of their architecture. The software that are currently in use would have to be scrutinised from the point of view of conformity to the minimum security requirements that I had dwelt upon. I thought it most appropriate to voice some of my concerns on security as existing currently at various offices. I am sure that the message is clear and due importance would be given to this vital requirement. I am sure that when we all go back after this exposition, we would perform some introspection and put in place procedures which would address the issues raised by me. Once the security policy of the Bank is in place, it would be our duty to implement it in both letter and spirit. To this end, there has been pioneering work done by two Working Groups - the Working Group on Information Security Audit in the Reserve Bank of India whose recommendations have been the base for the audit of our offices and the Working Group on IS Security for the Banking and Financial Sector which is preparing its report. I am sure that all our IT initiatives would be governed by the precincts of these recommendations.

We are at the threshold of introduction of many new projects under our supervision-most of which are systemically important in nature. While the successful implementation of these efforts would result in team-based efforts to be put in by most of us, I must mention that we have to ascribe prime importance to completion of all these projects on a specific time-bound basis. Unfortunately, we do not have a pride of place as far as timely completion of new projects are concerned and it should be the endeavour of all of us to change this image. More importantly, since most of our projects have a heavy component of technology embedded in them, delays would in most cases result in situations where the developments in technology would overtake the specifications framed which would in turn result in a quicker obsolescence of the projects and the products which they intend to produce. As part of the Top Management of the RBI, I think it is but fair to expect that realistic time schedules are drawn up for our projects and that these reach the stage of fructification as per the respective time frames. Since project management involves a great deal of liaison and follow up - such as with the Department of Telecommunications for communication infrastructure or with the Ministry of Law or Finance for changes in certain statutes, it would be imperative that we all work in unison and ensure that in the long run, project implementation is accomplished on a time-bound manner.

Yet another area which demands immediate attention is the training needs of our organisations. The quantum of training inputs provided to our staff are indeed very high but there needs to be a change in type of training inputs to match the needs of the modified work environment. Sensitisation of the officers and other employees of the Bank not only in their functional areas but also in the related IT environment in which they would be functioning is vital. I am sure that our colleges are well equipped to handle this and in conjunction with the requirements of each office this could be achieved.

I would at this juncture, take the liberty of making a few observations which I am confident would pave the way for better functioning at our levels. It is essential that the senior executives encourage the usage of computer-based communication to a very large extent. While I am aware of the initiatives being taken by all of you, I must add that the usage of the corporate e-mail within the Bank is at levels which one cannot boast about. I would, therefore, urge upon all of you to ponder for a while and see whether we could improve the levels of performances in our spheres of activity using the computer, e-mail facilities and the like - by showing the way ourselves. This would ultimately pave the way for quicker decision making - based on empirical data and in the longer run to reduced usage of paper for normal day-to-day functioning in our offices.

The ultimate litmus test of any organisation's performance is its capacity to accomplish the objectives for which it has been set up. If the broad areas of better housekeeping and overall systemic efficiency are achieved, improved customer service would be a natural consequence. It is this goal that we have to achieve. I am confident that we would achieve all this and more in the days to come. With technology playing a key role and due importance ascribed to the development of the human resource assets in the Reserve Bank, this would become a reality in the near future. I am sure that these and other aspects would be deliberated upon at length during this two day conference and that we shall strive together for better levels of excellence which are traditionally noted for.

CREDIT CONTROL AND OTHER MEASURES

JULY 2001

Selected circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India during July 2001 is reproduced below.

Ref.No.UBD.BR.2/16.74.00/2001-02 dated July 31, 2001

All Scheduled Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks

Filing of suits to recover dues from Wilful Defaulters

Please refer to our Circular UBD.BR. 11/ 16.74.00/98-99 dated June 30, 1999 advising banks to report all the cases of wilful defaults, covering all the non-performing borrowal accounts with outstanding (funded facilities and such non-funded facilities which are converted into funded facilities) aggregating Rs.25.00 lakh and above, occurred or are detected after March 31, 1999 on a quarterly basis to enable RBI to disseminate this information to banks.

It is observed that there are a few cases where the amount outstanding is substantial and the banks have not initiated any legal action against the defaulting borrowers. As you are aware, cases of wilful defaults have an element of fraud and cheating and, therefore should be viewed differently. It has, therefore, been decided that scheduled co-operative banks should examine all cases of wilful defaults of Rs.1.00 crore and above and file suits in such cases, if not already done. Banks should also examine whether in such cases of wilful defaults, there are instances of cheating/fraud by the defaulting borrowers and if so, they should also file criminal cases against those borrowers. In other cases involving amounts below Rs.1.00 crore, banks should take appropriate action, including legal action, against the defaulting borrowers.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

JULY 2001

1. Exim Bank's Line of Credit of US$ 5 million to Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie (BIAT)

Export Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) has concluded an agreement with the Banque International Arabe de Tunisie (BIAT) on October 21, 2000, making available to the latter, a line of credit upto an aggregate amount of US$ 5 million (U.S. Dollar five million only). The credit has become effective from March 1, 2001 and is available for financing Indian export of eligible goods and related services to Tunisia. The eligible goods will also include initial spares, drawings and designs together with services related thereto. The export of goods from India and their import into Tunisia shall be subject to the laws and regulations in force in both the countries.

2. Remittance for participation in lottery etc. schemes

Authorised dealers were advised to suitably inform the members of public that remittance in any form towards participation in lottery schemes, are prohibited under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Further, these restrictions are also applicable to remittances for participation in lottery like schemes functioning under different names like money circulation scheme, or remittances for the purpose of securing prize money/awards etc.

3. Indo-Mauritius Credit Agreement dated May 4, 2001, for US$ 100 million

The Government of India have extended a line of credit of an amount of US$ 100 million (U.S. Dollar one hundred million only) to the Government of the Republic of Mauritius under a credit agreement entered into between the two Governments on May 4, 2001. The credit of US$ 100 million shall be available to the Government of Mauritius for importing from India computer equipment, software, resource persons and related infrastructure equipment, broadly categorised as capital goods, consumer durables and consultancy for Cyber City and IT Education projects in Mauritius. The contents of the Annexure may be modified by way of additions, deletions or substitutions, from time to time, as may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments. The credit will not cover third country imports. The export of goods and services from India and their import into Mauritius under the line of credit shall take place through normal commercial channels and will be subject to the laws and regulations in force in both the countries.

CURRENT STATISTICS

Notes :

(1) The coverage of data will be expanded from time to time to include new statistical information as and when it becomes available.

(2) Some of the figures included in the tables are provisional and may be revised in later issues. Each issue contains all the revisions made upto the date of publication of the Bulletin.

(3) The following symbols have been used throughout this Section :

.. = Figure is not available

– = Figure is nil or negligible

P = Provisional

(4) Where necessary, each figure has been rounded off to the nearest final digit. For this reason, there may be, in some tables, a slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

(5) A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different basis and are not strictly comparable. In each case, a suitable footnote is added.

(6) For definitions of important items, sources of data, coverage, scope, method of compilation, etc. a reference may be made to the Explanatory Notes, issued as a supplement to the October 1978 issue of the Bulletin.

(7) 1 Lakh = 1,00,000, 1 Million = 10 lakh, 1 Crore = 10 Million.

No. 1 : SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Item	Unit / Base	1990-91	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001 Jun.	2001 Jul.	2001 Aug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Output								
1. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost (at 1993-94 prices)	Rs. crore	6,92,871	10,83,047	11,51,991 (Q.E.)	12,11,747 (R.E.)			
2. Index number of Agricultural Production (All crops)	Triennium ended 1981-82=100	148.4	178.6	177.3 (P)	165.9 (E)			
a. Foodgrains Production	Million tonnes	176.4	203.5	208.9	196.1 (P)			
3. General Index of Industrial Production (1)	1993-94=100	212.6*	145.2	154.9	162.7 (P)	157.2 (P)	..	..
Money and Banking								
Reserve Bank of India (2)								
4. Notes in circulation	Rs. crore	53,784	1,72,541	1,92,483	2,12,858	2,26,375	2,22,349	2,20,248
5. Rupees Securities (3)	"	86,035	1,45,583	1,40,967	1,50,569	1,57,027	1,53,705	1,34,047
6. Loans and discount	"	19,900	19,876	37,890	28,143	30,502	30,253	26,439
(a) Scheduled Commercial Banks (4)	"	8,169	2,894	9,513	5,980	3,616	6,441	748
(b) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks (4)	"	38	13	15	27	2	47	4
(c) Bills purchased and discounted (internal)	"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scheduled Commercial Banks								
7. Aggregate deposits (5)	Rs. crore	1,92,541	7,14,025	8,13,345	9,62,618	10,13,074 (P)	10,21,779 (P)	10,35,822 (P)
8. Bank credit (5)	"	1,16,301	3,68,837	4,35,958	5,11,434	5,18,657 (P)	5,24,184 (P)	5,28,823 (P)
9. Investment in Govt. Securities (5)	"	49,998	2,23,217	2,78,456	3,40,035	3,63,461 (P)	3,76,023 (P)	3,87,176 (P)
10. Cheque clearances (6)	Rs. thousand crore	1,703	5,668	7,183	8,362	815 (P)	860 (P)	790 (P)
11. Money Stock measures (7)								
(a) M_1	Rs. crore	92,892	3,09,068 (P)	3,41,796 (P)	3,79,791 (P)	3,94,357 (P)	3,87,074 (P)	3,89,345 (P)
(b) M_3	"	2,65,828	9,80,960 (P)	11,24,174 (P)	13,11,583 (P)	13,75,034 (P)	13,82,282 (P)	13,91,908 (P)
Cash Reserve Ratio and Interest Rates								
12. Cash Reserve Ratio (2), (16)	Per cent	15.00	10.50	9.00	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
13. Bank Rate	Per cent Per annum	10.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
14. Inter-bank call money rate (Mumbai) (8)	"	4.00/70.00	0.50/35.00	4.50/25.00	4.00/19.00	4.70/8.60	4.90/11.00	5.21/8.30
15. Deposit Rate (9)								
(a) 30 days and 1 year	"	8.0 (11)	Free (12)	5.0-7.5	5.25-7.25	5.00-7.25	5.00-7.25	5.00-7.25
(b) 1 year and above	"	9.0-11.0		8.50-10.00	8.50-10.00	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50
16. Prime Lending Rate (10)	"	–	12.00-13.00	12.00-12.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
17. Yield on 12.50% Loan 2004	"	–	11.85	10.77	10.15	8.55	7.74	7.38
18. Yield on 11.5% Loan 2008	"	–	12.03	11.30	10.57	9.62	9.24	8.76
Government Securities Market (2)								
19. Govt. of India 91-day Treasury Bills (Total outstandings)	Rs. crore		1,500	1,520	1,830	4,115	5,100	5,575

See 'Notes on Tables'.

* : Base : 1980-81 = 100.

\+ : Base : 1981-82 = 100.

E : Estimated

QE : Quick Estimate; RE : Revised Estimate.

No. 1 : SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS *(Concld.)*

Item	Unit / Base	1990-91	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001		
						Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Price Indices								
20. Wholesale prices (13)	1993-94=100							
(a) All commodities	"	182.7 +	140.7	145.3	155.7	..	..	..
(b) Primary articles	"	184.9 +	156.2	158.0	162.5	..	..	..
(c) Fuel, power, light and lubricants	"	175.8 +	148.5	162.0	208.1	..	..	..
(d) Manufactured products	"	182.8 +	133.6	137.2	141.7	..	..	..
(e) Foodgrains	"	179.2 +	152.0	176.4	173.8	..	..	..
(f) Edible oils	"	223.3 +	139.1	122.1	103.3	..	..	..
(g) Sugar, khandsari & gur	"	152.3 +	153.5	156.0	153.2	..	..	..
(h) Raw cotton	"	145.5 +	166.9	147.3	157.3	..	..	..
21. Consumer prices (All-India) (1)								
(a) Industrial Workers	1982=100	193	414	428	444	457	463	..
(b) Urban Non-Manual Employees	1984-85=100	161	337	352	371	386	391	..
(c) Agricultural Labourers	July 1986- June 1987=100	..	294	309	304	306	309	..
Foreign Trade								
22. Value of imports	U.S. $ Million	24,073	42,389	49,738	49,639 (P)	4,015 (P)	4,387 (P)	..
23. Value of exports	"	18,145	33,219	36,822	44,328 (P)	3,295 (P)	3,464 (P)	..
24. Balance of trade	"	-5,927	-9,170	-12,916	-5,311 (P)	-720 (P)	-923 (P)	..
25. Foreign exchange reserves (14)								
(a) Foreign currency assets	U.S. $ Million	2,236	29,522	35,058	39,554	40,652	40,950	42,537
(b) Gold	"	3,496	2,960	2,974	2,725	2,798	2,771	2,817
(c) SDRs	"	102	8	4	2	4	9	4
Employment Exchange Statistics (15)								
26. Number of registrations	Thousands	6,541	5,852	5,967	6,042	..	..	..
27. Number of applicants								
(a) Placed in employment	"	265	233	222	176	..	..	..
(b) On live register (14)	"	34,632	40,090	40,371	41,344	..	..	..

No. 2 : RESERVE BANK

Last Friday / Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001
				Aug.	Sep.	Jun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Issue Department						
Liabilities						
Notes in circulation	53,784	1,92,483	2,12,858	1,98,061	1,96,300	2,26,375
Notes held in Banking Department	23	51	79	38	51	16
Total liabilities (total notes issued) or assets	**53,807**	**1,92,535**	**2,12,937**	**1,98,098**	**1,96,351**	**2,26,391**
Assets						
Gold coin and bullion	6,654	10,598	10,324	10,745	10,589	10,810
Foreign securities	200	72,700	91,700	86,700	86,700	1,06,700
Rupee coin (1)	29	102	78	23	160	115
Government of India rupee securities	46,924	1,09,134	1,10,835	1,00,630	98,901	1,08,765
Banking Department						
Liabilities						
Deposits	**38,542**	**86,551**	**87,828**	**72,493**	**83,046**	**84,990**
Central Government	61	500	100	100	101	101
State Governments	33	41	41	41	41	41
Scheduled Commercial Banks	33,484	77,781	76,939	62,568	72,915	74,326
Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	244	816	978	659	1,072	926
Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	13	45	61	45	29	48
Other banks	88	246	918	606	610	1,029
Others	4,619	7,122	8,791	8,474	8,278	8,519
Other liabilities (2)	28,342	74,102	84,199	75,903	75,483	91,359
Total liabilities or assets	**66,884**	**1,60,654**	**1,72,028**	**1,48,395**	**1,58,529**	**1,76,349**

See 'Notes on Tables'.

OF INDIA

(Rs. crore)

2001							
Jul.	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Sep. 7	Sep. 14 (P)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,22,349	2,24,325	2,26,064	2,25,121	2,22,717	2,20,248	2,23,834	2,22,988
37	31	33	33	38	40	26	26
2,22,385	**2,24,356**	**2,26,097**	**2,25,154**	**2,22,755**	**2,20,287**	**2,23,860**	**2,23,014**
10,753	10,677	10,677	10,677	10,677	10,851	10,851	10,851
1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700	1,06,700
64	48	34	22	209	193	180	166
1,04,869	1,06,931	1,08,686	1,07,755	1,05,169	1,02,544	1,06,129	1,05,298
90,775	**83,155**	**84,507**	**77,563**	**82,754**	**73,649**	**88,412**	**80,336**
101	101	100	101	101	101	101	101
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
71,220	63,400	65,159	67,453	72,297	63,121	78,008	69,926
830	978	708	876	823	860	862	913
60	36	50	25	50	35	51	32
935	935	930	935	945	971	932	938
17,588	17,664	17,519	8,132	8,497	8,520	8,417	8,385
86,515	86,111	86,537	88,021	87,643	88,782	88,993	92,087
1,77,290	**1,69,266**	**1,71,044**	**1,65,584**	**1,70,397**	**1,62,431**	**1,77,405**	**1,72,423**

No. 2 : RESERVE BANK

Last Friday / Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001
				Aug.	Sep.	Jun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assets						
Notes and coins	23	52	80	38	51	17
Balances held abroad (3)	4,008	52,313	92,600	63,119	63,365	84,313
Loans and Advances						
Central Government	–	982	–	2,056	2,285	9,014
State Governments (4)	916	7,519	4,395	2,515	840	3,603
Scheduled Commercial Banks	8,169	9,513	5,980	6,251	6,719	3,616
Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	38	15	27	20	25	2
Industrial Development Bank of India	3,705	1,740	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
NABARD	3,328	5,884	6,580	5,398	5,636	5,826
EXIM Bank	745	697	617	617	617	617
Others	1,615	11,541	9,104	9,462	9,416	6,384
Bills Purchased and Discounted						
Internal	–	– -	–	–	–	–
Government Treasury Bills	1,384	–	–	–	–	–
Investments	40,286	62,660	43,127	48,749	59,853	51,662
Other Assets (5)	2,666	7,739	8,078	8,730	8,283	9,855
	(–)	(2,375)	(2,314)	(2,408)	(2,313)	(2,422)

OF INDIA *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

2001							
Jul.	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Sep. 7	Sep. 14 (P)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
37	32	33	34	38	40	26	26
85,935	86,416	88,029	90,236	91,899	93,725	94,058	95,725
4,715	15,332	8,822	259	–	9,453	14,099	8,789
3,213	3,779	5,068	4,397	3,812	4,190	5,167	4,108
6,441	610	1,896	2,214	3,448	748	5,282	4,256
47	48	47	47	19	4	4	4
1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,110
5,951	5,869	5,575	5,620	5,666	5,682	5,619	5,644
617	617	617	617	617	617	617	532
7,829	4,482	4,446	5,197	5,441	4,305	6,065	6,440
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53,435	43,035	48,191	49,138	51,686	36,106	39,373	40,169
7,632	7,608	6,879	6,386	6,330	6,121	5,654	5,621
(2,410)	(2,393)	(2,393)	(2,393)	(2,393)	(2,432)	(2,432)	(2,432)

No. 3 : ALL SCHEDULED BANKS –

Last Reporting Friday (in case of March) / Last Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000
				Aug.
1	2	3	4	5
Number of reporting banks	299	364	363	364
Liabilities to the banking system (1)	**6,673**	**56,233**	**82,550**	**59,268**
Demand and time deposits from banks (2)	5,598	38,699	55,041	43,578
Borrowings from banks (3)	998	16,655	25,179	13,901
Other demand and time liabilities (4)	77	880	2,329	1,790
Liabilities to others (1)	**2,13,125**	**9,44,813**	**11,12,370**	**9,96,129**
Aggregate deposits (5)	**1,99,643**	**8,62,098**	**10,16,440**	**9,13,772**
Demand	34,823	1,33,000	1,48,669	1,28,606
Time (5)	1,64,820	7,29,098	8,67,771	7,85,166
Borrowings (6)	645	2,801	2,634	2,781
Other demand and time liabilities (4)	12,838	79,914	93,296	79,576
Borrowings from Reserve Bank (7)	**3,483**	**6,523**	**3,966**	**6,353**
Against usance bills / promissory notes	—	—	—	—
Others (8)	3,483	6,523	3,966	6,353
Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank	**25,995**	**65,178**	**68,242**	**70,807**
Cash in hand	1,847	5,728	6,085	5,897
Balances with Reserve Bank (9)	24,147	59,450	62,157	64,910

See `Notes on Tables'.

BUSINESS IN INDIA

(Rs. crore)

2001						
Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
364	363	362	362	362	362	362
77,679	**82,550**	**87,232**	**80,182**	**79,772**	**73,658**	**62,632**
52,165	55,041	56,255	52,176	51,976	48,458	40,388
24,040	25,179	28,908	26,487	26,235	23,760	20,808
1,475	2,329	2,069	1,519	1,561	1,439	1,436
10,95,200	**11,12,370**	**11,51,975**	**11,54,089**	**11,67,067**	**11,77,399**	**11,94,958**
10,01,615	**10,16,440**	**10,46,818**	**10,54,682**	**10,68,815**	**10,78,197**	**10,92,358**
1,40,922	1,48,669	1,50,900	1,47,343	1,52,827	1,48,797	1,48,001
8,60,693	8,67,771	8,95,918	9,07,338	9,15,988	9,29,400	9,44,357
2,443	2,634	5,842	4,262	2,264	2,243	4,246
91,142	93,296	99,315	95,145	95,988	96,959	98,353
5,218	**3,966**	**6,352**	**4,142**	**3,677**	**6,551**	**753**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,218	3,966	6,352	4,142	3,677	6,551	753
80,309	**68,242**	**85,768**	**77,608**	**84,002**	**80,706**	**72,761**
6,149	6,085	6,509	6,880	6,991	6,933	6,986
74,160	62,157	79,260	70,728	77,011	73,773	65,775

No. 3 : ALL SCHEDULED BANKS –

Last Reporting Friday (in case of March) / Last Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000 Aug.
1	2	3	4	5
Assets with the Banking System	**6,848**	**52,702**	**71,484**	**48,411**
Balances with other banks	3,347	19,525	23,510	18,556
In current account	1,926	5,031	5,356	4,576
In other accounts	1,421	14,495	18,154	13,981
Money at call and short notice	2,201	26,670	39,916	23,452
Advances to banks (10)	902	4,204	5,003	3,339
Other assets	398	2,303	3,055	3,063
Investment	**76,831**	**3,22,836**	**3,86,223**	**3,48,555**
Government securities (11)	51,086	2,90,002	3,53,498	3,15,406
Other approved securities	25,746	32,834	32,724	33,149
Bank credit	**1,25,575**	**4,76,025**	**5,59,856**	**5,04,063**
Loans, cash-credits and overdrafts	1,14,982	4,40,056	5,17,250	4,65,255
Inland bills-purchased	3,532	5,032	5,225	4,787
Inland bills-discounted	2,409	13,186	19,174	16,240
Foreign bills-purchased	2,788	8,939	9,404	8,707
Foreign bills-discounted	1,864	8,812	8,803	9,074
Cash-Deposit Ratio	13.0	7.6	6.7	7.7
Investment-Deposit Ratio	38.5	37.4	38.0	38.1
Credit-Deposit Ratio	62.9	55.2	55.1	55.2

BUSINESS IN INDIA *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

2001						
Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
64,410	**71,484**	**77,822**	**72,195**	**71,010**	**65,315**	**62,613**
20,656	23,510	24,986	22,057	22,332	21,809	21,160
4,842	5,356	6,042	5,747	5,659	5,486	5,125
15,814	18,154	18,945	16,310	16,672	16,323	16,035
37,432	39,916	45,190	42,202	41,182	36,002	36,707
3,321	5,003	4,514	5,105	4,531	4,566	1,823
3,000	3,055	3,132	2,831	2,965	2,937	2,923
3,78,377	**3,86,223**	**3,94,677**	**4,07,348**	**4,10,533**	**4,24,233**	**4,35,419**
3,45,514	3,53,498	3,61,736	3,74,508	3,77,338	3,91,055	4,02,230
32,863	32,724	32,941	32,840	33,195	33,178	33,189
5,51,123	**5,59,856**	**5,65,912**	**5,63,015**	**5,67,231**	**5,72,862**	**5,77,002**
5,09,114	5,17,250	5,21,611	5,20,753	5,26,290	5,32,316	5,37,094
5,083	5,225	5,508	5,242	5,285	4,999	4,884
19,163	19,174	20,370	19,286	18,483	18,224	18,236
9,428	9,404	9,823	9,093	9,085	9,054	8,614
8,334	8,803	8,600	8,641	8,088	8,268	8,173
8.0	6.7	8.2	7.4	7.9	7.5	6.7
37.8	38.0	37.7	38.6	38.4	39.3	39.9
55.0	55.1	54.1	53.4	53.1	53.1	52.8

No. 4 : ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS –

Last Reporting Friday(in case of March) / Last Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000 Aug.
1	2	3	4	5
Number of Reporting banks	271	297	296	297
Liabilities to the banking system (1)	**6,486**	**53,838**	**77,088**	**54,426**
Demand and time deposits from banks (2), (12)	5,443	36,711	50,750	39,094
Borrowings from banks (3)	967	16,266	24,047	13,601
Other demand and time liabilities (4)	76	861	2,291	1,732
Liabilities to others (1)	**2,05,600**	**8,94,520**	**10,56,392**	**9,43,928**
Aggregate deposits (5)	**1,92,541**	**8,13,345**	**9,62,618**	**8,63,256**
Demand	33,192	1,27,366	1,42,552	1,22,876
Time (5)	1,59,349	6,85,978	8,20,066	7,40,380
Borrowings (6)	470	2,734	2,566	2,694
Other demand and time liabilities (4), (13)	12,589	78,442	91,208	77,978
Borrowings from Reserve Bank (7)	**3,468**	**6,491**	**3,896**	**6,251**
Against usance bills/promissory notes	–	–	–	–
Others	3,468	6,491	3,896	6,251
Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank	**25,665**	**62,750**	**65,202**	**68,026**
Cash in hand	1,804	5,330	5,658	5,458
Balances with Reserve Bank (9)	23,861	57,419	59,544	62,568

See 'Notes on Tables'.

BUSINESS IN INDIA

(Rs. crore)

2001						
Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
297	296	295	295	295	295	295
72,208	**77,088**	**82,175**	**75,424**	**75,101**	**69,210**	**58,505**
47,796	50,750	52,085	48,272	48,204	44,798	36,875
22,980	24,047	28,057	25,667	25,382	23,001	20,211
1,433	2,291	2,033	1,485	1,515	1,412	1,419
10,38,779	**10,56,392**	**10,95,506**	**10,97,268**	**11,08,926**	**11,18,577**	**11,36,123**
9,47,307	**9,62,618**	**9,92,805**	**10,00,278**	**10,13,074**	**10,21,779**	**10,35,822**
1,34,722	1,42,552	1,44,567	1,41,070	1,46,279	142,438	1,41,710
8,12,585	8,20,066	8,48,238	8,59,208	866,796	8,79,341	8,94,112
2,370	2,566	5,814	4,185	2,217	2,191	4,194
89,102	91,208	96,887	92,804	93,635	94,607	96,107
5,130	**3,896**	**6,235**	**4,056**	**3,616**	**6,441**	**748**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5,130	3,896	6,235	4,056	3,616	6,441	748
77,577	**65,202**	**82,626**	**74,478**	**80,848**	**77,685**	**69,638**
5,702	5,658	6,094	6,423	6,522	6,465	6,517
71,875	59,544	76,532	68,055	74,326	71,220	63,121

No. 4 : ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS –

Last Reporting Friday (in case of March) / Last Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000 Aug.
1	2	3	4	5
Assets with the Banking System	**5,582**	**43,448**	**62,355**	**38,664**
Balances with other banks	2,846	16,307	19,856	14,921
In current account	1,793	4,301	4,460	3,749
In other accounts	1,053	12,006	15,397	11,171
Money at call and short notice	1,445	21,680	35,628	18,439
Advances to banks (10)	902	3,542	4,933	3,318
Other assets	388	1,919	1,937	1,986
Investment	**75,065**	**3,08,944**	**3,70,159**	**3,32,482**
Government securities (11)	49,998	2,78,456	3,40,035	3,01,900
Other approved securities	25,067	30,488	30,125	30,582
Bank credit (14)	**1,16,301 (4,506)**	**4,35,958 (25,691)**	**5,11,434 (39,991)**	**4,62,266 (32,636)**
Loans,cash-credits and overdrafts	1,05,982	4,00,907	4,70,215	4,24,512
Inland bills-purchased	3,375	4,788	4,908	4,522
Inland bills-discounted	2,336	12,758	18,574	15,767
Foreign bills-purchased	2,758	8,886	9,351	8,647
Foreign bills-discounted	1,851	8,619	8,386	8,818
Cash-Deposit Ratio	13.3	7.7	6.8	7.9
Investment- Deposit Ratio	39.0	38.0	38.5	38.5
Credit-Deposit Ratio	60.4	53.6	53.1	53.5

BUSINESS IN INDIA *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

2001						
Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
54,997	**62,355**	**68,567**	**63,231**	**62,195**	**56,126**	**54,197**
17,034	19,856	20,744	18,594	18,690	18,389	17,850
4,015	4,460	5,139	4,888	4,696	4,603	4,284
13,019	15,397	15,605	13,706	13,994	13,785	13,566
32,818	35,628	41,326	37,846	37,139	31,301	32,608
3,278	4,933	4,440	5,053	4,504	4,562	1,795
1,867	1,937	2,056	1,738	1,862	1,875	1,943
3,61,196	**3,70,159**	**3,79,003**	**3,91,383**	**3,94,126**	**4,06,732**	**4,17,895**
3,31,029	3,40,035	3,48,657	3,61,080	3,63,461	3,76,023	3,87,176
30,168	30,125	30,346	30,303	30,665	30,709	30,719
5,04,722 (39,611)	**5,11,434 (39,991)**	**5,16,876 (39,309)**	**5,14,921 (47,572)**	**5,18,657 (50,340)**	**5,24,184 (51,027)**	**5,28,823 (50,338)**
4,63,795	4,70,215	4,73,728	4,73,777	4,78,799	4,84,748	4,90,006
4,784	4,908	5,183	4,896	4,937	4,643	4,531
18,636	18,574	19,808	18,777	18,020	17,758	17,785
9,367	9,351	9,759	9,036	9,033	8,996	8,559
8,140	8,386	8,398	8,436	7,867	8,039	7,943
8.2	6.8	8.3	7.4	8.0	7.6	6.7
38.1	38.5	38.2	39.1	38.9	39.8	40.3
53.3	53.1	52.1	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1

No. 5 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' INVESTMENTS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER, BONDS, DEBENTURES, SHARES, ETC.

(Rs. crore)

Outstanding as on	Commercial Paper	Bonds / Debentures / Preference Shares issued by		Equity Shares issued by PSUs and Private Corporate Sector +
		Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)	Private Corporate Sector	
1	2	3	4	5
Mar. 27, 1998	2,443	18,767	9,778	1,472 (44)
Mar. 26, 1999	4,006	24,169	17,857	2,343 (64)
Mar. 24, 2000	5,037	30,620	22,988	2,834 (20)
Mar. 23, 2001	6,984	38,453	27,006	3,171 (15)
Mar. 10, 2000	5,346	30,505	22,860	2,792 (20)
Mar. 9, 2001	7,233	36,926	26,560	3,192 (15)
Mar. 24, 2000	5,037	30,604	23,064	2,839 (20)
Mar. 23, 2001	6,984	38,453	27,006	3,171 (15)
Apr. 7, 2000	5,062	32,505	22,881	2,969 (20)
Apr. 6, 2001	6,638	38,801	27,037	3,145 (15)
Apr. 21, 2000	5,419	32,505	22,831	2,931 (20)
Apr. 20, 2001	6,459	38,645	27,087	3,117 (15)
May 5, 2000	5,764	32,897	22,421	3,023 (20)
May 4, 2001	6,590	38,617	27,245	3,148 (15)
May 19, 2000	6,365	32,926	22,758	2,926 (15)
May 18, 2001	6,512	38,466	27,227	3,171 (15)
Jun. 2, 2000	6,676	32,700	23,020	2,975 (15)
Jun. 1, 2001	6,719	38,643	27,473	3,162 (15)
Jun. 16, 2000	6,765	32,705	22,856	2,927 (15)
Jun. 15, 2001	6,734	38,795	27,716	3,141 (15)
Jun. 30, 2000	6,769	32,583	22,682	2,916 (–)
Jun. 29, 2001	7,459	39,171	27,330	3,174 (15)
Jul. 14, 2000	6,918	32,992	22,848	2,952 (15)
Jul. 13, 2001	6,479	39,135	27,318	3,178 (15)
Jul. 28, 2000	6,544	33,210	23,189	3,003 (15)
Jul. 27, 2001	5,652	39,381	26,952	3,188 (15)

+ : Figures in brackets are loans to corporates against shares held by them to meet the promoters' contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources.

Note : Data in respect of Banks' Investments are provisional and tentative.

Source : Special Fortnightly Returns.

