HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES

Official Report

CONIFNIN

Starred Questions and Answers
Unstarred Questions and Answers
Legislative Business
L.A. Bill No XII of 1956 the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess
Bill 1958 (Passed)
Business of the House

Pages
2565—2588
2589—2599
2600
2599—2615
2616—2614

Price Eight Annas
Monday 13th Apr '59

The House met at Three of the Clock

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

Starred Questions and Answers

Mr Speaker let us take up questions

Price of G I Pips

*580 (365) Shri G Hanum

(b) The price of 8 and 4 G I P p e during the last three years?

(b) The price of H S D o l d during the same period

M R Speaker I put the imputation of the hon Member the hon Minister can read the answer.

Dr Chenna Reddy I presume the practice is that the hon Member who has put the question can obtain the information fifteen minutes earlier than the office but if still the Speaker directs me to read out the answer I shall do so.

Mr Speaker Yes the hon Minister may read out the answer.

Dr Chenna Reddy Contd I Prices Per Loot of G I Pipes

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(b) Statement showing the rates of H & D Oil during the last three years as given by Agricultural Engineer

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<th>Sr</th>
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Mr Speaker, I have to find out why the rate is as given. I have to find out.

Mr Speaker, how does he know?

Mr Speaker, he is not expected to know.

Mr Speaker, I know he knows it and he knows that I know it.

Mr Speaker, let the hon. Member put the question.

Mr Speaker, it is a matter of opinion.
Started Questions and Answers 14th April 1953

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Government of India's attention will be drawn. That is a matter concerning the Government of India.

Retrenched Personnel

*581 (700) Shri Vishwanath Patel (Patel) Will the hon. Minister for Excise Customs and Forest be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government are absorbing the retrenched personnel from the Customs Department in pursuance of the circular issued by the Government in this behalf?

(b) If so, the number of persons absorbed so far?

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

Gazetted Officers from Customs Department

*582 (751) Shri Vishwanath Patel Will the hon. Minister for Excise Customs and Forest be pleased to state

Whether it is a fact that only Gazetted Officers from Customs Department are being absorbed in the Sales Tax Department?
2588 19th April 1983

Sir,

You have permitted me to seek your kind approval to include certain matters in the agenda of the next Board meeting.

I would therefore be grateful if you could kindly consider the following:

1. The revised estimates for the year 1983-84.
2. The recommendations of the Finance Committee.
3. The annual report of the Finance Department.

I would be grateful if you could kindly give this matter your early attention.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Commissioner of Customs

*Note: (751 A) Shri Vishwanath Patil will the Hon. Minister for Excise Customs and Forest be pleased to state

Whether Government are aware that the Commissioner of Customs does not fully carry out the orders issued by the higher authorities?

[Signature]

Unstated Questions and Answers

Customs Department Personnel

197 (751 B) Shri Vishwanath Patil Will the Hon. Minister for Excise Customs and Forest be pleased to state

Whether it is a fact that the non-Gazetted personnel in the Customs Department is being retired on pension on the completion of 25 years of service?

Shri K V Ranga Reddy No There is no discrimination between gazetted and non-gazetted officers. Under the ICS Rules it is open to Government to order compulsory retirement of any officer gazetted or non-gazetted if he has completed the prescribed period of qualifying service of 25 or 80 years according as he might have opted for old or new Rules of Pension.
18th April 1953

Star Questions and Answers

Retrenchment Personnel in Customs Department

198 (74) Shri V. N. Rao on behalf of Shri V. Rao. Will the hon. Minister for Excise, Customs and Local Government be pleased to state

( ) Whether it is a fact that the Commissioner, Customs Department is not properly implementing the instructions contained in the circular issued by Government in connection with the retrenchment of the personnel in the Customs Department?

(b) If so, what action has been taken against him?

Shri K. V. Ranga Reddy (a) No

(b) In view of reply to (a) this question does not arise

Legislative Business

Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr. G. S. Meikoloe)

Shri A. N. Reddy introduces L. A Bill No. XIV of 1953: a Bill to control and tax price competitions in the State of Hyderabad.

Mr Speaker. The Bill is introduced.

