

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS :

Every developing economy usually faces, in its initial stages of development, a critical constraint in terms of shortage of foreign exchange resources, restricting its rate of growth. The constraint on growth operates when investment is more import intensive than consumption and when growth rate, the trading conditions facing the country and the propensity to save are given such that the required growth rate may not be attainable without foreign aid and/or increased export efforts. Thus, the extent of the constraint is determined by the level of export earnings of an economy. It is this aspect of the development process that forms the subject-matter of the present study.

6.1 METHODS OF RELIEVING THE CONSTRAINT :

The usual methods generally employed to relieve such constraint are: (i) Cushioning methods; (ii) Conserving

methods; and (iii) Augmenting methods. In India all these three groups of methods have been employed with more or less success. So far as the first group is concerned, foreign exchange reserves (including I.M.F. drawings and S.D.R.s) could finance 11.07 %, 11.09 %, 1.86 % and 5.17 % (Table 1.2) during the First, Second, Third Plans and the five year period 1966-67 to 1970-71. However, a country cannot rely indefinitely on such methods since the main purpose of such methods is to maintain stable exchange rate. The second group of methods, namely, import restrictions and import substitution have contributed both in terms of changing the structure of imports and restricting the import bills to a measurable extent (Tables 1.3 and 1.4). But it is contended that these methods have a tendency to do greater harm to the economy than helping the economy in conserving its foreign exchange resources. Finally, foreign assistance whether, public or private, which forms one of the important methods in the third groups, has contributed substantially in relieving foreign exchange constraint of the Indian economy (Table 1.13), but it has got its own problems and pitfalls and as such a country cannot and should not rely on it indefinitely. Specifically, in case of India, foreign aid (public) has neither contributed significantly in the process of Indian economic growth (Tables 1.10 and

1.11) nor the prospects of getting it on large-scale and on easy terms and conditions are bright in the context of the present international climate.

Under the circumstances, therefore, if the objective of "no net aid by 1978-79" is to be achieved, the country must enhance the export earnings at an accelerated rate. Accelerating the rate of growth of export earnings is not the only and ultimate solution to the persistent problem of foreign exchange resources but it is the best possible way towards self-sustained growth. Theoretically and historically, there are strong possibilities of exports-led growth. The growth-generating impacts of exports are both direct as well as indirect. They increase domestic income through direct multiplier effects as well as indirectly through stimulating domestic and foreign investment. Further, exports are the most efficient means of development imports because the country can buy them at competitive price in the market of its choice and at the time when they are necessary from its hard earned foreign exchange. However, if an extensive "carry over" from export sector to domestic sector is to be achieved the economy must adopt a stimulating export-base and also must remove the various domestic socio-cultural barriers towards absorbing the stimulation from the export sector.

6.2: EXPORT-GROWTH RELATIONSHIP OF INDIA :

Alternatively, it is also held that exports have failed to stimulate the domestic economy. Among others, it is believed that the unstable character of exports of developing countries have adversely affected on the process of growth of these countries. However, the analysis of Indian data on exports has revealed that there are some degrees of fluctuations in total value, unit value and quantum value of exports of India (Tables 4.1 and 4.2) and that the most significant causal factors of such fluctuations have been, such internal factors as GNP, per capita GNP, value of foreign trade and per capita foreign trade. This revelation runs counter with the belief that fluctuations in the exports of the developing countries are more due to the oscillating market conditions abroad rather than the internal factors mentioned above. The analysis also revealed that there is no evidence of any adverse effects of such fluctuations on Indian economic growth (Table 4.5).

The crucial question to be addressed is: How far exports have helped in the process of Indian economic development. Both regression and multiplier analysis (Tables 3.3 and 3.4) have suggested that Indian exports

had positive impact on Indian economic development. They have played the role of quasi-capital goods sector through enabling India to import much needed developmental goods (Table 3.5).

6.3: EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF INDIA :

In spite of this fact of developmental role of Indian exports, Indian export policy of the government during the period of twenty years from 1951-52 to 1970-71 developed from gross neglect or even positive discouragement to growing encouragement culminating into the 1966 devaluation and export promotion measures. The natural consequence of this gross neglect on export front during the first two Plans has been sluggish growth of Indian exports. It has grown at an average annual rate of 0.028 % between 1951-58, ranking India 33rd among the 40 developing countries. Further, during the period 1960-68 while the world exports have grown at an annual average rate of 7.9 % and those of the developed and the developing countries at the rate of 8.5 % and 4.7 % respectively, Indian exports growth has been at 2.2 % ranking India 43rd out of 53 developing countries (Table 5.1).

While analysing the various supply and demand characteristics of Indian export trend during the twenty years

period (1951 to 1970), it has been found that Indian exports have lagged due to both supply and demand deficiency but it was more due to the former than the latter deficiency (Table 5.4). This conclusion is also reinforced through estimation of macro export functions of India (Equations 14 and 15 of Chapter V). On macro-cum-micro level, it can be said that domestically, inflationary pressures in the economy are mainly responsible for the decline in the competitive power of Indian exports in the international market. (Tables 5.7 and 5.8). While externally, Indian exports have lost ~~xxx~~ their monopolistic and oligopolistic positions in some of its exports, presumably due to the growing competition in the world market of these exports (Table 5.10). Further, Indian exports to its traditional partners declined during the period possibly because of the emergence of world market sources of supply and development of the substitutes in those economies (Table 5.11).

Under these circumstances, devaluation of the Indian rupee has bestowed some benefits to India's foreign trade. It could improve trade balance during 1966-67 to 1970-71 to the extent of 90.5 % in terms of US dollars and 66 % in terms of Indian rupee. However, it should be noted that it is more due to decreases in imports, both in terms

of rupees and US dollars, rather than increases in exports that India could diminish the trade balance in a measurable proportion during the post-devaluation period (Table 5.14). The unsatisfactory growth of Indian exports during the post-devaluation period is due to the fact that the devalued rupee failed to bring down the prices of Indian exports to a competitive level. No doubt, it improved the import capacity of Indian exports as measured by income terms of trade (Table 5.15) and has also made Indian exports more sensitive in terms of elasticities of demand with respect to both world import and export prices. (Table 5.16). Whatever gain that Indian exports could get (Table 5.17) is solely due to the improvements in the elasticities of demand for Indian exports. In other words, Indian exports would have suffered much, both in terms of value and volume, if there would not have been devaluation of Indian rupee in 1966.

6.4: CONCLUSIONS :

What, then, are the general conclusions to be derived from the foregoing analysis of Indian exports ?

First of all, the study has tried to emphasise that enhancing the export earnings is the most efficient solution

to the persistent problem of foreign exchange resources of India. The other methods, such as drawings from foreign exchange reserves, import restrictions and import substitution and foreign aid are not only less efficient but they also create more problems than solving the basic one. On the other hand, exports not only help in solving the problem but they also can lead the economy towards self-sustained growth. This is borne out from the theoretical and historical export-growth relationship and also from the case study of India.

Secondly, the study has also tried to show, through macro-analysis, that Indian exports are more supply determined than demand conditioned. During the period (1951-1970), the share of Indian exports in the growing world exports and also in the growing developed and developing countries' exports have decreased from year to year. In fact, India is one of the eight developing countries, called "depressed" exporters, which have borne more than the entire burden of decline in the share of the developing countries in the growing world exports. All other developing countries have either maintained or raised their relative share in the increasing world trade during the period¹, (Table 5.10).

¹Patel S.J., "Depressed Exporters: The hard core of the Development Problem", Economica Internazionale, August-November, 1971.

Domestically, inflationary situation, coupled with relatively low level of economic activity, seems to be the major cause of depressing Indian exports in the world trade. This can very well be seen from Table 6.1, which brings out India's relative economic position among the major developing countries during 1960-70. From the Table, it will be clear that while the rank of India is relatively lower in almost all the economic indicators mentioned except in rate of change of cost of living index (1960-69), in which, India tops the rank, if a few exceptional cases are excluded. There is no reason why India should fare well in the international market. Under inflationary situation, the cost of production is likely to be sensitive to rising prices, leading to higher export prices than those of the major competitors.

This does not mean that world demand conditions for Indian exports are alright. It has been rightly pointed out that the world demand for any product usually follows three-phase cycle-acceleration, stagnation and eventual deceleration.² Tea, coffee and cotton textiles have more or less now passed the first phase of the cycle. Recent trends in world demand seem to suggest that other

²Patel S.J. op.cit.