No. 6 : STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS – MAINTAINING ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Rs. crore)

Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/ Last Friday/ Reporting Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000			2001					
				Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 6	Apr. 20	Apr. 27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of reporting banks	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Demand and Time Liabilities												
Aggregate Deposits (1)	**2,152**	**9,060**	**9,265**	**9,099**	**9,669**	**9,681**	**9,611**	**9,692**	**9,265**	**10,162**	**10,138**	**10,220**
Demand Liabilities	**1,831**	**3,861**	**3,872**	**3,443**	**3,621**	**3,716**	**3,817**	**3,756**	**3,872**	**4,356**	**4,265**	**4,258**
Deposits												
Inter-bank	718	1,181	1,341	1,118	1,007	1,152	1,326	1,265	1,341	1,400	1,391	1,415
Others	794	1,730	1,749	1,699	1,836	1,789	1,725	1,757	1,749	2,088	1,995	1,993
Borrowings from banks	181	140	204	124	215	196	211	197	204	220	195	193
Others	139	811	578	503	563	579	555	536	578	648	683	656
Time Liabilities	**3,963**	**25,640**	**27,296**	**25,900**	**26,341**	**26,641**	**26,962**	**27,244**	**27,296**	**27,639**	**27,549**	**27,620**
Deposits												
Inter-bank	2,545	18,146	19,598	18,346	18,318	18,555	18,893	19,126	19,598	19,367	19,208	19,198
Others	1,359	7,330	7,516	7,400	7,833	7,892	7,886	7,935	7,516	8,074	8,143	8,227
Borrowings from banks	–	18	25	17	20	25	25	23	25	25	25	25
Others	59	146	157	138	171	169	158	159	157	173	174	171
Borrowings from Reserve Bank	**15**	**–**	**4**	**–**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Borrowings from the State Bank and / or a notified bank (2) and State Government	**1,861**	**6,304**	**7,162**	**6,329**	**6,712**	**6,793**	**6,718**	**6,855**	**7,162**	**7,208**	**6,872**	**6,803**
Demand	116	972	2,145	988	2,320	2,272	2,239	2,269	2,145	2,059	1,692	2,019
Time	1,745	5,332	5,017	5,341	4,392	4,521	4,479	4,586	5,017	5,149	5,179	4,785

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 6 : STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS – MAINTAINING ACCOUNTS WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

Last Reporting Friday (in case of March)/ Last Friday/ Reporting Friday	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000			2001					
				Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 6	Apr. 20	Apr. 27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assets												
Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank	**334**	**927**	**924**	**909**	**953**	**747**	**909**	**670**	**924**	**973**	**771**	**972**
Cash in hand	24	93	88	92	126	121	101	96	88	93	91	99
Balance with Reserve Bank	310	834	836	817	827	625	807	573	836	880	680	872
Balances with other banks in current account	93	212	250	191	161	237	212	246	250	304	260	256
Investments in Government securities (3)	1,058	6,736	7,469	7,003	7,602	7,746	7,693	7,809	7,469	7,431	7,441	7,521
Money at call and short notice	498	5,087	4,080	4,625	4,232	4,356	4,346	4,279	4,080	4,232	4,096	4,221
Bank credit (4)	**2,553**	**10,721**	**12,460**	**11,504**	**10,719**	**11,048**	**11,469**	**11,989**	**12,460**	**12,791**	**12,790**	**12,801**
Advances												
Loans, cash-credits and overdrafts	2,528	10,702	12,436	11,486	10,697	11,025	11,448	11,967	12,436	12,766	12,766	12,776
Due from banks (5)	5,560	13,998	15,943	12,959	15,043	15,439	15,447	15,308	15,943	15,898	15,857	15,880
Bills purchased and discounted	25	20	24	19	22	22	21	22	24	25	24	25
Cash - Deposit Ratio	15.5	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	7.7	9.5	6.9	10.0	9.6	7.6	9.5
Investment - Deposit Ratio	49.2	74.3	80.6	77.0	78.6	80.0	80.0	80.6	80.6	73.1	73.4	73.6
Credit - Deposit Ratio	118.6	118.3	134.5	126.4	110.9	114.1	119.3	123.7	134.5	125.9	126.2	125.3

No. 7 : RESERVE BANK'S ACCOMMODATION TO SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS (5)

(Rs. crore)

As on last reporting Friday of	Export Credit Refinance (1)		General Refinance (2)		Special Liquidity Support (3)		Total Refinance (4)	
	Limit	Outstanding	Limit	Outstanding	Limit	Outstanding	Limit	Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1996-97	6,654.40	559.97	–	–			6,654.40	559.97
1997-98	2,402.96	394.52	1,115.02	0.11			3,517.98	394.63
1998-99	7,269.27	2,616.57	1,115.02	19.23	3,235.02	258.00	11,619.31	2,893.80
Mar. 1999	7,269.27	2,616.57	1,115.02	19.23	3,235.02	258.00	11,619.31	2,893.80
Apr. 1999	8,638.29	5,164.76	1,115.02	56.31	–	–	9,753.31	5,221.07

As on last reporting Friday of	Export Credit Refinance (1)		Others @		Total Refinance (4)	
	Limit	Outstanding	Limit	Outstanding	Limit	Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	10,579.06	6,291.49	3,027.72	199.47	13,606.78	6,490.96
2000-01	7,192.11	3,252.24	1,056.68	639.58	8,248.79	3,891.82
May 1999	8,563.56	4,521.79	3,027.72	437.91	11,591.28	4,959.70
Jun. 1999	8,151.40	3,863.21	3,027.72	–	11,179.12	3,863.21
Jul. 1999	7,536.76	2,760.57	3,027.72	0.41	10,564.48	2,760.98
Aug. 1999	7,230.93	2,740.56	3,027.72	7.01	10,258.65	2,747.57
Sep. 1999	7,099.97	4,109.11	3,027.72	95.23	10,127.69	4,204.34
Oct. 1999	7,760.85	6,156.46	3,027.72	1,185.14	10,788.57	7,341.60
Nov. 1999	8,464.82	3,603.38	3,027.72	192.00	11,492.54	3,795.38
Dec. 1999	8,577.94	2,470.84	3,027.72	82.50	11,605.66	2,553.34
Jan. 2000	9,298.91	4,155.56	3,027.72	292.31	12,326.63	4,447.87
Feb. 2000	9,576.50	7,213.69	3,027.72	237.60	12,604.22	7,451.29
Mar. 2000	10,579.06	6,291.49	3,027.72	199.47	13,606.78	6,490.96
Apr. 2000	11,277.89	4,609.33	3,027.72	458.95	14,305.61	5,068.28
May 2000	12,162.70	9,734.24	3,027.72	607.22	15,190.42	10,341.46
Jun. 2000	11,273.12	8,489.59	1,713.69	223.02	12,986.81	8,712.61
Jul. 2000	12,468.07	5,776.29	1,713.69	70.54	14,181.76	5,846.83
Aug. 2000	6,431.70	5,529.27	1,056.68	721.70	7,488.38	6,250.97
Sep. 2000	6,215.24	4,647.52	1,056.68	644.86	7,271.92	5,292.38
Oct. 2000	6,527.01	5,619.97	1,056.68	604.90	7,583.69	6,224.87
Nov. 2000	6,470.04	5,515.26	1,056.68	108.90	7,526.72	5,624.16
Dec. 2000	6,722.34	5,987.92	1,056.68	716.89	7,779.02	6,704.83
Jan. 2001	7,180.69	5,877.74	1,056.68	139.70	8,237.37	6,017.44
Feb. 2001	7,050.49	4,994.05	1,056.68	136.43	8,107.17	5,130.48
Mar. 2001	7,192.11	3,252.24	1,056.68	639.58	8,248.79	3,891.82
Apr. 2001	7,350.13	4,710.86	1,520.18	1,132.14	8,870.31	5,843.40
May 2001	9,324.90	4,624.89	1,519.77	147.16	10,844.67	4,772.05
Jun. 2001	9,221.07	3,553.02	1,519.77	63.01	10,740.84	3,616.03
Jul. 2001	9,256.04	5,734.56	1,056.27	703.15	10,312.31	6,437.71
Aug. 2001	9,187.10	3,359.12	1,056.27	89.30	10,243.37	3,448.42

@ : 'Others' include Collateralised Lending Facility (CLF) / Additional CLF (withdrawn effective June 5, 2000), Special Liquidity Support (SLS) Facility, etc.
Also see 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 8 : CHEQUE CLEARANCES – CENTRES MANAGED BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(Revised Series)

(Number in lakh)

Year / Month	Total	Centres Managed by Reserve Bank of India					
		Mumbai	Kolkata	New Delhi	Chennai	Bangalore	Hyderabad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	**3,518**	1,253	328	552	357	224	203
1998-99	**4,891**	1,791	497	904	556	219	231
1999-00	**5,167**	1,800	512	967	505	378	266
2000-01	**5,274**	1,735	519	1,006	520	419	283
Jan. 1999	**401**	148	40	75	43	27	18
Feb. 1999	**370**	133	37	70	42	26	19
Mar. 1999	**442**	159	48	85	52	33	23
Apr. 1999	**395**	154	39	72	45	28	20
May 1999	**368**	135	36	76	40	28	22
Jun. 1999	**395**	135	38	70	46	31	19
Jul. 1999	**469**	172	48	84	45	32	22
Aug. 1999	**465**	165	48	83	42	32	22
Sep. 1999	**416**	143	40	79	39	30	20
Oct. 1999	**457**	171	45	84	33	32	22
Nov. 1999	**416**	138	43	79	42	30	24
Dec. 1999	**441**	146	43	83	43	34	24
Jan. 2000	**426**	145	42	81	40	32	22
Feb. 2000	**439**	142	42	85	42	33	24
Mar. 2000	**480**	154	48	91	48	36	25
Apr. 2000	**419**	139	41	80	40	36	20
May 2000	**464**	154	43	90	45	36	25
Jun. 2000	**483**	163	48	88	47	36	25
Jul. 2000	**439**	143	44	86	45	33	24
Aug. 2000	**447**	151	45	85	44	34	22
Sep. 2000	**393**	130	43	64	41	31	22
Oct. 2000	**436**	149	37	83	43	36	23
Nov. 2000	**440**	142	44	84	43	36	26
Dec. 2000	**395**	127	39	77	39	32	22
Jan. 2001	**462**	155	44	90	44	37	25
Feb. 2001	**414**	130	43	82	42	34	23
Mar. 2001	**482**	152	48	97	47	38	26
Apr. 2001 (P)	**416**	138	40	81	41	32	22
May 2001 (P)	**432**	134	40	89	41	37	24
Jun. 2001 (P)	**426**	138	41	80	42	36	24
Jul. 2001 (P)	**462**	132	50	95	46	39	26
Aug. 2001 (P)	**444**	127	48	92	45	38	25

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 8 : CHEQUE CLEARANCES – CENTRES MANAGED BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA *(Contd.)*
(Revised Series)

(Number in lakh)

Year / Month	Centres Managed by Reserve Bank of India							
	Ahmedabad	Kanpur	Nagpur	Patna	Bhuba-neshwar	Thiruvan-anthapuram	Jaipur	Guwahati
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1990-91	365	50	53	19	7	20	72	15
1998-99	341	62	83	37	20	33	93	24
1999-00	372	64	93	28	21	33	103	25
2000-01	422	65	97	16	24	33	107	28
Jan. 1999	21	5	7	3	2	3	7	2
Feb. 1999	16	5	7	3	1	2	7	2
Mar. 1999	10	5	8	3	2	3	9	2
Apr. 1999	7	5	7	3	2	3	8	2
May 1999	3	5	7	3	1	2	8	2
Jun. 1999	28	5	7	3	1	3	7	2
Jul. 1999	34	5	8	3	2	3	9	2
Aug. 1999	39	6	8	4	2	3	9	2
Sep. 1999	34	5	8	3	2	3	8	2
Oct. 1999	38	6	8	2	2	3	9	2
Nov. 1999	33	5	7	1	1	3	8	2
Dec. 1999	37	5	8	1	2	3	10	2
Jan. 2000	35	5	8	1	2	2	9	2
Feb. 2000	39	6	8	2	2	3	9	2
Mar. 2000	45	6	9	2	2	2	9	3
Apr. 2000	36	5	7	1	2	2	8	2
May 2000	40	6	8	1	2	3	9	2
Jun. 2000	42	6	8	2	2	3	10	3
Jul. 2000	35	5	8	1	2	2	9	2
Aug. 2000	34	6	8	2	2	3	9	2
Sep. 2000	33	5	8	2	2	2	8	2
Oct. 2000	36	5	8	1	2	3	8	2
Nov. 2000	35	5	8	1	2	3	9	2
Dec. 2000	31	5	8	1	2	2	8	2
Jan. 2001	32	6	9	1	2	4	9	4
Feb. 2001	29	5	8	1	2	3	10	2
Mar. 2001	39	6	9	2	2	3	10	3
Apr. 2001 (P)	32	5	8	1	2	2	10	2
May 2001 (P)	34	6	8	1	2	3	10	3
Jun. 2001 (P)	35	5	8	1	2	2	10	2
Jul. 2001 (P)	40	6	9	1	2	3	11	2
Aug. 2001 (P)	36	6	9	1	..	3	11	3

No. 8 : CHEQUE CLEARANCES – CENTRES MANAGED BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA *(Contd.)*
(Revised Series)

(Rs. crore)

Year / Month	Total	Centres Managed by Reserve Bank of India					
		Mumbai	Kolkata	New Delhi	Chennai	Bangalore	Hyderabad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	**18,39,460**	11,82,587	1,04,051	2,39,979	1,76,123	29,267	25,183
1998-99	**62,09,523**	42,52,073	2,68,759	7,50,660	3,96,110	93,098	1,19,097
1999-00	**78,95,492**	55,87,215	3,18,420	8,47,094	4,30,104	2,10,536	1,51,310
2000-01	**91,89,683**	66,67,989	3,65,280	8,18,999	5,09,292	2,49,065	1,68,553
Jan. 1999	**5,24,946**	3,66,640	21,178	59,632	31,419	12,792	10,129
Feb. 1999	**4,81,575**	3,28,011	20,750	58,289	29,638	12,794	10,103
Mar. 1999	**6,68,225**	4,56,989	30,999	81,136	43,023	16,312	14,079
Apr. 1999	**5,97,369**	4,23,356	24,808	60,653	36,147	16,007	13,057
May 1999	**5,97,199**	4,27,274	22,541	62,945	32,582	14,541	10,633
Jun. 1999	**5,68,400**	3,90,132	23,103	64,723	36,254	16,521	11,604
Jul. 1999	**6,36,213**	4,52,061	24,808	69,420	34,915	15,593	12,063
Aug. 1999	**6,74,996**	4,97,257	24,631	62,667	36,732	14,709	11,349
Sep. 1999	**6,26,129**	4,45,886	23,888	69,188	32,830	15,437	11,353
Oct. 1999	**6,67,013**	4,91,359	25,158	70,152	25,830	15,308	12,419
Nov. 1999	**6,09,967**	4,25,279	25,369	68,787	35,898	15,206	11,706
Dec. 1999	**6,53,479**	4,43,943	29,381	75,921	37,740	19,519	13,735
Jan. 2000	**6,23,877**	4,28,370	27,438	67,863	34,171	22,925	12,890
Feb. 2000	**7,64,037**	5,55,234	28,752	76,077	39,733	18,594	13,200
Mar. 2000	**8,76,813**	6,07,064	38,543	98,698	47,272	26,176	17,301
Apr. 2000	**6,66,263**	4,57,674	30,036	68,713	38,097	25,333	12,493
May 2000	**7,45,924**	5,37,793	28,524	69,382	42,850	18,981	13,910
Jun. 2000	**7,20,846**	5,17,119	29,191	67,287	41,861	18,728	13,968
Jul. 2000	**7,12,865**	5,14,811	28,270	66,026	41,572	18,455	11,592
Aug. 2000	**7,05,605**	5,00,703	28,959	69,842	41,990	19,082	13,182
Sep. 2000	**7,03,863**	5,11,491	32,156	51,902	42,655	18,661	13,832
Oct. 2000	**7,63,317**	5,60,030	25,851	66,126	42,826	20,990	13,587
Nov. 2000	**7,73,169**	5,63,401	29,902	70,273	41,311	19,790	13,965
Dec. 2000	**6,97,882**	4,93,960	30,154	65,929	39,522	20,622	13,807
Jan. 2001	**8,97,365**	6,96,657	30,835	53,667	43,900	21,628	15,320
Feb. 2001	**8,00,106**	5,96,016	32,076	67,074	42,085	16,657	14,462
Mar. 2001	**10,02,480**	7,18,334	39,326	1,02,778	50,623	30,138	18,435
Apr. 2001 (P)	**8,41,627**	6,22,403	29,001	74,612	43,058	22,167	15,138
May 2001 (P)	**9,32,190**	7,17,105	28,596	72,842	41,167	21,450	14,736
Jun. 2001 (P)	**8,86,762**	6,75,868	29,482	71,481	38,380	22,303	14,279
Jul. 2001 (P)	**9,31,854**	7,12,636	31,857	73,709	41,888	23,362	14,701
Aug. 2001 (P)	**8,55,455**	6,45,838	30,233	72,951	41,049	21,851	14,350

No. 8 : CHEQUE CLEARANCES – CENTRES MANAGED BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA *(Concld.)*
(Revised Series)

(Rs. crore)

Year / Month	Centres Managed by Reserve Bank of India							
	Ahmedabad	Kanpur	Nagpur	Patna	Bhuba-neshwar	Thiruvan-anthapuram	Jaipur	Guwahati
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1990-91	42,089	9,614	7,712	4,559	2,408	2,908	8,738	4,242
1998-99	1,87,002	23,717	29,617	12,949	11,902	12,571	38,733	13,235
1999-00	1,89,286	24,996	31,722	15,806	15,867	14,332	44,073	14,731
2000-01	2,31,010	26,456	36,926	16,924	18,113	18,354	44,670	18,052
Jan. 1999	12,817	1,785	2,166	981	891	996	2,585	935
Feb. 1999	11,954	1,800	2,088	960	812	912	2,399	1,065
Mar. 1999	11,043	2,461	2,686	1,429	1,531	1,627	3,381	1,529
Apr. 1999	9,229	2,160	2,665	1,484	1,389	1,180	4,066	1,168
May 1999	9,234	2,128	2,507	1,268	1,178	1,058	8,266	1,044
Jun. 1999	14,660	1,831	2,472	1,052	999	1,071	2,852	1,126
Jul. 1999	14,542	2,000	2,448	1,627	1,170	1,255	3,198	1,113
Aug. 1999	15,901	1,917	2,480	1,225	1,026	1,095	2,877	1,130
Sep. 1999	15,334	1,814	2,413	1,106	1,237	1,461	3,040	1,142
Oct. 1999	13,977	1,991	2,910	1,167	1,317	1,099	3,166	1,160
Nov. 1999	15,696	2,118	2,375	1,195	1,283	1,023	2,877	1,155
Dec. 1999	19,186	2,258	2,739	1,490	1,478	1,152	3,521	1,416
Jan. 2000	17,240	2,091	2,702	1,267	1,447	1,176	3,122	1,175
Feb. 2000	18,979	2,154	2,810	1,254	1,407	1,183	3,278	1,382
Mar. 2000	25,308	2,534	3,201	1,671	1,936	1,579	3,810	1,720
Apr. 2000	19,097	2,042	2,866	1,489	1,891	1,575	3,478	1,479
May 2000	19,633	2,320	2,932	1,511	1,463	1,325	3,814	1,486
Jun. 2000	18,478	1,945	2,791	1,348	1,564	1,523	3,488	1,555
Jul. 2000	17,747	2,042	3,220	1,362	1,536	1,356	3,418	1,458
Aug. 2000	18,001	2,030	3,026	1,460	1,228	1,477	3,360	1,265
Sep. 2000	18,729	2,082	2,941	1,397	1,396	1,622	3,494	1,504
Oct. 2000	19,317	2,095	3,058	1,317	1,475	1,573	3,678	1,394
Nov. 2000	19,942	2,163	3,043	1,289	1,382	1,415	3,760	1,533
Dec. 2000	19,492	2,181	2,928	1,354	1,412	1,421	3,675	1,425
Jan. 2001	19,914	2,379	3,263	1,305	1,517	1,563	3,867	1,551
Feb. 2001	16,664	2,438	2,982	1,337	1,403	1,656	3,720	1,536
Mar. 2001	23,996	2,739	3,877	1,755	1,846	1,847	4,921	1,866
Apr. 2001 (P)	18,051	2,471	3,960	1,581	1,760	1,401	4,413	1,610
May 2001 (P)	19,458	2,625	3,534	1,394	1,672	1,373	4,696	1,543
Jun. 2001 (P)	18,966	2,500	3,222	1,380	1,436	1,189	4,847	1,430
Jul. 2001 (P)	16,853	2,700	3,240	1,384	1,955	1,255	4,806	1,508
Aug. 2001 (P)	14,787	2,487	3,131	1,420	..	1,362	4,389	1,606

No. 9 : CHEQUE CLEARANCES – CENTRES MANAGED BY AGENCIES OTHER THAN RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Number in lakh)

Year / Month	**Total**	Amritsar	Baroda	Kochi	Coim-batore	New Delhi	Luck-now	Ludh-iana	Madurai	Man-galore	Pune	Surat	Other Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1990-91	**4,123**	30	114	9	53	173	38	117	40	21	67	1,861	1,600
1998-99	**3,773**	35	160	12	75	322	79	119	53	34	158	585	2,141
1999-00	**3,740**	57	155	12	91	352	134	112	65	36	92	419	2,215
2000-01 (P)	**4,133**	47	155	12	109	350	78	121	85	36	61	300	2,779
Dec. 1998	**315**	1	13	1	6	28	7	8	4	3	13	46	185
Jan. 1999	**306**	1	13	1	5	27	7	7	4	3	12	44	182
Feb. 1999	**275**	1	12	1	6	24	6	8	4	2	11	41	159
Mar. 1999	**332**	1	14	1	7	29	6	8	4	3	10	45	204
Apr. 1999	**292**	1	13	1	6	25	5	8	5	3	8	43	174
May 1999	**291**	1	12	1	3	27	6	9	6	3	8	39	176
Jun. 1999	**308**	6	13	1	5	25	5	9	5	3	7	36	193
Jul. 1999	**386**	6	13	1	7	40	69	9	5	3	8	37	188
Aug. 1999	**292**	6	13	1	6	32	6	9	6	3	8	37	165
Sep. 1999	**306**	6	13	1	7	29	6	9	5	3	8	35	184
Oct. 1999	**321**	6	14	1	9	30	6	9	7	3	8	33	195
Nov. 1999	**292**	6	13	1	9	27	6	9	7	3	8	32	171
Dec. 1999	**305**	6	12	1	9	30	6	11	5	3	8	35	179
Jan. 2000	**308**	1	13	1	9	27	6	9	5	3	8	31	195
Feb. 2000	**310**	6	13	1	11	29	6	10	4	3	9	29	189
Mar. 2000	**329**	6	13	1	10	31	7	11	5	3	4	32	206
Apr. 2000 (P)	**359**	6	11	1	8	34	6	9	5	3	4	29	243
May 2000 (P)	**374**	6	10	1	10	28	6	10	5	3	7	27	261
Jun. 2000 (P)	**373**	6	12	1	10	29	6	9	5	3	6	25	261
Jul. 2000 (P)	**370**	6	10	1	10	29	6	9	9	3	6	27	254
Aug. 2000 (P)	**383**	6	10	1	9	30	7	10	9	3	5	27	266
Sep. 2000 (P)	**363**	6	11	1	9	29	6	10	9	3	5	25	249
Oct. 2000 (P)	**316**	6	12	1	8	27	6	10	9	3	6	25	203
Nov. 2000 (P)	**323**	1	13	1	9	28	7	11	8	3	5	23	214
Dec. 2000 (P)	**293**	1	13	1	9	26	6	10	8	3	5	23	188
Jan. 2001 (P)	**323**	1	14	1	9	30	7	11	8	3	4	24	211
Feb. 2001 (P)	**309**	1	14	1	9	27	7	10	8	3	4	22	203
Mar. 2001 (P)	**347**	1	25	1	9	33	8	12	2	3	4	23	226
Apr. 2001 (P)	**278**	1	11	1	8	27	8	9	2	2	4	21	184
May 2001 (P)	**295**	1	12	1	9	29	7	9	4	3	3	22	195
Jun. 2001 (P)	**295**	1	13	1	9	28	6	8	8	2	3	21	195

No. 9 : CHEQUE CLEARANCES – CENTRES MANAGED BY AGENCIES OTHER THAN RESERVE BANK OF INDIA *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

Year / Month	Total	Amritsar	Baroda	Kochi	Coim-batore	New Delhi	Luck-now	Ludh-iana	Madurai	Man-galore	Pune	Surat	Other Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1990-91	**4,47,893**	4,136	10,904	2,551	7,534	57,288	9,053	11,642	3,793	2,252	14,449	18,065	3,06,226
1998-99	**13,67,031**	4,808	40,277	6,884	28,581	2,09,814	52,382	28,996	11,318	9,294	63,921	56,852	8,53,904
1999-00	**13,36,526**	14,793	39,601	5,787	40,664	1,76,936	32,332	33,950	13,948	11,996	32,570	63,325	8,70,624
2000-01 (P)	**15,57,436**	31,685	52,350	7,389	69,697	1,95,853	45,716	35,976	18,021	12,481	6,841	74,656	10,06,771
Dec. 1998	**1,07,690**	26	3,215	611	2,384	12,787	2,469	2,729	780	840	5,044	4,840	71,965
Jan. 1999	**96,826**	184	3,493	509	2,228	11,926	2,605	2,474	973	862	4,521	4,800	62,251
Feb. 1999	**95,979**	134	3,119	506	2,164	11,577	2,218	2,254	947	763	4,101	4,558	63,638
Mar. 1999	**1,14,143**	129	3,642	612	2,981	14,942	3,121	2,981	604	1,049	5,104	5,598	73,380
Apr. 1999	**1,08,478**	136	3,149	519	2,461	14,145	3,261	2,523	1,244	837	4,373	5,211	70,619
May 1999	**1,04,619**	1,227	2,941	517	711	12,120	2,579	2,602	1,069	899	4,353	4,868	70,733
Jun. 1999	**1,07,155**	1,364	3,094	514	2,041	14,685	2,656	2,456	1,176	909	3,609	4,413	70,238
Jul. 1999	**99,866**	1,390	3,604	611	2,551	13,909	2,126	2,464	1,010	928	3,640	4,689	62,944
Aug. 1999	**94,331**	1,362	3,151	497	3,424	11,404	1,652	2,516	1,226	961	3,275	4,905	59,958
Sep. 1999	**1,01,458**	1,353	3,356	503	3,309	14,942	1,745	2,676	1,237	961	3,212	4,797	63,367
Oct. 1999	**1,13,812**	1,370	3,615	517	3,843	14,571	2,517	3,105	1,279	988	3,835	5,842	72,330
Nov. 1999	**1,11,907**	1,348	3,459	647	3,984	12,447	2,602	2,907	1,313	954	1,585	4,737	75,924
Dec. 1999	**1,21,306**	1,340	3,250	540	4,705	16,916	3,166	3,230	1,176	1,184	1,480	5,863	78,456
Jan. 2000	**1,25,946**	1,289	3,150	296	4,574	18,827	3,081	2,848	1,244	1,107	1,220	5,286	83,024
Feb. 2000	**1,14,569**	1,284	3,312	317	4,638	14,568	2,845	3,165	946	1,089	1,121	6,062	75,222
Mar. 2000	**1,33,079**	1,330	3,520	309	4,423	18,402	4,102	3,458	1,028	1,179	867	6,652	87,809
Apr. 2000 (P)	**1,20,186**	1,326	2,713	333	5,200	19,191	3,708	2,926	947	1,009	1,060	5,627	76,146
May 2000 (P)	**1,28,701**	1,351	3,485	413	5,758	15,276	3,214	3,353	1,084	1,098	672	5,720	87,277
Jun. 2000 (P)	**1,30,177**	1,356	3,297	643	5,659	15,723	8,115	3,019	1,084	1,002	549	5,569	84,161
Jul. 2000 (P)	**1,15,887**	130	4,813	734	5,243	16,393	3,202	2,877	1,522	1,058	577	5,419	73,919
Aug. 2000 (P)	**1,30,243**	1,277	4,851	748	5,409	14,994	3,342	3,307	1,848	275	514	5,741	87,937
Sep. 2000 (P)	**1,31,271**	1,277	4,132	554	5,362	15,468	2,546	3,173	2,117	1,023	480	6,687	88,452
Oct. 2000 (P)	**1,28,978**	1,277	4,747	783	5,734	14,466	3,262	3,291	2,245	1,089	604	6,698	84,782
Nov. 2000 (P)	**1,33,139**	207	4,942	699	5,942	15,436	3,191	3,453	1,522	1,099	494	6,553	89,601
Dec. 2000 (P)	**1,16,006**	166	4,947	508	5,905	13,369	3,128	3,313	1,476	1,048	453	6,553	75,140
Jan. 2001 (P)	**1,30,449**	1,071	4,947	699	6,236	14,845	3,980	3,386	1,558	1,204	514	6,404	85,605
Feb. 2001 (P)	**1,21,921**	2,058	5,534	636	5,988	15,616	3,577	31	1,443	1,137	482	6,212	79,207
Mar. 2001 (P)	**1,70,478**	20,189	3,942	639	7,261	25,076	4,451	3,847	1,175	1,439	442	7,473	94,544
Apr. 2001 (P)	**1,43,144**	232	4,482	646	6,179	18,469	4,367	2,985	996	10,743	462	6,072	87,511
May 2001 (P)	**1,39,567**	550	4,601	542	6,103	14,462	3,473	3,541	1,059	1,163	520	7,325	96,228
Jun. 2001 (P)	**1,32,995**	302	5,532	600	1,093	14,382	3,369	3,328	6,566	1,020	446	6,410	89,947

No. 10 : MONEY STOCK MEASURES

(Rs. crore)

March 31/Reporting Fridays of the month/ Last reporting Friday of the month	Currency with the public					Deposit money of the public			**M_1 (6+9)**
	Notes in circulation (1)	Circulation of		Cash on hand with banks	Total (2+3+4-5)	Demand deposits with banks	'Other' deposits with Reserve Bank (3)	Total (7+8)	
		Rupee coins (2)	Small coins (2)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**10**
1990-91	53,661	936	685	2,234	53,048	39,170	674	39,844	**92,892**
1998-99	1,72,000	2,730	1,116	6,902	1,68,944	1,36,388	3,736	1,40,124	**3,09,068**
1999-00	1,92,483	3,390	1,188	7,979	1,89,082	1,49,681	3,033	1,52,714	**3,41,796**
2000-01	2,12,851	4,053	1,300	8,642	2,09,562	1,66,599	3,630	1,70,229	**3,79,791**
August 11, 2000	2,02,133	3,604	1,222	7,174	1,99,785	1,41,822	4,082	1,45,904	**3,45,689**
August 25, 2000	1,98,061	3,662	1,231	7,612	1,95,342	1,43,718	4,171	1,47,889	**3,43,231**
April 2001	2,23,295	4,053	1,300	8,108	2,20,540	1,70,985	3,152	1,74,137	**3,94,677**
May 2001	2,31,923	4,053	1,300	8,591	2,28,685	1,66,691	2,958	1,69,649	**3,98,334**
June 2001	2,26,375	4,053	1,300	9,856	2,21,872	1,68,497	3,988	1,72,485	**3,94,357**
July 2001	2,22,349	4,053	1,300	9,053	2,18,650	1,64,681	3,743	1,68,424	**3,87,074**
August 10, 2001	2,26,065	4,053	1,300	8,901	2,22,517	1,62,742	3,672	1,66,414	**3,88,931**
August 24, 2001	2,22,718	4,053	1,300	8,638	2,19,433	1,66,013	3,899	1,69,912	**3,89,345**

No. 10 : MONEY STOCK MEASURES *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

March 31/ Reporting Friday of the month/ Last reporting Friday of the Month	Post Office savings bank deposits	**M_2 (10+11)**	Time deposits with banks	**M_3 (10+13)**	Total post office deposits	**M_4 (14+15)**
1	11	**12**	13	**14**	15	**16**
1990-91	4,205	**97,097**	1,72,936	**2,65,828**	14,681	**2,80,509**
1998-99	5,041	**3,14,109**	6,71,892	**9,80,960**	25,969	**10,06,929**
1999-00	5,041	**3,46,837**	7,82,378	**11,24,174**	25,969	**11,50,143**
2000-01	5,041	**3,84,832**	9,31,792	**13,11,583**	25,969	**13,37,552**
August 11, 2000	5,041	**3,50,730**	8,37,481	**11,83,170**	25,969	**12,09,139**
August 25, 2000	5,041	**3,48,272**	8,40,716	**11,83,947**	25,969	**12,09,916**
April 2001	5,041	**3,99,718**	9,55,021	**13,49,698**	25,969	**13,75,667**
May 2001	5,041	**4,03,375**	9,67,963	**13,66,297**	25,969	**13,92,266**
June 2001	5,041	**3,99,398**	9,80,677	**13,75,034**	25,969	**14,01,003**
July 2001	5,041	**3,92,115**	9,95,208	**13,82,282**	25,969	**14,08,251**
August 10, 2001	5,041	**3,93,972**	10,00,177	**13,89,108**	25,969	**14,15,077**
August 24, 2001	5,041	**3,94,386**	10,02,563	**13,91,908**	25,969	**14,17,877**

No. 11 : SOURCES OF MONEY STOCK (M_3)

(Rs. crore)

Source	Outstanding as on March 31/Reporting Fridays of the month/Last Reporting Friday of the month					
	1990-91	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	Aug. 11, 2000	Aug. 25, 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (A+B)	**1,40,193**	**3,86,677**	**4,41,378**	**5,12,380**	**4,84,077**	**4,70,187**
A. RBI's net credit to Government (i-ii)	88,848	1,52,539	1,48,263	1,53,877	1,64,495	1,50,785
(i) Claims on Government (a+b)	90,534	1,55,466	1,50,486	1,56,696	1,64,636	1,50,926
(a) Central Government (1)	88,444	1,48,343	1,42,051	1,49,353	1,61,864	1,48,410
(b) State Governments	2,090	7,123	8,435	7,343	2,772	2,516
(ii) Government deposits with RBI (a+b)	1,686	2,927	2,223	2,819	141	141
(a) Central Government	1,686	2,927	2,223	2,819	100	100
(b) State Governments	–	–	–	–	41	41
B. Other Banks' Credit to Government	51,345	2,34,138	2,93,115	3,58,503	3,19,582	3,19,402
2. Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (A+B)	**1,71,769**	**4,95,989**	**5,86,564**	**6,73,215**	**6,05,717**	**6,12,015**
A. RBI's credit to commercial sector (2)	6,342	12,226	15,270	13,286	12,445	12,880
B. Other banks' credit to commercial sector (i+ii+iii)	1,65,427	4,83,763	5,71,294	6,59,929	5,93,272	5,99,135
(i) Bank credit by commercial banks	1,16,350	3,68,837	4,35,958	5,11,434	4,57,784	4,62,266
(ii) Bank credit by co-operative banks	22,927	80,028	1,00,423	1,13,426	99,793	1,00,987
(iii) Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	26,150	34,898	34,913	35,069	35,695	35,882
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (A+B)	**10,581**	**1,77,853**	**2,05,648**	**2,49,820**	**2,06,030**	**2,05,605**
A. RBI's net foreign exchange assets (i-ii) (3)	7,983	1,37,954	1,65,880	1,97,175	1,63,512	1,63,087
(i) Gross foreign assets	11,217	1,37,971	1,65,897	1,97,192	1,63,529	1,63,104
(ii) Foreign liabilities	3,234	17	17	17	17	17
B. Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	2,598	39,899	39,768	52,645	42,518	42,518
4. Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**1,621**	**3,846**	**4,578**	**5,354**	**4,826**	**4,893**
5. Banking Sector's net Non-monetary Liabilities Other than Time Deposits (A+B)	**58,336**	**83,405**	**1,13,994**	**1,29,186**	**1,17,480**	**1,08,752**
A. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI (3)	27,022	60,540	70,222	79,345	81,464	71,932
B. Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks(residual)	31,314	22,865	43,772	49,841	36,016	36,820
M_3 (1+2+3+4-5)	**2,65,828**	**9,80,960**	**11,24,174**	**13,11,583**	**11,83,170**	**11,83,947**

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 11 : SOURCES OF MONEY STOCK (M_3) *(Concld.)*

(Rs. crore)

Source	Outstanding as on March 31/Reporting Fridays of the month/Last Reporting Friday of the month					
	Apr. 2001	May 2001	Jun. 2001	Jul. 2001	Aug. 10, 2001	Aug. 24, 2001
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (A+B)	**5,30,352**	**5,43,143**	**5,52,258**	**5,58,132**	**5,62,031**	**5,53,583**
A. RBI's net credit to Government (i-ii)	1,57,021	1,70,490	1,69,619	1,61,555	1,66,058	1,56,132
(i) Claims on Government (a+b)	1,57,162	1,70,632	1,69,760	1,61,697	1,66,199	1,56,274
(a) Central Government (1)	1,51,701	1,67,408	1,66,157	1,58,484	1,61,131	1,52,462
(b) State Governments	5,461	3,224	3,603	3,213	5,068	3,812
(ii) Government deposits with RBI (a+b)	141	142	141	142	141	142
(a) Central Government	100	101	100	101	100	101
(b) State Governments	41	41	41	41	41	41
B. Other Banks' Credit to Government	3,73,331	3,72,653	3,82,639	3,96,577	3,95,973	3,97,451
2. Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (A+B)	**6,81,431**	**6,81,693**	**6,77,486**	**6,85,859**	**6,84,779**	**6,87,390**
A. RBI's credit to commercial sector (2)	11,717	11,307	10,175	11,616	8,273	9,256
B. Other banks' credit to commercial sector (i+ii+iii)	6,69,714	6,70,386	6,67,311	6,74,243	6,76,506	6,78,134
(i) Bank credit by commercial banks	5,19,273	5,20,329	5,18,657	5,24,184	5,26,703	5,27,818
(ii) Bank credit by co-operative banks	1,14,541	1,13,810	1,12,922	1,14,279	1,14,132	1,14,443
(iii) Investments by commercial and co-operative banks in other securities	35,900	36,247	35,732	35,780	35,671	35,873
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (A+B)	**2,52,880**	**2,53,625**	**2,57,007**	**2,58,558**	**2,60,563**	**2,64,432**
A. RBI's net foreign exchange assets (i-ii) (3)	2,00,235	2,00,980	2,04,362	2,05,913	2,07,919	2,11,788
(i) Gross foreign assets	2,00,252	2,00,997	2,04,379	2,05,931	2,07,935	2,11,805
(ii) Foreign liabilities	17	17	17	17	17	17
B. Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	52,645	52,645	52,645	52,645	52,645	52,645
4. Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	**5,354**	**5,353**	**5,353**	**5,354**	**5,354**	**5,354**
5. Banking Sector's net Non-monetary Liabilities Other than Time Deposits (A+B)	**1,20,319**	**1,17,517**	**1,17,070**	**1,25,620**	**1,23,618**	**1,18,851**
A. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI (3)	83,471	85,210	86,431	91,948	92,705	85,011
B. Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks(residual)	36,848	32,307	30,639	33,672	30,913	33,840
M_3 (1+2+3+4-5)	**13,49,698**	**13,66,297**	**13,75,034**	**13,82,282**	**13,89,108**	**13,91,908**

No. 11A : COMMERCIAL BANK SURVEY

(Rs. crore)

Variable		Outstanding as on						
		Mar. 26, 1999	Mar. 24, 2000	Jul. 14, 2000	Jul. 28, 2000	Mar. 23, 2001	Jul. 13, 2001	Jul. 27, 2001
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Components								
C.I	**Aggregate Deposits of Residents**	**6,62,859**	**7,59,712**	**7,94,133**	**7,99,099**	**8,76,521**	**9,28,289**	**9,34,410**
	(C.I.1+C.I.2)							
C.I.1	Demand Deposits	1,17,423	1,27,366	1,22,763	1,24,047	1,42,552	1,42,686	1,42,438
C.I.2	Time Deposits of Residents	5,45,436	6,32,345	6,71,370	6,75,052	7,33,969	7,85,603	7,91,971
	(C.I.2.1+C.I.2.2)							
C.I.2.1	Short-term Time Deposits	2,45,446	2,84,555	3,02,117	3,03,773	3,30,286	3,53,521	3,56,387
C.I.2.1.1	Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	5,255	1,483	1,314	1,356	1,012	808	754
C.I.2.2	Long-term Time Deposits	2,99,990	3,47,790	3,69,254	3,71,278	4,03,683	4,32,082	4,35,584
C.II	**Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions**	**1,140**	**2,734**	**2,973**	**2,334**	**2,566**	**2,592**	**2,191**
Sources								
S.I	**Domestic Credit (S.I.1+S.I.2)**	**6,95,189**	**8,40,351**	**8,79,714**	**8,86,125**	**9,90,458**	**10,35,801**	**10,38,976**
S.I.1	Credit to the Government	2,23,217	2,78,456	2,98,673	3,01,158	3,40,035	3,72,175	3,76,023
S.I.2	Credit to the Commercial Sector	4,71,972	5,61,896	5,81,041	5,84,967	6,50,424	6,63,626	6,62,952
	(S.I.2.1+S.I.2.2+S.I.2.3+S.I.2.4)							
S.I.2.1	Bank Credit	3,68,837	4,35,958	4,56,194	4,57,557	5,11,434	5,23,047	5,24,184
S.I.2.1.1	Non-food Credit	3,52,021	4,10,267	4,23,321	4,24,749	4,71,443	4,72,269	4,73,157
S.I.2.2	Net Credit to Primary Dealers	754	2,129	-4,056	-856	-133	314	57
S.I.2.3	Investments in Other Approved Securities	31,377	30,488	30,608	30,370	30,125	30,635	30,709
S.I.2.4	Other Investments (in non-SLR Securities)	71,004	93,320	98,294	97,896	1,08,998	1,09,630	1,08,002
S.II	**Net Foreign Currency Assets of**							
	Commercial Banks (S.II.1-S.II.2-S.II.3)	**-13,143**	**-23,484**	**-22,979**	**-24,137**	**-35,929**	**-36,578**	**-32,646**
S.II.1	Foreign Currency Assets	39,514	31,996	35,291	34,129	51,646	52,173	55,921
S.II.2	Non-resident Foreign Currency Repatriable	51,167	53,633	56,175	56,679	86,097	87,573	87,369
	Fixed Deposits							
S.II.3	Overseas Foreign Currency Borrowings	1,490	1,847	2,095	1,587	1,478	1,177	1,197
S.III	**Net Bank Reserves (S.III.1+S.III.2-S.III.3)**	**65,016**	**56,259**	**60,067**	**59,324**	**61,306**	**69,191**	**71,245**
S.III.1	Balances with the RBI	63,548	57,419	63,034	59,743	59,544	67,109	71,220
S.III.2	Cash in Hand	4,362	5,330	5,265	5,427	5,658	6,551	6,465
S.III.3	Loans and Advances from the RBI	2,894	6,491	8,233	5,847	3,896	4,468	6,441
S.IV	**Capital Account**	**53,892**	**56,635**	**60,620**	**59,985**	**63,513**	**66,558**	**68,491**
S.V.	**Other items (net) (S.I+S.II+S.III-S.IV-C.I-C.II)**	**29,171**	**54,046**	**59,075**	**59,894**	**73,235**	**70,976**	**72,483**
S.V.1	Other Demand & Time Liabilities (net of S.II.3)	58,583	76,595	73,369	73,496	89,730	91,116	93,410
S.V.2	Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (other than to PDs)	11,171	12,519	14,623	13,970	14,601	13,663	13,141

Note : Data are provisional.

