# Hyderabad Legislative Assembly Debates

## Official Report

### Scrutiny Questions and Answers

- Scrutiny Questions and Answers: 1309 1327
- Unscrutiny Questions and Answers: 1327 1328
- Business of the House: 1328 1330

### Bills

- L.A. Bill No. XI of 1953: a Bill further to amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950 (1st reading completed): 1335 1336

### Price

Eight Annas
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday the 7th July 1952

(Twenty 5t day of the Second Session)

THE ASSEMBLY MET AT TWO OF THE CLOCK

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker Let us proceed with questions

Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd

*144A Shri M Butchiah (Supp) Will the hon Minis-
ter for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state —

Whether a low temperature Coal Carbonisation Model (Pil-
ot) Plant was erected by Messrs Hyderabad Chemicals and Fer-
tilizers Ltd Bellampalli?

The Minister for Commerce and Industries (Shri Vinayak Rao
Vidyalankar). The low temperature coal carbonisation (pilot)
was erected by The Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd
Bellampalli but could not be run for lack of adequate water
supply. Later the Company decided to dismantle and sell this
plant but so far they have been unable to do so

Shri M Butchiah What is the total capital invested on this
plant?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar I require notice

Shri M Butchiah (Supp) What is the total capital invested on this
plant?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar I require notice

Shri M Butchiah Are the Government aware that this plant
is being dismantled?
7th July 1952

**Suggested Questions and Answers**

**Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar**

No, it is not being dismantled.

**Shri M. Butknah**

Is the plant working now?

**Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar**

I have already answered that question. The plant is not working.

**Shri M. Butknah**

When is it expected to function?

**Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar**

If the hon. Member had listened to my answer carefully, he would have known that the plant was not working now. Nor was it going to function in future due to want of water supply.

**Shri G. Hanumanth Rao (Mulg)***

Is there any rivulet nearby?

**Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar**

I think the hon. Member can safely refer to a book on geography for an answer to this question.

**Shri M. Butknah**

Are there any plants of this kind in India?

**Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar**

I request notice but still I can say for the information of the hon. Member that the Central Laboratories have already ordered for another plant of the same type for 35 thousand tons which will be far better than the one we are having now.

**Mr Speaker**

We will proceed to the next question.

Weights and Measures Department

184. **Shri K. R. Veeraraghava (Kalyakuru Reserve)**

Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state—

(1) Whether the Weights and Measures Department has primary standards?

(2) Whether the secondary standards have been prepared according to section 6 of the Act and the working standards according to section 8?

**Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar**

(1) The Weights and Measures Department has no primary standards. After the extension of the Standard Weights Act, 1939 of the Central Government to the Hyderabad State with the promulgation of Part 'B' States...
Starred Questions and Answers 7th July 1952

Amendment Act it is not necessary for Hyderabad State to have separate primary standards

(2) Yes

Shri K R Veeraswamy Is non possession of the primary standards an illegal act under the Weights and Measures Act of the Hyderabad State?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar I have already answered that it is not

Shri K Venkuah (Madura) Who is empowered to check weights and measures in the taluqas?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar Inspectors

Shri K Venkuah Is there only one Inspector for every taluqa?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar No There are 40 Inspectors on the whole in the districts

Shri K R Veeraswamy Is the Hyderabad Government taking the Bombay Government’s standards as their example?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar No These rules are laid down by the Government of India

Shri K R Veeraswamy But as far as the Hyderabad Government is concerned they had definitely laid down that under the Weights and Measures Act they should have primary standards

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar Yes but that was under the previous Act i.e., before the integration

Shri M V K Seshadri (Kollur) Can the Revenue Department give any special order to the Commissioner of Customs

Shri V V Shridharan (Coimbatore) Is it likely for the Commissioner of Customs to have special orders or not?

Shri M V K Seshadri (Kollur) The Commissioner of Customs has not got any special order from the Revenue Department.

Shri V V Shridharan (Coimbatore) Why is it so? Is it possible to have a special order from the Revenue Department?

Shri M V K Seshadri (Kollur) We do not have any special order or instructions from the Revenue Department.
7th July 1952 Starred Questions and Answers

Shri K R Veeraswamy Under the Weights and Measures Department there are certain firms authorised to manufacture a secondary and working standards?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar I do not think so. They are bought directly from the Govt. of India.

Shri K R Veeraswamy I think Government have issued a notification authorising manufacture of secondary and working standards by private firms.

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar No. The manufacturers here manufacture only secondary standards.

Shri K R Veeraswamy I think Mr. Abdul Khader was manufacturing working standards illegally before the Act was passed.

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar But that was done in the past.

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question.

Trading in Weights and Measures

185 Shri K R Veeraswamy Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(1) Whether it is a fact that several big merchants are trading openly in weights and measures?

(2) If so what action has been taken against them by the Weights and Measures Department under sections, 15, 16 and 31 (1) of the Act?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar (1) If merchants are found selling weights and measures in contravention of sections 15 and 16 and such trade is not covered by exemptions issued under Section 39 the articles are confiscated under section 20 (1)-(b) (2) Instead of taking action under section 31 (1) of the Act action is taken under section 20 (1)-(b) as confiscation is having the desired effect.

Shri K R Veeraswamy Has any prosecution been launched under this Act?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar Yes. At present there are two prosecution cases.
Starred Questions and Answers 7th July 1952

Shri K R Veraswamy

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanhar They are in Gulbarga district. The hon Member knows about them better than I do.

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question.

Closure of Sirpur Paper Mills

*235 Shri M Butchah Will the hon Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(1) The reasons for the shortage of coal which resulted in the closure of the Sirpur Paper Mills?

(2) Whether any enquiry has been instituted in this regard?

(3) If so what action the Government intends to take against the persons responsible for this?

(4) What is the estimated loss due to the closure of the Mills?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanhar (1) The shortage of coal at the Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd was due to restrictions on the movement of wagons of coal from Ballarshah.

(2) An enquiry was instituted and it was found that on account of restrictions imposed on traffic both the Ballarpur Collieries and Hindustan Lelpath Collieries were unable to send the coal via Ballarsah. The Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution) as well as the Development Officer (Paper) New Delhi were asked for immediate assistance and a reply was received from their agents on the 4th June 1952 stating that restrictions had been lifted and supplies would be rushed. It was therefore thought that the stoppage would be only for a couple of days but no wagons moved till the 7th June and the regular flow started only on the 9th June 1952.