Table 6.1

Major economic indicators of India in relation
to developing countries (1960-70)

Indicators	% Growth rate of			
	Popula- tion (1960-69)	GDP (1960-68)	GNP (1960-70)	Marginal gross domestic saving rate (1960-68)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1: Number of countries considered	46.00	45.00	49.00	45.00
2: Rank of India	43.00	42.00	41.00	27.00
3: Value of India	02.30	03.20	01.10	15.80
4: Max value	03.70 (Libya)	08.30 (Zambia)	05.50 (Zambia)	58.80 (Tanzania)
5: Minimum value	01.30 (Uruguay)	01.30 (Nigeria)	00.30 (Nigeria)	58.80 -18.10 (Jordan) (Peru)
6: Mean	02.40	04.50	02.20	20.60
7: Medium	02.90	04.95	02.10	18.90
8: Standard deviation	00.64	01.80	01.60	15.29
9: Variance	00.41	03.13	02.60	223.80
10: Cor.of Var.	26.60	40.00	07.30	74.20

continued Table

continued Table 6.1

Indicators	Investment as % of GDP (1960-68)	Average % Ton GDP ratio (1960-67)	Rate of change of cost of living India (1960-69)	Foreign trade as % of GNP (1969)
***	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1: Number of countries considered	45.00	34.00	35.00	33.00
2: Rank of India	25.00	19.00	09.00	31.00
3: Value of India	16.20	13.10	07.10	09.70
4: Max value	25.50 (Thailand)	26.50 (Ureagway)	108.00 (Indonesia)	105.00 (Gayana)
5: Minimum value	08.70 (Indonesia)	07.30 (Graya)	00.50 (Guatawala)	09.70 (India)
6: Mean	16.70	07.40	09.30	37.80
7: Medium	17.10	13.60	03.25	32.41
8: Standard deviation	03.70	91.89	19.34	25.88
9: Variance	13.80	8444.40	374.70	669.69
10: Cor.of Var.	22.20	124.20	207.90	68.50

Source: As per Table XVIII from the Appendix.

commodities like oilseeds, cocoa and iron are also entering a similar three phase cycle. They have no longer remained exclusive monopoly of the developing countries. As such the present boom in some of the dynamic exports like engineering goods and leather manufactures is not going to remain for long. They will also enter the second phase of the cycle and would be facing nearly the same hard core of the problem, unless long-term strategy of development is so implemented now so as to derive the maximum benefit from their currently advantageous position.

Finally, a word of caution may be added. As noted in Chapter II, trade is one among many factors affecting growth and as such it has to be used to serve as a check on the appropriateness of new industries by keeping the price and cost structures in line with external prices and costs and to serve as a balancing sector between production and consumption and between sectors. Any excessive reliance on export sector for stimulating growth of the domestic economy would open the economy to the vagaries of political and economic climate abroad. The increasing practice of protection for infant industries in some of the developing countries, increasing growth of new competitors and rapid development of cheap substitutes as well as restrictive trade policy of some of the developed

countries are the sources of uncertainty. Moreover, world is fast dividing itself into trade blocks of various forms. This will have its adverse effects on trade of non-member countries like India in the absence of any preferential treatment by the members of the blocks. Under the circumstances, increasing weight of export sector in the economy cannot go on for ever.

Sooner or later, an economy will have to look around domestically and pay equal or greater attention to the development of the home market. Excessive growth of export sector in relation to other sectors of the economy may carry an economy's growth only a part of the way.

TABLE I
INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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(+Net credit, -Net Debit, in Rs.crores)						
Item	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Current Account						
1. Merchandi						
(i) Imports (c.i.f.)	766.3	603.9	650.3	962.9	633.0	591.8
(ii) Exports (F.O.B.)	482.5	514.0	646.8	730.1	601.9	539.7
2. Non-Monetary gold movement	-	-	-	-1.0	-	-
3. Travel	-1.2	-5.5	-12.4	-13.0	-1.3	-6.1
4. Transporta- tion	+12.6	+16.8	+21.5	+27.0	+12.4	+21.1
5. Indurance	+2.9	+4.5	+5.4	+6.8	+5.9	+4.5
6. Investment income	-17.4	-18.3	-24.1	-18.1	-8.6	-3.4
7. Govt.not included elsewhere	+1.8	-3.8	+3.5	+7.0	+8.0	+8.5
8. Miscellane- ous	+8.3	+17.1	+11.4	+14.1	+17.8	+15.7
9. Transfer Payment						
(i) Official	-	-	+2.1	+5.3	+10.8	+19.0
(ii) Private	+24.7	+32.0	+35.0	+42.1	+46.3	+40.2
10. Total Current Transactions	-252.1	-47.1	+38.9	-162.6	+60.2	+47.4
Capital Account						
1. Private						
(i) Long term	-26.3	-13.5	-13.4	-12.4	-15.2	-3.0
(ii) Short term	-2.2	+0.5	-0.2	+2.1	+9.4	-8.0
2. Banking	+13.4	-14.2	+22.3	+23.2	-36.0	-1.3
3. Official						
(i) Loans	+28.5	+27.0	+7.7	+59.6	+35.1	-15.6
(ii) Amorti- sation	-0.6	-2.4	-3.1	-1.2	-3.2	-2.9
(iii) Misc.	-365.5	+35.1	-16.9	-28.5	-7.9	+10.0
(iv) Reserves	+598.5	+12.9	-28.6	+164.8	-16.7	-28.9
4. Total Capital and Monetary Gold	+245.8	+45.4	-32.2	+207.6	-34.5	-49.7
5. Errors and Ommissions	+6.8	+1.7	-6.7	-45.0	-25.7	+2.3

contd....

Table 1 (contd.)
(India's Overall Balance of Payments)

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Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Current Account						
1. Merchandise						
(i) Imports (c.i.f.)	689.7	773.1	1102.1	1233.2	1029.3	932.3
(ii) Exports (F.O.B.)	596.6	640.3	635.2	668.6	576.3	627.4
2. Non-Monetary Gold Movement	-	-	-	-	-	+5.9
3. Travel	-3.6	-0.3	+2.3	+6.0	+4.4	+4.1
4. Transportation	+24.3	+23.3	+30.1	+28.4	+27.1	+23.6
5. Insurance	+4.5	+4.4	+3.5	+3.5	+4.4	+2.7
6. Investment income	-5.0	-0.1	+8.9	-5.2	-19.9	-33.3
7. Govt. not included elsewhere	+10.2	+10.0	+11.0	+10.6	+24.5	+36.9
8. Misc.	+12.8	+13.2	+13.5	+11.3	+8.7	+1.4
9. Transfer Payments						
(i) Official	+21.7	+51.9	+37.0	+32.9	+35.6	+38.0
(ii) Private	+34.2	+37.1	+47.8	+45.7	+41.2	+40.0
10. Total Current Transactions	+6.0	+6.7	-312.8	-431.4	-327.0	-185.6
Capital Account						
1. Private						
(i) Long term	-6.3	-6.9	-18.3	+5.0	-23.9	-7.1
(ii) Short term	+1.5	+17.3	-3.5	-1.5	+3.9	+2.2
2. Banking	+4.4	+8.9	-12.6	-11.1	+4.8	+12.5
3. Official						
(i) Loans	-16.6	+2.3	+85.1	+135.5	+225.5	+163.5
(ii) Amortisation	+10.8	+5.7	+3.2	-72.8	+28.4	-11.8
(iii) Misc.	-5.8	-5.9	+37.9	+125.3	+75.1	+34.8
(iv) Reserves	+18.1	+18.1	+10.5	+221.3	+259.9	+42.3
4. Total Capital and Monetary Gold	+6.1	+10.9	+313.1	+439.3	+356.1	+210.1
5. Errors and Omissions	-12.1	-17.6	-0.3	-7.9	-29.1	-24.5

contd....

Table 1 (contd.)

(India's Overall Balance of Payments)

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(+Net credit, -Net Debit, in Rs.crores)						
Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	14	15	16	17	18	19
Current Account						
1. Merchandi						
(i) Imports (c.i.f.)	1081.5	996.3	1079.0	1216.8	1387.8	1350.0
(ii) Exports (F.O.B.)	630.5	668.3	680.9	801.6	800.9	783.3
2. Non-Monetary Gold Movement	-	-	-	-	+16.0	-
3. Travel	+3.2	-6.9	+3.9	+6.1	+3.6	+0.8
4. Transporta- tion	+19.5	+20.8	+21.5	+28.4	+23.5	+25.6
5. Insurance	+2.3	+1.9	+2.7	+2.6	+2.4	+5.5
6. Investment income	-46.0	-58.1	-83.6	-92.0	-107.7	-123.4
7. Govt. not included elsewhere	+30.1	+6.6	+24.9	+45.3	+81.3	+49.9
8. Misc.	-0.5	-1.6	-10.8	-13.9	-20.6	-20.5
9. Transfer Payments						
(i) Official	+46.4	+44.4	+77.2	+83.4	+127.9	+66.8
(ii) Private	+27.6	+25.2	+26.1	+34.1	+39.2	+72.2
10. Total Current Transactions	-389.3	-278.2	-354.0	-349.4	-442.4	-489.8
Capital Account						
1. Private						
(i) Longterm	+18.6	-1.5	-3.2	+5.5	+13.9	-4.4
(ii) Shortterm	-3.0	-3.7	+2.4	-0.5	-3.8	+2.6
2. Banking	+13.5	-13.3	+8.1	+1.1	-10.3	-2.9
3. Official						
(i) Loans	+241.1	+323.4	+407.5	+421.7	+591.6	+556.2
(ii) Amorti- sation	-32.4	-56.5	-51.0	-65.3	-61.9	-72.8
(iii) Misc.	+102.9	+19.0	-18.0	+42.3	-77.0	+50.5
(iv) Reserves	+59.3	+6.3	+2.3	-10.8	+56.2	-48.3
4. Total Capital and Monetary Gold	+400.0	+273.7	+348.1	+404.0	+508.7	+480.9
5. Errors and Omissions	-10.7	+4.5	+5.9	-54.6	-66.3	+8.9

contd....