Presentation of the Reports of the Committee on Petitions

Shri Dadar Hussain (Nizamabad) I beg to present to the House the report of the Committee on Petitions Nos. 1 to 10 on the subject of the demeritization of Indian Currency and referred to the Committee on the 8th March 1953.

Mr Speaker. Report presented.

Shri Dadar Hussain. I beg to present before the House the report of the Committee on Petitions on petition the subject matter of which is students' request for scaling down the minimum percentage of marks in the Matriculation Examination, and also for the expansion of Higher Education and referred to the Committee on the 7th April 1953.

Mr Speaker. Report presented.


Dr. G. S. Meikoloe. Su. I beg to move.

That L. A. Bill No. XII of 1953 the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Bill 1953 be read a first time.

Mr Speaker. Motion moved.
Dr G S Mehta. In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that by this Bill it is proposed to levy cess for the purposes of the development and improvement of the cultivation, growth, and marketing of sugarcane and other irrigated crops for the development of sugar industry and for the improvement and development of agriculture in general. During the discussion on Budget this matter of levying cess on sugarcane was brought in by several hon. members both from this side and that side and an exhaustive reply was given then itself.

Now without going into any of those controversies, I wish to point out to the House one factor and that is the General Sales Tax Act Amendment that is going to be brought before the House tomorrow. In view of that amendment there will be a further modification which will be made known through a notification of the Government. In this Bill also the Government has given relief to various traders and consumers both in the matter of collection as well as in the lowering down of the tax itself. All this would mean a reduction of about 60 to 80 lakhs of rupees in the revenue income of the State. One of the measures to enhance the income of the State is levying of this tax. In the Nizam Sugar Factory itself about 5 lakhs of tons of sugarcane is crushed and this is sought to be taxed. Sugarcane which is sold outside the factory is not liable to be taxed but when once it comes into the premises for crushing and manufacturing of sugar it is taxed and the total tonnage would be taken into account.

In the Bill itself it is stated that the rate of tax will be Rs 6 per ton. In Mysore the tax is being imposed at that rate. In Madras and U.P. also I think the same rate is obtaining. As I stated in my reply to discussion on Budget the Government would levy Rs 3 only because other sources of taxes such as customs, excise, sales, etc. which are not available in other States are available here. The Government therefore desires to reduce it to Rs 3 only through notification. As the whole matter is clear I request the House to pass the Bill without opposition.

Thank you.

*Confirmation not received*
18th April 1989

L. A. Bill No. XII of 1989

the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Bill 1989

The Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1989 provides for the amendment of the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Act, 1989. The primary purpose of the amendment is to increase the cess on sugarcane production to encourage the plantation of sugarcane. The bill also makes provisions for the application of the cess collected towards the development of sugarcane plantations and the improvement of sugarcane production.

The amendment increases the cess rate from 3% to 4% on sugarcane production. The cess is levied on the gross value of sugarcane production and is payable by the sugarcane growers. The collected cess is to be utilised for the development of sugarcane plantations and the improvement of sugarcane production.

The amendment also provides for the establishment of a Sugarcane Cess Fund for the purpose of utilising the cess collected. The fund is to be utilised for the development of sugarcane plantations, the improvement of sugarcane production, and the research and development of sugarcane cultivation.

The bill also makes provisions for the administration and utilisation of the cess collected. The cess is to be collected by the Collector of the district and the amounts collected are to be transferred to the Sugarcane Cess Fund.

The amendment is expected to have a significant impact on sugarcane production and plantation development in the Hyderabad region. The increase in the cess rate will encourage sugarcane growers to plant more sugarcane and improve the quality of their production.

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The amendment is expected to have a significant impact on sugarcane production and plantation development in the Hyderabad region. The increase in the cess rate will encourage sugarcane growers to plant more sugarcane and improve the quality of their production.
L A Bill No XII of 1958
18th April 1958
the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess
Bill 1958

Sumeet Assi Locomotives ky hain me he muka mohor (Motive) Payment
jo dhisad ky teer mukhi ky he mua.

Bank Suroor ki kamaikai ka nisaila unhe ka kadam me kafi karant
kami ko kathm doo radhi se hae. Chand suspends gharat ko
Estructive Control ky bhal ko kathm uthi se maa he.