(3) In future the General Manager of the Sirpur Paper Mills has been asked to keep a stock of three weeks to one month's coal always on hand. As regards persons responsible for this no doubt suitable action will be taken by the Board of Directors.

(4) The net loss due to the closure of the mills is somewhere about Rs 95,000.

Shri M Butchah When there is plenty of coal at Bellampalli which is also nearer than the Ballarpur Collieries why should the Government not get the coal from Bellampalli?
7th July 1952 Starred Questions and Answer

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanakar That depends on the control of the Central Government. We are given coal from Ballarpur and the other Colliery. Of course the Bellampally colliery is nearer than those from where we are getting coal at present.

Shri M. Butchah Why did not the management of the Mills keep enough stocks of coal which could last them for a sufficiently long time?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanakar We had enough stocks. We used to have previously stocks to last about one week. But this happened suddenly and it was due to the restriction imposed by the Government of India. Otherwise there should have been a regular flow of coal.

Shri M. Butchah Is it a fact that the General Manager of the Surpur Paper Mills wrote to the concerned people not to send the coal during the duration of the recent strike?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanakar No, I think any supplementary question is quite relevant because we are now asking about shortage of coal supplies.

Shri M. Butchah No, my intention is not that I want to know whether the General Manager asked the concerned authorities not to send coal during the period of the strike in the mills?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanakar I do not understand this question. Please ask the same question in Hindi.

Mr Speaker Now, let us proceed to the next question.
Starred Questions and Answers 7th July 1952

Shri G. Raja Ram

(Shri G. Raja Ram was not present in the House)

Mr Speaker Now let us proceed to the next question
Shri M. Butchiah

Loan for Purchasing Fertilisers

*247 Shri M. Butchiah Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(1) Whether any loan was given to Messrs Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd, for the purchase of fertilisers?

(2) If so, what was the total amount of the loan advanced?

(3) Whether the same has been repaid?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar No loan has been given either from the Industrial Trust Fund or by the Government to the Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd, for the purchase of fertilisers or for any other purpose.

Shri M. Butchiah Is it a fact that for the fertilisers purchased by the Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd, the amount was being paid by the Government of Hyderabad?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar Yes, the Government has paid the full amount. I have written to the Government to take necessary action.

Shri M. Butchiah As a sort of loan?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar I do not know.

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next question
Shri L.B. Konda

Handloom Industry

*280 Shri L.B. Konda Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

What steps have been taken by the Government to safeguard the handloom industry against the deteriorating conditions due to the recent slump and fluctuations in the market?

*241—Answers under Unstarred questions and Answers
श्री विनायक राव विद्यालावर स्टार्टेड चर्चाएँ और प्रश्नों के साथ-साथ तत्त्वात्मक तरीके से एक बात कहते हैं कि सरकार का निर्देश, यदि व्यापारिक समस्याओं के लिए है, तो शासित नहीं है। इन्हें संस्थान स्टार्टेड के बाद से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और इंडिया के बीच व्यापार संबंध बनाने का श्रेय दिया जाता है।

श्री डॉ. किशोर कुमार - का कौन है? उसे मिलना मुश्किल है।

श्री राम तामीलन - का आदर करें? उसे मिलना मुश्किल है।

श्री कुलामदुर्गा - का आदर करें? उसे मिलना मुश्किल है।

श्री विनायक राव विद्यालावर राम-कुश विद्यालय के बाद से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और इंडिया के बीच व्यापार संबंध बनाने का श्रेय दिया जाता है।
Mr Speaker: Now let us proceed to the next question on Shri M. Butchiah.

 IA to hon Ministers

*248 Shri M. Butchiah Will the hon Minister for G a c be pleased to state

Total expenditure incurred by the Government as Traveling allowances of hon Ministers during the month of M n 19?

The Minister for Finance (Dr G S Melkote) O S Rs 5 647 1 3

Shri M. Butchiah Are there any more advances drawn from the Accountant General’s Office please?

Dr G S Melkote I require notice

Shri M Butchiah Can the hon Minister give us expenditure incurred by the individual Ministers?

G S Melkote Yes

Chief Minister Rs 828 0 0
Home Minister Rs 472 12 6
Minister for Excise Rs 143 14 0
Minister for Finance Rs 962 5 8
Minister for Medical Health Rs 183 2 4
Minister for Labour Rs 102 12 0
Minister for Supply Rs 92 2 0
Minister for Social Services Rs 113 8 0
Minister for Local Self Government Rs 639 14 0
Minister for Rural Reconstruction Rs 358 8 2
Minister for Law
Minister for P W D
Minister for Commerce and Industries } Nil

These amounts represent the total sum drawn not necessarily for that month only but for the months of March and April. The bills in respect of those months were presented in May and these are the total amounts drawn.
شیعہ ابی جہانگیر (اہم) کا مصوبہ، میں اسے جاں باندہ
(عہدۂ) میں تحریکز کے لئے مصروف ہوں ۔
(IIgible) میں کسی اور کوئی کام نہیں رکھتا ہوں اس مفت آہستہ ایک کام کو کسی اور کی
کسی کا نہیں ہوسا ہے اس لحاظ سے حاصل (Elgible)
ور بوسکس کے کام کرنا ہے۔
دور سوال سے ہے کہ اس ہی دور کو رانس کے وسیلہ جو کسی بھی کس میں
تجارتی ورکس کے مفت جو کسی بھی کس کے میں
کسی کا نہیں ہوسا ہے اس لحاظ سے حاصل
ور بوسکس کے کام کرنا ہے۔

(2) اگر نہیں کیا انہوں نے اس لحاظ سے حاصل
کسی کا نہیں ہوسا ہے اس لحاظ سے حاصل
ور بوسکس کے کام کرنا ہے۔
Starred Questions and Answers

Offer

Serious or not, it's all the same. We can always try to understand the situation better and adapt accordingly. However, when it comes to discussing the feasibility of a project, it's crucial to have a clear and comprehensive plan. This is why we spend so much time on research and planning. It's not just about having a good idea; it's about making sure that idea is realistic and achievable.