No. 11B: MONETARY SURVEY

(Rs. crore)

Item		Outstanding as on						
		Mar. 31, 1999	Mar. 31, 2000	Jul. 14, 2000	Jul. 28, 2000	Mar. 31, 2001	Jul. 13, 2001	Jul. 27, 2001
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monetary Aggregates								
M_1 (C.I+C.II.1+C.III)		3,09,067	3,41,796	3,48,663	3,43,896	3,78,431	3,93,379	3,87,008
NM_2 (M_1+C.II.2.1)		5,88,394	6,69,732	6,95,141	6,93,084	7,58,914	7,99,350	7,97,162
NM_3 (NM_2+C.II.2.2+C.IV = S.I+S.II+S.III-S.IV-S.V)		**9,30,933**	**10,73,275**	**11,21,587**	**11,22,203**	**12,26,514**	**12,98,128**	**13,00,653**
Components								
C.I	**Currency with the Public**	**1,68,945**	**1,89,082**	**2,00,938**	**1,95,106**	**2,09,445**	**2,24,194**	**2,18,456**
C.II	**Aggregate Deposits of Residents** (C.II.1+C.II.2)	**7,57,112**	**8,78,426**	**9,13,295**	**9,20,651**	**10,10,873**	**10,67,202**	**10,76,263**
C.II.1	Demand Deposits	1,36,386	1,49,681	1,43,343	1,44,679	1,65,357	1,65,045	1,64,810
C.II.2	Time Deposits of Residents (C.II.2.1+C.II.2.2)	6,20,726	7,28,745	7,69,951	7,75,972	8,45,516	9,02,157	9,11,454
C.II.2.1	Short-term Time Deposits	2,79,327	3,27,935	3,46,478	3,49,187	3,80,482	4,05,971	4,10,154
C.II.2.1.1	Certificates of Deposits (CDs)	5,255	1,483	1,314	1,356	1,012	808	754
C.II.2.2	Long-term Time Deposits	3,41,399	40,0,810	4,23,473	4,26,785	4,65,034	4,96,186	5,01,300
C.III	**'Other' Deposits with RBI**	**3,736**	**3,034**	**4,381**	**4,111**	**3,630**	**4,141**	**3,743**
C.IV	**Call/Term Funding from Financial Institutions**	**1,140**	**2,734**	**2,973**	**2,334**	**2,566**	**2,592**	**2,191**
Sources								
S.I	**Domestic Credit (S.I.1+S.I.2)**	**9,68,589**	**11,38,585**	**11,93,331**	**11,94,382**	**13,11,156**	**13,69,697**	**13,72,986**
S.I.1	Net Bank Credit to the Government (S.I.1.1+S.I.1.2)	3,86,677	4,41,378	4,80,120	4,79,339	5,12,509	5,58,221	5,59,070
S.I.1.1	Net RBI credit to the Government	1,52,539	1,48,264	1,64,721	1,61,051	1,53,877	1,66,704	1,61,555
S.I.1.2	Credit to the Government by the Banking System	2,34,138	2,93,115	3,15,398	3,18,287	3,58,632	3,91,517	3,97,516
S.I.2	Bank Credit to the Commercial Sector (S.I.2.1+S.I.2.2)	5,81,912	6,97,207	7,13,211	7,15,043	7,98,647	8,11,476	8,13,916
S.I.2.1	RBI Credit to the Commercial Sector	17,875	21,154	16,901	13,940	19,887	15,971	17,566
S.I.2.2	Credit to the Commercial Sector by the Banking System	5,64,037	6,76,053	6,96,310	7,01,103	7,78,760	7,95,504	7,96,349
S.I.2.2.1	Other Investments (Non-SLR Securities)	79,783	1,03,052	1,07,893	1,07,659	1,19,046	1,19,675	1,17,699
S.II	**Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public**	**3,846**	**4,578**	**4,760**	**4,826**	**5,354**	**5,354**	**5,354**
S.III	**Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector (S.III.1+S.III.2)**	**1,24,811**	**1,42,396**	**1,40,475**	**1,38,234**	**1,61,246**	**1,68,777**	**1,73,267**
S.III.1	Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI	1,37,954	1,65,880	1,63,454	1,62,371	1,97,175	2,05,354	2,05,913
S.III.2	Net Foreign Currency Assets of the Banking System	-13,143	-23,484	-22,979	-24,137	-35,929	-36,578	-32,646
S.IV	**Capital Account**	**1,22,620**	**1,35,417**	**1,49,432**	**1,48,742**	**1,54,240**	**1,66,093**	**1,69,449**
S.V	**Other items (net)**	**43,693**	**76,867**	**67,548**	**66,497**	**97,002**	**79,606**	**81,505**

Notes : 1. Data are provisional.

2. Monetary aggregates as at end-March incorporate data on i) scheduled commercial banks as on the last reporting Friday and ii) the Reserve Bank of India pertaining to the last working day of the fiscal year.

No. 11C : RESERVE BANK OF INDIA SURVEY

(Rs. crore)

Variable		Outstanding as on Mar. 31, 1999	Mar. 31, 2000	Jul. 14, 2000	Jul. 28, 2000	Mar. 31, 2001	Jul. 13, 2001	Jul. 27, 2001
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Components								
C.I	Currency in Circulation	1,75,846	1,97,061	2,09,208	2,02,877	2,18,205	2,34,217	2,27,702
C.II	Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	79,703	80,460	65,968	62,569	81,477	70,531	74,769
C.II.1	Scheduled Commercial Banks	77,706	77,781	63,034	59,743	77,796	67,109	71,220
C.III	'Other' Deposits with the RBI	3,736	3,034	4,381	4,111	3,630	4,141	3,743
C.IV	**Reserve Money (C.I+C.II+C.III = S.I + S.II + S.III - S.IV - S.V)**	**2,59,286**	**2,80,555**	**2,79,557**	**2,69,558**	**3,03,311**	**3,08,889**	**3,06,214**
Sources								
S.I	**RBI's Domestic Credit (S.I.1+S.I.2+S.I.3)**	**1,78,027**	**1,80,319**	**1,91,285**	**1,82,174**	**1,80,128**	**1,88,476**	**1,86,895**
S.I.1	Net RBI credit to the Government (S.I.1.1+S.I.1.2)	1,52,539	1,48,264	1,64,721	1,61,051	1,53,877	1,66,704	1,61,555
S.I.1.1	Net RBI credit to the Central Government (S.I.1.1.1+S.I.1.1.2+S.I.1.1.3+S.I.1.1.4-S.I.1.1.5)	1,45,416	1,39,829	1,61,170	1,57,308	1,46,534	1,62,267	1,58,383
S.I.1.1.1	Loans and Advances to the Central Government	3,042	982	12,718	5,687	5,395	10,469	4,715
S.I.1.1.2	Investments in Treasury Bills	763	1,870	1,363	1,465	482	480	499
S.I.1.1.3	Investments in dated Government Securities	1,44,473	1,39,097	1,47,096	1,50,188	1,43,398	1,51,329	1,53,206
S.I.1.1.3.1	Central Government Securities	41,591	36,233	43,995	47,088	40,298	48,229	50,106
S.I.1.1.4	Rupee Coins	65	102	94	70	77	90	64
S.I.1.1.5	Deposits of the Central Government	2,927	2,223	101	101	2,819	101	101
S.I.1.2	Net RBI credit to State Governments	7,123	8,435	3,552	3,743	7,343	4,437	3,172
S.I.2	RBI's Claims on Banks	7,613	10,901	9,662	7,183	6,365	5,801	7,774
S.I.2.1	Loans and Advances to Scheduled Commercial Banks	6,257	9,513	8,233	5,847	5,042	4,468	6,441
S.I.3	RBI's Credit to Commercial Sector	17,875	21,154	16,901	13,940	19,887	15,971	17,566
S.I.3.1	Loans and Advances to Primary Dealers	3,767	6,972	3,946	798	5,010	1,894	3,478
S.I.3.2	Loans and Advances to NABARD	5,649	5,884	4,724	4,912	6,600	5,950	5,951
S.II	**Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public**	**3,846**	**4,578**	**4,760**	**4,826**	**5,354**	**5,354**	**5,354**
S.III	**Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the RBI**	**1,37,954**	**1,65,880**	**1,63,454**	**1,62,371**	**1,97,175**	**2,05,354**	**2,05,913**
S.III.1	Gold	12,559	12,973	13,173	13,173	12,711	13,163	13,163
S.III.2	Foreign Currency Assets	1,25,412	1,52,924	1,50,298	1,49,216	1,84,482	1,92,209	1,92,768
S.IV	**Capital Account**	**52,961**	**63,301**	**72,798**	**72,743**	**73,764**	**81,813**	**83,235**
S.V	**Other Items (net)**	**7,580**	**6,921**	**7,144**	**7,071**	**5,582**	**8,482**	**8,713**

Note : Data are provisional.

No. 11D: LIQUIDITY AGGREGATES (OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS)

(Rs. crore)

Month	NM_3	Postal Deposits	**L_1**	Liabilities of Financial Institutions				**L_2**	Public Deposits with NBFCs	**L_3**
				Term Money Borrowings	CDs	Term Deposits	Total			
1	2	3	**4=(2+3)**	5	6	7	8=(5+6+7)	**9=(4+8)**	10	**11=(9+10)**
1999-00										
April	9,44,754	22,579	**9,67,333**	957	1,803	4,711	7,471	**9,74,804**		
May	9,54,246	22,897	**9,77,143**	528	1,428	4,951	6,907	**9,84,050**		
June	9,59,655	23,273	**9,82,928**	637	1,427	5,011	7,075	**9,90,003**	19,304	**10,09,307**
July	9,75,222	23,638	**9,98,860**	533	1,517	5,349	7,399	**10,06,259**		
August	9,84,896	23,996	**10,08,892**	557	1,577	6,151	8,285	**10,17,177**		
September	10,00,853	24,397	**10,25,250**	372	1,579	6,680	8,631	**10,33,881**	18,683	**10,52,564**
October	10,12,945	24,785	**10,37,730**	422	1,618	6,348	8,388	**10,46,118**		
November	10,20,371	25,173	**10,45,544**	436	1,635	7,265	9,336	**10,54,880**		
December	10,43,374	25,785	**10,69,159**	481	1,646	6,996	9,123	**10,78,282**	18,951	**10,97,233**
January	10,43,710	25,938	**10,69,648**	287	1,718	7,025	9,030	**10,78,678**		
February	10,59,966	26,240	**10,86,206**	245	1,738	7,050	9,033	**10,95,239**		
March	10,73,275	27,556	**11,00,831**	540	1,738	7,117	9,395	**11,10,226**	18,327	**11,28,553**
2000-01										
April	10,97,728	27,711	**11,25,439**	202	1,827	7,135	9,164	**11,34,603**		
May	11,06,412	28,001	**11,34,413**	802	3,109	7,430	11,341	**11,45,754**		
June	11,21,590	28,,843	**11,50,433**	981	3,154	7,790	11,925	**11,62,358**	17,866	**11,80,224**
July	11,22,203	29,469	**11,51,672**	1,218	2,967	8,217	12,402	**11,64,074**		
August	11,31,260	30,123	**11,61,383**	937	2,769	7,994	11,700	**11,73,083**		
September	11,43,488	30,684	**11,74,172**	1,063	2,490	8,751	12,304	**11,86,476**	19,971	**12,06,447**
October	11,65,207	31,271	**11,96,478**	479	2,575	8,278	11,332	**12,07,810**		
November	11,72,153	31,813	**12,03,966**	597	2,657	8,363	11,617	**12,15,583**		
December	11,85,781	32,478	**12,18,259**	667	2,663	8,227	11,557	**12,29,816**	20,134	**12,49,950**
January	11,94,704	32,702	**12,27,406**	740	2,556	8,388	11,684	**12,39,090**		
February	12,06,727	33,165	**12,39,892**	1,147	2,547	8,564	12,258	**12,52,150**		
March	12,26,685	33,165	**12,59,850**	1,877	2,498	8,536	12,911	**12,72,761**	20,134	**12,92,895**
2001-02										
April	12,64,865	33,165	**12,98,030**	1,464	1,384	8,584	11,432	**13,09,462**		
May	12,83,527	33,165	**13,16,692**	1,775	1,040	8,289	11,104	**13,27,796**		
June	12,92,867	33,165	**13,26,032**	1,775	1,040	8,289	11,104	**13,37,136**	20,134	**13,57,270**
July	13,00,653	33,165	**13,33,818**	1,775	1,040	8,289	11,104	**13,44,922**		

CDs: Certificates of Deposit; L_1, L_2 and L_3: Liquidity Aggregates; NBFCs: Non-Banking Financial Companies

Notes:
1. Figures are provisional.
2. The methodology of the compilation of the liquidity aggregates is available in the "New Monetary and Liquidity Aggregates", *RBI Bulletin*, November 2000, which also presented the Liquidity series from April 1993 onwards. The acronym NM_3 is used to distinguish the new monetary aggregate as proposed by the Working Group from the existing monetary aggregate.
3. While L_1 and L_2 are compiled on a monthly basis, L_3 is compiled on a quarterly basis.
4. Postal Deposits comprise post office savings bank deposits, post office time deposits, post office recurring deposits, other deposits and post office cumulative time deposits.
5. Financial institutions, here, comprise IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, EXIM Bank, IIBI, SIDBI, NABARD, NHB, TFCI and IDFC.
6. Estimates of public deposits are generated on the basis of returns received from all NBFCs with public deposits of Rs. 20 crore and more as had been recommended by the Working Group.
7. Wherever data are not available, the estimates for the last available month have been repeated.

No. 12 : RESERVE MONEY AND ITS COMPONENTS

(Rs. crore)

Outstandings as on March 31/ each Friday/Last Reporting Friday of the month	Currency in circulation		'Other' deposits with RBI	Bankers' deposits with RBI	**Reserve Money (2 + 4 + 5)**
	Total	o / w cash with banks			
1	2	3	4	5	**6**
1990-91	55,282	2,234	674	31,823	**87,779**
1998-99	1,75,846	6,902	3,736	79,703	**2,59,285**
1999-00	1,97,061	7,979	3,034	80,460	**2,80,555**
2000-01	2,18,205	8,643	3,629	81,477	**3,03,311**
August 4, 2000	2,05,683	–	3,884	66,886	**2,76,453**
August 11, 2000	2,06,959	7,174	4,082	66,192	**2,77,233**
August 18, 2000	2,05,757	–	3,784	69,281	**2,78,822**
August 25, 2000	2,02,954	7,612	4,171	65,560	**2,72,685**
April 2001	2,28,648	8,108	3,152	72,654	**3,04,454**
May 2001	2,37,276	8,591	2,958	74,494	**3,14,728**
June 2001	2,31,728	9,856	3,988	78,088	**3,13,804**
July 2001	2,27,702	9,053	3,743	74,769	**3,06,214**
August 3, 2001	2,29,678	–	3,752	67,139	**3,00,569**
August 10, 2001	2,31,418	8,901	3,672	68,572	**3,03,662**
August 17, 2001	2,30,474	–	3,530	71,120	**3,05,124**
August 24, 2001	2,28,071	8,638	3,899	75,940	**3,07,910**

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 13 : SOURCES OF RESERVE MONEY

(Rs. crore)

Outstanding as on March 31/each Friday/ Last Reporting Friday of the month	Government (net) (1)	Reserve Bank's claims on			Net foreign exchange assets of RBI (3)	Government's currency liabilities to the public	Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI (3)	**Reserve Money (2+3+4 +5+6 +7–8)**
		Commercial & co-operative banks	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Commercial sector (2)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	**9**
1990-91	88,848	6,895	3,112	6,342	7,983	1,621	27,022	**87,779**
1998-99	1,52,539	7,613	5,648	12,226	1,37,953	3,846	60,540	**2,59,285**
1999-00	1,48,264	10,901	5,884	15,270	1,65,880	4,578	70,222	**2,80,555**
2000-01	1,53,877	6,365	6,600	13,286	1,97,175	5,353	79,345	**3,03,311**
August 4, 2000	1,60,275	10,851	5,157	12,611	1,62,661	4,826	79,928	**2,76,453**
August 11, 2000	1,64,495	8,048	5,371	12,445	1,63,512	4,826	81,464	**2,77,233**
August 18, 2000	1,55,909	8,575	5,396	13,234	1,63,099	4,826	72,217	**2,78,822**
August 25, 2000	1,50,784	7,575	5,398	12,880	1,63,087	4,893	71,932	**2,72,685**
April 2001	1,57,021	7,162	6,437	11,717	2,00,235	5,353	83,471	**3,04,454**
May 2001	1,70,490	6,081	5,727	11,307	2,00,980	5,353	85,210	**3,14,728**
June 2001	1,69,619	4,900	5,826	10,175	2,04,362	5,353	86,431	**3,13,804**
July 2001	1,61,555	7,774	5,951	11,616	2,05,913	5,354	91,948	**3,06,214**
August 3, 2001	1,64,384	1,880	5,869	8,331	2,06,301	5,354	91,550	**3,00,569**
August 10, 2001	1,66,058	3,190	5,575	8,272	2,07,918	5,354	92,705	**3,03,662**
August 17, 2001	1,56,826	3,548	5,620	8,983	2,10,125	5,354	85,332	**3,05,124**
August 24, 2001	1,56,133	4,725	5,666	9,256	2,11,787	5,354	85,011	**3,07,910**

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 14 : DAILY CALL MONEY RATES $

(per cent per annum)

As on	Range of Rates		Weighted Average Rate	
	Borrowings	Lendings	Borrowings	Lendings
1	2	3	4	5
Aug. 1, 2001	5.47 - 7.10	4.92 - 7.50	6.90	6.92
Aug. 2, 2001	5.89 - 7.10	4.89 - 7.40	6.86	6.88
Aug. 3, 2001	5.85 - 7.10	4.85 - 7.00	6.92	6.87
Aug. 4, 2001	6.15 - 7.05	5.39 - 7.05	6.82	6.96
Aug. 6, 2001	5.80 - 7.05	4.80 - 7.10	6.78	6.80
Aug. 7, 2001	5.45 - 7.20	4.90 - 7.10	6.88	6.89
Aug. 8, 2001	5.70 - 7.65	5.10 - 7.90	7.11	7.12
Aug. 9, 2001	5.79 - 7.60	5.20 - 7.60	7.18	7.26
Aug. 10, 2001	5.94 - 7.50	6.25 - 7.50	6.93	6.97
Aug. 11, 2001	5.90 - 7.25	5.54 - 7.25	6.97	6.97
Aug. 13, 2001	5.21 - 7.25	4.97 - 7.90	6.92	6.99
Aug. 14, 2001	6.00 - 8.30	5.11 - 8.30	7.05	7.06
Aug. 16, 2001	5.59 - 7.30	5.09 - 7.30	7.04	7.08
Aug. 17, 2001	5.55 - 7.30	5.03 - 7.30	7.02	7.01
Aug. 18, 2001	5.96 - 7.15	6.50 - 7.25	6.97	7.00
Aug. 20, 2001	5.59 - 7.34	5.06 - 7.90	7.04	7.04
Aug. 23, 2001	5.61 - 7.25	5.06 - 7.25	7.04	7.08
Aug. 24, 2001	6.00 - 7.50	5.75 - 7.25	7.04	7.05
Aug. 25, 2001	5.86 - 7.20	5.42 - 7.80	6.86	6.88
Aug. 27, 2001	5.85 - 7.05	4.85 - 7.05	6.84	6.85
Aug. 28, 2001	5.30 - 7.30	4.75 - 7.10	6.74	6.75
Aug. 29, 2001	5.26 - 7.30	4.75 - 7.80	6.73	6.78
Aug. 30, 2001	5.44 - 7.40	4.89 - 7.10	6.90	6.93
Aug. 31, 2001	5.53 - 7.55	4.96 - 7.55	6.95	6.98
Sep. 1, 2001	5.92 - 7.10	6.10 - 7.15	6.91	6.92
Sep. 3, 2001	5.45 - 7.45	4.90 - 7.50	6.89	6.91
Sep. 4, 2001	5.85 - 7.00	6.00 - 7.15	6.85	6.86
Sep. 5, 2001	5.43 - 7.25	4.89 - 7.25	6.98	6.90
Sep. 7, 2001	6.00 - 7.95	5.89 - 7.95	7.14	7.17
Sep. 8, 2001	6.08 - 7.40	6.60 - 7.40	7.08	7.08
Sep. 10, 2001	6.05 - 7.75	5.05 - 7.75	7.02	7.15
Sep. 11, 2001	6.10 - 7.80	5.10 - 7.50	7.06	7.06
Sep. 12, 2001	5.17 - 7.40	5.17 - 7.40	7.15	7.15

$: Data covers 75 - 80 per cent of total transactions reported by major participants.

No. 15 : AVERAGE DAILY TURNOVER IN CALL MONEY MARKET

(Rs. crore)

Fortnight ended			Average Daily Call Money Turnover					
			Banks		Primary Dealers		Non-Bank Institutions	Total
			Borrowings	Lendings	Borrowings	Lendings	Lendings	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
May	5,	2000 *	12,729	13,501	10,719	2,435	8,672	48,056
May	19,	2000 *	11,585	10,472	8,096	2,034	7,027	39,214
Jun.	2,	2000 *	11,670	10,516	8,688	2,381	6,801	40,056
Jun.	16,	2000 *	12,972	9,337	6,476	1,982	7,533	38,300
Jun.	30,	2000 *	13,141	9,107	5,644	1,934	8,531	38,357
Jul.	14,	2000 *	14,659	8,480	7,460	2,449	9,417	42,465
Jul.	28,	2000 *	13,540	8,217	6,565	1,907	9,568	39,797
Aug.	11,	2000 *	13,985	6,769	6,227	2,116	10,178	39,275
Aug.	25,	2000 *	13,041	5,632	5,320	2,169	9,811	35,973
Sep.	8,	2000 *	14,111	6,007	6,859	2,232	12,588	41,797
Sep.	22,	2000 *	15,175	6,018	6,321	2,240	13,179	42,933
Oct.	6,	2000 *	16,248	7,998	6,397	2,317	11,675	44,635
Oct.	20,	2000 *	17,809	8,450	5,917	2,049	11,551	45,776
Nov.	3,	2000 *	16,575	10,525	7,102	3,107	10,012	47,321
Nov.	17,	2000 *	16,685	10,692	7,005	3,081	9,342	46,805
Dec.	1,	2000 *	15,406	10,064	9,277	3,690	8,873	47,310
Dec.	15,	2000 *	14,610	10,789	9,154	3,178	8,743	46,747
Dec.	29,	2000 *	15,489	10,655	7,451	2,867	7,106	43,568
Jan.	12,	2001 *	17,603	12,812	8,584	3,096	8,301	50,396
Jan.	26,	2001 *	17,006	11,916	8,699	3,188	8,320	49,039
Feb.	9,	2001 *	17,646	11,825	8,713	2,859	9,632	50,675
Feb.	23,	2001 *	17,283	10,206	7,982	2,383	8,133	45,987
Mar.	9,	2001 *	18,666	13,313	8,977	2,772	7,822	51,550
Mar.	23,	2001*	18,153	11,942	8,421	3,075	8,723	50,314
Apr.	6,	2001 *	16,853	11,853	6,571	2,400	6,953	44,630
Apr.	20,	2001 *	18,117	13,908	8,379	2,357	8,196	50,957
May	4,	2001 *	17,732	11,541	9,064	2,164	7,507	48,008
May	18,	2001 *	17,473	9,921	6,789	2,082	5,130	41,395
Jun.	1,	2001 *	16,094	14,645	8,695	1,836	4,886	46,156
Jun.	15,	2001 *	15,504	14,475	7,748	2,013	5,050	44,790
Jun.	29,	2001 *	16,562	13,734	9,444	2,714	4,598	47,052
Jul.	13,	2001 *	14,394	15,522	9,111	2,534	5,510	47,071
Jul.	27,	2001 *	14,631	13,768	8,352	2,491	5,355	44,597

* : Effective fortnight ended May 5, 2000, data received from 99 banks, 15 Primary Dealers and 50 non-bank institutions. Effective fortnight ended June 16, 2000, data received from 99 banks, 15 Primary Dealers and 51 non-bank institutions. Effective fortnight ended July 14, 2000, data received from 100 banks, 15 Primary Dealers and 51 non-bank institutions. Effective fortnight ended August 11, 2000, data recieved from 100 banks, 15 Primary Dealers, and 52 non-bank institutions. Effective fortnight ended October 6, 2000, data received from 100 banks, 15 Primary Dealers and 51 non-bank institution. Effective fortnight ended December 29, 2000, data received from 100 banks, 15 Primary Dealers and 52 non-bank institutions. Effective fortnight ended March 23, 2001, data received from 100 banks, 15 Primary Dealers and 56 non-bank institutions. Effective fortnight ended June 1, 2001, data received from 100 banks, 16 Primary Dealers and 56 non-bank institutions.

Note : Data are provisional.

No. 16 : ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT BY SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Fortnight ended	Total Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest (per cent) @	Fortnight ended	Total Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest (per cent) @	Fortnight ended	Total Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest (per cent) @
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00			**2000-01**			**2001-02**		
Apr. 9	3,494	7.00-12.50	Apr. 7	1,264	6.50-14.00	Apr. 6	1,061	6.50-11.00
23	3,421	7.00-11.75	21	1,273	6.75-11.00	20	905	7.00-11.00
May 7	3,364	8.00-13.00	May 5	872	8.00-12.82	May 4	1,011	5.00-10.80
21	2,744	8.00-12.00	19	945	8.00-11.70	18	935	6.30-11.50
Jun. 4	2,346	8.50-13.07	Jun. 2	933	8.00-11.16	Jun. 1	960	6.80-10.50
18	2,268	7.50-11.00	16	974	5.50-13.35	15	979	5.00-10.00
Jul. 2	2,111	6.25-11.50	30	1,041	8.00-15.70	29	921	6.80-10.25
16	2,217	6.25-10.90	Jul. 14	1,129	5.50-14.00	Jul. 13	782	5.00-10.50
30	2,091	7.50-11.00	28	1,211	5.50-12.75	27	751	6.00-10.00
Aug. 13	2,002	6.50-11.00	Aug. 11	1,094	8.00-14.60			
27	1,921	8.00-11.50	25	1,149	6.50-11.25			
Sep. 10	1,932	8.50-14.20	Sep. 8	1,120	8.50-11.75			
24	1,933	6.25-11.75	22	1,153	8.00-13.50			
Oct. 8	1,868	6.75-11.00	Oct. 6	1,364	5.00-12.80			
22	1,754	6.75-13.40	20	1,695	6.30-14.06			
Nov. 5	1,705	8.25-11.93	Nov. 3	1,660	7.50-11.35			
19	1,453	7.50-11.25	17	1,626	8.50-12.28			
Dec. 3	1,498	8.00-11.00	Dec. 1	1,344	8.00-11.00			
17	1,467	8.50-11.00	15	1,303	7.75-11.00			
31	1,418	8.50-11.00	29	1,135	7.78-10.50			
Jan. 14	1,401	8.50-11.00	Jan. 12	1,180	7.25-11.00			
28	1,385	8.00-11.00	26	1,197	7.25-10.75			
Feb. 11	1,374	8.00-11.00	Feb. 9	1,153	7.25-11.00			
25	1,280	7.75-13.24	23	1,187	6.75-12.00			
Mar. 10	1,243	7.85-12.78	Mar. 9	1,060	7.25-11.00			
24	1,227	7.50-12.00	23	771	5.50-11.00			

@ : Effective interest rate range per annum.

No. 17 : ISSUE OF COMMERCIAL PAPER* BY COMPANIES

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Fortnight ended		Total Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest (per cent) @	Fortnight ended		Total Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest (per cent) @	Fortnight ended		Total Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest (per cent) @
1		2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9
1999 - 00				**2000 - 01**				**2001 - 02**			
Apr.	15	5,028.55	9.15 - 12.00	Apr.	15	5,633.50	9.58 - 12.25	Apr.	15	6,294.75	9.30 - 12.00
	30	5,833.05	9.10 - 12.75		30	5,606.20	9.35 - 11.00		30	7,033.75	9.10 - 11.50
May	15	6,589.84	9.33 - 12.50	May	15	6,598.70	9.00 - 11.50	May	15	6,981.50	9.10 - 10.75
	31	6,898.84	9.00 - 12.50		31	7,232.20	8.20 - 12.50		31	7,313.50	8.80 - 11.03
Jun.	15	7,363.34	9.00 - 12.50	Jun.	15	7,484.70	8.90 - 11.50	Jun.	15	7,984.50	8.65 - 10.25
	30	7,679.34	9.00 - 12.38		30	7,626.70	9.25 - 11.75		30	8,566.00	8.49 - 10.40
Jul.	15	6,311.34	9.00 - 12.00	Jul.	15	7,126.70	9.35 - 11.85	Jul.	15	8,019.30	8.19 - 9.80
	31	7,239.09	9.00 - 12.10		31	7,324.70	9.50 - 12.25		31	7,274.85	8.01 - 11.50
Aug.	15	7,418.54	9.05 - 12.25	Aug.	15	6,405.70	9.25 - 12.00	Aug.	15	7,270.85	7.90 - 10.35
	31	7,677.54	9.10 - 12.50		31	5,671.70	9.71 - 12.80		31	6,982.40	7.75 - 13.00
Sep.	15	7,292.54	9.61 - 12.70	Sep.	15	5,577.20	10.05 - 12.75				
	30	7,658.04	10.00 - 13.00		30	5,931.20	11.24 - 12.75				
Oct.	15	6,688.84	9.91 - 11.75	Oct.	15	5,573.50	10.30 - 12.50				
	31	6,160.70	10.20 - 12.50		31	5,633.20	10.14 - 13.50				
Nov.	15	6,153.20	9.40 - 12.50	Nov.	15	6,317.20	10.45 - 12.00				
	30	6,523.70	10.00 - 12.80		30	7,364.00	10.00 - 12.07				
Dec.	15	7,564.70	10.00 - 12.40	Dec.	15	8,040.40	9.93 - 13.00				
	31	7,803.20	9.90 - 12.27		31	8,342.90	9.75 - 12.25				
Jan.	15	7,747.00	9.05 - 11.65	Jan.	15	7,796.10	10.00 - 11.98				
	31	7,814.00	9.00 - 13.00		31	7,188.10	10.04 - 11.50				
Feb.	15	7,693.20	9.25 - 12.05	Feb.	15	7,295.60	10.05 - 11.40				
	29	7,216.00	9.20 - 11.00		28	7,246.35	9.15 - 11.15				
Mar.	15	6,436.20	9.85 - 12.25	Mar.	15	6,990.45	9.25 - 11.50				
	31	5,662.70	10.00 - 12.00		31	5,846.45	8.75 - 11.25				

* : Issued at face value by companies.

@ : Typical effective discount rate range per annum on issues during the fortnight.

No. 18 : UNION GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

(April - July 2001)

(Rs. crore)

Item		Financial Year 2001-02 (Budget Estimates)	April-July		Percentage to Budget Estimates	
			2001-02 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Actuals)	upto July 2001	upto July 2000
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Revenue Receipts**	**2,31,745**	**32,328**	**42,569**	**13.9**	**20.9**
2.	Tax Revenue (Net)	1,63,031	23,699	31,115	14.5	21.3
3.	Non-Tax Revenue	68,714	8,629	11,454	12.6	19.9
4.	**Capital Receipts**	**1,43,478**	**62,005**	**38,158**	**43.2**	**28.3**
5.	Recovery of Loans	15,164	3,377	2,283	22.3	16.9
6.	Other Receipts	12,000	–	233	–	2.3
7.	Borrowings and other liabilities	1,16,314	58,628	35,642	50.4	31.7
8.	**Total Receipts (1+4)**	**3,75,223**	**94,333**	**80,727**	**25.1**	**23.8**
9.	**Non-Plan Expenditure**	**2,75,123**	**70,164**	**57,228**	**25.5**	**22.9**
10.	On Revenue Account	2,50,341	63,985	53,115	25.6	23.2
	of which :					
11	Interest Payments	1,12,300	29,797	24,893	26.5	24.6
12.	On Capital Account	24,782	6,179	4,113	24.9	19.0
13.	**Plan Expenditure**	**95,100**	**24,169**	**23,499**	**25.4**	**26.7**
14	On Revenue Account	60,225	14,720	14,449	24.4	27.6
15.	On Capital Account	34,875	9,449	9,050	27.1	25.3
16.	Plan expenditure linked to disinvestment receipts	5,000	–	–	–	–
17.	**Total Expenditure (9+13+16)**	**3,75,223** *	**94,333**	**80,727**	**25.1**	**23.8**
18.	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	3,10,566	78,705	67,564	25.3	24.0
19.	Capital Expenditure (12+15+16)	64,657 *	15,628	13,163	24.2	22.9
20.	**Revenue Deficit (18-1)**	**78,821**	**46,377**	**24,995**	**58.8**	**32.3**
21.	**Fiscal Deficit {17-(1+5+6)}**	**1,16,314**	**58,628**	**35,642**	**50.4**	**32.0**
22.	**Gross Primary Deficit (21-11)**	**4,014**	**28,831**	**10,749**	**–**	**–**

* : Includes a sum of Rs. 5,000 crore as lumpsum provision for additional plan allocation linked to disinvestment receipts.

Notes : 1. Financial year runs from "April to March".
2. Actuals are unaudited figures.