Effective Control

Mane

Financial difficulties

Advance

Mane

Financial difficulties

Run

Financial difficulties

Down

Financial difficulties

Ultimately

Liquidation

Stabilise

Management

Hazar ky asat ky nisaila unhe ka kalam doo radhi se hae.

Hazar ky nisaila unhe ka kalam doo radhi se hae.
8th April 1958
I A Bill No VII of 1958
the Hydelalad Sugarcane Cess
Bill 1958

1. No person shall sell or import any article or thing which is prohibited or restricted by law.

2. Any person who contravenes this Act shall be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

3. The Government may, by notification, exclude any area from the provisions of this Act.

4. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Government may appeal to the High Court.

5. This Act shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

6. The Governor may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

7. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to all persons, whether resident or non-resident, within the territory of Pakistan.

8. The Government may, by notification, disestablish any sugar factory or mill within the territory of Pakistan.

9. Any person擅着 any article or thing which is prohibited or restricted by law shall be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

10. The Government may, by notification, exempt any area from the provisions of this Act.

11. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Government may appeal to the High Court.

12. This Act shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

13. The Governor may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

14. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to all persons, whether resident or non-resident, within the territory of Pakistan.

15. The Government may, by notification, disestablish any sugar factory or mill within the territory of Pakistan.

16. Any person擅着任何文章或任何事情，都受到法律禁止或限制的，都可被罚款和监禁。

17. The Government may, by notification, exempt any area from the provisions of this Act.

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60. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Government may appeal to the High Court.

61. This Act shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

62. The Governor may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

63. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to all persons, whether resident or non-resident, within the territory of Pakistan.

64. The Government may, by notification, disestablish any sugar factory or mill within the territory of Pakistan.
A cess at such rate not exceeding 1 & Rs 6 per ton as may be specified by the Governor in notification in the Janda shall be levied on the entry of sugarcane into a local area for consumption or use therein.

Sales tax will be paid by the Shopkeeper.

Assessing Authority (Submit) (A county or a geographical area)
18th July 1953

Sugarcane Cane Bill

In accordance with the provisions of the Sugarcane Cane Bill, the following amendments are proposed:

1. The definition of "cane" is amended to include all types of sugarcane, including wild varieties.
2. The penalty for illegal cutting of canes is increased to Rs. 1000.
3. The period for disputes resolution is extended to 180 days.

K. Woman, Secretary
LA Bill no. XLI of 1953 13th April 1958

the Indian Sugar Co-operative Bill 1958

[Document content in TLS format]

Concerned Minister & Central Government

Central Government & Central Government Control over Southern Factories & Southern Factories

Sugar & Cane Growers Association to be a separate & Self-governing body

Sugar Cane Association & Sugar Cane Seedlings

Managing Agency to be independent & separate

Break of Contract & 75% Shares

Mediators to handle disputes & Manage the Industry
18th April 1953

I A Bill No VII of 1953

the Hyderabad Sugar Cane Crop

Bill 1953

S. M. I. A. Sugar Cane Crop of Hyderabad State

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government of the sugar industry

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Annuces

sugar cane rates

sugar cane cultivation

sugar cane crop

encouragement

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sugar cane cultivation
L A Bill No XII of 1958
the Hyderabad Sugar cane Cess
Bill 1958

Sugar Cane Cultivation
Cost of Cultivation

Sugar Cane Cultivation
Shanes
Manures
Crop Advance
Lumpsum
Palm
Crushing Time
Sugar Cane
Juice
Sugar Cane
Industry
Sugar Industry
Announce
Industry Development
2600 18th April 1958

L.A. Bill No. VII of 1958

the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess

Bill 1958
L A Bill No. XII of 1959 13th April 1959

the Hydraulical Surcharge Cess Bill 1959

As Allah has will, and Allah has power.

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I A Bill No. VII of 1953
the Hyper and Sugar Cane (Control) Bill 1953

9002 19th April 1953

Mr. Proctor—Madam, this Bill has been drafted by the
Minister for Commerce and Industry, who has been
asked to introduce the Bill in the House of Commons.

The Bill seeks to control the production of sugar
by imposing a levy on sugar and to regulate the
sale of sugar. The levy will be collected by the
government and will be used to finance the
administration of the Bill.

The Bill has been drafted with the objective of
controlling the production of sugar to ensure a
dependable supply to the domestic market and to
prevent the influx of cheap sugar from abroad.