Table 1 (contd.)

(India's Overall Balance of Payments)

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Item	(Net credit, -Net Debit, in Rs.crores)				
	1966-67 20	1967-68 21	1968-69 22	1969-70 23	1970-71 24
Current Account					
1. Merchandi					
(i) Imports(c.i.f.)	1999.4	2042.8	1740.5	1582.3	1720.4
(ii) Exports(F.O.B.)	1195.1	1254.6	1367.4	1403.9	1402.7
2. Non-Monetary Gold Movement	-	-	-	-	+13.2
3. Travel	-12.5	-11.9	-9.5	+16.5	+10.1
4. Transportation	+35.5	+34.2	+34.2	+28.4	+28.1
5. Insurance	+6.0	+5.4	+3.6	-0.5	+0.5
6. Investment	-185.6	-209.9	-213.9	-217.8	-225.7
7. Govt.not included elsewhere	+78.2	+55.6	+27.0	+6.0	+7.1
8. Miscellaneous	-22.1	-15.9	-0.9	-15.1	-22.2
9. Transfer Payments					
(i) Official	+6.5	+21.6	+39.5	+18.8	+53.1
(ii) Private	+87.4	+103.9	+127.9	+125.1	+123.2
10. Total Current Transactions	-812.9	-804.3	-365.2	-217.0	-331.4
Capital Account					
1. Private					
(i) Long term	+8.1	+12.5	-17.2	-35.5	-29.4
(ii) Short term	-6.3	+3.6	+1.3	-1.0	
	-2.3	-6.3	+3.6	+1.3	-1.0
2. Banking	-3.8	+12.6	-22.3	+14.6	-7.7
3. Official					
(i) Loans	+933.8	+989.7	+735.1	+530.8	+501.7
(ii) Amortisation	-127.2	-167.2	-156.4	-178.5	-188.2
(iii) Miscellaneous	-48.2	+119.4	-25.8	+136.6	+46.0
(iv) Reserves	+36.5	-70.8	-38.1	-237.9	+88.7
4. Total Capital and Monetary Gold	+796.9	+889.9	+478.9	+231.4	+410.1
5. Errors and Omissions	+16.0	-85.6	-113.7	-14.4	-78.7

Source: 1) India's Balance of Payments, 1948-49 to 1960-61, RBI, Bombay, 1963
 2) Report on Currency and Finance, 1964-65, RBI, Bombay.
 3) Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, May 1971, RBI, Bombay.

Notes: (a) Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966. Data from June 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for the earlier period. However, the figures for the year 1966-67 are adjusted by taking into effect the revaluation to the extent of 9.3%.

TABLE II

LEADING RELATED AGGREGATES OF INDIAN ECONOMY
(at current prices)

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(Rs. in crores)

Years	Popula- tion	Net Domes- tic product @factor cost	Net Factor income from abroad	Net Nation- al pro- duct @factor cost (3+4)	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Net National product at market prices (5 + 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1948-49	35.38	8670	-20	8650	410	9060
1949-50	35.82	9030	-20	9010	450	9460
1950-51	35.76	9550	-20	9530	500	10030
1951-52	36.36	9990	-20	9970	590	10560
1952-53	37.00	9830	-10	9820	520	10340
1953-54	37.68	10480	-10	10470	560	11040
1954-55	38.39	9610	00	9610	620	10230
1955-56	39.10	9980	00	9980	680	10660
1956-57	39.92	11300	+10	11310	770	12080
1957-58	40.74	11400	-10	11390	890	12280
1958-59	41.74	12620	-20	12600	950	13550
1959-60	42.48	12980	-30	12950	1050	14000
1960-61	43.41	14190	-50	14140	1190	15330
1961-62	44.40	14870	-70	14800	1340	16140
1962-63	45.40	15480	-80	15400	1440	16840
1963-64	46.40	17208	-114	17094	1566	18660
1964-65	47.48	20209	-148	20061	1784	21845
1965-66	48.68	20786	-165	20621	2082	22703
1966-67	49.89	24136	-233	23903	2182	26085
1967-68	51.13	28633	-259	28374	2424	30798
1968-69	52.41	28936	-258	28678	2677	31355
1969-70	53.72	31432	-258			
1970-71	55.07					

Sources: i) Statistical Abstract: India 1957-58, New Series No. 8,
Central Statistical Organization, Govt. of India, 1959.
ii) Statistical Abstract: India 1963-64, New Series No. 12,
Central Statistical Organization, Govt. of India, 1965.
iii) Estimates of National Product 1960-61 - 1969-70,
Central Statistical Organization, Govt. of India, 1971.

Table II (contd.)
(Leading Related Aggregates of Indian Economy) 273

Years	(Rs. in crores)				
	Allowance for Depreciation	Gross National product @ market prices (7+8)	Gross National product @ factor cost (9-6)	Final consumption expenditure	Savings**
	8	9	10	11	12
1948-49	611	9671	9261	9060	
1949-50	626	10086	9636	9460	
1950-51	642	10672	10172	10030	542
1951-52	658	11218	10628	10560	529
1952-53	676	11016	10496	10340	408
1953-54	697	11737	11177	11040	565
1954-55	713	10943	10323	10230	764
1955-56	735	11395	10715	10660	971
1956-57	731	12811	12041	12080	1076
1957-58	779	13059	12169	12280	798
1958-59	830	14380	13430	13550	931
1959-60	871	14871	13821	13990	1102
1960-61	912	16242	15052	13044	1372
1961-62	811	16951	15611	13879	1374
1962-63	930	17770	16330	14671	1500
1963-64	994	19654	18088	16776	1926
1964-65	1118	22963	21179	19854	2031
1965-66	1213	23916	21834	20298	2477
1966-67	1382	27467	25285	23814	2359
1967-68	1515	32313	29889	28465	2437
1968-69	1651	33006	30329		2506
1969-70		35950*			
1970-71		39000*			

Notes: * Commerce Research Bureau, Commerce, Bombay, April 1, 1972.

** Estimates of saving and Investment in the Indian Economy: 1950-51 to 1962-63, Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, March 1955.

TABLE III

Selected Key Indices of Indian Economy (1950-51 = 100)

Year	Popula- tion	GNP at current prices	Consu- mptions	Savings	Foreign reser- ves	Whole- sale price
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	101.7	104.9	105.0	97.6	82.7	105.5
1952-53	103.5	103.6	104.9	75.4	84.4	89.4
1953-54	105.4	110.6	110.3	104.2	87.5	93.6
1954-55	107.4	102.0	98.4	142.9	85.6	87.2
1955-56	109.4	106.4	100.2	179.2	86.7	82.7
1956-57	111.6	120.2	113.8	198.5	71.6	94.2
1957-58	113.9	124.0	131.3	147.2	44.3	97.0
1958-59	116.4	135.1	133.7	171.7	39.5	101.0
1959-60	118.9	139.0	145.2	203.3	38.1	104.7
1960-61	121.6	151.4	149.2	253.1	31.9	111.7
1961-62	125.6	158.5	155.8	253.9	31.2	111.9
1962-63	128.6	165.9	174.7	276.5	31.0	114.4
1963-64	131.7	185.0	205.5	355.4	32.1	121.0
1964-65	134.9	218.8	207.7	374.5	26.2	136.6
1965-66	137.3	222.9	235.8	457.0	31.3	147.7
1966-67	140.7	254.8	281.1	435.2	50.3	171.1
1967-68	144.2	296.4	283.6	449.3	54.6	190.2
1968-69	145.4	300.8	291.2	462.3	60.6	188.0
1969-70	149.1	--	--	--	86.3	192.2
1970-71	152.9	--	--	--	76.9	202.8

Table continued

TABLE III continued ...