Source : Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

No. 19 : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA : 91-DAY TREASURY BILLS

(Outstanding at Face Value)

(Rs. crore)

March 31/ Last Friday/ Friday	Reserve Bank of India			Banks		State Governments		Others		Foreign Central Banks	
	Tap*		Auction	Tap*	Auction	Tap*	Auction	Tap*	Auction	Tap*	Auction
	Rediscounted	Ad hocs									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mar. 31, 1997	9,544	34,130	1,468	–	2,365	6,539	1,262	604	605	–	–
Mar. 31, 1998	–	–	627	–	29	–	530	–	95	–	319
Mar. 31, 1999	–	–	224	–	827	–	–	–	249	–	200
Mar. 31, 2000	–	–	288	–	557	–	–	–	455	–	220
Mar. 31, 2001	–	–	67	–	868	–	–	–	153	–	630
Jun. 1999	–	–	306	–	516	–	2,075	–	478	–	150
Jul. 1999	–	–	356	–	575	–	2,075	–	370	–	100
Aug. 1999	–	–	291	–	645	–	1,500	–	365	–	60
Sep. 1999	–	–	460	–	539	–	400	–	302	–	60
Oct. 1999	–	–	801	–	253	–	400	–	246	–	35
Nov. 1999	–	–	731	–	215	–	400	–	354	–	–
Dec. 1999	–	–	473	–	421	–	–	–	406	–	75
Jan. 2000	–	–	78	–	743	–	–	–	479	–	75
Feb. 2000	–	–	107	–	705	–	–	–	488	–	150
Mar. 2000	–	–	288	–	557	–	–	–	455	–	220
Apr. 2000	–	–	371	–	732	–	–	–	197	–	270
May 2000	–	–	322	–	498	–	–	–	480	–	330
Jun. 2000	–	–	449	–	464	–	–	–	388	–	380
Jul. 2000	–	–	411	–	557	–	–	–	333	–	330
Aug. 2000	–	–	602	–	415	–	–	–	283	–	345
Sep. 2000	–	–	402	–	557	–	–	–	341	–	400
Oct. 2000	–	–	357	–	342	–	–	–	601	–	540
Nov. 2000	–	–	113	–	546	–	–	–	642	–	540
Dec. 2000	–	–	5	–	781	–	–	–	515	–	645
Jan. 2001	–	–	7	–	541	–	–	–	624	–	645
Feb. 2001	–	–	10	–	736	–	–	–	432	–	645
Mar. 2001	–	–	5	–	928	–	–	–	253	–	630
Apr. 2001	–	–	–	–	1,059	–	350	–	146	–	705
May 2001	–	–	20	–	838	–	350	–	723	–	680
Jun. 2001	–	–	40	–	1,289	–	1,100	–	1,021	–	565
Jul. 2001	–	–	103	–	2,125	–	1,200	–	735	–	850
Week Ended											
Aug. 3, 2001	–	–	–	–	2,343	–	1,200	–	779	–	850
Aug. 10, 2001	–	–	–	–	2,669	–	1,200	–	592	–	950
Aug. 17, 2001	–	–	–	–	2,644	–	1,200	–	485	–	950
Aug. 24, 2001	–	–	–	–	2,423	–	1,200	–	646	–	875
Aug. 31, 2001	–	–	–	–	2,447	–	1,300	–	608	–	1,025

* : The rate of discount is 4.60 per cent per annum.

No. 20 : AUCTIONS OF 14-DAY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS @

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Date of Auction	Date of Issue	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Devolvement on		Total Issue (8+9+10+11)	Cut-off price (per cent)	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)	Amount Outstanding as on the Date of Issue (Face Value)
			Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value		PDs/SDs*	RBI				
				Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2000-01														
Jun. 30	Jul. 3	100	17	265.50	–	7	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.69	8.0851	350.00
Jul. 7	Jul. 10	100	22	463.50	150.00	3	100.00	150.00	–	–	250.00	99.74	6.7776	350.00
Jul. 14	Jul. 17	100	21	314.50	50.00	4	100.00	50.00	–	–	150.00	99.75	6.5163	400.00
Jul. 21	Jul. 24	100	16	161.00	150.00	14	100.00	150.00	–	–	250.00	99.66	8.8702	400.00
Jul. 28	Jul. 31	100	19	259.00	–	7	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.69	8.0851	350.00
Aug. 4	Aug. 7	100	17	161.00	150.00	2	2.00	150.00	–	98.00	250.00	99.69	8.0851	350.00
Aug. 11	Aug. 14	100	16	161.00	–	4	26.00	–	–	74.00	100.00	99.58	10.9661	350.00
Aug. 18	Aug. 22	100	18	178.50	270.00	6	32.00	270.00	–	68.00	370.00	99.58	10.9661	470.00
Aug. 25	Aug. 28	100	17	162.00	–	3	37.00	–	–	63.00	100.00	99.58	10.9661	470.00
Aug. 31	Sep. 4	100	17	169.50	130.00	11	100.00	130.00	–	–	230.00	99.58	10.9661	330.00
Sep. 8	Sep. 11	100	22	324.50	150.00	6	100.00	150.00	–	–	250.00	99.62	9.9177	480.00
Sep. 15	Sep. 18	100	17	308.00	280.00	5	100.00	280.00	–	–	380.00	99.67	8.6084	630.00
Sep. 22	Sep. 25	100	20	279.50	–	3	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.70	7.8235	480.00
Sep. 29	Oct. 3	100	19	246.50	225.00	3	100.00	225.00	–	–	325.00	99.71	7.5619	425.00
Oct. 6	Oct. 9	100	15	162.00	–	15	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.66	8.8702	425.00
Oct. 13	Oct. 16	100	18	162.00	165.00	13	100.00	165.00	–	–	265.00	99.61	10.1797	365.00
Oct. 20	Oct. 23	100	22	239.00	225.00	11	100.00	225.00	–	–	325.00	99.67	8.6084	590.00
Oct. 27	Oct. 30	100	17	187.00	–	13	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.68	8.3467	425.00
Nov. 3	Nov. 6	100	20	274.50	225.00	4	100.00	225.00	–	–	325.00	99.70	7.8235	425.00
Nov. 10	Nov. 13	100	16	162.00	130.00	6	82.50	130.00	–	17.50	230.00	99.65	9.1320	555.00
Nov. 17	Nov. 20	100	16	165.50	180.00	11	100.00	180.00	–	–	280.00	99.68	8.3467	510.00
Nov. 24	Nov. 27	100	17	389.50	–	1	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.73	7.0390	380.00
Dec. 1	Dec. 4	100	18	162.00	150.00	16	100.00	150.00	–	–	250.00	99.69	8.0851	350.00
Dec. 8	Dec. 11	100	23	364.00	150.00	8	100.00	150.00	–	–	250.00	99.75	6.5163	500.00
Dec. 15	Dec. 18	100	20	164.50	160.00	15	100.00	160.00	–	–	260.00	99.68	8.3467	510.00
Dec. 22	Dec. 26	100	18	169.50	–	5	30.00	–	–	70.00	100.00	99.68	8.3467	360.00
Dec. 29	Jan. 1	100	19	179.50	230.00	7	65.50	230.00	–	34.50	330.00	99.68	8.3467	430.00
Jan. 5	Jan. 8	100	19	227.00	–	6	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.69	8.0851	430.00
Jan. 12	Jan. 15	100	18	162.00	170.00	10	100.00	170.00	–	–	270.00	99.66	8.8702	370.00
Jan. 19	Jan. 22	100	19	162.00	250.00	13	100.00	250.00	–	–	350.00	99.64	9.3938	620.00
Jan. 25	Jan. 29	100	22	182.00	60.00	12	100.00	60.00	–	–	160.00	99.66	8.8702	510.00
Feb. 2	Feb. 5	100	19	224.50	280.00	6	100.00	280.00	–	–	380.00	99.69	8.0851	540.00
Feb. 9	Feb. 12	100	18	162.00	–	13	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.69	8.0851	480.00
Feb. 16	Feb. 20	100	20	204.50	250.00	11	100.00	250.00	–	–	350.00	99.68	8.3467	450.00
Feb. 23	Feb. 26	100	19	189.50	–	10	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.71	7.5619	450.00
Mar. 2	Mar. 5	100	18	162.00	200.00	14	100.00	200.00	–	–	300.00	99.72	7.3004	400.00
Mar. 9	Mar. 12	100	18	207.00	–	5	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.74	6.7776	400.00
Mar. 16	Mar. 19	100	16	162.00	100.00	9	100.00	100.00	–	–	200.00	99.70	7.8235	300.00
Mar. 23	Mar. 27	100	15	162.00	–	10	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.68	8.3467	300.00
2001-02														
Mar. 30	Apr. 3	100	20	174.00	200.30	16	100.00	200.30	–	–	300.30	99.65	9.1320	400.30
Apr. 4	Apr. 9	100	19	268.00	–	4	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.73	7.0390	400.00
Apr. 12	Apr. 16	100	17	248.50	–	12	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.72	7.3004	200.00
Apr. 20	Apr. 23	100	20	310.50	100.00	11	100.00	100.00	–	–	200.00	99.73	7.0390	300.00
Apr. 27	Apr. 30	100	15	293.50	–	3	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.74	6.7776	300.00
May 4	May 8	100	19	263.50	100.00	11	100.00	100.00	–	–	200.00	99.73	7.0390	300.00
May 11	May 14	100	21	303.50	–	5	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	99.71	7.5619	300.00

* : Effective from auction dated May 14,1999 devolvement amount would be on RBI only.

@ : Auction discontinued from May 14, 2001.

No. 21 : AUCTIONS OF 91-DAY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS @

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Date of Auction	Date of Issue	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Devolvement on		Total Issue (8+9+10+11)	Cut-off Price (per cent)	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)	Amount Outstanding as on the Date of Issue (Face Value)
			Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value		PDs/SDs*	RBI				
				Com-petitive	Non-Com-petitive		Com-petitive	Non-Competitive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2000-01														
Sep. 8	Sep. 11	100.00	23	210.00	60.00	9	100.00	60.00	–	–	160.00	97.48	10.3406	1,670.00
Sep. 15	Sep. 18	100.00	19	193.50	80.00	6	100.00	80.00	–	–	180.00	97.51	10.2143	1,700.00
Sep. 22	Sep. 25	100.00	22	230.00	35.00	11	100.00	35.00	–	–	135.00	97.53	10.1302	1,700.00
Sep. 29	Oct. 3	100.00	19	199.50	–	7	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.56	10.0041	1,700.00
Oct. 6	Oct. 9	100.00	20	227.50	50.00	9	100.00	50.00	–	–	150.00	97.66	9.5843	1,750.00
Oct. 13	Oct. 16	100.00	21	212.50	–	6	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.58	9.9201	1,750.00
Oct. 20	Oct. 23	100.00	21	230.00	90.00	9	100.00	90.00	–	–	190.00	97.64	9.6682	1,840.00
Oct. 27	Oct. 30	100.00	19	211.50	–	9	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.68	9.5004	1,840.00
Nov. 3	Nov. 6	100.00	21	227.00	125.00	9	100.00	125.00	–	–	225.00	97.75	9.2072	1,875.00
Nov. 10	Nov. 13	100.00	16	262.00	–	5	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.78	9.0816	1,875.00
Nov. 17	Nov. 20	100.00	16	209.50	25.00	8	95.50	25.00	–	4.50	125.00	97.81	8.9561	1,840.00
Nov. 24	Nov. 27	100.00	17	191.50	75.00	10	100.00	75.00	–	–	175.00	97.78	9.0816	1,840.00
Dec. 1	Dec. 4	100.00	20	217.00	25.00	11	100.00	25.00	–	–	125.00	97.81	8.9561	1,865.00
Dec. 8	Dec. 11	100.00	21	187.00	–	14	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.83	8.8725	1,805.00
Dec. 15	Dec. 18	100.00	19	184.00	80.00	11	100.00	80.00	–	–	180.00	97.81	8.9561	1,805.00
Dec. 22	Dec. 26	100.00	21	195.00	175.00	11	100.00	175.00	–	–	275.00	97.81	8.9561	1,945.00
Dec. 29	Jan. 1	100.00	22	257.50	–	7	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.86	8.7472	1,945.00
Jan. 5	Jan. 8	100.00	18	169.50	50.00	10	100.00	50.00	–	–	150.00	97.86	8.7472	1,945.00
Jan. 12	Jan. 15	100.00	16	164.50	–	8	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.82	8.9143	1,945.00
Jan. 19	Jan. 22	100.00	17	207.00	90.00	6	100.00	90.00	–	–	190.00	97.83	8.8725	1,945.00
Jan. 25	Jan. 29	100.00	15	206.50	–	8	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.83	8.8725	1,945.00

No. 21 : AUCTIONS OF 91-DAY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS @ *(Concld.)*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Date of Auction	Date of Issue	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Devolvement on		Total Issue (8+9+10+11)	Cut-off Price (per cent)	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)	Amount Outstanding as on the Date of Issue (Face Value)
			Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value		PDs/SDs*	RBI				
				Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2000-01														
Feb. 2	Feb. 5	100.00	16	205.00	75.00	8	100.00	75.00	–	–	175.00	97.87	8.7054	1,895.00
Feb. 9	Feb. 12	100.00	16	165.00	–	10	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.90	8.5802	1,895.00
Feb. 16	Feb. 20	100.00	21	222.00	75.00	11	100.00	75.00	–	–	175.00	97.92	8.4967	1,945.00
Feb. 23	Feb. 26	100.00	18	172.00	–	8	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	97.96	8.3299	1,870.00
Mar. 2	Mar. 5	100.00	18	222.00	90.00	10	100.00	90.00	–	–	190.00	98.05	7.9551	1,935.00
Mar. 9	Mar. 12	100.00	19	172.00	–	9	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	98.05	7.9551	1,935.00
Mar. 16	Mar. 19	100.00	18	172.00	50.00	13	100.00	50.00	–	–	150.00	97.92	8.4967	1,905.00
Mar. 23	Mar. 27	100.00	19	172.00	200.00	11	100.00	200.00	–	–	300.00	97.92	8.4967	1,930.00
2001-02														
Mar. 30	Apr. 3	100.00	17	174.00	350.00	10	100.00	350.00	–	–	450.00	97.86	8.7472	2,280.00
Apr. 4	Apr. 9	100.00	18	205.50	40.00	12	100.00	40.00	–	–	140.00	97.92	8.4967	2,270.00
Apr. 12	Apr. 16	100.00	20	273.00	–	7	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	98.00	8.1633	2,270.00
Apr. 20	Apr. 23	100.00	28	400.00	175.00	7	100.00	175.00	–	–	275.00	98.07	7.8719	2,355.00
Apr. 27	Apr. 30	100.00	17	411.00	–	6	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	98.11	7.7056	2,355.00
May 4	May 8	100.00	23	348.00	–	5	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	98.19	7.3735	2,280.00
May 11	May 14	100.00	18	210.50	–	5	100.00	–	–	–	100.00	98.11	7.7056	2,280.00
May 16	May 18	250.00	25	495.00	–	11	250.00	–	–	–	250.00	98.10	7.7472	2,530.00
May 23	May 25	250.00	29	423.75	125.00	21	250.00	125.00	–	–	375.00	98.10	7.7472	2,730.00
May 30	Jun. 1	250.00	32	583.75	100.00	13	250.00	100.00	–	–	350.00	98.19	7.3735	2,980.00
Jun. 6	Jun. 8	250.00	24	461.25	–	16	250.00	–	–	–	250.00	98.16	7.4980	3,040.00
Jun. 13	Jun. 15	250.00	27	623.00	400.00	13	250.00	400.00	–	–	650.00	98.22	7.2490	3,590.00
Jun. 20	Jun. 22	250.00	28	570.00	75.00	14	250.00	75.00	–	–	325.00	98.25	7.1247	3,765.00
Jun. 27	Jun. 29	250.00	26	512.50	400.00	17	250.00	400.00	–	–	650.00	98.26	7.0832	4,115.00
Jul. 4	Jul. 6	250.00	22	505.00	350.00	14	250.00	350.00	–	–	600.00	98.27	7.0418	4,265.00
Jul. 11	Jul. 13	250.00	23	481.25	400.00	16	250.00	400.00	–	–	650.00	98.27	7.0418	4,775.00
Jul. 18	Jul. 20	250.00	24	452.50	–	11	250.00	–	–	–	250.00	98.25	7.1247	4,925.00
Jul. 25	Jul. 27	250.00	24	467.50	200.00	13	250.00	200.00	–	–	450.00	98.26	7.0832	5,100.00
Aug. 1	Aug. 3	250.00	21	717.50	–	9	250.00	–	–	–	250.00	98.28	7.0004	5,250.00
Aug. 8	Aug. 10	250.00	22	615.00	100.00	8	250.00	100.00	–	–	350.00	98.29	6.9590	5,500.00
Aug. 14	Aug. 17	250.00	26	612.50	–	12	250.00	–	–	–	250.00	98.31	6.8762	5,400.00
Aug. 20	Aug. 24	250.00	23	515.00	50.00	16	250.00	50.00	–	–	300.00	98.31	6.8762	5,325.00
Aug. 29	Aug. 31	250.00	25	470.00	350.00	14	250.00	350.00	–	–	600.00	98.32	6.8348	5,575.00

* : Effective from auction dated May 14,1999, devolvement would be on RBI only.

@ : Notified amount increased to Rs.250 crore from May 16, 2001.

No. 22 : AUCTIONS OF 182-DAY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS @

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Date of Auction	Date of Issue	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Devolvement on RBI	Total Issue (8+9+10)	Cut-off Price (per cent)	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)	Amount Outstanding as on the Date of Issue (Face Value)
			Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value						
				Competitive	Non-Competitive		Competitive	Non-Competitive					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1999-00													
Oct. 13	Oct. 14	100.00	15	114.00	–	–	–	–	100.00	100.00	95.29	9.8856	1,700.00
Oct. 27	Oct. 28	100.00	19	146.00	–	3	46.00	–	54.00	100.00	95.29	9.8856	1,800.00
Nov. 8	Nov. 11	100.00	16	205.50	–	6	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.34	9.7755	1,900.00
Nov. 24	Nov. 25	100.00	13	123.50	–	10	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.29	9.8856	1,900.00
Dec. 8	Dec. 9	100.00	38	306.50	–	9	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.50	9.4241	1,900.00
Dec. 22	Dec. 23	100.00	22	140.50	–	17	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.30	9.8636	1,900.00
Jan. 5	Jan. 6	100.00	27	337.00	–	9	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.32	9.8196	1,900.00
Jan. 19	Jan. 20	100.00	21	186.50	–	8	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.40	9.6436	1,900.00
Feb. 2	Feb. 3	100.00	29	280.00	–	9	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.52	9.3802	1,900.00
Feb. 16	Feb. 17	100.00	16	115.50	–	1	11.50	–	88.50	100.00	95.71	8.9646	1,900.00
Mar. 1	Mar. 2	100.00	19	194.00	–	6	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.62	9.1613	1,600.00
Mar. 15	Mar. 16	100.00	19	129.00	–	4	25.00	–	75.00	100.00	95.57	9.2707	1,300.00
Mar. 29	Mar. 30	100.00	19	160.50	–	4	63.00	–	37.00	100.00	95.48	9.4680	1,300.00
2000-01													
Apr. 11	Apr. 13	100.00	21	206.50	–	9	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.91	8.5288	1,300.00
Apr. 26	Apr. 27	100.00	22	243.00	–	8	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.91	8.5288	1,300.00
May 10	May 12	100.00	21	158.00	–	13	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.91	8.5288	1,300.00
May 24	May 25	100.00	20	214.00	–	5	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.78	8.8119	1,300.00
Jun. 7	Jun. 8	100.00	21	175.50	–	3	30.00	–	70.00	100.00	95.59	9.2269	1,300.00
Jun. 21	Jun. 22	100.00	18	183.50	–	1	20.00	–	80.00	100.00	95.59	9.2269	1,300.00
Jul. 5	Jul. 6	100.00	26	228.50	–	14	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.61	9.1831	1,300.00
Jul. 19	Jul. 20	100.00	21	212.50	–	11	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.62	9.1613	1,300.00
Aug. 2	Aug. 3	100.00	21	174.50	–	12	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.25	9.9738	1,300.00
Aug. 16	Aug. 17	100.00	21	186.00	–	12	99.50	–	0.50	100.00	95.05	10.4156	1,300.00
Aug. 30	Aug. 31	100.00	15	161.00	–	–	–	–	100.00	100.00	95.05	10.4156	1,300.00
Sep. 13	Sep. 14	100.00	23	237.50	–	16	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.05	10.4156	1,300.00
Sep. 27	Sep. 28	100.00	19	194.50	–	12	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.05	10.4156	1,300.00
Oct. 11	Oct. 12	100.00	20	252.50	–	3	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.13	10.2386	1,300.00
Oct. 25	Oct. 27	100.00	17	243.50	–	4	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.25	9.9738	1,300.00
Nov. 8	Nov. 9	100.00	16	262.00	–	2	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.34	9.7755	1,300.00
Nov. 22	Nov. 23	100.00	19	320.50	–	4	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.37	9.7096	1,300.00
Dec. 6	Dec. 7	100.00	24	239.50	–	10	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.43	9.5777	1,300.00
Dec. 20	Dec. 21	100.00	27	239.50	–	10	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.47	9.4899	1,300.00
Jan. 3	Jan. 4	100.00	21	232.00	–	5	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.53	9.3583	1,300.00
Jan. 17	Jan. 18	100.00	18	172.00	–	12	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.46	9.5118	1,300.00
Jan. 31	Feb. 1	100.00	20	242.00	–	11	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.55	9.3145	1,300.00
Feb. 14	Feb. 15	100.00	24	222.00	–	12	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.60	9.2050	1,300.00
Feb. 28	Mar. 1	100.00	21	229.50	–	10	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.96	8.4202	1,300.00
Mar. 14	Mar. 15	100.00	20	192.00	–	16	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.82	8.7247	1,300.00
Mar. 28	Mar. 29	100.00	21	254.00	–	6	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.73	8.9209	1,300.00
2001-02													
Apr. 11	Apr. 12	100.00	28	296.00	–	13	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.89	8.5723	1,300.00
Apr. 25	Apr. 26	100.00	26	190.00	–	13	100.00	–	–	100.00	95.96	8.4202	1,300.00
May 9	May 10	100.00	34	245.50	–	16	100.00	–	–	100.00	96.00	8.3333	1,300.00

@ : Auction discontinued from May 14, 2001.

No. 23 : AUCTIONS OF 364-DAY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Date of Auction	Date of Issue	Notified Amount	Bids Received			Bids Accepted			Devolvement on		Total Issue (8+9 +10+11)	Cut-off Price (per cent)	Implicit Yield at Cut-off Price (per cent)	Amount Outstanding as on the Date of Issue (Face Value)
			Number	Total Face Value		Number	Total Face Value		PDs/SDs*	RBI				
				Com-petitive	Non-Com-petitive $		Com-petitive	Non-Com-petitive $						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1999-00														
Mar. 8	Mar. 9	500.00	30	775.00	–	24	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	91.28	9.5530	13,250.00
Mar. 22	Mar. 23	500.00	33	652.50	–	27	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.97	9.9263	13,000.00
2000-01														
Apr. 4	Apr. 6	500.00	72	1,012.50	–	43	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	91.50	9.2896	13,000.00
Apr. 19	Apr. 20	500.00	48	1,117.65	–	21	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	91.54	9.2419	13,000.00
May 5	May 6	500.00	51	1,660.00	–	16	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	91.65	9.1107	13,000.00
May 17	May 19	500.00	48	1,340.00	–	11	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	91.66	9.0988	13,000.00
May 31	Jun. 1	500.00	47	971.38	–	33	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	91.54	9.2419	13,000.00
Jun. 14	Jun. 16	500.00	40	950.00	–	–	–	–	–	500.00	500.00	91.54	9.2419	13,000.00
Jun. 28	Jun. 29	500.00	48	870.00	–	–	–	–	–	500.00	500.00	91.54	9.2419	13,000.00
Jul. 12	Jul. 13	500.00	28	807.50	–	6	205.00	–	–	295.00	500.00	91.54	9.2419	13,000.00
Jul. 26	Jul. 27	500.00	44	1,127.61	–	17	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.67	10.2901	13,000.00
Aug. 9	Aug. 10	500.00	28	880.00	–	10	425.00	–	–	75.00	500.00	90.32	10.7174	13,000.00
Aug. 23	Aug. 24	500.00	41	825.00	–	30	460.00	–	–	40.00	500.00	90.16	10.9139	13,000.00
Sep. 6	Sep. 7	500.00	48	1,537.72	–	6	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.26	10.7910	13,000.00
Sep. 20	Sep. 21	500.00	45	1,237.72	–	6	83.22	–	–	416.78	500.00	90.16	10.9139	13,000.00
Oct. 4	Oct. 5	500.00	54	1,237.50	–	15	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.48	10.5217	13,000.00
Oct. 18	Oct. 19	500.00	52	1,207.50	–	21	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.59	10.3875	13,000.00
Nov. 1	Nov. 2	500.00	59	1,325.00	–	15	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.72	10.2293	13,000.00
Nov. 15	Nov. 16	500.00	49	1,307.00	–	17	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.81	10.1200	13,000.00
Nov. 29	Nov. 30	500.00	44	977.50	–	22	500.00	–	–	–	500.00	90.82	10.1079	13,000.00
Dec. 13	Dec. 14	750.00	76	1,477.22	–	39	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	90.87	10.0473	13,250.00
Dec. 27	Dec. 29	750.00	57	1,547.00	–	29	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	90.92	9.9868	13,500.00
Jan. 10	Jan. 11	750.00	78	1,988.38	–	25	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.18	9.6732	13,750.00
Jan. 24	Jan. 25	750.00	53	1,743.95	–	12	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.39	9.4212	14,000.00
Feb. 7	Feb. 8	750.00	62	1,389.50	–	31	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.52	9.2657	14,250.00
Feb. 20	Feb. 22	750.00	58	1,272.75	–	30	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.74	9.0037	14,500.00
Mar. 7	Mar. 8	750.00	55	1,415.75	–	32	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	92.03	8.6602	14,750.00
Mar. 21	Mar. 22	750.00	56	1,280.75	–	35	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.78	8.9562	15,000.00
2001-02														
Apr. 4	Apr. 9	750.00	54	1,682.50	–	26	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.87	8.8495	15,250.00
Apr. 18	Apr. 19	750.00	51	1,710.00	–	16	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	91.91	8.8021	15,500.00
May 2	May 3	750.00	68	1,942.83	–	16	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	92.14	8.5305	15,750.00
May 16	May 18	750.00	59	1,711.60	–	17	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	92.24	8.4128	16,000.00
May 30	Jun. 1	750.00	66	2,149.57	–	22	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	92.55	8.0497	16,250.00
Jun. 13	Jun. 15	750.00	57	1,731.96	–	28	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	92.61	7.9797	16,500.00
Jun. 27	Jun. 29	750.00	63	1,996.25	–	22	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	92.86	7.6890	16,750.00
Jul. 11	Jul. 13	750.00	67	2,440.00	–	12	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	93.15	7.3537	17,000.00
Jul. 25	Jul. 27	750.00	54	2,000.00	–	22	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	93.13	7.3768	17,250.00
Aug. 8	Aug. 10	750.00	43	1,646.55	–	14	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	93.22	7.2731	17,500.00
Aug. 20	Aug. 24	750.00	53	1,963.75	–	23	750.00	–	–	–	750.00	93.31	7.1696	17,750.00

* : Effective from auction dated May 19,1999, devolvement would be on RBI only.

$: Effective from auction dated June 2,1999, the non-competitive bidders were allowed to participate.

No. 24 : TURNOVER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET (FACE VALUE) AT MUMBAI @

(Rs. crore)

Week / Month+	Govt. of India Dated Securities	State Govt. Securities	Treasury Bills				RBI*
			14 Day	91 Day	182 Day $	364 Day	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-00							
April	62,451.22	149.76	578.64	1,100.26	–	6,632.62	7,221.16
May	61,439.59	2,172.12	914.00	782.14	–	2,757.80	7,787.78
June	50,230.25	473.14	1,074.68	1,080.98	123.00	3,679.24	3,828.12
July	64,095.08	354.40	978.96	1,506.76	674.02	3,337.72	280.15
August	76,443.62	895.38	640.34	1,079.84	234.60	7,144.58	5,773.18
September	36,264.86	539.20	72.00	994.94	434.18	3,052.82	1,160.31
October	58,373.93	225.23	515.70	776.16	352.96	6,609.52	2,226.35
November	73,951.27	456.77	777.91	766.87	585.15	2,706.67	3,510.00
December	81,801.06	715.70	1,079.28	1,822.32	1,076.70	6,087.14	0.35
January	77,556.29	318.86	1,273.18	1,997.71	1,045.43	3,687.82	69.71
February	1,18,222.41	619.81	629.86	1,612.18	451.08	6,575.97	8,609.02
March	54,329.23	436.01	585.18	2,007.23	640.53	14,296.59	4,474.69
2000-01							
April	76,261.35	253.09	580.29	1,737.93	988.52	5,003.25	45.55
May	69,519.10	364.90	816.33	954.12	830.70	4,485.83	302.38
June	49,071.33	69.84	748.95	1,147.75	1,219.25	2,804.81	1,686.66
July	78,385.93	310.38	874.57	1,090.00	511.80	5,842.60	8,821.94
August	38,347.16	1,073.62	508.84	1,148.74	795.44	5,657.32	4,641.98
September	51,882.36	333.89	1,086.87	1,389.62	1,201.51	8,720.10	1,684.93
October	46,727.44	357.23	807.93	1,504.14	864.52	6,389.69	66.16
November	1,01,186.12	632.74	554.02	1,262.40	1,193.72	5,721.86	11,540.03
December	97,822.26	822.90	727.46	1,962.05	848.74	7,592.07	1,696.75
January	1,34,842.76	659.21	535.82	762.78	434.00	6,965.60	86.51
February	1,35,778.10	478.54	1,065.76	2,062.08	901.46	8,309.82	1.08
March	1,33,625.53	541.33	1,123.04	2,430.51	1,666.39	13,343.85	39.66
2001-02							
April	1,05,583.09	952.66	1,127.97	1,955.90	976.70	8,765.41	5,059.81
May	1,51,826.33	711.53	530.07	1,060.54	465.25	7,135.00	27.37
June	2,51,024.36	486.72	– #	3,880.90	344.76	11,512.63	5,841.56
July	2,03,040.26	543.22	– #	3,569.30	122.30	8,212.40	5,091.52
Week-Ended							
August 3, 2001	26,233.07	163.10	– #	1,082.48	66.64	2,340.99	17.70
August 10, 2001	43,996.20	169.82	– #	1,116.98	8.52	1,856.24	12.31
August 17, 2001	29,993.94	108.96	– #	696.28	9.86	891.02	6.18
August 24, 2001	28,497.23	127.69	– #	571.98	1.60	2,214.19	–
August 31, 2001	85,107.38	369.52	– #	708.67	18.22	1,943.34	10,226.85

@ : Based on SGL outright transactions in government securities in secondary market at Mumbai. It excludes repo transactions.

+ : Turnover upto the last Friday of the month over the last Friday of preceding month.

$: Auction reintroduced from May 26, 1999.

* : RBI's Sales and Purchases include transactions in other offices also. It excludes transactions relating to the Government of India and the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal.

: On account of discontinuation of 14 day Treasury Bill auction since May 8, 2001, outstanding amount is nil.

No. 25 : REPO / REVERSE REPO AUCTIONS UNDER LIQUIDITY ADJUSTMENT FACILITY

(Amount in Rs. crore)

LAF Date	Repo/ Reverse Repo Period (Day(s))	REPO					REVERSE REPO					Net Injection (+) / Absorption (–) of liquidity [(11) – (6)]	Outstanding Amount @
		Bids Received		Bids Accepted		Cut - off	Bids Received		Bids Accepted		Cut - off		
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Rate (%)	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Rate (%)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Aug. 1, 2001	1	1	4,000	1	4,000	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-4,000	4,000
Aug. 2, 2001	1	2	5,005	2	5,005	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-5,005	5,005
Aug. 3, 2001	3	1	6,000	1	6,000	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-6,000	6,000
Aug. 6, 2001	1	1	500	1	500	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-500	500
Aug. 14, 2001	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aug. 27, 2001	1	2	12,525	2	12,525	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-12,525	12,525
Aug. 28, 2001	1	1	13,000	1	13,000	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-13,000	13,000
Aug. 29, 2001	1	1	15,500	1	15,500	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-15,500	15,500
Aug. 30, 2001	1	1	9,500	1	9,500	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-9,500	9,500
Aug. 31, 2001	3	2	7,500	2	7,500	6.50	–	–	–	–	–	-7,500	7,500

@ : Net of reverse repo.

No. 26 : OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA *

(Rs. crore)

Month End		Government of India dated Securities – Face Value			Treasury Bills		
		Purchase	Sale	Net Purchases (+) / Net Sales (–)	Purchase	Sale	Net Purchases (+) / Net Sales (–)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00							
April	1999	–	7,020.89	-7,020.89	–	–	–
May	1999	–	7,832.03	-7,832.03	–	–	–
June	1999	–	3,709.52	-3,709.52	–	75.00	-75.00
July	1999	50.00	57.80	-7.80	–	971.91	-971.91
August	1999	–	4,840.49	-4,840.49	–	135.00	-135.00
September	1999	–	1,187.44	-1,187.44	–	–	–
October	1999	–	56.22	-56.22	2,140.50	–	2,140.50
November	1999	–	3,500.35	-3,500.35	–	10.00	-10.00
December	1999	–	–	–	–	–	–
January	2000	–	69.71	-69.71	–	–	–
February	2000	1,194.00	8,330.11	-7,136.11	866.00	–	866.00
March	2000	–	8.95	-8.95	2,694.00	–	2,694.00
2000-01							
April	2000	–	40.55	-40.55	5.00	–	5.00
May	2000	–	1,176.69	-1,176.69	–	302.00	-302.00
June	2000	–	310.36	-310.36	–	200.00	-200.00
July	2000	1,648.00	7,262.14	-5,614.14	–	685.00	-685.00
August	2000	2,823.05	239.53	2,583.52	–	1,492.00	-1,492.00
September	2000	–	1,334.93	-1,334.93	–	–	–
October	2000	–	66.15	-66.15	–	–	–
November	2000	–	11,565.40	-11,565.40	–	–	–
December	2000	–	1,671.38	-1,671.38	–	–	–
January	2001	–	86.51	-86.51	–	–	–
February	2001	–	1.80	-1.80	–	–	–
March	2001	–	39.66	-39.66	–	–	–
2001-02							
April	2001	–	5,064.35	-5,064.35	–	–	–
May	2001	–	27.27	-27.27	–	–	–
June	2001	–	5,837.11	-5,837.11	–	–	–
July	2001	–	5,091.52	-5,091.52	–	–	–
August	2001	–	10,263.03	-10,263.03	–	–	–

* : Excluding transactions of RBI with the Government of India and the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal.