The levy will be applied to sugar produced by
farmers and to sugar imported into the country.

The levy will be collected through a system of
taxation and will be used to finance the
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विषयार्थ संदर्भ से नहीं की जा सकी हूँ। इसके बाद वर्तमान स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं है कि पहले तक वह तत्काल प्रोफेसर को स्वयंसेवक बताने का आवश्यक नहीं था। इस जालकदारी स्थिति का आवश्यक नहीं है कि पहले तक वह प्रोफेसर को बताने का।

बिन्दु जो बहारी बाल की निजी विधास के लिए विषयार्थ विषय से व्यक्ति बताना नहीं है कि पहले तक प्रोफेसर को स्वयंसेवक बताने का। इस जालकदारी स्थिति का आवश्यक नहीं है कि पहले तक वह प्रोफेसर को बताने का।

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वृद्धि भी नियम नया नहीं रहा। फिर १० बजे सभी साइन्स शैक्षकों का बड़ा वातावरण नहीं था। लाइटर एंटी होने का रुख करते थे किसी व्यक्ति का देश बाहर रहना था। । इस कारण उन्होंने उन्होंने (११ बजे) नहीं लिखा गया था विषय में यह सब है कि बाहर बिगादा नहीं किए गए थे। कई जानकारी को रख दें ईंट रिपोर्ट ने बाहर बाहर की है।
Dr G. B. Melloo Mr Speaker Sir the hon Members of Nazmabad district tried to make out a very strong case though they expressed their satisfaction and congratulated me for imposing the cess they also expressed their fear. That is to say they were both happy and unhappy at the same time. Whenever any new taxation proposals we brought forward by the Treasury Benches the Opposition Members usually characterise them as extravagant and try to pull them down altogether. At this juncture they have tried to make out a case for not imposing the cess but at the same time as I said they have welcomed the measure. I interpret this as a case where logic has not been properly applied by the hon Members of the Opposition. They tried to make it appear that the factory is not being run in the right lines and that it is the duty of the Government to rectify matters in such a manner that the Factory would become one of the best in India. I have...
nothing to say against this. I welcome the suggestion the hon. Minister for Commerce & Industries has already to the extent possible given the necessary assurance.

It has been stated that whether by imposing this cess we would not be denying the bonus that is already being given to the labourers. It is also said that the factory made a profit of nearly Rs 60 lakhs in 1951-52 but it came down to Rs 36 lakhs in 1952-53. They tried to prove that the factory's financial position since 1951 has deteriorated and the management should improve or else this measure would hit the labour in a way I can understand then feeling very well. If this factory could pay such a bonus which other factories, no where else could pay then I would certainly feel happy but that is a different matter altogether. Whether such an amount of bonus should be paid or not it is for the hon. Minister for Commerce & Industries to look into and he has already given his reply to that matter.

The reason for bringing forth this measure here is to increase the income of the State. It has been made very clear in the Statement of Objects & Reasons that this cess will be utilised for the development and improvement of the cultivation, growth and marketing of sugar cane and other irrigated crops for the development of sugar industry and for the improvement and development of agriculture in general. So the object is very general. The Members have tried to pin me down by saying that the money would be spent only on sugar cane and on the furnishing of the factory. I must say here that if the profit of the factory has gone down to Rs 36 lakhs it is not because the factory is not being run efficiently it is because the price of sugar has gone down. In 1951-52 the price of sugar per bag (bag of 110 soma) was somewhere about Rs 97 11, there was no sales tax then. In 1958 the price per bag was Rs 95 4 including Rs 1 15 4 sales tax. If the sales tax is deducted it comes to Rs 94 5 0. So compared to 1951-52 there is a reduction of Rs 8 6 4 per bag now. As I said, the price has gone down and evidently the profit that the factory could make has also gone down.