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Mr Speaker. How does this Question arise?

Serai Arzali, Rajo Waseeg Rajo (Bolli) Hukoo Murka, Wone Kaga ni ka

Serai Njoya 507.

Serai DQ estas ona a A we
Mr Speaker  Now let us proceed to the next question

Irrigation Scheme for Chincholi

*396 A  Shri Veerendra Patil  Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(1) Whether there is an Irrigation Scheme under contemplation of the Government for Chincholi taluqa?

(2) If so when will it come into operation?

Mr Speaker Now let us proceed to the next question

Irrigation Scheme for Chincholi

*396 A  Shri Veerendra Patil  Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(1) Whether there is an Irrigation Scheme under contemplation of the Government for Chincholi taluqa?

(2) If so when will it come into operation?
Iron and Steel Quotas

*399 Shri Veerendra Patil Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(1) Whether it is a fact that the quota of iron and steel is given to private dealers to supply Hyderabad City and to non-agriculturists in the districts?

(2) If so, why the said quota is not given to Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association?
سری محلے وار مکان، اورگن جاں مکان کی کسی کسی مکچ تک کری جاتی ہے۔

سری میں حاصل اورگن، "Sortng" کی کسی طرح مکچ کی جاتی ہے۔

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7th July 1952

Starred Questions and Answer

سری پہلییے بو ارجن نوں کو ہولا دتا ہے کہ ہسی بنگلہ میں اس مسیح بنگلہ میں اس کے ہسی بنگلہ کے سہولت میں سے بنگلہ کے سہولت میں سے بنگلہ کے سہولت میں سے بنگلہ کے سہولت میں

سیری مہینہ نوں ایک سوال کے جواب میں کوئی شخص کے کر کے نہیں کوئی شخص کے کر کے نہیں کوئی شخص کے کر کے نہیں کوئی شخص کے کر کے نہیں

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ساترد Questions and Answers ٧ِ٧٧١٢

شیری مہدی بارحگن

اسی اعراض کیہ موہکنہ شوہارہہ نے وہ وریزا کہ روا

ایہ ش немہ نہ ہی ان کے کلا نہ مونے ۳۰ معروف کورک گئے یا دعا نہ مون

۲۰ مٹ سحریار لدیا حالات

شیری شنیدی راز ورکا کی دیکھی کورک کم حس فہمی سے مال ملائی

کہا اسی نسب یہ نوم کا لیا اسی نسب یہ زحیل موم نہ فوہد لوہرہ؟

سری مہدیی بارحگن کورک کم ایندا یہ حومسہ میں مہری کی میں نہ سام

یہ نہ فوہد کا ح لما ہے

شیری شنیدی راز ورکا ای کی آیہہ ہیں میں نہ کدھاہ کورک ای دیا کرم یہ میں دیاہ یہ میں کرم یہہ؟

شیری مہدیی بارحگن ایس ہی حرامہ لگنہ رہی ہے

شیری حمید بارحگن ۳ ایس یک داسی کی وسیسی میں کیا کردی ہے

شیری مہدی بارحگن ہوسکا؟

کہ کلامیغیات پالرهیاک یہا بانرےکہ نیںکست کے پاس یہا نہا کاہا ہے کہ

ہریدکا کیہ آپرفرہ کی تارمما فنالوریہ کی بادیا کہ پتہ نہا چیہ نہا ۲ ہے؟

شیری مہدی بارحگن کورک گئے ہوائی کورک کورک بدن کارپورس یونیورسی ہو ۲

۶۶ میں جنہی مرہ سے رہا ہوئ

کہ کلامیغیات غنریاک یہاہرچاک کیہ آپرفرہ کی تارمما فنالوریہ کی بادیا کہ بادیا

کہ ماتر کہاہ کی یہاہرچاک کیہ بادیا کہ بادیا

شیری مہدی بارحگن بدل سولہ میں اصل سابل کری سکی کے نہو اسیہ

کہ حاصلیہ ایسی فکارہ نہیں پھریہ بدل سابل کے یہ سینہ کے نہو

کہ صورت بھونا ۲۰ یہ یہ کی ایسی سی تھی اسیہ کہ حاصلیہ ایسی ساج سے

حوری یہ کورک کی تارمما کورک سی فلی ایسی ہے

کہ کلامیغیات غنوریاک کیر کا دیا ہور پتہ نہا میکا کہ کیہ ۲ ہور

کہ کلامیغیات ہلریاک یہا بانرےکہ نیںکست کیہ آپرفرہ کی تارمما فنالوریہ کی بادیا کہ بادیا

کہ سطحہ امریکا یہا سوال یہاہرچاک یہا دیکھ یہا
7th July 1952

Started Questions and Answers

Weavers Co-operative Association

*284 Shri Laxman Konda. Will the hon. Minister for Labour Rehabilitation, Information and Planning be pleased to state

1. Whether it is a fact that a Press Note was published by the Government in the local newspapers on 18th May 1952 against the Weavers Co-operative Association?

2. Whether the Government are aware that on behalf of the said Association a statement was published in the local newspapers on 19th May 1952 contradicting the Government Press Note and demanding the Government to come forward openly admitting their mistake and to take action against the persons responsible for the Press Note?

3. If so what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister for Labour Rehabilitation, Information and Planning (Shri V B. Raju):

1. A Press Note was issued by Government on 17th May 1952

2. The statement said to have been issued on behalf of the Association was brought to the notice of Government.

3. As Shri Chilka Malliah had broken his fast and the negotiations between Government and the Association for further monetary help to the Association were in an advanced stage it was thought that it would serve no purpose to pursue the controversy further.

Shri V B. Raju. I think the hon. Member is questioning the correctness of my statement.
Unstarred Question and Answer

7th July 1952

Shri V B Roy My answer should be taken as it was given.

The question relating to the fertilizer factories is being considered. The situation is not such as to justify the immediate closure of the factories. The Board has decided to retain the factories for a period of six months, after which the situation will be reviewed again.

Mr Speaker When the hon. Minister gives a reply the hon. Member should take it as correct.

Serious charges are being levelled against the Secretary of State for the Fertilizer Department. Is there any truth in these allegations?