Year	Imports		Exports			
	Total value	Unit value	Quantity	Total value	Unit value	Quantity
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1950-51	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	149.2	65.7	126.3	122.0	147.1	79.0
1952-53	107.9	65.7	93.4	96.1	103.8	86.6
1953-54	93.8	60.2	86.8	88.3	95.2	88.6
1954-55	100.9	58.4	103.9	98.6	101.0	92.4
1955-56	104.4	57.2	109.2	99.3	93.3	101.0
1956-57	129.3	59.6	128.9	100.6	97.1	97.1
1957-58	159.2	64.5	132.9	93.4	97.1	102.9
1958-59	139.4	62.0	114.5	96.7	96.2	95.2
1959-60	147.8	58.4	131.6	106.5	97.1	97.1
1960-61	175.3	57.8	168.4	109.9	105.8	95.2
1961-62	170.3	59.0	159.2	113.2	104.8	100.0
1962-63	174.4	56.6	172.4	118.8	101.9	106.0
1963-64	188.1	58.4	177.6	132.1	101.0	120.0
1964-65	207.5	59.6	192.1	135.9	102.9	125.7
1965-66	214.4	62.7	202.6	134.8	108.7	118.1
1966-67	319.4	92.2	196.1	185.3	162.5	113.3
1967-68	308.5	81.9	218.4	192.1	162.5	116.2
1968-69	286.0	84.9	197.7	218.0	159.6	135.2
1969-70	243.5	84.3	168.4	218.3	164.4	136.2
1970-71	250.4	--	--	237.0	--	--

Source : Basic Statistics Relating to The Indian Economy, 1966 and 1970, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

TABLE IM

GROSS AND NET CAPITAL FORMATION OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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(at current prices)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Gross capital formation	Depreciation	Net capital formation	Change in stock (increase + decrease -)	Net fixed capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation
-1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1948-49	1080	611	469	155	314	925
1949-50	1107	626	481	72	409	1035
1950-51	1122	642	480	94	386	1028
1951-52	1449	658	791	291	500	1158
1952-53	1119	676	443	-41	484	1160
1953-54	1455	697	761	256	505	1199
1954-55	1492	713	779	123	656	1369
1955-56	1731	735	986	59	927	1662
1956-57	2393	731	1662	410	1252	1983
1957-58	2046	779	1267	145	1412	2191
1958-59	2510	830	1680	357	1313	2153
1959-60	2534	871	1663	258	1405	2276
1960-61	2871	912	1665	250	1709	2621
1961-62	2500	811	1689	269	1400	2211
1962-63	2850	930	1920	276	1644	2574
1963-64	3347	994	2353	278	2075	3069
1964-65	3799	1118	2681	+397	2284	3402
1965-66	4269	1213	3058	+244	2812	4025
1966-67	3748	1382	2366	-353	2719	4101
1967-68	3974	1515	2459	-585	3044	4559
1968-69		1651				
1969-70						
1970-71						

Sources: i) Estimates of Gross Capital Formation in India for 1948-49 to 1960-61, Central Statistical Organization, Government of India, 1961, (Mimeo.).

ii) Estimates of National Product 1960-61 to 1969-70, Central Statistical Organization, Govt. of India, 1971.

TABLE 2V

INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(1950-51 to 1970-71)

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(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Gold	SDR	Foreign Exchange	Total* Reserve	Movement decrease (-) increase (+)	IMF Transactions		
						Drawings	Re-purchase	Net Drawing(+) Repurchase (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	117.8	-	911.4	1029.15	+28.55	-	-	-
1951-52	117.8	-	746.6	864.4	-164.8	-	-	-
1952-53	117.8	-	763.3	881.1	+16.7	-	-	-
1953-54	117.8	-	792.2	910.0	+28.9	-	17.2	-17.2
1954-55	117.8	-	774.1	891.9	-18.1	-	17.2	-17.2
1955-56	117.8	-	784.6	902.4	+10.45	-	7.1	-7.1
					-126.8			-41.5
1956-57	117.8	-	563.3	681.1	-221.3	60.7	6.0	+54.7
1957-58	117.8	-	303.4	421.2	-259.9	34.5	-	+34.5
1958-59	117.8	-	261.1	378.9	-42.3	-	-	-
1959-60	117.8	-	245.1	362.9	-16.0	-	23.8	-23.8
1960-61	117.8	-	185.9	303.6	-59.3	19.7	10.7	-10.7
					-598.8			-54.5
1961-62	117.8	-	179.5	297.3	-6.3	119.2	60.7	+58.5
1962-63	117.8	-	177.3	295.1	-2.2	11.9	-	+11.9
1963-64	117.8	-	188.0	305.8	+10.7	-	23.8	-23.8
1964-65	117.8	-	115.9	249.7	-56.1	47.6	47.6	0.0
1965-66	115.9	-	182.1	298.0	+48.3	65.5	35.7	+29.8
					-5.6			+76.4
1966-67**	182.5	-	295.9	478.4	+180.5	140.6	43.1	+97.5
1967-68	182.5	-	356.0	538.5	+60.1	67.6	43.2	+24.4
1968-69	182.5	-	394.2	576.7	+38.2		58.5	-58.5
1969-70	182.5	92.05	546.4	820.9	+244.2		125.4	-125.4
1970-71	182.5	111.04	438.1	732.3	-88.6		154.0	-154.0
					xxxxxx +433.7			-216.0

Source: i) India's Balance of Payments 1948-49 to 1961-62, RBI, B'bay.
 ii) Report on Currency and Finance, 1970-71, RBI, B'bay.

Notes: * Total Reserves includes (a) Gold (b) foreign assets held by the RBI, (c) Govt. balances held abroad, (d) Net drawings from International Monetary Fund, (d) SDR's

** Indian rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966 and as such data from June 6, 1966 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier periods.

TABLE VI

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND ITS SERVICE LIABILITIES TO INDIA²⁷⁸

(1951-52 to 1970-71)

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Gross Aid Utili- zed	Service Liabilities			Net Aid Utilized (2 - 5)	Debt Service		
		Amorti- zation	Intere- st Pay- ment	Total Debt Service (3 + 4)		as % of (2)	as % of (6)	as% of Exports of good and service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	85.26	-	-	4.76	80.50	-	-	-
1952-53	45.69	-	-	4.76	40.93	-	-	-
1953-54	19.49	-	-	4.76	14.73	-	-	-
1954-55	10.85	-	-	4.76	6.09	-	-	-
1955-56	40.38	-	-	4.76	35.62	-	-	-
Total	201.67	10.5	13.3	23.80	177.87	11.7	13.04	.675
1956-57	118.32	-	-	23.88	94.44	-	-	-
1957-58	270.47	-	-	23.88	246.59	-	-	-
1958-59	341.90	-	-	23.88	318.02	-	-	-
1959-60	294.88	-	-	23.88	271.00	-	-	-
1960-61	404.63	-	-	23.88	380.75	-	-	-
Total	1430.20	55.2	64.2	119.40	1310.80	8.32	9.03	3.32
1961-62	338.67	58.0	33.0	91.00	247.67	-	-	-
1962-63	445.14	48.0	39.0	87.00	358.14	-	-	-
1963-64	589.94	54.0	46.0	100.00	489.94	-	-	-
1964-65	723.05	69.0	52.0	121.00	602.05	-	-	-
1965-66	772.05	77.0	67.0	144.00	628.02	-	-	-
Total	2867.72	306.0	237.0	543.00	2325.12	18.92	23.35	13.10
1966-67	1132.00	157.0*	115.0	272.00	860.00	-	-	-
1967-68	1177.00	194.0*	122.0	316.00	861.00	-	-	-
1968-69	913.00	207.0*	137.0*	344.00	569.00	-	-	-
1969-70	837.00	238.0*	142.0*	380.00	457.00	-	-	-
1970-71	780.00	254.0*	158.0*	412.00	368.00	-	-	-
Total	4839.00	1050.00	674.0	1724.00	3115.00	35.62	55.32	23.83

Sources: i) Economic Survey 1966-67, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
 ii) Economic Survey 1967-68, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
 iii) Report on Currency & Finance, 1971-72, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

* Excludes amortisation and interest payments rescheduled and postponed.