The hon. Minister for Commerce & Industries has made it clear that the Government owns about 75% shares in the factory. Whatever dividend the Company distributes the Government in the Industrial Trust Fund would also get to
the tune of 75/. Last of the profit would go towards labour and put towards depreciation and other things. A good bit of this goes to the Government of India in the shape of income tax. As Member are aware this income tax itself has been imposed by the Government of India because they want to see that the inequality in the social structure of society—the gap between the lowest and the highest should be minimised. As the tax on income tax on the scale of income tax also induces, though I would not say that my individual or a worker's body or even the Government shall not have to pay, the income tax distribute the profit in a manner that it goes to different sectors of the society. I am neither trying to show how to reduce the income tax the Government of India nor am I trying to divert the attention of hon. Members elsewhere. What I am trying to impress on the hon. Members is this. If I impose a cess like this here today the amount of money that will get to the Centre would be reduced by about Rs 84 lakhs. The amount of income tax would be less and most to that extent our State would benefit. This is one of the factors which induced me to bring forward this measure.

I would repeat that I have not tried to come in the way of labour at all. The factories may pay my amount of hours to the workers. I don't object.

Regarding the sugarcane growers, the Central Government has empowered itself for levying a particular rate on the sugarcane. Now a question has been asked us to where we could find a clause in the Bill which would prevent the factory from imposing this cess on the sugarcane growers. Certainly there is no such clause because it is not necessary in the General Sales Tax Act there is a clause whereby merchants are empowered to collect the sales tax at multiple point or single point whatever it is from the consumers. Here we have not empowered the factories to collect such a cess. When they are not empowered they can not collect. So hon. Members may rest assured that the cess will not be collected from the sugarcane growers.

Regarding taking of loans and other things, the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries has already placed all the facts before the House.

One of the greatest headaches for the Sugar industry has been the lack of Wagon Supply. There has been paucity
of wagons and consequently there is accumulation of sugar worth Rs. 8 crores and it is lying idle. We like to sell it as early as possible. Till then we have to run the factory and for that more loans are necessary. The honourable Minister for Commerce & Industries will I hope find a way out.

I have one more point to say. I do not know how many of the honourable Members remember the fact that the price of rubber went up from Rs. 150 to Rs. 750 about a couple of years ago. The Government of India tried to control the price structure of rubber. The traders from the international market used to buy rubber from here and sell it at a higher price. Neither the Government of India nor the producers in India got any benefit. The Government of India watched the whole affair and fixed the price structure for India and for the foreign market. They fixed the price for the local market at Rs. 150 and in the international market at Rs. 700 and did not allow the traders to make profit. The Government of India's idea was that the difference in price between the local market and the international market—whatever money is collected—should go to the Government exchequer and not to the trader. Then also we are trying to see that whatever profit the industry makes will remain in the State and not go to the Government of India. I am sure even labour will not object to this when they remember that it is not the factory owners or the shareholders that take the dividend but it is the Government through whom again the money should be distributed. So I may say that we had analysed all these different factors and I have tried to impose the cess in such a way that it will not hit hard on the factory or the primary sugarcane grower or the labour. Even though I have empowered myself to levy a cess up to 15 Rs. 6 per ton I have tried to fix it at Rs. 2. If the price structure further goes down and if the labour is going to be hit I shall certainly make certain relaxations with the permission of the House.

After knowing all these details I hope honourable Members will welcome this measure and will give assent to the first Reading of the Bill unanimously.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker. The question is

That L.A Bill No XII of 1955 the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Bill 1955 be read a first time.
The Motion was adopted

Dr G S Meikate  Sir I beg to move

That L A Bill No XII of 1953 the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Bill 1953 be read a second time

Mr Speaker  The question is

That L A Bill No XII of 1953 The Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Bill 1953 be read a second time.

The Motion was adopted

Mr Speaker  There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. So I shall put them to vote.

The question is

That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr Speaker  Now clause No 4. There is an amendment by Shri L N Reddy. As the hon. Minister for Finance has already given the assurance, that though he has taken the authority to levy cess up to Rs. 6 he will levy only Rs. 2 does he want to move his amendment?

Shri L N Reddy  (Warthannapal)  I am not going to move my amendment

Shri K Ananth Reddy  Sir I beg to move

That the following proviso be added at the end of Clause 4 of the Bill namely —

Provided that

Mr Speaker  The proviso in the amendment too has been explained by the hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Ananth Reddy  But I want that this proviso should be there.
2010 18th April 1973

L A Bill A VII of 1953
the Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess
Bill 1953

Dr. G.S. Melkote: Sir I think this proviso is redundant. As I explained the factory is not empowered to collect the cess. So I feel this amendment need not be moved.