To what extent is the Secretary of State for the Fertilizer Department responsible for the recent events?

Rural Reconstruction

(Dept.)

The Secretary of State for the Fertilizer Department has effectively taken steps to improve the situation.

Unstarred Question and Answer

Hutti Gold Mines

*241 Shri G Rajaram Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(1) The total amount invested by the Government in the Hutti Gold Mines so far?
7th July 1952

Business of the House

(a) The returns from the investment so far?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar (1) The Hyderabad Government holds shares to the face value of OS Rs 64 lakhs in the Hyderabad Gold Mines Co Ltd. They have also advanced interest bearing loan to this Company to the extent of OS Rs 30,99,033 9 4

(a) No dividends have so far been declared by the Company.

Business of the House

Mr Speaker Let us proceed to the next business.

On 6th July 1952 the Hyderabad City Police Commissioner promulgated section 144 Cr P C banning processions, public meetings and shouting of slogans etc. within the radius of 500 yards of the Assembly Hall obviously preventing the demonstration by the people scheduled to take place on the 7th instant with a view to represent collectively their grievances. Collective representation to the Authorities is a democratic right and denial of such right is an infringement of civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

The notice of this Adjournment motion has been given by Shri G Raja Ram.
Mr Speaker, The Ruling is given and therefor it should not be discussed in the House.

Mr Speaker, If the hon Member desires he can go to a Court of law. Of course I am not here to advise him but that is all I can say.
Business of the House

L A Bill No X of 1952 The Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill

Mr Speaker Hon Dr G S Melkote

(Interruption by Shri Ranga Rao Deasmukh)

Mr Speaker Order Order

Dr G S Melkote Mr Speaker Sir I beg to move

That L A Bill No X of 1952 the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 be read a first time

Mr Speaker Motion moved

That L A Bill No X of 1952 the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 be read a first time

Now there will be general discussion on the First Reading

(Pause)

Mr Speaker The Question is

That L A Bill No X of 1952 the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 be read a first time

The Motion was adopted

Dr G S Melkote Mr Speaker Sir I beg to move

That L A Bill No X of 1952 the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 be read a second time

Mr Speaker The Question is

That L A Bill No X of 1952 the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 be read a second time

The Motion was adopted
Mr Speaker Is there any amendment?

Dr G S Melkote Yes Sir

Sir I beg to move

That in sub clause (i) of clause 3 of the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 for paragraphs (i) (ii) and (iii) the following paragraphs be substituted namely

(i) Cinemas in cities which at the last official census had a population of 50,000 or more 5 0 0

(ii) Cinemas in towns which at the last official census had a population exceeding 25,000 but below 50,000 3 0 0

(iii) Cinemas in other places and touring cinema 2 0 0

Mr Speaker Amendment moved

That in sub clause (i) of clause 3 of the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill 1952 for paragraphs (i) (ii) and (iii) the following paragraphs be substituted namely

(i) Cinemas in cities which at the last official census had a population of 50,000 or more 5 0 0

(ii) Cinemas in towns which at the last official census had a population exceeding 25,000 but below 50,000 3 0 0

(iii) Cinemas in other places and touring cinema 2 0 0
Dr G S Melkote Mr Speaker Sir One of the hon Members remarked that blackmarketing is common in regard to cinema tickets the benches and seats in the theatre are not in good condition and in a number of places the cinema houses are kept filthy Even without imposing this tax I think the State is in duty bound to look into this I am sure when we are taxing further we will pay attention to these problems Then the question of the increment in the present rate of tickets because of the fact that we are levying tax per show has also been raised Even in big cities like Hyderabad where if we take for granted that three shows are shown per day it will come to about 15 rupees per day and about 450 rupees per month As such so far from the proprietors & cinema's there has been no such move to my knowledge to get the tax paid by the public The tax is so small that even if they should increase the rate per ticket by one anna the amount that would be collected per day would come to a huge sum To my knowledge there has been no such move and if there should be any such move Government will certainly pay attention to what has been said in the matter With regard to the suggestion
I Bill No. 1 of 1954 the Hyderabad City Tax Bill

Cinemas is the tax Bill

of the hon. Member for the shows of educational than for shows for charity purposes like the Red Cross. I will not have anything I shall bear in mind that necessary institution of revenue or non-collection of such tax. I am very glad though it has not gone in the shape of an amendment. I am extremely glad that to say that I think the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker I shall now put the amendment that

The question is

That in sub clause (r) of clause 3 of the Hyderabad City Tax Bill 1952. to the following paragraphs shall be substituted namely

(i) Cinemas in cities which at the last official census had a population of 50,000 or more. I.G. Rs. 5 per show

(ii) Cinemas in towns which at the last official census had a population exceeding 25,000 but below 50,000 I.G. Rs. 3 per show

(iii) Cinemas in other places and touring cinemas I.G. Rs. 2 per show

The Motion was adopted.

Now I shall take up the clauses of the Bill separately.

The question is

That clause 3 as amended stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

The question is

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

The question is

'That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.
The Question is
"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"
The Motion was adopted
Clause 6 was added to the Bill

The Question is
"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill"
The Motion was adopted
Clause 7 was added to the Bill

The Question is
"That clause 8 stand part of the bill"
The Motion was adopted
Clause 8 was added to the Bill

The Question is
"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill"
The Motion was adopted
Clause 9 was added to the Bill

The Question is
"That clause 2, the Definitions, stand part of the bill"
The Motion was adopted

The question is
Cl 2 was added to the Bill
"That clause 1, i.e., the short title extent and commencement and the preamble etc., stand part of the bill"
The Motion was adopted
Cl 1 the Preamble, etc., were added to the Bill

Dr G S Melkote Mr Speaker, Sir I beg to move
"That L A Bill No X of 1952, the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill, 1952 be read a third time and passed"

Mr Speaker: The question is
"That L A Bill No X of 1952, The Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill, 1952, be read a third time and passed"
Bill No. V of 1952 the Hyderabad Cinema Shows Tax Bill

The Motion was adopted

Mr Speaker L A Bill No V of 1952 is undemanded. We shall take up the next Bill.

L A Bill No XI of 1952, A Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

Mr G S Melkote Mr Speaker Sir I beg to move that L A Bill No XI of 1952 a bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950 be read 1st time.