TABLE VII
CHANGING PATTERN OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

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(Rs. in crores)					
Year	Consumer goods	Developmental Imports			Total imports including others (c.i.f.)
		Capital goods	Raw materials and intermediate goods	Total (3+4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1948-49	188.1	133.7	322.1	455.8	766.3
1949-50	170.7	155.3	322.0	477.3	603.9
1950-51	170.5	132.1	348.2	480.3	650.3
1951-52	313.1	169.0	490.7	659.7	962.9
1952-53	223.5	138.5	305.7	444.2	633.0
1953-54	139.8	123.3	303.9	427.2	591.8
1954-55	169.6	134.6	359.3	493.9	689.7
1955-56	135.4	194.8	348.0	542.8	773.1
1956-57	117.0	253.5	478.4	731.9	1102.1
1957-58	161.2	310.5	563.8	874.3	1232.2
1958-59	237.9	248.9	372.5	621.4	1029.3
1959-60	224.3	279.4	457.2	736.6	932.3
1960-61	265.4	332.3	523.9	856.2	1121.6
1961-62	198.7	367.5	523.9	891.4	996.3
1962-63	245.2	387.4	498.9	886.3	1079.0
1963-64	229.3	421.6	492.7	914.2	1216.0
1964-65	337.4	477.7	534.9	1012.6	1387.8
1965-66	381.2 322.5	492.2	535.3	1027.5	1350.0
1966-67	660.6	582.0	748.8	1330.8	1991.4
1967-68	675.8	496.3	870.7	1367.0	2042.8
1968-69	548.0	527.4	863.2	1390.6	1740.5
1969-70	421.0	415.2	746.5	1161.7	1582.7
1970-71					1720.4

- Sources: i) B.Behari: Imports in a Developing Economy, Vora & Co., Bombay, 1965.
 ii) Maintenance Imports, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1967.
 iii) Economic Survey, 1971-72, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

TABLE VIII

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COMPOSITION OF INDIAN EXPORTS ACCORDING TO
STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

(Absolutes)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	0 Food & live animals	1 Bevera- ges and Tobacco	2 Crude materials, inedible oils except fuel	3 Mineral fuel, lubri- cants & related materials	4 Animal & vegetable oil & fats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1948-49	88.6	8.3	85.6	5.8	14.7
1949-50	106.1	15.8	91.7	9.2	12.4
1950-51	122.7	18.5	96.4	5.9	25.3
1951-52	145.1	22.6	107.8	12.6	24.5
1952-53	131.8	15.6	115.8	11.6	27.3
1953-54	140.9	12.1	99.1	8.6	5.2
1954-55	191.4	13.1	94.7	7.9	21.6
1955-56	159.7	11.9	120.2	8.2	36.2
1956-57	192.0	13.9	109.2	8.4	17.9
1957-58	167.8	15.8	114.5	12.9	11.4
1958-59	189.9	16.0	104.8	8.7	7.2
1959-60	202.3	14.5	117.5	8.2	15.7
1960-61	198.1	15.8	112.1	7.4	9.8
1961-62	214.0	15.0	118.4	5.9	6.5
1962-63	234.0	18.9	111.1	6.5	13.5
1963-64	250.0	22.5	132.0	9.8	20.6
1964-65	261.3	25.8	137.5	12.3	7.4
1965-66	240.7	21.7	135.1	9.3	4.6
1966-67*	352.7	22.6	208.7	12.7	3.0
1967-68	362.2	35.6	194.4	9.2	4.2
1968-69	364.1	33.8	212.0	12.1	11.9
1969-70	345.6	34.4	231.4	9.5	5.1
1970-71	412.7	32.6	251.7	12.6	7.1

*Figures of the pre-devaluation period of 1966-67 are adjusted at post-devaluation rate.

contd.....

Table VII (contd.)

(Composition of Indian Exports According to
Standard International Trade Classification) 281

(Rs. in crores)					
Year	5 Chemicals	6 Manufactured goods by materials	7 Machinery & Transport equipments	8 Misc. manuf- ctured goods	9 Total exports including misc.
	7	8	9	10	11
1948-49	3.1	220.1	0.35	4.9	482.5
1949-50	4.4	235.1	0.56	4.1	514.0
1950-51	5.9	296.9	0.53	4.5	646.8
1951-52	8.7	370.3	0.94	8.4	730.1
1952-53	7.2	240.9	1.33	8.8	601.9
1953-54	5.5	234.6	1.33	9.0	539.7
1954-55	6.5	234.2	1.22	9.1	596.6
1955-56	6.9	229.1	1.32	9.8	640.3
1956-57	6.4	232.9	1.57	9.6	635.2
1957-58	267.4 267.4	267.1	1.88	9.5	664.6
1958-59	4.3	212.5	1.67	8.6	576.3
1959-60	5.4	244.2	2.71	11.3	627.4
1960-61	7.2	263.3	7.2	17.9	630.4
1961-62	7.8	269.8	4.7	20.4	668.3
1962-63	7.8	266.7	6.5	22.0	680.9
1963-64	6.9	319.4	7.1	22.9	801.6
1964-65	10.3	326.7	9.2	37.7	800.9
1965-66	11.1	343.3	11.2	44.0	783.8
1966-67*	14.9	490.7	15.7	27.5	1152.9
1967-68	15.7	510.9	29.1	36.0	1254.6
1968-69	23.7	603.0	43.7	47.6	1357.8
1969-70	30.4	630.1	56.2	63.1	1413.3
1970-71	36.4	616.0	75.1	76.0	1535.2

Sources: i) Thanawala K.H., Statistics Relating to India's Foreign Trade, 1948-49 to 1959-60, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

ii) Reports on Currency and Finance, 1964-65 and 1971-72, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

* Figures of the pre-devaluation period of 1966-67 are adjusted at post-devaluation rate.

TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS OF INDIA

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Traditional Exports	Non-Trad- itional Exports	Total Exports
1	2	3	4
1950-51	491.3	155.5	646.8
1951-52	601.9	128.2	730.1
1952-53	452.1	149.8	601.9
1953-54	430.5	109.2	539.7
1954-55	471.5	125.3	596.6
1955-56	450.5	189.8	640.3
1956-57	475.0	160.2	535.2
1957-58	437.5	227.1	664.6
1958-59	420.8	155.5	576.3
1959-60	453.2	174.1	627.3
1960-61	482.9	147.5	630.4
1961-62	497.3	171.1	668.4
1962-63	510.8	170.2	680.9
1963-64	535.0	266.6	801.6
1964-65	561.4	239.5	800.9
1965-66	561.7	222.1	783.8
1966-67	814.0	338.9	1152.9
1967-68	812.6	442.0	1254.6
1968-69	835.6	522.2	1357.8
1969-70	744.9	668.4	1413.3
1970-71	785.4	749.8	1535.2

Source: Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy 1950-51 to 1970-71, Statistics and Survey Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

Note: The following goods are included in Traditional exports:- Tea, Cotton - textiles, Jute, Mica, Cashew Kernels, Metals, ferrous ores, Spices, Tobacco and leather products.

TABLE X

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PRIMARY AND TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL
MANUFACTURED INDIAN EXPORTS

Year	Primary Exports	636 Manufactured Exports			Total Exports
		Total	Tradi- tional	Non-tra- ditional	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950-51	268.8	307.8	298.9	8.9	646.8
1951-52	312.6	388.3	373.2	15.1	730.1
1952-53	302.1	258.3	229.3	29.1	601.9
1953-54	265.9	250.5	226.6	24.5	539.7
1954-55	328.1	251.0	228.2	22.8	596.6
1955-56	336.2	247.1	225.7	21.4	640.3
1956-57	341.4	250.5	223.1	27.4	635.2
1957-58	322.4	283.9	209.1	74.8	664.6
1958-59	326.6	227.0	195.9	31.5	576.3
1959-60	358.2	263.6	229.6	34.0	627.4
1960-61	343.2	295.6	240.2	55.4	630.4
1961-62	359.8	302.7	243.9	58.8	668.4
1962-63	384.2	303.0	248.7	54.3	680.9
1963-64	434.9	357.0	264.9	92.1	801.6
1964-65	444.3	383.9	280.8	103.1	800.9
1965-66	411.4	406.6	298.8	115.8	783.8
1966-67	699.7	548.8	417.0	131.8	1152.9
1967-68	605.6	584.4	380.2	204.2	1254.6
1968-69	635.1	717.1	392.9	324.2	1357.8
1969-70	625.0	779.8	371.3	408.5	1413.3
1970-71	716.7	803.4	350.9	452.5	1535.2

Source: Basic statistics to the Indian economy 1950-51 to 1970-71, Statistics and Survey Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

- Note : (i) Primary exports: Exports under sections 0 to 4 of the SITC.
- (ii) Manufactured exports: Exports under sections 5 to 9 of the SITC.
- (iii) Traditional manufactured exports: These include Cotton and Jute textiles, Leather products and manufactured Tobacco.
- (iv) Non-traditional manufactured exports: These are (ii) minus (iii).

TABLE XI

MAJOR AND MINOR EXPORTS OF INDIA

(Value in Rs. Crores)			
Year	Major Exports	Minor Exports	Total Exports
1	2	3	4
1950-51	523.0	124.0	647.0
1951-52	638.0	92.0	730.0
1952-53	501.0	101.0	602.0
1953-54	458.0	82.0	540.0
1954-55	514.0	83.0	597.0
1955-56	511.0	129.0	640.0
1956-57	522.0	113.0	635.0
1957-58	480.0	185.0	665.0
1958-59	479.0	97.0	576.0
1959-60	536.0	91.0	627.0
1960-61	546.0	84.0	630.0
1961-62	586.0	82.0	668.0
1962-63	612.0	69.0	681.0
1963-64	655.0	147.0	802.0
1964-65	689.0	112.0	801.0
1965-66	677.0	107.0	784.0
1966-67	965.0	188.0	1154.0
1967-68	968.0	287.0	1255.0
1968-69	1023.0	335.0	1358.0
1969-70	959.0	455.0	1414.0
1970-71	1044.0	491.0	1535.0

Source: Basic statistics relating to the Indian Economy 1950-51 to 1970-71, Statistics & Survey Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

Note: Major exports are those which constitute at least 1% of total exports for any consecutive five years.