No. 27 A : SECONDARY MARKET OUTRIGHT TRANSACTIONS IN GOVERNMENT DATED SECURITIES (FACE VALUE) @

(Amount in Rs. crore, YTM in per cent per annum)

Week ended	Government of India dated Securities – Maturing in the year										State Govt. Securities
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-10	2010-11	2011-12	Beyond 2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. August 3, 2001											
a. Amount	483.00	299.23	859.47	357.00	1,198.91	1,270.00	2,403.33	922.76	2,416.56	2,906.28	81.55
b. YTM*											
Min.	7.0615	7.2148	7.4159	7.7029	7.7685	7.9624	8.2690	9.1540	9.2165	9.1369	9.5964
Max.	7.4434	7.3647	7.6110	7.8461	8.1048	8.0493	9.7043	9.8187	9.6500	10.2318	9.8259
II. August 10, 2001											
a. Amount	234.75	545.00	1,191.10	214.06	810.60	1,511.00	3,491.14	1,111.44	4,716.13	8,172.88	84.91
b. YTM*											
Min.	7.0323	7.2001	7.3025	5.7579	7.6755	7.8506	8.1964	9.1065	9.2282	9.0946	9.3567
Max.	7.4740	7.3689	7.5816	7.7096	8.2317	8.0031	9.6453	9.8027	9.6500	10.4513	9.7301
III. August 17, 2001											
a. Amount	149.32	514.37	1,354.15	495.50	879.79	1,066.50	2,653.11	934.04	2,388.11	4,562.08	54.48
b. YTM*											
Min.	6.9843	7.1682	7.2516	7.4516	7.5743	7.7528	8.1249	9.0847	9.1761	9.0273	9.5198
Max.	7.8599	7.2132	7.4212	7.5852	8.2305	7.8772	9.5435	9.7099	9.4289	10.2131	10.1097
IV. August 24, 2001											
a. Amount	86.57	426.00	566.00	196.03	470.35	665.00	2,997.51	871.40	3,092.55	4,877.20	63.84
b. YTM*											
Min.	7.0908	7.0227	6.9153	7.4974	7.4601	7.5930	8.0462	8.9644	9.0943	9.0245	9.4563
Max.	7.6010	7.1899	7.7478	7.7283	8.0393	7.8082	9.4665	9.6498	9.2768	10.0887	9.9083
V. August 31, 2001											
a. Amount	87.16	441.64	1,028.47	527.50	990.70	1,105.00	4,831.41	1,283.91	7,540.22	24,717.67	184.76
b. YTM*											
Min.	7.0059	6.9689	7.1227	7.3280	7.3395	7.4806	7.8875	8.8910	9.0496	8.2502	9.2696
Max.	7.1067	7.1229	7.2828	7.4936	8.1254	8.5838	9.4225	9.6188	9.9237	10.0399	9.6532

@ : As reported in Subsidiary General Ledger (SGL) Accounts at RBI, Mumbai which presently accounts for nearly 98 per cent of total transactions in the country.

YTM : Yield to Maturity.

* : Minimum and Maximum YTMs (% PA) indicative have been given excluding transactions of non-standard lot size (less than Rs. 5 crore).

No. 27 B : SECONDARY MARKET OUTRIGHT TRANSACTIONS IN TREASURY BILLS (FACE VALUE) @

(Amount in Rs. crore, YTM in per cent per annum)

Week ended	Treasury Bills (14 / 91 / 182 / 364 day) Residual Maturity in Days			
	up to 14 days	15-91 days	92-182 days	183-364 days
1	2	3	4	5
I. August 3, 2001				
a. Amount	102.00	644.46	254.90	743.70
b. YTM*				
Min.	6.8305	6.7315	7.0804	7.1802
Max.	7.1119	7.1311	7.2302	7.3997
II. August 10, 2001				
a. Amount	111.50	642.28	83.00	654.09
b. YTM*				
Min.	6.6807	6.5786	6.8899	6.9809
Max.	7.0312	7.0306	7.1191	7.3797
III. August 17, 2001				
a. Amount	115.51	359.62	24.54	298.91
b. YTM*				
Min.	5.6490	6.5786	6.9537	7.0306
Max.	7.0295	6.9510	7.0507	7.2201
IV. August 24, 2001				
a. Amount	95.98	239.54	381.05	677.32
b. YTM*				
Min.	6.5797	6.1309	6.9258	6.9808
Max.	7.1143	7.0804	7.0806	7.2053
V. August 31, 2001				
a. Amount	101.71	275.04	335.71	622.66
b. YTM*				
Min.	6.7352	6.1213	6.7259	6.8331
Max.	6.9304	6.8812	7.2300	7.2572

@ : As reported in Subsidiary General Ledger (SGL) Accounts at RBI, Mumbai which presently accounts for nearly 98 per cent of total transactions in the country.

YTM : Yield to Maturity.

* : Minimum and Maximum YTMs (% PA) indicative have been given excluding transactions of non-standard lot size (less than Rs. 5 crore).

No. 28 : REDEMPTION YIELD ON GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES BASED ON SGL TRANSACTIONS*

(per cent per annum)

Sr. No.	Nomenclature of the loan	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001			
					May	Jun.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Terminable									
A)	**Under 5 years**									
1	5.75% 2001	8.84	12.96	10.30	..	..	8.93	..	..	..
2	6.50% 2001	10.21	13.94	9.72	..	..	8.66	8.97	..	..
3	7.50% 2001	11.21	13.89	10.07	..	..	8.63	..	..	..
4	10.75% 2001	10.77	9.41	10.23	..	..	8.75	..	8.53	8.30
5	10.85% 2001	11.32	10.49	9.83	9.35	9.72	8.85	8.82	8.35	8.20
6	11.00% 2001	9.79	11.07	10.10	..	..	..	8.73	8.54	..
7	11.47% 2001	11.40	10.39	9.79	9.37	..	9.11	9.16	8.68	8.06
8	11.55% 2001	11.47	10.18	9.71	9.35	9.70	8.86	8.80	8.32	8.04
9	11.75% 2001	11.38	10.20	9.87	9.35	9.72	8.98	8.90	..	8.26
10	13.31% 2001	11.64	10.07	9.73	9.52	..	..	..	8.78	8.21
11	13.55% 2001	11.79	10.20	9.49	9.18	..	8.46	8.42	..	7.77
12	5.75% 2002	9.98	13.56	11.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	6.50% 2002	10.52	9.73	10.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	7.75% 2002	–	–	11.16	–	–	..	8.98	..	..
15	11.00% 2002	11.50	10.56	10.15	9.48	9.82	9.09	8.93	..	8.05
16	11.15% 2002	11.49	10.57	9.97	9.50	9.82	8.97	9.72	8.69	8.24
17	11.55% 2002	11.52	10.51	9.85	9.46	9.67	9.05	8.94	8.76	8.35
18	11.68% 2002	11.62	10.48	9.71	9.60	9.82	9.13	8.96	8.76	8.26
19	12.69% 2002	11.56	10.32	9.88	9.47	9.79	9.13	8.99	8.52	8.15
20	12.75% 2002	11.51	10.37	9.38	9.48	..	9.10	..	..	8.89
21	13.40% 2002	10.74	10.08	10.04	..	..	9.12	..	8.89	8.26
22	13.80% 2002	11.57	10.27	9.82	9.48	9.94	8.93	8.98	..	8.10
23	13.82% 2002	12.01	10.41	9.79	9.47	9.68	9.20	9.03	8.86	8.33
24	5.75% 2003	8.12	12.83	11.18	..	..	..	8.48	8.54	..
25	6.50% 2003	8.59	12.19	10.58	..	..	8.95	..	..	10.57
26	11.00% 2003	11.06	11.08	–	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	11.10% 2003	10.92	10.65	10.05	9.56	9.91	9.08	8.97	8.77	8.36
28	11.75% 2003	11.72	10.66	10.20	..	10.03	9.28	8.97	8.88	..
29	11.78% 2003	11.85	10.73	10.44	..	10.14	..	9.00	8.91	..
30	11.83% 2003	11.33	10.61	10.04	9.56	9.99	9.23	9.07	8.73	8.38
31	6.50% 2004	8.62	9.91	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	9.50% 2004	11.56	11.72	10.07	..	10.11	..	..	..	..
33	11.30% 2004	11.93	12.09	–	9.75	..	9.64	..	..	..
34	11.50% 2004	11.21	10.84	10.08	9.75	9.99	9.39	9.24	9.12	8.74
35	11.57% 2004	11.82	11.26	9.47	..	..	9.47	..	..	..
36	11.75% 2004	11.83	10.84	10.14	9.85	10.10	9.37	9.22	8.84	8.79
37	11.95% 2004	11.92	10.81	10.23	9.79	10.14	9.38	9.30	9.09	8.69
38	11.98% 2004	11.93	10.83	10.22	9.73	10.10	9.34	9.23	9.03	8.62
39	12.35% 2004	11.39	11.37	9.77	9.85	..	9.66	..	..	..
40	12.50% 2004	11.85	10.77	10.15	9.74	10.05	9.18	9.07	8.91	8.55
41	12.59% 2004	11.84	10.77	10.11	9.77	10.10	9.54	9.35	9.14	8.79
42	6.50% 2005	9.76	8.95	11.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	8.25% 2005	12.48	11.83	10.53	..	..	..	..	9.16	..
44	9.90% 2005	–	–	10.21	9.84	10.08	9.40	9.31	9.05	8.65
45	10.20% 2005	–	–	10.15	–	–	9.43	9.32	9.07	8.66
46	10.50% 2005	12.11	11.05	10.45	..	..	..	9.52	9.66	8.86
47	11.19% 2005	11.87	10.99	10.25	9.89	10.20	9.37	9.26	9.04	8.66
48	11.25% 2005	11.84	11.00	10.08	9.85	..	9.51	9.30	9.10	8.75
49	13.75% 2005	12.59	11.05	10.95	..	..	9.97	..	..	..
50	14.00% 2005	11.96	11.18	10.72	9.85	10.80	10.03	..	9.46	9.29
51	14.00% 2005 (Inst)	12.02	10.85	10.47	10.04	10.30	9.87	9.81	9.67	9.13
B)	**Between 5 and 10 years**									
52	6.75% 2006	7.43	12.95	11.58	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	11.00% 2006	–	–	10.55	..	..	9.58	9.46	9.15	8.80
54	11.25% 2006	10.50	10.37	–	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	11.50% 2006	11.93	11.14	10.27	9.99	10.59	9.80	9.82	9.06	8.92
56	11.68% 2006	–	11.04	10.42	10.00	10.43	9.61	9.47	9.18	8.82
57	11.75% 2006	12.03	11.07	10.41	10.00	10.44	9.66	9.49	9.20	8.79

No. 28 : REDEMPTION YIELD ON GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES BASED ON SGL TRANSACTIONS* *(Concld.)*

(per cent per annum)

Sr. No.	Nomenclature of the loan	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001			
					May	Jun.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
58	13.85% 2006	12.13	11.50	10.90	..	..	10.00	9.99	..	..
59	13.85% 2006 (Inst)	12.09	11.79	10.56	10.45	10.36	9.85	10.51	9.94	..
60	14.00% 2006	11.97	11.43	10.72	..	..	10.19	..	..	..
61	6.75% 2007	9.45	8.38	11.41	9.60	..	..	..	..	..
62	11.50% 2007	12.05	11.22	10.42	10.23	..	10.01	..	9.68	9.33
63	11.90% 2007	13.43	11.20	10.41	10.16	10.70	9.78	9.70	9.40	9.07
64	12.50% 2007	12.13	11.42	10.84	10.29	..	10.35	..	..	9.56
65	13.05% 2007	12.10	11.25	10.62	10.10	10.15	10.20	10.16	9.73	9.49
66	13.65% 2007	12.17	11.86	10.72	10.28	..	10.14	..	9.77	..
67	9.50% 2008	12.09	11.38	10.26	10.19	10.11	9.82	9.90	9.64	9.44
68	10.80% 2008	11.82	11.52	10.71	..	10.77	10.22	..	..	9.25
69	11.40% 2008	–	–	10.74	–	–	9.83	9.79	9.57	9.31
70	11.50% 2008	12.03	11.30	10.57	10.35	10.75	10.07	10.02	9.78	9.62
71	12.00% 2008	10.76	11.29	10.60	10.36	10.80	10.16	10.12	9.87	9.52
72	12.10% 2008	13.12	11.42	10.84	..	..	10.28	10.12	..	9.72
73	12.15% 2008	12.10	12.20	10.55	..	..	10.19	10.25	9.99	9.63
74	12.22% 2008	12.19	11.56	10.67	..	..	10.12	10.39	9.87	9.60
75	12.25% 2008	12.20	11.32	10.59	10.38	10.89	10.20	10.21	9.96	9.58
76	7.00% 2009	7.61	10.53	10.57	..	..	9.89	..	10.02	9.45
77	11.50% 2009	12.10	11.45	10.93	10.39	10.94	10.36	10.18	9.84	9.75
78	11.99% 2009	–	11.39	10.76	10.48	10.91	10.20	10.16	9.95	9.64
79	7.50% 2010	11.16	11.68	10.56	..	10.94	10.04	10.15	9.82	9.57
80	8.75% 2010	11.20	11.64	10.68	..	..	9.83	..	9.71	9.55
81	11.30% 2010	–	–	10.85	..	..	10.02	10.08	9.83	9.58
82	11.50% 2010	12.04	11.43	10.93	10.72	11.05	10.37	10.31	10.10	9.74
83	12.25% 2010	12.26	12.11	10.76	10.60	10.96	10.46	10.48	10.22	9.96
84	12.29% 2010	12.15	11.47	10.80	10.55	11.02	10.44	10.47	10.20	9.90
C)	**Between 10 and 15 years**									
85	8.00% 2011	8.00	10.92	10.59	10.09	10.12	..	..	10.04	9.40
86	10.95% 2011	–	–	10.90	10.95	10.96	10.28	10.19	9.95	9.65
87	11.50% 2011	12.16	11.53	11.00	..	..	10.34	10.27	9.95	9.68
88	12.00% 2011	12.23	11.57	10.98	10.62	11.02	10.51	10.48	10.22	9.92
89	12.32% 2011	–	11.51	10.96	10.65	11.11	10.52	10.52	10.31	9.99
90	10.25% 2012	11.93	11.71	10.50	10.49	10.76	10.21	10.34	10.17	9.86
91	11.03% 2012	–	–	10.98	..	..	10.32	10.34	10.02	9.77
92	9.00% 2013	8.95	11.94	10.73	10.42	10.75	10.55	10.17	9.98	9.50
93	9.81% 2013	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	9.77	9.72
94	12.40% 2013	12.30	11.70	11.08	10.86	11.19	10.72	10.68	10.48	9.55
95	10.00% 2014	11.29	10.66	10.52	10.56	10.71	10.19	10.36	10.08	9.86
96	10.50% 2014	10.53	12.03	10.77	10.78	10.86	10.47	10.53	10.25	9.97
97	11.83% 2014	–	11.23	11.04	10.85	11.20	10.74	10.73	10.43	9.92
98	10.47% 2015	–	–	10.38	–	–	10.36	10.51	10.22	9.96
99	10.79% 2015	–	–	10.77	10.79	..	10.58	10.65	10.34	8.57
100	11.43% 2015	–	–	11.06	–	..	10.72	10.71	10.27	10.03
101	11.50% 2015	11.75	11.87	11.07	10.86	11.18	10.76	10.77	10.43	10.17
D)	**Over 15 years**									
102	10.71% 2016	–	–	–	–	–	..	10.54	10.28	10.03
103	12.30% 2016	–	11.64	10.96	10.87	11.24	10.79	10.79	10.57	10.25
104	10.45% 2018	–	–	–	–	–	..	10.43	10.33	9.51
105	12.60% 2018	12.54	11.88	11.22	10.95	11.25	10.87	10.86	10.62	8.56
106	10.70% 2020	–	–	11.02	10.75	11.14	10.65	10.70	10.52	9.16
107	11.60% 2020	–	–	–	–	–	..	10.83	10.54	9.65
108	10.25% 2021	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	10.17	9.21

* : Monthly redemption yield is computed from April 2000 as the mean of the daily weighted average yields of the transactions in each traded security. The weight is calculated as the share of the transaction in a given security in the aggregated value of transactions in the said security. Prior to April 2000, the redemption yield was not weighted and was computed as an average of daily prices of each security.

— : indicates that the relevant security was not available for trading.

.. : indicates that the relevant security was not traded during the month.

Inst : Security issued on instalment basis.

No. 29 : GROUP - WISE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : 1993-94 =

Industry Group	Industry	Weight	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	General Index	**100.00**	**130.8**	**139.5**	**145.2**	**154.9**	**162.7**
Division 1	Mining and quarrying	10.47	118.2	126.4	125.4	126.7	131.4
Division 2-3	Manufacturing	79.36	133.6	142.5	148.8	159.4	167.9
Division 4	Electricity	10.17	122.0	130.0	138.4	148.5	154.4
20-21	Food products	9.08	134.3	133.8	134.7	140.3	154.5
22	Beverages, tobacco and related products	2.38	132.4	158.1	178.5	192.1	200.4
23	Cotton textiles	5.52	122.7	125.6	115.9	123.7	127.3
24	Wool, silk and man-made fibre textiles	2.26	145.1	172.0	176.8	197.8	209.3
25	Jute and other vegetable fibre textiles (except cotton)	0.59	97.8	114.3	106.0	105.0	105.8
26	Textile products (including wearing apparel)	2.54	146.3	158.7	153.1	156.1	162.4
27	Wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	2.70	131.9	128.5	121.0	101.4	104.3
28	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	2.65	136.9	146.4	169.8	180.5	164.0
29	Leather and leather & fur products	1.14	107.8	110.2	119.1	135.5	150.0
30	Basic chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	14.00	122.7	140.4	149.7	164.6	176.6
31	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	5.73	118.4	124.6	138.7	137.2	153.4
32	Non- metallic mineral products	4.40	144.5	163.9	177.5	220.8	218.2
33	Basic metal and alloy industries	7.45	139.8	143.5	139.9	146.9	149.6
34	Metal products and parts, except machinery and equipment	2.81	110.5	119.2	139.5	137.8	158.5
35-36	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment	9.57	144.3	152.7	155.0	182.5	195.8
37	Transport equipment and parts	3.98	149.1	152.9	183.6	194.1	190.3
38	Other manufacturing industries	2.56	170.2	168.0	169.7	142.5	159.1

OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

100)

1999-00		2000-01					2001-02 (P)		
February	March	April	May	June	February	March	April	May	June
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
161.6	**174.5**	**156.5**	**160.0**	**154.9**	**166.4**	**178.6**	**161.7**	**162.3**	**157.2**
129.6	143.2	121.2	128.3	125.6	129.1	145.0	125.6	128.3	121.8
167.7	180.3	161.9	164.7	159.7	173.8	184.9	167.6	167.0	162.8
147.2	161.7	151.1	155.6	147.7	147.2	164.5	153.3	160.3	149.8
196.2	198.6	164.9	127.7	108.8	231.3	201.8	175.4	123.3	107.0
182.6	192.4	194.1	201.4	191.0	194.5	193.1	212.1	213.4	212.5
126.7	130.2	125.1	130.1	128.0	118.2	127.6	125.2	128.2	123.9
203.2	208.8	183.6	195.2	215.7	198.8	221.3	209.1	205.4	224.3
112.8	89.5	74.9	95.3	108.9	105.8	108.6	106.2	85.6	83.1
168.3	160.5	163.2	169.3	163.9	160.6	164.2	159.3	170.5	160.8
104.7	116.7	98.0	106.8	109.2	103.3	103.9	89.9	91.8	94.5
160.3	165.8	157.6	164.0	162.6	162.0	169.0	164.6	164.4	159.8
143.9	128.7	144.7	140.1	162.8	159.5	152.2	153.3	160.3	165.0
158.2	166.8	162.2	172.2	172.5	165.4	184.0	171.2	177.8	179.6
141.6	153.4	138.6	156.3	147.2	156.7	180.8	153.5	166.0	165.0
233.6	253.3	223.4	234.0	205.9	223.5	256.0	224.7	237.5	226.3
148.4	165.9	145.9	150.5	146.2	145.1	156.7	147.9	150.8	148.5
154.2	175.8	183.7	169.9	169.0	146.9	157.4	148.9	155.5	151.5
186.7	212.3	180.6	189.7	189.2	196.8	215.0	181.9	193.4	185.7
216.8	245.2	184.7	194.8	180.8	193.9	220.4	190.7	194.8	189.3
127.5	166.1	141.0	146.8	152.6	163.3	199.7	170.8	169.2	160.7

See Notes on Tables'.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

No. 30 : INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (USE - BASED CLASSIFICATION)

(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Year / Month		Basic Goods	Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Consumer Goods	Consumer Durables	Consumer Non-durables
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
WEIGHT		**35.57**	**9.26**	**26.51**	**28.66**	**5.36**	**23.30**
1996-97		125.0	128.2	135.9	134.3	152.9	130.2
1997-98		133.6	135.6	146.8	141.7	164.9	136.5
1998-99		135.8	152.7	155.8	144.8	174.1	138.1
1999-00		143.3	163.3	169.5	153.0	198.7	142.5
2000-01		148.9	166.2	177.4	165.2	227.6	150.8
1999-00							
February	2000	144.8	174.2	168.9	171.8	209.8	163.0
March	2000	159.6	194.4	178.6	182.8	257.8	165.5
2000-01							
April	2000	140.7	164.2	170.0	161.2	211.4	149.6
May	2000	148.5	161.6	179.2	155.8	229.4	138.9
June	2000	145.5	161.5	173.2	147.6	219.5	131.1
February	2001	143.5	165.1	173.6	188.4	236.9	177.2
March	2001	159.1	192.2	190.6	187.5	257.2	171.4
2001-02 (P)							
April	2001	145.4	159.0	175.3	170.5	225.6	157.8
May	2001	150.2	158.6	182.7	159.5	245.0	139.8
June	2001	145.4	149.2	178.4	154.9	238.9	135.5

See 'Notes on Tables'.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

No. 31 : NEW CAPITAL ISSUES BY NON-GOVERNMENT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Security & Type of Issue	1999-00 (April - March)		2000-01 (April - March)		2000-01 (April - June)		2001-02 (April - June)	
	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount	No. of Issues	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Equity Shares (a+b)	69 (48)	2,752.5 (2,169.3)	134 (57)	2,666.5 (1,267.3)	41 (13)	410.8 (266.5)	1 (1)	10.0 (5.0)
a) Prospectus	46 (32)	1,657.3 (1,405.9)	116 (52)	2,365.5 (1,219.9)	38 (12)	355.7 (258.1)	1 (1)	10.0 (5.0)
b) Rights	23 (16)	1,095.2 (763.4)	18 (5)	301.0 (47.4)	3 (1)	55.1 (8.4)	– (–)	– (–)
2) Preference Shares (a+b)	–	–	2	142.2	1	51.2	–	–
a) Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Rights	–	–	2	142.2	1	51.2	–	–
3) Debentures (a+b)	1	30.0	2	90.2	1	54.0	–	–
a) Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Rights	1	30.0	2	90.2	1	54.0	–	–
of which: I) Convertible (a+b)	1	30.0	1	36.2	–	–	–	–
a) Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Rights	1	30.0	1	36.2	–	–	–	–
II) Non-Convertible (a+b)	–	–	1	54.0	1	54.0	–	–
a) Prospectus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Rights	–	–	1	54.0	1	54.0	–	–
4) Bonds (a+b)	9	2,370.8	7	2,050.0	–	–	1	400.0
a) Prospectus	9	2,370.8	7	2,050.0	–	–	1	400.0
b) Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5) Total (1+2+3+4)	79	5,153.3	145	4,948.9	43	516.0	2	410.0
a) Prospectus	55	4,028.1	123	4,415.5	38	355.7	2	410.0
b) Rights	24	1,125.2	22	533.4	5	160.3	–	–

Note : Figures in brackets indicate data in respect of premium on capital issues which are included in respective totals.
Source : Data are compiled from prospectus/circulars/advertisements issued by companies, replies given by the companies to the Reserve Bank's questionnaire , information received from stock exchanges, press reports, etc.

No. 32 : INDEX NUMBERS OF ORDINARY SHARE PRICES

Year / Month		BSE Sensitive Index (Base : 1978 - 79 = 100)			BSE - 100 (Base : 1983 - 84 = 100)			S & P CNX Nifty.* (Base : Nov. 3,1995 = 1000)		
		Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1998-99		3294.78	4280.96	2764.16	1457.07	1889.93	1234.61	954.43	1247.15	800.10
1999-00		4658.63	5933.56	3245.27	2278.16	3839.09	1408.80	1368.62	1756.00	931.35
2000-01		4269.69	5541.54	3540.65	2170.51	3044.77	1678.02	1334.76	1624.65	1124.70
August	2000	4330.31	4477.31	4186.16	2180.79	2306.07	2075.15	1350.94	1394.10	1317.75
September	2000	4416.61	4763.63	4032.37	2249.43	2421.95	2037.32	1371.27	1467.65	1310.75
October	2000	3819.69	4160.41	3593.63	1931.61	2096.37	1802.37	1201.60	1297.80	1266.40
November	2000	3928.10	4028.71	3788.53	2017.59	2085.60	1940.38	1240.59	1272.75	1136.00
December	2000	4081.42	4284.98	3826.82	2113.84	2259.46	1933.40	1291.43	1354.30	1200.80
January	2001	4152.39	4372.04	3955.08	2130.88	2231.67	2023.82	1316.96	1379.70	1212.00
February	2001	4310.13	4437.99	4069.68	2203.99	2290.24	2047.25	1371.91	1416.70	1254.30
March	2001	3807.64	4271.65	3540.65	1829.32	2138.89	1678.02	1214.47	1358.05	1295.55
April	2001	3487.44	3605.01	3183.77	1641.89	1729.09	1472.93	1116.41	1155.35	1124.70
May	2001	3613.84	3742.07	3494.48	1753.43	1826.09	1693.81	1159.44	1198.45	1024.90
June	2001	3439.01	3557.64	3318.67	1661.26	1734.90	1568.21	1107.15	1148.05	1122.05
July	2001	3346.88	3453.99	3251.53	1572.67	1618.80	1528.21	1077.98	1110.45	1051.70
August	2001	3304.99	3337.91	3244.95	1559.95	1581.95	1534.73	1069.01	1078.95	1053.73

* : NSE- 50, *i.e.,* Nifty has been rechristened as 'S & P CNX Nifty' with effect from July 28, 1998.

Sources : 1. The Stock Exchange, Mumbai.
2. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

No. 33 : VOLUME IN CORPORATE DEBT TRADED AT NSE*

(Rs. crore)

Week / Month / Year (April-March)	Volume
1	2
1998-99	**878.42**
1999-00	**559.37**
2000-01	**708.88**
April 2000	4.60
May 2000	60.27
June 2000	10.85
July 2000	30.16
August 2000	27.91
September 2000	74.09
October 2000	46.77
November 2000	168.68
December 2000	112.70
January 2001	58.62
February 2001	35.09
March 2001	79.14
2001-2002	
April 2001	10.73
May 2001	101.46
June 2001	118.33
July 2001	111.33
August 2001	97.26
Week ended	
July 7, 2001	59.20
July 14, 2001	41.86
July 21, 2001	0.19
July 28, 2001	10.08
August 4, 2001	–
August 11, 2001	37.09
August 18, 2001	24.76
August 25, 2001	20.27

* : Excluding trade in commercial papers.

Source: National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

No. 34 : ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY ALL-INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crore)

Institutions	April-July		April-March	
	2000	2001	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5
Sanctions				
All-India Development Banks	**30,202.3**	**25,266.3**	**81,815.8**	**97,032.2**
1. IDBI	8,532.4	8,515.1	25,786.5	28,163.1
2. IFCI	390.5	139.6	2,080.0	1,858.5
3. ICICI	18,696.3	15,035.4	43,522.8	56,092.0
4. SIDBI	1,883.2	964.1	8,088.4	8,972.7
5. IIBI	699.9	612.1	2,338.1	1,945.9
Specialised Financial Institutions	**71.3**	**38.3**	**246.4**	**339.3**
6. IVCF *	0.4	1.0	8.1	3.8
7. ICICI VENTURE * *	61.8	18.6	155.9	229.9
8. TFCI	9.1	18.7	82.4	105.6
Investment Institutions	**3,538.8**	**3,399.7**	**15,812.2**	**17,899.9**
9. LIC	1,777.2	2,283.7	6,825.5	10,867.2
10. UTI	1,484.3	507.8	6,845.0	5,972.3
11. GIC @	277.3	608.2	2,141.7	1,060.4
Total	**33,812.4**	**28,704.3**	**97.874.4**	**1,15,271.4**
Disbursements				
All-India Development Banks	**16,091.5**	**16,827.6**	**51,986.6**	**57,768.4**
1. IDBI	4,124.1	4,711.5	16,036.5	16,936.6
2. IFCI	622.7	261.4	3,272.1	2,120.9
3. ICICI	9,903.8	10,587.4	25,835.7	31,964.6
4. SIDBI	1,163.5	872.9	5,402.7	5,190.4
5. IIBI	277.4	394.4	1,439.6	1,555.9
Specialised Financial Institutions	65.7	38.2	259.8	253.6
6. IVCF *	0.8	0.9	11.9	3.3
7. ICICI VENTURE * *	43.4	26.5	136.2	189.6
8. TFCI	21.5	10.8	111.7	60.7
Investment Institutions	**3,420.2**	**3,844.8**	**12,764.0**	**12,693.5**
9. LIC	1,419.3	2,760.3	5,634.3	7,095.0
10. UTI	1,702.6	531.7	5,162.1	4,599.9
11. GIC @	298.3	552.8	1,967.6	998.6
Total	**19,577.4**	**20,710.6**	**65,010.4**	**70,715.5**

* : IVCF (erstwhile RCTC).
** : TDICI Ltd. has been renamed as 'ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited' with effect from October 8, 1998.
@ : GIC and its subsidiaries.
Note : Data are provisional. Monthly data are not adjusted for inter-institutional flows.

Source : IDBI for column 2 & 3 and respective Financial Institutions for column 4 & 5.

No. 35 : BULLION PRICES (SPOT) – MUMBAI

As on the last Friday / Friday (1)	Standard Gold (Rs. per 10 grams)		Silver (Rs. per kilogram)	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
1	2	3	4	5
1990 - 91	3,470	3,440	6,668	6,663
1998 - 99	4,270	4,250	7,675	7,670
1999 - 00	4,400	4,380	7,900	7,900
2000 - 01	4,230	4,225	7,270	7,270
April 1999	4,440	4,430	8,185	8,215
May 1999	4,250	4,250	7,780	7,755
June 1999	4,120	4,120	7,965	7,940
July 1999	4,060	4,060	8,225	8,250
August 1999	4,040	4,050	8,005	8,040
September 1999	4,150	4,150	8,125	8,125
October 1999	4,650	4,640	8,205	8,190
November 1999	4,660	4,665	8,125	8,130
December 1999	4,530	4,530	8,260	8,225
January 2000	4,525	4,540	8,230	8,245
February 2000	4,700	4,700	8,185	8,130
March 2000	4,400	4,380	7,900	7,900
April 2000	4,370	4,370	7,850	7,870
May 2000	4,350	4,345	7,790	7,830
June 2000	4,580	4,570	7,985	7,980
July 2000	4,500	4,480	7,975	7,970
August 2000	4,515	4,520	7,990	7,990
September 2000	4,540	4,535	8,125	8,125
October 2000	4,530	4,530	7,975	7,970
November 2000	4,485	4,480	7,815	7,815
December 2000	4,560	4,550	7,715	7,720
January 2001	4,430	4,430	7,850	7,830
February 2001	4,325	4,325	7,420	7,440
March 2001	4,230	4,225	7,270	7,270
April 2001	4,305	4,320	7,410	7,435
May 2001	4,540	4,560	7,620	7,640
Week Ended				
June 1, 2001	4,350	4,350	7,495	7,500
June 8, 2001	4,360	4,350	7,400	7,400
June 15, 2001	4,445	4,430	7,515	7,490

Note : Information on bullion prices for the period subsequent to June 15, 2001 is not reported in this Table as the Bombay Bullion Association Ltd., has discontinued the release of this data.

Also see 'Notes on Tables'.

Source : Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.