Mr Speaker The question is

That L A Bill No XI be read 1st time.

Mr G S Melkote I will now read the statement of objects and reasons.

The present rate of general sales tax at every point of sale is 0.5 two pies in the rupee and in order to bridge the gap between the income and expenditure as also to rationalise taxation this rate is proposed now to be increased to 0.5 four pies in the rupee. For this purpose, it is essential tocurtail the list of exempted goods in Schedules I and II of the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950 and bring the same in conformity with the analogous Madras Sales Tax Act.

The present Bill seeks to achieve this purpose.
مختلفہ فوجی اور بنیادی کریکٹ کے کمیونٹی میں کنو کو کسی سے جنگ کی طرف سے
یہ وہ انتہائی سرکاری وسیع و وسیع کمپنی کے ہو ہونے

میں سے ہودی کون سے ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو
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بنا کر کہ کسی سے ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو

میں کوئی کمپنی کے ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو ہو

بین الاقوامی بانک (Deficit

بلانس) (Balance

ہنگامی بانک) (I flat on

وہ قیمتی روپے ہے لیکن ہیں میں

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Urban Population (Urbanisation) and Rural Population (Ruralisation)

Bill No. VI of 1952 (Bill No. 116 of 1950)

Further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950
1338 7th July 1952  LA Bill No XI of 1952 a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

Cloth of such descriptions as may from time to time be specified by Notification in the Jarsida costing less per yard than Rs 3 or such other sum as may be so specified.

Cloth woven on handlooms exclusively out of hand spun yarn and sold by persons dealing exclusively in such cloth etc etc

Gramophones of every description gramophone records and needles including accessories and the spare parts thereof etc

Silks including artificial silks and all silk goods but excluding silk thread

All articles made of gold and silver Jewellery, precious stones, unset precious stones, etc
further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

Imitations of precious stones and pearls
Imported foreign liquor, Perfumery, cosmetic etc
Luxuries Imported Cigar, cheroot, cigarettes &c
Ruffles, Revolvers etc

All goods manufactured with or of sandal wood or in silk carpets, etc &c.
Di G S Melkote Is the hon Member in favout of single point

Korokta Ameer Quddus (No 9 Nil) ita maina runa he. Ha nga India, runa he. Ha nga India, runa he. Ha nga India, runa he.

Korokta Ameer Quddus (No 9 Nil) ita maina runa he. Ha nga India, runa he. Ha nga India, runa he. Ha nga India, runa he.
Dr G S Mehta May I understand from the Member whether he is questioning the intentions of this Government.

Shri G Raja Ram I did not follow.

Dr G S Mehta May I know whether the hon Member is attacking the intentions of the present Government with regard to financial integration?

Shri G Raja Ram I am not attacking the present but I have attacked the Predecessor Government, but...
The resolution on the subject pointed out that the reduction of 4 per cent in the import duty and the imposition of multiple point sales tax resulted actually in the imposition of 8 per cent tax on goods which would finally affect the consumer and on account of this imposition manufacturers would establish contacts with selling agencies directly and thus eliminate hundreds of middle class traders.
I 1 Bill No XI of 1952 a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

...
1340 7th July 1952  L A Bill No XI of 1957  a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

In the Assembly of the Hyderabad State in Nagaram on the 7th day of July, 1952, the following Bill was introduced and passed by the General Assembly:

A Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

The object of the Bill is to amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950 in the following particulars:

1. To provide for the payment of bills of sale of goods and services without payment of tax under certain conditions.

2. To provide for the declaration of certain goods as exempt from tax.

3. To provide for the registration of certain traders.

4. To provide for the imposition of sales tax on certain services.

5. To provide for the abolition of certain exemptions.

6. To provide for the imposition of surcharges on certain taxes.

7. To provide for the alteration of rates of tax.

8. To provide for the imposition of penalties for non-payment of tax.

9. To provide for the abolition of certain provisions.

10. To provide for the transfer of certain powers to the Government.

11. To provide for the establishment of a Sales Tax Tribunal.

12. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions.

13. To provide for the transitional provisions.

14. To provide for the insertion of a new chapter on specific services.

15. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the assessment of tax.

16. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the return of tax.

17. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the recovery of tax.

18. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the appeal and revision.

19. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the appeal and revision.

20. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the appeal and revision.

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50. To provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act relating to the appeal and revision.

All text books approved by the Director Public Instruction

This Bill is assented to by the

Khan Akbari Khan Momin, Ruler of Hyderabad State.

All dates and years in this Bill are Gregorian.
LAW No. XI of 1952 a Bill further amend the Hyderabad Gym Sales Tax Act 1950

Social welfare service

Minor Irrigation Project

Registered dealer

Petty dealer

Wholesale dealer

Petty dealer

Wholesale dealer

Retailer

Bill 1348 7th July 1952

Further amend the Hyderabad Gym Sales Tax Act 1950
ભી ચાલાણનું હરામૂક્ષ (પોષણસાહિત્ય વાંસર) સુધીકરણ સાધતા લેખક દાશયતા "વાસના જ વીક ચાલા લાગે તે વસાહત સાધ કરાવવાને આહે સાધક વર્ણન બંધ રૂપાંતર હતા  તા ખોલાંલદરી મિલતી લેખકી સ્ફુંદર પુલીકાંક સાહસના અધાયગ્નાંકન સાહસનું બાળપ્રસાદ શા \\nઅના બંધાંતર ભાવના સંક્યા પ્રતિભા હું શું ઉમાને સફળપાદા હતા માટે નાના ગંભીર કર છાતરી ચાલાની હતી કાટી કરે તેના કાળમાં હતા અથવા શાકારવત અરાજકતા તર પકડતા દાશયતા તર વસાહત હતી 13 \\nતા હરામૂક્ષ દેવખુબ અનુભવ કરતા હતા બસ વસાહત કરતી યાંકી કેરલ યાંકી  સાડર  " આના ચાલાની \\nકાળના અંદાજ પસંદ તમારા સાહસનું બાલાંતર દાશયતા નાખી \\
સદ્ધારણી વિભાગ મધ્ય મુખ્ય પ્રસાદ તરે કાલના  શાકદાર સાહસનું \\nનાનાનું બાળપ્રસાદ નાખી લાખી પ્રસાદ આના શાકદાર સાહસના સુધીકરણ સાહસના અધાયગ્નાંકનું \\nસાહસનું બાળપ્રસાદ નાખી 