TABLE XII

**COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF INDIAN EXPORTS
ACCORDING TO MARKET ENVIRONMENT**

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(Value in Rs. Crores)					
Year	Monopo- listic environ- ment	Oligopo- listic environ- ment	Competi- tive environ- ment	Other exports	Total exports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950-51	144.25	270.01	71.19	161.35	646.8
1951-52	307.06	220.63	74.24	128.17	730.1
1952-53	158.82	218.49	85.06	139.43	601.8
1953-54	139.50	227.09	61.78	111.43	539.7
1954-55	151.77	250.32	78.59	116.92	597.6
1955-56	151.28	208.66	106.22	174.14	640.3
1956-57	150.94	252.35	93.36	138.55	635.2
1957-58	141.83	224.15	74.06	224.56	661.6
1958-59	139.68	214.50	84.01	138.11	576.3
1959-60	142.17	237.96	105.90	141.37	627.4
1960-61	170.53	223.70	86.49	149.68	630.4
1961-62	179.35	210.23	111.06	167.66	668.3
1962-63	183.87	225.22	110.29	161.52	680.9
1963-64	190.50	233.94	120.56	256.60	801.6
1964-65	210.93	234.86	116.93	238.19	800.9
1965-66	225.77	250.36	116.18	191.49	783.8
1966-67	315.52	281.41	185.20	370.77	1152.9
1967-68	297.31	314.48	176.24	466.57	1254.6
1968-69	297.43	406.72	202.75	450.90	1357.8
1969-70	284.04	255.40	215.36	658.50	1413.3
1970-71	263.10	288.86	233.66	738.18	1524.4

Source : Basic statistics to the Indian economy 1950-51 to 1970-71, Statistics and Survey Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

- Note :
- (i) Monopolistic exports: These are Jute, Mica, Cashew Kernel and Lac.
 - (ii) Oligopolistic exports: These are Tea, Cotton, textiles, Tobacco, Manganese ore, Black pepper, Castor oil.
 - (iii) Competitive exports: These include Coffee, Raw cotton, Raw wool, Hides and Skins, Groundnut oil, Linseed oil, Coal and Coke, Iron ore.
 - (iv) Other exports are total exports minus total of (i), (ii) and (iii).

TABLE XIII

DIRECTION OF INDIAN EXPORTS

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Year	(Value in Rs. crores)				
	R e g i o n				
	Asian* countri- es	African countri- es	American countries including U.S.A.	E.E.C. countries	E.F.T.A. countries including U.K.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1948-49	98.5	16.6	102.0	29.5	108.8
1949-50	100.1	26.6	106.3	34.9	124.3
1950-51	141.9	23.7	142.4	45.3	143.7
1951-52	130.3	33.7	178.8	41.5	196.1
1952-53	136.1	29.7	212.5	45.3	127.1
1953-54	106.1	30.2	127.7	27.1	154.4
1954-55	100.1	39.2	124.2	54.2	192.8
1955-56	135.2	39.5	115.8	55.3	170.3
1956-57	119.6	43.2	218.6	47.3	187.3
1957-58	108.0	39.7	94.2	44.3	157.4
1958-59	117.5	30.4	115.9	39.2	170.0
1959-60	134.5	41.9	123.4	49.9	185.4
1960-61	125.4	42.0	133.4	51.8	178.3
1961-62	124.9	45.9	146.2	52.2	167.3
1962-63	114.7	40.9	152.8	49.1	171.5
1963-64	158.0	36.6	166.4	62.2	175.5
1964-65	141.2	37.7	184.6	57.2	176.9
1965-66	125.0	53.0	173.7	55.3	156.1
1966-67**	243.2	77.0	263.4	88.7	215.0
1967-68	270.8	70.2	244.6	89.3	243.1
1968-69	342.2	72.8	269.8	111.5	217.0
1969-70	378.1	88.1	271.1	100.5	183.4
1970-71	410.0	139.3	245.6	98.6	189.4

Source: Reports on Currency and Finance, Reserve Bank of India, B'ba

* From 1966-67 onwards the column represents ECAFE countries.

** Figures of the predevaluation period of 1966-67 are adjusted at post-devaluation rate by multiplying the figures with 1.575, the increased value of predevaluation rupee.

Table XIII(contd.)

Direction of Indian Exports

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Year	(Value in Rs.crores)			
	R e g i o n			Total exports
	Eastern European countries including U.S.S.R.	Other European countries	Oceania*	
	7	8	9	10
1948-49	14.0	1.7	23.4	482.5
1949-50	14.2	6.1	29.4	514.0
1950-51	9.8	9.3	33.7	646.8
1951-52	15.7	10.5	53.5	730.1
1952-53	8.6	7.8	19.9	601.8
1953-54	8.5	8.2	20.5	539.7
1954-55	10.6	9.5	29.0	596.6
1955-56	13.7	8.6	29.4	640.3
1956-57	28.0	9.1	28.3	635.2
1957-58	29.1	29.1	30.0	664.6
1958-59	33.7	33.7	28.8	576.3
1959-60	52.0	52.0	23.8	627.4
1960-61	51.4	51.4	29.8	630.4
1961-62	62.7	62.7	23.4	668.3
1962-63	84.6	84.6	25.6	680.9
1963-64	105.3	105.3	24.9	801.6
1964-65	137.3	137.3	25.4	800.9
1965-66	152.5	152.5	24.2	783.8
1966-67**	225.7	9.7	41.6	1152.9
1967-68	225.9	10.2	44.6	1254.6
1968-69	266.5	10.9	67.2	1357.8
1969-70	307.7	11.4	73.0	1413.3
1970-71	361.7	12.3	78.0	1524.4

Source: Reports on Currency and Finance, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

* From 1966-67 onwards the column represents other Asian, Oceania, Antarctic and Arctic countries.

** Figures to the predevaluation period of 1966-67 are adjusted at post-devaluation rate by multiplying the figures with 1.575, the increased value of predevaluation rupee.

TABLE XIII

INDIAN EXPORTS TO ITS

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TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL PARTNERS

(Rs.in crores)			
Year	Exports to Traditional partner*	Exports to Non-tradi- tional partner	Total Exports
1	2	3	4
1950-51	369.3	277.5	646.8
1951-52	477.7	252.4	730.1
1952-53	379.7	222.2	601.9
1953-54	350.6	189.1	639.7
1954-55	408.0	188.6	596.6
1955-56	397.3	243.0	640.3
1956-57	412.1	223.1	635.2
1957-58	344.0	320.6	664.6
1958-59	378.3	198.0	576.3
1959-60	426.8	200.5	627.3
1960-61	422.8	207.6	630.4
1961-62	422.4	246.9	668.3
1962-63	418.9	262.0	680.9
1963-64	466.8	334.8	801.9
1964-65	491.3	309.6	800.9
1965-66	447.8	335.0	783.8
1966-67**	668.6	484.3	1152.9
1967-68	703.1	551.5	1254.6
1968-69	745.0	612.8	1357.8
1969-70	743.2	670.1	1413.3
1970-71	779.4	755.8	1535.2

Source: Reports on Currency and Finance, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

* Traditional partners are those importing at least 2% of India's total exports from 1948-49 onwards for at least ten consecutive years.

** Figures of pre-devaluation period of 1966-67 are adjusted at post-devaluation rate by multiplying the figures with 1.575, the increased value of pre-devaluation rupee.

TABLE XIV

**EXPORTS OF THE WORLD OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES AND OF DEPRESSED EXPORTERS AND INDIA . 289**

(Million U.S. \$)

Region* Year	Exports of				
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Depressed exporters*	India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	81290	52000	24100	7834	1646
1952	78030	52100	20900	7714	1299
1953	78300	53100	21100	6035	1116
1954	82300	54800	22100	6014	1182
1955	90800	60000	23700	6052	1300
1956	100500	68700	24900	6092	1379
1957	109700	75100	25400	6158	1403
1958	105700	71100	23400	5575	1221
1959	113600	75700	25300	5886	1308
1960	127900	86700	26900	6106	1331
1961	133700	90500	27100	6031	1387
1962	141400	95100	28100	6000	1403
1963	153900	103900	31100	6668	1626
1964	172200	117600	33900	6868	1705
1965	186400	128300	35600	7249	1687
1966	203400	141700	38100	7410	1640
1967	214190	149500	39300	7082	1613
1968	239570	155890	43000	7548	1753
1969	272590	179680	48400	8468	1834
1970	312010	208020	53600	9284	2027

Sources: (i) Statistical Yearbooks, 1963, and 1970, U.N.O. New York.

(ii) International Financial Statistics, January, 1972, I.M.F., New York.

Note: * Country coverage of the various regions is as follows:-

1. Developed countries: U.S.A., Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
2. Developing countries: All other countries not included in group 1, and also excluding socialist countries like U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China etc.
3. Depressed exporters: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and U.A.R.