No. 36 : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS – ALL-INDIA AND SELECTED CENTRES (Base : 1982 = 100)

Centre	Linking Factor (1)	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
					Jun.	Jul.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All India (2)	**4.93**	**193**	**428**	**444**	**442**	**445**	**445**	**448**	**451**	**457**	**463**
Ahmedabad	4.78	196	428	444	443	446	447	452	457	464	471
Alwaye	5.19	176	428	446	449	447	448	449	456	462	466
Asansol	4.77	189	403	412	410	415	407	413	418	421	429
Bangalore	5.66	183	410	429	423	423	429	433	432	436	442
Bhavnagar	4.99	198	453	469	473	472	467	473	486	488	498
Bhopal	5.46	196	444	457	452	455	468	470	475	482	502
Chandigarh	..	189	451	465	457	463	474	481	484	485	492
Chennai	5.05	189	452	478	476	476	470	472	479	488	492
Coimbatore	5.35	178	410	435	437	437	432	436	437	443	440
Delhi	4.97	201	486	518	520	524	518	526	527	533	536
Faridabad	..	187	437	446	447	452	455	463	468	471	483
Guwahati	..	195	443	461	462	463	457	468	470	475	477

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 36 : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS – ALL-INDIA AND SELECTED CENTRES (Base : 1982 = 100) *(Concld.)*

Centre	Linking Factor (1)	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
					Jun.	Jul.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Howrah	4.12	212	485	504	495	501	501	509	507	514	517
Hyderabad	5.23	182	399	424	422	422	426	427	437	441	441
Jaipur	5.17	190	392	407	404	407	414	415	414	420	431
Jamshedpur	4.68	187	398	408	404	408	410	415	416	419	423
Kolkata	4.74	203	439	461	440	501	461	465	465	472	502
Ludhiana	..	193	382	401	400	402	399	405	405	405	419
Madurai	5.27	192	428	443	440	440	441	443	449	448	440
Monghyr-Jamalpur	5.29	189	417	413	409	409	409	415	403	404	407
Mumbai	5.12	201	474	512	513	512	517	521	524	530	535
Mundakayam	4.67	184	448	452	459	455	448	445	449	456	453
Nagpur	4.99	201	439	469	456	475	467	476	478	483	490
Pondicherry	..	204	468	481	476	479	473	464	468	480	484
Rourkela	3.59	179	399	408	404	406	411	402	405	401	402
Saharanpur	5.06	195	391	405	398	401	406	410	416	422	426
Solapur	5.03	197	452	466	468	483	457	458	461	470	483
Srinagar	5.47	184	471	485	465	477	498	495	497	502	503

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

No. 37 : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES – ALL-INDIA AND SELECTED CENTRES (Base : 1984 – 85 = 100)

Centre	1990-91	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001					
				Jun.	Jul.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All India (1)	**161**	**352**	**371**	**366**	**370**	**376**	**377**	**379**	**382**	**386**	**391**
Mumbai	154	353	375	371	371	379	385	384	387	392	396
Delhi	156	359	381	376	382	385	386	388	388	394	399
Kolkata	164	328	344	342	344	345	346	349	352	359	360
Chennai	168	386	420	406	413	431	431	432	436	440	453
Hyderabad	164	357	383	378	380	388	390	396	404	405	412
Bangalore	161	365	389	380	386	397	397	399	403	409	413
Lucknow	158	326	342	334	343	345	346	351	357	360	368
Ahmedabad	153	316	337	333	332	341	341	342	346	351	355
Jaipur	165	357	371	363	368	380	382	381	382	385	386
Patna	167	340	344	341	344	343	344	347	347	351	354
Srinagar	150	364	393	383	384	410	410	415	414	413	413
Thiruvananthapuram	152	338	362	358	362	370	369	370	374	377	382
Cuttack	154	357	365	366	366	363	366	369	370	372	383
Bhopal	166	343	361	356	359	366	367	366	372	373	375
Chandigarh	176	429	445	443	442	452	454	455	454	459	463
Shillong	179	359	382	370	378	393	394	396	399	399	406
Shimla	163	356	377	378	377	382	383	385	385	387	395
Jammu	161	354	373	371	369	380	380	385	388	392	398
Amritsar	152	301	317	311	311	321	324	323	322	324	329
Kozhikode	150	348	367	360	368	369	369	369	371	374	375
Kanpur	165	327	338	337	340	340	342	345	347	353	358
Indore	170	346	363	357	360	367	370	373	374	375	383
Pune	162	355	384	381	380	391	394	397	400	404	406
Jabalpur	164	330	342	338	342	343	344	346	347	352	361
Jodhpur	168	345	361	355	357	366	366	372	372	373	381

See 'Notes on Tables'.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

No. 38 : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL / RURAL LABOURERS
A: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

(Base : July 1986 – June 1987 = 100)

State	1990-91 (1)	Linking Factor (2)	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
					Jul.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All India	**830**	**5.89**	**309**	**304**	**310**	**299**	**300**	**301**	**303**	**306**	**309**
Andhra Pradesh	657	4.84	318	317	325	310	311	309	312	318	320
Assam	854	(3)	323	323	324	315	318	321	323	325	321
Bihar	858	6.22	300	282	291	274	277	278	278	281	283
Gujarat	742	5.34	310	314	313	313	312	315	320	325	328
Haryana		(5)	312	313	314	310	312	316	318	319	320
Himachal Pradesh		(5)	294	292	303	290	290	292	289	289	295
Jammu & Kashmir	843	5.98	323	326	330	323	325	326	330	331	333
Karnataka	807	5.81	316	302	315	295	293	294	299	302	304
Kerala	939	6.56	312	321	322	319	319	320	323	326	325
Madhya Pradesh	862	6.04	313	310	317	306	307	308	309	313	313
Maharashtra	801	5.85	304	303	311	299	298	295	298	302	304
Manipur		(5)	312	317	318	313	316	312	312	313	311
Meghalaya		(5)	338	346	348	341	343	345	344	345	346
Orissa	830	6.05	316	305	313	300	299	299	298	300	308
Punjab	930	(4)	314	316	322	312	311	314	318	319	325
Rajasthan	885	6.15	310	311	315	310	309	310	312	311	311
Tamil Nadu	784	5.67	302	299	300	295	295	295	300	302	304
Tripura		(5)	331	324	347	313	307	309	315	315	317
Uttar Pradesh	960	6.60	307	301	307	297	302	303	303	307	312
West Bengal	842	5.73	303	292	290	284	288	295	296	295	302

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 38 : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL / RURAL LABOURERS
B : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL LABOURERS (6)
(Base : July 1986 – June 1987 = 100)

State	1995-96 (7)	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001						
				Jul.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All India	**240**	**310**	**306**	**311**	**303**	**301**	**302**	**303**	**306**	**309**	**311**
Andhra Pradesh	244	318	318	325	315	312	312	310	314	319	321
Assam	243	321	321	322	316	314	317	320	322	325	321
Bihar	223	302	284	293	279	276	280	280	280	283	285
Gujarat	241	311	315	315	312	315	314	317	321	326	330
Haryana	237	312	314	315	311	312	313	316	318	320	321
Himachal Pradesh	221	295	295	303	291	292	293	295	292	295	301
Jammu & Kashmir	225	316	319	321	315	316	318	319	323	325	326
Karnataka	250	317	304	316	302	297	295	296	301	304	306
Kerala	260	314	324	325	327	323	322	323	326	329	329
Madhya Pradesh	239	314	313	319	309	309	310	311	312	316	316
Maharashtra	247	303	303	311	301	300	299	296	299	303	305
Manipur	245	312	317	319	315	314	317	313	313	314	312
Meghalaya	250	336	343	345	339	339	341	342	342	343	344
Orissa	236	315	305	313	301	300	299	299	298	301	308
Punjab	247	317	320	324	317	316	316	319	322	323	329
Rajasthan	239	310	312	316	311	310	311	312	315	312	312
Tamil Nadu	244	301	299	299	298	295	295	295	300	303	305
Tripura	219	328	318	344	315	307	299	302	308	308	311
Uttar Pradesh	231	307	303	308	299	300	304	306	306	310	315
West Bengal	232	304	293	292	286	285	289	296	297	296	303

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

No. 39 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (AVERAGES)
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Average of months/ Average of weeks ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
		(April-March)			Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**112.6**	**145.3**	**155.7**	**151.7**	**151.8**	**158.6**	**158.6**	**159.1**	**159.9**	**160.3**
I. PRIMARY ARTICLES	**22.025**	**115.8**	**158.0**	**162.5**	**161.6**	**162.5**	**161.4**	**160.7**	**161.4**	**165.1**	**167.1**
(A) Food Articles	**15.402**	**112.8**	**165.5**	**170.5**	**171.4**	**172.2**	**167.6**	**167.5**	**168.0**	**172.8**	**174.5**
a. Foodgrains (Cereals+Pulses)	5.009	114.7	176.4	173.8	177.6	178.0	171.0	169.2	169.8	171.1	173.0
a1. Cereals	4.406	113.6	177.8	173.0	178.4	178.4	169.6	168.2	168.2	169.6	171.3
a2. Pulses	0.603	122.2	166.1	179.6	171.7	174.9	181.6	176.7	181.1	182.4	185.8
b. Fruits & Vegetables	2.917	108.0	154.5	160.0	159.5	149.8	157.1	159.5	160.4	172.9	179.9
b1. Vegetables	1.459	110.4	142.1	139.4	137.3	128.1	118.6	113.8	112.3	140.8	158.0
b2. Fruits	1.458	105.7	166.8	180.7	181.8	171.6	195.6	205.3	208.6	205.0	201.9
c. Milk	4.367	110.3	147.6	163.2	163.3	166.3	158.3	159.8	162.7	167.7	166.1
d. Eggs,meat & fish	2.208	116.1	174.0	186.0	182.0	191.2	186.6	185.7	183.6	189.4	190.4
e. Condiments & spices	0.662	126.2	226.4	202.5	215.0	214.1	194.9	189.0	187.0	180.5	182.4
f. Other food articles	0.239	111.6	150.1	127.9	116.5	134.4	141.3	139.9	122.2	126.2	128.0
(B) Non-Food Articles	**6.138**	**124.2**	**143.0**	**146.5**	**141.5**	**142.9**	**149.6**	**147.1**	**148.3**	**149.5**	**152.4**
a. Fibres	1.523	150.0	144.9	156.7	147.0	153.7	161.3	157.8	155.9	159.9	161.6
b. Oil seeds	2.666	118.5	133.4	129.3	127.5	126.4	128.4	124.9	128.6	129.3	134.1
c. Other non-food articles	1.949	112.0	154.6	162.1	156.3	157.1	169.4	169.0	169.1	169.2	170.3
(C) Minerals	**0.485**	**104.9**	**110.4**	**113.5**	**104.0**	**104.3**	**116.5**	**116.5**	**118.0**	**117.6**	**117.4**
a. Metallic minerals	0.297	103.8	115.0	118.1	103.8	104.1	121.7	121.2	122.7	122.6	122.6
b. Other minerals	0.188	106.7	103.1	106.3	104.4	104.7	108.3	109.1	110.6	109.5	109.3

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 39 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (AVERAGES) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Average of months/ Average of weeks ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
		(April-March)			Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. FUEL, POWER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS	**14.226**	**108.9**	**162.0**	**208.1**	**193.8**	**193.6**	**219.6**	**223.0**	**222.8**	**222.7**	**222.6**
a. Coal mining	1.753	105.1	149.1	161.1	156.3	156.3	156.5	184.6	184.6	184.6	183.7
b. Minerals oils	6.990	106.1	159.9	226.2	205.0	204.6	245.0	242.1	239.7	239.6	239.6
c. Electricity	5.484	113.6	168.9	200.0	191.4	191.4	207.5	211.2	213.4	213.4	213.4
III MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	**63.749**	**112.3**	**137.2**	**141.7**	**139.0**	**138.9**	**144.0**	**143.6**	**144.2**	**144.2**	**144.1**
(A) Food Products	**11.538**	**114.1**	**151.3**	**145.7**	**149.8**	**146.4**	**144.5**	**143.1**	**144.3**	**144.1**	**143.5**
a. Dairy products	0.687	117.0	184.7	181.9	180.5	179.8	186.6	186.1	186.4	186.3	186.7
b. Canning, preserving & processing of fish	0.047	100.0	153.3	153.7	153.3	153.3	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8
c. Grain mill products	1.033	103.7	159.8	152.6	156.7	151.6	153.9	152.8	152.8	150.6	143.1
d. Bakery products	0.441	107.7	173.2	171.5	173.4	170.9	170.9	170.9	169.7	169.7	169.3
e. Sugar, khandsari & gur	3.929	119.1	156.0	153.2	161.0	156.6	150.6	146.8	147.7	148.6	147.7
f. Manufacture of common salts	0.021	104.8	230.8	187.5	191.7	189.9	180.3	196.3	192.3	187.4	187.3
g. Cocoa, chocolate, sugar & confectionery	0.087	118.3	149.0	154.7	147.0	147.0	158.8	158.8	159.1	159.1	164.7
h. Edible oils	2.775	110.9	122.1	103.3	109.4	103.1	100.5	100.2	103.7	102.9	104.5
i. Oil cakes	1.416	121.6	138.6	141.2	139.7	140.8	141.1	140.4	140.4	140.3	140.4
j. Tea & coffee proccessing	0.967	104.4	185.5	189.1	188.2	188.2	189.0	191.0	191.2	191.0	189.6
k. Other food products n.e.c.	0.154	111.6	176.8	185.6	185.3	185.3	186.4	187.2	187.1	187.1	187.1
(B) Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	**1.339**	**118.3**	**174.1**	**179.8**	**174.7**	**174.7**	**181.9**	**182.1**	**191.8**	**192.2**	**192.3**
a. Wine Industries	0.269	150.2	177.8	165.5	166.6	166.6	164.4	163.8	169.4	170.2	170.2
b. Malt liquor	0.043	109.1	180.2	182.8	183.9	184.1	182.5	182.5	182.7	183.2	184.6
c. Soft drinks & carbonated water	0.053	109.1	171.6	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	178.9
d. Manufacture of bidi, cigarettes, tobacco & zarda	0.975	110.4	173.0	183.8	176.3	176.3	187.0	187.4	199.1	199.4	199.6

No. 39 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (AVERAGES) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Average of months/ Average of weeks ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
		(April-March)			Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(C) Textiles	**9.800**	**118.2**	**115.0**	**119.9**	**116.9**	**117.0**	**121.3**	**120.6**	**121.7**	**121.4**	**121.1**
a. Cotton textiles	4.215	132.7	144.2	151.0	144.7	146.7	152.5	151.8	152.9	152.9	153.1
a1. Cotton yarn	3.312	136.2	141.4	149.5	141.8	144.4	151.3	150.6	151.7	151.8	152.0
a2. Cotton cloth (Mills)	0.903	119.9	154.7	156.4	155.2	155.1	156.7	156.3	157.3	157.4	157.4
b. Man made textiles	4.719	105.9	82.7	86.6	85.3	84.3	87.5	86.6	87.6	87.1	86.5
b1. Man made fibre	4.406	105.6	79.6	83.7	82.4	81.3	84.6	83.6	84.4	83.9	83.3
b2. Man made cloth	0.313	109.9	126.3	128.4	126.3	126.3	129.0	129.0	132.4	132.4	131.7
c. Woollen textiles	0.190	132.6	147.3	141.6	146.9	141.6	143.6	142.5	147.9	149.6	149.7
d. Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	0.376	110.3	160.7	162.6	170.8	164.7	171.4	171.3	172.2	170.6	170.9
e. Other misc. textiles	0.300	109.0	134.6	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.7	137.6	137.8	137.6	137.8
(D) Wood & Wood Products	**0.173**	**110.9**	**193.9**	**180.0**	**190.9**	**190.9**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**
(E) Paper & Paper Products	**2.044**	**106.1**	**149.3**	**165.4**	**154.5**	**154.6**	**174.4**	**174.7**	**177.1**	**178.4**	**177.6**
a. Paper & pulp	1.229	108.7	136.8	155.3	144.6	144.8	159.0	159.4	163.2	165.3	165.3
b. Manufacture of board	0.237	110.9	127.3	137.1	131.3	131.6	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0
c. Printing & publishing of newspapers, periodicals etc.	0.578	98.5	184.8	198.5	185.0	185.0	221.7	221.7	222.3	222.5	219.4
(F) Leather & Leather Products	**1.019**	**109.7**	**154.6**	**149.6**	**152.7**	**152.7**	**149.3**	**147.8**	**143.1**	**143.1**	**143.1**

No. 39 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (AVERAGES) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Average of months/ Average of weeks ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
		(April-March)			Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(G) Rubber & Plastic Products	**2.388**	**106.4**	**123.6**	**125.5**	**124.6**	**125.8**	**126.8**	**121.7**	**124.6**	**124.5**	**125.8**
a. Tyres & tubes	1.286	104.1	131.7	130.7	131.6	131.6	131.9	122.7	128.5	128.6	128.6
a1. Tyres	1.144	103.4	127.5	126.5	127.3	127.3	127.7	117.7	124.0	124.1	124.1
a2. Tubes	0.142	110.0	166.1	165.5	166.7	166.7	165.9	163.7	164.5	164.5	164.5
b. Plastic products	0.937	106.8	110.9	112.1	111.5	111.3	113.4	112.9	112.4	112.2	115.3
c. Other rubber & plastic products	0.165	121.0	132.8	161.0	144.7	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5
(H) Chemicals & Chemical Products	**11.931**	**116.6**	**155.2**	**164.4**	**160.5**	**161.4**	**167.4**	**167.4**	**167.0**	**167.3**	**168.1**
a. Basic heavy inorganic chemicals	1.446	112.2	130.4	131.2	131.3	131.9	133.8	132.2	128.7	129.8	135.6
b. Basic heavy organic chemicals	0.455	118.7	93.8	119.0	95.6	95.9	140.8	145.2	139.3	136.9	136.9
c. Fertilisers & pesticides	4.164	117.7	140.3	153.8	151.0	151.5	155.7	155.7	155.7	156.6	156.8
c1. Fertilisers	3.689	115.8	142.8	157.9	154.8	155.3	160.1	160.1	160.1	160.2	160.2
c2. Pesticides	0.475	132.5	121.0	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.4	121.6	121.6	128.3	130.5
d. Paints, varnishes & lacquers	0.496	101.3	114.1	114.0	115.6	115.6	114.0	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2
e. Dyestuffs & indigo	0.175	108.4	108.1	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	106.3
f. Drugs & medicines	2.532	129.4	230.7	144.2	234.8	237.7	249.3	248.9	248.8	248.7	248.7
g. Perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries etc.	0.978	118.0	183.3	186.9	185.7	185.7	188.5	189.3	190.0	190.0	190.0
h. Turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials	0.746	107.6	109.5	114.3	112.5	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.6	111.9	111.9
i. Matches, explosives & other chemicals n.e.c.	0.940	98.3	123.0	123.1	124.1	124.1	123.7	124.5	127.1	127.1	127.2

No. 39 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (AVERAGES) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Average of months/ Average of weeks ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
		(April-March)			Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(I) Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**2.516**	**110.9**	**127.4**	**133.9**	**126.0**	**125.4**	**147.2**	**146.9**	**146.5**	**146.5**	**145.6**
a. Structural clay products	0.230	100.0	134.9	141.3	135.1	135.1	147.7	151.5	155.3	155.2	154.9
b. Glass, earthernware, chinaware & their products	0.237	113.3	136.9	133.0	132.2	132.2	133.9	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4
c. Cement	1.731	112.4	128.4	136.6	126.6	125.5	155.0	154.3	153.0	153.0	151.8
d. Cement, slate & graphite products	0.319	108.8	109.2	114.1	111.0	112.5	113.8	113.2	113.8	113.8	113.8
(J) Basic Metals Alloys & Metals Products	**8.342**	**108.4**	**135.0**	**140.3**	**137.3**	**138.1**	**141.5**	**141.6**	**141.7**	**141.6**	**140.9**
a. Basic Metals & Alloys	6.206	107.0	133.7	138.0	135.3	136.3	139.2	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.1
a1. Iron & Steel	3.637	106.0	134.5	136.8	135.8	135.8	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.0	135.7
a2. Foundries for Casting, Forging & Structurals	0.896	106.7	142.2	148.1	145.4	145.5	148.8	148.8	149.6	149.7	149.8
a3. Pipes, Wires Drawing & Others	1.589	109.5	127.0	135.4	128.5	132.4	137.9	137.6	137.1	137.9	137.1
a4. Ferro Alloys	0.085	104.5	133.7	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8
b. Non-Ferrous Metals	1.466	115.9	147.5	157.0	152.4	152.5	158.7	159.6	160.2	159.9	159.9
b1. Aluminium	0.853	114.7	160.2	173.7	166.1	166.1	177.3	179.1	180.5	180.5	180.5
b2. Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.613	117.7	129.9	133.8	133.3	133.5	132.8	132.6	131.9	131.3	131.2
c. Metal Products	0.669	105.0	120.5	124.3	123.0	123.0	125.5	125.4	125.6	125.6	125.6

No. 39 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (AVERAGES) *(Concld.)*

(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Average of months/ Average of weeks ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000		2001				
		(April-March)			Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(K) Machinery & Machine Tools	**8.363**	**106.0**	**116.1**	**123.0**	**116.7**	**118.2**	**126.6**	**126.8**	**127.8**	**127.7**	**128.6**
a. Non-electrical machinery & parts	3.379	108.6	136.5	142.3	137.6	138.8	145.1	145.1	146.6	147.2	149.8
a1. Heavy machinery & parts	1.822	111.0	142.9	151.0	144.6	144.7	154.1	153.7	156.7	158.4	158.7
a2. Industrial machinery for textiles, etc	0.568	108.5	145.2	154.4	147.2	152.6	158.6	158.6	158.3	158.2	172.6
a3. Refrigeration & other non-electrical machinery	0.989	104.3	119.8	119.2	119.3	119.9	120.7	121.4	121.3	120.3	120.3
b. Electrical machinery	4.985	104.2	102.2	109.9	102.5	104.1	114.2	114.4	115.1	114.4	114.3
b1. Electrical industrial machinery	1.811	105.2	118.0	126.6	121.2	123.7	128.0	127.9	131.8	131.8	131.7
b2. Wires & cables	1.076	109.0	96.6	114.9	97.4	100.9	126.9	126.9	123.7	121.7	121.0
b3. Dry & wet batteries	0.275	105.8	137.5	139.0	137.4	137.4	142.2	142.5	142.1	142.1	142.1
b4. Electrical apparatus, appliances & parts	1.823	100.1	84.7	86.0	81.7	81.7	88.7	89.3	89.4	88.6	88.8
(L) Transport Equipment & Parts	**4.295**	**107.4**	**135.4**	**143.4**	**138.6**	**138.7**	**147.6**	**148.2**	**146.3**	**146.6**	**145.3**
a. Locomotives, railway wagons & parts	0.318	105.3	108.5	109.4	108.8	108.8	108.8	110.3	114.8	114.6	114.5
b. Motor vehicles, motorcycles, scooters, bicycles & parts	3.977	107.6	137.6	146.1	141.0	141.1	150.7	151.2	148.8	149.1	147.8

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

No. 40 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Month-end / Year-end)
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Last week of month / year ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
		(April-March)			Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL COMMODITIES	**100.000**	**117.1**	**150.9**	**159.2**	**153.7**	**159.2**	**160.0**	**160.6**	**161.0**	**160.9**	**161.8**
I. PRIMARY ARTICLES	**22.025**	**120.8**	**159.2**	**161.6**	**161.8**	**161.6**	**165.8**	**168.3**	**169.9**	**168.6**	**170.0**
(A) Food Articles	**15.402**	**114.9**	**168.2**	**167.9**	**169.1**	**167.9**	**173.8**	**175.4**	**176.6**	**175.5**	**176.5**
a. Foodgrains											
(Cereals + Pulses)	5.009	118.9	175.5	169.8	174.6	169.8	171.8	174.2	175.9	176.5	176.9
a1. Cereals	4.406	118.2	176.5	168.1	174.1	168.1	170.3	172.2	173.5	173.8	173.7
b1. Pulses	0.603	123.9	168.6	182.2	178.3	182.2	183.0	188.4	193.4	196.4	200.0
b. Fruits & Vegetables	2.917	103.1	143.6	161.0	146.2	161.0	177.3	182.3	191.9	177.6	184.9
b1. Vegetables	1.459	95.0	125.1	112.4	141.8	112.4	144.5	164.7	195.1	203.4	207.2
b2. Fruits	1.458	111.2	162.2	209.7	150.6	209.7	210.1	200.0	188.7	151.7	162.6
c. Milk	4.367	111.3	162.8	163.5	164.1	163.5	166.5	165.0	162.0	163.5	166.5
d. Eggs,meat & fish	2.208	122.1	186.0	181.5	190.6	181.5	191.2	191.2	188.3	194.0	186.1
e. Condiments & Spices	0.662	131.6	218.0	186.1	205.7	186.1	177.3	188.5	189.7	194.2	192.5
f. Other food articles	0.239	127.4	113.0	118.2	125.8	118.2	137.0	125.1	128.8	126.6	115.5
(B) Non-Food Articles	**6.138**	**136.9**	**141.0**	**149.1**	**147.1**	**149.1**	**149.4**	**154.5**	**157.3**	**155.3**	**158.0**
a. Fibres	1.523	168.7	145.8	156.6	153.7	156.6	157.8	164.4	166.7	164.5	162.2
b. Oil seeds	2.666	127.8	127.3	130.3	137.3	130.3	129.6	136.9	141.8	138.2	145.6
c. Other non-food articles	1.949	124.4	156.0	168.9	155.3	168.9	169.9	170.7	171.2	171.5	171.6
(C) Minerals	**0.485**	**104.2**	**104.0**	**118.0**	**114.7**	**118.0**	**117.1**	**117.7**	**117.6**	**117.7**	**117.6**
a. Metallic Minerals	0.297	102.5	103.8	122.7	121.2	122.7	**122.5**	**122.6**	**122.6**	**122.6**	**122.6**
b. Other minerals	0.188	107.0	104.4	110.6	104.4	110.6	108.5	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.8

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 40 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Month-end / Year-end) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Last week of month / year ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
		(April-March)			Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. FUEL, POWER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS	**14.226**	**109.1**	**193.4**	**222.7**	**198.4**	**222.7**	**222.7**	**222.3**	**222.3**	**222.3**	**226.1**
a. Coal mining	1.753	106.2	156.3	184.6	156.5	184.6	184.6	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.1
b. Mineral oils	6.990	106.2	204.2	239.6	206.7	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6
c. Electricity	5.484	113.6	191.4	213.4	201.1	213.4	213.4	213.4	213.4	213.4	223.2
III. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTES	**63.749**	**117.6**	**138.6**	**144.2**	**140.9**	**144.2**	**144.0**	**144.1**	**144.3**	**144.5**	**144.6**
A . Food Products	**11.538**	**113.2**	**149.6**	**145.0**	**146.5**	**145.0**	**143.8**	**143.5**	**144.7**	**146.9**	**146.4**
a. Dairy products	0.687	129.0	180.9	183.7	179.1	183.7	185.7	187.1	187.0	187.3	187.6
b. Canning, preserving & processing of fish	0.047	100.0	153.3	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8
c. Grain mill products	1.033	109.0	159.6	152.4	151.5	152.4	150.1	142.7	142.5	144.8	145.8
d. Bakery products	0.441	111.0	176.8	169.7	171.3	169.7	169.7	169.0	171.3	170.9	172.1
e. Sugar, khandsari & gur	3.929	109.5	158.3	149.3	154.9	149.3	148.2	147.5	147.0	146.3	146.3
f. Manufacture of common salts	0.021	114.1	189.3	192.3	187.6	192.3	188.0	187.3	172.9	172.0	172.5
g. Cocoa, chocolate & sugar confectionery	0.087	124.1	147.0	159.1	158.9	159.1	159.1	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
h. Edible oils	2.775	118.4	111.2	105.3	104.3	105.3	102.6	105.0	107.3	116.2	118.5
i. Oil cakes	1.416	118.3	139.1	140.3	142.4	140.3	140.5	140.5	147.2	147.5	147.3
j. Tea & coffee processing	0.967	99.5	188.1	191.2	189.6	191.2	190.3	189.7	189.4	189.4	175.3
k. Other food products n.e.c.	0.154	117.3	183.1	187.1	185.5	187.1	187.1	187.1	186.0	186.0	186.0
(B) Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	**1.339**	**124.3**	**174.7**	**192.2**	**179.4**	**192.2**	**192.2**	**192.4**	**192.8**	**192.6**	**192.8**
a. Wine Industries	0.269	163.5	166.6	173.1	166.6	173.1	170.2	170.2	170.2	170.2	170.2
b. Malt liquor	0.043	125.5	183.7	180.5	187.2	180.5	183.2	184.6	184.6	184.6	184.6
c. Soft drinks & carbonated water	0.053	109.1	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	177.9	180.0	182.5	183.8	183.8
d. Manufacture of bidi, cigarettes, tobacco & zarda	0.975	114.2	176.4	198.7	182.7	198.7	199.4	199.6	199.9	199.6	199.9

No. 40 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Month-end / Year-end) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Last week of month / year ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
		(April-March)			Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(C) Textiles	**9.800**	**128.1**	**116.2**	**121.7**	**120.2**	**121.7**	**121.0**	**121.3**	**121.9**	**120.6**	**120.6**
a. Cotton textiles	4.215	148.3	143.0	153.7	153.2	153.7	153.0	153.5	155.1	152.9	153.0
a1. Cotton yarn	3.312	152.1	139.7	152.7	152.1	152.7	151.8	152.4	154.1	151.7	151.5
a2. Cotton cloth (Mills)	0.903	134.4	155.2	157.4	157.2	157.4	157.4	157.4	158.6	157.4	158.6
b. Man made textiles	4.719	110.9	85.2	87.3	86.3	87.3	86.2	86.2	85.9	85.4	85.3
b1. Man made fibre	4.406	110.6	82.3	84.1	83.3	84.1	82.9	83.1	82.7	82.3	82.2
b2. Man made cloth	0.313	114.7	126.3	132.4	129.0	132.4	132.4	129.6	131.3	129.6	129.6
c. Woollen textiles	0.190	139.9	148.2	149.2	136.5	149.2	149.7	149.7	148.7	147.8	147.6
d. Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	0.376	120.5	170.2	169.0	153.0	169.0	170.4	174.1	175.5	172.4	172.7
e. Other Misc. Textiles	0.300	117.9	138.2	137.8	138.8	137.8	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.0	137.0
(D) Wood & Wood Products	**0.173**	**113.3**	**190.9**	**170.3**	**192.2**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**	**170.3**
(E) Paper & Paper Products	**2.044**	**117.0**	**153.3**	**177.2**	**163.4**	**177.2**	**178.9**	**174.7**	**174.8**	**174.3**	**174.4**
a. Paper & pulp	1.229	122.9	143.5	163.4	157.7	163.4	166.0	165.3	165.3	164.6	164.6
b. Manufacture of board	0.237	113.0	126.7	139.0	135.5	139.0	139.0	139.0	140.1	139.4	139.5
c. Printing & publishing of newspapers, periodicals, etc.	0.578	106.2	184.9	222.3	187.1	222.3	222.7	209.4	209.4	209.4	209.4
(F) Leather & Leather Products	**1.019**	**117.8**	**152.7**	**143.1**	**152.7**	**143.1**	**143.1**	**143.1**	**143.1**	**143.1**	**143.1**

No. 40 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Month-end / Year-end) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Last week of month / year ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
		(April-March)			Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(G) Rubber & Plastic Products	**2.388**	**117.0**	**123.4**	**124.6**	**126.6**	**124.6**	**124.3**	**127.2**	**127.3**	**127.2**	**127.3**
a. Tyres & tubes	1.286	119.6	131.6	128.6	132.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6
a1. Tyres	1.144	120.3	127.3	124.1	128.8	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
a2. Tubes	0.142	114.1	166.7	164.5	165.3	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.5
b. Plastic products	0.937	108.8	110.6	112.4	111.7	112.4	111.7	119.0	119.3	119.0	119.3
c. Other rubber & plastic products	0.165	143.9	132.8	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5
(H) Chemicals & Chemical Products	**11.931**	**121.6**	**160.2**	**166.9**	**161.8**	**166.9**	**167.3**	**168.1**	**167.8**	**168.0**	**169.2**
a. Basic heavy inorganic chemical	1.446	125.6	130.9	128.1	129.4	128.1	129.5	136.0	134.2	134.1	133.6
b. Basic heavy organic chemical	0.455	131.4	93.8	138.8	103.4	138.8	136.9	136.9	137.3	136.8	136.8
c. Fertilizers & pesticides	4.164	123.0	150.8	155.7	153.0	155.7	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	157.1
c1. Fertilizers	3.689	121.8	154.6	160.1	157.0	160.1	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.5
c2. Pesticides	0.475	132.5	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.6	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.6
d. Paints, varnishes & lacquer	0.496	101.4	115.6	114.1	113.2	114.1	114.1	114.2	114.2	116.0	116.0
e. Dyestuffs & indigo	0.175	115.0	108.0	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.1	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7
f. Drugs & medicines	2.532	132.9	234.8	248.7	238.8	248.7	248.7	248.7	248.2	248.9	254.4
g. Perfumes, cosmetics & toiletries, etc.	0.978	119.0	184.8	190.0	185.6	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
h. Turpentine, synthetic resins and plastic materials	0.746	111.9	112.5	112.6	114.8	112.6	111.9	111.9	113.0	112.7	112.4
i. Matches, explosives and other chemicals n.e.c.	0.940	96.3	123.6	127.1	119.8	127.1	127.1	127.5	126.7	127.5	127.5

No. 40 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Month-end / Year-end) *(Contd.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Last week of month / year ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
		(April-March)			Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(I) Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**2.516**	**122.4**	**126.5**	**146.2**	**128.8**	**146.2**	**146.0**	**145.8**	**144.5**	**146.3**	**143.4**
a. Structural clay products	0.230	101.4	135.1	155.3	135.7	155.3	154.9	154.9	154.9	154.9	154.9
b. Glass, earthenware, chinaware & their products	0.237	126.3	136.9	134.4	132.2	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4
c. Cement	1.731	126.9	126.8	152.6	129.9	152.6	152.4	152.0	149.9	152.5	148.2
d. Cement, slate & graphite products	0.319	110.3	111.0	113.8	115.3	113.8	113.8	113.8	115.4	115.4	115.4
(J) Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	**8.342**	**115.6**	**137.3**	**141.7**	**140.1**	**141.7**	**141.0**	**141.0**	**140.8**	**141.0**	**140.6**
a. Basic metals & alloys	6.206	112.7	135.3	139.1	137.4	139.1	138.2	138.1	138.0	138.0	137.7
a1. Iron & steel	3.637	112.6	135.6	137.5	135.7	137.5	135.6	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.8
a2. Foundries for casting, forging & structurals	0.896	113.5	145.4	149.7	149.0	149.7	149.7	149.9	149.9	149.9	149.9
a3. Pipes, wire drawings & others	1.589	112.9	129.0	137.0	134.9	137.0	137.9	137.1	136.5	136.5	135.2
a4. Ferro alloys	0.085	102.9	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8
b. Non-ferrous metals	1.466	130.8	152.2	160.2	158.9	160.2	159.9	160.2	159.8	160.6	159.5
b1. Aluminium	0.853	132.4	166.1	180.5	176.3	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5
b2. Other non-ferrous metals	0.613	128.6	132.9	131.9	134.8	131.9	131.3	131.9	131.0	133.0	130.3
c. Metal products	0.669	108.7	123.0	125.6	123.7	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.5	125.6	125.5

No. 40 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA – BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Month-end / Year-end) *(Concld.)*
(Base : 1993-94 = 100)

Last week of month / year ended Saturday	Weight	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2000	2001					
		(April-March)			Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul. (P)	Aug. (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(K) Machinery & Machine Tools	**8.363**	**109.0**	**115.6**	**127.2**	**121.1**	**127.2**	**127.8**	**128.3**	**128.3**	**128.0**	**128.3**
a. Non-electrical machinery & parts	3.379	111.1	137.2	147.0	141.8	147.0	147.2	149.9	149.9	149.9	149.9
a1. Heavy machinery & parts	1.822	114.8	144.5	157.5	151.5	157.5	158.4	158. 9	158.7	158.7	158.7
a2. Industrial machinery for textiles, etc.	0.568	108.4	145.2	158.2	152.6	158.2	158.2	172.6	172.6	172.6	172.6
a3. Refrigeration & other non-electrical machinery	0.989	106.0	119.1	121.3	117.8	121.3	120.3	120.3	120.6	120.6	120.6
b. Electrical machinery	4.985	107.5	101.0	113.8	107.0	113.8	114.6	113.6	113.6	113.2	113.6
b1. Electrical industrial machinery	1.811	108.8	117.7	131.8	125.8	131.8	131.7	131.7	133.2	132.6	133.6
b2. Wires & cables	1.076	119.0	96.5	121.7	109.5	121.7	121.7	120.1	120.3	120.1	120.3
b3. Dry & wet batteries	0.275	109.7	137.4	142.1	137.4	142.1	142.1	142.1	141.6	141.6	141.6
b4. Electrical apparatus, appliances & parts	1.823	99.2	81.6	87.0	82.3	87.0	89.2	87.4	86.0	85.6	85.6
(L) Transport Equipment & Parts	**4.295**	**110.6**	**138.6**	**146.7**	**142.0**	**146.7**	**146.3**	**145.4**	**145.5**	**145.4**	**145.4**
a. Locomotives, railways wagons & parts	0.318	105.4	108.8	114.8	108.8	114.8	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5
b. Motor vehicles, motorcycles scooters, bicycles & parts	3.977	111.0	141.0	149.3	144.6	149.3	148.8	147.9	148.0	147.9	147.9

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

No. 41 : FOREIGN TRADE (ANNUAL AND MONTHLY)

Year/ Month	Rupees crore			US dollar million			SDR million		
	Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	32,558	43,193	-10,635	18,145	24,073	-5,927	13,102	17,382	-4,280
1991-92	44,042	47,851	-3,809	17,865	19,411	-1,545	13,173	14,313	-1,139
1992-93	53,688	63,375	-9,686	18,537	21,882	-3,344	14,455	17,063	-2,608
1993-94	69,751	73,101	-3,350	22,238	23,306	-1,068	15,894	16,657	-763
1994-95	82,674	89,971	-7,297	26,331	28,654	-2,324	18,055	19,648	-1,593
1995-96	1,06,353	1,22,678	-16,325	31,795	36,675	-4,880	21,070	24,304	-3,234
1996-97	1,18,817	1,38,920	-20,103	33,470	39,132	-5,663	23,350	27,300	-3,951
1997-98	1,30,101	1,54,176	-24,076	35,006	41,484	-6,478	25,674	30,425	-4,751
1998-99	1,39,753	1,78,332	-38,579	33,219	42,389	-9,170	24,299	31,007	-6,708
1999-00	1,59,561	2,15,236	-55,675	36,822	49,671	-12,848	27,072	36,518	-9,446
2000-01	2,03,571	2,30,873	-27,302	44,560	50,537	-5,976	34,187	38,772	-4,585
2000-01									
April *	14,444	19,204	-4,760	3,310	4,401	-1,091	2,472	3,286	-815
May *	15,732	19,176	-3,444	3,577	4,360	-783	2,728	3,326	-597
June *	15,440	17,844	-2,404	3,455	3,993	-538	2,597	3,001	-404
July *	15,790	20,065	-4,275	3,526	4,481	-955	2,664	3,386	-721
August	16,762	18,240	-1,478	3,669	3,993	-323	2,804	3,051	-247
September	17,658	19,499	-1,841	3,848	4,249	-401	2,974	3,285	-310
October	17,235	19,761	-2,526	3,719	4,264	-545	2,891	3,315	-424
November	16,857	21,975	-5,118	3,604	4,698	-1,094	2,809	3,662	-853
December	17,098	18,587	-1,489	3,657	3,976	-319	2,826	3,073	-246
January	17,064	18,648	-1,584	3,666	4,006	-340	2,815	3,077	-261
February	17,186	16,081	1,105	3,695	3,457	238	2,856	2,672	184
March	20,089	21,563	-1,474	4,309	4,625	-316	3,367	3,614	-247
2001-02 (P)									
April	16,381	18,553	-2,173	3,501	3,966	-464	2,761	3,127	-366
May	17,533	20,958	-3,426	3,737	4,467	-730	2,962	3,540	-579
June	15,488	18,873	-3,385	3,295	4,015	-720	2,635	3,211	-576
July	16,330	20,682	-4,352	3,464	4,387	-923	2,768	3,506	-738

* : Revised data as per the monthly press notes of the DGCI & S for the period April through July 2001. Source : DGCI & S.

Notes : 1. Data conversion has been done using period average exchange rates.