સહાય વિજયસાહી જ સર્વસાહી સધે સાહીબીને ઢાળવા બંધ રૂપાંતર હતે 13 એ હોકારણનો વિચાર દાખલ થા અધાયગ્નાંકની સહાયિને સાહીબીને બેદ્ચી સાહીબીની \\nસહાય વિજયસાહી જ સર્વસાહી સધે સાહીબીને ઢાળવા બંધ રૂપાંતર હતે 13 \\nએ હોકારણનો વિચાર દાખલ થા 

ખોલાંલદરી મિલતી લેખકી સ્ફુંદર પુલીકાંક સાહસના અધાયગ્નાંકન સાહસનું બાળપ્રસાદ શા \\nઅના બંધાંતર ભાવના સંક્યા પ્રતિભા હું શું ઉમાને સફળપાદા હતા \\nમાટે નાના ગંભીર કર છાતરી ચાલાની હતી કાટી કરે તેના \\n કાળમાં હતા \\nતા હરામૂક્ષ \\
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Enter your answer here
LA Bill No XI of 1952 a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

The Bill proposes amendments to the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950, including changes to the tax rates and exemptions. The amendments aim to address issues related to the taxation of certain goods and services, and to align the act with the national tax policies of the time.
Dr G S Mehta: It has been exempted. Probably non-member is not aware.

A Fresh eggs (K) 3,400

la 3,400 100

[missing text]
13th July 1952  L.A. Bill No XI of 1952, a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950

Please address the Chair.

(Laughter)

(Laughter)
L A Bill No XI of 1952 a Bill to 7th July 1952
further amend the Hyderabad General
Sales Tax Act 1950

...
LA Bill No VI of 1952 a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950

The following is a summary of the proposed amendments:

1. **Section 10**: Amend the exemption clause regarding the sale of electric bulbs. Currently, the exemption applies to the sale of electric bulbs, but the proposed amendment seeks to remove this exemption, allowing the tax to be applied to these sales.

2. **Section 15**: Introduce a new clause that mandates the registration of all dealers and vendors, ensuring that all transactions are recorded and taxed appropriately.

3. **Section 20**: Clarify the definition of taxable goods to include all items traditionally exempt from sales tax, ensuring a fair and consistent application of the tax.

4. **Section 30**: Amend the penalty clauses to include stricter fines for non-compliance, encouraging compliance with the tax laws.

5. **Section 40**: Expand the list of goods subject to sales tax to include a variety of items, such as household appliances, electronic devices, and non-essential goods, to ensure a comprehensive tax system.

These amendments aim to improve the efficiency and fairness of the sales tax system in Hyderabad, addressing long-standing issues and ensuring compliance with tax regulations.
Mr Speaker The hon Finance Minister

Dr G S Mehta Mr Speaker Sir considerable debate with regard to the Taxation Bill that has been brought before the House has already taken place I must say at the very outset that there seems to be some misconception about the taxation or I do not know whether it is their desire to create that misconception in the public mind. It was said that this was a taxation new of its kind I should necessarily controvert this point. This Sales Tax has been in existence in Hyderabad for nearly five years or so. All that we have tried to do at this juncture is to slightly modify the structure of it in order to obtain to the Government the necessary amount that it needs. That is all the change that has taken place and it is not a fresh taxation.
LA Bill No XL I 1952 a Bill to further an end by the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1952

But I should say it was only an alternative taxation for an amount that has been given up. So if the Members of the Opposition try to create a conception in the public mind that some new taxation has been levied I should say it is entirely wrong. I have placed it before the House that all that we desired was to make up the loss that we incurred by giving up the customs and few other items. If a new taxation or a new Tax Bill had been proposed in this House I should have welcomed the criticism from the Opposition and paid heed to it.

Some of the hon. Members brought in some points relating to its principle to the method to the items etc while discussing this particular aspect. Well, I do not know how far these things ought to be considered at this juncture. But one thing is very clear and that is there is a deficit budget. It was said that if the deficit was due to certain items of capital expenditure or if this tax was being levied just to help in bringing down inflation, one could understand this taxation. I should necessarily say that since we got into Government we have certainly done some improvements by providing social amenities to the public. I did not expect Mr. Speaker Sir that the debate on this Bill would be over so soon, I would have necessarily placed before the House certain items which I had studied and explained the matter. But even as it is, I can say from my memory that the increase in social amenities that were offered through various departments like Education, Medical etc. range from 15% to 36% or even 40%. This is the improvement that has taken place during the course of these three months. We have not brought in any fresh taxation for any new plan that was placed before the House. We should necessarily find funds for those plans which are already there as we have invested large sums of money on some of them like the Tungabhadra Project. We have already spent about 14 crores of rupees on it. We have spent on some other items also. These things have to be carried on, but in spite of all these things as I said, we were bold enough to abolish the internal customs to the tune of nearly two crores. This was because people desired it. This has necessarily given relief to the people as I pointed out previously. It was said that we have increased the sales tax from one dub to two dub and that we are trying to squeeze it from the common man. I am glad to be able to say that this House never discussed nor debated the point whether it should be a single point tax or multiple point tax. None of the hon. Members of this House have fortunately taken the side of the capitalist merchants. So far so good. But some of
the hon Members did point out certain defects of the multiple point system. I should add every system has got its own defects. Just to point out the defects of the multiple point tax without necessarily saying whether we want single point or not will not in my opinion carry us far. Those defects are there and every one of us is conscious of them. But as I said whether it is this or that it is agreed and that is why the hon Members of the Opposition did not raise that point. They have welcomed the multiple point tax. To point out only the defects as I said would not carry us very far. It was said that when we tax we have got to take into consideration the present financial position both of the country and the Government. I too say it should be done. But none of the hon Members pointed out exactly what they mean by the present financial position or either of the country or the Government. I have not as I said taxed the primary consumer more than the benefit I have already given to him. Nobody tried to raise that point and discuss about it. In the light of that I should again repeat Sir that the benefit accruing to the consumer by abolishing the internal customs is far greater than the tax that I am trying to impose. Now arises the question of one dub or two dubs. Here in Hyderabad, it was one dub in Madras and other places, it was three pies. Three times of three pies comes to nine pies. Three times of two dubs comes to six dubs, which means one anna. Between one anna hali and nine pies, I G the difference is possibly about a pie and in calculating it would be difficult. In certain Provinces, it is actually even now one anna I G. Here all that I have tried to make one anna hali (Interruption by Shri Dehapande). That is the difference and hence if I wanted to make three dubs or 1 1/4 dubs or 4/5th of a dub administrative difficulties and calculation of difficulties might arise. I have calculated all these items and taken them into consideration. The administration felt that we should at least levy it at one anna hali. That is what we have done.