TABLE XV^I

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VALUE
~~XXXXXX~~
 VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (1963=100) OF EXPORTS OF THE
 WORLD, OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND
 OF DEPRESSED EXPORTERS AND INDIA

Region Year	Index No. (1963=100) of exports of				
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	Depressed exporters	India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	52.8	50.0	77.5	117.5	101.2
1952	50.7	50.1	67.2	115.7	79.8
1953	50.9	51.1	67.8	90.5	68.6
1954	53.5	52.7	71.0	90.2	72.6
1955	59.0	57.7	76.2	90.7	79.6
1956	65.3	66.1	80.0	91.3	84.8
1957	71.3	72.3	81.7	92.3	86.3
1958	68.7	68.4	75.2	83.6	75.1
1959	73.8	72.8	81.3	88.2	80.4
1960	83.1	83.4	86.5	91.6	81.9
1961	86.9	87.1	87.1	90.4	85.3
1962	91.9	91.5	90.3	90.0	86.3
1963	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1964	111.9	113.2	109.0	103.0	104.9
1965	121.1	123.5	114.5	108.7	103.7
1966	132.2	136.4	122.5	111.1	100.8
1967	139.2	143.9	126.4	106.2	99.2
1968	155.7	150.0	138.2	113.2	107.8
1969	177.1	172.9	155.3	127.0	112.8
1970	202.7	200.2	172.3	139.2	124.7

TABLE XVI (Contd..)

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UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (1963=100) OF EXPORTS
OF THE WORLD, OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES AND OF INDIA

Region Year	Unit Value Index No. (1963=100) of			
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	India
1	2	3	4	5
1951	108	105	129	135
1952	105	105	117	110
1953	100	97	109	94
1954	99	95	111	96
1955	99	95	111	94
1956	101	98	109	95
1957	103	101	109	95
1958	100	98	105	94
1959	98	97	103	94
1960	100	98	103	103
1961	99	99	100	105
1962	99	99	97	100
1963	100	100	100	100
1964	102	102	103	100
1965	103	103	102	106
1966	105	105	104	139
1967	105	105	103	160
1968	104	104	103	154
1969	107	108	106	163
1970	113	114	109	171

VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (1963=100) OF EXPORTS
OF THE WORLD, OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES AND OF INDIA

Region Year	Volume index No. (1963=100) of			
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	India
1	2	3	4	5
1951	52	50	59	76
1952	52	50	57	71
1953	55	53	61	73
1954	58	67	63	75
1955	63	61	68	83
1956	69	68	72	80
1957	72	72	74	87
1958	71	70	75	79
1959	76	75	80	85
1960	84	84	84	80
1961	88	88	89	83
1962	93	93	94	89
1963	100	100	100	100
1964	110	111	107	106
1965	118	120	113	99
1966	127	130	118	102
1967	134	137	124	99
1968	151	155	136	111
1969	167	173	147	110
1970	182	189	158	108

TABLE XVII

GROSS BARTER TERMS OF TRADE OF THE WORLD,

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OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AND OF INDIA

Region Year	Gross Barter Terms of Trade* (1963=100) of			
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	India
1	2	3	4	5
1951	96	74	119	93
1952	96	92	123	97
1953	95	91	106	75
1954	97	75	111	83
1955	98	93	112	81
1956	96	90	111	104
1957	99	90	118	109
1958	99	93	112	108
1959	99	96	107	111
1960	101	95	111	114
1961	101	97	108	114
1962	100	99	102	116
1963	100	100	100	100
1964	100	99	102	94
1965	100	100	100	107
1966	101	100	102	136
1967	101	101	100	162
1968	100	100	100	139
1969	100	100	100	148
1970	100	100	100	157

Note: * Gross Barter Terms of trade = $\frac{Q_m}{Q_x}$ where Q_m and Q_x are Volume index numbers of imports and exports respectively.

TABLE XVII (Contd.)

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NET BARTER TERMS OF TRADE OF THE WORLD,
OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
AND OF INDIA

Region Year	Net Barter Terms of Trade* (1963=100) of			
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	India
1	2	3	4	5
1951	97	92	119	115
1952	95	94	106	92
1953	96	93	106	89
1954	97	92	113	104
1955	97	91	111	95
1956	96	90	106	95
1957	100	91	104	86
1958	97	95	103	91
1959	99	97	105	98
1960	100	98	104	102
1961	99	99	101	104
1962	100	100	97	103
1963	100	100	100	100
1964	100	99	100	97
1965	100	100	99	101
1966	101	100	101	104
1967	101	100	100	101
1968	101	101	101	102
1969	101	102	101	107
1970	102	102	100	101

Note: * Net Barter Terms of trade = $\frac{P_x}{P_m}$ where
 P_x and P_m are unit value index numbers
 of exports and imports respectively.

TABLE XVII (Contd.)

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INCOME TERMS OF TRADE OF THE WORLD, OF
DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
AND OF INDIA

Region Year	Income Terms of Trade* (1963=100) of			
	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	India
1	2	3	4	5
1951	50	46	70	58
1952	49	47	60	65
1953	53	49	65	65
1954	56	62	71	78
1955	61	55	75	79
1956	60	61	76	76
1957	72	65	77	75
1958	69	66	77	72
1959	75	73	84	83
1960	84	82	87	82
1961	87	87	90	86
1962	93	93	91	92
1963	100	100	100	100
1964	110	110	107	103
1965	118	120	112	100
1966	128	130	119	106
1967	135	137	124	100
1968	152	155	137	113
1969	168	176	148	118
1970	185	193	158	109

Note: *Income Terms of Trade = $\frac{P_x}{P_m} \times Q_x$ where
 P_x/P_m is Net barter terms of trade and
 Q_x is the volume index number of exports.

TABLE XVIII

GROWTH RATE OF EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Country	Growth rate of exports during		
	1951-58	1960-68	1950-68
1	2	3	4
Algeria	-	-	4.7 (33)
Argentina	-.027 (40)	4.7 (30)	0.0 (53)
Barbedos	-	-	4.8 (32)
Bolivia	-.015 (38)	7.3 (14)	4.0 (36)
Brazil	.030 (30)	6.2 (18)	1.9 (46)
Burma	.026 (31)	-	-1.9 (51)
Cambodia	.054 (28)	-	3.3 (40)
Ceylon	.095 (18)	1.0 (43)	0.2 (48)
Chile	.162 (10)	5.3 (25)	1.9 (45)
Colombia	.411 (3)	3.8 (35)	6.7 (17)
Costa Rica	.063 (24)	9.3 (8)	6.4 (19)
Cyprus	-	-	6.0 (23)
Dom. Republic	.077 (21)	-0.2 (46)	3.6 (38)
Ecuador	.100 (17)	3.0 (37)	3.4 (39)
El Salvador	.228 (6)	9.4 (6)	6.5 (18)
Ethopia	-	6.5 (16)	7.1 (16)
Ghana	.062 (25)	-0.7 (47)	2.6 (41)
Guatemala	.063 (26)	7.9 (12)	5.9 (24)
Guyana	-	4.5 (32)	7.4 (15)
Haiti	.104 (16)	-	-0.4 (49)
Honduras	.024 (34)	9.0 (9)	6.4 (20)
India	.024 (33)	3.9 (34)	2.2 (43)
Indonesia	.595 (2)	1.5 (42)	-0.8 (50)
Iran	-.032 (39)	9.5 (5)	21.1 (2)
Iraq	.178 (2)	6.3 (17)	11.7 (6)
Israel	.232 (5)	10.8 (2)	16.8 (3)
Jamaica	-	5.4 (24)	9.3 (8)
Jordan	.012 (37)	9.9 (3)	13.7 (4)
Kenya	-	5.8 (19)	7.5 (14)
Labanon	.075 (22)	7.6 (13)	13.5 (5)

Table XVIII(contd.)
(Growth Rate of Exports of Developing Countries)

297

Country	Growth rate of exports during		
	1951-58	1960-68	1950-68
1	2	3	4
Libya	.025 (32)	52.6 (1)	33.0 (1)
Malaysia	-	5.1 (26)	-
Mauritius	-	5.5 (22)	3.9 (37)
Maxico	.759 (1)	5.8 (20)	5.5 (26)
Moracco	.105 (15)	1.9 (39)	4.9 (29)
Nicaragua	.064 (27)	8.8 (10)	10.3 (7)
Nigeria	.091 (19)	4.8 (29)	4.8 (31)
Pakistan	.007 (36)	4.6 (31)	2.2 (42)
Panama	.013 (35)	9.3 (7)	8.3 (12)
Paraguay	.181 (7)	1.7 (41)	2.1 (44)
Peru	.119 (14)	3.1 (36)	8.8 (9)
Philippines	-	7.2 (16)	6.0 (22)
Sierra Leona	.038 (29)	0.8 (44)	8.5 (11)
Sudan	.141 (11)	2.5 (38)	4.6 (34)
Syria	.135 (12)	4.5 (35)	4.9 (30)
Rhodesia	-	-	5.6 (25)
Tanzania	-	8.1 (11)	6.3 (21)
Thailand	-	9.8 (4)	4.4 (35)
Trinidad & Tobago	.410 (4)	-	8.7 (10)
Tunisia	.089 (20)	5.1 (27)	7.9 (13)
U.A.R.	-	0.2 (45)	1.1 (47)
Uganda	-.025 (38)	5.6 (21)	4.9 (28)
Uruguay	.176 (9)	1.8 (40)	-1.9 (52)
Venezuela	-	5.5 (23)	5.1 (27)
Zambia	-	5.0 (26)	-

Source: i) J.D.Coppock: International Economic Instability, McGraw Hill Co., New York, 1962.
ii) UNCTAD: Secretariat, U.N.O., New York, 1970.
iii) International Financial Statistics, IMF, 1971.