Mr. Speaker: The question is

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted,

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 5 and 6.

The question is

That clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted,

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now clause No 7. Shri Shrihari.

Shri Shrihari (Kumawat): Sir I do not want to move my amendment to Clause No 7.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

That clause 7 stand part of the Bill

The motion as adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.
Mr Speaker The question is
That clause 8 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted
Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Mr Speaker There is an amendment to Clause 9 given notice of by Shri Suhar

Shri Suhar: Mr Speaker Sir I do not want to move my amendment to Clause 9

Mr Speaker I shall put Clause 9 to vote

The question is
That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Mr Speaker There is an amendment to Clause 10 given notice of by Shri Suhar

Shri Suhar: Mr Speaker Sir I beg to move

That in the last line of sub clause (2) of Clause 10 of the Bill between the words fine and or the following words namely —

Which may extend to one thousand rupees be inserted

Mr Speaker: How does the Clause read then?

Shri Suhar: It reads thus

(2) If save as provided in sub section (8) the prescribed authority discloses to any person any such information as aforesaid without the previous sanction of the Government, he shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both
Mr Speaker So the hon Member want to determine the amount of fine?

Shri Sitaram Yes

Mr Speaker Motion moved

That in the last line of sub clause (9) of Clause 10 of the Bill between the words fine and on the following words namely—

Which may extend to one thousand rupees 10 inserted

*Shri Chirun Valley—*विक विक री देश | 9 महीने दर या बुर्जगी या लक्ष और बुर्जगी विक तथा एक में री कर रही गांव है। लेकिन बुर्जगी की कोई भुगतान नहीं है। वे विक विक री देश बुर्जगी भुगतान के विकार री वर्ग बुर्जगी किया या लेखा में बुर्जगी बुर्जगी पाहिए है बुर्जगी या ही बुर्जगी बाजार बुर्जगी या लक्ष बुर्जगी री बुर्जगी बुर्जगी के बहार-बहार पर बुर्जगी। लेकिन इसे क्षेत्र में बुर्जगी की भुगतान ही होगी है। बुर्जगी बुर्जगी के बिंब में शी सोमनी पालिया छतर बुर्जगी के भुगतान को बुर्जगी वश बुर्जगी या लाई बाजा तक जी ही हो हथिया है। इन तिरहुतार सरकार के साथ क्षेत्र बुर्जगी के बकें होगा बुर्जगी की जारी तथा बुर्जगी जारी मधुर की शासी।

Dr G S Melkote Mr Speaker Sir I accept the amendment

Mr Speaker The question is

That Clause 10 as amended stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 10 as amended was added to the Bill

Mr Speaker The question is

that clauses 11 to 18 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clauses 11 to 18 were added to the Bill

*Confirmation not received*
Mr Speaker The question is
that the short title commencement and Preamble stand part of the Bill

The Motion was adopted

The short title commencement and preamble were added to the Bill

Dr C S Melleke I beg to move

That L A Bill No XII of 1958 the Hyderabad Sugar Cane Cess Bill 1953 be read a third time and passed

Mr Speaker The question is

That L A Bill No XII of 1958 the Hyderabad Sugar Cane Cess Bill 1953 be read a third time and passed

The motion was adopted

Business of the House

Mr Speaker The Minister for Commerce & Industry wanted to make a statement

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalaikar Mr Speaker Sir During the last session a resolution was adopted by this House regarding reservation for the handloom industry of the weaving of all cloth from cotton yarn of 20 to 80 counts. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the Government of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry New Delhi for necessary action.

I have now to inform the House that the Government of India have set up a Textile Enquiry Committee to make a comprehensive investigation into the various sectors of the textile industry viz the mills, the power looms and the handlooms and questions such as reservation of fields of production for particular sectors will be examined fully by this Committee. The Government of India have also set up an All India Handloom Board to advise them on the problem of the handloom industry and they propose to raise funds for assistance to this industry by levy of a cess on mill made cloth
20th April 1938

Business of the House

As a matter of fact from the newspapers hon. Members might have known by that time that the cess referred to above has already been imposed.

The House then adjourned till Three o'clock to-day the 14th April 1938.