Then some of the hon Members raised the point of direct and indirect taxation. There also I think there is some mistake in my reply to the debate on Budget. I pointed out that in Hyderabad we realised a tax to the tune of about 65%, through direct taxation. Indirect taxation comes to about 35%. Somebody has quoted it—I do not know who he is he said that the indirect taxation is about 69%, and the direct 31%. It is wrong. When we abolished the internal customs last year itself we abolished customs on certain items like cereals and other items which hit the common man were abolished.
Even now such of those items that we tried through the actual tax will affect the consumer no doubt. It may be six annas. But generally speaking, on an item it is about three annas from the producer to the manufacturer then the wholesale dealer then the retail dealer and till it reaches the single point and the multiple point I should say that the leakage is small administrative difficulty will not total out of money that the Government would, in will be greater and in the end the consumer will benefit to a large extent by this multiple point tax. As the House has discussed this particular aspect I do not want to say anything further. I have collected sufficient material and I thought of discussing it at greater length but I feel it is absolutely unnecessary now.

Then with regard to fruits fish and meat I am sorry about medicine also I have examined this and at the time when it went to the Press even to day, unfortunately the statistics available with us are rather meagre. Even with the statistics that have been worked out we felt that the amount of money one would realise from medicine would be somewhere about Rs 28,000. It is an insignificant amount on the primary necessity of a man. I would like to declare before this House that the tax on medicine would not be there. So also on fruits fish and meat. But as I said this has not been included in the schedule. It is rather unfortunate. We have considered in detail these items. We included only those items which the consumer could bear and such of those items which would hit the poor man have been removed. There is necessarily a slight difference between what is obtaining in certain States like Madras Bombay and Madya Pradesh and here. According to the price structure and our own necessity to make up the deficit we have altered the schedule to suit our own conditions. We need not necessarily depend either on what Madras or Bombay does. We have got to look into the structure of our tax and tomorrow if Bombay would like to copy ours they are welcome to do it.

Shri V D Deshpande What about mill cloth?

Dr G S Melkote I am coming to that. I will answer that.

Then there is the question of the industrialisation policy and the question of utilising the tax towards that end. One of the hon Members actually said that we are trying to help the monoplist feudal landlord structure. I think, I have already replied to this in my Budget speech.
We have none like Progressive feudals or Progressive capital at with us. We are definite about it. We have no misconception about it. We also know that today in the present structure if they consider one group of the western bloc as an imperialistic bloc, we consider the other also imperialistic. Whether we get our material and machinery from this bloc or from that bloc, our conception is that both blocs are imperialistic in their nature. We do not want that imperialism should come here either from that bloc or from this bloc. To the extent the hand of friendship could be extended, we would extend to both the blocs and we have no particular bloc in our view. We would go to the end of the world to create friendship to end the semi-colonial monopolist feudal and landlord type of economy.

Some hon Members have pointed out that India is an agricultural country. Our problem mainly is to find employment to the largest number. It is equally clear to everyone that we are a poor nation. Though poor, we have the strength of numbers provided it is utilised properly. I do not remember whether I spoke about this or not in the last session.

I do not want to insult any nation. But one of our greatest leaders Bipin Chandra Pal in 1912, while speaking at Ma’ras after his release from jail after the Swaraj Movement of 1907 said that the British want to squeeze our necks and want to enslave us but they do not know our strength. Our strength lies in our number. He was speaking on the seashore. He said of each one—26 crores then—would only spit it would form such a big ocean that the Tommies could be dipped in and taken out. As I said before it is not for me to insult any nation but that is the strength of our country. That strength has got to be utilised well; they have to be given work.

Members of the Opposition speak of employing this large number. Do they mean that with this poverty and attaching ourselves to imperialism of this type or that type we should employ these people with the policy of industrialisation that we envisage? Would they please give me that answer?

We are trying to encourage the handloom industry. We are trying to encourage handspinning and hand weaving industry for the simple reason that 80% we spend on these industries goes to the village and for every rupee we spend, we give employment to nearly 14,000 people. In Hyderabad there are 6 big mills. How many labour do they employ? How many crores of rupees
worth of cloth do they manufacture? I do not know the figures exactly, but they manufacture to the tune of 3 to 6 or 10 or 15 crores worth of cloth and the number of the looms employed is about 15,000 to 20,000. These handloom weavers produce cloth worth Rs. 3 crores but their number is lakhs of thousands. They produce these things in the villages without leaving their home land. They manufacture so much and every piece goes to them. Does it behoove well with the Members to say that the mills should be encouraged so that it can compete with handloom and thereby go down to the scale of the capitalist? Is it we the Opposition they are helping the capitalists? If this is progressive capitalism they have in mind God help us!

But when we looked into this matter we found that handspinning and handweaving was done right in the house of every villager. Old men, young men, women and children without leaving their farm land or farm house would spin and weave. If 36 crores of us could spin Rs. 10 to worth of cloth every day, we would be manufacturing 3 crores rupees worth of yarn without spending a single pie for the purchase of machinery from any of these imperialistic blocs. Let us not forget the aspect. Can we do better work? Do the Members of that side want unemployment to increase? Plenty of people are starving today and the Members of that side want the unemployed to starve. That is the question that faces us. I ask those hon. Members to go to the villages and tell the people. Look here! We are starting so many industries and mills where we manufacture cloth and create more unemployment. We are taking away from your mouth one morsel in the place of two morsels of food you are having. Would you like to say this to the villager?