2. Monthly data do not add up to the annual data for 2000-01 on account of revision in monthly figures.

Also see 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 42 : INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN RUPEES

(Rs. crore)

Items	1997 - 98 PR			1998 - 99 PR			1999-00 PR			2000-01 PR		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Current Account												
I. Merchandise	**132703**	**190508**	**-57805**	**144436**	**199914**	**-55478**	**162753**	**240112**	**-77359**	**205287**	**270663**	**-65376**
II. Invisibles (a+b+c)	**86245**	**49323**	**36922**	**108459**	**69770**	**38689**	**131449**	**74421**	**57028**	**157748**	**103803**	**53945**
a) Services	35102	30159	4943	55527	46413	9114	68137	50467	17670	86613	75212	11401
i) Travel	10880	5339	5541	12603	7326	5277	13166	9268	3898	14505	13136	1369
ii) Transportation	6805	9353	-2548	8109	11266	-3157	7400	10450	-3050	8750	14461	-5711
iii) Insurance	890	680	210	945	472	473	1004	525	479	1176	562	614
iv) G.n.i.e.	1038	594	444	2520	1360	1160	2523	1167	1356	3012	1557	1455
v) Miscellaneous	15489	14193	1296	31350	25989	5361	44044	29057	14987	59170	45496	13674
b) Transfers	45348	165	45183	44799	257	44542	54939	150	54789	60312	354	59958
i) Official	1418	–	1418	1305	5	1300	1659	2	1657	1556	10	1546
ii) Private	43930	165	43765	43494	252	43242	53280	148	53132	58756	344	58412
c) Income	5795	18999	-13204	8133	23100	-14967	8373	23804	-15431	10823	28237	-17414
i) Investment Income	5795	18764	-12969	7953	23032	-15079	7727	23747	-16020	10336	28192	-17856
ii) Compensation to Employees	–	235	-235	180	68	112	646	57	589	487	45	442
Total Current Account (I+II)	**218948**	**239831**	**-20883**	**252895**	**269684**	**-16789**	**294202**	**314533**	**-20331**	**363035**	**374466**	**-11431**
B. Capital Account												
1. Foreign Investment (a+b)	**34444**	**14612**	**19832**	**24825**	**15088**	**9737**	**53125**	**30941**	**22184**	**65032**	**44142**	**20890**
a) In India	34075	14114	19961	24210	14041	10169	52607	30106	22501	64713	41446	23267
i) Direct	13317	124	13193	10550	162	10388	9409	13	9396	10771	99	10672
ii) Portfolio	20758	13990	6768	13660	13879	-219	43198	30093	13105	53942	41347	12595
b) Abroad	369	498	-129	615	1047	-432	518	835	-317	319	2696	-2377
2. Loans(a+b+c)	**64144**	**46687**	**17457**	**61872**	**43008**	**18864**	**56646**	**49695**	**6951**	**106003**	**84825**	**21178**
a) External Assistance	10827	7441	3386	11508	8107	3401	13342	9471	3871	13528	11527	2001
i) By India	–	77	-77	2	85	-83	3	47	-44	1	79	-78
ii) To India	10827	7364	3463	11506	8022	3484	13339	9424	3915	13527	11448	2079
b) Commercial Borrowings (MT & LT)	27254	12653	14601	30646	12067	18579	13910	12463	1447	43124	24268	18856
i) By India	43	–	43	22	–	22	87	–	87	33	9	24
ii) To India	27211	12653	14558	30624	12067	18557	13823	12463	1360	43091	24259	18832
c) Short Term To India	26063	26593	-530	19718	22834	-3116	29394	27761	1633	49351	49030	321
3. Banking Capital (a+b)	**33056**	**36243**	**-3187**	**37525**	**34396**	**3129**	**46212**	**36995**	**9217**	**58288**	**54771**	**3517**
a) Commercial Banks	30328	34838	-4510	31507	33194	-1687	44496	34486	10010	56864	52962	3902
i) Assets	2093	10214	-8121	5713	11421	-5708	11486	8079	3407	13730	20602	-6872
ii) Liabilities	194	908	-714	527	566	-39	877	983	-106	2108	1901	207
iii) Non-Resident Deposits	28041	23716	4325	25267	21207	4060	32133	25424	6709	41026	30459	10567
b) Others	2728	1405	1323	6018	1202	4816	1716	2509	-793	1424	1809	-385
4. Rupee Debt Service	**–**	**2784**	**-2784**	–	**3308**	**-3308**	–	**3059**	**-3059**	**–**	**2763**	**-2763**
5. Other Capital	**14458**	**9171**	**5287**	**19339**	**11879**	**7460**	**19839**	**9804**	**10035**	**18229**	**19452**	**-1223**
Total Capital Account (1 to 5)	**146102**	**109497**	**36605**	**143561**	**107679**	**35882**	**175822**	**130494**	**45328**	**247552**	**205953**	**41599**
C. Errors & Omissions	**931**	–	**931**	**–**	**848**	**-848**	**2773**	**–**	**2773**	**–**	**2506**	**-2506**
D. Overall Balance (Total Capital Account, Current Account and Errors & Omissions (A+B+C))	**365981**	**349328**	**16653**	**396456**	**378211**	**18245**	**472797**	**445027**	**27770**	**610587**	**582925**	**27662**
E. Monetary Movements (i+ii)	**–**	**16653**	**-16653**	**–**	**18245**	**-18245**	**–**	**27770**	**-27770**	–	**27662**	**-27662**
i) I.M.F.	–	2286	-2286	–	1652	-1652	–	1122	-1122	–	115	-115
ii) Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	–	14367	-14367	–	16593	-16593	–	26648	-26648	–	27547	-27547

PR : Partially Revised.

See 'Notes on tables'.

No. 42 : INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN RUPEES (Concld.)

(Rs. crore)

Items	Jul. - Sep. 2000 PR			Oct. - Dec. 2000 PR			Jan. - Mar. 2001 PR			Apr. - Jun. 2001		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A. Current Account												
I. Merchandise	**51562**	**69020**	**-17458**	**52122**	**68958**	**-16836**	**55749**	**66572**	**-10823**	**50346**	**67849**	**-17503**
II. Invisibles (a+b+c)	**37766**	**24376**	**13390**	**43694**	**28355**	**15339**	**44476**	**30831**	**13645**	**43337**	**27386**	**15951**
a) Services	19576	17480	2096	25707	21313	4394	26907	23693	3214	22475	20839	1636
i) Travel	3204	2896	308	4008	3122	886	4164	3913	251	3366	3397	-31
ii) Transportation	2225	3453	-1228	2372	3496	-1124	2351	3599	-1248	1773	2837	-1064
iii) Insurance	284	115	169	318	136	182	301	183	118	288	172	116
iv) G.n.i.e.	859	485	374	901	325	576	736	452	284	711	341	370
v) Miscellaneous	13004	10531	2473	18108	14234	3874	19355	15546	3809	16337	14092	2245
b) Transfers	15365	56	15309	15064	69	14995	14718	160	14558	17634	76	17558
i) Official	286	5	281	444	–	444	560	5	555	187	3	184
ii) Private	15079	51	15028	14620	69	14551	14158	155	14003	17447	73	17374
c) Income	2825	6840	-4015	2923	6973	-4050	2851	6978	-4127	3228	6471	-3243
i) Investment Income	2697	6833	-4136	2805	6963	-4158	2745	6959	-4214	3063	6460	-3397
ii) Compensation to Employees	128	7	121	118	10	108	106	19	87	165	11	154
Total Current Account (I+II)	**89328**	**93396**	**-4068**	**95816**	**97313**	**-1497**	**100225**	**97403**	**2822**	**93683**	**95235**	**-1552**
B. Capital Account												
1. Foreign Investment (a+b)	**16462**	**12409**	**4053**	**8713**	**7685**	**1028**	**20432**	**10674**	**9758**	**12376**	**5856**	**6520**
a) In India	16452	12270	4182	8594	6563	2031	20285	9583	10702	12208	4895	7313
i) Direct	2351	10	2341	2194	–	2194	3212	–	3212	2860	5	2855
ii) Portfolio	14101	12260	1841	6400	6563	-163	17073	9583	7490	9348	4890	4458
b) Abroad	10	139	-129	119	1122	-1003	147	1091	-944	168	961	-793
2. Loans (a+b+c)	**24851**	**23358**	**1493**	**46162**	**23013**	**23149**	**18921**	**20828**	**-1907**	**12398**	**16406**	**-4008**
a) External Assistance	2019	2187	-168	3983	2621	1362	5218	2867	2351	2918	3123	-205
i) By India	–	14	-14	1	32	-31	–	1	-1	–	339	-339
ii) To India	2019	2173	-154	3982	2589	1393	5218	2866	2352	2918	2784	134
b) Commercial Borrowings (MT & LT)	6520	7382	-862	29241	5244	23997	3713	6188	-2475	2807	5025	-2218
i) By India	5	1	4	19	5	14	4	3	1	5	–	5
ii) To India	6515	7381	-866	29222	5239	23983	3709	6185	-2476	2802	5025	-2223
c) Short Term To India	16312	13789	2523	12938	15148	-2210	9990	11773	-1783	6673	8258	-1585
3. Banking Capital (a+b)	**13101**	**14374**	**-1273**	**14192**	**17677**	**-3485**	**15246**	**12188**	**3058**	**25464**	**14647**	**10817**
a) Commercial Banks	13100	13403	-303	14175	16856	-2681	15024	12188	2836	23443	14647	8796
i) Assets	4498	6640	-2142	2694	7903	-5209	3419	4416	-997	8377	2354	6023
ii) Liabilities	133	683	-550	583	245	338	1340	480	860	677	343	334
iii) Non-Resident Deposits	8469	6080	2389	10898	8708	2190	10265	7292	2973	14389	11950	2439
b) Others	1	971	-970	17	821	-804	222	–	222	2021	–	2021
4. Rupee Debt Service	**–**	**6**	**-6**	–	**2**	**-2**	**–**	**725**	**-725**	**–**	**1820**	**-1820**
5. Other Capital	**5535**	**5325**	**210**	**3807**	**4099**	**-292**	**4878**	**3699**	**1179**	**3918**	**3945**	**-27**
Total Capital Account (1 to 5)	**59949**	**55472**	**4477**	**72874**	**52476**	**20398**	**59477**	**48114**	**11363**	**54156**	**42674**	**11482**
C. Errors & Omissions	**–**	**2287**	**-2287**	**609**	**–**	**609**	**348**	**–**	**348**	**–**	**3073**	**-3073**
D. Overall Balance (Total Capital Account, Current Account and Errors & Omissions (A+B+C))	**149277**	**151155**	**-1878**	**169299**	**149789**	**19510**	**160050**	**145517**	**14533**	**147839**	**140982**	**6857**
E. Monetary Movements (i+ii)	**1878**	–	**1878**	–	**19510**	**-19510**	**–**	**14533**	**-14533**	**–**	**6857**	**-6857**
i) I.M.F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ii) Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	1878	–	1878	–	19510	-19510	–	14533	-14533	–	6857	-6857

PR : Partially Revised

No. 43 : INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN DOLLARS

(US $ million)

Items	1997-98 PR			1998-99 PR			1999-00 PR			2000-01 PR		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Current Account												
I. Merchandise	**35680**	**51187**	**-15507**	**34298**	**47544**	**-13246**	**37542**	**55383**	**-17841**	**44894**	**59264**	**-14370**
II. Invisibles (a+b+c)	**23244**	**13237**	**10007**	**25770**	**16562**	**9208**	**30312**	**17169**	**13143**	**34447**	**22656**	**11791**
a) Services	9429	8110	1319	13186	11021	2165	15709	11645	4064	18870	16392	2478
i) Travel	2914	1437	1477	2993	1743	1250	3036	2139	897	3168	2874	294
ii) Transportation	1836	2522	-686	1925	2680	-755	1707	2410	-703	1913	3170	-1257
iii) Insurance	240	183	57	224	112	112	231	122	109	257	122	135
iv) G.n.i.e.	276	160	116	597	325	272	582	270	312	657	341	316
v) Miscellaneous	4163	3808	355	7447	6161	1286	10153	6704	3449	12875	9885	2990
b) Transfers	12254	45	12209	10649	62	10587	12672	34	12638	13211	77	13134
i) Official	379	–	379	308	1	307	382	–	382	338	2	336
ii) Private	11875	45	11830	10341	61	10280	12290	34	12256	12873	75	12798
c) Income	1561	5082	-3521	1935	5479	-3544	1931	5490	-3559	2366	6187	-3821
i) Investment Income	1561	5020	-3459	1893	5462	-3569	1783	5478	-3695	2259	6177	-3918
ii) Compensation to Employees	–	62	-62	42	17	25	148	12	136	107	10	97
Total Current Account (I+II)	**58924**	**64424**	**-5500**	**60068**	**64106**	**-4038**	**67854**	**72552**	**-4698**	**79341**	**81920**	**-2579**
B. Capital Account												
1. Foreign Investment (a+b)	**9266**	**3913**	**5353**	**5892**	**3580**	**2312**	**12240**	**7123**	**5117**	**14294**	**9706**	**4588**
a) In India	9169	3779	5390	5743	3331	2412	12121	6930	5191	14224	9122	5102
i) Direct	3596	34	3562	2518	38	2480	2170	3	2167	2364	22	2342
ii) Portfolio	5573	3745	1828	3225	3293	-68	9951	6927	3024	11860	9100	2760
b) Abroad	97	134	-37	149	249	-100	119	193	-74	70	584	-514
2. Loans (a+b+c)	**17301**	**12502**	**4799**	**14771**	**10353**	**4418**	**13060**	**11459**	**1601**	**23076**	**18545**	**4531**
a) External Assistance	2885	2000	885	2726	1927	799	3074	2183	891	2942	2532	410
i) By India	–	22	-22	–	21	-21	–	10	-10	–	17	-17
ii) To India	2885	1978	907	2726	1906	820	3074	2173	901	2942	2515	427
b) Commercial Borrowings (MT & LT)	7382	3372	4010	7231	2864	4367	3207	2874	333	9331	5315	4016
i) By India	11	–	11	5	–	5	20	–	20	7	2	5
ii) To India	7371	3372	3999	7226	2864	4362	3187	2874	313	9324	5313	4011
c) Short Term To India	7034	7130	-96	4814	5562	-748	6779	6402	377	10803	10698	105
3. Banking Capital (a+b)	**8910**	**9803**	**-893**	**8897**	**8199**	**698**	**10659**	**8532**	**2127**	**12772**	**11961**	**811**
a) Commercial Banks	8164	9424	-1260	7468	7916	-448	10259	7955	2304	12452	11567	885
i) Assets	580	2775	-2195	1344	2741	-1397	2653	1863	790	3009	4477	-1468
ii) Liabilities	52	242	-190	124	135	-11	201	227	-26	454	418	36
iii) Non-Resident Deposits	7532	6407	1125	6000	5040	960	7405	5865	1540	8989	6672	2317
b) Others	746	379	367	1429	283	1146	400	577	-177	320	394	-74
4. Rupee Debt Service	**–**	**767**	**-767**	**–**	**802**	**-802**	**–**	**711**	**-711**	**–**	**617**	**-617**
5. Other Capital	**3815**	**2463**	**1352**	**4610**	**2801**	**1809**	**4572**	**2262**	**2310**	**3992**	**4282**	**-290**
Total Capital Account (1 to 5)	**39292**	**29448**	**9844**	**34170**	**25735**	**8435**	**40531**	**30087**	**10444**	**54134**	**45111**	**9023**
C. Errors & Omissions	**167**	**–**	**167**	**–**	**175**	**-175**	**656**	**–**	**656**	**–**	**588**	**-588**
D. Overall Balance (Total Capital Account, Current Account and Errors & Omissions (A+B+C))	**98383**	**93872**	**4511**	**94238**	**90016**	**4222**	**109041**	**102639**	**6402**	**133475**	**127619**	**5856**
E. Monetary Movements (i+ii)	**–**	**4511**	**-4511**	**–**	**4222**	**-4222**	**–**	**6402**	**-6402**	**–**	**5856**	**-5856**
i) I.M.F.	–	618	-618	–	393	-393	–	260	-260	–	26	-26
ii) Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	–	3893	-3893	–	3829	-3829	–	6142	-6142	–	5830	-5830

PR : Partially Revised.

No. 43 : INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN DOLLARS (Concld.)

(US $ million)

Items	Jul. - Sep. 2000 PR			Oct. - Dec. 2000 PR			Jan. - Mar. 2000 PR			Apr. - Jun. 2001		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A. Current Account												
I. Merchandise	**11345**	**15186**	**-3841**	**11179**	**14790**	**-3611**	**11973**	**14298**	**-2325**	**10734**	**14466**	**-3732**
II. Invisibles (a+b+c)	**8309**	**5363**	**2946**	**9372**	**6082**	**3290**	**9553**	**6621**	**2932**	**9240**	**5840**	**3400**
a) Services	4307	3846	461	5514	4572	942	5779	5088	691	4792	4444	348
i) Travel	705	637	68	860	670	190	894	840	54	718	724	-6
ii) Transportation	490	760	-270	509	750	-241	505	773	-268	378	605	-227
iii) Insurance	62	25	37	68	29	39	65	39	26	61	37	24
iv) G.n.i.e.	189	107	82	193	70	123	158	97	61	152	73	79
v) Miscellaneous	2861	2317	544	3884	3053	831	4157	3339	818	3483	3005	478
b) Transfers	3381	12	3369	3231	15	3216	3161	34	3127	3760	17	3743
i) Official	63	1	62	95	–	95	120	1	119	40	1	39
ii) Private	3318	11	3307	3136	15	3121	3041	33	3008	3720	16	3704
c) Income	621	1505	-884	627	1495	-868	613	1499	-886	688	1379	-691
i) Investment Income	593	1503	-910	602	1493	-891	590	1495	-905	653	1377	-724
ii) Compensation to Employees	28	2	26	25	2	23	23	4	19	35	2	33
Total Current Account (I+II)	**19654**	**20549**	**-895**	**20551**	**20872**	**-321**	**21526**	**20919**	**607**	**19974**	**20306**	**-332**
B. Capital Account												
1. Foreign Investment (a+b)	**3620**	**2731**	**889**	**1872**	**1652**	**220**	**4389**	**2292**	**2097**	**2639**	**1249**	**1390**
a) In India	3618	2700	918	1846	1411	435	4357	2058	2299	2603	1044	1559
i) Direct	519	2	517	473	–	473	690	–	690	610	1	609
ii) Portfolio	3099	2698	401	1373	1411	-38	3667	2058	1609	1993	1043	950
b) Abroad	2	31	-29	26	241	-215	32	234	-202	36	205	-169
2. Loans (a+b+c)	**5467**	**5139**	**328**	**9901**	**4936**	**4965**	**4065**	**4474**	**-409**	**2643**	**3498**	**-855**
a) External Assistance	444	481	-37	854	562	292	1121	616	505	622	666	-44
i) By India	–	3	-3	–	7	-7	–	–	–	–	72	-72
ii) To India	444	478	-34	854	555	299	1121	616	505	622	594	28
b) Commercial Borrowings (MT & LT)	1434	1624	-190	6272	1125	5147	798	1329	-531	598	1071	-473
i) By India	1	–	1	4	1	3	1	1	–	1	–	1
ii) To India	1433	1624	-191	6268	1124	5144	797	1328	-531	597	1071	-474
c) Short Term To India	3589	3034	555	2775	3249	-474	2146	2529	-383	1423	1761	-338
3. Banking Capital (a+b)	**2882**	**3163**	**-281**	**3044**	**3792**	**-748**	**3275**	**2617**	**658**	**5429**	**3123**	**2306**
a) Commercial Banks	2882	2949	-67	3040	3616	-576	3227	2617	610	4998	3123	1875
i) Assets	990	1461	-471	578	1695	-1117	734	948	-214	1786	502	1284
ii) Liabilities	29	150	-121	125	53	72	288	103	185	144	73	71
iii) Non-Resident Deposits	1863	1338	525	2337	1868	469	2205	1566	639	3068	2548	520
b) Others	–	214	-214	4	176	-172	48	–	48	431	–	431
4. Rupee Debt Service	**–**	**1**	**-1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**156**	**-156**	**–**	**388**	**-388**
5. Other Capital	**1218**	**1172**	**46**	**817**	**880**	**-63**	**1048**	**795**	**253**	**835**	**841**	**-6**
Total Capital Account (1 to 5)	**13187**	**12206**	**981**	**15634**	**11260**	**4374**	**12777**	**10334**	**2443**	**11546**	**9099**	**2447**
C. Errors & Omissions	**–**	**499**	**-499**	**116**	**–**	**116**	**71**	**–**	**71**	**–**	**653**	**-653**
D. Overall Balance (Total Capital Account, Current Account and Errors & Omissions (A+B+C))	**32841**	**33254**	**-413**	**36301**	**32132**	**4169**	**34374**	**31253**	**3121**	**31520**	**30058**	**1462**
E. Monetary Movements (i+ii)	**413**	**–**	**413**	**–**	**4169**	**-4169**	**–**	**3121**	**-3121**	**–**	**1462**	**-1462**
i) I.M.F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ii) Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +)	413	–	413	–	4169	-4169	–	3121	-3121	–	1462	-1462

PR : Partially Revised.

No. 44 : FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

End of		SDRs			Gold		Foreign Currency Assets		Total	
		In millions of SDRs	Rupees crore	In millions of US $	Rupees crore	In millions of US $	Rupees crore	In millions of US $	Rupees crore	In millions of US $
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91		76	200	102	6,828	3,496	4,388	2,236	11,416	5,834
1991-92		66	233	90	9,039	3,499	14,578	5,631	23,850	9,220
1992-93		13	55	18	10,549	3,380	20,140	6,434	30,744	9,832
1993-94		76	339	108	12,794	4,078	47,287	15,068	60,420	19,254
1994-95		5	23	7	13,752	4,370	66,006	20,809	79,781	25,186
1995-96		56	280	82	15,658	4,561	58,446	17,044	74,384	21,687
1996-97		1	7	2	14,557	4,054	80,368	22,367	94,932	26,423
1997-98		1	4	1	13,394	3,391	1,02,507	25,975	1,15,905	29,367
1998-99		6	34	8	12,559	2,960	1,25,412	29,522	1,38,005	32,490
1999-00		3	16	4	12,973	2,974	1,52,924	35,058	1,65,913	38,036
2000-01		2	11	2	12,711	2,725	1,84,482	39,554	1,97,204	42,281
July	2000	6	37	8	13,153	2,924	1,49,811	33,299	1,63,001	36,231
August	2000	1	8	2	12,963	2,830	1,50,163	32,787	1,63,134	35,619
September	2000	1	8	2	13,057	2,834	1,50,195	32,602	1,63,260	35,438
October	2000	6	38	8	13,104	2,800	1,50,184	32,091	1,63,326	34,899
November	2000	1	7	2	12,889	2,752	1,69,962	36,286	1,82,858	39,040
December	2000	1	7	2	13,143	2,811	1,74,207	37,264	1,87,357	40,077
January	2001	6	37	8	12,766	2,751	1,78,032	38,361	1,90,835	41,120
February	2001	1	7	1	12,637	2,711	1,81,294	38,896	1,93,938	41,608
March	2001	2	11	2	12,711	2,725	1,84,482	39,554	1,97,204	42,281
April	2001	8	46	10	12,629	2,695	1,86,601	39,821	1,99,276	42,526
May	2001	3	20	4	13,233	2,816	1,88,762	40,171	2,02,015	42,991
June	2001	3	20	4	13,163	2,798	1,91,226	40,652	2,04,409	43,454
July	2001	7	44	9	13,070	2,771	1,93,122	40,950	2,06,236	43,730
August	2001	3	21	4	13,283	2,817	2,00,561	42,537	2,13,865	45,358
August 3,	2001	7	44	9	13,070	2,771	1,93,249	41,029	2,06,363	43,809
August 10,	2001	7	44	9	13,070	2,771	1,94,866	41,355	2,07,980	44,135
August 17,	2001	3	21	4	13,070	2,771	1,97,073	41,815	2,10,164	44,590
August 24,	2001	3	21	4	13,070	2,771	1,98,736	42,176	2,11,827	44,951

See 'Notes on Tables'.

No. 45 : NRI DEPOSITS - OUTSTANDINGS @

(As at the end of March) (US $ million)

SCHEME	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (R)	2000 (R)	2001 (R)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. FCNR(A)	10103	9792	10617	9300	7051	4255	2306	1	*	*	*
2. FCNR(B)	**	**	**	1108	3063	5720	7496	8467	7835	8172	9076
3. NR(E)RA	3618	3025	2740	3523	4556	3916	4983	5637	6045	6758	7147
4. NR(NR)RD	***	***	621	1754	2486	3542	5604	6262	6618	6754	6849
Total	**13721**	**12817**	**13978**	**15685**	**17156**	**17433**	**20389**	**20367**	**20498**	**21684**	**23072**

(US $ million)

SCHEME	2000-01 (R) (End-Month)											
	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. FCNR(B)	8245	8206	8331	8429	8439	8566	8338	8713	8781	8921	8941	9076
2. NR(E)RA	6910	6889	6976	6970	6848	6901	6854	6888	6947	7050	7053	7147
3. NR(NR)RD	6851	6749	6725	6731	6612	6676	6685	6621	6685	6758	6779	6849
Total	**22006**	**21844**	**22032**	**22130**	**21899**	**22143**	**21877**	**22222**	**22413**	**22729**	**22773**	**23072**

(US $ million)

SCHEME	2001-02 (End-Month)			
	Apr. (R)	May (R)	Jun. (P)	Jul. (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1. FCNR(B)	9139	9157	9180	9252
2. NR(E)RA	7235	7251	7315	7438
3. NR(NR)RD	6960	6902	6987	6974
Total	**23334**	**23310**	**23482**	**23664**

R : Revised

@ : All figures are inclusive of accrued interest.

* : Withdrawn effective August 1994.

** : Introduced in May 1993.

*** : Introduced in June 1992.

Notes : 1. FCNR(A) : Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Accounts).

2. FCNR(B) : Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Banks).

3. NR(E)RA : Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts.

4. NR(NR)RD : Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable) Rupee Deposits.

No. 46 : FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFLOWS

(US $ million)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Direct Investment	**97**	**129**	**315**	**586**	**1314**	**2144**	**2821**	**3557**	**2462**	**2155**	**2339**
a. Government (SIA/FIPB)	–	66	222	280	701	1249	1922	2754	1821	1410	1456
b. RBI	–	–	42	89	171	169	135	202	179	171	454
c. NRI	–	63	51	217	442	715	639	241	62	84	67
d. Acquisition of shares *	–	–	–	–	–	11	125	360	400	490	362
B. Portfolio Investment	**6**	**4**	**244**	**3567**	**3824**	**2748**	**3312**	**1828**	**-61**	**3026**	**2760**
a. GDRs/ADRs #	–	–	240	1520	2082	683	1366	645	270	768	831
b. FIIs **	–	–	1	1665	1503	2009	1926	979	-390	2135	1847
c. Offshore funds and others	6	4	3	382	239	56	20	204	59	123	82
Total (A+B)	**103**	**133**	**559**	**4153**	**5138**	**4892**	**6133**	**5385**	**2401**	**5181**	**5099**

(US $ million)

	2000-01 (P)											
	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Direct Investment	**83**	**349**	**230**	**254**	**172**	**91**	**176**	**113**	**181**	**335**	**193**	**162**
a. Government (SIA/FIPB)	57	195	136	181	97	33	146	70	80	242	103	116
b. RBI	4	106	13	59	4	30	5	14	95	52	40	32
c. NRI	6	5	13	3	4	9	6	3	2	5	8	3
d. Acquisition of shares *	16	43	68	11	67	19	19	26	4	36	42	11
B. Portfolio Investment	**624**	**324**	**-159**	**-16**	**171**	**246**	**-231**	**78**	**116**	**451**	**670**	**486**
a. GDRs/ADRs #	275	146	–	172	75	11	17	–	–	3	–	132
b. FIIs **	349	155	-160	-194	75	235	-271	78	114	444	668	354
c. Offshore funds and others	–	23	1	6	21	–	23	–	2	4	2	–
Total (A+B)	**707**	**673**	**71**	**238**	**343**	**337**	**-55**	**191**	**297**	**786**	**863**	**648**

(US $ million)

	2001-02 (P)				
	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul.	Apr.-Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Direct Investment	**191**	**258**	**159**	**228**	**836**
a. Government (SIA/FIPB)	90	119	103	92	404
b. RBI	68	112	37	101	318
c. NRI	11	2	5	12	30
d. Acquisition of shares *	22	25	14	23	84
B. Portfolio Investment	**247**	**280**	**423**	**131**	**1081**
a. GDRs/ADRs #	–	–	285	–	285
b. FIIs **	229	265	138	125	757
c. Offshore funds and others	18	15	–	6	39
Total (A+B)	**438**	**538**	**582**	**359**	**1917**

* : Relates to acquisition of shares of Indian companies by non-residents under Section 5 of FEMA, 1999. Data on such acquisitions have been included as part of FDI since January 1996.

\# : Represents the amount raised by Indian corporates through Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and American Depository Receipts (ADRs).

** : Represents fresh inflow of funds by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs).

No. 47 : DAILY FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPOT RATES

(Rupees per Unit of Foreign Currency)

Date	RBI Re-US Dollar Reference Rate	FEDAI Indicative Rates							
		US Dollar		Pound Sterling		Euro		One Hundred Japanese Yen	
		Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
August 1, 2001	47.1300	47.1300	47.1400	67.3350	67.3725	41.4850	41.5400	37.7725	37.7900
August 2, 2001	47.1200	47.1150	47.1250	67.5575	67.5950	41.5325	41.5700	37.8825	37.9050
August 3, 2001	47.1000	47.0950	47.1050	67.3650	67.4075	41.5000	41.5325	37.9900	38.0250
August 6, 2001	47.1200	47.1100	47.1200	67.1975	67.2350	41.4650	41.5225	37.9550	37.9825
August 7, 2001	47.1100	47.1100	47.1200	67.1975	67.2350	41.3450	41.3625	37.9550	37.9825
August 8, 2001	47.1400	47.1350	47.1450	66.8000	66.8375	41.3050	41.3375	38.1350	38.1575
August 9, 2001	47.1400	47.1350	47.1450	66.7425	66.8050	41.5600	41.5775	38.0725	38.0850
August 10, 2001	47.1200	47.1150	47.1250	67.1725	67.2000	42.0500	42.0825	38.6675	38.6800
August 13, 2001	47.1200	47.1150	47.1250	67.1775	67.2200	42.1775	42.2325	38.6125	38.6300
August 14, 2001	47.1200	47.1150	47.1250	66.8850	66.9275	42.3175	42.3375	38.3350	38.3525
August 15, 2001+									
August 16, 2001	47.1200	47.1150	47.1250	68.0050	68.0475	43.1375	43.1675	39.3050	39.3325
August 17, 2001	47.1300	47.1200	47.1300	67.9600	68.0000	43.0075	43.0250	39.1350	39.1550
August 20, 2001	47.1300	47.1250	47.1350	68.1575	68.1950	43.3125	43.3450	39.1700	39.1950
August 21, 2001+									
August 22, 2001+									
August 23, 2001	47.1200	47.1150	47.1250	68.2325	68.2600	42.9975	43.0300	39.1775	39.1950
August 24, 2001	47.1200	47.1200	47.1300	68.2250	68.2625	43.1725	43.2050	39.3950	39.4200
August 27, 2001	47.1300	47.1200	47.1300	67.9200	67.9625	42.9025	42.9350	39.1975	39.2150
August 28, 2001	47.1500	47.1400	47.1500	67.8525	67.9150	42.6800	42.7075	39.2275	39.2525
August 29, 2001	47.1300	47.1250	47.1350	68.4500	68.5025	42.9775	43.0050	39.3025	39.3275
August 30, 2001	47.1400	47.1300	47.1400	68.2675	68.3050	42.8125	42.8325	39.3800	39.4075
August 31, 2001	47.1500	47.1450	47.1550	68.8025	68.8475	43.3175	43.3350	39.6700	39.6900

FEDAI : Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India.

\+ : Market closed.

Source : FEDAI for FEDAI rates.

No. 48 : SALE / PURCHASE OF US DOLLAR BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Month		Foreign Currency (US $ Million)			Rs. equivalent at contract rate (Rs. crore)	Cumulative (over end - March 2000)		Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)
		Purchase (+)	Sale (–)	Net @ (+/–)		(US $ Million)	(Rs. crore)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000-01								
April	2000	2272.00	1904.00	(+) 368.00	(+) 1,597.18	(+) 368.00	(+) 1,597.65	(-) 670.00
May	2000	3183.00	4080.15	(-) 897.15	(-) 3,922.35	(-) 529.15	(-) 2,324.69	(-) 1380.00
June	2000	2780.00	3831.20	(-) 1051.20	(-) 4,690.39	(-) 1580.35	(-) 7,015.08	(-) 1693.00
July	2000	2426.00	2834.75	(-) 408.25	(-) 1,815.49	(-) 1988.60	(-) 8,830.57	(-) 1903.00
August	2000	1183.50	1650.25	(-) 466.75	(-) 2,073.02	(-) 2455.35	(-) 10,903.59	(-) 2225.00
September	2000	728.00	1015.09	(-) 287.09	(-) 1,293.94	(-) 2742.44	(-) 12,197.52	(-) 2225.00
October	2000	510.50	1004.50	(-) 494.00	(-) 2,248.31	(-) 3236.44	(-) 14,445.83	(-) 2225.00
November	2000	8078.61	4392.50	(+) 3686.11	(+) 17,295.42	(+) 449.68	(+) 2,849.59	(-) 2025.00
December	2000	2049.36	2204.50	(-) 155.14	(-) 664.45	(+) 294.53	(+) 2,185.14	(-) 1643.00
January	2001	2166.25	1334.70	(+) 831.55	(+) 3,891.43	(+) 1126.08	(+) 6,076.57	(-) 1638.00
February	2001	1080.44	456.50	(+) 623.94	(+) 2,913.39	(+) 1750.02	(+) 8,989.96	(-) 1438.00
March	2001	1745.00	1138.68	(+) 606.32	(+) 2,834.52	(+) 2356.34	(+) 11,824.48	(-) 1259.00

Month		Foreign Currency (US $ Million)			Rs. equivalent at contract rate (Rs. crore)	Cumulative (over end - March 2001)		Outstanding Net Forward Sales (–)/ Purchase (+) at the end of month (US $ Million)
		Purchase (+)	Sale (–)	Net @ (+/–)		(US $ Million)	(Rs. crore)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02								
April	2001	1608.50	1626.75	(–) 18.25	(–) 84.50	(–) 18.25	(–) 84.50	(–) 1160.00
May	2001	1082.25	613.50	(+) 468.75	(+) 2,187.49	(+) 450.50	(+) 2,102.98	(–) 980.00
June	2001	1205.50	1169.23	(+) 36.27	(+) 154.75	(+) 486.77	(+) 2,257.73	(–) 800.00
July	2001	859.00	1130.66	(–) 271.66	(–) 1,299.94	(+) 215.11	(+) 957.78	(–) 620.00
August	2001	1733.75	1052.00	(+) 681.75	(+) 3,206.23	(+) 896.86	(+) 4,164.01	(–) 475.00

(+) : Implies Purchase including purchase leg under swaps and outright forwards.

(–) : Implies Sales including sale leg under swaps and outright forwards.

@ : Includes transactions under Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) and India Millenium Bonds (IMDs).

Note : This table is based on value dates.