Notes: 1) Figures in the parenthesis denote the rank of the country.
2) Growth rate of exports during 1951-58 is the slope of the least-square line through logarithms of values of exports annual export proceeds.
3) Growth rate of exports during 1960-68 and 1950-68 is compound average annual growth rate of exports.

TABLE XVIII

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1960-70)

Country	% Growth rate of GDP	% Growth rate of GNP per capita	Investment as % of GDP	Marginal gross domestic saving rate	Incremental capital output ratio	Foreign Trade of GNP 1969	Rate of change of cost of living index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Argentina	4.1 (32)	2.6 (17)	19.0 (13)	25.6 (18)	19.0 (13)	14.0 (21)	21.0 (5)
Bolivia	5.8 (13)	2.4 (20)	17.8 (17)	6.5 (39)	17.8 (17)	-	5.6 (10)
Brazil	5.0 (20)	1.4 (35)	17.6 (19)	20.0 (22)	17.6 (19)	13.1 (22)	38.7 (3)
Burma	-	1.8 (29)	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	4.8 (24)	2.1 (24)	15.1 (31)	46.2 (2)	15.1 (31)	30.4 (24)	3.4 (18)
Chile	4.2 (30)	1.7 (31)	17.8 (18)	9.9 (36)	17.8 (18)	-	24.8 (4)
Colombia	5.0 (21)	1.5 (33)	19.1 (12)	12.2 (33)	19.1 (32)	19.1 (30)	11.7 (6)
Costa Rica	6.8 (8)	2.9 (15)	21.7 (6)	25.1 (19)	21.7 (6)	51.9 (7)	2.0 (27)
Dom. Republic	3.4 (39)	0.4 (47)	17.6 (20)	-5.5 (44)	17.6 (20)	33.7 (16)	1.9 (28)
Ecuador	5.0 (22)	1.2 (39)	13.9 (34)	0.8 (40)	13.9 (34)	34.7 (15)	4.0 (14)
El Salvador	5.8 (14)	1.9 (28)	13.9 (35)	7.9 (38)	13.9 (35)	43.5 (10)	0.7 (35)
Ethiopia	4.3 (29)	2.3 (21)	12.8 (41)	14.9 (30)	12.8 (41)	-	-
Ghana	2.2 (44)	-	17.9 (15)	14.2 (31)	17.9 (15)	30.9 (22)	-
Guatemala	5.1 (19)	1.9 (27)	11.3 (44)	26.1 (17)	11.3 (44)	31.1 (20)	0.5 (36)
Guyana	3.8 (34)	2.6 (18)	21.2 (7)	8.4 (37)	21.2 (7)	105.0 (1)	-

(Table contd....)

Table XVIII (contd.)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1960-70)

Country	% Growth rate of GDP	% Growth rate of GNP per capita	Investment as % of GDP	Marginal gross domestic saving rate	Incremental capital output ratio	Foreign Trade of % of GNP 1969	Rate of change of cost of living index
Haiti	-	1.0 (43)	-	-	-	54.6 (6)	-
Honduras	5.4 (18)	1.1 (40)	17.1 (22)	17.1 (25)	17.1 (22)	-	2.6 (24)
India	3.2 (42)	1.1 (41)	16.8 (25)	15.8 (27)	16.8 (25)	9.7 (31)	7.1 (9)
Indonesia	2.8 (43)	0.8 (45)	8.7 (45)	10.6 (34)	16.3 (29)	-	108.9 (1)
Iran	7.8 (3)	4.9 (3)	16.3 (29)	36.6 (9)	8.7 (45)	-	1.6 (32)
Iraq	6.2 (11)	3.0 (13)	17.0 (24)	40.6 (4)	17.0 (24)	-	1.7 (31)
Israel	7.4 (5)	5.3 (2)	25.0 (2)	-4.6 (43)	25.0 (2)	43.8 (8)	5.3 (11)
Jamaica	4.8 (25)	3.0 (12)	21.6 (7)	33.4 (12)	21.6 (7)	84.0 (4)	3.5 (17)
Jordan	8.2 (2)	4.7 (7)	16.5 (27)	-0.1 (42)	16.5 (27)	35.5 (14)	--
Kenya	5.5 (17)	1.5 (34)	14.3 (33)	15.3 (28)	14.3 (33)	36.6 (13)	1.9 (29)
Lebanon	3.8 (35)	2.1 (25)	22.8 (3)	18.9 (23)	22.8 (3)	-	-
Libya	-	2.7 (16)	-	-	-	98.6 (2)	-
Malaysia	5.6 (15)	3.8 (9)	16.3 (28)	24.2 (10)	16.3 (28)	76.3 (5)	7.9 (7)
Mauritius	3.3 (41)	-	17.1 (23)	40.5 (5)	17.1 (23)	-	-
Maxico	7.1 (7)	3.4 (10)	19.5 (11)	21.1 (21)	19.5 (11)	12.0 (30)	2.7 (21)

(Table contd.....)

Table XVIII (contd.):

Selected Economic Indicators of
Developing Countries (1960-70)

Country	% Growth rate of GDP	% Growth rate of GNP per capita	Investment as % of GDP	Marginal gross domestic saving rate	Incremental capital output ratio	Foreign Trade of GNP 1969	Rate of change of cost of living index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Morocco	3.8 (36)	3.4 (11)	12.7 (41)	23.9 (20)	12.7 (41)	32.8 (17)	2.2 (23)
Nicaragua	6.6 (10)	2.1 (23)	-	-	-	43.7 (9)	-
Nigeria	1.3 (45)	0.3 (48)	12.3 (43)	40.9 (3)	12.3 (43)	-	-
Pakistan	6.1 (12)	2.9 (14)	15.3 (37)	10.0 (35)	15.3 (40)	12.3 (29)	3.8 (16)
Panama	7.4 (6)	4.8 (4)	20.4 (10)	28.1 (13)	20.4 (10)	32.0 (18)	1.3 (23)
Paraguay	4.4 (26)	1.0 (42)	14.6 (32)	17.0 (26)	14.6 (32)	22.7 (28)	2.6 (22)
Peru	4.4 (27)	1.4 (36)	21.4 (8)	-18.1 (45)	21.4 (8)	28.4 (25)	1.9 (28)
Philippines	4.2 (31)	1.9 (26)	18.2 (14)	0.5 (41)	18.2 (14)	25.7 (27)	7.8 (8)
Sierra Leone	4.4 (28)	1.2 (37)	12.6 (21)	20.6 (21)	12.6 (42)	-	4.2 (13)
Sudan	3.5 (38)	0.8 (44)	13.3 (38)	12.6 (32)	13.3 (38)	-	4.0 (15)
Syria	6.7 (9)	4.7 (6)	16.8 (26)	26.8 (15)	16.8 (26)	-	1.8 (30)
Rhodesia	-	0.4 (46)	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	4.0 (33)	1.6 (32)	12.9 (39)	58.8 (1)	12.9 (39)	-	2.6 (23)
Thailand	7.5 (4)	4.7 (5)	25.5 (1)	36.8 (8)	25.5 (1)	30.8 (23)	2.2 (26)
Trinidad & Tobago	-	3.8 (8)	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	3.6 (37)	2.1 (22)	22.2 (4)	14.9 (29)	22.2 (4)	37.2 (12)	3.1 (19)
U.A.R.	3.4 (40)	1.2 (38)	17.9 (16)	27.2 (14)	17.9 (16)	22.6 (29)	4.4 (12)
Uganda	4.9 (33)	1.7 (30)	13.4 (37)	26.3 (16)	13.4 (37)	-	3.0 (20)
Uruguay	0.8 (46)	-0.8 (49)	13.9 (36)	33.6 (11)	13.9 (36)	27.0 (26)	41.7 (2)
Venezuela	5.6 (16)	2.5 (19)	17.3 (31)	37.5 (7)	7.3 (31)	41.1 (11)	1.1 (34)
Zambia	8.3 (1)	5.5 (1)	22.1 (5)	38.8 (6)	22.1 (5)	94.4 (3)	-

Source: UNCTAD Secretariat, United Nations, New York, 1970.

Note: Figures in the paranthesis denote the rank of the country.