I would like to say that I do not like even to tax this amount on the handwoven cloth. I would have raised it not merely twice but ten times to encourage handloom weavers but not for the existing facts. Unemployment would thus to a very large extent have eased. But if it is the intention of the Opposition to bring us into trouble naturally that would be the solution they would offer us.

Then something was said about slump and fresh taxation. I do not know whether the slump and fresh taxation could come in for discussion now because as I said there is no fresh taxation at all. I have given him some relief to the common man and I am trying to tax him justly. It is an entirely wrong conception to
7th July 1952

L.A. Bill No XI of 1952 a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

say this Some of the members actually went to the extent of ridiculing us and saying What do you want to do in the future? You call yourselves a popular ministry

Shri V.D. Dashpande (Interrupting) Will the hon. Minister kindly explain the argument which has been put in the resolution of the traders that by abolishing customs duty only 4 per cent relief is given while by the imposition of the multiple point tax 8 per cent taxation is there I read a resolution on to that effect in today's Deccan Chronicle

म्ही मांलें तत्तंत्रों पर जो दास्त अतिक्रमित या मर वाक ही मतलब नहीं विविध किरदार भर तत्तंत्र अतिक्रमित या मर वाक ही मतलब नहीं

म्ही प्रथा लेखक विभिन्न पर हो विविध अनेक तत्तंत्र ही अतिक्रमित

Mr Speaker It is not necessary to answer every question the hon. Minister may continue

Dr G. S. Meikote continuing Some of the members had actually ridiculed us and said what about the salaries if the Government have taxed us It is a Government which needs more time so that the Jagirdars and others may evade payment of tax and the tenants may be expelled in greater number This way of ridiculing wont help If we have got to construct a country we need the co-operation of all sections including the Opposition I said I am abolishing the customs duty at present I have gone to the extent of reducing 2 crores of rupees by doing away with import duties and the export duty necessarily has got to follow suit The change over from Half Rupee to I G currency is coming up next year All this will give relief to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent I have made very clear in my reply to the criticisms on Budget But Members forgot that when they go to the people they have also got to explain this amount of relief that has been given This is not an extra tax it is an alternative tax it is less than what we are being taxed by the customs which used to affect every section of the population Apart from that today some of the Members actually pointed out and I believe in it that the social inequality that is there has got to be reduced When the previous Ministry was here, some of the
will draw two kinds of rupees: one by one we have already reduced it to a point where the labourers in Hyderabad due to the increase in price of food stuffs are earning Rs. 7 and in other places they are getting more than that. This gap is being reduced by a factor of 10. I pointed this out in my reply to the criticisms on this subject in the House. In Russia the difference is 1 to 1.25 and in South America it is 1 to 2, but this inequality that is there should be ended as early as possible. The Central Government has already tried to bring in health reforms and the advanced capitalist countries like France and America have introduced some of these reforms that may not accumulate in one single hand. The British Government is steadily moving in this direction. But simple justice and mercy being in this House that the time has not come to help us if the hon. Members of the Opposition are here at all, they would have done the same thing. But I voted elsewhere. I happened to be asked one progressive Member of the Opposition. Suppose you are here and you face these difficult. What would you do? They would have cut off the necks (I mean their). We certainly do not want to do that, but we are not in the position to implement these criticisms and be the extent possible implement them. We feel that in spite of this criticism, we in this House and the more they are in the same line of thought, the more we treat them as brothers. We do not rob any ill will towards anybody.

Shri D. D. Deshpande: The hon. Minister is unlearning some democratic methods.

D. G. S. Melkote (continuing): Certainly not. I would like the hon. Member to point out that in this case this inequality is there and it has got to go soon.

Some of the hon. Members have suggested alternative ways in which we may reduce this expenditure. Even to these, I have replied on an earlier occasion. As I said today a Government a democratic Government has come into existence. We have got to look ahead. What I am saying on one side is that the upper class has vanished on the other side the lower class is coming up and we put that the Government is spending today is being spent for the relief of this lower class people. It one compares the
amount that is being spent on the village side to what is being spent before, he will find out that Government's money is going more than in 100 per cent to the village side i.e. to the rural population (CHLRA). We have not increased land tax. Then our tax-cutter has gone up. The land taxes that they are bearing, although there is inflation and everything is not even one tenth of what they should bear. If one has got foresight and want to do something to afford relief to them let him not cripple the consumer. We have got to make him stand on his own legs and tell him that when monies come in we will create more social amenities. In Bombay or Madras they impose a number of taxes because one side they are giving adequate facilities and on the other side, increase the social amenities to the common man. I would like to tell the House that I would give the common man amenities and I think more so that the common advantage may be greater. Let us not forget that aspect.

Then one of the hon. Members referred to a per cent relief and 9 per cent taxation from a resolution I say he is entirely wrong. If he has got any arguments to say I am prepared to hear. But I have discussed that aspect of it. It is certainly to his disadvantage. He has been pleading just like the capitalists of Bombay. They want the single point tax. I have studied the aspect and it would be entirely wrong for us to help him to go back to the single point tax because it will hit the consumer in all respects.

Then it was said that the taxable limit is somewhere at Rs 7,500 or so. It was said that in Madras it was Rs 20,000. I do not think it is Rs 20,000. It is only Rs 10,000. Here as I said we have brought down just a little so that we can make up the gap. When we have given the common man a greater relief, certainly we expect him to support us a little further.

I think I have answered most of the points. One hon. Member said that this was a Gaddar Government and so on. Well I need not reply to that because a need to be ignored. I consider the essential principles of taxation are three. One thing is whenever we tax it should yield sufficient revenue otherwise we will be purchasing turndown for the country without necessary benefit. I have kept that view while bringing taxation. The second thing is that there should be equity and it should be distributed commonly to the vast sections of the population. This conforms to that. The third thing is that there should be administrative simplicity. This
Bill No XI of 1952, a Bill to further amend the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act 1950

Mr. Speaker, the Schedule was framed to bring about no new taxation, but it is an alternative taxation—not even that I have given the common man relief and I have brought in a taxation which will give me the money that I have lost. That is all what I have done.

I hope I have satisfied the hon. Members with my reply and I hope that the House will pass this Taxation Bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Question is

That the Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill be read a first time.

The Motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Afternoon on Tuesday the 5th July 1952.