No. 49 : TURNOVER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

(US $ Million)

Position Date	Merchant						Inter-bank					
	FCY / INR			FCY / FCY			FCY / INR			FCY / FCY		
	Spot	Forward	Forward Cancellation	Spot	Forward	Forward Cancellation	Spot	Swap	Forward	Spot	Swap	Forward
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Purchases												
Aug. 1, 2001	378	51	4	5	55	20	387	1274	35	331	200	9
Aug. 2, 2001	221	113	7	13	18	3	338	1004	34	335	100	5
Aug. 3, 2001	225	49	3	11	13	4	408	1298	44	308	78	9
Aug. 6, 2001	343	87	5	8	15	12	465	1063	37	363	135	3
Aug. 7, 2001	263	72	24	14	7	9	440	1212	55	500	84	7
Aug. 8, 2001	246	74	17	10	15	5	527	1665	35	313	76	5
Aug. 9, 2001	242	57	29	26	18	12	436	1158	35	483	88	5
Aug. 10, 2001	266	71	23	12	16	14	409	1242	40	342	141	8
Aug. 13, 2001	302	99	32	9	14	7	311	1506	54	408	90	8
Aug. 14, 2001	208	55	11	7	13	6	367	677	25	348	142	1
Aug. 15, 2001+												
Aug. 16, 2001	365	94	32	21	58	24	464	1388	42	596	183	18
Aug. 17, 2001	191	111	23	9	27	13	335	1059	40	373	93	10
Aug. 20, 2001	287	64	50	13	12	14	342	895	62	305	149	17
Aug. 21, 2001+												
Aug. 22, 2001+												
Aug. 23, 2001	437	82	35	22	17	17	466	1289	44	376	99	18
Aug. 24, 2001	373	67	15	43	17	7	344	1599	62	429	110	19
Aug. 27, 2001	322	75	231	11	10	4	400	1435	70	196	111	9
Aug. 28, 2001	293	144	145	12	13	14	372	1084	99	503	161	10
Aug. 29, 2001	455	111	227	13	38	17	418	1476	90	566	326	14
Aug. 30, 2001	278	103	41	12	53	9	497	1666	60	358	137	33
Aug. 31, 2001	277	95	95	7	23	12	390	1260	51	361	104	13
Sales												
Aug. 1, 2001	254	145	125	6	38	31	362	1310	40	337	188	12
Aug. 2, 2001	234	59	119	13	19	11	306	959	35	343	106	6
Aug. 3, 2001	241	49	1	11	10	3	442	1109	27	322	75	9
Aug. 6, 2001	258	112	77	8	14	10	447	1009	59	406	130	3
Aug. 7, 2001	227	82	15	9	9	5	551	1361	29	506	81	7
Aug. 8, 2001	295	103	12	10	17	5	496	1650	41	346	71	4
Aug. 9, 2001	297	52	35	26	20	10	379	1290	41	484	89	5
Aug. 10, 2001	212	114	18	12	21	27	444	1253	25	350	126	7
Aug. 13, 2001	277	158	28	9	16	9	262	1727	57	402	118	7
Aug. 14, 2001	288	46	9	7	12	8	376	703	40	379	154	1
Aug. 15, 2001+												
Aug. 16, 2001	318	108	40	20	66	19	582	1464	47	599	185	19
Aug. 17, 2001	240	71	12	9	19	6	350	1105	59	371	93	21
Aug. 20, 2001	337	113	6	6	11	12	327	834	58	298	185	17
Aug. 21, 2001+												
Aug. 22, 2001+												
Aug. 23, 2001	367	174	12	22	20	20	458	1316	46	385	101	15
Aug. 24, 2001	372	88	50	19	20	31	335	1795	59	440	104	19
Aug. 27, 2001	367	305	31	6	8	9	369	1357	67	210	108	7
Aug. 28, 2001	285	267	34	12	21	13	398	1010	75	503	157	9
Aug. 29, 2001	311	493	57	14	33	25	423	1426	51	574	333	15
Aug. 30, 2001	291	130	24	7	54	15	477	1741	99	394	139	33
Aug. 31, 2001	417	109	21	8	17	19	350	1177	55	381	90	13

FCY : Foreign Currency. INR : Indian Rupees. + : Market closed.

Note : Data relate to sales and purchases of foreign exchange on account of merchant and inter-bank transactions. Data are provisional.

No. 50 : INDICES OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (REER) AND NOMINAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (NEER) OF THE INDIAN RUPEE

(36 – country bilateral weights)

(Base : 1985 = 100)

Year-Month			Export Based Weights				Trade Based Weights			
			REER	Percentage Variation	NEER	Percentage Variation	REER	Percentage Variation	NEER	Percentage Variation
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990-91			73.33	-5.2	66.19	-7.6	75.58	-3.6	67.20	-6.9
1991-92			61.36	-16.3	51.12	-22.8	64.20	-15.1	52.51	-21.9
1992-93			54.42	-11.3	42.30	-17.3	57.08	-11.1	43.46	-17.2
1993-94			59.09	8.6	43.48	2.8	61.59	7.9	44.69	2.8
1994-95			63.29	7.1	42.20	-2.9	66.04	7.2	43.37	-2.9
1995-96			60.94	-3.7	38.74	-8.2	63.62	-3.7	39.73	-8.4
1996-97			61.14	0.3	38.09	-1.7	63.81	0.3	38.97	-1.9
1997-98			63.76	4.3	38.93	2.2	67.02	5.1	40.01	2.7
1998-99			60.13	-5.7	35.32	-9.3	63.44	-5.3	36.34	-9.2
1999-00			59.70	-0.7	34.30	-2.9	63.30	-0.2	35.46	-2.4
2000-01 (P)			62.47	4.6	34.24	-0.2	66.53	5.1	35.52	0.2
1998	January		63.27	2.3	38.39	1.9	66.87	2.5	39.60	2.0
	February		62.91	-0.6	38.41	–	66.38	-0.7	39.55	-0.1
	March		62.15	-1.2	37.90	-1.3	65.51	-1.3	38.97	-1.5
	April		62.83	1.1	37.72	-0.5	66.19	1.0	38.79	-0.5
	May		62.39	-0.7	37.25	-1.3	65.68	-0.8	38.25	-1.4
	June		61.08	-2.1	36.13	-3.0	64.29	-2.1	37.07	-3.1
	July		61.20	0.2	35.96	-0.5	64.49	0.3	36.92	-0.4
	August		60.99	-0.3	35.94	-0.1	64.32	-0.3	36.92	–
	September		59.67	-2.2	35.09	-2.4	62.92	-2.2	36.06	-2.3
	October		58.61	-1.8	34.12	-2.8	61.89	-1.6	35.14	-2.5
	Novemer		59.21	1.0	34.28	0.5	62.51	1.0	35.32	0.5
	December		58.50	-1.2	33.93	-1.0	61.80	-1.1	34.96	-1.0
1999	January		57.91	-1.0	33.97	0.1	61.23	-0.9	35.02	0.2
	February		59.18	2.2	34.50	1.6	62.56	2.2	35.56	1.6
	March		59.96	1.3	34.98	1.4	63.40	1.3	36.07	1.4
	April		59.81	-0.3	34.88	-0.3	63.25	-0.2	35.95	-0.3
	May		60.06	0.4	34.96	0.2	63.45	0.3	36.01	0.2
	June		60.04	–	34.81	-0.4	63.51	0.1	35.89	-0.3
	July		60.12	0.1	34.80	–	63.64	0.2	35.92	0.1
	August		59.23	-1.5	34.07	-2.1	62.73	-1.4	35.18	-2.0
	September		59.06	-0.3	33.84	-0.7	62.59	-0.2	34.99	-0.5
	October		59.01	-0.1	33.51	-1.0	62.58	–	34.66	-0.9
	November		59.69	1.2	33.91	1.2	63.40	1.3	35.12	1.3
	December		59.19	-0.8	33.91	–	62.91	-0.8	35.16	0.1
2000	January		59.09	-0.2	33.91	–	62.74	-0.3	35.13	-0.1
	February		59.94	1.4	34.45	1.6	63.66	1.5	35.67	1.5
	March		61.18	2.1	34.56	0.3	65.07	2.2	35.83	0.5
	April		62.23	1.7	34.69	0.4	66.29	1.9	36.01	0.5
	May		63.07	1.3	35.18	1.4	67.21	1.4	36.53	1.4
	June		61.34	-2.7	34.15	-2.9	65.30	-2.8	35.40	-3.1
	July		61.68	0.5	34.31	0.5	65.65	0.5	35.57	0.5
	August	(P)	61.15	-0.9	33.95	-1.0	65.15	-0.8	35.23	-1.0
	September	(P)	61.98	1.3	34.24	0.8	66.08	1.4	35.56	0.9
	October	(P)	63.26	2.1	34.27	0.1	67.53	2.2	35.64	0.2
	November	(P)	63.09	-0.3	34.11	-0.5	67.30	-0.3	35.46	-0.5
	December	(P)	62.52	-0.9	33.73	-1.1	66.57	-1.1	34.97	-1.4
2001	January	(P)	62.60	0.1	33.79	0.2	66.51	-0.1	34.95	-0.1
	February	(P)	62.89	0.5	34.05	0.8	66.89	0.6	35.23	0.8
	March	(P)	63.81	1.5	34.46	1.2	67.86	1.5	35.66	1.2
	April	(P)	64.38	0.9	34.71	0.7	68.41	0.8	35.91	0.7
	May	(P)	64.41	–	34.77	0.2	68.42	–	35.95	0.1
	June	(P)	65.00	0.9	35.02	0.7	69.11	1.0	36.25	0.8
	July	(P)	64.90	-0.2	34.93	-0.3	69.00	-0.2	36.15	-0.3

Note: The indices on REER have been recalculated from April 1994 onwards using the new Wholesale Price Index (WPI) series with base year 1993-94 = 100.

No. 51 : INDICES OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (REER) AND NOMINAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (NEER) OF THE INDIAN RUPEE (5-country trade based weights)

Year / Month / Day		Base: 1991-92 (April-March) = 100		Base: 1993-94 (April-March) = 100		Base: 1999-00 (April-March) =100	
		NEER	REER	NEER	REER	NEER	REER
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91		133.07	121.64	175.04	141.69	235.85	146.19
1991-92		100.00	100.00	131.54	116.48	177.23	121.22
1992-93		89.57	96.42	117.81	112.31	158.74	115.70
1993-94		76.02	85.85	100.00	100.00	134.74	103.37
1993-94		76.02	85.27	100.00	100.00	134.74	103.37
1994-95		73.06	90.23	96.09	105.81	129.48	109.38
1995-96		66.67	87.23	87.69	102.29	118.17	105.74
1996-97		65.67	88.20	86.38	103.43	116.50	106.92
1997-98		65.71	90.25	86.43	105.84	116.52	109.40
1998-99		58.12	83.38	76.45	97.79	103.01	101.08
1999-00		56.42	82.49	74.22	96.74	100.00	100.00
2000-01 (P)		56.08	85.92	73.77	100.76	99.39	104.16
1993-94	April	75.39	81.43	99.16	94.84	133.61	103.32
	May	75.17	81.54	98.88	94.98	133.23	102.81
	June	75.46	82.67	99.26	96.29	133.74	103.14
	July	76.49	84.45	100.61	98.37	135.57	104.50
	August	75.90	84.95	99.84	98.95	134.52	103.48
	September	74.98	85.19	98.63	99.22	132.90	101.99
	October	75.57	87.24	99.40	101.62	133.94	102.61
	November	76.57	88.23	100.72	102.76	135.71	103.99
	December	76.78	88.40	100.99	102.97	136.08	104.20
	January	77.34	89.22	101.73	103.92	137.08	104.72
	February	76.70	88.92	100.88	103.58	135.93	103.50
	March	75.94	88.01	99.89	102.51	134.59	102.16
1994-95	April	75.88	90.00	99.81	104.83	134.49	109.41
	May	75.27	90.49	99.01	105.40	133.41	109.14
	June	74.60	90.19	98.13	105.06	132.22	109.77
	July	73.18	89.56	96.25	104.32	129.69	108.83
	August	73.31	89.73	96.42	104.51	129.92	109.32
	September	72.82	88.87	95.78	103.51	129.06	108.47
	October	72.05	88.24	94.78	102.78	127.70	107.91
	November	72.33	89.04	95.14	103.72	128.20	108.74
	December	73.28	91.37	96.39	106.43	129.88	111.34
	January	72.67	91.43	95.59	106.50	128.80	111.73
	February	72.14	91.00	94.89	105.99	127.85	111.33
	March	69.14	87.20	90.94	101.57	122.54	106.55
1995-96	April	68.18	86.61	89.68	100.88	120.84	106.76
	May	68.92	88.38	90.66	102.95	122.16	108.53
	June	68.69	88.22	90.35	102.76	121.74	108.45
	July	68.96	89.21	90.71	103.91	122.22	110.16
	August	70.37	91.42	92.56	106.49	124.71	112.02
	September	68.04	88.51	89.50	103.09	120.59	108.12
	October	64.80	84.49	85.23	98.41	114.85	103.26
	November	64.63	84.72	85.01	98.68	114.54	103.30
	December	64.64	84.29	85.03	98.18	114.57	102.82
	January	63.75	82.72	83.85	96.35	112.98	101.15
	February	62.39	80.89	82.06	94.22	110.65	98.95
	March	66.62	86.51	87.63	100.76	118.22	105.34

No. 51 : INDICES OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (REER) AND NOMINAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE (NEER) OF THE INDIAN RUPEE *(Concld.)*

(5-country trade based weights)

Year / Month / Day		Base: 1991-92 (April-March) =100		Base: 1993-94 (April-March) =100		Base: 1999-00 (April-March) =100	
		NEER	REER	NEER	REER	NEER	REER
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1996-97	April	67.47	88.05	88.75	102.56	119.70	107.54
	May	66.19	86.94	87.07	101.27	117.46	106.08
	June	66.26	87.36	87.16	101.75	117.59	106.65
	July	65.03	87.12	85.54	101.47	115.37	106.18
	August	64.28	86.99	84.56	101.33	114.08	105.55
	September	64.63	87.85	85.01	102.33	114.69	106.06
	October	65.13	88.64	85.67	103.24	115.55	106.41
	November	64.28	87.95	84.56	102.45	114.04	105.21
	December	64.67	88.53	85.07	103.11	114.73	106.12
	January	65.49	89.50	86.14	104.24	116.17	107.08
	February	67.11	91.94	88.27	107.09	119.03	109.87
	March	67.44	92.10	88.71	107.27	119.62	110.27
1997-98	April	67.84	92.62	89.24	107.88	120.26	112.21
	May	67.03	91.40	88.16	106.46	118.89	110.56
	June	66.71	91.03	87.74	106.03	118.36	110.44
	July	67.40	92.31	88.66	107.52	119.52	111.59
	August	68.45	93.95	90.04	109.44	121.34	113.37
	September	67.19	92.55	88.38	107.80	119.17	111.90
	October	67.05	93.21	88.20	108.57	118.94	111.81
	November	65.03	90.46	85.54	105.36	115.30	108.31
	December	62.71	87.93	82.48	102.42	111.21	104.95
	January	63.04	89.50	82.92	104.24	111.77	106.35
	February	63.39	89.72	83.38	104.50	112.43	106.32
	March	62.65	88.24	82.40	102.79	111.10	105.01
1998-99	April	62.55	89.18	82.27	103.88	110.86	106.33
	May	61.45	88.19	80.82	102.72	108.91	105.21
	June	59.35	86.10	78.08	100.29	105.20	102.82
	July	59.07	86.81	77.70	101.11	104.71	103.30
	August	59.04	87.05	77.66	101.40	104.65	102.81
	September	57.56	85.55	75.71	99.64	102.02	100.19
	October	56.01	83.60	73.68	97.37	99.27	98.15
	November	56.50	84.31	74.31	98.20	100.14	99.44
	December	55.84	82.63	73.45	96.25	98.97	98.00
	January	55.75	82.31	73.33	95.87	98.80	96.81
	February	56.78	84.03	74.69	97.88	100.65	99.31
	March	57.54	84.61	75.69	98.55	101.98	100.58
1999-00	April	57.47	82.77	75.59	97.07	101.85	100.34
	May	57.70	83.22	75.90	97.71	102.27	101.00
	June	57.55	83.41	75.69	97.82	101.99	101.12
	July	57.45	83.47	75.57	97.89	101.82	101.18
	August	56.09	81.85	73.78	95.99	99.41	99.22
	September	55.48	81.11	72.97	95.12	98.33	98.33
	October	54.99	81.15	72.33	95.16	97.47	98.37
	November	55.60	82.18	73.14	96.38	98.55	99.63
	December	55.67	81.70	73.22	95.82	98.66	99.04
	January	55.60	81.45	73.13	95.52	98.55	98.74
	February	56.64	82.93	74.50	97.25	100.39	100.54
	March	56.82	84.55	74.74	99.16	100.70	102.49
2000-01	April	56.97	85.80	74.94	100.62	100.98	104.01
	May	57.78	87.04	76.00	102.08	102.39	105.51
	June	56.05	84.62	73.73	99.24	99.35	102.58
	July	56.24	85.04	73.97	99.73	99.67	103.08
	August	55.78	84.54	73.38	99.14	98.87	102.48
	September	56.38	85.74	74.17	100.55	99.94	103.94
	October	56.08	87.04	73.77	102.07	99.40	105.51
	November	55.79	86.65	73.39	101.62	98.89	105.05
	December	55.25	85.99	72.65	100.85	97.90	104.25
	January (P)	55.09	85.64	72.46	100.44	97.64	103.82
	February (P)	55.49	85.97	72.99	100.82	98.35	104.22
	March (P)	56.06	87.01	73.74	102.04	99.35	105.48
2001-02	April (P)	56.41	87.73	74.20	102.89	99.97	106.35
	May (P)	56.45	87.64	74.26	102.78	100.05	106.24
	June (P)	56.92	88.55	74.87	103.85	100.88	107.35
	July (P)	56.77	88.56	74.68	103.85	100.62	107.35
	August (P)	55.74	87.26	73.32	102.33	98.79	105.77
	As on						
	August 17 (P)	55.39	86.31	72.86	101.22	98.17	104.63
	August 24 (P)	55.26	86.10	72.68	100.98	97.93	104.38
	August 31 (P)	55.04	85.87	72.39	100.70	97.54	104.09
	September 7 (P)	55.52	86.69	73.04	101.67	98.41	105.10
	September 14 (P)	54.49	85.08	71.68	99.78	96.58	103.14

Notes : 1. Rise in indices indicates appreciation of rupee and vice versa.
2. For "Note on Methodology" on the indices presented here, please see Page S 653 of July 1998 issue of this Bulletin.
3. It may be recalled that in the aforesaid Note on Methodology, it was indicated that the base year 1996-97 would be a moving one. Accordingly, with effect from April 1999, the base year 1996-97 has been shifted forward to 1997-98. Again, with effect from April 2000, the base year 1997-98 has been shifted forward to 1998-99 and with effect from April 2001, the base year has been shifted forward to 1999-00.
4. The indices on REER have been recalculated from April 1993 onwards using the new Wholesale Price Index (WPI) series with base year 1993-94=100.

NOTES ON TABLES

Table No. 1

(1) Annual data are averages of the months.
(2) Figures relate to last Friday of the month / year.
(3) Total of Rupee Securities held in Issue and Banking Departments.
(4) Relates to loans and advances only.
(5) Figures relate to the last Friday / last reporting Friday (in case of March).
(6) Total for Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and New Delhi only.
(7) Figures relate to last reporting Friday / March 31.
(8) Rates presented as low / high for the period indicated. The source of data prior to April 2000 issue of the Bulletin has been DFHI. The data from April 2000 issue of the Bulletin is not strictly comparable with that pertaining to earlier periods due to wider coverage of Call Market business.
(9) Relating to major banks.
(10) Relating to five major banks. PLR concept was introduced with effect from October 1994.
(11) Relates to maturity of 46 days to 1 year.
(12) Relates to maturity of 15 days and above.
(13) Monthly data are averages of the weeks and annual data are averages of the months.
(14) Figures relate to the end of the month / year.
(15) Data relate to January – December.
(16) Cash Reserve Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks).

Table No. 2

The gold reserves of Issue Department were valued at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams up to October 16, 1990 and from October 17, 1990 they are valued close to international market prices.

(1) Includes Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940.
(2) Includes (i) Paid-up Capital of Rs. 5 crore (ii) Reserve Fund of Rs. 6,500 crore (iii) National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of Rs. 4,234 crore and (iv) National Housing Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of Rs. 883 crore from the week ended July 6, 2001. For details about earlier periods, reference may be made to the Notes on Table given on page S 736 of August 1997 issue of this Bulletin.
(3) Includes cash, short-term securities and fixed deposits.
(4) Includes temporary overdrafts to State Governments.
(5) Figures in bracket indicate the value of gold held under other assets.

Table Nos. 3 & 4

The expression 'Banking System' or 'Banks' means (a) State Bank of India and its associates (b) Nationalised Banks (c) Banking companies as defined in clause 'C' of Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (d) Co-operative banks (as far as scheduled co-operative banks are concerned) (e) Regional Rural Banks and (f) any other financial institution notified by the Central Government in this behalf.

(1) Excludes borrowings of any scheduled state co-operative bank from the State Government and any Reserve Fund deposit required to be maintained with such bank by any co-operative society within the area of operation of such bank.
(2) Deposits of co-operative banks with scheduled state co-operative banks are excluded from this item but are included under 'Aggregate deposits'.

(3) Excludes borrowings of regional rural banks from their sponsor banks.

(4) Wherever it has not been possible to provide the data against the item 'Other demand and time liabilities' under 'Liabilities to the Banking System' separately, the same has been included in the item 'Other demand and time liabilities' under 'Liabilities to others'.

(5) Includes Rs. 17,945 crore on account of proceeds from Resurgent India Bonds(RIBs), since August 1998 and Rs. 25,662 crore on account of proceeds from India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), since November 2000.

(6) Other than from the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, NABARD and Export-Import Bank of India.

(7) Figures relating to scheduled banks' borrowings in India are those shown in the statement of affairs of the Reserve Bank of India. Borrowings against usance bills and/or promissory notes are under section 17(4) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(8) Includes borrowings by scheduled state co-operative banks under Section 17(4AA) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(9) As per the Statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India.

(10) Advances granted by scheduled state co-operative banks to co-operative banks are excluded from this item but included under 'Loans, cash-credits and overdrafts'.

(11) At book value; it includes treasury bills and treasury receipts, treasury savings certificates and postal obligations.

(12) Includes participation certificates (PCs) issued by scheduled commercial banks to other banks and financial institutions.

(13) Includes participation certificates (PCs) issued by scheduled commercial banks to others.

(14) Figures in brackets relate to advances of scheduled commercial banks for financing food procurement operations.

Table No. 6

(1) Total of demand and time deposits from 'Others'.

(2) Includes borrowings from the Industrial Development Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

(3) At book value; includes treasury bills and treasury receipts, treasury savings certificates and postal obligations.

(4) Total of 'Loans, cash credits and overdrafts' and 'Bills purchased and discounted'.

(5) Includes advances of scheduled state co-operative banks to central co-operative banks and primary co-operative banks.

Table No. 7

With a view to enabling the banks to meet any unanticipated additional demand for liquidity in the context of the century date change, a 'Special Liquidity Support' (SLS) facility was made available to all scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) for a temporary period from December 1, 1999 to January 31, 2000.

(1) With effect from April 13,1996, banks are provided export credit refinance against their rupee export credit and post-shipment export credit denominated in U.S. Dollars taken together.

(2) General Refinance Facility was replaced by Collateralised Lending Facility (CLF)/Additional Collateralised Facility (ACLF) effective April 21, 1999. ACLF was withdrawn with the introduction of Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), effective June 5, 2000.

(3) Special Liquidity Support Facility which was introduced effective September 17, 1998 was available upto March 31, 1999.

(4) For period upto 1995-96, Total Refinance includes dollar-denominated refinance under export credit refinance and government securities refinance. Post-shipment credit denominated in US dollars (PSCFC) scheme was withdrawn effective February 8, 1996 and the refinance facility thereagainst was withdrawn effective April 13, 1996. The scheme of government securities refinance was terminated effective July 6, 1996.

(5) Limits available to banks under CLF and export credit refinance include normal facility ($2/3^{rd}$ of total limit) and back-stop facility (1/3rd of total limit) effective May 5, 2001.

Table No. 8

The data include inter-bank and high value clearing in respect of Mumbai, Calcutta, New Delhi and Chennai, inter-bank clearing for Hyderabad from 1991-92 onwards and for Bangalore and Ahmedabad from 1993-94 onwards. High value clearing started at Kanpur effective January 1, 1997 and high value clearing and MICR clearing has been introduced in Nagpur Bankers' Clearing House effective March 2, 1998 and April 16, 1998 respectively.

Table No. 10

(a) For details of money stock measures according to the revised series, reference may be made to January 1977 issue of this Bulletin (pages 70-134).

(b) Banks include commercial and co-operative banks.

(c) Financial year data relate to March 31, except scheduled commercial banks' data which relate to the last reporting Friday of March. For details, see the note on page S 963 of October 1991 issue of this Bulletin.

(d) The data for 1994-95 are not strictly comparable with those for other years, as the data for 1994-95 include scheduled commercial banks data for 27 fortnights while for other years, they include 26 fortnights.

(e) Data are provisional from January 1996 onwards.

(1) Net of return of about Rs. 43 crore of Indian notes from Pakistan upto April 1985.

(2) Estimated : ten-rupee commemorative coins issued since October 1969, two-rupee coins issued since November 1982 and five-rupee coins issued since November 1985 are included under rupee coins.

(3) Exclude balances held in IMF Account No.1, Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund, Pension Fund, Gratuity and Superannuation Fund and Co-operative Guarantee Fund, the amount collected under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-Tax Payers') Act.

(4) Scheduled commercial banks' time deposits include Rs.17,945 crore on account of proceeds arising from Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), since August 28,1998 and Rs. 25,662 crore on account of proceeds from India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), since November 17, 2000.

(f) Revised in line with the new accounting standards and consistant with the Methodology of Compilation (June 1998). The revision is in respect of pension and provident funds with commercial banks which are classified as other demand and time liabilities and includes those banks which have reported such changes so far.

Table Nos. 11 & 13

(a) On the establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), on July 12, 1982, certain assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank were transferred to NABARD, necessitating some reclassification of aggregates in the sources of money stock from that date.

(b) Please see item (c) of notes to Table 10.

(c) Data are provisional from January 1996 onwards.

(d) Data for 1996-97 relate to after closure of Government accounts.

(1) Includes special securities and also includes Rs. 751.64 crore (equivalent of SDRs 211.95 million) incurred on account of Reserve Assets subscription to the IMF towards the quota increase effective December 11, 1992.

(2) Represents investments in bonds/shares of financial institutions, loans to them and holdings of internal bills purchased and discounted. Excludes since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

(3) Inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following its revaluation close to international market price effective October 17, 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on Reserve Bank's net non-monetary liabilities.

Table 11A

The conceptual basis of the compilation of the Commercial Bank Survey are available in the report of the Working Group on Money Supply: Analytics and Methodology of Compilation (Chairman: Dr. Y.V. Reddy), RBI Bulletin, July 1998, which recommended changes in the reporting system of commercial banks and the article entitled "New Monetary Aggregates: An Introduction", RBI Bulletin, October 1999.

(1) Time Deposits of Residents : These do not reckon non-residents' foreign currency repatriable fixed deposits (such as FCNR(B) deposits, Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) and India Millennium Deposits (IMDs)) based on the residency criterion and excludes banks' pension and provident funds because they are in the nature of other liabilities and are included under 'other demand and time liabilities'.

(2) Short-term Time Deposits : Refers to contractual maturity of time deposits of up to and including one year. This is presently estimated at 45.0 per cent of total domestic time deposits.

(3) Domestic Credit : It includes investments of banks in non-SLR securities, comprising commercial paper, shares and bonds issued by the public sector undertakings, private sector and public financial institutions and net lending to primary dealers in the call/term money market, apart from investment in government and other approved securities and conventional bank credit (by way of loans, cash credit, overdrafts and bills purchased and discounted).

(4) Net Foreign Currency Assets of Commercial Banks : Represent their gross foreign currency assets netted for foreign currency liabilities to non-residents.

(5) Capital Account : It consists of paid-up capital and reserves.

(6) Other Items (net) : It is the residual balancing the components and sources of the Commercial Banking Survey and includes scheduled commercial banks' other demand and time liabilities, net branch adjustments, net inter-bank liabilities *etc.*

Table 11B

The conceptual basis of the compilation of new monetary aggregates are available in the report of the Working Group on Money Supply: Analytics and Methodology of Compilation (Chairman: Dr. Y.V. Reddy), RBI Bulletin, July 1998. A link series between the old and present monetary series has been published in the article entitled "New Monetary Aggregates: An Introduction", RBI Bulletin, October 1999.

(1) NM_2 and NM_3 : Based on the residency concept and hence does not directly reckon non-resident foreign currency repatriable fixed deposits in the form of FCNR(B) deposits, Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) and India Millennium Deposits (IMDs).

(2) NM_2 : This includes M_1 and residents' short-term time deposits (including and up to the contractual maturity of one year) with commercial banks.

(3) Domestic Credit : Consistent with the new definition of bank credit which includes investments of banks in non-SLR securities, comprising of commercial paper, shares and bonds issued by the public sector undertakings, private sector and public financial institutions and net lending to primary dealers in the call/term money market. The RBI's loans and advances to NABARD would be included in the RBI credit to commercial sector. Other components such as credit to Government, investments in other approved securities and conventional bank credit remain unchanged.

(4) Net Foreign Assets of The Banking Sector : It comprise the RBI's net foreign assets and scheduled commercial banks' net foreign currency assets (refer to note 4 of Table 11A).

(5) Capital Account : It consists of paid-up capital and reserves.

(6) Other Items (net) of the Banking System : It is the residual balancing the components and sources of money stock, representing other demand and time liabilities *etc.* of the banking system.

Table 11C

The conceptual basis of the compilation of the Reserve Bank Survey is given in the report of the Working Group on Money Supply: Analytics and Methodology of Compilation (Chairman: Dr. Y.V. Reddy), RBI Bulletin, July 1998 and the article entitled "New Monetary Aggregates: An Introduction", RBI Bulletin, October 1999. The components of reserve money (to be referred as M_0) remain unchanged. On the sources side, the RBI's refinance to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), which was hitherto part of RBI's claims on banks has been classified as part of RBI credit to commercial sector. The Reserve Bank's net non-monetary liabilities are classified into capital account (comprising capital and reserves) and other items (net).

Table No. 12

Please see item (c) of notes to Table 10.

Table Nos. 29 & 30

Table 29 contains data on manufacturing sector at two digit level of 17 groups along with general index and sectoral indices, viz., Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity. Table 30 presents Index Numbers of Industrial Production (Use-Based Classification). Due to revision of the indices of the mining sector and also the deletion of four items, viz., radio receivers, photosensitised paper, chassis (assembly) for HCVs (bus, truck) and engines from the item–basket of the manufacturing sector, the IIP data have been revised from 1994-95 onwards. This has also resulted in the change in redistribution of weights in use-based classification of IIP.

Table No. 31

(a) Figures exclude data on private placement and offer for sale but include amounts raised by private financial institutions.

(b) Equity shares exclude bonus shares.

(c) Preference shares include cumulative convertible preference shares and equi-preference shares.

(d) Debentures include bonds.

(e) Convertible debentures include partly convertible debentures.

(f) Non-convertible debentures include secured premium notes and secured deep discount bonds.

(g) Figures in brackets indicate data in respect of premium on capital issues which are included in respective totals.

Table No. 35

The ban on forward trading in gold and silver, effective November 14, 1962 and January 10, 1963, respectively, still continues to operate.

(1) In case Friday is a holiday, prices relate to the preceding working day.

Table No. 36

Annual data relate to average of the months April to March.

(1) The new series of index numbers with base 1982=100 was introduced from October 1988 and with that the compilation of the index numbers with the base year 1960 was discontinued. The linking factor can be used to work out the index numbers with the base year 1960 for October 1988 and subsequent months. Details of the new series were published in May 1989 issue of the Bulletin.

(2) Based on indices relating to 70 centres.

Table No. 37

Annual data relate to average of the months April to March. The new series of index numbers with base 1984-85=100 was introduced from November 1987.

(1) Based on indices relating to 59 centres.

Table No. 38

Annual data relate to the average of the months July to June.

(1) With respect to base: July 1960-June 1961=100.

(2) The new series of index numbers with base : July 1986 to June 1987 = 100 was introduced from November 1995 and with that the compilation of index numbers with base : July 1960 to June 1961 was discontinued. The linking factor given in this column can be used to work out the index numbers with old base (i.e., 1960-61 = 100) for November 1995 and subsequent months.

(3) In the case of Assam, the old series (i.e., with base 1960-61 = 100) was being compiled for the composite region viz. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura while the index of the new series (i.e., with base 1986-87 = 100) has been compiled for each of the constituent States separately. The index for Assam region on old base can be estimated from the corresponding indices of the new series as under :

$$I^{A}_{O} = 5.89 \; [(0.8126 \times I^{A}_{N}) + (0.0491 \times I^{Ma}_{N}) + (0.0645 \times I^{Me}_{N}) + (0.0738 \times I^{T}_{N})]$$

where I_O and I_N represent the index numbers for old and new series, respectively, and superscripts A, Ma, Me and T indicate Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, respectively.

(4) Similarly, in the case of Punjab, where the old series (i.e., with base 1960-61 = 100) was being compiled for the composite region, viz., Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the index for the Punjab region on old base can be estimated as under :

$I^P_O = 6.36\ [(0.6123 \times I^P_N) + (0.3677 \times I^{Ha}_N) + (0.0200 \times I^{Hi}_N)]$

where I_O and I_N represent the index numbers for old and new series, respectively, and superscripts P, Ha and Hi indicate Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, respectively.

(5) Indices for the State compiled for the first time from November, 1995.

(6) Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (including agricultural labourers) are compiled from November 1995 only.

(7) Average of 8 months (November 1995 - June 1996).

Table No. 39 & 40

The new series of index numbers with base 1993-94=100 was introduced in April 2000. Details regarding the scope and coverage of new series are published in June 2000 issue of the Bulletin.

Table No. 41

(a) The foreign trade data relate to total sea, air and land trade, on private and Government accounts. Direct transit trade, transhipment trade, ships' stores and passengers' baggage are excluded. Data include silver (other than current coins), notes and coins withdrawn from circulation or not yet issued, indirect transit trade and trade by parcel post. Exports include re-exports. Imports include dutiable articles by letter post and exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and stores on Government account awaiting adjustment, diplomatic goods and defence stores. Imports and exports are based on general system of recording. Imports are on c.i.f. basis and exports are on f.o.b. basis inclusive of export duty.

(b) In the case of data in rupee terms, monthly figures may not add up to the annual total due to rounding off.

(c) Monthly data in US dollar and SDR terms may not add up to the annual total due to the exchange rate factor.

Tables Nos. 42 & 43

(1) Data up to 1980-81 are final, subsequent data are preliminary actuals.

(2) Interest accrued during the year and credited to NRI deposits has been treated as notional outflow under invisible payments and added as reinvestment in NRI deposits under Banking Capital – NRD.

(3) The item "Non-monetary Gold Movement" has been deleted from Invisibles in conformity with the IMF Manual on BOP (4th edition) from May 1993 onwards; these entries have been included under merchandise.

(4) Since 1990-91 the value of defence related imports are recorded under imports (merchandise debit) with credits financing such imports shown under "Loans (External commercial Borrowings to India)" in the capital account. Interest payments on defence debt owed to the General Currency Area (GCA)are recorded under Investment Income debit and principal repayments under debit to "Loans (External commercial Borrowings to India)". In the case of the Rupee payment Area (RPA), interest payment on and principal repayment of debt is clubbed together and shown separately under the item "Rupee Debt Service" in the capital account. This is in line with the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Balance of Payments (Chairman : Dr. C. Rangarajan).

(5) In accordance with the provisions of IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (5th Edition), gold purchased from the Government of India by the RBI has been excluded from the BOP statistics. Data from the earlier years have, therefore, been amended by making suitable adjustments in "Other Capital Receipts" and "Foreign Exchange Reserves". Similarly, item "SDR Allocation" has been deleted from the table.

(6) In accordance with the recommendations of Report of the Technical Group on reconciling of Balance of Payments and DGCI & S Data on Merchandise Trade, data on gold and silver brought in by the Indians returning from abroad have been included under imports payments with contra entry under Private Transfer Receipts since 1992-93.

(7) In accordance with the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (5th edition), 'compensation of employees' has been shown under head, "income" with effect from 1997-98; earlier, 'compensation of employees' was recorded under the head "Services – miscellaneous".

(8) Since April 1998, the sales and purchases of foreign currency by the Full Fledged Money Changers (FFMC) are included under "travel" in services.

(9) Exchange Rates : Foreign currency transactions have been converted into rupees at the par/central rates up to June 1972 and on the basis of average of the Bank's spot buying and selling rates for sterling and the monthly averages of cross rates of non-sterling currencies based on London market thereafter. Effective March 1993, conversion is made by crossing average spot buying and selling rate for US dollar in the forex market and the monthly averages of cross rates of non-dollar currencies based on the London market.

Table No. 44

(a) Gold was valued at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams till October 16,1990. It has been valued close to international market price with effect from October 17, 1990. Conversion of SDRs into US dollars is done at exchange rates released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

(b) With effect from April 1, 1999 the conversion of foreign currency assets into US dollars is done at week-end (for week-end figures) and month-end (for month-end figures) New York closing exchange rates. Prior to April 1, 1999 conversion of foreign currency assets into US dollars was done at representative exchange rates released by the IMF.

(c) Since March 1993, foreign exchange holdings are converted into rupees at rupee-US dollar market exchange rates.

Table No. 50

(a) The indices presented here are in continuation of the series published in the July 1993 issue of this Bulletin (pp 967-977).

(b) The indices for 1990-1992 are based on official exchange rate and the indices from 1993 onwards are based on FEDAI indicative rates.

(c) Depreciations are shown with (-) sign.