

SAURASHTRA

Notes Relating to Statement I

(1) Customs duties

The amount of Rs. 90·0 lakhs represents the latest estimate of *net* Customs Revenue at Saurashtra ports (derived from foreign trade) during 1949-50.

(2) Corporation Tax and Income-tax

The amount represents the Saurashtra Government's estimate of collections during 1949-50 on the assumption that the Income-tax Bill of the Saurashtra Government and the rates as now proposed will ultimately be enacted.

(3) Taxes on Stock Exchange transactions

The amount of Rs. 0·75 lakhs shown against item 4 represents the estimate of receipts from transactions in gold, not of the nature of sales tax or turnover tax, but of the nature of taxes (other than stamp-duties) on gold contracts.

(4) Central Excise

The amount represents estimated net collections from various Central Excise duties which are *not subject* to any pooling arrangement with the Government of India. Most of the Excise duties are at the same rates as those levied by the Government of India but some are different.

(5) Railways

The amount represents estimated net railway contribution to general revenues after making adequate provision for renewals but without charging interest upon capital at charge. Railway Depreciation Fund and Reserve Funds are not specifically invested separately but there are enough liquid resources and investments to cover such funds as actually exist. Interest upon such investments is credited direct to revenue and not to the Funds themselves.

In the final computation, the average net revenue for the three years ending 31st March 1950 should be entered against this item.

(6) Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones

There is an estimated loss of Rs. 1·67 lakhs on Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones systems. The Saurashtra Government enjoys no immunities in the matter of Posts and Telegraphs other than the running of postal department in certain States. There are no Telephones or P. & T. Depreciation or Reserve Funds of any kind.

(7) Interest

Interest on investments which may be ultimately taken over by the Central Government *less* interest on liabilities which may be ultimately taken over by the Central Government will have to be entered against this item. It is not possible to compute this figure at this stage (*vide* Para. 12 (14), Chapter II).

(8) Salt

The revenue of Rs. 0·06 lakhs from salt represents revenue from excise duty and import duty on salt which will be lost upon federal financial integration.

(9) Import-Export duties on Internal trade

The three amounts separately shown against this item represent the following revenues :

Rs. 22·39 lakhs—from import-export duties on Indian (internal) trade by sea,

Rs. 34·40 lakhs—from import-export duties upon Indian (internal) trade by land;

Rs. 27·97 lakhs—estimated export duty upon export of groundnuts to India by land and sea.

If internal customs are totally abolished in Saurashtra during 1949-50, the figure to be entered in the final computation against this item will be the "actuals" for the 12 months immediately preceding that in which internal customs are abolished.